Africa
African women's struggles in a gender perspective / issue eds: Emmanuelle Bouilly, Ophélie Rillon & Hannah Cross - Abingdon : Routledge, 2016.
Abstract: The collection of articles in this issue analyses women's mobilisations - whether feminist or not, and whether women-related or not - as a gendered social phenomenon. That is to say that they focus on one of the two categories of sexes - the women - but look at gender relations as a system. Thus, they explore how gender inequalities and gender relations shape female grievances and protest, and, in turn, how mobilisation affects (gender) power relations. Contributions: Bridging social divides: leadership and the making of an alliance for women's land-use rights in Morocco (Yasmine Berriane); (De-)Politicising women's collective action: international actors and land inheritance in post-war Burundi (Marie Saiget); Women's mobilisation for legislative political representation in Africa (Aili Mari Tripp); Women's activism around gender-based violence in South Africa: recognition, redistribution and representation (Amanda Gouws); Senegalese mothers 'fight clandestine migration' : an intersectional perspective on activism and apathy among parents and spouses left behind (Emmanuelle Bouilly); Women's protests: gender, imprisonment and resistance in South Africa (Pollsmoor Prison, 1970s-90s); (Natacha Filippi); 'I acted like a man' : exploring female ex-insurgents' narratives on Nigeria's oil insurgency (Temitope Oriola). [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/crea20/43/149 (Restricted access)

Africa
Copyright Africa : how intellectual property, media and markets transform immaterial cultural goods / ed. by Ute Röschenthaler and Mamadou Diawara - Canon Pyon : Sean Kingston Publishing, 2016.
Abstract: Africa is known for its multi-faceted immaterial culture, manifested in highly original music, oral texts, artistic performances and sporting events. These cultural expressions are increasingly regulated by intellectual property rights, as orally transmitted stories are written down, traditional songs broadcast and ownership claimed, and sporting activities once part of village life become national media events. This volume brings together an interdisciplinary team of legal experts, anthropologists and literary scholars to explore, from an African point of view, what happens to intangible cultural goods when they are confronted with large-scale commodification and distribution through media technologies, and globalized and divergent judicial systems, institutions and cultural norms. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa
Region-building in Africa : political and economic challenges / edited by Daniel H. Levine and Dawn Nagar - New York City : Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.
Abstract: This book is one of the results of a four-year project on 'Peacebuilding and region-building in Africa' undertaken by the Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR), in Cape Town, South Africa. Contributions: Introduction (Daniel Levine and Dawn Nagar); Part I: Themes and concepts of region-building and regional integration in Africa: Region-building debates in a global context (Louise Fawcett); Regional integration in Africa: theory and practice (John Ravenhill); A tale of three Cassandras: Jean Monnet, Raúl Prebisch, and Adebayo Adedeji (Adekeye Adebajo); Part II: The political economy of Africa's region-building and regional integration initiatives: Cross-border interactions and regionalism (Daniel Bach); Infrastructure and regional integration in Africa (Afeikhena Jerome and David Nabena); African agency post-2015: the roles of regional powers and developmental states in regional integration (Timothy M. Shaw); The political economy of Africa's region-building and regional integration (Samuel K.B. Asante); Part III: The African Union (AU) and sub-regional organisations and initiatives: The African Union and region integration in Africa (Kasaija Phillip Apuuli); Region-building in southern Africa (Scott Taylor); Region-building in eastern Africa (Gilbert M. Khadiagala); COMESA and SADC: the era of convergence (Dawn Nagar); Region-building in west Africa (Said Adejumobi); Region-building in central Africa (René Lemarchand); Region-building in north Africa (Azzedine Layachi); Part IV:

Comparative regional schemes: lessons for Africa: Necessary but not automatic: how Europe learned to integrate (N. Piers Ludlow) ; Lessons from Asia: the association of southeast Asian nations (Mely Caballero-Anthony); Lessons from Latin America: MERCOSUR (Laura Goméz-Mera); Conclusion (Daniel Levine). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa
Special issue: Land, liberation and democracy : a tribute to Lionel Cliffe / issue ed: Peter Lawrence - Abingdon : Routledge, 2016.
Abstract: The Review of African Political Economy (ROAPE) publishes this special issue in tribute to Lionel Cliffe, following his death in October 2013. Most of the articles were first presented as papers at a Colloquium that took place in October 2014, organised by Lionel's colleagues and friends at the Universities of the Western Cape and of Cape Town and supported by this journal, along with the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and the University of Leeds. The Colloquium's title of 'Land, liberation and democracy in Africa' reflected the three main areas of Lionel's lifetime work. Contributions: Land, liberation and democracy: the life and work of Lionel Cliffe (Peter Lawrence); Lionel Cliffe: the politically engaged intellectual worker (Mike Powell); Village land politics and the legacy of ujamaa (Elisa Greco); Cotton and textiles industries in Tanzania: the failures of liberalization (Andrew Coulson); Reflections on land policy and the independence settlement in Kenya (Brian Van Arkadie); Agrarian transformation in the Near East and North Africa: influences from the work of Lionel Cliffe (Ray Bush); Old wine in new bottles? Revisiting contract farming after agrarian reform in Zimbabwe (Lloyd Sachikonye); 'I am a paramount chief, this land belongs to my ancestors': the reconfiguration of rural authority after Zimbabwe's land reforms (Grasian Mkodzongi); Analysing the history of agrarian struggles in Tanzania from a feminist perspective (Marjorie Mbilinyi); The importance of land in rethinking rural transformation, agrarian revolution and unfinished liberation in Africa (Nancy Andrew); The ZIPA moment: Dzino, Mugabe and Samora Machel (John S. Saul); Lionel Cliffe and the generation(s) of Zimbabwean politics (David Moore). [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/crea20/43/sup1 (Restricted access)

Africa
The political economy of infrastructure development in Africa : an assessment of the NEPAD Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI) / Francis Nguendi Ikome and Robert Tama Lisinge *.* - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines:* (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 255-277 : fig., tab
Abstract: Using a political economy approach, this article examines the factors that cause high-profile political leaders in Africa to champion particular regional infrastructure projects within the framework of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI). It also analyses the extent to which the presence of high-stature political champions enhances the prospects for project implementation. The paper argues that the economic and integrative potential of regional infrastructure projects, alongside the presence of high-stature political champions, do not necessarily guarantee implementation. Rather, it is the interplay of diverse economic, institutional and political factors and interests that determines the successful implementation, or otherwise, of the various championed infrastructure projects. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1221768 (Restricted access)

Africa
Les intellectuels africains au Canada : missions, figures, visions et leaderships / sous la dir. de Benoît Awazi Mbambi Kungua - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2015.
Abstract: Ce numéro comporte pour l'essentiel les contributions données lors du colloque annuel du Centre de recherches pluridisciplinaires sur les communautés d'Afrique noire et des diasporas (CERCLECAD, Ottawa, Canada) tenu le 14 décembre 2013. Le colloque avait pour titre: 'Figure et mission de l'intellectuel africain dans les communautés africaines d'Afrique et des diasporas occidentales. Une approche pluridisciplinaire. Contributions: Éditorial: Mondialisation, domination, érudition et émancipation; La pensée critique française a-t-elle disparue? (Joelle Palmieri); Entrevue exclusive entre le Dr. Élie Nkamgueu et le chercheur Ferdinand Mayega; Textualité, dissémination et mondialisation : vers une praxis intellectuelle et politique émancipatrice (Benoît

Awazi Mbambi Kungua); Les intellectuels africains en question. Plaidoyer pour une intellectualité de la responsabilité et de l'intégrité (François Kibwenge El-Esu); Enjeux et défis de l'université au XXIe siècle quels rôles pour les élites africaines ? (Athanase Simbagoye); L'enseignement des langues maternelles en Afrique subsaharienne : conception utopique ou nécessité absolue ? (Juvénal Barankenguje); Parlons mondialisation sans passion (Recxon Kabuasa Biko); Hommage philosophique à Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela dit Madiba (18 juillet 1918 - 5 décembre 2013) (Benoît Awazi Mbambi Kungua; Les 60 ans de la littérature de Congo Brazzaville (Marie-Léontine Tsibinda Bilombo et Marcelline Fila Matsocota); Les défis d'embauche des 'minorités visibles' au Canada. Quelques stratégies pour la diversification du personnel (Alban Mabiala-Nsimba); Instrumentalisation des identités ethniques et des régimes politiques : le cas de la Guinée postcoloniale (Ousmane Diallo); Le trilemme du développement. Admettre l'échec, comprendre l'impasse et mieux agir (Elom K. Ezuho); Rôle des Eglises dans la transformation des conflits : cas de Gorna en RD Congo (Roger B. Alfani); Minorités visibles en représentation dans les villes canadiennes. Chroniques du racisme ordinaire (Nuah M. Makungu Masudi); Peuple italien, peuple africain, même histoire, même présent et même destin (Patrick Auguste). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Cameroon

Politics at the margins : alternative sites of political involvement among young people in Cameroon / Jude Fokwang. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines:* (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 211-228

Abstract: This paper analyses young people's political discourses and experiences, highlighting their disillusionment with the postcolonial state. Drawing on ethnographic data and interviews with young people in the city of Bamenda, Cameroon, the article argues that young people's perspectives and discourses on politics constitute alternative forms of political involvement and resistance. Their actions, inactions and discourses about politics and political personalities are informed by their specific identities and positionalities. However, taken collectively, these voices reveal current national anxieties about the postcolonial state whose legitimacy is widely believed to have eroded. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1219671 (Restricted access)

Cape Verde

Painting between the lines : the Cape Verdean community of Colonial Dakar, 1920-1945 / Rachel M. Petrocelli. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines:* (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 149-168

Abstract: From the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, immigrants from Cape Verde to Dakar, Senegal, colonial capital of French West Africa, became a small but important community in terms of significance in both the urban economy and the colonial framework of race and identity. They occupied important labor niches valuable to the colonizer such as painting and domestic work and attached those fields to a unique identity to which only they belonged. Able to capitalize on the ambiguity inherent to colonial race and identity policies, Cape Verdeans bridged categories common to state policies, particularly "foreign" and "native", in ways not adequately captured by the concept of intermediaries often employed in examinations of immigrant populations to West Africa. Their insertion in Dakar reveals the permeability of such colonial concepts as well as the opportunities immigrants made in town. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1100545 (Restricted access)

Côte d'Ivoire

Diminishing returns and agricultural involution in Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector / Ehis Michael Odijie. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 504-517 : graf.

Abstract: The relationship between cocoa farming and deforestation has been documented extensively in environmental studies, but never in studies of political economy. Forest is a production factor in the cocoa industry. Once forestland has been exhausted in a given geographical region, planters tend to migrate into vacant forestland in another region; this accounts for the regional and geographical shifts in cocoa production described in several

conservationist studies. Cocoa-producing countries have been shown to move through cycles of boom and bust, combined with constant geographical shifts in cultivation. Every cocoa-producing unit has a structural or ecological ceiling determined by the supply of forest. Once this ceiling has been reached, it is difficult to produce more cocoa because of the absence of virgin forest. Therefore, once forestland has been exhausted, cocoa producers experience a decline in living standards due to rising cost factors and decreasing returns. This briefing shows that Côte d'Ivoire has reached the point of forest exhaustion and that the problem with the sector, which has necessitated several reforms, is related to the end of tropical forest. The forestland that fuelled the production of cocoa in post-independent Côte d'Ivoire has been exhausted. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2015.1085381 (Restricted access)

Democratic Republic of Congo
Hydro-politics and hydro-power : the century-long saga of the Inga project / Keith Gottschalk. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des +®tudes africaines:* (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 279-294 : tab
Abstract: The proposal to build the world's largest hydro-power project on the Congo River is a century old. This article argues that the Grand Inga project could become the political, diplomatic, and economic driver to deepening integration between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other African countries. The Inga delays were not without benefits. Twenty-first century sensibilities ensure revision of the proposed mega-project to minimize both ecological and social harm. While colonial-era projects were configured to maximize benefits to imperialist, settler, and corporate interests, independence and democratization are the prerequisites to facilitate the broadest possible distribution of the benefits of electrification. Since some of the countries involved have hybrid regimes, further democratization, and civil society lobbying, will be necessary to mitigate the downside of its ecological and social impacts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1222297 (Restricted access)

Namibia
Rain and prehistoric pregnancy in a hunter-gatherer rock painting from Namibia / by Piet van Rooyen. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (2015), vol. 63, p. 135-150 : ill., foto's, krt
Abstract: In a recently-discovered rock art site in the Khomas Hochland area of Namibia, a figure that may depict a pregnant female is closely associated with an image of what appears like sleets of rain next to it on the rock face. The images of the 'female', as well as the image of the falling rain, and one of a therianthrope below the main image, have insistently been chipped at by subsequent visitors, probably using the stone implements still associated with the site. Due to the inaccessibility of the site to latter-day visitors and the regular pattern evident in the chippings, these are likely not to indicate random vandalism, but, rather, point to ritualised efforts to gain power from the paintings. This corelates with historical ethnographical records regarding the utilisation of "power" to influence the weather. Similar rituals associating power with rain-making are still evident in current Namibian hunter-gatherer societies. In this sense, the image of the Hornkranz-figure becomes an extraordinary and specialist rnarker in the endeavours to understand rock art and the imaginative role it played in hunter-gatherer society. Bibliogr., sum. in English. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
Sprache, Bildung, Religion : die Bedeutung (prä-)kolonialer Missionsarbeit für das postkoloniale Namibia / von René Smolarski. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (2015), vol. 63, p. 95-132 : foto's
Abstract: Ziel dieser Arbeit ist es, anhand ausgewählter Beispiele, nämlich Spracharbeit, Bildungspolitik und Religion, aufzuzeigen, dass es gerade die Missionsarbeit und damit der politische und gesellschaftliche Einfluss der Missionare selbst gewesen ist, welcher Südwestafrika fundamental veränderte und damit auch dessen postkoloniale Entwicklung und Geschichte in besonders starkem Maße beeinflusste. Dabei soll das Augenmerk vor allem auf der Tätigkeit der Missionare im 'präkolonialen' Namibia liegen, da hier zum einen die ersten

Berührungen zwischen den indigenen Kulturen und den europäischen stattfinden und zum anderen sowohl aus sprachlicher, bildungspolitischer, wie auch religiöser Sicht die Grundlagen für die weiteren Entwicklungen gelegt wurden. Bibliogr., Zsfg. auf Englisch. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

Namibia
The Namibia Scientific Society 90 Years (1925-2015) / by Antje Otto. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (2015), vol. 63, p. 9-89 : foto's
Abstract: The Namibia Scientific Society was established in 1925 to provide a forum for scientific research and exchange in a country where no such institution existed at the time. The founders and members of the Society included representatives from various language groups and professions. This privately funded and managed Society soon became hopelessly overburdened, as the Administration for South West Africa simply left all matters of a scientific nature, including the management of the scientific library and the museum, to the Society. Only limited funding was made available for this monumental task, and in 1957 the Administration insisted that the museum - at the time the focal point of the Society's activities - revert to the State, with the library almost going the same way. The Scientific Society's achievements during especially the early years of its existence cannot be overestimated. Had it not been for the Scientific Society, much of the country's heritage would have been lost. The intention of this article is to give recognition to individuals who gave all they had for the sake of science, research and the prevention of the country's heritage and environment within the Scientific Society. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
The Victorians and Namibia / by Alexander Brewis. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (2015), vol. 63, p. 181-202 : ill., foto's
Abstract: This article throws light on a relatively unexpected area of Namibian history, namely the writings by Victorians on the country. It gives a brief overview of English writings concerning Namibia and its inhabitants. The Victorians directly involved with Namibia were Charles Andersson, James Alexander, Francis Galton (the eugenicist), Thomas Baines and James Chapman. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Niger
From nuclear imperialism to petro-democracy? : resource assemblages and the emergence of a new political configuration in Niger / Jannik Schritt. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines:* (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 229-254
Abstract: The rentier state and resource curse concepts understand oil and uranium as fixed resources generating economic rents. In doing so, these theories largely ignore the social, economic, political and technological arrangements essential for a material substance like oil or uranium to become a resource. By comparing the diachronic and synchronic entanglements of the different socio-technical arrangements of oil and uranium in Niger, the assumption of the resource curse and rentier state theories, that resource revenues foster authoritarian tendencies, is revisited. Exploring the concept of resource assemblages, this article analyzes how political configurations are related to the process of resource exploitation. This perspective reveals that a new resource-political configuration in Niger has emerged since the beginning of oil production. Whereas Niger's uranium-political configuration has long been characterized by a neocolonial discursive formation, the emerging petro-political configuration has produced a new resource nationalism in public opinion and governance which is transforming politics in Niger. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1202850 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Financialisation and economic growth in Nigeria / Ejike Udeogu. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 489-503 : graf., tab
Abstract: In 1986, Nigeria implemented several of the recommended neoliberal reforms, which were embedded as policy prescriptions in the IMF/World Bank Structural Adjustment

Programmes. The interest rate ceiling formerly subscribed to by the government was repealed and the tight control on the country's capital account was also deregulated. These two major policies precipitated huge increases in both the rate of interest charged by domestic financial institutions, and the amount of capital inflows into the economy. The main purpose of this article is to ascertain whether these neoliberal policies - capital account and interest rate deregulation - have succeeded in inducing growth in real investment in Nigeria, for which they were originally intended. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2015.1085377 (Restricted access)

Somalia
The geopolitics of Turkey's 'humanitarian diplomacy' in Somalia : a critique / Theodore Baird. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 470-477
Abstract: In 2013, Ahmet Davutoglu, then Foreign Minister, revealed the multiple dimensions of Turkey's new 'humanitarian diplomacy' a diplomatic strategy which has taken precedence in Turkey's involvement in development and aid cooperation globally and its expanding role in Africa and Somalia in particular. This brief article provides a critical counterpoint to the debate on Turkish humanitarian diplomacy in Somalia. The author argues that the social construction(s) and production(s) of Turkish 'humanitarian diplomacy' cannot be resolved by ideological interpretation, but through the study of state and non-state practices in the field and their effects. In it the author demonstrates that ideological explanations and reasons for Turkey's presence in Somalia have presided over empirical scholarship, without any real first-hand work to justify the claims that have been made. In conclusion, he argues for a research agenda which focuses on how Turkish institutions generate symbolic and material effects in Somalia, rather than an ideological project in support of the state. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2015.1084913 (Restricted access)

South Africa
'Per aspera ad astra' : aus den Anfängen der südafrikanischen Luftfahrt / von Wolfgang Reith. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (2015), vol. 63, p. 161-179 : foto's
Abstract: Dieser Artikel beschreibt die Anfänge der südafrikanischen Luftfahrt zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts. Er schildert die ersten Flugversuche und Schauflüge und behandelt die Gründung der 'Aeronautical Society of South Africa' 1911 sowie die Aufstellung des 'South African Aviation Corps (SAAC)' 1913. Bibliogr. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

Swaziland
Swaziland: the struggle for political freedom and democracy / Bongani Masuku & Peter Limb. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 518-527
Abstract: This article describes the current political situation in Swaziland. Repression by the anti-democratic, corrupt monarchy and resultant popular resistance continues to mark a Swaziland political scene deeply impacted by a closely related socio-economic crisis. From time to time, the regime appears to make concessions but continued protests and growing possibilities of wider solidarity and international sanctions could force a showdown if such pressure is intensified. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2015.1084916 (Restricted access)

Tanzania
A personal issue : feminist standpoint theory, epistemologies of ignorance, and perceptions of HIV transmission among northern Tanzanian wildlife conservation professionals / John Reid-Hresko and Mara Goldman. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines:* (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 169-189
Abstract: Drawing on ten months of qualitative research from 2009/10, the authors present a case study of situated HIV transmission knowledge claims among wildlife conservation actors in northern Tanzania. Utilizing feminist standpoint theory and epistemologies of ignorance, this article explores why a single professional group consistently articulated divergent explanations of the causal forces shaping on-going HIV transmission dynamics. Elite respondents were more likely to consistently attribute viral transmission to individual-level behaviors, while non-elite

conservation actors more often situated HIV transmission dynamics in relation to extra-personal structural forces. This case study reveals the experiential grounding of HIV-related knowledge claims; illuminates the partiality of authoritative knowledge and the intersections of practices of power, embodied understandings and socio-structural location with hierarchical matrices of status and privilege; disrupts the presumed accuracy of certain forms of knowledge by foregrounding the insights of those in positions of subordination; and exposes ineffectual HIV/AIDS interventions in northern Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1202848 (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Beyond quota seats for women in the Tanzanian legislature / Mi Yung Yoon. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines:* (2016), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 191-210 : graf.
Abstract: To assess the utility of quota experience in winning open seats, this article examines the factors explaining why only a small number of quota members of parliament (MPs) switch to non-quota seats in the context of Tanzania, where quota seats for women have been in place for three decades. Despite the socioeconomic and political forces offsetting the advantages of quota seats, special seats, if used effectively, are instrumental to winning constituency seats. To materialize a switch to a constituency seat, an early decision to run, strategic selection of a constituency, a track record of service to the target constituency, and mobilization of grassroots women are essential for special-seat women. The findings of this study, shed some light on how women's parliamentary representation can move beyond the dependence on gender quotas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1202849 (Restricted access)

West Africa

Waste and well-being: a political economy of informal waste management and public policy in urban West Africa / Bernard Ugochukwu Nwosu, Thaddeus Chidi Nzeadibe & Peter Oluchukwu Mbah. - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2016), vol. 43, no. 149, p. 478-488 : tab
Abstract: The informal waste management (IWM) sector is often disparaged in Africa and suffers various degrees of social opprobrium from the public owing to the work being perceived as low status. The work is commonly a last-resort occupation by poor elements that ordinarily constitute part of the urban informality. This occupational option turns out to be an important contribution to urban ecological renewal. Nonetheless, IWM remains a neglected and hazardous occupation that saves cities huge sums of money and landfill space. It also drives entrepreneurship, generates employment and incomes, mitigates the problem of climate change, creates a 'green economy' and conserves non-renewable resources. This article focused on Nigeria and Ghana explores how policies connect well-being in the IWM sector. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2015.1084914 (Restricted access)