Africa Institute of South Africa

PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE

2013/2014

Africa Institute of South Africa
Development Through Knowledge
About AISA

The Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) is an independent research organisation and think-tank, focusing on Africa in its research, publications and resource library. The Institute has built a solid reputation over 50 years, combining in-depth analysis and research with topicality and policy relevance.

AISA’s mandate gives it full responsibility to conduct research on African affairs; the institute covers all topics in contemporary Africa, ranging from politics, socio-economic and issues of development. AISA also houses one of the most impressive libraries for documentation on African affairs in the world. AISA’s researchers include some of the foremost thinkers on contemporary African affairs in the world and their research output is of a magnificent standard.

Vision

An indispensable African voice on African Affairs.

Mission

To produce relevant research products aimed at informing sustainable political and socio-economic development in Africa.

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Africa Insight Journal

Africa Insight is a quarterly, peer-reviewed journal of the Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA). It is accredited by the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) and is indexed in the International Bibliography of Social Science (IBSS). It is a multi-disciplinary journal primarily focusing on African Affairs.

The AISA prides itself on publishing rigorous and original research primarily authored by African academics on the continent and in the Diaspora.

For this reason AISA relies heavily on the role played by its peer reviewers.

The journal receives solicited and unsolicited manuscripts for publication. Queries and submissions can be sent to publish@ai.org.za.

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Africa A–Z: Continental and Country Profiles

The popularity of the first edition of this book necessitated a second revised and updated version to record the many challenges in Africa since the first edition appeared in 1998. Africa is a vast and fascinating continent whose population is fast approaching the one billion mark.

Africa A–Z attempts to provide, in a concise manner, the facts for an elementary understanding of the continent and its complex problems.

The book falls into two main sections; the five chapters on the first main section focus on the continent as a whole, dealing with its physical and human diversity, its eventful history and Africans’ struggle for economic survival.

The second main section contains profiles of 57 independent countries, ranging from Algeria to Zimbabwe. Presentation of the profiles is uniform, in that the same themes are covered in each profile. The data panels with the profiles contain data not provided in the text. The maps, appearing throughout the text were produced by AISA’s cartography department.

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5. Regional Economic Groupings

Part Two: Country Profiles A–Z
6. Detailed List of Contents
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New Edition Due in 2013
Africa at a Glance: Facts and Figures

Although a great deal of attention is focused on Africa’s economic failures and political instability, a factual compendium such as this, the 15th edition of Africa at a Glance, serves as a reminder of the many positive achievements which need to be appreciated. This compilation has been issued since 1968. It has been prepared to fulfill the need for an up-to-date and concise compendium of published but not readily accessible data on the countries of Africa. Every effort has been made to provide the most current as well as authoritative information. Apart from presenting the latest available data, new tables, maps and diagrams have been added. Attention may be drawn particularly to the inclusion of a new table and maps in Section Four: Democracy Index. While the raison d’être of the AISA is the conducting and dissemination of scholarly research, it is also concerned with the collection and dissemination of statistical and other factual data about the African continent. The present issue of Africa at a Glance serves the latter purpose.

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Africa’s New Public Policy: Imperatives for Globalisation & Nation-building in Nigeria

Africa’s New Public Policy: Imperatives for Globalisation & Nation-building in Nigeria provides a comprehensive analysis of globalisation and democracy from an African perspective. It also provides policy imperatives that are aimed at seeking solutions to the myriad of challenges emanating from managing the consequences of globalisation in Nigeria and other African countries. Ijeoma attempts to determine the extent to which public administration principles in Nigeria in particular and the rest of Africa in general, as well as in other parts of the developing world, underpin the management of the effects of globalisation within a democracy and nation-building projects.

Africa’s New Public Policy will not only be a useful resource for public policy decision-making on globalisation issues, but it will also serve as a credible reference material for public sector practitioners, scholars in international relations, as well as officials involved in the diplomatic work environment. It also includes a comparative analysis on how Nigeria and South Africa have handled some of the globalisation and democratisation challenges facing their respective countries under the administration of Presidents Olusegun Obasanjo and Thabo Mbeki respectively.

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In May 2003, the Africa-Europe Group of Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGiS) encouraged some of its member institutions to publish an Africa Yearbook with a wider international appeal. The African Studies Centre in Leiden (ASC), the Institute of African Affairs in Hamburg (IAA) and the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala (NAI) – all very active AEGiS centres sharing similar profiles – accepted this challenge and their joint efforts first bore fruit in the initial volume of the series in 2004. In 2007, the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation in Uppsala (DHF) joined this international project, while the NAI ended its involvement with the fifth volume published in 2009. For this current volume Rolf Hofmeier once again joined us as sub-editor for the Eastern Africa section.

The country-specific articles cover domestic politics, foreign affairs and socio-economic developments in the states of sub-Saharan Africa during the calendar year under review. This year, the newly independent sovereign state of South Sudan is included for the first time. While we recognise the impossibility of finding fully objective indicators for the relative importance of each of the states covered by the Yearbook, the length of the country-specific articles aims to reflect the approximate weight of each country. The four sub-regions are also introduced by means of an overview article. Further overviews summarise general continental developments, European-African relations and the United Nations and Africa.

The Yearbook is based on scholarly work, but is oriented towards a wider target readership, including students, politicians, diplomats, administrators, journalists, teachers, practitioners in the sphere of development cooperation and business people. Without forcing the individual contributions too much into a straitjacket, the volume is primarily concerned with providing factual (though not necessarily neutral) information. Each issue, in focusing almost exclusively on developments during the particular calendar year, provides a completely fresh annual overview of events and thereby adds to the cumulative record of ongoing developments.

We wish to express our gratitude to all the contributors for their collaboration in this endeavour; to the partner institutions in AEGiS for encouraging us to embark on this ambitious project; to Carol Rowe for her meticulous language editing; to Bas van der Mije for his unfailing assistance.
coordinating assistance; and to Brill Publishers for their continued commitment. Last but not least, we note with appreciation and gratitude the ongoing support of our three institutions and their remaining loyal to turning the original idea into reality.

The Editors
Hamburg, Leiden and Uppsala
June 2012

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African Political Elites: The Search for Democracy and Good Governance

African Political Elites looks at the five African countries that acted as the vanguards in creating the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) initiative: Nigeria, South Africa, Senegal, Egypt and Algeria. The leadership structures, trends in political democratisation, and prospects of continued democratic stability are examined from the perspectives of the five countries. The implications of the new political dispensation for Africa in the context of the African Union (AU), and African development through NEPAD, make up the central theme of the book. The fact that the selected countries have emerged from diverse eras of political misrule including long periods of military dictatorship, apartheid hegemony, and civilian autocracy is of significance in the new political order.

The book documents the views of a wide range of stakeholders including politicians, academics, business leaders and the media on the ethos of African political elites and the future of NEPAD as Africa’s flagship in development. The authors have divergent opinions about Africa’s political achievements; but the optimists submit that the breaking away from the undemocratic and dictatorial past must be seen as denoting some measure of success. Others consider African political elites and NEPAD too reticent and lacking the political will and drive to liberate Africa from the current political quagmire.

Serving and aspiring political elites in Africa should see themselves through the mirror of this book and apply their minds to the constructive views expressed. This book is recommended as essential reading for students and academics interested in African democratic evolution and the role of elites as architects of Africa’s political and democratic trajectory.

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Afrikology, Philosophy and Wholeness: An Epistemology

How do we understand and create knowledge? Does scientific knowledge cover all knowledge? Afrikology tries to answer these questions by tracing the issue of epistemology to the Cradle of Humanity in Africa and through such a reflection the Monograph establishes a basis for holistic and integrated ways of knowledge production that makes it possible to interface scientific knowledge with other forms of knowledge.

In this way Afrikology responds to the crisis created by the fragmentation of knowledge through existing academic disciplines. Afrikology therefore advances transdisciplinarity and hermeneutics to a level where they attain a coherent basis for interacting with Afrikology as an epistemology which returns wholeness to understanding and knowledge production.

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Afrikology and Transdisciplinarity: A Restorative Epistemology

This monograph is intended to examine the epistemology of restorative rights in view of the continuing violation of rights in all aspects of life on the African continent and other parts of the world. It is based on the research, which the Marcus Garvey Pan-Afrikan Institute undertook between 2006–2008, under a cross-disciplinary research project entitled Restorative Justice and its Relationship to International Humanitarian Law, which resulted in a Comprehensive Report that was later discussed at an international conference in Nairobi in August 2008. This conference was opened by the Prime Minister of Kenya, Right Hon. Raila Odinga and attended by Ministers of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, judges and other ministers from the five countries in which the research was carried out, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Southern Sudan. The objective here is to relate the concept of restorative justice, in its broad and cross-disciplinary meaning to the epistemology of Afrikology and transdisciplinarity, which aim at breaking down disciplinary boundaries between the different academic disciplines, which inhibit our capabilities of looking at realities in a comprehensive, holistic manner; leading to the adoption of fragmented solutions to problems, which inevitably fail to address those problems. As stated in the monograph on the epistemology of Afrikology, knowledge is created holistically by the heart and the basis of the perceptions and experiences of the five senses. The knowledge created through the word, which ultimately constitutes the language and the community, is related to our cosmic forces and reason, which gives cosmic significance to our existence. We cannot therefore detach ourselves from these cosmic forces and reality must be examined from this combinatory holistic understanding.

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Archie Mafeje: Scholar, Activist and Thinker

Archie Mafeje was an independent Pan-Africanist and a cosmopolitan individual who sought to understand the world at a global level in order to locate Africa within that tapestry. In many ways, Archie Mafeje was one of the African intellectual pathfinders. He contributed immensely to the African people’s search for self-understanding, self-determination and political emancipation as they struggled against alienation and misrepresentation.

In recognising the academic and intellectual contribution of Archie Mafeje, this monograph also reflects on the African people’s journey for emancipation in their search for African identity, self-control and self-understanding.

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Building Innovation Research in Africa: Case Studies

African countries, taken separately, or grouped together as a unit, still largely remain resource-based economies. The challenge is to change the resource-based economic structure into a science, technology, engineering and innovation driven knowledge based economic system. Taking this challenge head on means African countries have to organise their science, technology, engineering and innovation for a development agenda systematically, more in collaboration than in competition with one another. What appears to remain a deficit is the vast collaborative distance that still exists on matters of critical importance to the economic transformation of Africa.

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Challenges Of African Transformation: Exploring Through Innovation Approach

A brief overview of the African economic picture reveals a paradox where the continent that has rich mineral resources, nearly a billion people and a land mass which includes the sizes of China, USA, India, Western Europe, Argentina together larger than the sum of these regions is in an unacceptable state of being an object of aid, debt and loans despite the vast resources both known and yet to be explored. Africa should have been a productive and innovation centre and not a charity and aid centre of the world where ‘donorship’ has replaced African national ownership of not just Africa’s resources, but even worse, Africa’s own agency, autonomy and independence to shape policy and direction; to undertake African integrated national development by establishing a science, engineering and technology based knowledge, innovative, learning and competent economy.

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Contemporary Social Issues: Cases in Gaborone, Kampala, and Durban

This volume comprises of incisive and perceptive essays that analyse social issues in contemporary post-colonial and post-apartheid Africa using cases in three African cities namely, Durban in South Africa, Gaborone in Botswana, and Kampala in Uganda. This title is an outcome of collaboration by colleagues from the Universities of Kwazulu-Natal, Makerere, Botswana and Dar es Salaam to establish a structured and collaborative scholarly partnership programme.

The partnership is called Rethinking Africa Programme, which is consistent with the 21st century ideals of Africa’s renewal. The programme’s key objective is to re-think Africa through academic and research initiatives that are sensitive to our own experiences as Africans, as well as through a critical revisiting of western based social sciences in order to build new analytical models and concepts that capture processes and dynamics that derive from African experiences. It thus has as its related aim, to counter the proliferation of texts by western scholars on African social issues which dominate lecture rooms and libraries as teaching and learning resources in African universities. It is hoped that this volume will encourage future partnerships on research and teaching of contemporary African social issues amongst African scholars within the continent. Furthermore, it should serve as a teaching and training resource for academic programmes with a strong focus on social issues in Africa today.

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Cooperative Diplomacy, Regional Stability and National Interest: The Nile River and the Riparian States

The Nile River is the longest river in the world covering nearly 7 000 kilometres. It traverses 11 countries in Africa, namely Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and South Sudan.

Of the more than 300 million inhabitants in the 11 riparian states, the Nile River Basin is home to nearly 160 million people. The inter-locking controversies surrounding the utilisation of the waters of the Nile River and the resources therein have centred on the 1929 Anglo-Egyptian and the 1959 Egypto-Sudanese treaties which have largely ignored the interests of the upstream states. Through the initiative of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) established in 1999, the riparian states concluded, in 2010, the Agreement on the River Nile Basin Cooperative Framework (CFA) based on the principle of equitable and reasonable utilisation, the objective of which is to establish durable legal regime in the Nile River Basin.

This book addresses the complexities inherent in the colonial and post-colonial treaties and agreements and their implications on the interests of the riparian states and the region in general. It is the first book of its kind that covers the 11 riparian states in a single volume and deals comprehensively with politico-legal questions in the Nile River Basin as well as conventions on the international water courses and their relevance to the region.

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Creating Systems of Innovation in Africa: Country Case Studies

The most popularised concept in the economics of innovation literature has been the National System of Innovation (NSI). It was in the late 1980s that the concept that Frederik List coined as the ‘National Political Economy of Production’ took off again with different thinkers writing about the peculiarities and distinctions of the Japanese, American, British, German, East Asian Tigers and other varieties of system construction. Freeman defines National System of Innovation as ‘the network of institutions in the public and private sectors whose activities and interactions initiate, import, modify and diffuse new technologies.’ Richard Nelson defines it as ‘a set of institutions whose interactions determine the innovative performance of national firms’. Lundvall defines the system of innovation as the ‘elements and relationships which interact in the production, diffusion and use of new and economically useful knowledge and are either located within or rooted inside the borders of a nation state.’ The normative assumption is that those nations that succeeded in building economic strength relied on the science, engineering, technology and innovation capability that made them to achieve an innovation advantage to put them ahead in the world, acquiring national or regional economic leadership as the case may be depending on what level of analyses is selected to look at particular failure, success or progress they made.

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Electoral Process and the Prospects for Democracy Consolidation: Contextualizing the African Multiparty Elections of 2004

Any study of Africa’s multiparty elections reveals inherent institutional and systemic difficulties that raise questions about the electoral processes in Africa and pose methodological, conceptual, and theoretical challenges to scholars and practitioners. The chapters of this volume address these issues, through the assessment of the electoral processes and examination of democratisation trends in Africa, with special focus on case studies. The chapters on Algeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa analyse these complexities holistically. They examine: the potency and independence of electoral institutions; adherence to electoral laws by those charged with the statutory powers as well as the participants in the elections; the role of the media, election monitors and observers, civil society, political parties, and whether or not elections were conducted in a free and fair environment conducive for multiparty electoral practice and consolidation.

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Energy Transition in Africa

The world’s energy consumption and demand is increasing exponentially. While this appears to hold hope for Africa, the reality is that Africa is still trapped in darkness when it comes to energy production and distribution. Of critical concern is that the world’s supply of fossil fuels and its reserves are decreasing and locating new reserves has become difficult. This shift in energy sources pose a challenge and opportunity for Africa, as it will need substantial investment in infrastructure, technology and human capital to catch up with the international trends of generating and supplying energy from renewable sources. Of greater advantage is that Africa is endowed with abundant sources of renewable energy, which if exploited maximally can place the continent in the forefront of the world’s energy production and supply.

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Green Economy and Climate Mitigation: Topics of Relevance to Africa

This book comes at a time when key role players are battling to find solutions to a challenge of our time – climate change. To address some of the concerns, the authors identified topics of relevance to Africa, among them: discourses surrounding the green economy and sustainable development; financing green economies; carbon benchmarking; role of multilateral development banks in carbon financing; and carbon taxation. The book mainstreams climate change into ‘unfamiliar’ territories, such as accounting, finance, management, education, economics and banking.

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Greening the Great Red Island: Madagascar in Nature and Culture

The dominant trend in environmental studies has assumed that people ruin the natural environment. The contributors to Greening the Great Red Island: Madagascar in Nature and Culture challenge this assumption, not for its elements of obvious truthfulness, but its oversimplification. Diverse social-environmental perspectives on Madagascar demonstrate that Madagascar’s rural people have dynamic, historical and complex relationships with their environments. Conservation organisations working to preserve Madagascar’s biological megadiversity may achieve negative results if they start with the wrong assumptions.

Combining potent theoretical and methodological analysis with detailed case studies from across the island of Madagascar, this collection will appeal to those doing research and teaching in African studies, anthropology, development, environmental studies, geography, history, political science and zoology.

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HIV/AIDS, Gender, Human Security and Violence in Southern Africa

In the 10 years since the United Nations Security Council’s first resolution on HIV/AIDS, the pandemic has had far-reaching implications for human security. In sub-Saharan Africa, the epicentre of the pandemic, the consequences have been borne disproportionately by women. Violent conflicts and insecurity throughout the region, characterised by population movements, forced migration and environmental crises, have overwhelmed the capacity of states to provide preventative measures against HIV/AIDS, care and treatment. In many areas, the related stress factors on health systems and basic service provision have pushed community and kinship networks beyond their breaking points. The plight of women is exacerbated because they are vulnerable and at high risk of HIV infection, due to increased care burdens within the household and community, sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation, as well as coercive interpersonal relationships. This volume is a welcome addition to the literature on HIV/AIDS and should serve as a useful tool for Aids activists, community health workers as well as for policy makers in the region.

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Introduction: HIV/AIDS, Gender, Human Security and Violence: Challenges for Africa

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2. The ‘Unintended’ Effects of Relying upon the Uniformed Forces as ‘Champions’ to Mainstreaming Preventative Measures against HIV/AIDS
3. HIV/AIDS, Gender Issues and their Impact on Policing in South Africa
4. AIDS, Gender, and Human Rights: Implications for the Security Sector
5. How AIDS Epidemics can Contribute to the Weak Local Government
6. Gender-based Violence at the University of Zimbabwe: Responses from Above
Innovation for Sustainability: African and European Perspectives

The innovation system theory has to deal with climate change as it generates the intellectual tools to promote development. A unified innovation system theory that integrates the eradication of threats to nature with the promotion of development is critically important to advance an original pedigree and trajectory of epistemology. Africa must learn and appreciate the costs to itself from the way Europe industrialised. It can neither follow nor imitate the European pattern of industrialisation. It has to include in its own development agenda both the meeting of social needs and choosing a path of development that would not bring ecological harm in the process. The African innovation system has to evolve in a nature protecting – rather than hurting – system; in addition, social needs must be met rather than exacerbating the social inequalities path of development.

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Introduction
1. The Uptake of Environmentally Sensitive Innovation to Transform Production Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa
2. Climate Debt Owed to Africa: What to Demand and How to Collect?
3. Education, Convergence and Carbon Dioxide Growth per Capita
4. Green Markets of the Future: An Economic Opportunity also for Newly Industrializing Countries and South Africa?
5. Science for the Future: Challenges and Methods for Transdisciplinary Sustainability Research
6. Conceptualizing Sustainable Development as a Global Problem: The Role of Strategic Knowledge
7. Why Radical Innovations Fail: The Case of Technological Change in German Coal-fired Power Plants
8. In Search of Green Knowledge: A Cognitive Approach to Sustainable Development
10. The Ecological Economics Synthesis for Sustainability: Post Scriptum Conclusion
Land and Water Management in Southern Africa: Towards Sustainable Agriculture

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its Member States are making renewed efforts to revive agriculture in the region. Given that much of the region is water-stressed, appropriate and sustainable land and water management practices are vital to achieving this objective.

Recognising this, SADC’s Land and Water Management Applied Research and Training Programme has convened two scientific symposia. Held in Lilongwe, Malawi, in February 2006, the inaugural symposium brought together practitioners from 10 participating SADC countries to deliberate on land and water management for sustainable agriculture, and discuss how the most recent research and development advances in land and water management might be made more relevant to policy-makers as well as the region’s small-scale farmers. The edited contributions to this first symposium appear in this volume.

The second symposium was held in Gaborone, Botswana, in February 2007, and brought together regional experts to discuss opportunities for improving water use and water use efficiency in agriculture in semi-arid and arid areas. The edited contributions to the second symposium appear in a companion volume entitled Land and Water Management in Southern Africa: Towards Better Water Use in Agriculture in Semi-Arid and Arid Areas (AISA 2008).

It is hoped that these two volumes will help to disseminate regional expertise on land and water management to a wider audience, thus helping policy-makers and others to strengthen the agricultural sector in the region, and, in so doing, improve its food security and the well-being of its people.

Contents

Part 2: Translating Policy Recommendations into Legislation in Land and Water Management: The Case of Sustainable Utilisation of Dambos and Wetlands
Part 3: Indigenous Knowledge in Land and Water Management
Part 4: Community-based Agricultural Natural Resources Management
Part 5: Socio-Economic Issues in Land and Water Management
Land and Water Management in Southern Africa: Towards Better Water Use in Semi-Arid and Arid Areas

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Part 1: Policy and Institutional Factors Affecting Agricultural Water Use Country Case Studies
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Part 3: Utilisation of Available Technologies to Ensure Environmental Sustainability, Especially in Rangelands
Part 4: Land Management and Crop Selection
Part 5: Socio-Cultural and Marketing Issues in Increased Water Use
Part 6: Other Contributed Articles
Natural Resources Governance in southern Africa

Questions regarding the governance of natural resources will become increasingly politicised in the face of growing international and domestic pressure for access to these increasingly scarce resources. Southern Africa has a rich diversity of natural resources and yet many of the region’s countries remain trapped in poverty and are overly dependent on the export of primary commodities. As part of the Institute for Global Dialogue’s (IGD) focus on governance, this second contribution to the series on natural resources has set out to capture the nature of the problem in relation to four sector-specific areas: mining, fisheries, forestry and transboundary natural resource management. Through these detailed sector analyses, this book sets out to interrogate the external and domestic demand for resources as well as the socio-economic challenges facing the governance of these resources. Through a number of policy recommendations this book raises some strategic considerations that may prove to be essential ingredients in the development of a common position on natural resource governance within southern Africa.

Contents

1. Globalisation and the Minerals Industry: A South African Case Study
2. The Dualistic Nature of Fisheries and Policy Responses in Mozambique and South Africa
3. Forest Resource use in Southern Africa
4. Revisiting the Question of Local Communities in Transboundary Natural Resource Management: The Case of Peace Parks in Southern Africa
5. The Governance of Natural Resources in Southern Africa
Overcoming Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation Implementation in Southern Africa

Global climate change is possibly the greatest environmental challenge facing the world in the twenty-first century. Although often referred to as ‘global warming’, climate change encompasses serious disruptions to the world’s entire weather and climate patterns, including impacts on rainfall, extreme weather events and rising sea-levels, as well as moderate to extreme global temperature increases. Like most other developing countries in the world, Southern African nations are finding it increasingly difficult to implement adaptation activities as a result of a number of barriers. In an effort to explore and identify the full spectrum of barriers to adaptation, the research and analysis of this book is divided into five sections – political, economic, financial, technological and social barriers.

Contents
1. Political Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation Implementation in SADC
2. Political and State System Barriers to the Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation in Botswana: Implications for SADC Regional Climate Change Policy
3. Social Barriers to Adaptation: Exploring Implications and Identifying Options for Adaptation Policy Across the SADC Region
4. Social and Cultural Barriers to Adaptation Implementation: The Case of South Africa
5. Economic Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation Implementation in SADC
6. Economic and Trade Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation: Namibian Country Study
7. Financial Barriers to the Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Measures: Financial Barriers to Adaptation Implementation
8. Financial Barriers to Adaptation Implementation: A South African Case Study on Financing Water Adaptation
9. Technological Barriers for Climate Change Adaptation: The Case of Mozambique
10. Technological Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation Implementation in the SADC Region
11. The Legal Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation
The AISA Young Graduates and Scholars (AYGS) initiative is a research capacity building programme. The programme was conceived in 2005 with the aim of building a body of knowledge on, and to project the African voice in, various discourses about the continent and the African diaspora. It is further intended to bridge the existing gap of expertise in knowledge production on African affairs by developing a cadre of knowledge producers among the youth. The objective of the AYGS has always been to provide a platform for young and emerging scholars on new insights in the debates pertaining to the challenges facing African societies. It also intends to forge a new way for the upliftment of African value systems and the ultimate integration of the African continent. AISA has partnered with several organisations, such as the Guggenheim Foundation, New York, which brings graduate students or fellows from their programmes to exchange ideas and compete with AISA’s chosen young scholars. The Council of Europe is another organisation that used to sponsor AISA Young Scholars to European Union activities, and co-sponsor AISA activities.

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Part One: Governance and Democracy
1. Youth gangs’ and godfathers’ involvement in electoral violence in Ibadan city, Oyo State, Nigeria
2. The role of oversight institutions in institutionalising democracy in Africa for sustainable livelihood
3. Intergovernmental relations in Zimbabwe: Constraints and opportunities for local government

Part Two: Peace and Security
5. Same faces different masks? Implementing the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) in northern and eastern Uganda
6. Land disputes slowing peaceful resettlement in the Acholi sub-region: Alokolum IDP camp
7. The Centralisation of political power as an impediment to peace and stability in Cameroon
8. Africa as a threat to the national security of the US: Unpacking claims and realities

Part Three: Knowledge Transfer and Skills Development
10. Decolonising the university in South Africa: A precondition for justice
11. The extent to which Development Studies curriculum promotes African IKS at selected South African universities

Part Four: Sustainable Development
12. Education for sustainable development and the quest for social transformation in African institutions of higher learning
13. Displacement and sustainable development in Africa: Prospects and challenges
Public Opinion and Interest Group Politics: South Africa’s Missing Links?

In more developed democracies, such as the US and Germany, interest groups both shape and promote public opinion. Regrettably, this is not always true in South Africa's nascent system. This anthology tries to understand why interest groups do not affect or advance public opinion in South Africa and then suggests how interest groups can redress the situation.

Contents

Introduction

Part 1: Public Opinion and Interest Group Politics Around the World: Instructive Insight?
1. Special Interests and How They Help Shape US Legislation: Interesting Possibilities or Potential Pitfalls?
2. Fundraising for Social Change in the US: Interest Group Advocacy in Contemporary US Elections
3. Interest Groups in the German Political System: Advice for South Africa?

Part 2: Public Opinion and Interest Group Politics in South Africa: Comparing Perspectives
4. Understanding the South African Political Psyche
5. The Character of the South African State: The Self-Understanding of the ANC as Government and its Impact on the Public Space
6. The Methodology of Polling Public Opinion in South Africa: Measuring the Pulse of the People
7. Managing Public Opinion During the 2009 South African Elections
8. The Possibilities of Election Campaigns as Sites for Political Advocacy: South Africa in Comparative Perspective
9. Challenges for Interest Groups and Their Advocacy Campaigns: The Case of Sustainable Medium Density Housing
10. An Interest Group at Work: Environmental Activism and the Case of Acid Mine Drainage on Johannesburg's West Rand

Part 3: Championing Public Opinion: A Future for Interest Groups?
11. Managing Campaigns to Influence the Public Policy Agenda: Putting Theory into Practice
12. Advocacy and Financing that Shapes and Shifts Public Opinion
13. Government and Access Effects on the Use of Social Networking Sites by Nationwide NGOs in the US, South Africa and Mexico
15. Beyond Appeasement: The Real Business Agenda
Conclusion: Cause for Study
Regional Integration in Africa: Bridging the North – Sub-Saharan Divide

Why should there be a need to discuss North Africa’s interactions with Africa south of the Sahara? This question perhaps raises the bigger issue of people’s general understanding of Afro–Arab relations. Afro–Arab relations did not emerge today or even in the recent past: they are the product of history and a multidimensional, cultural and civilisation reality.

This book, which came about as a research project conducted by the Africa Institute of South Africa, examines the North African countries’ strategies of involvement with the rest of the African continent, and their integration initiatives. The book examines major issues involving Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania.

These countries, in most cases, have been treated as separate from sub-Saharan Africa. However, the historical reality and economic and political interests indicate that the North African countries have been and still are closely connected with the rest of the African continent.

The book consists of two parts, the first part includes five chapters written in English and the second part comprises six chapters written in Arabic.

Contents – English section
Introduction
1. The Myth and Reality of the North Africa versus Sub-Saharan split in the Nile Basin
2. Mauritania: The Unstable Bridge Between North and Sub-Saharan Africa?
3. Desertec: A Testimony for Deliberate Divide of the African Continent
5. Afro-Arab Cooperation and North Africa

Contents – Arabic section
6. Morocco’s Relationship with Sub-Saharan Africa in the Free Trade Area
7. The Libyan Role in Africa’s Integration
8. The Arab-Maghreb Union: Between NEPAD and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
10. The New Challenges of Migration in Africa: A Study of North Africa as a Buffer Zone
11. Towards a Critical Review of the Foundation of Afro-Arab Relations (with Special Emphasis on the Libyan Role)
Regional Trade Integration Economy Growth and Poverty Reduction in Southern Africa

Despite a long history of regional integration and a multiplicity of regional organizations in southern Africa, the effect of regional integration on economic growth and poverty reduction remains debatable or elusive. This causes many to doubt whether regional integration is in actual fact an effective poverty reduction strategy. Accordingly, the focus of this book is to explore and analyse whether specific Southern African Development Community (SADC) trade integration policies, especially the trade liberalisation regime, have produced economic growth and reduced poverty in the region. While it is generally agreed that economic growth is the panacea to poverty reduction, there is little evidence as to whether regional integration in Africa is associated with economic growth in the countries concerned and subsequently leads to poverty reduction. The book makes recommendations on how the SADC FTAs can contribute to poverty reduction and socioeconomic development, and goes on to suggest policy proposals on how to enhance the contribution of the FTAs to poverty eradication and economic development. It also identifies specific activities to be undertaken to enable supply-side and productive competitiveness interventions to support the FTAs and contribute to economic development. The potential constraints and negative impacts of the FTAs are investigated and highlighted, and possible solutions are recommended and motivated.

Contents
Introduction
1. Foundation for analysing the impact of regional trade liberalisation on economic growth and poverty reduction
2. Southern Africa and contemporary global economic environment and challenges
3. Poverty dimensions and reduction strategies in the SADC region
4. Status and progress of SADC regional trade integration
5. The delink between SADC trade liberalisation and poverty reduction
6. Six Selected country case studies on the impact of SADC FTA on poverty reduction
Scholarly Publishing in Africa: Opportunities and Impediments

This book interrogates one of the most important aspects of Africa’s publishing industry, namely, scholarly publishing which, while it deserves more attention, it generally receives little. The African publishing industry continues to be dominated by education publishing, although trade publishing is beginning to thrive, especially in the bigger industries such as South Africa and Egypt.

Sadly, same cannot be said about scholarly publishing which to all intents and purposes continues to remain the flotsam and jetsam of the African publishing landscape.

It is therefore hoped that the incisive and perceptive observations contained herein will go a long way in influencing policy makers and other relevant stakeholders in developing an enabling environment for scholarly publishing to thrive.

Contents
1. The State of Research Publishing in Africa
2. The State of Scholarly Publishing in Africa
3. The Challenges of Book Distribution
4. The Impact of Information and Communication Technologies on Scholarly Publishing
5. Alternative Publishing Models
6. The Politics of Peer Review in Scholarly Publishing
7. Scholarly Publishing and Intellectual Property Development in Africa
The richness of public and academic discourses on the past, present and future direction of South Africa’s role in Africa and the world suggests that as a sub-discipline of politics South African foreign policy is ready for a systematic and regular appraisal in the form of a series of publications that the Institute for Global Dialogue will call South African Foreign Policy Review. This is also because constant changes in international and domestic circumstances impinge on the management and analysis of South Africa’s foreign policy. This, the first review provides an important opportunity to build on existing foreign policy works in order to take stock of the road already travelled in the past decade or so. This is crucial in laying some basis for anticipating the country’s future role, and considering the opportunities and challenges, which future volumes of the review will consider. This volume provides a wide-ranging appraisal of the relationship between stated foreign policy goals and actual outputs and outcomes, an assessment of how foreign policy has actually been operationalized and implemented. To this end, common themes in South African foreign policy provide the framework for the first review. These include foreign policy decision-making; soft power dynamics in the foreign policy’s strategic calculus; diplomatic tools used – economic diplomacy, peace diplomacy and paradiplomacy; South Africa’s relations with key states in Africa, in the global south and in the global north; South Africa’s approach to Africa multilateral, global multilateralism/governance. The review hopes to stimulate further discussion and thinking on the challenges confronted, and the future shape and direction of South Africa’s foreign policy.

Contents
1. Towards a Post-Apartheid South African Foreign Policy Review
2. Opening the ‘Black Box’: South African Foreign Policy Making
3. The International Relations of South African Provinces and Municipalities: An Appraisal Of Federated Diplomacy
4. Soft Power: The Essence of South Africa’s Foreign Policy
7. The Evolving ‘Doctrine’ of Multilateralism in South Africa’s Africa Policy
8. South Africa’s Relations with African Anchor States
9. South Africa's Foreign Policy Towards the Global North
10. South Africa and Emerging Powers
11. South Africa and East Asia: Missed Opportunities
13. Chasing After Shadows or Strategic Integration? South Africa and Global Economic Governance
14. Reflections on South Africa's Post-Apartheid Foreign Policy and Preliminary Comments on Future Foreign Policy
Sexual violence has been endemic during times of conflict but can it be considered a form of terrorism? Despite being a fluid term, Claudia Forster-Towne attempts to identify several of the core tenets of terrorism before trying to establish whether sexual violence could be regarded as terrorism. The Great Lakes region and the conflict that area has witnessed are used as a case study throughout the paper.

Contents

Section 1: Background, Aim and Scope
Section 2: The Conflicts in the Great Lakes Region – A Brief Overview
Burundi and its Genocides
The Rwandan Genocide
The DRC and its Wars
Ugandan Tensions
Section 3: An Exploration of the Concept of Terrorism
Defining Terrorism
Commonalities in the Definitions
Types and Tactics of Terrorism
Section 4: Scope and Magnitude of Sexual Violence
Sexual Violence
Types of Sexual Violence
Section 5: Understanding Sexual Violence – Reasons and Consequences
Why Sexual Violence is Utilised
Consequences of Sexual Violence
Section 6: Exploring a Correlation Between Sexual Violence and Terrorism
Violence and Fear
Politically Motivated
Non-Combatant
Systematic, Deliberate, Intentional, Strategic
The Africana World: From Fragmentation to Unity and Renaissance

It is 127 years since the Scramble for Africa divided up the continent, imposing borders that have led to conflict rather than peace and stability. It is 100 years since the African National Congress (ANC) was founded as the first African liberation movement with pan-African roots. It is nearly 50 years since the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was founded in May 1963 and ten years since the African Union (AU) was born with a vision that seeks ‘the actualisation of human dignity, development and prosperity for the entire African people ... anchored on a vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa ... driven and managed by its own citizens ... and representing a dynamic force in the international arena’.

The achievement of the AU vision is predicated on colonialism being dead. However, it has actually been replaced by neo-colonialism, which requires extra vigilance from Africa and its diaspora in order for the unity and renaissance dreamed of to become a reality. The chapters in The Africana World: From Fragmentation to Unity and Renaissance address colonial and postcolonial African realities with a view to present a holistic and transcontinental appraisal of questions, issues and challenges that confront the continent. Contributors are drawn from different parts of the world – Africa, Europe and the Americas – and it is this eclectic range of scholarly views that lends a rich historicity to the meaning of Africanity.

The book contains multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary engagements with Africa’s rich cultural heritage, its lingering contemporary challenges, its multifaceted systems of knowledge and its future in the exciting context of the twenty-first century. The Africana World: From Fragmentation to Unity and Renaissance is put together in order to help develop the study and knowledge of African liberation across the continent and the diaspora.

This first volume launches a new book series, following the Scramble for Africa conferences held every May to commemorate the founding of the OAU, which will be published annually to support the scholarly study of African unity and renaissance in order to replace the lingering imagery of colonialism in Africa with a fully liberated African consciousness.
Contents

Introduction

Part I: Postcolonial Nation-Building Processes

Part II: Governance, Democracy and Development
2. The Flip Sides of Corruption: A Challenge to Developing Countries
3. Transitions of a Political Culture
4. Locating the Image of Postcolonial sub-Saharan African State Fragility in the Mirror of Colonialism

Part III: The New Scramble For Africa: Brazil, Russia, India And China
5. China’s Links with Africa and Implications for Development and Democratic Governance: A Study of Selected African Countries
7. SINO-led Development in Lesotho: Power Cruise or Sustainable Development?
8. The European Union’s Economic Partnership Agreements with Africa and the Scramble for the African Market
9. From Hegemony to Cooperation: A Comparative Analysis of India and China in Africa
10. Economic Integration in Africa: The Systems of Innovation Approach

Part IV: Indigenous Knowledge Systems
11. Ambivalences of Traditional Institutions in Southern Africa
12. Utilising Indigenous Knowledge to Enhance Food Security: Tapping Zimbabwean Experiences
13. Blessed be the Tie that Binds: African Diaspora Christian Movements and African Unity

Part V: Twenty-First Century Pan-Africanism

Conclusion
The Coming African Hour: Dialectics of Opportunities and Constraints

The Coming African Hour is not a slogan, nor wishful thinking. It is a conclusion that derives from an insightful analysis of the current situation pertaining on the continent. Several African scholars offer insightful analysis of this current situation. They come from different regions and academic backgrounds and are elaborating ideas and arguments in order to explain the constraints experienced and illustrate the opportunities. The result of that scientific gathering is a book that synthesizes and renews the reflections on development.

What is at stake is not to be pessimistic or optimistic about Africa. The epistemological challenge is to understand what is going on. By focusing on converging African realities, on issues of the state, civil society, gender and development strategies, the authors of the book show under which conditions the African Hour is coming. At that level, the commitment for political science meets the commitment for Africa.

The main success of this book is to overcome the preconceived ideas and self-fulfilling prophecies about Africa. Here, the analysis avoids the trap of indulgence; then hope is based on truth. Consequently the Coming African Hour is not inescapable: it is a possibility that its achievement depends on institutional, human, political, social and economic factors.

Contents

1. State, Democracy and Development: Questioning the Trinity
2. Natural Resources and Governance: Towards an Adequate Linkage
3. Civil Society and Development: Beyond State Domination
4. States and Conflicts: Conflict Prevention as a Tool for Good Governance
5. The Dialectics of State Universalism and Societal Relativism: The Variable Geometry of State Building
6. Reinventing Development in Africa: Beyond the Charm of NEPAD
In May 2005 the Government of Zimbabwe began ‘Operation Murambatsvina’. Officially translated as ‘Operation Clean-up’, the more literal meaning is ‘getting rid of the filth.’ The operation continued throughout the month of June, and affected virtually every town and rural business centre in the country.

In this introduction to the ‘Hidden Dimensions ...’ Maurice Vambe argues that the treatment of people as ‘human dirt’ demands that we rethink the notion of citizenship in Zimbabwe. The volume goes on to consider the historical antecedents to the operation, its hidden and unspoken consequences, its representations in the media and official responses that were made to it.

Contents

Introduction: Rethinking Citizen & Subject in Zimbabwe
1. Historical Antecedents to Operation Murambatsvina
2. Coercion, Consent, Context: Operation Murambatsvina
3. Discourses of Dirt & Disease in Operation Murambatsvina
5. Eschatology, Magic, Nature & Politics: The Responses of the People of Epworth to the Tragedy of Operation Murambatsvina
6. Murambatsvina’s Assault on Women’s Legal & Economic Rights: An Interview with a Cross-border Trader
8. Worlds Apart: Representations of Operation Murambatsvina in Two Zimbabwean Weeklies
10. The Chichidodo Syndrome: Rehearsals of Operation Murambatsvina in Zimbabwean Literature & Other Popular Songs
11. The Zimbabwe Government’s Response to Criticism of Operation Murambatsvina
12. Reading the Tibaijuka Report on Zimbabwe in a Global Context
The Millennium Development Goals: Achievements and Prospects of Meeting the Targets in Africa

This book reviews the progress, prospects and challenges of meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa. Each chapter corresponds with the eight goals of the Millennium Declaration.

The introduction sets the stage for the discourse contained in the main text while the conclusion forms an opinion from the findings and prescribes the way forward. The goals in sequence, include:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development.

While it is apparent that most North African countries are on track to achieve the above goals by 2015, few countries in sub-Saharan Africa are expected to succeed in this. As well as reviewing progress towards meeting the MDGs, the authors also analyse the obstacles and challenges that stand in the way of achieving the goals. These include internal, economic and cultural obstacles as well as external and environmental factors such as reductions in funding, problems in accessing global markets and the implications of climate change for Africa.

Contents

1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
2. Universal Primary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa
3. Is Gender Equity on Track in Sub-Saharan Africa?
4. Reproduction of Child Mortality
5. Improving Maternal Health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria
7. Environmental Sustainability in African Countries
8. Progress by African Regional Economic Communities
9. Conclusion
Post-conflict reconstruction is not a new phenomenon but can be linked to the Marshall Plan after the second World War. Reconstruction efforts in the Balkans, Afghanistan and Iraq, have seen a revival of the concept in the early 21st century. In Africa, post-conflict reconstruction has become more prominent as a result of the peace processes in the DRC, Sudan, Burundi and the Comoros. As a result, the African Union (AU) and New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) have formulated policy frameworks dealing with post-conflict reconstruction and development. As part of the UN’s reform, its new Peacebuilding Commission is another institution which takes responsibility for post-conflict reconstruction.

This publication focuses on a number of themes including, gender and post-conflict reconstruction, the transformation of war economies into peace economies, elections in Africa in the context of post-conflict reconstruction, constitutional negotiations and power-sharing arrangements, and the predicament of ethnic identities in the DRC. The NEPAD framework is also analysed in detail. All of these themes serve as indicators of the lessons to be learnt from the post-conflict reconstruction processes already in progress.

Contents
1. The Importance of Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Breaking the Cycle of ‘Return Conflicts’
2. Gender, Peace-Building and Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Africa
3. Elections and Conflict in Africa
4. Negotiations, GNU, Power-Sharing and Post-Conflict Reconstruction in South Africa
5. From War Economies to Peace Economies
6. Ethnic Identity in the Democratic Republic of Congo
7. Post-Conflict Reconstruction
The State of Africa 2010/11: Parameters and Legacies of Governance and Issue Areas

The State of Africa series concept was conceived by the Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) during its 2003–2004 financial year. This flagship publication maps out issue areas relating to intra- and inter-African relations as well as extra-African relations. This volume, Volume 3: The State of Africa: Parameters and Legacies of Governance and Issue Areas takes a multi-pronged and multi-faceted approach to some of these issues by providing in-depth analyses of dynamics at national, regional, continental and international levels. The global transformation in the 1980s and 1990s witnessed the crumbling of the Soviet Union. The Warsaw Pact opened a window of opportunity for East-West bipolar rapprochement particularly between the United States and Russia. This had an impact on Africa at the national, regional and continental levels.

Contents

Part I: Local and National Dimensions
1. Managing diversity and competitive politics
2. The African Post-Colonial/Post-Adjustment State and Social Contract
3. Indigenous organisations, Social Movements and the Nigerian State
4. Human Security in Africa

Part II: Regional and Continental Reconstruction: Governance Security and Economic Dimensions
5. Politics and Governance in Africa
6. Pan-African Governance Architecture
8. Intra-African Trade and Economic Development
9. Market Reforms and Socioeconomic Development in Africa

Part III: External Relations and Issue Areas
10. Africa in Emerging International Forums
11. Africa and Its Traditional Western Partners
12. Africa and the Emerging Global South
13. Women and Gender: Beyond the Rituals of Empowerment
14. The State of Space Science in Africa

Conclusion
Towards Africa-orientated Risk Analysis Models: A Contextual and Methodological Approach

Risk analysis studies on Africa conducted by a number of international organisations have addressed a number of complex and interlocking socio-economic and political issues, largely by painting a bleak picture of the continent. These reports have been used by the Western countries as benchmarks for the flow of donor funds, often with disastrous consequences. The failure of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) introduced by the Bretton Woods institutions in the 1970s and 1980s serve as a good example.

Taking cognisance of these interpretations, the case studies in this volume have employed appropriate methodological, conceptual and theoretical approaches with the objective of reaching balanced assessments on the underlying principles of risk and threat in Africa. The authors take a holistic view, clearly defining the concept risk and its corollaries and going beyond the somewhat limited view of those organisations which apply largely Eurocentric values to their assessments.

Contents

Part 1: Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organisations and Risk Analysis on Africa
Part 2: Africa’s Cultural, Econo-Political Scenarios
Unequal Peers

Peer review plays an important role in academic practice. By definition, it implies a frank and equal intellectual exchange between scholars with comparable capabilities. But does this happen in practice? And what are the consequences? Among other things, peer-review regulates who gets published in academic journals – and who doesn’t.

In this provocative book, the author examines whether the peer review process meets these expectations in practice. She does so by publishing three essays which were submitted to academic journals, and were rejected, together with comments by the anonymous reviewers, and their subsequent correspondence.

In an accompanying analysis, she finds that, far from maintaining equality between the reviewer and the reviewed, the peer review process is dominated by scholars allied to western models of knowledge production, who use their ‘gateway’ positions to marginalize and discourage African schools of thought. Trenchantly, the author concludes that, in its current guise, peer review is encouraging ‘dwarfed knowledge production’, and the process is hampering transformation in South Africa and elsewhere.

Contents

Introduction: Limited Choices: Mediocrity or ‘Failure’
1. Where the Local Meets the Global: Does Social Science Have an Identity?
2. From Shepstone to Mufamadi: The Community as an Object of Local Government Systems
3. The Secular Dynamics of Traditional Leadership in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
4. Conclusion: Pointless Modesty: the Policy of History
The major thesis of this monograph is that whilst many of the states in Francophone Africa were not spared the authoritarianism and militarism of degenerate single-party and military states of the 1960s through the 1980s, the effects have been far from being even in state-society relations. Nor have the responses of civil societies been the same.

The author argues that the Benin social type represents perhaps the most advanced case of a fairly balanced state-civil society relation to the extent of a relatively advanced consolidation of neo-liberal democracy. This is not so much because Benin is gradually approximating to a social democracy as that it is enthusiastically driving itself towards constitutionalism and a more or less firm commitment to the rule of law.

It is at the latter level, not that of progressive social-economic equalisation, that Benin makes for interesting reading.

Contents
1. The National Conference Phenomenon in Francophone Africa
2. Civil Society
3. Civil Society in Francophone Africa
4. Civil Society in Benin Republic
5. Limits of Benin’s Civil Society
Forced Migration:
Africa’s Achilles Heel of the 21st Century

Dynamics and trends in national and international politics, security and economics are radically transforming the terrain of migration generally and forced displacement in particular. The impact of the emerging trends call for reflection on the changing patterns of forced displacement and existing regimes of protection and assistance, including policy and implementation structures.

Contents
1. The Protection Regime
2. Evolution of Forced Displacement
3. Regional Patterns of Displacement
4. Trends and Issues in Forced Displacement
5. Positive Trends
6. Partnership on Forced Displacement
Foreign Policy and International Relations: Reflections of Diplomats

This volume is a collection of papers presented by Ambassadors, High Commissioners and diplomats at the Ambassadorial Forum.

Launched in 2004 by the Africa Institute of South Africa, the Ambassadorial Forum brings together the diplomatic corps attached to South Africa to share their countries' official foreign policy position on topical issues. It also provides ongoing opportunity for diplomats, academics, civil society, the media and other stakeholders to engage in an exchange of ideas, particularly in terms of internal, bilateral and international foreign policy dimensions of the African nation states.

Foreign Policy and International Relations: Reflections of Diplomats is divided into two sections: firstly, it focuses on the foreign policy of selected countries, including Angola, Nigeria and Tunisia; and secondly, it looks at bilateral and multilateral issues such as AGOA, the East African Community, TICAD, and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

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NATO’s failure in Libya: Lessons for Africa

When the Tunisian and Egyptian uprisings erupted in Africa, in the first two months of the year 2011, with the chant, ‘the people want to bring down the regime’, there was hope all over the continent that these rebellions were part of a wider African Awakening. President Ben Ali of Tunisia was forced to step down and fled to Saudi Arabia. Within a month of Ben Ali’s departure, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was removed from power by the people, who mobilised a massive revolutionary movement in the country. Four days after the ousting of Mubarak, sections of the Libyan people rebelled in Benghazi. Within days, this uprising was militarised, with armed resistance countered by declarations from the Libyan leadership vowing to use raw state power to root out the rebellion. The first Libyan demonstrations occurred on February 15, 2011, but by February 21 there were reports that innocent civilians were in imminent danger of being massacred by the army. This information was embellished by reports of the political leadership branding the rebellious forces as ‘rats’. The United States, Britain and France took the lead to rush through a resolution in the United Nations (UN) Security Council, invoking the principle of the ‘responsibility to protect’. This concept of responsibility to protect had been embraced and supported by many governments in the aftermath of the genocidal episodes in Rwanda, Bosnia and Kosovo. The UN Security Council Resolution 1973 of 2011 was loosely worded, with the formulation ‘all necessary measures’ tack on to ensure wide latitude for those societies and political leaders who orchestrated the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) intervention in Libya. In the following nine months, the implementation of this UN resolution exposed the real objectives of the leaders of the USA, France and Britain. With the Western media fuelling a propaganda campaign in the traditions of ‘manufacturing consent’, this Security Council authorisation was stretched from a clear and limited civilian protection mandate into a military campaign for regime change and the execution of the President of Libya, Muammar Gaddafi.

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The United States of Africa: Challenges and Prospects

The whole question of a United States of Africa has been vexed by a series of ideological statements, political declarations and administrative steps that were meant to see to its realisation as a continent-wide political project of unity. Yet despite the original recognition of Pan-Africanism as nationalism of black people, its realisation as a political project of unity of the continent, in the form of a United States of Africa, still remains a distant dream. Therefore, in order to comprehend the complexities behind the various declarations, political decisions and reality achieved in today’s institutions, we have to try to trace the origins of the philosophy of Pan-Africanism. We must try to locate its true statements, but in what appears to be its real purpose – an instrument of the struggle of African people for emancipation and liberation.

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Archie Mafeje: The Scholar and Political Activist

This assignment by the Africa Institute of South Africa to write a launching memorial lecture of the Archie Mafeje Memorial Lecture Series is of significance inasmuch as it is aimed at not only commemorating Archie’s academic and intellectual contributions to scholarship and Pan-African struggles, but also as an occasion on which we can reflect on the African people’s journey for emancipation in the search for African self-understanding and transformation. Therefore, in recognising the academic and intellectual contribution of Archie Mafeje and his political role in trying to change the perception of ‘the other’, we are also celebrating the contribution of African people in their struggle for identity, self-knowledge, self-control and self-emancipation.

This struggle in the field of knowledge still continues, until Africa and humanity as a whole are fully emancipated from the remnants of Eurocentricism and western intellectual dominance, against which Archie Mafeje fought so much. In so doing, this inaugural lecture will identify key issues affecting the theoretical and practical state of the social sciences and the humanities, inasmuch as Mafeje tried to see them both at the level of academia as well as the level of political activism in his search for a political power base that would bring about African self-determination.

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Archie Mafeje: A Pedagogy for Developmental and Liberation Education in South African Universities

Archie Mafeje came to national prominence in 1968 as a result of ‘The Mafeje Affair’. This occurred when Professor Monica Wilson tried to have Mafeje appointed as a lecturer in anthropology at the University of Cape Town (UCT). The 1959 Extension of University Act, far from extending university admissions, restricted Africans to segregated universities. The Act required that any designated European university could only engage African lecturers by special ministerial dispensation. The government of South Africa refused to allow UCT to appoint Mafeje. There was a hue and cry from UCT faculty and students protesting against government prohibition. The protest spread to other universities in the region including the Universities of Botswana, Lesotho (in Roma) and Swaziland (UBLS). After these symbolic protests, mainly in the form of sit-ins and marches with placards, university authorities soon succumbed to the dictates of government. To all intents and purposes, the Mafeje Affair was laid to rest. He, however, remains a tower amongst African intellectuals.

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Archie Mafeje: The Challenge of Agrarian Transformation

Against the background of the immense influence and awareness of the scholarly works and political commitments of Archie Mafeje, you would understand my irritation at the fact that the intellectual legacy of globally distinguished intellectuals such as, Bernard Magubane, Fatima Meer or Ruth First are marginal, at best, and subjects of erasure, at worst in many of our universities and curricula. I taught a 3rd year Sociology class at Rhodes University until March 2011. Less than one year to their graduation, 99% of my students had never read Mafeje, Magubane or Meer. This silencing and erasure, I would argue, are not innocent or matters of oversight; they speak to a new struggle in the post-1994 South Africa - the battle for intellectual high ground and ideational project of structuring how we imagine and shape the future. We would be well-served to remember that the cultural pillar of settler-colonialism, like the economic pillar, never came up for reckoning after 1994 - not even at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The educational structure of any system is a central cultural pillar of that system. If people like Mafeje, Magubane or Fatima Meer - to mention just a few - continue to be cast mainly as activists, then it is easy to manage them. You don’t have to take them seriously. When you have to deal with them as men and women of ideas – as outstanding intellectuals in their own rights – then you have to confront the hegemonic project of the prevailing cultural capital; you have to enter the grounds of the contestation of competing and conflicting intellectual projects: one settler-colonial, the other its nemesis.

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Archie Mafeje: The Rethinking of Knowledge in and on Africa: Past, Present and Future

The Archie Mafeje Institute for Applied Social Policy Research, in short Archie Mafeje Research Institute (AMRI), is a policy research institute based at the University of South Africa. It is dedicated to promoting the legacy of Archie Mafeje in terms of innovative knowledge production for applied social policy in pursuit of progressive change in African society through the provision of fresh thinking and novel policy ideas for the fight against poverty, inequality, social disintegration, lack of social justice, weak citizenship, collapse of institutions of community and family and other societal ills. It conducts research and facilitates scholarly and policy debates based on a rigorous understanding of African social formations and a clear definition of societal transformation aimed at social justice and poverty eradication in Africa. In particular, AMRI is concerned with change that results from knowledge garnered from the experiences and thought patterns of ordinary Africans.

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Archie Mafeje: The Third Annual Archie Mafeje Lecture

‘It is a matter to be regretted that in the face of the new onslaught against African independence and sovereignty, there are few Archie Mafejes available to take on the intellectual proponents of the neo-imperial agenda in a frontal manner. Nurturing a new generation of African scholars imbued with a critical mind and committed to the agenda of progressive Pan-Africanism will be the greatest tribute we can pay to the memory and legacy of Archie Mafeje. It is a challenge to which the universities in Africa should rise, doing so in partnership and synergy with independent networks like the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), and other similar organisations.’

– Professor Adebayo Olukoshi

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

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South Africa’s Foreign Policy under the Zuma Government

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Introduction

The question posed and amplified by recent developments over the Dalai Lama’s visa application to attend Archbishop Tutu’s eightieth birthday, and by South Africa’s position and role in the African Union (AU) and in United Nations Security Council (UNSC) debates in relation to Libya and Syria, is: To what extent do human rights considerations inform South Africa’s foreign policy and how it conducts and manages its international relations?

In response to this question – and concerns in several quarters that human rights are increasingly taking a back seat in international relations due to trade and geopolitical considerations – it is important to critically assess the extent to which human rights do (or do not) inform South Africa’s foreign policy and international relations under President Zuma’s government.

Emergence of Human Rights in International Relations

The concept of a human rights state – a state or government whose main focus is to advance the rights of its citizens – could be said to have...
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9. other information for each African country, dating back to 1960 when the Institute was formed.

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AUTHOR GUIDELINES

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The main objectives of this booklet include the following:

- To facilitate communication and understanding between authors, editors and the Publications Division at AISA. By producing a well-organised, coherent and complete manuscript, you will be making a significant contribution to the efficient and timely production of your work.
- To ensure efficient and speedy production of publications of quality both in form and content. A badly prepared manuscript is time-consuming and expensive to produce, both for the editorial and production teams. The better written the manuscript is, the more likely it is that the copy editor and typesetter will be able to do a good job.
- To assist AISA in achieving its objectives to be a centre of excellence in knowledge production on African affairs.

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