Abstracts, week 19

**Africa**

CSR and sustainable development : multinationals are they socially responsible in Sub-Saharan Africa? : the case of Areva in Niger / Youssoufou Hamadou Daouda. - In: *Cadernos de estudos Africanos:* (2014), no. 28, p. 141-162 : graf., krt

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to contribute in understanding issues related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Sub-Saharan Africa. The paper demonstrates that even though multinationals strategies participate with economic and social development, there still is much to do given environmental, social and economic expectations. The case of Areva (Niger) discussed here illustrates the discrepancy that exists between such companies CSR strategies and the local conditions in which they evolve (armed conflicts, poverty, social inequalities, air pollution, environmental degradation, water contamination, etc.). Therefore, two challenges are essentials. On one hand, MNCs should take into account external costs of their activities and participate in projects that improve social and economic welfare. On the other hand, in case of accentuated opposition between MNCs and stakeholders (civil society, social partners, NGOs, etc.) public regulations could orientate corporate actions in a more responsible social development process. [Journal abstract]

http://cea.revues.org/1719

**Mozambique**

Environmental risk management and communication in an African context : the case of the Mozal bypass in Mozambique / Luca Bussotti. - In: *Cadernos de estudos Africanos:* (2014), no. 28, p. 93-118

Abstract: This article aims to analyze the way in which Environmental Risk is managed and communicated to local people in an African context. In particular, the article considers the experience of one of the largest multinationals that operates in Mozambique: Mozal (Mozambique Aluminum). In 2010, it decided to make a bypass at its two Fume Treatment Centres. For six months, Mozal had been authorized to discharge emissions into the air without any filters, possibly damaging human health. The article seeks to understand how the various parties involved, institutional or otherwise, acted in order to prevent, manage and communicate this risk. The study is developed at two levels: firstly, the debate on risk communication in the Mozambican context; secondly, the same debate but at international level. As a conclusion, it is possible to argue that the weak and formal model of democracy present in Mozambique did not make it possible to obtain guarantees that have been considered serious and significant at international level. [Journal abstract]

http://cea.revues.org/1692

**Nigeria**

Corporate social responsibility and Chinese oil : multinationals in the oil and gas industry of Nigera : an appraisal / Eghosa Osa Ekhator. - In: *Cadernos de estudos Africanos:* (2014), no. 28, p. 119-140

Abstract: This article focuses on the extant corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices in the oil and gas industry in Nigeria. The oil and gas sector of Nigeria has been beset by a lot of problems not limited to violence, kidnappings, eco-terrorism, and maladministration amongst others. One way of curing the inherent problems is the use of CSR by many oil multinational corporations (MNCs) operating in Nigeria. This article focuses on the Chinese oil firms operating in the oil and gas industry in Nigeria and investigates if they operate on the same basis as the Western firms. It seeks to determine whether the variants of CSR practised by non-Western firms in Nigeria have had negative or positive impacts in the oil and gas industry especially with Chinas contribution to Nigerian economy. [Journal abstract]

http://cea.revues.org/1704