Abstracts, week 38

Africa
Beyond the state: reconceptualising African security in the 21st century / Hussein Solomon. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 62-76
Abstract: Confronted with myriad security challenges, African states and the much-vaunted peace and security architecture of the African Union (AU) has proven not to be up to the challenge. Indeed, this is implicitly acknowledged by the AU itself if one considers the creation of such security structures as the African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which exists outside its peace and security architecture. This paper argues for a radical rethink of security structures on the African continent - one in which state structures of security coexist with newer forms of security actors, including private military companies (PMCs), community movements and the business sector. Whilst this shift in security actors is already happening on the ground, policymakers need to embrace this new reality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1264986 (Restricted access)

Africa
Interstate border disputes in Africa : their resolution and implications for human rights and peace / Patience Munge Sone. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 325-339
Abstract: Many researchers have focused on the role colonialism has played in causing interstate border disputes in Africa. Besides the colonial issue, this paper seeks to investigate what other factors fuel interstate border disputes in Africa and determine how effectively the disputes can be resolved. In recent decades, Africa has been tormented by and is still experiencing numerous interstate border disputes which have serious implications for the disputing states. Some of the disputes are resolved, but violations of human rights and instability still occur in these regions. By analysing the content of some relevant documents and with the use of interviews, this paper reveals that most disputing African states rely heavily on foreign intervention (especially by their erstwhile colonial masters) in the resolution of their disputes. It is argued that African leaders need to be more committed and exhibit better leadership in resolving their border disputes, and that they should always seek the expertise of African forums such as the African Union (AU) before calling for foreign intervention. It is suggested that African leaders and the AU understand the problems of Africans better than anyone else, and they are also the ones mostly greatly affected by these disputes. Thus, there needs to be more of a focus on addressing the root causes of disputes in order to avoid them resurfacing, rather than seeking to merely halt them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2017.1294089 (Restricted access)

Africa
Special issue: African peace missions and security sector governance / ed. by Mulugeta Gebrehiwot Berhe & Alex de Waal - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2017.
Abstract: This issue of the African Security Review is the product of a comprehensive review of peace missions in Africa, requested by the African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security and undertaken by the World Peace Foundation (WPF). Contributions: Modern post-conflict security sector reform in Africa: patterns of success and failure (Sarah Detzner); Transition from war to peace: the Ethiopian disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration experience (Mulugeta Gebrehiwot Berhe); The Ethiopian post-transition security sector reform experience: building a national army from a revolutionary democratic army (Mulugeta Gebrehiwot Berhe); Peace and the security sector in Sudan, 2002-11 (Alex de Waal); AMISOM: charting a new course for African Union peace missions (Dawit Yohannes Wondemagegnehu & Daniel Gebreegziabher Kebede); Lessons from African Union-United Nations cooperation in peace operations in the Central African Republic (Tatiana Carayannis & Mignonne Fowlis). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa
Walking a tightrope : the International Criminal Court and conflict prevention in Africa / Linus

Nnabuike Malu. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 26-40
Abstract: Many African countries gained political independence in the 1960s. This era of independence came with promises and great expectations of economic, political and social development. Fifty years later, it is certain that the promises and expectations of independence have not been easily realised. Perennial violent conflicts have continued to ravage many countries in Africa, causing the catastrophic breakdown of law and order. Therefore, one of the major issues in conflict resolution discourse in Africa is how to develop functional mechanisms for the prevention of violent conflicts. This article examines the capacity of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to act as a mechanism for conflict prevention in Africa. Notwithstanding the doubts and uncertainties associated with the impact of law on conflict transformation, this article argues in the main that the ICC contributes to conflict prevention in Africa by expressing global norms of international law, challenging the culture of impunity in some countries, contributing to general deterrence, speedily intervening in some violent conflicts, and contributing to building some records of atrocities by identifying who did what. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1264438 (Restricted access)

Africa
De lart (dêtre) contemporain / [contrib. de Cédric Vincent ... et al.] - Paris : École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 2016.
Abstract: Les années 1990 ont été décisives pour l'émergence, la structuration et l'étude de l'art contemporain issu d'Afrique. À travers d'importantes expositions panoramiques à vocation inclusive et d'intenses débats questionnant la légitimité d'une catégorie, contestable pour d'aucuns, nécessaire pour d'autres, c'est tout un champ de production et de recherche qui s'est élaboré. Dans ce cadre, les questions de réception ont joué un rôle clé. Focalisé principalement sur les quinze dernières années et cherchant à en cerner les spécificités, ce numéro thématique prend du recul par rapport à ces questions. Plutôt que de se focaliser sur les façons dont artistes et oeuvres ont été accueillis et mis en scène, plutôt que de centrer la réflexion sur les lectures dont ils ont fait l'objet, il s'attache à étudier la capacité daction des artistes et des acteurs culturels en compagnie desquels ils évoluent. Afin de répondre à ces interrogations, ce numéro décline une série de douze cas d'étude, s'appuyant sur des enquêtes de terrain, des recherches en archives, le suivi dexpérimentations. Contributions: 'Hot commodity !' : comment l'art africain travaille à être contemporain (Cédric Vincent); The Media-action of abebu adekai (Ghana's sculptural coffins) in the world market and design : the case of Eric Adjetey Anang (Roberta Bonetti); Des faiences de Gou : art contemporain et vodun au Bénin (Saskia Cousin, Théodore Dakpogan); La prise du dessin par Bruly Bouabré ou le prophétisme retrouvé (Cédric Vincent); Ochuo, du bidonville au cube blanc : géographie d'une rencontre globale (Olivier Marcel); Playing (in) the market : Hervé Youmbi and the art world maze (Dominique Malaquais); Singularité et universalité des destins : la démarche artistique de Freddy Tsimba (Bogumil Jewsiewicki); La Passion, noire et animiste, selon Brett Bailey : une expérience et une re-connaissance critique d'Exhibit B (Marc Maire); Revue noire : exploration des contours de l'art contemporain africain (Lotte Arndt); L'art de la polémique : Africa95 et Seven Stories about Modern Art in Africa (Maureen Murphy); La Triennale : entre négociations et volontarisme (Margareta von Oswald); A pioneering collection: contemporary art in the Weltkulturen Museum Frankfurt (Yvette Mutumba); L'atelier d'El Anatsui : la liberté, la matière et la sociabilité (Stéphanie Vergnaud). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa
Mobilités et migrations européennes en (post) colonies / [contrib. de Michel Peraldi ... et al.] - Paris : École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 2016.
Abstract: Envisagés comme acteurs d'un néo-colonialisme résilient, touristes envahissants, expatriés nantis de privilèges exorbitants, les Européens en Afrique, y compris dans la période coloniale, ont rarement été considérés comme des migrants. Derrière les grands débats sur les relations internationales et transnationales, la question des mobilités a souvent été négligée. Et pourtant, force est de constater que les circulations entre l'Europe et l'Afrique ne se sont jamais complètement interrompues depuis la colonisation et connaissent même aujourd'hui un très net regain. Compte tenu du faible nombre de travaux sur ces thèmes, les contributions réunies dans

ce numéro visent à décrire ces mobilités, dans leurs régimes et leurs diversités historiques et contemporaines, mais aussi géographiques (Maghreb, Afrique francophone, lusophone, anglophone). Contributions: Anthropologie des Européens en Afrique : mémoires coloniales et nouvelles aventures migratoires (Michel Peraldi et Liza Terrazzoni); L'Angola, un Eldorado pour la jeunesse portugaise ? : mondes imaginés et expériences de la mobilité dans l'espace lusophone (Irène Dos Santos); Débuter sa carrière professionnelle en Afrique: l'idéal d'insertion sociale des volontaires français à Dakar et Antananarivo (Sénégal, Madagascar) (Hélène Quashie); Parcours de petits entrepreneurs français à Marrakech: French small entrepreneurs in Marrakesh (Chloé Pellegrini); L'éléphant et la glacière : trajectoires et sociabilités de forestiers européens au Gabon (Étienne Bourel); Femmes blanches en Afrique subsaharienne: de la coopération internationale à la mixité conjugale (Karine Geoffrion); Chantal, Momo, France, Abdou et les autres: essai de typologie des économies affectives des couples mixtes à Marrakech (Maroc) (Corinne Cauvin Verner); Une cage dorée en situation postcoloniale: institution scolaire et présence française dans l'Algérie contemporaine (Giulia Fabbiano); Pratiques de scolarisation de jeunes Français au Sénégal: la construction de l'excellence par le pays des 'ancêtres' (Hamidou Dia); Triangulating between church, state, and postcolony : coopérants in Independent West Africa (Rachel Kantrowitz); Les coopérants français en Algérie (1962-1966) : récits croisés pour une ébauche de portrait (Sabah Chaib); Moving beyond the colonial? : new Portuguese migrants in Angola (Lisa Åkesson); Les Corses au Gabon: recompositions identitaires d'une communauté régionale en situation d'expatriation (Vanina Profizi); L' 'élu' et le 'kipanda cha Muzungu' ('morceau de Blanc'): quête de réussite et parcours identitaires des Italiens au Congo belge (Rosario Giordano); L'immigration européenne en Afrique à l'épreuve du régime de la 'porte ouverte' des territoires sous mandat et sous tutelle internationale: le cas du Cameroun français (1919-1960) (Cyrille Aymard Bekono); Migrer à contre-courant: L'exemple des résidents culturels européens en Afrique de lOuest (Altair Despres et Marta Amico); Présence, mobilité et migration vers les Suds (Eve Bantman-Masum). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo 2015, *L'animation indépendante africaine / Jean-Michel Kibushi Ndjate Wooto* [Bois-Colombes] : [les Films du paradoxe [éd., distrib.], (412007665).
Abstract: Ce DVD contient cinq films animation de Jean-Michel Kibushi Ndjate Wooto (République démocratique du Congo). Prince Loseno: Le roi Muakana Kasongo Ka Ngolo n a pas d héritier mais sa nouvelle épouse lui donne un fils, le Prince Loseno. La sorcière Yakumba va élever le Prince...; Le Crapaud chez ses beaux-parents: Au terme d'un long voyage, le Crapaud et ses amis se disputent autour d'un repas, à cause d une cuillère...; Le Crapaud chez ses beaux-parents 2: L'orange blanche: La femme du Crapaud, lors d un périlleux périple , recherche l'orange blanche, le remède-miracle qui sortira le crapaud et ses amis du Royaume des Morts...; Muana Mboka: Muana Mboka, enfant des rues, sauve la vie du ministre des Travaux Publics. Il reçoit une récompense, alors la rumeur parcourt la ville...; Kinshasa septembre noir: Septembre 1991 : émeutes et pillages à Kinshasa. Des enfants se souviennent en dessinant... [Résumé reproduit de la dvd-video]

Kenya
Neo-elitism and counterterrorism operations in Kenya / Oscar Gakuo Mwangi. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 12-25
Abstract: Counterterrorism operations in Kenya have often been hindered by a lack of collaboration, coordination and cooperation among the security agencies involved in such operations. This article examines the relationship between neo-elitism and counterterrorism security interagency activity in Kenya. Using neo-elitism as a framework for analysis, with specific reference to the September 2013 Westgate Mall attack counterterrorism operation, it is argued that the lack of collaboration, coordination and cooperation among Kenya's counterterrorism security agencies often results in unintended adverse consequences. The interagency conflict over the Westgate operation was primarily about command and control, intelligence sharing and official information shared with the public pertaining to the stages of the siege and operation. These security agencies share similar responsibilities and jurisdictions in the rest of the country's counterterrorism efforts. The interagency conflicts reveal that the country's security elites pursue

personal and agency-specific interests that are aimed at maintaining organisational supremacy over counterterrorism efforts. Recommendations are offered for how to tackle the problem of interagency conflict in order to enhance the effectiveness of counterterrorism operations in Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1264436 (Restricted access)

Kenya
The role of the media in constructing a destination image : the Kenya experience / Paschalia Muhoho-Minni and Berendien A. Lubbe. - In: *Communicatio:* (2017), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 58-79 : fig., graf., tab
Abstract: Applying the experience of Kenya as a tourist destination, the purpose of this study is to examine the role of the media in the construction of a destination image and whether types of media differ in their influence on destination image and travel decision-making. Actual visitors (AVs) and potential visitors (PVs) to Kenya are surveyed using convenience sampling for the AVs and snowball sampling for the PVs. Descriptive and inferential statistics are used for analysis and, as expected, it is found that the media has an influence on destination perception, but that not all aspects of the destination image are influenced similarly by the different types of media, and not all media information sources have the capacity to influence the visitor types in the study. While television news and television travel documentaries are identified as the most influential media in the construction of the organic image of Kenya, generally the destination image is influenced differently for PVs and AVs by television news, travel guides and newspapers reports. The influence of the media also differs on negative and positive reporting. These findings have implications for a destination's image communication strategy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2016.1226915 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Business and peace in the Niger Delta: what we know and what we need to know / Uwafiokun Idemudia. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 41-61 : graf., krt., tab
Abstract: The global restructuring of state-society relationships driven by neoliberal logic has not only allowed for the taming of the state, which has paradoxically accentuated its inadequacies, but has also facilitated, for better or for worse, the emergence of business - especially transnational corporations - as a major political force in global governance. Consequently, while the issues of peace and conflict have traditionally been the concern of governments, businesses are now increasingly being expected to make peace and conflict their concern. However, despite claims and counterclaims that businesses can be moneymakers and peacemakers, analyses of the relationship between business and peace remain largely embryonic. This paper seeks to contribute to this emerging business and peace debate by drawing on insights from the Niger Delta conflict to ascertain what we know and what we need to know if businesses are to become peacemakers in conflict zones in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1264439 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Leadership and national security : an interrogation of the Boko Haram violence in Nigeria / Akinbode Fasakin. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 87-108
Abstract: This study contends that an analysis of the nexus between leadership and security offers useful insights into explaining conflict by stating that the conceptualisation of these argots, especially through the definition of leadership as a process, helps to explain and address Nigeria's security challenges. By arguing that leaders' ability to establish mutuality with their followers in any situation and set collectively-generated means for attaining these set goals for societal security, the study shows how such a relationship creates a secured state. This is not the case in Nigeria, where leaders security decisions are influenced by external actors rather than by their followers. By showing that the Nigerian ruling elite's security agendas intersect with dominant global notions of security while neglecting genuine security interests of ordinary Nigerians, the study contextualises the complex global and local security interests in Nigeria. The lack of an intersection at home, however, has contributed to the emergence of extremists such as the Boko Haram sect, as well as the escalation of the acts of violence they perpetrate. As national

insecurities become complex and intractable, elegant or unilinear solutions - such as a military approach - lack the capacity to address these problems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1269656 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Place-time correlation of robbery incidents in metropolitan Lagos : a Mantel index analysis / Adewumi Israel Badiora & Jenny Jacky Ntamark. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 1-11 : tab
Abstract: This article investigates the correlation of space and time in the clustering of robbery incidents in metropolitan Lagos. Analysis was carried out on 781 selected robbery incidents in 2013. Using the Mantel index to correlate place and time intervals for pairs of robbery incidents, the results show that robberies are respectively concentrated in residential areas, transport nodes and public places, peaking at midnight during weekdays. The results further show that this concentration is most likely greater than what would be expected on the basis of a chance distribution. The study concludes that various factors may exist which cause clusters of robberies to occur in these places at these times. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1264437 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Resistance through Islamic clerics against Boko Haram in northern Nigeria / Akinola Ejodame Olojo. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 308-324 : tab
Abstract: Islamic clerics and scholars constitute one of the community actors affected by the Boko Haram crisis in northern Nigeria. This group is also one that is most familiar with the essential doctrinal elements required to deconstruct the narrative pushed by Boko Haram in a crisis where ideology represents a vital aspect. While not undermining the bearing which socio-economic and political issues have on the crisis, this paper frames the focus to emphasise the long-term battle where Islamic clerics are involved in winning hearts and minds. Drawing upon fieldwork conducted in Sokoto State and Borno State, this paper highlights the influential role of clerics in communal mobilisation and resistance against Boko Haram. It is suggested that a deeper integration of this community actor into the broader counter-insurgency struggle in northern Nigeria would be beneficial. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2017.1294092 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
The resource-conflict debate revisited : untangling the case of farmer-herdsman clashes in the North Central region of Nigeria / Emmanuel Terkimbi Akov. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 288-307 : tab
Abstract: The resource debate is easily discerned as part of the ongoing history of farmer-herdsman conflict in the North Central region of Nigeria. Scarcity theorists are adept at linking scarcity with the onset of livelihood conflict while on the other hand resource abundance pundits insist it is profusion and not scarcity that impels conflict. This article traverses these wrangles and proceeds to downplay the resource polemic altogether. It is proposed that the resource debate, despite its profoundness, presents a narrow reading of farmer-herdsman clashes in Nigeria's North Central region. It is suggested that a number of other factors, including elite land grabbing, ethno-religious identity construction, weak state capabilities, the citizenship question, corrupt traditional institutions, the lack of an effective land tenure system and a widespread culture of impunity, make for better readings of the conflict. Owing to the negative impacts of the conflict on state and society, it is recommended that the state in Nigeria should commit itself to addressing the citizenship question, strengthening the capabilities of security institutions, extirpating the culture of impunity and revaluing its policy on land redistribution. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2017.1294088 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Client perceptions of interaction with community pharmacists in the Nelson Mandela Metropole /

Brent C. Knoesen, Martie S. Lubbe, and Ilse Truter. - In: *Communicatio:* (2017), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 122-147 : tab
Abstract: Communication plays an important role in health care professions, such as pharmacy, which is an information-driven profession in which community pharmacists are embedded. They are responsible for ensuring patient-centred pharmaceutical care on a daily basis; thus, it is vital for them to interact effectively and humanely with clients. The aim of this study is to identify clients' perceptions regarding their interaction with community pharmacists in the Nelson Mandela Metropole, Eastern Cape, South Africa. When analysed, clients' perspectives on interaction with community pharmacists disclosed deficits in these pharmacists' communication skills, which inhibit effective interactions. The more specific objectives are to determine if community pharmacist-client interaction does occur; the quality thereof; and to identify the communication skills clients perceive as important. A qualitative approach was followed to achieve the aim of the study. Three focus groups (FGs), consisting of 17 participants were selected by means of purposive sampling. The same FG protocol, consisting of three group activities, was followed for each FG. Thematic and descriptive analysis was applied and reliability and validity were ensured. The results indicate that pharmacist-client interaction plays a vital role in community pharmacies. The participants indicate that community pharmacists require not only accurate pharmacological knowledge, but also interpersonal skills, ranging from making eye contact and listening, to communicating in everyday language. It is also suggested that community pharmacists must be courteous, compassionate, honest and trustworthy when interacting with clients. The clients' perceptions of visiting community pharmacies should not be ignored, because they are able to identify shortcomings in existing pharmacist interaction. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2016.1238833 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Commercial graffiti : self-expression, the allure of danger, or graffiti made "pretty"? / Patrick R. Rabiega and Mariekie Burger. - In: *Communicatio:* (2017), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 37-57
Abstract: The visual stylistic elements of graffiti are increasingly being used in the commercial world of advertising and marketing, as backdrops for music videos, and in merchandise and packaging. This market-oriented graffiti constitutes the mainstreaming of a subculture, that is, selling the stylistic subcultural elements as a new fad. Subsequently, commercial graffiti has been criticised for undermining the essence of real graffiti as the very aspect it seeks to oppose is now served, and in the process graffiti is robbed of its resistance identity. This article engages critically with this view by enquiring how Johannesburg (South Africa) commercial graffiti writers make sense of their commercial graffiti work. In a qualitative study, 11 commercial graffiti writers, who are engaged in small commercial contracts or who are freelancing for well-established consumer brands, and full-time graphic designers, were interviewed. Reoccurring themes that arose included self-expression and simplifying graffiti styles to be more accessible and "pretty" for general public consumption. Albeit in a different way, the recognition the graffiti writers gained from the public through their commercial work echoes some elements of the recognition gained through graffiti crews. Probably the most astounding finding of the study is that they felt that the commerciality of graffiti is simply a temporary phase that will eventually fade. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2017.1297323 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Listening and the ambiguities of voice in South African journalism / Anthea Garman and Vanessa Malila. - In: *Communicatio:* (2017), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 1-16
Abstract: Political theorists like Bickford (1996) and media theorists like Couldry (2006) have introduced the concept of listening as a complement to long-standing discussions about voice in democracies and in the media which serve the democratic project. This enhanced understanding of voice goes beyond just hearing into, giving serious attention to, in particular, marginalised voices. This article reports on an investigation into the ways in which mainstream and community media in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, understand listening as an important part of their role as journalists. Interviews probed the attitudes of journalists and editors towards listening, and also interrogated their own understandings of their role in South Africa, particularly in relation to young

people who are finding their political "voice". The research shows that "listening" as a journalistic practice is seldom understood in anything more than common sense ways and is certainly not an organising principle of reporting and disseminating news. This results in journalism that is events focused, often sensationalist and whose agenda is set powerfully by political actions and actors in the environment. The power of being heard is almost solely in the hands of the journalists, who regard themselves as "the voice of the people", without actively providing a space for listening to the voices of community members. But, within this generalised environment, there are two very interesting projects in which journalists and editors are actively listening to the issues and stories of citizens and letting them set agendas. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2016.1226914 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Non-verbal and paralinguistic political communication in sport : an analysis of images of Springbok rugby / Pieter A. Labuschagne. - In: *Communicatio:* (2017), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 80-102 : foto's
Abstract: Non-verbal communication as a subfield of communication sciences has received increased attention in scholarly publications over the past few decades. Various scholars in the field, such as Real (1975), Ekman (1993), Lunenburg (2010), Garber (2011) and Krauss, Chen and Chawla (2015), emphasise the importance of non-verbal communication in generating, processing and channelling information. Not only facial expressions but also gestures and body language are deemed important. Studies by Real (1975) found that sport plays a crucial role in identity formation and the transmission of meaning and values. In South African sport, rugby-football in particular was used to reflect Afrikaner political prowess and masculinity, and the Afrikaner's growing influence and dominance. As Salah, Sebe and Gevers (2012) indicate, non-verbal communication should be studied within the context that frames such communication; therefore, their multi-modal approach, used in conjunction with non-verbal communication, is vital for this discussion. In this article, the broader, more inclusive contextual approaches of Salah, Sebe and Gevers (2012) and Lunenburg (2010) are employed to analyse seven iconic photographic images which are steeped in the political dynamics of the period. After focusing on the theoretical aspects of non-verbal communication underpinning the study, the photographs are analysed as examples of impactful non-verbal communication. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2017.1307243 (Restricted access)

South Africa
The rhetoric and practice of the international responsibility to prevent mass atrocities : reflections on South Africa's peacebuilding role in South Sudan (2005-2013) / Fritz Nganje. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 271-287
Abstract: While global consensus on the meaning and application of the responsibility to protect (R2P) principle remains tenuous, there is little contention among major actors that the development of the norm should prioritise the prevention of mass atrocities. In particular, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) - which have a role to play that is vital to the future development of R2P as a global norm but which continue to express reservations about the intent and application of the doctrine - have been strong advocates of the preventive aspects of the principle. This rhetorical consensus, however, belies the conceptual and practical challenges that are associated with the prevention of mass atrocities. In this paper, the example of South Africa's post-conflict reconstruction and development (PCRD) interventions in South Sudan from 2005 to 2013 is used to reflect on the role of external actors in supporting conflict-affected states to implement the preventive aspects of R2P. It is argued that while South Africa, like other BRICS countries, has used the rhetoric that atrocity prevention should be at the core of R2P to legitimise its opposition to military intervention for humanitarian purposes, it has struggled to back this rhetoric with coherent strategies and concrete actions to prevent mass atrocity crimes within its sphere of influence. The gap between rhetoric and practice in the preventive aspects of R2P is not unique to South Africa, but highlights fundamental difficulties inherent to global efforts to prevent mass atrocities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2017.1294091 (Restricted access)

South Africa

The role of communication in managing the safety climate of construction site environments / Wilhelmina J. Greeff. - In: *Communicatio:* (2017), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 103-121 : fig., tab

Abstract: Managers in the construction sector are met with a critical charge: they are responsible for the safety of employees in one of the most notoriously dangerous industries in the world. In terms of managing the safety climate of construction site environments, no recommendations have been made in the literature that truly elucidate the role of organisational communication therein. The aim of this research is to fill this void by enriching the seminal work of Mohamed (2002) which focusses on the nature of the safety climate in construction organisations, and the factors it is comprised of. To this end, the research comprises a data-triangulated qualitative and quantitative empirical study undertaken at nine different construction sites in South Africa, which allows for the reformulation of the model for safety climate management in construction environments, with an added understanding of the role of communication therein. The findings indicate that communication is conducive to a positive safety climate when it is managed to be strategic, holistic, relational and symmetrical. The model put forward in this article offers an empirical application of the four identified constructs of communication, which gives way to data-driven recommendations for use in construction organisation settings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2017.1306575 (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Citizen journalism as a contestant in the history of journalism / Hatikanganwi Mapudzi and Oluyinka Osunkunle. - In: *Communicatio:* (2017), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 17-36

Abstract: This article looks at citizen journalism as a contestant in the history of journalism. It reports on a study that employed a qualitative research approach through a qualitative questionnaire and a focus group discussion (FGD). Through purposive sampling, the participants in the study were drawn from the citizen journalists contributing news content to the citizen journalism websites Sahara Reporters and Iindaba Ziyafika from a Nigerian and a South African perspective, respectively. For diversity purposes, other participants were drawn from the Global Voices online, which is popular for engaging citizen journalists from different parts of the African continent: Tanzania, Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique and Kenya, to mention a few. The questionnaire was distributed through the technical teams of the websites for self-completion by the citizen journalists. The FGD participants were drawn from those who contributed news content to Iindaba Ziyafika in South Africa where the researchers are based. The questionnaire and the FGD were addressed in English. The study findings show that mainstream journalism acknowledges the importance of the phenomenon of citizen journalism and the people involved, but it still stands firm that objectivity is a precondition of journalism. The study aims to cultivate an appreciation of the relationship between traditional and citizen journalism as the field of journalism endures major transformations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2016.1250799 (Restricted access)

Tunisia

The fragility of elite settlements in Tunisia / Anouar Boukhars. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 257-270

Abstract: Six years after the revolution that ousted Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali, Tunisia remains in flux. On the face of it, the country should be celebrated for transitioning from political ferment to consensual normalcy. Unfortunately, there is more to Tunisia's transition to consensual politics than meets the eye. The country is still caught in a turbulent grey zone where strong authoritarian tendencies threaten to pull down the country's tortuous march towards democratic stability. Some developments are particularly worrisome. The old authoritarian discourse emphasising stability and law and order has regained credence. The repressive habits of the police and security services are also back in full swing. The outlook for democratic stability darkens as the chasm between ordinary citizens and political elites expands. The lurch towards illiberalism and the failure of the successive postrevolutionary governments to make even the slightest dent in Tunisia's dreadful unemployment rate and sharp regional economic inequalities are undermining

faith in elite settlements and state institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2017.1294093 (Restricted access)

West Africa

Maritime security and capacity building in the Gulf of Guinea : on comprehensiveness, gaps, and security priorities / Katja Lindskov Jacobsen. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 237-256

Abstract: It is widely acknowledged that maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea is a highly complex phenomenon involving a variety of issues (legal deficiencies, inadequate military equipment, and challenges like corruption, political unrest and youth unemployment) as well as a multiplicity of external responders. To make sense of the impact that external actors have when they address this complex problem through various maritime capacity building endeavours, this article argues that there is a need to understand the attractiveness of capacity building vis-à-vis the widely acknowledged need for a comprehensive approach, as well as the difficulties of translating the potential for comprehensiveness into practice (as important aspects of the problem remain largely unaddressed). Further, it is argued that it is important to appreciate that even if these gaps - i.e. the aspects that maritime capacity building currently leaves unaddressed - represent a 'failure' to deliver a comprehensive response, they are at the same time illustrative of how the maritime capacity building activities of various external actors also 'succeed' in having an impact on this regional security landscape - for instance, by influencing how certain aspects of this multifaceted problem are prioritised, whilst others are only marginally addressed, if at all. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2017.1291441 (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Soldiers as victims : behind military barracks in the post-colonial African army / Godfrey Maringira. - In: *African Security Review:* (2017), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 77-86

Abstract: This paper examines the ways in which the military infringes on the social and political rights of soldiers who joined the Zimbabwe National Army in post-independence Zimbabwe. Contrary to the scholarly and policy debates that present Zimbabwean soldiers as the silent prop behind President Robert Mugabe and the perpetrators of political violence, this paper argues that these soldiers have also been victimised in army barracks. The victimhood of soldiers has been explicit in the ways in which they are forced to execute their duties beyond their professional expectations. In substantiating this argument, the paper explores the unethical military training and the ways in which soldiers are disciplined and punished through Chapter 11:02 of the draconian Defence Act. The papers contribution stems from a rights perspective that emphasises the right to freedom, justice and protection, which is usually quite silent in the military. But the question is how can soldiers concerns be translated into new practices without compromising so-called state security? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2016.1265569 (Restricted access)