Herselman, S. 2012. 'Mind of a banker/heart of a social worker' : social sustainability and the Small Enterprise Foundation in Tzaneen, Limpopo Province. *Africanus: (2012), vol.42, no.1, p.69-84.*, vol. 42, no. 1, p. 69-84.
Abstract: Economic characterization places South Africa among the world's upper-middle income countries, but in reality, it is one of the world's most unequal societies. Although the social grant system constitutes a safety net that provides protection to cover emergencies and prevent destitution, the microcredit industry is suggested to be a palliative, rather than a contribution to poverty alleviation, as it does not get to the poverty's root cause, namely the absence of personal or collective wealth, or the ability to acquire it. However, are or can processes of poverty alleviation or poverty eradication ever be sustainable? This paper uses the Small Enterprise Foundation (SEF), which provides microloans to poor people to establish microenterprises, as a case study. The author investigates whether SEF's operations can be regarded as socially sustainable. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Burchardt, M. 2014. AIDS activism in theage of ARV treatment in South Africa : christianity, resource mobilisation and the meanings of engagement. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.59-74.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 59-74.
Abstract: This article explores the dynamics of Christian AIDS activism in South Africa. Using social movement theory's approaches to resource mobilisation, the author asks how the availability of different kinds of resources affects organisation and outcomes. Focusing on several Christian activist groups in Cape Town, and on the cultural logics whereby activist networks are extended into rural areas, the author argues that resource mobilisation takes on different configurations and rationalities when conjugated with the prevailing system of relationships of patronage and dependency between activist groups and donors. By illustrating the way in which AIDS activism has spilled over into the religious domain in South Africa, the author also highlights how, in the process, this activism and the projects it initiated have reshaped Christianity as a public religion. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.877652

Andersson, G. & Richards, H. 2012. Bounded and unbounded organisation. *Africanus: (2012), vol.42, no.1, p.98-119.*, vol. 42, no. 1, p. 98-119.
Abstract: In this article a distinction between bounded organization and unbounded organization is proposed and the latter is recommended as more useful to societal endeavour and development. Bounded organization is auto-centric, unbounded organization is not. An initial definition of "unbounded organization" is given, and then clarified and elaborated throughout the article. The application of Kurt Lewin's social psychology to organizational development illustrates bounded organization. The United Democratic Front (South Africa, 1983-1991), a non-racial coalition of about 400 civic, church, students', workers' and other organizations, is an example of unbounded organisation. In this article the "bounded-unbounded" distinction is defended against criticisms commonly levelled against comprehensive progressive ideas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Vincent, L. & Howell, S. 2014. Embracing racial reasoning : the DASO poster controversy and 'race' politics in contemporary South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.75-90 : foto.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 75-90.
Abstract: The authors examine the response to a poster published by South Africa's official opposition's youth wing, the Democratic Alliance's Student Organisation (DASO) as part of a political campaign in 2012. From commentary that the poster's publication generated, they excavate some of the key discursive strategies used by commentators to negotiate the gulf between the constitutional value of non-racialism and the lived contemporary reality of race in South Africa. Many commentators situated themselves either as colour-blind, or reformulated race as class or culture. In making visible some of these strategies, and the attendant

(re-)racialised narratives upon which they rely, the authors highlight the paradoxes that inhere in the idea of non-racialism a notion that implies that race must simultaneously be thought and un-thought. Racial categories contrived by apartheid have been somewhat rearranged and rearticulated, but nevertheless continue to operate today as organising principles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.877651

Ingle, M. 2012. Home-based care and the ethic of volunteerism : pointers from Zambia. *Africanus: (2012), vol.42, no.1, p.46-55.* , vol. 42, no. 1, p. 46-55.
Abstract: Such is the strain placed on South Africa's health infrastructure by the dual HIV/TB pandemic that the country has had little choice but to implement a system of home-based care (HBC). A robust ethic of volunteerism is of the essence for HBC to succeed but South Africa sometimes finds it difficult to keep volunteers motivated. The Ndola Catholic Diocese in Zambia initiated a major HBC programme in 1991, which proved highly successful. This article tries to isolate the single "sufficient condition" that animated this programme and finds it to have been a selfless compassion that was sustained by ongoing exposure to the missionary ethos. The question arises as to whether this transcendent value could be transplanted to a more secular environment in South Africa. It is argued that the State is not the best institutional vehicle for programmes that entail an ethic of volunteerism but that these should rather be conducted by faith-based organizations, possibly with State support. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ciganikova, M. & Kreneyová, M. 2012. Human rights and Africa : between theory and practice.
Abstract: The issue of human rights receives considerable attention in social and political practice and constitutes an inexhaustable theme in legal, political, and social sciences. However, the concept itself remains contested. This special issue of "Stichproben" aims to offer new insights into the discussion on human rights, in an African context. The five articles selected deal with topics which are currently of high relevance, and include a variety of human rights issues: the debate on Rule of Law and the Responsibility to Protect in the SADC region (Henning Melber), women's rights and gender in southern Africa (Judith Van Allen), access to HIV/AIDS medication in South Africa (Oliver Human), corporate apartheid-era human rights violations and controversies about victimhood in South Africa (Rita Kesselring), and refugee rights in Kenya (Eva Freudenthaler). [ASC Leiden abstract]

West-Pavlov, R. 2014. Inside out - the new literary geographies of the post-apartheid city in Mpe's and Vladislavi's Johannesburg writing. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.7-19 : foto's.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 7-19.
Abstract: This article examines the strategies used by Johannesburg writers Phaswane Mpe and Ivan Vladislavi in their texts "Welcome to Our Hillbrow" (2001) and "Portrait with Keys: The City of Johannesburg Unlocked" (2006) to make sense of the bewildering transformations of post-apartheid Johannesburg (South Africa). The author first sketches the transformations of the city in the wake of the dismantling of apartheid-era segregation, sketching in particular the way in which the city has been turned inside out. Then, in the texts by Mpe and Vladislavi, he examines figures of the inside out, specifically Mpe's use of narratological loops and Vladislavi's implementation of the figure of the Möbius strip, to show how these recent literary texts have attempted to elucidate the vertiginous demographic changes in the city. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.877655

Penderis, S. 2012. Interrogating the emerging South African developmental state. *Africanus: (2012), vol.42, no.1, p.4-15.*, vol. 42, no. 1, p. 4-15.
Abstract: As South Africa moves towards the end of the second decade of democracy, political leaders and policymakers have more vehemently than ever before voiced their commitment to constructing a democratic developmental State that can fuel economic growth and address the daunting challenges of spiraling poverty, unemployment and inequality. There is broad agreement that the construction of a developmental State will not only require a consensual developmental vision, but also a decisive long-term strategy to realize its actualization. Moreover, a South

African developmental State must have distinctive democratic content, a nationally agreed development agenda with all role players participating in its production, growth-oriented policies and skilled officials to oversee its implementation. This article will commence with a discussion of the conceptual foundations of developmental States and developmental ideology. Thereafter, the focus will shift to an analysis of South African developmental State discourse and an examination of essential defining features that will promote its construction and implementation. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Maphosa, F. 2012. Irregular migration and vulnerability to HIV & AIDS: some observations from Zimbabwe. *Africa Development: (2012), vol.37, no.2, p.119-135.*, vol. 37, no. 2, p. 119-135.
Abstract: Mobile populations are at very high risk of HIV infection. At the same time, they can be catalysts in its spread. Migration from the Matabeleland region in Zimbabwe to South Africa has several features that increase this dual disposition of those involved. These features include the largely irregular nature of migration, its circulatory nature, increasing feminization, as well as the working and living conditions of the migrants in the host country. Irregular migration exposes migrants to various forms of abuse by thugs, those who purport to assist them on the way and law enforcement agents. At the country of destination, undocumented migrants are often employed in precarious forms of jobs which expose them to abuse by employers and other workers. Female irregular migrants are particularly at risk both on transit and at destination. Although they often spend extended periods of time away from home, migrants occasionally return to their spouses or partners at home. This increases the risk of infection for spouses and partners, who are often unable to negotiate for safe sex. Using observations from studies conducted in Ward Seven of Matabeleland Province in Zimbabwe, this article discusses some of the factors that expose migrants, particularly irregular migrants, to HIV infection as well making them catalysts in its spread. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/6-Maphosa_AD_37_2_2012.pdf

Amougou, T. 2012. Les extrémismes développementalistes et leurs conséquences sur les pratiques de développement en Afrique subsaharienne. *Africa Development: (2012), vol.37, no.2, p.209-256 : fig.*, vol. 37, no. 2, p. 209-256.
Abstract: Les études du développement s'inventent en tant que concept distinct de l'objet qu'elles veulent étudier en sélectionnant des faits et en les interprétant. Max Weber a ainsi parlé de types idéaux au sens de tableaux de pensée dont l'objectif est de reconstruire le réel de façon simple et rationalisée. Cet article montre que le processus de développement de l'Afrique subsaharienne est passé par quatre types idéaux déterministes, mutuellement exclusifs et se présentant chacun comme la seule route crédible vers le développement: le modèle déterministe du tout État (1960-1980); le modèle déterministe du tout marché (1980-2000); le modèle déterministe du tout populaire (1980-2000); et le modèle déterministe du tout culturel (1980-2000). Il en résulte des acteurs, des territoires et des pratiques à promouvoir, et d'autres à réprimer parce que taxés d'irrationnels par rapport à la logique du cadre interprétatif de l'idéaltype en vigueur. Introduire les dynamiques contradictoires dans l'analyse du processus de développement semble capable d'éviter le caractère mutuellement exclusif des types idéaux. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/10-Amougou_AD_37_2_2012.pdf

Gack, N.E. 2012. Participatory development and non-governmental organisations in Sudan: expectations and realities. *Africa Development: (2012), vol.37, no.2, p.195-208.*, vol. 37, no. 2, p. 195-208.
Abstract: This article analyses the roles and contributions of nongovernmental organisations in Sudan. There is a strong belief that involving local people in development activities would be achieved through community organizations. As a result, when implementing participatory development interventions, there is a tendency to rely on NGOs at national and regional levels, and support the formation of community organizations at grassroots level. To understand these practices, this article first discusses concerns about the structure and performance of NGOs. Then it analyses the performance of NGOs in Sudan, showing that national and regional NGOs are not able to serve the ordinary people in rural areas where they are most needed. It suggests

that there is a need to encourage and support the establishment of effective networks and links between government institutions, local community organizations, the private sector and international organizations. Moreover, the article argues that international organizations with genuine intentions to reach the impoverished communities should be aware of their local partners' vision and investigate how genuine democratic and accountable NGOs are promoting participatory development approaches. Information about Sudanese NGOs is based on field research conducted in 2007. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/9-El-Gack_AD_37_2_2012.pdf

Lado, H. & Renouard, C. 2012. RSE et justice sociale: le cas des multinationales pétrolières dans le Delta du Niger. *Africa Development: (2012), vol.37, no.2, p.167-193 : krt.*, vol. 37.
Abstract: Dans les pays où les institutions apparaissent encore fragiles, les présupposés sur lesquels a reposé la conception moderne de la justice sociale ne sont pas vérifiés. Les questions de justice ne relèvent pas du seul contexte des États-nations souverains, et des distributions à opérer entre citoyens égaux en droit, au sein de sociétés aux revendications relativement homogènes. En prenant comme base d'analyse le contexte du Delta du Niger (Nigeria) et la Responsabilité Sociétale des Entreprises (RSE) pétrolières vis-à-vis des communautés locales touchées par l'activité pétrolière, les auteurs montrent comment la conception traditionnelle locale de la justice liée au droit de propriété conduit à une détérioration du tissu social, alors qu'apparaissent des inégalités économiques, sociales et politiques, qui mettent à mal les conceptions démocratiques de la justice. Puis, en s'appuyant sur une reprise critique des pensées de Michael Walzer et d'Amartya Sen, les auteurs défendent la thèse selon laquelle un socle d'injustices peut être identifié et reconnu par les différentes parties en présence - communautés et organisations de la société civile, entreprises, pouvoirs publics -, ou au moins par des critiques sociaux en leur sein. Enfin, ils envisagent les conditions d'un ordre social plus juste, adapté aux réalités locales, qui impliquerait les différentes parties prenantes en vue d'une action transformatrice. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/8-_Lado.pdf

Mago, S. & Hofisi, C. 2012. Rural microfinance : a strategy for reducing aid dependence for poverty alleviation in rural sub-Saharan Africa. *Africanus: (2012), vol.42, no.1, p.85-97 : fig.*, vol. 42, no. 1, p. 85-97.
Abstract: Africa, for four decades, has received billions of dollars in foreign aid, but has failed to develop. Aid is mottled with the 'dependency syndrome', which causes people to remain underpowered to escape poverty. Access to financial services by the poor is one strategy for increasing their incomes and productivity for poverty alleviation. This paper focuses on rural microfinance in South Africa. It relies on a literature review to show that microfinance can reduce aid dependency. The findings reveal that many poor people lack access to basic financial services. Microfinance is one way of fighting poverty in rural areas. Traditional financiers require physical collateral that poor people do not have. Microfinance is viewed as a useful intervention that can help to economically empower rural people Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Haines, R. 2012. Social capital and industrial policy in South Africa : a study of the Coega IDZ and the Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan region. *Africanus: (2012), vol.42, no.1, p.16-29 : tab.*, vol. 42, no. 1, p. 16-29.
Abstract: This article serves to highlight the value of social capital and industrial policy, especially for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro (NMBM) region in the Eastern Cape with its growing Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ). It points towards the current gap between lip-service paid to social capital in policy and actual research and implementable policy plans that embrace social capital. The article addresses potentialities for social capital in economic development. It argues that social capital in South Africa has neither been taken seriously as a mode of analysis nor as a set of potential policy prescriptions. The particular examples of NMBM and Coega IDZ illustrate the limited headway made and significant potential that exists when harnessing the power of social capital to strengthen industry through linkages, partnerships and upgrading higher education. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Naumann, C. 2014. Stability and transformation in a South African landscape : rural livelihoods, governmental interventions and agro-economic change in Thaba Nchu. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.41-57 : foto's, krt.*, vol. 40.
Abstract: Despite an ambitious land reform programme, many rural households in South Africa derive only a small proportion of their livelihoods from agriculture, and tend rather to rely on off-farm incomes, whether in the form of wages from the commercial sector or social grants provided by the government. Focusing on communal areas in Thaba Nchu in the eastern Free State, this article addresses both continuities and transformations of the local land use patterns between the early twentieth century and the current state of low agricultural production. Based on ethnographic, archival, and aerial photographic data, the study retraces critical changes in the socialecological system, taking into particular consideration the effects of governmental interventions on the agro-economic sector. Although rural Thaba Nchu has undergone profound shifts of land use patterns in its history, agricultural production there was most significantly transformed by the betterment schemes initiated by the apartheid government. Initially intended to rehabilitate the reserves, the betterment in fact undermined local agriculture and destroyed rural livelihoods. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.877653

Ndlovu, S. 2012. The African national project, the question of African development, and the rise of new institutionalism. *Africanus: (2012), vol.42, no.1, p.30-45.*, vol. 42, no. 1, p. 30-45.
Abstract: The recent financial crisis has ignited fresh debates on the durability of the capitalist system and its development trajectory. For Africa, the economic and ideological crisis coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of decolonization in 2010 for seventeen African colonial States. An emerging concern among some African intellectuals is about how to revive the African national project that was displaced by the introduction of structural adjustment programmes. The rationale is that the African national project encapsulates the totality of African people's desires to complete the decolonization process, build postcolonial nations, reconstruct postcolonial States, promote economic development, entrench popular democracy, defend sovereignty, and eventually build regional integration and pan-African unity. This article builds on this emerging African thinking aimed at reclaiming the nation and resolving the national question at a time of globalization. It provides a historiography of the African national project dating back to the 1960s and highlights its trials and tribulations, triumphs and crises, mutations and metamorphoses up to the present. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Van Gyampo, R.E. 2012. The youth and political ideology in Ghanaian politics: the case of the Fourth Republic. *Africa Development: (2012), vol.37, no.2, p.137-165 : tab.*, vol. 37, no. 2, p. 137-165.
Abstract: Youth in Ghana have played an important role in both local and national politics since the inception of the Fourth Republic in 1992. Among other things, they have served as the foot-soldiers and channels through which party manifestoes have been transmitted to the electorate and polling agents during registration and voting exercises. Through chanting of their party slogans and house-to-house campaign, youth have often made the presence of their various parties felt across the country. In developed democracies, a key factor that motivates youth in playing an active role in politics is political ideology. This is because political ideology largely shapes the political future of youth, especially students in tertiary institutions. A survey was conducted between 5 and 27 April 2007 to test the relevance of political ideology for youth in determining the outcome of elections in the ruling NPP (National Patriotic Party) and the opposition NDC (National Democratic Congress). The survey was conducted among youth aged between 15-39 selected from the Accra metropolis and Tema municipality to represent the southern sector of Ghana, and Tamale metropolis to represent the northern sector. The survey shows that political ideology, though relevant, contributes little in whipping up support for political parties among Ghanaian youth. The article discusses the reasons for this seeming irrelevance of political ideology. It recommends a massive campaign by political parties to educate youth on their respective political ideologies, their relevance and the need to uphold them. It also stresses the need for party leaders themselves to insist on ideological purity in all their dealings with other parties to serve as an example for youth to emulate. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French.

[Journal abstract, edited]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/7-Gyampo_AD_37_2_2012.pdf

Nzimakwe, T. 2012. Transforming the public service through e-government : challenges for the future. *Africanus: (2012), vol.42, no.1, p.56-68.*, vol. 42, no. 1, p. 56-68.
Abstract: Governments throughout the world have the task of modernizing their processes to provide services to citizens at an ever increasing level of convenience. This is because citizens are becoming more sophisticated due to their exposure to modern technologies in their daily lives. This article argues that e-government links government to information and communication technologies for the purpose of enhancing access to government information and the delivery of public services. The advent of e-government and its vision of round-the-clock service provision is a powerful expression of innovation in the public service. The article further argues that the availability of and access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) offer opportunities to governments to interact with citizens in ways that traditional mechanisms cannot achieve. The conclusion is that e-government is changing the way organizations are structured and how public services are organized and managed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]