CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre

Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA

CIVIL SOCIETY
West Africa; Cameroon, Chad

SOCIETE CIVILE
Afrique de l'Ouest; Cameroun, Tchad

Annotated Bibliography / Bibliographie annotée

CODESRIA, February / février 2006

CONTENTS / SOMMAIRE

Introduction

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) http://www.codesria.org with the support from the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) http://www.osiwa.org has launched a twin project on civil society and governance in West Africa. Two other countries are also covered: these are Cameroon and Chad.
It is within this framework that the Documentation and Information Centre of CODESRIA (CODICE) has produced this annotated bibliography listing several documents on civil society in Africa. These documents are mainly books, journal articles, conference papers, reports, theses and dissertations. The documents are mainly in English and French.

Structure
The bibliography comprises two main parts. In the first part are listed general documents on the theme of civil society. The second part is divided into sections by countries. For each country there is a bibliographic list.

Most of the records have full bibliographic description and abstracts.
However there are the following types of records:
-        records with keywords,
-        records with the tables contents of documents,
-        records with full bibliographic data and links to full text documents available on the web.
-        plain records.

Sources
The data bases of the following institutions have been used for the compilation of this bibliography:

CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa), Dakar (Senegal) : http://www.codesria.org

The African Studies Centre, Leiden (The Netherlands): http://www.ascleiden.nl

The Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala (Sweden): http://noak.nai.u/u.se

The School of Oriental and African Studies, London (UK): http://www.soas.ac.uk

IDS/BLDS (Institute of Development Studies / British Library for Development Studies), Brighton (UK): http://blds.ids.ac.uk/blds

IRD (Institut de recherche et de développement), Dakar (Senegal) : http://www.ird.sn

The Directory of Development Organisations, 2006: *http://www.devdir.org* is also an important source of information. It is a guide to civil society organisations, research institutes, governments, and private sector among others. Together with the other regions of the world this directory covers also Africa: http:/www.devdir.org/africa.htm

CODICE

Introduction

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) http://www.codesria.org avec l'appui d'Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) http://www.osiwa.org a initié un double programme sur la société civile et la gouvernance en Afrique de l'Ouest. Deux autres pays sont également couverts : il s'agit du Cameroun et du Tchad.

C'est dans ce cadre que le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a produit cette bibliographie annotée signalant plusieurs documents sur la société civile en Afrique. Ces documents sont essentiellement des livres, des articles de périodiques, des documents de conférences, des rapports, des thèses et mémoires. Les documents sont essentiellement en anglais et en français.

Structure

La bibliographie comprend deux parties principales. La première partie recense des documents généraux sur le thème de la société civile.

La deuxième partie est divisée en sections par pays. Pour chaque pays est indiquée une liste bibliographique.

La plupart des enregistrements comprennent des données bibliographiques complètes et des résumés. Cependant il existe les types d'enregistrements suivants :

- enregistrements avec des mots clef,
- enregistrements avec les tables de matières des documents,
- enregistrements avec des données bibliographiques complètes et des liens aux textes intégraux disponibles sur la toile,
- enregistrements simples.

Sources

Pour générer cette bibliographie les bases de données bibliographiques des institutions suivantes ont été utilisées :

CODESRIA (Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique), Dakar (Sénégal): http://www.codesria.org

The African Studies Centre, Leiden (The Netherlands): http://www.ascleiden.nl

The Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala (Sweden): http://noak.nai.u/u.se

The School of Oriental and African Studies, London (UK): http://www.soas.ac.uk

IDS/BLDS (Institute of Development Studies / British Library for Development Studies), Brighton (UK): http://blds.ids.ac.uk/blds

IRD (Institut de Recherche et de Développement), Dakar (Sénégal) : http://www.ird.sn

L'annuaire des organisations de développement, 2006 : *http://www.devdir.org* constitue aussi une importante source d'information. C'est un guide sur les organisations de la société civile, les instituts de recherche, les gouvernements et le secteur privé entre autres. En plus des autres régions du monde, il couvre aussi l'Afrique : http://www.devdir.org/africa.htm

CODICE

First part / Première partie

General documents / Documents généraux

Fanon's warning: a civil society reader on the New Partnership for Africa's Development
ed. by Patrick Bond

Abstract: The New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad), adopted by the OAU Summit in July 2001, argues that if Africa's "enormous potential and human resources are properly harnessed and utilized, it could lead to equitable and sustainable growth of the continent as well as enhance its rapid integration into the world economy". Allegedly voicing the popular will, Nepad's authors present Nepad as Africa's "partnership" with world leaders. Scepticism about corporate-driven globalization is a thread running through the first round of civil society critiques of Nepad. This book is a guide to Nepad, which attempts to capture the spirit of Franz Fanon. It reproduces commentary from major social movements, trade unions, progressive intellectuals and other community leaders. It includes the original Nepad and a paragraph-by-paragraph annotated critique. The contributions show that thus far, "equitable growth" and Africa's "rapid integration into the world economy" are increasingly counterposed.

Africa in the new millennium: challenges and prospects
ed. by Eddy Maloka and Elizabeth Le Roux

Abstract: The papers in this volume, which were presented originally at a conference held in Pretoria on 30 May - 2 June 2000, focus on economic issues in contemporary Africa within a globalizing context and on the associated new information and education challenges. Contents: The political economy of Africa and continental challenges in the new millennium (Hassan O. Kaya) - Africa in the new millennium: reflections on some challenges and possibilities (John K. Akokpari) - Neo-liberal globalisation and economic governance in Africa: uncomfortable bedfellows? (Julius Kiiza) - Africa and the globalising world economy in the new millennium: some policy and theoretical reflections (Blessings Chinsinga) - Harnessing computer-mediated communication technologies in the unification of Africa: constraints and potentials (Kibet A. Ng'etich) - Globalisation and the commodification of knowledge in Africa (Chris O. Uroh) - The scholarly journal in the production and dissemination of knowledge on Africa: exploring some issues for the future (Sulaiman Adebowale) - Education for civil society in Africa: an agenda for the 21st century (Sabo A. Indabawa) - A linguistic renaissance for an African renaissance: language policy and language planning (Nkonko M. Kamwangamalu).

State and civil society in Africa
Olivia Ceesay

Abstract: Whether civil society is viewed as groups and associations pursuing common interests or as a dynamic offshoot of the State, there is, in both cases, the implied notion of civil society as groups of citizens who come together in an effort to influence policymakers in terms of their interests and aspirations. In an ideal situation, a kind of cooperation is expected between civil society and the State. In many parts of Africa, however, there is a clear break between the two. The author discusses the role of civil society (primarily to bring about mass political awareness and to foster the spirit of democracy) and the perceptions civil society has of itself (as a guard against the authoritarian tendencies of oppressive regimes in Africa and as a helpless organ of society in discharging its functions in the face of tyranny). In traditional Africa civil society placed itself in a rather uncritical and nonconfrontational position with respect to the State. Although colonial and postcolonial eras have contributed to make civil society more aggressive, there is still a tendency to idolize African leaders

and to see them as patrons. Nonetheless, repressive governments have never succeeded in rendering civil society completely inactive, and current international support is a booster. African intellectuals can also play a significant role in furthering a culture of good governance.

Common security and civil society in Africa
ed. by Lennart Wohlgemuth ... [et al.]
Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 1999. - 216 p.
Papers presented at a conference: Beyond the war of images: towards common security and new partnership with Africa, held in Stockholm in November 1997. ISBN 91-7106-450-8

Abstract: This volume is the outcome of a conference on common security and civil society in Africa, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in November 1997. The papers presented in the volume are concerned with five major themes: the impact of economic development and political change on the occurrence of violent conflict; the prevention of violent conflict by political cooperation; the causes of conflict; the influence of violent conflict on political security; and the international politics of development partnership. Contributors include Emma Rothschild and Lennart Wohlgemuth (preface), Samantha Gibson, Thandika Mkandawire, Stephan Klasen, Fani Zulu, William Pick, Omar B. Ahmad, J. 'Bayo Adekanye, Mary Kaldor, Siemon T. Wezeman, Rama Mani, Patrick Molutsi, and Kwame Anthony Appiah.

Civil society, the State and democracy in Africa
Nelson Kasfir
In: Commonwealth & Comparative Politics: (1998), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 123-149

Abstract: The importance of new civil society organizations for creating and maintaining democracy in Africa has been greatly overstated. Scholars and donors holding the conventional view claim that new autonomous, interest-specific and rule-respecting associations can liberalize authoritarian States and sustain democratic governance. But they idealize the Western practices from which they borrow and overlook the defects in the outdated pluralist argument they urge on Africa, particularly its inequalities of access, difficulties in responding to problems of collective action and lack of local finance. Moreover, because of the paradoxical position of the State in being simultaneously part of civil society and outside it, creating civil society organizations that are sufficiently powerful to force the State into democratic reform might also weaken the State severely. Associations that are both strong and democratically oriented would challenge the capacity of State institutions to reconcile interests. In addition, excluding aggressive organizations, such as ethnic or religious associations, on the grounds that they are uncivic, is shortsighted. Scholars and donors need to rethink the assumptions on which they expect civil society to contribute to democracy. In the process, they ought to pay at least as much attention to political institutions as to civil society.

Civil society's contribution to democratic consolidation in Africa
Benedict Nantang Jua
In: The African Anthropologist: (2001), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 4-19

Abstract: Today, the problem in Africa is not the lack but the possibilities of thickening civil society, defined as an "arena where manifold social movements ... and civic organizations from all classes ... attempt to constitute themselves so that they can express themselves and advance their interests". The form of civil society may differ with the mode of incorporation adopted by the State (integrated versus dispersed domination). Civil society has to engage the State not only in marginal but also in vital space. Because of the tendency of African States to confound decentralization and deconcentration of powers, the effectiveness of civil society that functions only at the local level is questionable. Ethnicity, the inability of African intellectuals to articulate an organizational principle for developing a viable civil society, the economy of affection and a public morality that is "primordial" rather than "civic", State predominance in the economic realm and the lack of autonomous economic classes, lack of funding and poor organization have all affected the development of civil society in Africa. In the early phase of the democratization process people participated because of the liberating

potential. However, engagement with the State took on a confrontational mode and the costs were prohibitive. In giving a new impulse to democratization in Africa, civil society may have to embrace unobtrusive modes of protest that lead to imaginative accommodation between the State and civil society, as well as enter into international networking activities and federate with groups outside of their borders.

The State, civil society and democracy in Africa
Kwasi Wiredu
In: Quest: (1998), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 241-252

Abstract: Consensual governance in the African tradition was essentially democratic. The majoritarian form of democracy seen in the multiparty systems in Britain and the USA are drastically antithetic to both Africa's own traditions of democracy and the complexities of Africa's contemporary situation. Although the kinship basis of Africa's political systems of old cannot be reinvoked in this day and age, it is still a practical proposition to try to fashion a contemporary nonparty form of government based on the principle of consensus. In this way it may be possible to restore the lost continuity between the State and civil society in Africa.

Housing, politics, and civil society
Stuart Murphy
Braamfontein: South African Institute of Race Relations, 1993. - 42 p.
(Spotlight, ISSN 1018-0842 ; no. 3/93)
ISBN 0-86982-438-4

Abstract: Between late August and early December 1992 interviews were held with 28 housing associations, representing poorly serviced formal township houses, shack settlements and migrant worker hostels, from four main urban centres of South Africa (Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth), in order to examine how they perceived their role in representing, and maximizing benefits for their constituencies. The majority of associations were voluntarily aligned to the ANC. Although they had not yet begun discussing the difference between 'civic' or 'community' and 'party-political' issues, they were adamant that neither political parties nor the government should dictate to them. Nonetheless, a number of obstacles prevent such housing organizations from becoming powerful and independent organizations of civil society. These include the general environments of material poverty in which the associations interviewed operate, the severe shortage of funding, and insufficient skills effectively to manage an organization, engage in technical negotiations with other powerful interests and articulate the demands of their support bases.

Democratization in Africa
ed. by Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner
Baltimore, MD [etc.] Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999. - XXVII, 254 p. : tab., krt. ; 23 cm. - (A Journal of democracy book)
Oorspr. verschenen in: Journal of democracy ; 1996-1999. - Met lit.opg. en index
ISBN 0-8018-6272-8 geb
ISBN 0-8018-6273-6 pbk

Abstract: This collective volume contains 16 essays dealing with various aspects of democratization in Africa. The essays were previously published in the 'Journal of Democracy' between 1996 and 1999. Contributors: Richard Joseph ('pseudodemocracy' in Africa, 1990-1997); Michael Bratton (founding and second elections in Africa during the 1990s); E. Gyimah-Boadi (trends towards political liberalization in Africa); Célestin Monga (problems in persuading Africa's authoritarian rulers to accept democratic rules); Crawford Young (progress of democratic reforms in Africa); Wilmot G. James and Daria Caliguire (renewing South Africa's civil society); Vincent T. Maphai (power sharing in the new South Africa); Charles Simkins (problems of reconstruction in the new South Africa); Robert Mattes

and Hermann Thiel (public opinion about politics and democracy in South Africa); Hermann Giliomee (South Africa's emerging dominant-party regime); Terrence Lyons and E. Gyimah-Boadi (both writing about Ghana's 1996 elections); Joel Barkan and Njuguna Ng'ethe (Kenya's democratic prospects following the 1997 election); Nelson Kasfir (Uganda's no-party democracy); John A. Wiseman (The Gambia's pseudotransition to democracy); Peter M. Lewis (an end to Nigeria's 'permanent transition').

Civil society and the public space in Africa
Beatrice Hibou, Richard Banégas
In: CODESRIA Bulletin: (2000), no. 1, p. 39-47

Abstract: The introduction of ideas of good governance, decentralization, rural development, and above all, of civil society, as key factors in new forms of multilateral intervention has allowed the completion and enforcement of a general approach to the reform of the State and to a redefinition of its role in the economy first begun under structural adjustment programmes. However, the approach of "civil society" is based on a simplistic and divisive concept of the social domain and has had the result of taking politics out of the process of democratization. The difficulty of defining what exactly civil society is and, therefore, the infinite number of possibilities of manipulating this "concept", have opened the way for an erosion of administrative and institutional capacity, and the strengthening of elites. In Benin, the association movement has been developed not only as an interface between the State and civil society, but also as a melting pot for the reciprocal assimilation of elites. Local development associations have become major politico-economic resources and important ways of upward social mobility for political actors. They provide one of the main areas for redefining the collusive transactions of the passive democratic revolution, offering the 'évolués' (Akowé) of the new regime unexpected opportunities for straddling the borders of the economic and the political, the rural and the urban, and the local and the global. This "associative straddling" has turned the elites of the "Renewal" into the Akowé of the countryside, whose involvement in collective action through local development associations has become increasingly necessary if they are to gain access to resources from abroad (particularly aid channelled to NGOs), essential for conquering prestige and power.

New patterns of civil-military relations in Africa
Pita Ogaba Agbese
In: Preparing Africa for the twenty-first century: strategies for peaceful coexistence and sustainable development / ed. by John Mukum Mbaku
Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999. - p. 225-251

Abstract: This chapter explores the nature and substance of civil-military relations in Africa in the aftermath of the demise of the Cold War. It recounts the devastating impact of Cold War rivalries on Africa, situates civil-military relations in Africa within the context of the literature on civil-military relations in other parts of the world, outlines the new patterns of civil-military relations emerging in Africa in the wake of the end of the Cold War, and examines factors that have historically hindered stable civil-military relations in Africa. The central argument is that the end of the Cold War has triggered a number of major changes in the nature and essence of civil-military relations in Africa. However, while an emboldened civil society has posed new challenges to the military dictators, the structural factors that gave military rulers a decided edge over civil society in Africa have not been significantly altered to tilt the balance of forces permanently in favour of civil society. The military, while in retreat on the African continent, nonetheless remains the preeminent political institution in several countries.

Reflections on the condition of civil society in Africa
Malgorzata Szupejko
In: Hemispheres: (2001), no. 16, p. 85-92

Abstract: The author examines civil society in Africa as an analytical category and reflects on what it means in the wide perspective of relations between State and society, with particular stress on limitations concerning civil society. In the author's conception civil society is a type of self-organization

of society aimed at achieving strictly defined (also political) goals within the existing State framework. Its role consists of stimulating the emergence of democracy. There are serious obstacles to the functioning of civil society, including poverty, internal migration, corruption of government leaders and ethnic, regional and tribal conflicts. The author argues that the most important cultural characteristics which determine that we should speak about African civil society rather than about civil society in Africa are tribalism and moral ethnicity and any consequences of these phenomena. These are norms of community obligation. Of major importance are the traditional relations caused by client institutions. Neopatrimonialism and neotraditionalism become part of civil society. Neopatrimonial political behaviour is often accompanied by nepotism in individual relations and prebendalism (using State resources for the benefit of the community) in wider, community relations. We cannot be sure how far the democratization processes will develop in Africa - democratization perceived in the way in which universality of democratic norms is seen in the European context.

Civil society, pluralism, Goldilocks, and other fairy tales in Africa
Irving Leonard Markovitz
In: Contested terrains and constructed categories: contemporary Africa in focus / ed. by George Clement Bond and Nigel C. Gibson
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 2002. - p. 117-144

Abstract: The term "civil society" has been mystified or misunderstood. Its uncritical use in the current historical discourse about African political development makes it more difficult to answer the classic political science questions of who gets what, when, where, how, and why. The failure to distinguish between the liberal, radical, and conservative versions of civil society creates special difficulties because of the unexpected liberal-establishment uses of civil society, frequently as an ideology in defence of capitalist interests. Exemplars of the establishment aproach are Larry Diamond's work on civil society and democratic consolidation in a postapartheid South Africa, the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, passed by the US Congress in 1998, and the reaction of the World Bank to the 1997-1998 world financial crisis. Anti-Maur pogroms in Senegal in 1989 and the reinforced State and civil society which emerged in their aftermath illustrate some of the complexities in understanding civil society in Africa, in theory and in the real world. Notes, ref. (p. 385-387).

The 'uses and abuses' of civil society in Africa
Julie Hearn
In: Review of African Political Economy: (2001), vol. 28, no. 87, p. 43-53

Abstract: This article argues that autonomy is an essential, yet frequently side-lined, feature of civil society. The current development paradigm in Africa predominantly concerns bringing civil society into a closer relationship with the State. Central to this paradigm is a framework where civil society organizations are expected to work in 'partnership' with 'participatory and accountable' governments. The article argues that this agenda of 'partnership' not only undermines autonomy but can also contribute to the current version of civil society in Africa becoming a means for stabilizing rather than challenging the social and political status quo. This is illustrated by three quite distinct national contexts in the late 1990s - Ghana, South Africa and Uganda. Each of these has featured prominently in donor visions of paradigmatic development. Ghana has been the African model for structural adjustment, South Africa has represented the triumph of democratization, and Uganda is currently seen as a leading beacon for poverty alleviation. In each example, the author focuses on that section of civil society which has actively engaged with the dominant national development project. This section is invariably amongst the most well-funded, is almost completely donor dependent, and tends to identify itself self-consciously via the new language of 'civil society'. The conclusion is that autonomous social forces are more urgently needed than ever before in Africa, yet are absent as never before.

Civil societies in an internationalized Africa

Abdou Maliqalim Simone and Edgar Pieterse
In: Social Dynamics: (1993), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 41-69

Abstract: An important debate has been underway concerning the role of civil society in emerging forms of South African governance. The present authors consider postcolonial African civil societies (amongst others Senegal) in order to cast light on possibilities for the transformation of civil societies in South Africa. The current situation in Langa, where the South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) has been active in organizing hostel dwellers, is described to show that organizational divisions do not simply reflect different class, education, or occupational positions within communities but reflect other complex webs of interdependency. In their complicating of representations of cultural practice, the authors point out that the particular concern often raised in the advent of a new political dispensation for South Africa is the extent to which the form of political resolution posits a dangerous homogeneity.

The State, civil society, and democracy in Africa: some theoretical issues
Ken Post
In: Democracy and socialism in Africa / ed. by Robin Cohen and Harry Goulbourne
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1991, p. 34-52

Abstract: This chapter situates discussion of democracy in Africa within the State-society-disengagement problematic. It examines the following issues: the nature of the State-society relationship as an internally differentiated unity; "civil society" as the key element in liberal (bourgeois) democratic theory and practice and potentially so in any alternative theory and practice; the underdevelopment of civil society in Africa as a basis for democracy; and some possible lines of action to strengthen civil society in this respect. The key proposition is that the essential preconditions for democracy are established by the nature and level of organization in civil society and the ways in which these conditions impinge on the State.

Germany's Africa policy revisited: interests, images and incrementalism
Ulf Engel and Robert Kappel (eds.)
Hamburg: Lit, 2002. - IV, 214 p.
(Politics and economics in Africa; 4)
ISBN 3-8258-5985-1

Abstract: This collective volume reviews Germany's Africa policy over the past decades. Following the Introduction by Ulf Engel and Robert Kappel, Part I (Political basics) begins with a contribution by Stefan Mair, who defines what constitutes Germany's 'national interest' vis-à-vis the African continent. Ulf Engel analyses the role of powerful common images in policymaking. Rolf Hofmeier provides an overview of the different phases in both East and West German Africa policy. Peter Molt looks at the wider international scene and how embedded Germany's Africa policy is with that of Europe. Jürgen Wolff addresses development aid for sub-Saharan Africa. In Part II (Policy actors) Reinhart Kössler and Henning Melber look into the role of the West German solidarity movement in the liberation struggles in southern Africa. Ernst Hillebrand and Volker Vinnai examine the role in Africa policy of a social-democratic political foundation, namely the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES). Volkmar Köhler looks into the role of the churches in Germany's Africa policy. In Part III (Policy areas) Robert Kappel looks at Germany's economic instruments vis-à-vis sub-Saharan Africa and explains the country's limited economic interest in the continent. Friederike Diaby-Pentzlin analyses German development aid in the area of State reform and civil society support. Andreas Mehler reflects on a new paradigm in Germany's Africa policy, namely crisis prevention. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa in the age of democratization : the civic limitations of civil society
Robert Fatton, Jr
In: African Studies Review: (1995), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 67-99

Abstract: Rather than embodying a coherent social project, civil society tends to be a disorganized plurality of mutually exclusive projects that are not necessarily democratic. Civil society is neither homogeneous nor unitary, it is fragmented by the contradictory historical alternatives of competing social actors, institutions and beliefs. The author argues that civil society has to be conceptualized in the plural rather than in the singular. In Africa, three 'ideal' types of civil society are vying for power: predatory, quasi-bourgeois, and popular civil societies. They correspond roughly to the general demarcation of classes in Africa. Predatory civil society represents the interests of the ruling predatory class; the quasi-bourgeois civil society embodies the aspirations of the middle sectors; and the popular civil society expresses the projects of subordinate classes and groups. The conclusion is that only the empowerment of popular civil society can guarantee the complex and delicate balance of class forces which is required for a successful democratic transition and consolidation.

Uncivil society, capitalism and the State in Africa

Irving Leonard Markovitz

In: Commonwealth & Comparative Politics: (1998), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 21-53

Abstract: State and civil society in Africa are not in 'precarious balance'. They intertwine. The author explores the meaning of intertwining, the terms of engagement between State and civil society, the ways in which elements of the State are connected to civil society, and how elements of civil society are not merely affected by the State, but are seated in the State. He first clarifies the significance of the term 'civil society' for an understanding of African politics by critically examining the clashing theoretical views of John Keane and Ellen Meiksins Wood. He also considers the interrelationship of State and society in the work of Antonio Gramsci and in Norberto Bobbio's interpretation of Gramsci. He then looks at the way in which several contemporary Africanists, notably Naomi Chazan and Jean-Francois Bayart, treat the concept of civil society. In conclusion he discusses the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict of 1989 in terms of the interrelationship between State and civil society, focusing in particular on capitalist phenomena and thereby bringing out the class dimension in the development of civil society, its interaction with State elements and the way in which this affects the development of democracy.

State and civil society in Africa: an instance of asymmetric interdependence?

Eduardo Sitoe

In: Quest: (1998), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 203-206

Abstract: In most African countries, and Mozambique is a case in point, the space and strength of civil society is largely constrained and/or determined by the predominance of the State over the entire social system, despite the fact that the State in Africa is, in general, structurally weak and its formal institutions barely reach the countryside. However, since the State is to a large extent the privileged arena for economic accumulation, political prestige, and social predominance, it plays a pivotal role vis-à-vis civil society despite its weakness and limitations. The author conceives of the State-civil society relationship as a situation of asymmetric interindependence, where the search for equilibrium may lead to the establishment and subsequent consolidation of a democratic political order. He looks in particular at the making of civil society in Mozambique. He notes in conclusion that one of the main reasons for the State itself to be particularly interested in the consolidation of civil society is that a strong civil society, by encouraging nonviolent political participation, contributes to the sociopolitical stability of the State and the country alike.

Colonial constructions: historicizing debates on civil society in Africa

William Cunningham Bissell

In: Civil society and the political imagination in Africa: critical perspectives/ ed. by John L. and Jean Comaroff

Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1999. - p. 124-159

Abstract: Conservationists engaged in the restoration of urban Zanzibar have stressed the need to 'save' the old city as a unique cultural repository for all Zanzibaris. Yet they have great difficulty in locating the 'community' that they labour to serve, complaining often about the lack of popular participation in their efforts. This impasse replays an old theme that reaches back into the era of British colonial rule. During that time, State officials went to great lengths to avoid handing over power to local municipal bodies; they deliberately fragmented the public sphere to discourage popular mobilization. This is demonstrated by a dramatic dispute in which the Ismaili community on Zanzibar claimed a tract of land, arguing that it was a sacred cemetery. This claim was rejected as sectarian by the colonial administration, which wished to expropriate the real estate for a golf course, open to all. The 'public' served as a complex figure for colonial authorities to deploy as a means of maintaining control over the distribution of resources, access, and power to communities they assiduously worked to shape as fragmented entities. While the Ismailis were exceptional in terms of the relative advantages they possessed, their fate was typical of other Zanzibari 'communities' caught in the colonial double bind.

Civility, incivility, and democratization: the politics of civil society in Africa

Robert Fatton
In: Africa's second wave of freedo : development, democracy, and rights / ed. by Lyn Graybill, Kenneth W. Thompson
Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1998, p. 23-42

Abstract: The process of democratization in Africa is exceedingly fragile and contradictory and has no predetermined outcome. Speaking at a forum at the Miller Center of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, on 27 October 1993, the author concentrates on the relation between civil society and the ongoing democratization processes. He contends that three types of civil society are vying for power in Africa: the predatory coalition, the middle sectors, and the subordinate classes. Isolated from their erstwhile foreign friends, the predatory rulers seek to establish an alliance with the middle sector in order to contain the challenges of popular groups and resist full-scale democratization. The middle sector's commitment to democracy is largely opportunistic, reflecting its incapacity to share power with intransigent predatory rulers and its growing exclusion from the shrinking pool of prebendal gains. Only the empowerment of the subordinate classes can ensure full democracy. Yet, neither predatory rulers nor middle sectors favour such empowerment. Democracy in Africa thus becomes a function of the balance of power between these three political blocs. The consolidation of democracy can occur only when the forces of civil society, in particular popular civil society, are institutionalized. Audience questions and the author's response follow the presentation.

The erosion of civil society and the corporatisation of democracy in Africa

Willie Breytenbach
In: Quest: (1998), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 39-46

Abstract: There are two distinct historical epochs in dealing with the role of civil society in Africa: that of African protest against colonial policies, before the advent of political parties, culminating in African nationalist struggles for independence since 1945, and that of anti-authoritarian resistance against undemocratic regimes in independent Africa, from the mid-1980s onwards, and the uncertain role of civil society in shaping the transition and consolidation of democracy. The present paper deals with the role of civil society (invariably class-based) in postindependent Africa, without discounting its historical antecedents. The liberalization phase, from the late 1980s to the early 1990s, when domestic social forces, together with external forces, combined to launch Africa's transitions away from authoritarian rule, offered quite an optimistic picture of Africa's prospects for democracy. In the new context of market-driven policies, foreign aid, and NGOs, and now that some of the euphoria is gone, the question arises as to whether democracy can be consolidated. Socioeconomic conditions are hardly favourable. Moreover, external agencies, whether superpowers or financial institutions, are still shaping the political direction of Africa. And these agencies are now more concerned about order and peacekeeping than continued democratization.

Putting Humpty Dumpty together again: State and civil society in Africa
Piotr Dutkiewicz, Edward Osei Kwadwo Prempeh
In: Africana Bulletin: (1998), no. 46, p. 175-186

Abstract: Theoretical debates of the 1980s and 1990s on the African State present powerful critiques of the etatist model of development. The African State is diagnosed as a failure and a developmental liability. Authors have argued for a reduction in the role of the State, and have tended to wish that the State would slide into irrelevancy. However, examination of the critiques and prescriptions of the academic literature on the State reveals several deficiencies, including a failure to capture the dynamics of State reform or reconstruction. With empirical evidence from Ghana, where reforms instituted by the Ghanaian regime after 1983 have gone a long way towards transforming what was once a predatory and antidevelopmental State par excellence, the present authors demonstrate that State reconstruction is possible. Their alternative framework, embodying the concept of 'bounded autonomy', revolves around a strong State-strong civil society nexus, with reciprocal relations between State and society.

Civil society and the political imagination in Africa: critical perspectives
ed. by John L. and Jean Comaroff
Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1999. - XI, 318 p.
ISBN 0-226-11414-7
ISBN 0-226-11413-9

Abstract: The essays collected in this volume on civil society in Africa were presented at a conference convened in May 1996 by the Committee on African and African-American Studies at the University of Chicago. Contributions: Introduction (John L. and Jean Comaroff) - Practicing citizenship in imperial Paris (Gary Wilder) - Developing Bushmen: building civil(ized) society in the Kalahari and beyond (Elizabeth Garland) - Civil society and its presuppositions: lessons from Uganda (Mikael Karlström) - Colonial constructions: historicizing debates on civil society in Africa (William Cunningham Bissell) - Staging 'politisi': the dialogics of publicity and secrecy in Sierra Leone (Mariane Ferme) - Civil lives: leadership and accomplishment in Botswana (Deborah Durham) - Debating Muslims, disputed practices: struggles for the realization of an alternative moral order in Niger (Adeline Masquelier) - Curl up and dye: civil society and the fashion-minded citizen (Amy Stambach) - IBB = 419: Nigerian democracy and the politics of illusion (Andrew Apter).

Predatory rule: state and civil society in Africa
Robert Fatton Jr.
Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner, 1992. - VIII, 165 p.
ISBN 1-555-87344-8

Abstract: This book is an analysis of predatory rule in Africa. It explains how processes of class formation and disarticulation affect the dialectical interaction characterizing State/civil society relations and how this impact simultaneously undermines and fosters democratic forms of governance on the continent. The book is firmly grounded in the conviction that class represents the most powerful conceptual tool with which to decipher the complexities of any social order.

Anthropologie de la colère : société civile et démocratie en Afrique
Célestin Monga
Paris : Harmattan, cop. 1994. - 167 p.
ISBN 2-7384-2106-7

Abstract: Cet essai reprend quelques textes discutés lors de divers colloques tenus en 1991 à Hambourg (Allemagne), à Banjul (Gambie), à Stanford (USA), et en 1992 à Munich (Allemagne). Après plusieurs décennies d'autoritarisme en Afrique noire, le véritable problème est la capacité des

mouvements populaires à se doter de leaders qui soient dignes d'eux, et l'aptitude de ces nouveaux "représentants" à élaborer des institutions qui tiennent compte des réalités culturelles et des rapports de force entre les principaux acteurs sociaux, facteurs qui déterminent, en dernier ressort, le rythme de la progression démocratique. À la lumière d'une réflexion anthropologique, l'auteur s'efforce de montrer comment les vecteurs et les dimensions de la participation politique ont été renouvelés en Afrique d'une manière inédite. Les difficultés actuelles du processus démocratique pourraient se résumer à l'inadéquation entre l'offre politique et les demandes sociales. Mais il faut que l'autorité publique soit réhabilitée, et que l'État cesse d'être l'enjeu d'une bataille d'intérêts privés, qu'il devienne le lieu de rencontre et de stabilisation des différents modes possibles d'organisation sociale, par l'intéressement du plus grand nombre au processus d'élaboration des nouvelles institutions et aux schémas d'accumulation.

The anthropology of anger: civil society and democracy in Africa
Clestin Monga
Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner, 1996. - XI, 219 p.
ISBN 1-555-87644-7

Abstract: This book proposes an alternative approach to the study of sociopolitical change in Africa, an approach informed by commonplace phenomena. Outlining a political anthropology of anger, the author sheds some light on Africa's long tradition of an indigenous form of activism - through culture, arts, social organizations, individual and collective behaviour within the public sphere, etc. By analysing social changes from a grassroots perspective, the author shows that the quest for freedom in Africa is deeply entrenched. An introductory chapter is followed by an outline of the main theoretical frameworks used to assess political change in sub-Saharan Africa. Ch. 3 focuses on the cultural foundations of social changes, ch. 4 identifies new patterns of free expression, ch. 5 is devoted to the study of the politics of the sacred, ch. 6 explores the role of civil society in the quest for democracy, and the concluding chapter discusses the two most serious types of problems threatening the democratization process: disenchantment with democracy and the possible eruption of naked violence. The book is an expanded and updated version of the author's 'Anthropologie de la colère: société civile et démocratie en Afrique' (1994).

Politiques migratoires et construction des identités
Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch … [et al.] (éds.)
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2003. - 546 p.
(Être étranger et migrant en Afrique au XXe siècle ; vol. 1)
ISBN 2-7475-5339-6

Abstract: L'immigré est confronté au processus d'édification nationale en cours, au raidissement des structures de l'État ou des sociétés d'accueil et doit composer avec un arsenal juridique, souvent en contradiction avec les déclarations politiques. C'est l'objet du premier de deux volumes sur les migrations à l'intérieur du continent africain, issus d'un colloque qui s'est tenu en décembre 1999 à l'Université Paris 7-Denis Diderot. Les contributions, en français et en anglais, sont rassemblées en trois parties: 1) Droit de l'immigration et citoyenneté - Auteurs: C. Ahounou, I.O. Albert, M. Chemillier-Gendreau, L.B. Hill, I. Mandé, M.-A. Pérouse de Montclos, R. Schachter Morgenthau, A. Wa Kabw e-Segatti. 2) Variations sur un thème: le migrant, l'étranger, le national - N. Bancel, M.W. Bantenga, F. Bernault, S. Chazan-Gillig, Y. Droz, M.N. LeBlanc, J.-M. Mabeko-Tali, N. Mbongo, P. Wurster. 3) De l'altérité en situation de crise - A.I. Asiwaju, N.F. Awason, S. Awenengo, J.R. de Benoist, C. Dubois, S. Dulucq, D. Konaté, V. Lassailly-Jacob, M. Marty, J.E. Philips, A. Tirefort. Pays concernés en particulier: Afrique du Sud, Angola, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo (RDC), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Maurice, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sénégal, Tanzanie, Togo. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Contested terrains and constructed categories: contemporary Africa in focus
ed. by George Clement Bond and Nigel C. Gibson
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 2002.- XXII, 474 p.

Abstract: Building on recent debate within African studies that has revolved around the role of Africanists in the United States as 'gatekeepers' of knowledge about Africa and Africans, this volume of interdisciplinary essays focuses on the contested character of the production of knowledge itself. Case studies drawn from such regions as South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Angola, Ghana and Senegal demonstrate the application of theory to concrete situations. The volume is divided into three parts: 1) Challenging modes of thinking: making maps and mapping history (chapters by Mohamed Mbodj on Africa maps and Paul Tiyambe Zeleza on African economic history); 2) Contested categories: economy, politics, and society (Sayre P. Schatz on structural adjustment; Oliver S. Saasa on poverty; Irving Leonard Markovitz on civil society, with special attention for the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict; Franco Barchiesi on labour movements and economic adjustment, in particular in Nigeria and South Africa; Kate Crehan on NGOs in postapartheid South Africa, Edward Ramsamy on ethnicity, class and race in South Africa; and Sara Berry on (land) property in Asante (Ghana); 3) Violence of the world/violence against the body (Nigel C. Gibson on Merleau-Ponty, Mannoni and Fanon; Mustafah Dhada on the 1973 Wiriyamu massacre (Mozambique); Alcinda Honwana on child soldiers in Mozambique; Lynette Jackson on sex and the politics of space in colonial Zimbabwe; Lesley A. Sharp on girls, sex and urban schooling in Madagascar; George Clement Bond and Joan Vincent on AIDS in Uganda; and Meredeth Turshen on the impact of political and structural violence on health).

Africa in crisis: new challenges and possibilities
ed. by Tunde Zack-Williams, Diane Frost and Alex Thomson
London: Pluto Press, 2002. - VI, 228 p.

Abstract: As the new millennium commences, Africa is faced with a troika of what seem to be insurmountable problems: economic marginalization, a major health crisis stemming from the destructive effects of malaria and HIV/AIDS, and chronic political instability in the wake of a string of civil wars. The contributors to this volume show that the decline of Africa's fortunes can be traced back to the oil crisis of the 1970s and subsequent economic mismanagement and political authoritarianism. Contributions: Introduction: Africa at the millennium (Tunde Zack-Williams); Globalisation, imperialism and exclusion: the case of sub-Saharan Africa (Ankie Hoogvelt); Youth, food and peace: a reflection on some African security issues at the millennium (Paul Richards); African Renaissance? (Lionel Cliffe); The colonisation of political consciousness: States and civil society in Africa (Rob Dixon); The unaccountable State (Bruce Baker); The US democratic experiment in Ghana (Julie Hearn); Globalisation and democracy: international donors and civil society in Zimbabwe (Donna Pankhurst); Misconceptions about the 'world market': implications for African export policies (H. Laurens van der Laan); Cotton, food and work: contract farming, food security and the labour market in northern Mozambique (Claire Melamed); Continuity and change in French foreign policy towards Africa (Asteris C. Huliaras); Subaltern terror in Sierra Leone (Jimmy D. Kandeh); Problems of peace enforcement: lessons to be drawn from multinational peacekeeping operations in ongoing conflicts in Africa (Christopher Clapham). [ASC Leiden abstract]

A decade of democracy in Africa
ed. by Stephen N. Ndegwa
Leiden: Brill, 2001. - 158 p.
(International studies in sociology and social anthropology, ISSN 0074-8684 ; vol. 81)
ISBN 90-04-12244-3

Abstract: An assessment of democracy in Africa in the decade 1990-2000 must go beyond the political and legal arenas (notably elections and constitutions) and State-oriented civil society to

include broader (interdisciplinary) issues such as changing social norms, generational change, and class and gender issues. The present collective volume teases out (new) areas that may more precisely illuminate the status of democracy. Contents: A decade of democracy in Africa (Stephen N. Ndegwa) - Civil society in Africa or African civil society? (Stephen Orvis) - Women's rights movements as a measure of African democracy (using the case of Botswana) (Judith Van Allen) - Transition from apartheid (South Africa) (Nigel Gibson) - Gender, development, and democratisation in Africa (Kenya, Ghana) (Lisa Aubrey) - Popular definitions of democracy from Uganda, Madagascar, and Florida, U.S.A. (Richard R. Marcus, Kenneth Mease and Dan Ottemoeller) - Information technology and democratic participation in Africa (Wisdom J. Tettey).

Labour regimes and liberalization: the restructuring of State-society relations in Africa
ed. by Bjorn Beckman and Lloyd M. Sachikonye
Zimbabwe: University of Zimbabwe Publications, 2001. - V, 190 p.
ISBN 0-908307-88-8

Abstract: This book is based on a workshop on 'Labour regimes and liberalization: the restructuring of State-society relations in Africa', held at the University of Zimbabwe, 16-18 May 1996. Contributions: Labour regimes and liberalization in Africa: an introduction (Björn Beckman and Lloyd M. Sachikonye) - Democratic transition and post-colonial labour regimes in Zambia and Ghana (E. Akwetey) - Cooptation, control and resistance: the State and the Nigeria Labour Congress (Yahaya Hashim) - Whose civil society? Trade unions and capacity building in the Nigerian textile industry (Björn Beckman) - Liberalization and labour regimes: the case of Senegalese industrial relations (Bassirou Tidjani and Afred Inis Ndiaye) - Economic liberalization, authoritarianism and trade unions in Egypt (Omar El-Shafei) - Exodus without a map? The labour movement in a liberalizing South Africa (Eddie Webster and Glenn Adler) - The State and the union movement in Zimbabwe: co-optation, conflict and accommodation (Lloyd M. Sachikonye) - Economic liberalization and public sector workers in Zimbabwe (Norbert Tengende).

Regionalisation in Africa: integration and disintegration
ed. by Daniel C. Bach
Oxford: James Currey; Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1999. - XIX, 235 p.
Régionalisation, mondialisation et fragmentation en Afrique subsaharienne. Paris : Karthala, 1998
ISBN 0-85255-831-7
ISBN 0-85255-826-0
ISBN 0-253-33598-1
ISBN 0-253-21340-1

Abstract: This collective volume, outcome of a research programme launched in May 1994, is an updated and revised version of 'Régionalisation, mondialisation et fragmentation en Afrique subsaharienne' (Paris, Karthala, 1998). The studies examine various aspects of the impact of globalization on Africa, the problems confronting regional integration, tensions within and between States, and the rise of an international informal economy. Part 1, regionalism and globalization in sub-Saharan Africa, contains contributions by Daniel C. Bach (regionalization as paradigm), Alice Landau (multilateralism and regionalism in international economic relations) and Walter Kennes (African regional economic integration and the European Union). Part 2, States and territories, contains chapters by Dominique Darbon (new ideological stakes in African integration), Christopher Clapham (boundaries and States in the new African order), Abdoulaye Niandou Souley (ambiguities of democratization), Célestin Monga (African civil society), Edouard Bustin (the collapse of 'Congo/Zaire'), Rotimi Suberu (the Nigerian federation) and Simon Bekker (the new South Africa). Part 3, regional organizations, contains chapters by Olatunde B.J. Ojo (ECOWAS), Marc-Louis Ropivia (Central Africa), Roland Pourtier (UDEAC), Michel Lelart (the franc zone), Peter Takirambudde (SADC and PTA/Comesa), and Colin McCarthy (SACU and the rand zone). Part 4, networks, contains chapters by Bruno Stary (Ghana-Côte d'Ivoire cross-border trade), Janet MacGaffey and Rémy Bazenguissa-Ganga (Zairian and Congolese migrants to Europe and transfrontier trade within and from West Africa) and Alain Labrousse (the production and distribution of illicit drugs).

Régionalisation, mondialisation et fragmentation en Afrique subsaharienne

sous la dir. de Daniel C. Bach
Paris : Karthala, 1998. - 319 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
ISBN 2-86537-846-2

Abstract: Cet ouvrage sur la régionalisation, la mondialisation et la fragmentation en Afrique subsaharienne est le prolongement des travaux d'une conférence organisée à Talence en mai 1994. Première partie: Régionalisme et mondialisation, avec des contributions de Daniel Bach, Alice Landau (cadre des relations économiques internationales) et Walter Kennes (Afrique subsaharienne et Union européenne); Deuxième partie: États et territoires, sur les nouveaux enjeux idéologiques de l'intégration en Afrique noire (Dominique Darbon), les frontières dans le nouvel ordre africain (Christopher Clapham), les ambiguïtés de la démocratisation (Abdoulaye Niandou Souley), la nature de la société civile africaine (Célestin Monga), l'État zaïrois (Edouard Bustin), la Fédération nigériane (Rotimi Suberu), le nouvel État sud-africain (Simon Bekker); Troisième partie: Les organisations régionales, sur la CEDEAO (Olatunde J.B. Ojo), l'intégration régionale en Afrique centrale (Marc-Louis Ropivia), la rénovation de l'UDEAC (Roland Pourtier), la Zone franc (Michel Lelart), la SADC et la COMESA en Afrique australe (Peter Takirambudde), l'Union douanière d'Afrique australe et la Zone rand (Colin MacCarthy). Quatrième partie: Les réseaux, sur les échanges Ghana-Côte-d'Ivoire (Bruno Stary), les migrants zaïrois et congolais (Janet MacGaffey, Rémy Bazenguissa), la production et le trafic des drogues (Alain Labrousse).

Democracy and socialism in Africa

ed. by Robin Cohen and Harry Goulbourne
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1991. - XV, 272 p.
(African modernization and development)
Published in cooperation with the "Review of African political economy" ISBN 0-8133-8052-9

Abstract: After independence many African countries abjured conventional patterns of political representation and democratic participation in the interest of creating a unified State and promoting economic development. Today, however, the dominant models of one-party democracy and African socialism are in terminal collapse. The essays in this volume examine the extent to which popular demands for democracy are both subverting and enriching the postcolonial order in Africa. Theoretical chapters on economic democracy (P. Lawrence), the State and civil society (K. Post), democracy-bureaucracy relations (Bola Dauda), the impact of the economic crisis on women (P. Roberts and G. Williams), and discourses of democracy in the South African left (D. Glaser) are followed by case studies of the prospects for democracy in Uganda (J. Oloka-Onyango), Ghana (J. Haynes), the Sudan (M.A. Mohammed Salih), Botswana (J. Parson), Kenya and Zambia (C. Allen), and the SADCC region (C.B. Thompson). These are completed by an introduction by R. Cohen and a conclusion by H. Goulbourne.

ONG et développement : société, économie, politique

sous la direction de J.-P. Deler ... [et al.]
Unité mixte de recherche REGARDS (CNRS-ORSTOM)
Paris: Editions Karthala, 1998. - 684 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
Papers from a colloquium held in Bordeaux, Nov. 1996
ISBN 2-86537-849-7

Abstract: Cet ouvrage, issu d'un colloque international tenu à Bordeaux (France) en novembre 1996 sur le thème "ONG et développement", rassemble des contributions pluridisciplinaires sur les ONG (Organisations non gouvernementales) au Nord et au Sud, du point de vue social, économique, politique. Contributions concernant plus particulièrement des cas africains au sud du Sahara: Des ONG

et des associations: concurrences et dépendances sur un "marché du sida" émergent. Cas ivoirien et sénégalais (Karine Delaunay, A. Didier Blibolo, Katy Cissé-Wone); De l'évangélisation au développement local. Spécificités des ONG d'inspiration protestante au Burkina Faso (Gnidéni Jacob Yaro); Une micro-histoire associative dans une macro-histoire nationale. L'Amicale du Walo au Sénégal (Bernard J. Lecomte); Un panorama national: la multiplication des ONG à Madagascar (Isabelle Droy); Les courtiers de développement entre ONG et organisations paysannes. Le cas de la Casamance (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé); Sur la mémoire locale du développement. Une approche anthropologique du rôle des ONG dans la mise en œuvre de choix techniques (Philippe Geslin) [sur la Guinée]; ONG et reconquête des rizières en Afrique de l'Ouest (Annie Chéneau-Loquay); La dynamique des ONG: une approche interactionniste (Hélène Carré et Hassan Zaoual) [sur les groupements Naam au Burkina Faso et la démarche d'Enda Tiers-monde au Sénégal]; De l'environnement aux questions démographiques: l'ajustement des ONG américaines (Dounia Loudiyi) [sur la République Centrafricaine]; Les ONG africaines investissent la scène urbaine (Émile Le Bris); Le statut des ONG du Sud: réalités, problèmes et enjeux. Analyse à partir du cas burkinabè (Luc Marius Ibriga); Églises et ONG caritatives à Brazzaville (Congo): activisme socio-politique ou religieux? (Élisabeth Dorier-Apprill); Les ONG et la construction de la société civile dans les pays en développement (Henrik Secher Marcussen) [sur des ONG norvégiennes et danoises au Burkina Faso, au Mali, en Namibie, en Ouganda].

Political domination in Africa: reflections on the limits of power

ed. by Patrick Chabal
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986.- ix, 211 p.
(African studies series, ISSN 0065-406X; 50)
ISBN 0-521-32297-9
ISBN 0-521-31148-9

Abstract: A collection of eight contributions by historians and political scientists attempting to reassess the aims, methods, concepts and theories which Africanists have evolved in the decades since African independence. Contents: 1. Democracy in Africa, by R.L. SKLAR - 2. Politics and vision in Africa : the interplay of domination, equality and liberty, by T.M. CALLAGHY - 3. Democracy and ethnocentrism, by M. STANILAND - 4. Wails and whispers : the people's voice in West African Muslim politics, by D.B. CRUISE O'BRIEN - 5. Revolutionary democracy in Africa : the case of Guinea-Bissau, by P. CHABAL - 6. Civil society in Africa, by J.-F. BAYART - 7. Political accountability in African history, by J. LONSDALE - 8. The politics of representation and good government in post-colonial Africa, by J. DUNN.

Africa: dilemmas of development and change

ed. by Peter Lewis
Boulder, Col.]: Westview Press, 1998. - VII, 456 p.
ISBN 0-8133-2754-7
ISBN 0-8133-2755-5

Abstract: This volume brings together a selection of earlier published articles on African political and economic development. It is organized around a series of analytical themes: States and leadership; State, society, and participation; class, ethnicity, and gender; democracy and political transition; and political economy: crisis and reform. Contributions: Personal rule: theory and practice in Africa (Robert H. Jackson and Carl G. Rosberg); Class, State, and prebendal politics in Nigeria (Richard A. Joseph); Patrons, clients, and factions: new dimensions of conflict analysis in Africa (Richard Sandbrook); Colonialism and the two publics in Africa: a theoretical statement (Peter P. Ekeh); Disengagement from the State in Africa: reflections on the experience of Ghana and Guinea (Victor Azarya and Naomi Chazan); Political transition and the dilemma of civil society in Africa (Peter Lewis); The nature of class domination in Africa (Richard L. Sklar); The making of a rentier class: wealth accumulation and political control in Senegal (Catherine Boone); Reconfiguring State-ethnic relations in Africa; liberalization and the search for new routines of interaction (Donald Rothchild); Gender, political participation, and the transformation of associational life in Uganda and Tanzania (Aili Mari Tripp); Africa: the second wind of change (Larry Diamond); Neopatrimonial regimes and political transitions in

Africa (Michael Bratton and Nicolas Van de Walle); Democratization: understanding the relationship between regime change and the culture of politics (Pearl T. Robinson); Africa: an interim balance sheet (Crawford Young); Trends in development economics and their relevance to Africa (Tony Killick); Between Scylla and Charybdis: the foreign economic relations of sub-Saharan African States (Thomas M. Callaghy); Adjustment with growth: a fragile consensus (John Ravenhill); The structural adjustment of politics in Africa (Jeffrey Herbst)

Décentralisation, pouvoirs sociaux et réseaux sociaux = Decentralization, local level politics, and social networks

Giorgio Blundo & Roch Mongbo (éds.)
Münster: Lit, 1999.- 196 p.
ISBN 3-8258-3972-9

Abstract: Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque sur la décentralisation en Afrique tenu à Cotonou (Bénin) du 25 au 28 novembre 1998 et intitulé "Journées de l'APAD 1998" (Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement). Contributions: La face cachée de la décentralisation: Réseaux, clientèles et capital (René Lemarchand) - L'État est-il soluble dans la société civile? Le Bénin rural avant la décentralisation (Pierre-Yves Le Meur, Thomas Bierschenk et Anne Floquet) - Décentralisation de la gestion foncière et "petits reçus": pluralisme des règles, pratiques locales et régulation politique dans le centre-ouest ivoirien (Mariatou Koné et Jean-Pierre Chauveau) - Organisations professionnelles agricoles et décentralisation: cas des groupements d'éleveuses et d'éleveurs en Haute-Guinée ouest (Guiné-Conakry) (Michel Bouy, Jo Dasnière et Florent Loua) - Pratiques et perceptions d'un appareil étatique en voie de décentralisation: le cas du Bénin (Christophe Anthoine) - Compétition des acteurs sociaux pour le contrôle du pouvoir et des ressources dans la commune rurale de Zégoua (Mali) (Bréhima Béridogo) - Décentralisation et enjeux politiques. L'exemple du conflit casamançais (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé) - Décentralisation, réseaux sociaux et privatisation de la violence. Une problématique rwandaise? (Danielle de Lame) - Animation et synthèse des quatre ateliers: Décentralisation et rapport global-local: formes du politique, intermédiation et mode de représentation locale (Nassirou Bako-Arifari) - Décentralisation et pouvoirs locaux. Registres traditionnels du pouvoir et nouvelles formes locales de légitimité (Giorgio Blundo) - Décentralisation, services de développement agricole rural et affaires locales. Normes et mode de gestion des ressources (P.-J. Laurent) - Décentralisation, migrations et identités: formes de citoyenneté et dynamiques d'exclusion (Roch L. Mongbo) - Quelques réflexions autour de la décentralisation comme objet de recherche (Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Out of conflict: from war to peace in Africa

ed. by Gunnar M. Sørbø & Peter Vale
Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 1997. - 214 p.
Published in cooperation with the Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen, Norway.
ISBN 91-7106-413-3

Abstract: To promote better understanding of the nature of armed conflicts in Africa, the Chr. Michelsen Institute organized a workshop in Bergen, Norway, on September 7-8, 1995. The purpose of the meeting was to identify lessons learned from recent conflict management experiences in Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia, and other countries, and to develop recommendations for a more consistent, coherent, and effective international response. Contributions: The international community and armed conflict in Africa: post Cold War dilemmas (Richard Joseph) - Thinking about peace and peace-making in Africa (Tom Vraalsen) - Peace-making in southern Africa: time for questions (Peter Vale) - Conflict resolution and peace-keeping: the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations (Margaret Aderinsola Vogt) - Conflict resolution in Africa: a new role for the Organization of African Unity? (Chris J. Bakwesegha) - UN peace-keeping in Rwanda (Astri Suhrke) - The lessons from peace-keeping operations (Henry Kwami Anyidoho) - African governments, African conflicts (Bethuel A. Kiplagat) - Civil society and conflict management in Africa: a re-emerging role? (Josephine Ajema Odera) - Africa and the superpower: an agenda for peace (Herman J. Cohen) - Mediating Africa's civil

conflicts: a user's guide (Timothy D. Sisk) - From Mogadishu to Kinshasa: concluding remarks (Gunnar M. Sørbø).

Crises et mutations en Afrique noire
dossier constitué par Sophie Bessis
Paris: La Documentation Française, 1994. - 62 p.
(Problèmes politiques et sociaux, ISSN 0015-9743 ; no. 733)

Abstract: Ce volume vise à discerner, dans la situation actuelle de l'Afrique subsaharienne qui bouge, des évolutions de fond porteuses de recompositions. Les thèmes traités sont illustrés d'extraits d'ouvrages et d'articles de presse, certains traduits de l'Anglais. Les problèmes de l'ère postcoloniale sont évoqués dans une première partie: démocratisation (avec le rôle de pionnier joué par le Bénin) et ses équivoques, stagnation économique, importance de la question tribale et ethnique (en particulier au Zaïre, Rwanda et Burundi), écroulement de l'État (Somalie, Libéria). La deuxième partie s'intéresse aux courants susceptibles de permettre la construction de l'avenir, avec des réflexions sur la démographie, l'assainissement économique qui peut découler de la dévaluation du franc CFA, l'apparition de nouveaux pôles continentaux autour de pays connaissant une dynamique interne comme le Nigéria et l'Afrique du Sud, l'évolution de la société civile avec l'attitude des nouvelles générations, l'influence de la culture africaine sur les processus de développement.

Démocratisation en Afrique au sud du Sahara : transitions et virage : un bilan de la littérature (1995-1996)
Klaas van Walraven, Céline Thiriot
Leiden: African Studies Centre, 2002. - IV, 219 p.
(Research reports; 66/2002)
ISBN 90-5448-049-1

Abstract: Cet ouvrage s'inscrit dans la continuité de deux premiers livres d'analyse de la littérature, couvrant respectivement la période 1989-1992 et 1992-1995. Il comprend un texte contenant un commentaire analytique des références - plus de 800 - qui ont été publiées à la fin de 1995 et en 1996 et qui sont répertoriées dans la bibliographie présentée dans la dernière partie de l'ouvrage. Les thèmes traités sont les suivants: concepts et méthodologie, aspects d'économie politique, partis politiques et processus électoraux, dimensions économiques et internationales, aspects juridiques et institutionnels, organisation territoriale, culture politique et traditions, acteurs et société civile, militaires, coup d'État, violences et conflits, ethnicité et régionalisme, institutionnalisation et consolidation. Une deuxième partie est consacrée à des thèmes négligés s'articulant autour de trois axes: la dimension sociale ou sociologique, l'économie politique et plus particulièrement les aspects financiers et monétaires, les relations internationales, et à des éclairages comparatifs. La troisième partie procède à des analyses par pays d' Afrique subsaharienne, y compris Madagascar et le Cap-Vert mais sans inclure le Liberia ni les Comores. La quatrième partie consiste en la bibliographie. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

African studies in social movements and democracy
ed. by Mahmood Mamdani and Ernest Wamba-dia-Wamba
Dakar: Codesria, 1995. - 626 p.
(Codesria book series)
ISBN 2-86978-052-4
ISBN 2-86978-051-6

Abstract: The chapters that comprise this volume on social movements and democracy in Africa are the result of a continental dialogue that was initiated by Codesria (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) in Dakar and that stretched for almost a decade (1985-1993). An introduction by Mahmood Mamdani is followed by chapters on gender and social movements in West Africa (Ifi Amadiume), the Communist Party in Sudan 1946-1969 (Mohamad Said Al-Gaddal), the January 1984 'bread riot' and the crisis of the one-party system in Tunisia (Abdelkader Zghal), secular

political opposition groups in Tunisia (Mahmoud Ben Romdhane), entrepreneurs, privatization and liberalization in Algeria (Djillali Liabes), the 'Kaduna mafia' and the struggle for democracy in Nigeria (Adebayo O. Olukoshi), burial societies in Zimbabwe (Louis Masuko), the working class and democracy in Algeria (Said Chikhi), trade unionism in Tunisia (Salah Zeghidi), the student movement in Senegal (Abdoulaye Bathily, Mamadou Diouf, Mohamed Mbodj), the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) in Liberia (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo), social movements and the demise of apartheid colonialism in Namibia (Kaire Buende), the Rwenzururu Movement in Uganda (A. Syahuka-Muhindo), and Islamic fundamentalism in Tunisia 1970-1990 (Zyed Krichen). In the final chapter Mahmood Mamdani criticizes the State and civil society paradigm in Africanist studies.

Mande hunters, civil society and the State
guest ed. Joseph Hellweg
Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2004. - XVI, 142 p.
(Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887 ; vol. 50, no. 4 (2004))

Abstract: The papers in this special issue on Mande hunters, civil society and the State reflect on the new roles that hunters are playing in West Africa's political and social affairs, in a variety of national and local settings. Most of the papers were first presented at the 2002 African Studies Association meeting in Washington, D.C., on the panel 'Mande hunters, nation-States, and civil society in contemporary West Africa'. Thomas Bassett and Joseph Hellweg focus on different aspects of hunters' roles in political and military security in Côte d'Ivoire; Sten Hagberg examines the shifting roles of hunters' associations in Burkina Faso; Mariane Ferme and Danny Hoffman reflect on hunters as combatants and the international human rights discourse in Sierra Leone and Liberia; and Karim Traoré examines an international meeting held in Bamako (Mali) in 2001 to reflect on hunters' actual, and potential, roles as knowledgeable guides for West African 'development'. [ASC Leiden abstract]

The role of civil society in consolidating democracy: an African comparative perspective
Eghosa E. Osaghae
In: Africa Insight: (1997), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 15-23

Abstract: This article looks at some of the misconceptions about the nature of civil society in contemporary Africa and the misplaced expectations of its potential role in the democratization process. While civil society has a rich and diversified intellectual history in Western Europe, it is a recent entry into African social scientific discourse. Civil society in Western Europe is constituted by members of the middle class, recognizes that all people have similar rights and obligations, and is at the centre of State formation and reformation. One of the few attempts so far made to formulate an African perspective of civil society is by Peter Ekeh. Ekeh's formulation derives from his theory of colonialism and the two publics in Africa which demonstrated that, whereas in the West the public realm developed as one public in relation to society, in Africa it developed as two publics because of the disjunction between State and society under colonialism. The actual role of civil society in democratization depends on the mode of transition. A national conference-type transition which places emphasis on rule setting and reformulation of the State and its relations with society (as is the case in Benin, and to some extent Mali) stands a good chance of consolidation in the long run.

Les associations paysannes en Afrique : organisation et dynamiques
sous la dir. de Jean-Pierre Jacob et Philippe Lavigne Delville
Paris: Karthala, 1994. - 307 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
ISBN 2-86537-479-3

Abstract: Aboutissement d'un colloque tenu en octobre 1992 à Montpellier sur les organisations paysannes en Afrique, cet ouvrage, qui rassemble treize contributions d'auteurs africains et européens, jette les bases d'une lecture anthropologique du mouvement associatif qui marque

actuellement une recrudescence en milieu rural africain. La première partie présente des points de vue théoriques sur les interventions étatiques, la société civile et les mouvements sociaux (J.-P. Chauveau; G. Lachenmann). La deuxième partie traite de la société locale et des dynamiques internes des associations, au Sénégal (G. Blundo); au Mali-Sud (D. Jonckers); au Bénin (R. Mongbo); au Burkina Faso (P.-J. Laurent); en Tanzanie (M. Singleton). La troisième partie considère les organisations paysannes face à l'État et aux intervenants externes, en Algérie et au Congo (Y. Guillermou); au Mali (B. Kassibo); dans le cas des politiques publiques de coopération au développement des Communautés européennes (Cl. Girard); au Burkina Faso (J.-P. Jacob). Dans la quatrième partie est examinée la multiplication des réseaux et des organisations comme symptômes de changement social, au sud du Bénin (A. Floquet), et à Dakar, Sénégal (A.S. Fall).

Improved natural resource management: the role of formal organisations and informal networks and institutions

ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen

Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1996. - 263 p.

Abstract: The papers presented in this volume are based on lectures given to the Nordic researcher course on the role of formal organizations and informal networks and institutions in improved natural resource management systems in Africa which was held in Denmark in October 1995 and in which 25, mainly PhD students from the Nordic countries, took part. The contributions are by Henrik Secher Marcussen (State-civil society relations), Christer Gunnarsson (equal rights and equal opportunities as key institutions in economic development), Göran Hyden (the economy of affection and African development management), Jean-François Médard (patrimonialism, neopatrimonialism and the postcolonial State in sub-Saharan Africa, the relative failure of reform and the deepening crisis of the State), Gerti Hesseling (legal and institutional incentives for local environmental management), Trond Vedeld (the creation of new land tenure organizations and conditions for sustainable management of pastoral and agricultural resources under common property regimes in the Sahel countries of Mali, Niger, Mauritiania and Senegal), Achim von Oppen (land conflicts and local institutions in northeastern Tanzania), and Jeremy Gould (a comparison of the notions of power and authority in the writings of F.D. Lugard and Kenneth Kaunda, and the implications for current understandings of the Zambian State)

Un autre sommet pour l'Afrique : contre-voix citoyennes : février 2003 : les actes

[org.:] Agir ici et Survie

Paris : Karthala, 2003. - 222 p.

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'une conférence intitulée "un autre sommet pour l'Afrique", qui s'est tenue en février 2003 à Paris, en pendant inverse du sommet officiel France-Afrique qui avait lieu au même moment. Les interventions ont été faites par divers représentants de la société civile, de la vie politique et internationale (Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, ONU) et associative (comme la Fédération internationale des Ligues des droits de l'homme), d'ONG d'Afrique (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo), de France, du Royaume-Uni (Global Witness). Elles sont regroupées en sept parties: 'Quel partenariat pour l'Afrique? Le NEPAD en questions'; 'Justice pénale internationale: du Congo-Brazzaville, témoignages contre l'impunité'; 'L'Afrique livrée aux multinationales: du pillage au chaos'; 'Dettes africaines: quelles responsabilités françaises?'; 'Les conséquences de la libéralisation des services sur le continent africain'; 'Sida: pour une autre politique de solidarité internationale'; 'Dernier acte pour les dictatures africaines: plaidoyer pour la démocratie'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Partners in Africa: what sort of aid for what sort of development? : dream and reality

ed.: Catherine Vuffray; contrib. by Raogo Antoine Sawadogo ... et al.]

Abstract: This collective volume sheds light on the realities of development aid and the African situation. The contributors draw attention to the importance of history, social and political relations and culture. Each article is followed by a critial commentary which throws light on the subject from a slightly different angle. Contributions: 'Refounding' the African State, decentralization and civil society, by R.A. Sawadogo (Comment by J.-M. Delèze); Governance and the responsibility of the national elite, by J. Igué (Comment by J.-R. Moret); Ways towards a new form of international cooperation, by I. Sall (Comment by J. Boer); How can we support African initiatives?, by P. Petitat (Comment by L. Barbedette); Aid reform: the experience in Mali, by I. Dante (Comment by J. Damon); The activities of the Development Assistance Committee Taskforce on donor practices, by R. Manning (Comment by S. Chappatte); Sector-based and budgetary aid, by S. Chappatte (Comment by T. Greminger); Supporting national private-sector development, by B. Chidzero Jr. (Comment by M. Thiam); Towards a new partnership: the partners' respective responsibilities, by B.J. Lecomte (Comment by J.-F. Giovannini); Recent debates on aid effectiveness: a critical view, by E. Berg (Comment by R. Kappel); Six theses on the future of NGOs involved in development and international cooperation, by O. Berthoud (Comment by W. Külling); Can development aid recover from its crisis of confidence?, by J.-D. Naudet (Comment by J. Bonvin). A panel discussion entitled 'Is the World Bank part of the solution or part of the problem?' concludes the volume. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Civil society and the political imagination in Africa: critical perspectives
ed. by John L. and Jean Comaroff
John Lionel Comaroff (1945-); Jean Comaroff
Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1999.- XI, 318 p.
ISBN: 0-226-11414-7
ISBN: 0-226-11413-9

Abstract: The essays collected in this volume on civil society in Africa were presented at a conference convened in May 1996 by the Committee on African and African-American Studies at the University of Chicago. Contributions: Introduction (John L. and Jean Comaroff) - Practicing citizenship in imperial Paris (Gary Wilder) - Developing Bushmen: building civil(ized) society in the Kalahari and beyond (Elizabeth Garland) - Civil society and its presuppositions: lessons from Uganda (Mikael Karlström) - Colonial constructions: historicizing debates on civil society in Africa (William Cunningham Bissell) - Staging 'politisi': the dialogics of publicity and secrecy in Sierra Leone (Mariane Ferme) - Civil lives: leadership and accomplishment in Botswana (Deborah Durham) - Debating Muslims, disputed practices: struggles for the realization of an alternative moral order in Niger (Adeline Masquelier) - Curl up and dye: civil society and the fashion-minded citizen (Amy Stambach) - IBB = 419: Nigerian democracy and the politics of illusion (Andrew Apter).

Social movements and civil society in West Africa
Gudrun Lachenmann
Berlin: German Development Institute, 1992. - XVI, 98 p.

Abstract: This paper starts from the idea that the African crisis has too long been discussed only in economic and, more recently, political terms and that it should be conceived in terms of social transformation processes. In order to examine the crisis of society, an action-oriented approach is used that focuses on the interaction between the State and society in terms of authoritarian modes of governance, clientelist strategies of political control and economic allocation, and the commandist State. On the basis of a discussion of various theories of the State and society, social organization and social movements, questions are formulated for the study of social movements in West Africa in the context of social and economic crisis and structural adjustment in order to determine their potential

for contributing to the genesis of civil society. The theoretical discussion is illustrated with the case of a peasant movement in Senegal.

Civil society, pluralism, Goldilocks, and other fairy tales in Africa

Irving Leonard Markovitz
In: Contested terrains and constructed categories: contemporary Africa in focus / ed. by George Clement Bond and Nigel C. Gibson
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press: 2002, p. 117-144

Abstract: The term "civil society" has been mystified or misunderstood. Its uncritical use in the current historical discourse about African political development makes it more difficult to answer the classic political science questions of who gets what, when, where, how, and why. The failure to distinguish between the liberal, radical, and conservative versions of civil society creates special difficulties because of the unexpected liberal-establishment uses of civil society, frequently as an ideology in defence of capitalist interests. Exemplars of the establishment aproach are Larry Diamond's work on civil society and democratic consolidation in a postapartheid South Africa, the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, passed by the US Congress in 1998, and the reaction of the World Bank to the 1997-1998 world financial crisis. Anti-Maur pogroms in Senegal in 1989 and the reinforced State and civil society which emerged in their aftermath illustrate some of the complexities in understanding civil society in Africa, in theory and in the real world. Notes, ref. (p. 385-387).

Civil societies in an internationalized Africa

Abdou Maliqalim Simone and Edgar Pieterse
In: Social Dynamics: (1993), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 41-69

Abstract: An important debate has been underway concerning the role of civil society in emerging forms of South African governance. The present authors consider postcolonial African civil societies (amongst others Senegal) in order to cast light on possibilities for the transformation of civil societies in South Africa. The current situation in Langa, where the South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) has been active in organizing hostel dwellers, is described to show that organizational divisions do not simply reflect different class, education, or occupational positions within communities but reflect other complex webs of interdependency. In their complicating of representations of cultural practice, the authors point out that the particular concern often raised in the advent of a new political dispensation for South Africa is the extent to which the form of political resolution posits a dangerous homogeneity.

L'Afrique des citadins : sociétés civiles en chantier (Abidjan, Dakar)

François Leimdorfer et Alain Marie (éds)
Paris : Karthala, cop. 2003. - 402 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
ISBN 2-8458-6336-5

Abstract: Les études de nature sociologique et qualitative comprises dans cet ouvrage collectif portent sur les processus d'individualisations citadines et de développement d'une société civile dans les milieux urbains africains d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Dakar (Sénégal) . Première partie, le champ du politique - Contribution: Pas de société civile sans démocratie: dialectiques ivoiriennes entre identités communautaires et identifications sociologiques (Alain Marie). Deuxième partie, l'espace des associations - L'espace public urbain à Abidjan: individus, associations, État (François Leimdorfer) - Abidjan: de la territorialisation de la sécurité à la fragmentation de la société urbaine? (Ousmane Dembélé) - Stratégies d'auto-emploi et pratiques d'individualisation chez les jeunes citadins d'Abidjan (Boizo Ori). Troisième partie, le jeu des réseaux - Marché du travail, réseaux et capital social: le cas des diplômés de l'enseignement supérieur au Sénégal (Éveline Baumann)- Le diplômé et la commune: itinéraires pour l'emploi, individualisation et pratiques citoyennes à Dakar (N'Diouga Adrien Benga) - Privatisation, recherche d'intimité et rapports de pouvoirs dans l'habitat de concession à Abidjan (Christelle Soumahoro) - Reconversions professionnelles, reconversions mentales: l'irruption des

salariés ivoiriens au chômage dans le secteur des activités informelles autrefois abandonnés aux "étrangers" (Gabin Kponhassia) - Les femmes seules: itinéraires migratoires et processus d'insertion socioéconomique à Abidjan (Souleymane Yeo Ouattara). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Decentralisation and participatory urban governance in francophone Africa
K. Attahi
In: Governing Africa's cities / ed. by Mark Swilling
Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1997, p. 161-209

Abstract: In the early 1980s observers of local political dynamics placed great hope on the development of the decentralization movements in francophone Africa. They believed that the waves of decentralization would lead to a greater democratization in local political life. This chapter evaluates the results of decentralization in francophone Africa, particularly in Senegal, Ivory Coast and Cameroon. It highlights notions of decentralization and urban governance; analyses the principal dimensions - political, bureaucratic, financial - and political stakes involved in urban governance; describes the nature and behaviour of civil society formations involved in urban governance; analyses the role of the State and its restructuring in the emerging new urban administrative forms; and identifies options for the establishment of participatory local governance. It shows that decentralization in francophone Africa has led to the duplication of bureaucratic models of central administration at the local level. Although urban administrations have increased the provision of urban services, they have not encouraged democratic methods of management in local affairs. The move towards participatory democracy has yet to be made.

Constitutionalism in Africa: creating opportunities, facing challenges
ed. J. Oloka-Onyango
Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 2001.- XI, 345 p.
ISBN 9970-02271-7

Abstract: Recent reverberations of constitutional discourse, engineering and contestation in countries as disparate and diverse as Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Egypt and Benin, speak loudly to the fact that at the commencement of the twenty-first century, issues of constitutionalism in Africa have gained considerable prominence. The papers in this collective volume engage the issue of constitutionalism in order to provide critical and well-considered responses to numerous questions that confront contemporary Africa in its most recent political evolution. They are also concerned with the various struggles for progressive constitutionalism that are taking place on the continent. The papers are grouped under four headings: I. Constitutionalism in Africa: new challenges, new opportunities. II. Ethnicity, identity and the role of civil society. III. Gender struggles in the context of constitutional reform. IV. Beyond the horizon: towards a new African constitution. Contributors: Tajudeen Abdul Raheem, Ola Abou Zeid, Aminata Diaw, Bibiane Gahmanyi-Mbaye, Anthonia Kalu, Jean-Marie Kamatali, Kivutha Kibwana, Ali A. Mazuri, Willy Mutunga, B.J. Odoki, J. Oloka-Onyanyo, Charmaine Percira, Bereket Selassie, Sylvia Tamale, G.P. Tumwine-Mukubwa, Makau wa Mutua, Peter Walubiri.

Afro-optimism: perspectives on Africa's advances
ed. by Ebere Onwudiwe and Minabere Ibelema
Westport, CT: Praeger, 2003.- VIII, 183 p.
ISBN 0-275-97586-x

Abstract: This book crystallizes black Africa's successes since political independence. The chapters are grouped into six parts, including the introduction, which constitutes part I: Introduction: a context for post-colonial African discourse (Ebere Onwudiwe). Part II examines culture, identity and development: Tradition and modernity: the triumph of African culture (Minabere Ibelema); Artistic creation in post-independence Africa (F. Abiola Irele); Cultural politics in post-independence Senegal (Tracy D. Snipe). Part III examines governance and the political order: Kinship and civil society in

post-colonial Africa (Peter P. Ekeh); Participatory decision making in African societies before and after colonization (Njoku E. Awa). Part IV examines economic and infrastructural development: A new look at Africa's economic growth and prospects for the twenty-first century (H. Sylvain Boko); Developments in transportation and communications (Folu Folarin Ogundimu and Okechukwu C. Iheduru). Part V examines health and agricultural innovations: Post-colonial African achievements in health (Emmanuel U. Nnadozie); Biotechnology, food production, and African advancement (Richard W. Hull). The last part, A vision of the future, contains one chapter: Afrenaissance: struggles of hope in post-colonial Africa (Ali A. Mazrui). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Un autre sommet pour l'Afrique: contre-voix citoyennes : février 2003 : les actes
[org.:] Agir ici et Survie
Paris: Karthala, 2003.- 222 p.
(Collection tropiques)
ISBN 2-8458-6400-0

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'une conférence intitulée "un autre sommet pour l'Afrique", qui s'est tenue en février 2003 à Paris, en pendant inverse du sommet officiel France-Afrique qui avait lieu au même moment. Les interventions ont été faites par divers représentants de la société civile, de la vie politique et internationale (Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, ONU) et associative (comme la Fédération internationale des Ligues des droits de l'homme), d'ONG d'Afrique (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo), de France, du Royaume-Uni (Global Witness). Elles sont regroupées en sept parties: 'Quel partenariat pour l'Afrique? Le NEPAD en questions'; 'Justice pénale internationale: du Congo-Brazzaville, témoignages contre l'impunité'; 'L'Afrique livrée aux multinationales: du pillage au chaos'; 'Dettes africaines: quelles responsabilités françaises?'; 'Les conséquences de la libéralisation des services sur le continent africain'; 'Sida: pour une autre politique de solidarité internationale'; 'Dernier acte pour les dictatures africaines: plaidoyer pour la démocratie'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

African studies in social movements and democracy
ed. by Mahmood Mamdani and Ernest Wamba-dia-Wamba
Dakar: Codesria, 1995. - 626 p.
(Codesria book series)
ISBN 2-86978-052-4
ISBN 2-86978-051-6

Abstract: The chapters that comprise this volume on social movements and democracy in Africa are the result of a continental dialogue that was initiated by Codesria (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) in Dakar and that stretched for almost a decade (1985-1993). An introduction by Mahmood Mamdani is followed by chapters on gender and social movements in West Africa (Ifi Amadiume), the Communist Party in Sudan 1946-1969 (Mohamad Said Al-Gaddal), the January 1984 'bread riot' and the crisis of the one-party system in Tunisia (Abdelkader Zghal), secular political opposition groups in Tunisia (Mahmoud Ben Romdhane), entrepreneurs, privatization and liberalization in Algeria (Djillali Liabes), the 'Kaduna mafia' and the struggle for democracy in Nigeria (Adebayo O. Olukoshi), burial societies in Zimbabwe (Louis Masuko), the working class and democracy in Algeria (Said Chikhi), trade unionism in Tunisia (Salah Zeghidi), the student movement in Senegal (Abdoulaye Bathily, Mamadou Diouf, Mohamed Mbodj), the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) in Liberia (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo), social movements and the demise of apartheid colonialism in Namibia (Kaire Buende), the Rwenzururu Movement in Uganda (A. Syahuka-Muhindo), and Islamic fundamentalism in Tunisia 1970-1990 (Zyed Krichen). In the final chapter Mahmood Mamdani criticizes the State and civil society paradigm in Africanist studies.

State, conflict, and democracy in Africa
ed. by Richard Joseph
Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1999.- XII, 527 p.
ISBN 1-555-87799-0

Abstract: The papers in this volume were originally discussed at the Conference on African Renewal at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 6-9, 1997. The first part of the book contains four overview papers, on State, conflict and democracy in Africa (Richard Joseph), the third wave of democratization in Africa (Crawford Young), democratization in eastern and southern Africa (John W. Harbeson), and the reconfiguration of power in late 20th-century Africa (Richard Joseph). Part 2 is concerned with the political economy of democratization and contains contributions by Robert H. Bates, Nicolas Van de Walle, Thandika Mkandawire, and Deborah Brautigam (on Mauritius). Part 3, on political restructuring and regime politics, contains papers by Richard L. Sklar, Goran Hyden, Linda J. Beck (on Senegal), Bruce A. Magnusson (on Benin), Scott D. Taylor (on Zimbabwe), Jeffrey Herbst (on the role of citizenship laws in multiethnic societies), and Dele Olowu (on local governments and democracy). Part 4 deals with ethnicity, conflict and insecurity (Marina Ottaway on ethnic politics, Donald Rothchild on ethnic insecurity and peace agreements, Timothy Longman on State, civil society and genocide in Rwanda, and Richard Joseph on autocracy, violence and ethnomilitary rule in Nigeria). The contributions in part 5 look at elections and democratization in Zambia (Michael Bratton and Daniel N. Posner), Ghana (E. Gyimah-Boadi), and Namibia (Gretchen Bauer). Adebayo Olukoshi concludes with a reflection on the complex process of renewal in Africa.

Droits de l'homme, démocratie et État de droit dans la Convention de Lomé IV
Martin Mankou
In: Revue juridique et politique: (2000), année 54, no. 3, p. 313-331

Abstract: Depuis quelque temps, la Communauté économique européenne a enclenché une internationalisation des valeurs de la démocratie, des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales par le biais notamment de sa politique de coopération au développement. La Convention de Lomé IV conclue par la CEE avec les pays ACP en décembre 1989 apparaît comme la synthèse heureuse des diverses clauses relatives à ce tryptique de valeurs formalisées par la CEE. Après avoir envisagé l'encadrement juridique de la 'conditionnalité démocratique' au niveau des traités européens, l'auteur considère le dispositif conventionnel de Lomé, à partir de Lomé II. La Convention de Lomé IV apparaît la plus ferme en la matière. L'article 5 de la Convention met en avant les mesures incitatives et positives, c'est-à-dire de promotion des droits de l'homme. La mise en œuvre des principes de l'article 5 de la Convention se décline en un certain nombre d'actions incitatives, d'aides institutionnelles et de promotion de la culture démocratique, notamment dans la société civile. En cas de violations des éléments essentiels de la Convention, l'article 366 bis de Lomé IV consolidé a prévu un mécanisme institutionnel de consultation qui aboutit, le cas échéant, à l'adoption de mesures telles que la suspension. Dix ans après l'entrée en vigueur de Lomé IV, la suspension n'est intervenue que dans de rares cas. Pour ce qui est de l'Afrique, l'auteur donne l'exemple du Togo en 1991 et du Nigeria en 1995. Il conclut entre autres que la politique européenne des droits de l'homme à l'égard des États ACP manque de cohérence.

Subsaharan Africa in the 1990s: challenges to democracy and development
ed. by Rukhsana A. Siddiqui
Westport, Conn. Praeger, 1997.- XIV, 221 p.
ISBN 0-275-95142-1

Abstract: This book surveys the major political, economic, social, ecological and gender-related aspects of Africa's struggle toward democracy in the 1990s. There are five thematic sections in the book: Civil society and democratic transition (contributions by Larry Diamond on South Africa, Edward R. MacMahon on the 'new' civil society in Africa, and William Minter on the elections in Angola); The politics of economic reforms (Alfred B. Zack-Williams on labour and structural adjustment in Sierra Leone and Ghana, Rukhsana A. Siddiqui on privatization in Kenya, and Larry A. Swatuk on the prospects for Botswana in the 21st century); The problems of development management (Peter Koehn and Olatunde Ojo on development management and NGOs, Sandra Maclean on development

paradigms, States, markets and civil societies in sub-Saharan Africa); Women and empowerment in Africa in the 1990s (Lynn Berat on international human rights and African women, and Mary J. Osirim on the role of organizations in women's quest for empowerment in Nigeria); Toward the sustainable development of African ecology and environment (Moses K. Tesi on deforestation and development in Africa, and E. Ike Udogu on issues of development and environment).

The democratic challenge in Africa
Carter Center of Emory University
Atlanta, Ga.: Carter Center of Emory University, 1994. - 229 p.
(Working paper series / Carter Center of Emory University)
Discussion papers from a seminar on democratization, The Carter Center of Emory University May 13-14, 1994

Abstract: On May 13-14, 1994, a seminar on democratization in Africa was held at the Carter Centre of Emory University, Atlanta. The papers presented at the seminar are brought together in this volume. They are organized in sections that closely parallel the actual sessions of the seminar: Obstacles to democratic reform (Michael Chege on the military in the transition to democracy, Sahr John Kpundeh on corruption in Sierra Leone, Donald Rothchild on changing patterns of international peacebuilding); Ethnic mobilization and conflict (Marina Ottaway on ethnicity and politics, Catharine Newbury and David Newbury on Rwanda in the 1990s, Harvey Glickman on democratic ethnic conflict management, Timothy Longman on democratization and civil society in Rwanda); Political liberalization and economic reform (Nicolas van de Walle on economic reform and the consolidation of democracy, Fred van der Kraaij on freedom of speech and the press); Imperfect transitions (Richard Joseph, Linda Beck on Senegal, Stephen N. Ndegwa on Kenya, John W. Harbeson); Transitional elections (Michael Bratton, Edward R. McMahon, Jean-Germain Gros on the 1992 presidential elections in Cameroon, Goran Hyden); External actors and assistance (Joel Barkan, Keith Klein, Lucie Colvin Phillips, Rozann Stayden, H.R. von Meijenfeldt, Willard Johnson).

Africa in crisis: new challenges and possibilities
ed. by Tunde Zack-Williams, Diane Frost and Alex Thomson
London: Pluto Press, 2002.- VI, 228 p.
ISBN 0-7453-1648-4
ISBN 0-7453-1647-6

Abstract: As the new millennium commences, Africa is faced with a troika of what seem to be insurmountable problems: economic marginalization, a major health crisis stemming from the destructive effects of malaria and HIV/AIDS, and chronic political instability in the wake of a string of civil wars. The contributors to this volume show that the decline of Africa's fortunes can be traced back to the oil crisis of the 1970s and subsequent economic mismanagement and political authoritarianism. Contributions: Introduction: Africa at the millennium (Tunde Zack-Williams); Globalisation, imperialism and exclusion: the case of sub-Saharan Africa (Ankie Hoogvelt); Youth, food and peace: a reflection on some African security issues at the millennium (Paul Richards); African Renaissance? (Lionel Cliffe); The colonisation of political consciousness: States and civil society in Africa (Rob Dixon); The unaccountable State (Bruce Baker); The US democratic experiment in Ghana (Julie Hearn); Globalisation and democracy: international donors and civil society in Zimbabwe (Donna Pankhurst); Misconceptions about the 'world market': implications for African export policies (H. Laurens van der Laan); Cotton, food and work: contract farming, food security and the labour market in northern Mozambique (Claire Melamed); Continuity and change in French foreign policy towards Africa (Asteris C. Huliaras); Subaltern terror in Sierra Leone (Jimmy D. Kandeh); Problems of peace enforcement: lessons to be drawn from multinational peacekeeping operations in ongoing conflicts in Africa (Christopher Clapham). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Des conflits d'un type nouveau
Timothy Shaw
In: Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2002), no. 5, p. 257-271

Abstract: La persistance des guerres africaines ont remis en cause nombre de raisonnements. Insistant sur l'économie politique de la violence, certains auteurs suggèrent que ces guerres sont liées à la recherche de ressources, voire de moyens de survie, plutôt qu'à des enjeux ethniques, régionaux, idéologiques ou religieux. À mesure que les pouvoirs des États africains diminuent sur l'ensemble de leur territoire, les conflits prolifèrent autour d'un "gâteau" national aux parts de plus en plus réduites, comme au Rwanda, en Sierra Leone ou encore en Somalie. Les lieux de pouvoir se déplacent, rendant les gouvernants incapables d'agir sur les causes des conflits comme sur leurs conséquences. Vingt ans de conditions néo-libérales ont eu des effets importants sur les États africains. Une démocratie et une société civile en plein développement vont de pair avec une multiplication des conflits. En fait, le néo-libéralisme a accru les inégalités. À mesure que les États voient leurs moyens se réduire, ils perdent leur capacité à réguler leur économie; d'où une avancée du secteur informel et illégal. Le "vide de pouvoir" ainsi créé rend problématique l'efficacité des interventions humanitaires. Parallèlement, ONG et 'think tanks' exercent des pressions de plus en plus fortes pour pallier les carences de l'État dans certains domaines. Il paraît de plus en plus nécessaire d'associer à la gouvernance deux nouveaux types d'acteurs, en plus des États, à savoir les animateurs de la société civile, les ONG et 'think tanks', enfin les firmes du secteur privé. Ces évolutions appellent à une nouvelle politique étrangère des pays développés, adaptée à des acteurs et des enjeux nouveaux. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Le sursaut africain du New Labour: principes, promesses et résultats
François Gaulme
In: Afrique contemporaine: (2003), no. 207, p. 71-97

Abstract: La politique africaine de la Grande-Bretagne fut longtemps presque inexistante, mais on constate que les principes généraux du renouveau spectaculaire des relations entre la Grande Bretagne et l'Afrique tels qu'ils ont été formulés dès 1977 au début du premier mandat de Tony Blair restent valables. Le présent article évoque le poids de la politique africaine actuelle du Royaume Uni dans les institutions, gouvernement et société civile y compris l'Église anglicane, bien implantée en Afrique subsaharienne. Le caractère de cette politique s'explique par des facteurs personnels autant que par l'idéologie imprégnant le New Labour, avec l'affirmation d'un engagement éthique. Deux aspects essentiels sont une relance de la coopération au développement dans ses objectifs comme dans ses buts; un soutien prioritaire à la nouvelle Afrique du Sud post-apartheid et à sa vision panafricaine exprimée dans le Nepad ainsi que par la tentative de reconstruction de la Sierra Leone et la confrontation directe avec Robert Mugabe au Zimbabwe. La nouvelle assistance financière au continent africain ressort de la logique de lutte contre la pauvreté qui est restée constamment l'un des thèmes dominants du discours ministériel de Clare Short comme de Gordon Brown. Cette nouvelle politique africaine comporte naturellement aussi des aspects diplomatiques. Dans l'organisation intérieure, l'effort a été effectué de manière efficace sur le principe, novateur lui aussi, d'une coopération interministérielle constante. L'application de cette politique parfois spectaculairement efficace, comme en Sierra Leone en 2000-2001, se trouve maintenant confrontée à l'épreuve de la durée. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

A continent apart: Kosovo, Africa and humanitarian intervention
ed. by Elizabeth Sidiropoulos
Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs, 2001. - XXV, 279 p.
ISBN 1-919810-22-6

Abstract: The Independent International Commission on Kosovo (Kosovo Commission), established by Goran Persson, the Swedish prime minister, aimed to extract lessons from the intervention which the international community could draw upon in addressing future conflicts. Given the international community's neglect of African humanitarian crises, the Kosovo Commission believed it was also important to assess the potential lessons Kosovo might hold for this continent. In Africa human rights abuses are often precursors of deadly conflict; therefore promoting and protecting human rights is vital to conflict resolution and post-conflict reconciliation, reconstruction and democratization. With

this in mind, the South African Institute of International Affairs, together with the University of Witwatersrand, the Kosovo Commission and the Ford Foundation, hosted a conference entitled 'Kosovo and the Implications of Humanitarian Intervention' on 25-26 August 2000. This volume is based on the papers presented at the conference. The papers address a number of questions that cover a wide range of issues: What is the role of intergovernmental and regional organizations in preventing conflict? How can civil society enhance and complement conflict prevention mechanisms? Does military intervention work? Why intervene in Kosovo but not Rwanda or Sierra Leone? Where does the neglect of international community end, and the passivity and apathy of Africa begin? What international framework is needed to legitimize humanitarian intervention? Can sovereignty be reconciled with humanitarian intervention? Contributors: Richard Goldstone, Elizabeth Sidiropulos, Nelson Mandela, Leslie Gumbi, Albrecht Schnabel, Betsie Smith, Michelle Parlevliet, George William Lugalambi, Kapil Kak, Mark Bowden, Rob de Wijk, Victor Chernomyrdin, Martin R. Rupiya, Diane F. Orentlicher, Jorge Heine, Jeffrey Herbst, Henry Onoria, Jonathan Klaaren, Hussein Solomon, Joseph Chukwuma Otteh.

Vers une société de droit en Afrique centrale (1990-2000) : actes du colloque des 14-16 novembre 2000, Université catholique d'Afrique centrale, Yaoundé
sous la dir. de Denis Maugenest et Jean Didier Boukongou
Yaoundé : Presses de l'UCAC, cop. 2001. - 459 p.
(Connaître l'Afrique centrale)
Colloque de Yaoundé
ISBN 2-911380-43-6

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'un colloque tenu à l'Université catholique d'Afrique centrale à Yaoundé, Cameroun (14-16 novembre 2000) autour du thème de la culture de la dignité humaine en Afrique centrale (Cameroun, République centrafricaine, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad). Les différentes parties de l'ouvrage reflètent les grands axes majeurs autour desquels sont en voie de restructuration les sociétés politiques de cette région: l'émergence de la société civile (communications de Maoudé Dionko, Marie-Thérèse Mengue, Lucien Mufor Atanga), la refondation de l'État (Benjamin Boumakani, Patrick Quantin, Marcellin Nguele Abada, Jacques-Philibert Nguemengne), l'affermissement de la justice (Denis Maugenest, Bertrand Homa Moussavou, Félix Onana Étoundi, Nicolas Tiangaye, Sylvain Sorel Kuaté Tameghé), le difficile enracinement d'une culture des droits de l'homme (Louis de Vaucelles, Guy Rossantanga-Rignault, Alain Didier Olinga, Laurent Gomina-Pampali), le droit dit par la nation et la communauté internationale (Régis Loumingou). En annexe, trois textes de communications dont les auteurs n'ont pu être présents au colloque, sur la société civile (Claude Ernest Kiamba), l'inculturation des droits de l'homme en Afrique centrale (Mutoy Mubiala), le rôle des médiateurs internationaux dans la consolidation de l'État de droit (Itsouhou Mbadinga Moussounga). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Durkheim et l'Afrique contemporaine : vers une relecture de Durkheim et de la sociologie africaniste
Fred Eboko
In: Polis: (1997), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 115-142

Abstract: L'ouvrage de Durkheim 'De la division du travail social' (1893) sert de point de départ à l'auteur de cet article, qui prend principalement ses exemples dans le cas des villes du Cameroun, pour observer "l'Afrique des Africains" face à l'État. Selon lui, la filiation officielle sociologie-ethnologie a masqué le rapport officieux sociologie-science politique dans l'exploitation de l'œuvre de Durkheim par les africanistes. Les études africaines ont longtemps été dominées par les ethnologues, qui avaient tendance à considérer les sociétés africaines comme des sociétés ahistoriques. Or les sociétés africaines, en l'occurrence urbaines, sont des sociétés complexes dans tous les sens du terme. L'historicité des sociétés africaines et la brutalité des changements qu'enregistre "l'Afrique des Africains" deviennent les chemins essentiels de la logique de la redécouverte du sous-continent. Entre autres, l'analyse de l'État contemporain en Afrique (1989) de Jean-François Bayart peut être réexaminée à la lumière des concepts de l'ethos de Durkheim, pour qui la constitution d'une société civile en porte-à-faux de la société politique et de l'État était condition sine qua non de la démocratie.

Proceedings of the symposium on democratic transition in Africa: Ibadan, June 16-19, 1992
ed. by B. Caron, A. Gboyega, E. Osaghae
Ibadan: CREDU, 1992. - VII, 436 p.
(CREDU documents in social sciences and the humanities; no. 1)
ISBN 978-2015-13-x

Abstract: Pre-conference publication of papers to be presented at a symposium on democratic transition in Africa, organized by Credu (Centre for Research, Documentation and University Exchange) in Ibadan, 16-19 June 1992. Many of the papers refer specifically to the situation in Nigeria, although there are also country case studies of Ethiopia, Niger and Cameroon. The papers are arranged in seven parts and cover the international environment of democratic transition (5 papers); democratic theory and the rationale for transition (6); the civil society context of democratic transition (2); the military context of democratic transition in Nigeria (2); the legal and institutional mechanisms for democratic transition (2); the economic context of democratic transition (3); and the future of democracy in Africa beyond the transition (3). Contributions are by V.A. Adetula, C.O. Ajila, S.T. Akindele, O.O. Alokan, ´K. Amuwo, W.J. Awung, S.O. Ayele, S.A. Aziegbe, K. Babarinde, D.C. Bach, I.L. Bashir, G.K. Bluwey, M.A. Dayomi, P.P. Ekeh, J. Ibrahim, S. Kawonise, A. Momoh, A. Niandou Souley, B.O. Nwabueze, K. Obodumu, B. Ogunyemi, C.F. Okolocha, W.A. Olaitan, E.E. Osaghae, A.O. Owolabi, R.T. Suberu, S.M. Woldu.

La prévention des conflits en Afrique centrale : prospective pour une culture de la paix
Paul Ango Ela (éd.)
Paris: Karthala, 2001. - 218 p.
ISBN 2-8458-6167-2

Abstract: Les actes du colloque sur la 'Prévention des conflits en Afrique centrale', organisé par le Centre d'analyse et de prospective géopolitique de l'Afrique centrale (CAPGAC) à Yaoundé, Cameroun, en septembre 1998, font l'objet de cette publication. 1e partie: Aux origines des conflits en Afrique centrale: Les principaux déterminants de la conflictualité (Mwayila Tshiyembe); L'Afrique centrale: enjeux et rivalités des grandes puissances (Atsutsé Kokouvi Agbobli); Le monopole et le partage du pouvoir à l'origine des conflits (Pierre Flambeau Ngayap); La militarisation de la société civile (Paul Ango Ela); La pauvreté comme mécanisme amplificateur des tensions sociales (Isidore Ateba). 2e partie: La gestion des conflits par les grandes puissances et par les États africains: le couple franco-américain en Afrique (Pierre Dabezies); Les modalités d'intervention: deux cas de maintien de la paix (Liberia et Centrafrique) (Dominique Bangoura); La MINURCA (Mission des Nations Unies en République centrafricaine): gestion d'une situation conflictuelle (Ismaël A. Diallo); L'expérience malienne de la 'Flamme de la paix' (Mamadou Konaté). 3e partie: Prévention des conflits et promotion de la culture de la paix: L'Afrique centrale embrasée: pour une géopolitique de pacification régionale (Marc-Louis Ropivia); Émergence de la société civile en 'postcolonie' (Sindjoun Pokam); La protection sociale pour modérer les conflits sociaux (Étienne Ntsama); Le maintien de la paix en Afrique: responsabilité et responsabilisation du continent (Anatole N. Ayissi); Éléments d'une culture de la paix en Afrique centrale (William Aurélien Eteki Mboumoua); Conclusion (Mathias Éric Owona Nguini).

Paroles d'Afrique centrale : briser les silences
Institut Panos
Paris: Karthala, 2003.- 165 p.
ISBN 2-8458-6375-6

Abstract: Dans le cadre du projet Média Résistance, cet ouvrage collectif rassemble vingt articles écrits par des journalistes et représentants de la société civile dans huit pays d'Afrique centrale. 1) Burundi: Radio Bonesha FM à travers les méandres de l'exercice du droit d'informer (J.-M. V.

Kavumbagu) - Être journaliste à Bonesha FM, c'est être assimilé aux rebelles (G. Nikundana) - Après le génocide, le journaliste ne peut plus être une simple courroie de transmission (E. Kagabo). 2) Cameroun: Le quotidien d'une femme journaliste au Cameroun (M.-N. Guichi) - 'Le Messager', vingt ans de résistance (D. Kom) - Les ambivalences d'un journaliste de 'Mutations' (S.A. Godong) - Mutations, le petit poucet devenu pionnier (H. Kamga), 3) Congo: Un journal dans la tempête de la guerre civile (J. Mbanza) - Les médias d'Afrique centrale face aux défis des démocraties balbutiantes (B. Sinibaguy-Mollet). 4) Gabon: Radio Soleil, une libéralisation des ondes très contrôlée (B. Ndinga). 5) Guinée Équatoriale: La presse est au service du narcissisme politique (P. Nolasco Ndong Obama Nkara). 6) République démocratique du Congo (RDC): La presse congolaise fonctionne comme par inertie (J. Kambale) - Maendeleo, une radio dans la guerre (M.N. Kizito) - Au Sud-Kivu, le pouvoir fait des journalistes des griots (C. Biringingwa) - L'affaire RTKM: misères d'une radio-télévision privée (T. Tshivuadi) - Lendemains difficiles pour une liberté d'expression fraîchement reconquise (N.K. Kibiswa). 7) Rwanda: Un "flambeau au gré des vents" dans l'après-génocide (I. Mbonigaba) - La nouvelle loi sur les médias vue de Kigali (E. Rutabingwa). 8) Tchad: Chronique des tentatives de bâillonnement d'une radio iconoclaste (G. Maoundonodji) - La presse tchadienne reste figée sur ses étiquettes (A. Sougnabé Misset) - Un observatoire pour une meilleure éthique journalistique (J.-B. Padare). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ethnicité, identités et citoyenneté en Afrique centrale

Association pour la promotion des droits de l'homme en Afrique centrale Yaoundé: Presses de l'UCAC, 2002.- 310 p.
(Cahier africain des droits de l'homme ; no. 6/7)(Études et documents de IÁPDHAC)
ISBN 2-911380-55-X

Abstract: Les transitions démocratiques en Afrique centrale ont été marquées par les clivages ethno-identitaires. Les problèmes soulevés par la gouvernance ethno-identitaire des États africains sont des problèmes de la promotion de la dignité humaine qui structurent le champ politique et social et relèvent au final des droits de l'homme. Mais l'exercice du pouvoir en Afrique centrale reste soumis aux contraintes locales et internationales de la rareté des ressources. Dans ce numéro consacré à la problématique de la construction de sociétés démocratiques plurielles et aux situations identitaires en Afrique centrale, les analyses interdisciplinaires (par des philosophes, politologues, juristes, sociologues, historiens, anthropologues) s'attachent aux réalités locales, et plus particulièrement au Congo-Brazzaville et au Cameroun et dans les pays qui font partie de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale). Avant-propos et conclusions de Jean Didier Boukongou - Contributions: Penser l'ethnicité pour définir la citoyenneté (Ernest-Marie Mbonda) - L'ethnicité comme ressource politique : l'hypothèse de la politique au bord du gouffre (Lucien Fidèle Toulou) - Le cycle identitaire dans le droit : réflexions sur le fondement et l'expression des droits de l'homme dans les États africains au sud du Sahara (Marcelin Nguele Abada) - Les enjeux de l'éducation dans la construction d'une identité citoyenne au Congo-Brazzaville (Claude-Ernest Kiamba) - Le principe du respect de l'identité nationale des États membres de la CEMAC (Régis Vénacio Loumingou-Sambou) - Brèves réflexions sur la libre circulation des personnes dans la CEMAC (Jean-Claude Tcheuwa) - Le sort du citoyen créancier des personnes publiques dans le droit communautaire OHADA (Sylvain Sorel Kuaté Tameghé) - La chefferie traditionnelle au Cameroun : ambiguïtés juridiques et obstacles à la démocratie locale (Charles Nach Mback) - Les droits de l'homme dans la société bamoun (Guillaume Mousseni Batela) - Droits de l'homme et tradition beti. (Georges Ndi Onana). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Les métamorphoses du politique au Nord et au Sud

sous la dir. de Sophia Mappa
Paris: Karthala, 2004.- 441 p.
(Collection tropiques)
ISBN 2-8458-6478-7

Abstract: Cet ouvrage a pour objectif de questionner les tendances politiques lourdes en rapport avec la mondialisation, telles qu'elles ont été discutées lors de la conférence internationale du Forum de Delphes en octobre 2001. L'hypothèse de départ est que les mutations politiques en cours sont

indissociables des mutations sociales et ne sont pas universelles. Elles sont différentes, selon qu'il s'agit des pays occidentaux, qui sont les instigateurs de la mondialisation, et des autres pays de la planète qui, tout en étant insérés dans le système politico-économique actuel, ne participent pas à la prise des décisions. La première partie du livre est centrée sur les mutations politiques au Nord et au Sud et leur enracinement social. La deuxième partie est plus spécifiquement consacrée aux innovations institutionnelles. Les exemples concernant l'Afrique montrent que les politiques occidentales mises en place dans le cadre de la "bonne gouvernance" favorisant la "décentralisation" ou la "participation de la société civile" ne sont pas des panacées. En effet, elles ont entre autres comme résultat d'affaiblir davantage les États non occidentaux, en faveur des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux dont la "nature" est pour l'essentiel identique à celle de l'État central. Contributions sur la Côte d'Ivoire par Francis Akindès et François Leimdorfer, sur la Somalie par Heribert Weiland, sur les nouvelles formes de groupements dans la "postcolonie" d'Afrique de l'Ouest par Karim Dahou. L'ouvrage souligne encore (2e partie) le clivage entre les objectifs inadéquats des innovations institutionnelles introduites de l'extérieur (par exemple les réformes voulues par la Banque mondiale, les bailleurs de fonds, certaines ONG) et les réalités et nécessités locales. Contribution de Bonnie Campbell, Marie-Christine Doran et Samia Kazi Aoul sur la bonne gouvernance et la lutte contre la pauvreté en Afrique, et de Jean-François Médard sur la décentralisation du système public au Cameroun. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Globalization and citizenship in Africa

Abstract: The articles in this special issue use different aspects and dimensions of globalization to address questions of nationalism, citizenship and rights in contemporary Africa. Donor-inspired reforms and development initiatives as well as 'changing politics', new forms of identities and regional and continental integration and other global processes constitute the most significant entry points in the papers. Contributions: Introduction (Chachage Seithy L. Chachage & Karuti Kanyinga) - The contradictory position of 'tradition' in African nationalist discourse: some analytical and political reflections (Michael Neocosmos) - Citizenship and partitioned people in East Africa: the case of the Wamaasai (Chachage S.L. Chachage) - Narrating national identity: fiction, citizenship and the Asian experience in East Africa (Danson Kahyana) - Globalizing ethnicity, localizing citizenship: globalization, identity politics and violence in Kenya's Tana River region (Peter Mwangi Kagwanja) - Citizenship and rights: the failures of the post-colonial State in Africa (Karuti Kanyinga & Musambayi Katumanga) - Ambiguous transitions: mediating citizenship among youths in Cameroon (Jude Fokwang). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Civil society and the state in Africa

Abstract: This collective volume, which contains the proceedings of a conference held at the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, examines the potential value of the concept of civil society for enhancing the current understanding of State-society relations in Africa. Following the introduction by John W. Harbeson (civil society and political renaissance in Africa), Crawford Young, Michael Bratton and Victor Azarya deal with theoretical perspectives in Part 1. Part 2 contains case studies of particular countries: Nelson Kasfir on dairy farmers in Uganda, E. Gyimah-Boadi on associational life, civil society and democratization in Ghana, Aili Mari Tripp on civil society and gender in Tanzania, Janet MacGaffey on hidden resistance and class struggle in Zaire, and Jennifer A. Widner on civic farmers' associations in Côte d'Ivoire. Part 3 examines some of the cultural, economic and political challenges to the functioning of civil society in

Africa and contains contributions by Jane I. Guyer (Nigeria), Thomas M. Callaghy, and Donald Rothchild and Letitia Lawson. Part 4, by John W. Harbeson, contains conclusions.

Federalism in Africa
Aaron T. Gana and Samuel G. Egwu (eds.)
Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, 2003. - 2 vol.
ISBN 0-86543-977-X (Vol. 1)
ISBN 0-86543-978-8 (Vol. 1)
ISBN 1-592-21079-1 (Vol. 2)
ISBN 1-592-21080-5 (Vol. 2)

Abstract: This two-volume study brings together, from a multidisciplinary focus, reflections on one of the most pressing and fundamentally enduring public policy problems in Africa: the so-called national question. In particular, it examines the relevance of the federal solution to the national question in Africa. Volume I, Framing the national question, contains chapters on theoretical considerations, managing diversity in federal polities, managing accumulation in federal polities, and federalism in comparative perspective. Volume 2, The imperative of democratic development, deals with the contexts of federalism; federalism, civil society and the democratic imperative; and confronting gender in federal polities. With a geographical focus on Nigeria, the study also pays attention to the federal option in Ethiopia, South Africa and Sudan. [ASC Leiden abstract}

Federalism in Africa
Aaron T. Gana and Samuel G. Egwu (eds.)
Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, 2003.- XXVII, 350 p.
ISBN 1-592-21080-5
Vol.II The imperative of democratic development

Abstract: This second volume of a two-volume study on federalism in Africa focuses on the imperative of democratic development. The chapters are grouped into three sections: 1) The contexts of federalism (Kivu, 1997: an essay on citizenship and the State crises in Africa, by Mahmood Mamdani; Ethnicity and citizenship rights in the Nigerian federal state, by Samuel G. Egwu; Local autonomy in federal polities: the Nigerian local government system in historical perspective, by Alexander Gboyega; The judiciary in federal polities: the Nigerian experience, by Onje Gye-Wado; Foreign policy in federal polities: a case study of Nigeria, by R.A. Akindele) - 2) Federalism, civil society and the democratic imperative (Democracy and the claims of diversity: framing the Indian experience, by Bishnu N. Mohapatra; Entrenched military interests and the future of democracy in Nigeria, by J. Kayode Fayemi; Federalism and the police in Nigeria, by Etannibi E.O. Alemika; Civil society and the politics of federalism in Nigeria, by Abubakar Momoh; The Nigerian State as obstacle to federalism: towards a new constitutional compact for democratic politics, by Julius O. Ihonvbere; The media and Nigerian federalism, by Mvendaga Jibo; Federalism and the minority question in Nigeria, by Pita Agbese) - 3) Confronting gender in federal polities (Federalism and the woman question in Nigeria: from submission to diversion, by Pat Williams; Engendering governance in federal polities: the Nigerian case, by Charmaine Pereira). Conclusion: federalism and the future of Africa, by Aaron T. Gana and Samuel G. Egwu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

The State and democracy in Africa
ed. by Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja & Margaret C. Lee
Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, 1998.- X, 232 p.
African Association of Political Science, 1997
ISBN 0-86543-637-1
ISBN 0-86543-638-X

Abstract: This book analyses the quest for democracy in Africa today, assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the social forces struggling to realize it, and examines the role of the State in either promoting or blocking the democratic transition. The 16 chapters in the volume are organized around

four main themes: general considerations on the question of democracy and the democratic transition (Ch. 1, by Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja); an analysis of some of the key actors in the struggle for democracy and political space (Ch. 2 to 5: Onalenna Doo Selolwane on gender and democracy in Botswana, Akiiki B. Mujaju on civil society in Uganda, Mulambu Mvuluya on 'la participation des masses populaires' in Zaire between 1990 and 1992, and Kalele-ka-Bila on 'la démocratie à la base' in Zaire); a critical assessment of the role of the State in the democratic transition (Ch. 6 to 14: Margaret C. Lee, Geoffrey Wood, and Cheryl Hendricks on South Africa; Jibrin Ibrahim, Said Adejumobi, Abubakar Momoh, and Dele Olowu on Nigeria; Amos Anyimadu on Ghana; and Carlos Lopes on the Portuguese-speaking African countries); and an examination of the relationship between democracy and human rights, with particular emphasis on the rights of women (Ch. 15-16, by Horace Campbell and Victor O. Ayeni).

Between State and civil society in Africa: perspectives on development
ed. by Eghosa Osaghae
Dakar: Codesria, 1994.- 281 p.
(Codesria book series)
ISBN 2-86978-021-4
ISBN 2-86978-020-6

Abstract: This volume on State and civil society in Africa has been put together by the 1989-1990 African Fellows of the Rockefeller Reflections on Development Programme as part of the final products of their researches during the year. It contains the following contributions: Introduction: between the individual and the State in Africa: the imperative of development (Eghosa E. Osaghae) - The Oromo theory of development (Aneesa Kassam) - The West African State in historical perspective (Abdoulaye Bathily) - The unemployment crisis in Africa in the 1970s and 1980s (Tiyambe Zeleza) - Unions and development: the role of labour under structural adjustment programmes (Austin Isamah) - Wages and productivity in the explanation of an African crisis: myths, statistics and lame lies (Jimi O. Adesina) - Income distribution, social structure and street-begging in Nigeria (Tunji Adewuyi) - Theatre and political struggles in East Africa (Amandina Lihamba) - Towards a fuller understanding of ethnicity in Africa: bringing rural ethnicity back in (Eghosa E. Osaghae) - The State and democracy in southern Africa: towards a conceptual framework (Ibbo Mandaza).

Democratisation in Africa: African perspectives
ed. by Omo Omoruyi ... [et al.]
Abuja: Centre for Democratic Studies, 1994.- 2 dl. (296, 285 p.
ISBN 978-31703-4-1 (vol. 1)
ISBN 978-31703-6-8 (vol. 2)

Abstract: 34 papers presented at the International Political Science Association's regional conference on democratization in comparative perspective held at the Centre for Democratic Studies, Abuja, Nigeria, in September 1992. The papers are grouped thematically: the theory of democracy in Africa (Ozoemenam Mbachu, Mazi Orizu Nwokeji, Innocent K. Ogbonnaya and Hearts G.A. Ofoeze, Henriette Esso Essis, Eghosa E. Osaghae, Tijjani M. Bande, Magbadelo Olushola); models of democratization: mass participation (Ahmed Aminu Yusuf), multiparty democracy in multiethnic Zimbabwe (Masipula Sithole), representative democracy (Kweku G. Folson), elections and electoral systems (S.A. Alao), the political middleground in South Africa (Kierin O'Malley); the institutional bases of democratic transition: the executive presidency (Victor Ayeni), the transition programme in Nigeria (Ogaba Oche), the two-party system in Nigeria (Festus Imuetinyan), judicial review in South Africa (Ziba B. Jiyane); the military context of democratization, with case studies of Ghana and Nigeria (W. Alade Fawole, Kyudok Hong, K. Afari-Gyan, J.O. Olatunji); civil society and democratization, with case studies of Kenya, Sierra Leone and Nigeria (Amukowa Anangwe, Amadu Sesay, Olufemi A. Akinola, Dele Olowu and John Erere); the future of democracy in Africa, including the case of southern Africa and Nigeria (Alaba Ogunsanwo, S.P.I. Agi, Nuhu Yaqub, Laurent C.W. Kaela, Bayo Okunade, Simon Baynham, Rufai Kawu Attahir, Surinder K. Datta, Miriam Ikejiani-Clark, Ahmed Aminu Yusuf).

Crises et mutations en Afrique noire
dossier constitué par Sophie Bessis
Paris: La Documentation Française, 1994.- 62 p.
(Problèmes politiques et sociaux, ISSN 0015-9743 ; no. 733)

Abstract: Ce volume vise à discerner, dans la situation actuelle de l'Afrique subsaharienne qui bouge, des évolutions de fond porteuses de recompositions. Les thèmes traités sont illustrés d'extraits d'ouvrages et d'articles de presse, certains traduits de l'Anglais. Les problèmes de l'ère postcoloniale sont évoqués dans une première partie: démocratisation (avec le rôle de pionnier joué par le Bénin) et ses équivoques, stagnation économique, importance de la question tribale et ethnique (en particulier au Zaïre, Rwanda et Burundi), écroulement de l'État (Somalie, Libéria). La deuxième partie s'intéresse aux courants susceptibles de permettre la construction de l'avenir, avec des réflexions sur la démographie, l'assainissement économique qui peut découler de la dévaluation du franc CFA, l'apparition de nouveaux pôles continentaux autour de pays connaissant une dynamique interne comme le Nigéria et l'Afrique du Sud, l'évolution de la société civile avec l'attitude des nouvelles générations, l'influence de la culture africaine sur les processus de développement.

Governance and the media
Ayo Olokotun
In: African perspectives on governance / ed. by Goran Hyden, Hastings W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, and Bamidele Olowu
Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, 2000, p. 91-121

Abstract: Drawing on case studies from Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, this chapter examines the relationship between the media and governance, as well as its conceptual sibling, democratization, for the period between 1990 and 1996. The chapter shows that the media were and remain in the vanguard of governance reforms and democratization in Nigeria and East Africa since 1990. Their effectiveness in each country is a function of previous legacies of media advocacy, the capacity of the particular media, and the constitutional and political contexts under which they operate. Backed by the international media and sections of civil society, the domestic media recorded striking successes in Kenya in 1992 and in Nigeria in 1993 in the face of official persecution and resistance to reforms. In Uganda and Tanzania, the media were in the forefront of multiparty advocacy and new governance regimes. The chapter further shows that constraints on media effectiveness go beyond political intimidation by civilian or military autocracies. They include economic pressure, obsolete technology, and a certain irresponsible tenor born of frank commercialism, ethnicity, and opportunism. Although these constraints weaken media power, they do not cancel out the role that journalists play in stimulating changes in political attitudes and in exposing rent-seeking behaviour or neopatrimonialism.

Political development and the new realism in sub-Saharan Africa
ed. by David E. Apter and Carl G. Rosberg
Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1994.- IX, 339 p.
ISBN 0-8139-1479-5
ISBN 0-8139-1480-9

Abstract: The contributions in this volume deal with the historical realities of African politics since independence. An introduction by David E. Apter and Carl G. Rosberg, which gives an overview of changing African perspectives, is followed by three contributions dealing with ideology, society, and social groups. Crawford Young examines the role that nationalism played in the political awakening of sub-Saharan Africa; Joel D. Barkan identifies the emergence of civil society and the resurrection of modernization theory in Kenya and Nigeria; and Richard L. Sklar discusses social class and political action in Africa. The contributions in the second part are concerned with the forms of political economy that have manifested themselves in a context of developmentalism. Michael F. Lofchie examines the reassertion of neoclassical economic theory in the case of Africa; Thomas M. Callaghy draws attention to the weak character of the State and its inability to promote economic development;

and Colin Leys reviews the arguments for dependency and classical Marxism in the context of Kenya. A concluding section focuses on questions of rulership and leadership. Michael Chege examines the contrasting patterns of capitalist and socialist orientations in development in Kenya and Tanzania; Robert H. Jackson and Carl G. Rosberg analyse the importance of leadership in determining political and economic development.

Development and urban Africa

ed. Antoni Planells
Barcelona: Centre d'Estudis Africans-Barcelona, 1999. - 278 p.
(Studia africana, ISSN 1130-5703)
Report on an International Seminar held in Barcelona, Spain, March 1999
ISBN 84-93105-00-7

Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of an international seminar on the relationship between urbanization and development in Africa which was held in Barcelona, Spain, on 18-20 March 1999. It contains the opening and closing addresses, input papers and several commissioned papers which deal with theoretical problems of urban research and case studies. A transcription of the discussions and interventions during the sessions, the workshop conclusions, a research bibliography and a list of participants are included. Part 1 deals with the position of African cities within a global environment; the challenges of African urban governance; local and cross sectoral partnerships between municipalities, civil society organizations, and the private sector; and urban management challenges, with particular reference to Zimbabwe and Kenya. Part 2, on global and local linkages, deals with the generation of appropriate urban knowledge; governance and civil societies in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia; and social mobility and political decentralization in Dakar, Senegal. Part 3 discusses urban dynamics and deals with tools for effective development decisionmaking in generating urban knowledge; local government and integrated development planning; the fiscal basis of the urban governance problem in Nigeria; managing large-scale urban regions in Africa; and experiences of cross-sectoral partnerships in Harare, Zimbabwe. Contributors: Christoph Stein, Alfred Bosch, Michael Parkes, Jacques Jobin, AbdouMaliq Simone, Alioune Badiane, Mohamed Samb Soumaré, Kouadio N'Da N'Guessan, Koffi Attahi, Kadmiel Wekwete, Mostafa Kharoufi, Papa Sow, Joyce Ndugo Nyambura, Elroy Africa, Njambi Kinyungu, Stanley Igweze Okafor, Carole Rakodi, Deborah Bryceson, Mr. Diop, and Deborah Potts.

Conflict in contemporary Africa

ed. by P. Godfrey Okoth & Bethwell A. Ogot.
Nairobi: Jomo Kenyatta Foundation, 2000.- VIII, 268 p.
ISBN 9966-22178-6

Abstract: Papers of a conference on conflict in postcolonial Africa organized by the Department of History and Government, Maseno University, Kenya, in 1997. Contributions: P. Godfrey Okoth: Conflict in contemporary Africa. Bethwell A. Ogot: African conflicts in a global context: a research agenda. Fredrick O. Wanyama: The role of the presidency in African conflicts. S. Wanjala Nasong'o: Resources allocation and the crisis of political conflicts in Africa: beyond the inter-ethnic hatred thesis. Frank K. Matanga: Civil society and the politics of democratization in Africa. Inyani K. Simala: Globalization and linguistic identities in Africa: conflicting interests. John Odwar Agak: Literacy: an eye opener to the world of conflicts. Oduogo Cyprine Onyango: Territorial claim as the model determinant of inter-State conflicts between Ethiopia and Somalia, 1960-1991. P. Godfrey Okoth: Uganda-Sudan relations: the fallacy of inter-State conflict management via bilateral diplomacy, 1955-1995. Paul K. Kurgat: Kenya's foreign policy and Africa's conflict management. Edward O. Mogire: The State and internal political conflicts in Africa: the case of Kenya. Cletus N. Chukwu: Ethnicity and political conflicts in Nigeria. Macharia Munene: Crisis and the State in Kenya, 1995-1997: an appraisal. Makumi Mwagiru: The elusive quest: conflict, diplomacy, and foreign policy in Kenya. Gor Seth: Foreign loan capital and economic retardation in postcolonial Africa: the case of Kenya. Hannah I. Carew: Child development concerns and armed ethnic conflicts in the Eastern and Central African regions. Hannington Ochwada:

Women and conflict resolution in the Great Lakes region. Kasalina Matovu: Gender imbalances perpetuated by advertisements on Uganda F.M. radio. Godfrey Anyumba: Diversity and assortment of environmental conflicts in Africa. A. Auma-Kapere: An analysis of the social consequences of rapid urbanisation in Kenya. Richard T. Ogonda: Road transport technology: the environmental conflict. Alexander O. Okoth: Environmental conflicts: wastes and multipollutant situations.

Civil society and democratisation in francophone Africa
Célestin Monga
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (1995), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 359-379

Abstract: How can a reciprocal contract between the State and civil society be defined so that democratic governance in Africa is more likely? How can communal anger be steered so as to avoid its degeneration into an anarchic cacophony behind the masks of an amorphous civil society? How can the credibility of the State be reestablished, providing firmer foundations for 'private' society whilst simultaneously achieving a better 'rate of democratic citizenship per person'? How can we ensure that the social rights won from the State through the struggle of NGOs and groups correspond to new political obligations for the electorate? The author addresses these questions, focusing on francophone Africa. He argues that civil society will only acquire ethical objectives through a better educated middle class since its members are in the forefront of those fighting for political space. The article is an updated version of a chapter in the author's 'Anthropologie de la colère: société civile et démocratie en Afrique noire' (1994).

Consolidation of democracy in Africa: a view from the South
ed. by Hussein Solomon, Ian Liebenberg
Aldershot: Ashgate, 2000. - XII, 367 p.
(The making of modern Africa)
ISBN 0-7546-1174-4

Abstract: This reader evaluates the problems of democratic consolidation and the influence of evolving democratization on civil society in Africa. Contents: Introduction (Hussein Solomon and Ian Liebenberg) - Democracy versus State: the African dilemma? (Irina Filatova) - Africa's constitutional renaissance? : stocktaking in the '90s (Clive Napier) - The consolidation of democracy-debate in Africa: challenges for the civil community (Ian Liebenberg) - The changing roles of civil society in African democratisation processes (Elke Zuern) - Civil-military relations in Africa: soldier, State and society in transition (Mark Malan) - Gender, development and democracy (Linda Cornwell) - Globalisation and dominant discourses (Petrus de Kock) - Human rights and the consolidation of democracy in South Africa (Mandla Seleoane) - Sharing power? : intergovernmental relations in democratic transitions (Robert Agranoff, Jabu Sindane and Ian Liebenberg) - Conclusion (Hussein Solomon and Ian Liebenberg).

Out of one, many Africas: reconstructing the study and meaning of Africa
ed. by William G. Martin and Michael O. West
Urbana: University of Illinois Press, cop. 1999. - X, 237 p.
ISBN 0-252-02471-0
ISBN 0-252-06780-0

Abstract: This volume contains some of the papers presented at the annual symposium of the Center for African Studies at the University of Illinois, held in April 1994. It assesses the rising tide of discontent that has destabilized the conceptions, institutions, and communities dedicated to African studies. Contents: Introduction: the rival Africas and paradigms of Africanists and Africans at home and abroad (Michael O. West and William G. Martin) - The rise of francophone African social science: from colonial knowledge to knowledge of Africa (Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch) - The emergence and evolution of African studies in the United Kingdom (Christopher Fyfe) - The African presence: in defense of Africanity (Elliott P. Skinner) - The ascent, triumph, and disintegration of the Africanist enterprise, USA (William G. Martin and Michael O. West) - Low-intensity warfare and the study of

Africans at home and abroad (Horace Campbell) - From euphoria to gloom? : navigating the murky waters of African academic institutions (Zenebeworke Tadesse) - Braudel and African history: dismantling or reproducing the colonial/capital paradigm? (Jacques Depelchin) - The challenge of the Africa-centered paradigm in the construction of African historical knowledge (C. Tsehloane Keto) - Indirect rule, civil society, and ethnicity: the African dilemma (Mahmood Mamdani) - Popular paradigms and conceptions: orature-based community theater (Micere Githae Mugo) - Afterword (Immanuel Wallerstein).

Sacred spaces and public quarrels: African cultural and economic landscapes
ed. by Paul Tiyambe Zeleza & Ezekiel Kalipeni
Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, 1999. - VIII, 370 p.
ISBN 0-86543-706-8
ISBN 0-86543-707-6

Abstract: How do Africans conceive space? How are places constructed and imagined? These are the questions this volume seeks to answer. It begins with an introduction on the concept of spatiality and its emerging centrality in the formulation of social theory (Paul Tiyambe Zeleza and Ezekiel Kalipeni). The rest of the book is organized into four sections. The papers in the first section reconceptualize African cities (David Simon, Paul Tiyambe Zeleza, and Ezekiel Kalipeni). The papers in part 2 deal with therapeutic and ritual spaces (Wilbert Gesler, Charles Anyinam, and Lynette Jackson). In part 3 attention is paid to the question of spatiality and artistic production (Nkiru Nzegwu, F. Odun Balogun and Tanure Ojaide). The last section focuses on the political economy of territoriality and identity formation (Kwaku Larbi Korang, Dickson Eyoh, Tiyanjana Maluwa, and Richard Levin).

The two faces of civil society: NGOs and politics in Africa
Stephen N. Ndegwa
West Hartford, Conn.: Kumarian Press, 1996. - XII, 141 p.
(Kumarian Press books on international development)
ISBN 1-565-49056-8
ISBN 1-565-49055-X

Abstract: This book examines how NGOs, as part of civil society, contribute to democratization in Africa and what conditions facilitate or inhibit their contributions. It challenges the notion that civil society is synonymous with progressive democratic forces and argues that for NGOs to advance democratization, four conditions must obtain: organization, resources, alliances, and political opportunity. A comparative study of two local NGOs in Kenya - the Undugu Society, a development organization whose focus is improving the lot of the urban poor in Nairobi and its environs, and the Green Belt Movement, which focuses on mobilizing rural women countrywide for environmental conservation through tree planting - demonstrates that civil society has two faces - one oppositional to the repressive State and the other accommodative.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD): internal and external visions
Rachel Hayman, Kenneth King, Simon McGrath [ed.]
Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh, Centre of African Studies, 2003. - IV, 216
ISBN 0-9545183-0-6

Abstract: The beginning of the millennium has seen attempts to construct a new vision and strategy for African development from within Africa, most closely linked to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Concurrently, Northern agencies for development cooperation have also begun to cooperate on a new strategy for African development, centred on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. This collective volume examines both approaches and their intended interactions. It developed from a conference in 2002 coinciding with the fortieth anniversary of the Centre of African Studies. Contributions are arranged in sections assessing 40 years of African development (Abdalla

Bujra, Thandika Mkandawire) and covering new approaches to African development and the response of African States (Wiseman Nkuhlu, Adebayo Olukoshi); the response of donors (Ruth Kagia, Desmond McNeill, Holger Bernt Hansen); the roles of civil society and the private sector, including the experience of the Commonwealth Development Corporation (Michael McWilliam) and Africa's position in international trade (Kevin Watkins); and the future of African development: ownership, partnership or domination (David Ellerman), with a case study of the education sector (Katherine Namuddu). Keynote speech: NEPAD: internal and external visions (Kwesi Botchwey). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Civil society and democracy in Africa: critical perspectives
ed. by Nelson Kasfir
London: Frank Cass, 1998. - 171 p.
(Commonwealth & comparative politics, ISSN 1466-2043; vol. 36 (1998) no. 2 (Jul.)
ISBN 0-7146-4908-2

Abstract: This book provides a broad critique of the conventional wisdom in applying the concept of civil society to politics in sub-Saharan Africa, and particularly to democratization. It examines the ideological roots of the concept, the reasons for the failure of civil society actors, such as the churches, to play their expected roles, the exclusion of marginalized actors, the inability of civil society organizations to act independently of the State and the failure of civil society to contribute effectively to democratizing the African State. Contributions: The conventional notion of civil society: a critique (Nelson Kasfir); Uncivil society, capitalism and the State in Africa (Irving Leonard Markovitz); The social power of religious organisation and civil society: the Catholic Church in Uganda (Ronald Kassimir); Expanding 'civil society': women and political space in contemporary Uganda (Aili Mari Tripp); Politics, capital and the State in sub-Saharan Africa (Roger Tangri); Civil society, the State and democracy in Africa (Nelson Kasfir).

Contending issues in African development: advances, challenges, and the future
ed. by Obioma M. Iheduru
Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2001. - VIII, 342 p.
(Contributions in economics and economic history, ISSN 0084-9235; no. 219)
ISBN 0-313-30961-2

Abstract: The contributions in this collective volume on the dynamics of development in Africa are arranged in four parts dealing with different issues: the current State system and the need for its reconstitution (contributions by Kelechi A. Kalu, Kingsley O. Harbor, Ali A. Mazrui), the prerequisites for building social capacity and the development of civil society, democracy and human rights (Julius E. Nyang'oro, Julius O. Ihonvbere, Harold A. Fisher, Vincent J. Ferrara), the impact of structural adjustment on the development of the African economy and the role of women (Timothy M. Shaw and Sandra J. MacLean, Browne Onuoha, April A. Gordon), and regional integration and sustainable development (Aguibou Mouké Y. Yansané, Nurudeen B. Akinyemi, Aja Akpuru-Aja). In the concluding chapter, Obioma M. Iheduru asks if the restructuring of African economies that took place in the 1980s was successful in altering the dynamics in the mix of issues affecting development and that will possibly impact Africa's development outcomes in this millennium. He contends that through the "weakening" and subsequent "retooling" of the state, the State will become stronger and more alive to its responsibilities of policy initiation, enactment, and policy implementation.

Democracy and socialism in Africa
ed. by Robin Cohen and Harry Goulbourne
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1991. - XV, 272 p.
(African modernization and development)
"Published in cooperation with the "Review of African political economy"
ISBN 0-8133-8052-9

Abstract: After independence many African countries abjured conventional patterns of political representation and democratic participation in the interest of creating a unified State and promoting

economic development. Today, however, the dominant models of one-party democracy and African socialism are in terminal collapse. The essays in this volume examine the extent to which popular demands for democracy are both subverting and enriching the postcolonial order in Africa. Theoretical chapters on economic democracy (P. Lawrence), the State and civil society (K. Post), democracy-bureaucracy relations (Bola Dauda), the impact of the economic crisis on women (P. Roberts and G. Williams), and discourses of democracy in the South African left (D. Glaser) are followed by case studies of the prospects for democracy in Uganda (J. Oloka-Onyango), Ghana (J. Haynes), the Sudan (M.A. Mohammed Salih), Botswana (J. Parson), Kenya and Zambia (C. Allen), and the SADCC region (C.B. Thompson). These are completed by an introduction by R. Cohen and a conclusion by H. Goulbourne.

African democracy: in the era of globalisation
ed. by Jonathan Hyslop
Johannesburg : Witwatersrand University Press, 1999. - XI, 515 p.
ISBN 1-86814-331-7

Abstract: The chapters in this book were prepared for a conference held at the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, in mid-1994. The book focuses on mass movements for democratization based on civil society and the obstacles confronting these movements. An introductory chapter by Jonathan Hyslop is followed by four parts. Part 1 deals with the defeat of democracy in Nigeria (chapters by Shehu Othman and Gavin Williams, Funso Afoloyan, and Jibrin Ibrahim). Part 2 examines crucial questions confronting democratic movements in Africa: the significance of mixed government in southern African studies (Richard L. Sklar); bureaucratic impediments to democratic reform in Mozambique (Edward A. Alpers); the political location of women in north western Zambia (Kate Crehan); political ritual, poverty and democracy in Zambia (Owen B. Sichone); the experiences of the southern African liberation movements (John Saul). Part 3 provides a set of cases studies: Madagascar (Solofo Randriandja), Malawi (Jonathan Newell), Ethiopia (Bahru Zewde), Eritrea (Ruth Iyob), Congo-Kinshasa (Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja), Angola (Y.N. Seleti), and Kenya (Korwa G. Adar). Part 4 deals with South Africa (Monique Marks on the Charterist Youth Movement in Soweto, Janet Cherry on African political participation in Port Elizabeth, Chris Lowe on civil society and the domestic realm, and Bill Freund on the prospects for democratization).

Africa's management in the 1990s and beyond: reconciling indigenous and transplanted institutions
Mamadou Dia
Washington, D.C. : World Bank, 1996. - XII, 293 p.
(Directions in development)
ISBN 0-8213-3431-X

Abstract: In 1992 the World Bank launched the Africa's Management in the 1990s (AM90s) research programme, a comprehensive study of institutional capacity-building in sub-Saharan Africa and its effects on economic and social development. The crux of the message conveyed by the programme is that only when informal (indigenous) and formal (transplanted) institutions converge toward the same goal will positive institutional performance be possible. The present AM90s report has four parts. Part I analyses the importance of institutional aspects of capacity-building in Africa, as well as the crisis of institutional disconnect and its impact on economic management and performance in both the public and private sectors. Part II reviews lessons of experience in building a more accountable and service-oriented public administration through reconciliation of the State and civil society. Part III presents preconditions for indigenous private sector development and enterprise productivity. Part IV analyses the institutional prerequisites and conceptual framework for successfully implementing the proposed new reconciliation paradigm in the domains of civil service reform, private sector development, and enterprise management.

Civil society in Africa

Jean-François Bayart

In: Political domination in Africa: reflections on the limits of power / ed. by Patrick Chabal: (1986), p. 109-125

Abstract: Given that authoritarian rule in Africa is incomplete and unsystematic, the author attempts to explain the continued quest for democracy as a commentary upon the relationship between the State and civil society. The concept of civil society is defined provisionally as the process by which society seeks to 'breach' and counteract the simultaneous 'totalization' unleashed by the State. Notes, ref. (p. 193-195).

Civil society in Africa or African civil society?

Stephen Orvis

In: A decade of democracy in Africa / ed. by Stephen N. Ndegwa

Leiden: Brill: (2001), p. 17-38

Abstract: One of the most vociferous and voluminous debates in African politics over the past decade has been over the concept of civil society. Both optimists and pessimists in this debate tend to define civil society too narrowly. By insisting on a definition of civil society that is an idealized vision of civil society in the West, neither optimists nor pessimists have portrayed African civil society accurately. A more realistic analysis should focus on the broad array of collective activity and norms, whether 'democratic' or not, that constitute actual existing African civil society. The author argues that much of African civil society is guided by the norms of what John Lonsdale has termed 'moral ethnicity' rather than the norms of liberal democracy. Collective activity guided by the norms of moral ethnicity and taking the form of ethnic or patronage organizations is every bit as much part of African civil society as are trade unions, professional associations, or churches. This does not mean that civil society is either conceptually inapplicable or empirically 'weak' in Africa. Its existence as an autonomous sphere provides the possibility of further democratization, although it does not guarantee it.

Human and economic development: the importance of civil society and subsidiarity

Thomas W. Scheidtweiler (ed.)

Bonn: Katholischer Akademischer Ausländer-Dienst, 2000. - 142 p.

(Africa publications ; 3)

Proceedings of a conference on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of KAAD, 12-16 November 1998, Kumasi, Ghana

ISBN 3-926288-17-5

Abstract: The principle of subsidiarity is helpful assistance. It is derived from the social doctrines of the Catholic Church and is geared towards the development of individual capacities, self-determination and self-responsibility. As the central topic of the conference organized in November 1998 at Kumasi, Ghana, to commemorate the 40th anniversary of KAAD (Katholischer Akademischer Ausländer-Dienst), the theme of subsidiarity was explored in relation to self-reliance, decentralization and enhanced partnership between State and civil society, both in general and specifically in Ghana, chieftaincy and the role of traditional rulers, the contribution of religious bodies to Ghana's development, the role of private enterprise in social development, the role of universities in the promotion of a culture of peace in sub-Saharan Africa, and public morality. Contributors: Kwasi Abeasi, Nana Agyewodin Adu Gyamfi Ampem, Joseph R.A. Ayee, George Benneh, Elom Dovlo, George P. Hagan, Peter Hünermann, Uwe Kaestner, Kofi Kumado, Esther Ocloo, Nana Odemeho Oduro Numapau II, Peter Kwasi Sarpong, Thomas W. Scheidtweiler, Martin J. Wilde.

États et sociétés en Afrique francophone

sous la dir. de Daniel C. Bach, Anthony A. Kirk-Greene

Paris : Économica, cop. 1993. - VII, 306 p.

(Collection politique comparée)

Ouvrage publié avec le concours du ministère de la Coopération et du Développement.

Abstract: La démarche retenue par les auteurs européens et africains de cet ouvrage sur les États en Afrique francophone est à la fois thématique et pluridisciplinaire. Ils procèdent à un repérage d'éléments de comparaison entre les pays africains francophones et anglophones, en faisant la chasse aux stéréotypes et en dressant un bilan des évolutions intervenues les trente dernières années depuis les indépendances. Porter un nouveau regard sur les politiques de décolonisation (J. Hargreaves), sur la place accordée aux autorités traditionnelles (A.H.M. Kirk-Greene), sur les rapports entre élites et système éducatif (T.D. Bakary), entre armées et politique (M. Martin) ou entre État et société civile (E. Le Roy, D. Darbon, K. Ziemer, C. Toulabor), revient dans nombre de cas à décoder le jeu de perceptions plus vivaces que fondées. Ce n'est pas là, ni dans les évolutions économiques globales (Ph. Hugon, B. Contamin et Y.-A. Faure), que la dimension francophone acquiert sa texture: celle-ci se manifeste d'abord dans l'héritage des littératures francophones (D. Coussy, B. Mouralis, K. Whiteman), mais surtout dans les rapports entre la France et ses anciennes colonies (F. Constantin), qui ont pour corollaire l'adaptation des mécanismes de la zone franc (J. Coussy), le maintien d'accords militaires de défense (R. Buijtenhuijs) ou le dynamisme du régionalisme francophone (D.C. Bach). J. Lewis et A. Hughes examinent l'expérience anglo-francophone de la Confédération sénégambienne (1982-1989).

Africa's second wave of freedom: development, democracy, and rights

Abstract: This volume contains several articles, as well as the texts (presentation and ensuing discussion) of a series of forums organized by the Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia between 1991 and 1996 on the prospects for democracy and stability in Africa, and aspects of civil society in a number of sub-Saharan African countries. Contents: Introduction (Lyn Graybill) - Africa in a world of change (Pauline H. Baker) - Civility, incivility, and democratization: the politics of civil society in Africa (Robert Fatton) - The constraints on democracy in sub-Saharan Africa: the case for limited democracy (John F. Clark) - Traditional authorities and the Mozambican transition to democratic governance (Harry G. West) - Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire as a nondemocatic presidential leader (John F. Clark) - The Nigerian press under the military: persecution, resilience, and political crisis (1983-1993) (Adeyinka Adeyemi) - The Supreme Court of Zimbabwe (Anthony B. Gubbay) - The role of Christianity in the transition to majority rule in South Africa (Peter Walshe) - The impact of Christianity on the struggle against apartheid (Lyn Graybill).

A United States of Africa?

Abstract: The papers collected in this volume were first presented at the 40th anniversary conference of the Africa Institute of South Africa in May-June 2000. The papers discuss the transformation of the OAU into an African Union by addressing four main issues. First is the interrogation of the African State in terms of its colonial origins, neocolonial constraints on postcolonial regimes, and the nature of the postcolonial political elite (parts I and II). Part III addresses the problem of the State-centric approach contained in most of the papers by examining civil society movements in Africa and the diaspora within the framework of the project of the African Union. The papers in part IV deal with regional integration as a vehicle for the realization of the African Union, while part V examines the extent to which problems of peace and security impact on

the integration project. Contributors: Sola Akinrinade, Paul Bischoff, Irina Filatova, John P. Homiak, Philip F. Iya, Ackson Kanduza, Margaret C. Lee, Mufana Lipalile, Eddy Maloka, Khabele Matlosa, Dominic Milazi, Fewdays Miyanda, Dani Wadada Nabudere, Benoit Ndi-Zambo, Theo Neethling, Dorothy A. Nyakwaka-Obudho, Beatrice Onsarigo, Nandini Patel, Bizeck Jube Phiri, Maano Ramutsindela, Xavier Renou, Jean-Jacques Purusi Sadiki, Ineke van Kessel, Carole Yawney.

Warfare, endemic violence & State collapse in Africa
Chris Allen
In: Review of African Political Economy: (1999), vol. 26, no 81, p. 367-384

Abstract: This article looks at the theoretical analysis of the phenomenon of internal war in Africa in the 1990s. Current attempts to explain violence and civil war tend to treat all instances of these phenomena as in principle similar despite differences in origin, basic character and long-term outcomes. One category - associated with prolonged spoils politics and State collapse - does however share a common origin and dynamic. Characteristics of the new violence are targeting of civilians rather than rival armed groups; extreme brutality; State initiation or sponsorship of violence; war as a business venture; and the dominance of warlords. Five patterns of explanation have been developed: "new barbarism" accounts; "economics of war" theories; approaches rooted in the nature of African political systems; globalization approaches; and approaches using social, cultural and individual factors. The different approaches to the analysis of the "new" violence in Africa are useful but weak on its political mechanisms. The present author favours an explanation of endemic violence in terms of spoils systems. Prolonged spoils politics may result in implosion or explosion of the State, while the main features occurring with the terminal stages of spoils politics are the decline or disappearance of State functions and offices; the contraction, fragmentation or disappearance of central authority; and avoidance or violence between the State and society.

Conflict in contemporary Africa
ed. by P. Godfrey Okoth & Bethwell A. Ogot
Nairobi: Jomo Kenyatta Foundation, 2000. - VIII, 268 p.
ISBN 9966-22178-6

Abstract: Papers of a conference on conflict in postcolonial Africa organized by the Department of History and Government, Maseno University, Kenya, in 1997. Contributions: P. Godfrey Okoth: Conflict in contemporary Africa. Bethwell A. Ogot: African conflicts in a global context: a research agenda. Fredrick O. Wanyama: The role of the presidency in African conflicts. S. Wanjala Nasong'o: Resources allocation and the crisis of political conflicts in Africa: beyond the inter-ethnic hatred thesis. Frank K. Matanga: Civil society and the politics of democratization in Africa. Inyani K. Simala: Globalization and linguistic identities in Africa: conflicting interests. John Odwar Agak: Literacy: an eye opener to the world of conflicts. Oduogo Cyprine Onyango: Territorial claim as the model determinant of inter-State conflicts between Ethiopia and Somalia, 1960-1991. P. Godfrey Okoth: Uganda-Sudan relations: the fallacy of inter-State conflict management via bilateral diplomacy, 1955-1995. Paul K. Kurgat: Kenya's foreign policy and Africa's conflict management. Edward O. Mogire: The State and internal political conflicts in Africa: the case of Kenya. Cletus N. Chukwu: Ethnicity and political conflicts in Nigeria. Macharia Munene: Crisis and the State in Kenya, 1995-1997: an appraisal. Makumi Mwagiru: The elusive quest: conflict, diplomacy, and foreign policy in Kenya. Gor Seth: Foreign loan capital and economic retardation in postcolonial Africa: the case of Kenya. Hannah I. Carew: Child development concerns and armed ethnic conflicts in the Eastern and Central African regions. Hannington Ochwada: Women and conflict resolution in the Great Lakes region. Kasalina Matovu: Gender imbalances perpetuated by advertisements on Uganda F.M. radio. Godfrey Anyumba: Diversity and assortment of environmental conflicts in Africa. A. Auma-Kapere: An analysis of the social consequences of rapid urbanisation in Kenya. Richard T. Ogonda: Road transport technology: the environmental conflict. Alexander O. Okoth: Environmental conflicts: wastes and multipollutant situations.

Is democracy possible in Africa? : the elites, the people and civil society
Julius O. Ihonvbere

Abstract: In an article entitled 'Beyond elite politics of democracy in Africa' (Quest, vol. 6, no. 1 (1992), p. 29-42), E. Wamba-dia-Wamba notes that the structural adjustment programmes currently being implemented in many African countries "give no historical references in which the process of transition (to democracy) ... has led to social and political self-emancipation of the people". In addressing this critical issue, the present author contends that democracy in Africa will remain a mirage as long as the custodians of State power remain in power, in as much as the institutions, structures and social relations with which the elites have dominated and repressed society remain unchanged, in as much as the masses of the people are not empowered and society is not opened up for mass political action, and in as much as the economic dislocation and crisis inherited at political independence in the 1960s continues. Prescriptions of democratic forms and models by Western nations, and the forced adoption of orthodox structural adjustment packages will not create the required changes that will move Africa from its current pathetic condition on to the path of development and democracy.

Civil society in Europe and Africa: limiting State power through a public sphere
Dwayne Woods

Abstract: The concept of civil society has gained currency in African studies. It usually refers to the emergence of new patterns of political participation outside of formal State structures and one-party systems. In this article, the main argument is that the development of civil society in Europe was the result of an empirical differentiation between public and private interests as well as the idealization of this separation. As in the Western European experience in which the rise of civil society was linked to the detrimental effects of patrimonial rule on the ability of urban classes to expand their private interests, urban classes in Africa now find their economic status threatened by the arbitrary nature of postcolonial rule. In an effort to overcome a pervasive economic and political crisis, urban classes, notably the middle class, are seeking to ground State authority in a more democratic and institutionally accountable framework. The spread of associational activity in African society is an indication of this development. After an examination of the idea of civil society in the Western European tradition (paying attention to the Marxist theorist A. Gramsci's theory of civil society, and to the role of associations in civil society), the paper focuses on the idea of civil society in Africa, paying attention to, amongst others, the role of African intellectuals, the material conditions of the urban middle classes, voluntary associations, and the relationship between civil society and democracy.

Indirect rule, civil society and ethnicity: the African dilemma
Mahmood Mamdani

Abstract: In the postindependence period, the countries of sub-Saharan Africa faced a three-fold challenge: democratizing the State, deracializing civil society and restructuring unequal external relations of dependency. The central objective, democratization, achieved the least success. The author argues that the form of colonial rule shaped the form of revolt against it and determined postindependence politics. The dominant form of British colonial rule was indirect rule. The anticolonial struggle in British Africa was predominantly a struggle against the hierarchy of the local Native Authority. But it was also a struggle of the embryonic middle and working classes for entry into the civil society of the colons. The postindependence State focused on deracializing civil society, not on democratization. The organization of the local State apparatus remained hierarchical, and today rural protest continues to be organized along ethnic lines and is mostly concerned with reforming the local State, while democratic movements tend to be confined to urban civil society.

Displacement risks in Africa

ed. by Itaru Ohta and Yntiso D. Gebre
Kyoto: Kyoto University Press, 2005. - XV, 394 p.
ISBN 1-920901-08-6
ISBN 1-920901-09-4

Abstract: This collective volume analyses the underlying causes of population displacements in Africa, identifies the various risk groups, explores the types of risk involved, and discusses the strategies for countering the imminent challenges. The book is divided into three parts: Refugees and reintegration of returnees, Development and conservation induced displacement, and Implications of in-migration for host populations. Contributions: No solutions in sight: the problem of protracted refugee situations in Africa (Jeff Crisp); Coping with displacement: social networking among urban refugees in an East African context (Roos Willems); The uncertainties of the child soldier experience and subsequent reintegration into civil society (Art Hansen); Belonging, displacement, and repatriation of refugees: reflections on the experiences of Eritrean returnees (Gaim Kibreab); Returnees in their homelands: land problems in Rwanda after the civil war (Shin'ichi Takeuchi and Jean Marara); Concept and method: applying the IRR (Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction) model in Africa to resettlement and poverty (Michael M. Cernea); Some socio-economic risks and opportunities relating to dam-induced resettlement in Africa (Chris de Wet); The environmental risks of conservation related displacements in Central Africa (Kai Schmidt-Soltau); Multiple socio-economic relationships improvised between the Turkana and refugees in Kakuma Area, northwestern Kenya (Itaru Ohta); Multidimensional impact of refugees and settlers in the Gambela region, western Ethiopia (Eisei Kurimoto); Promises and predicaments of resettlement in Ethiopia (Yntiso D. Gebre). [ASC Leiden abstract]

The critical issue of State-society relations

Henrik Secher Marcussen
In: Improved natural resource management: the role of formal organisations and informal networks and institutions / ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen. - Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University: (1996), p. 1-29

Abstract: This chapter considers the political role of formal and informal institutions in State-society relations. It discusses the concept of civil society and examines three different, although connected, approaches to the study of State-society relations, represented by Naomi Chazan, Joel Migdal and Robert Fatton. The aim is to get closer to an understanding of how useful the concept of civil society is for the analysis of State-society relations in Africa today. Finally, a number of hypotheses concerning the various ways in which the institutions of civil society may foster or constrain development are suggested.

Development and urban Africa

director: Christoph Stein ; ed. Antoni Planells
Barcelona : Centre d'Estudis Africans-Barcelona, [ca. 1999]. - 278 p.
(Studia africana, ISSN 1130-5703)
Report on an International Seminar held in Barcelona, Spain, March 1999
ISBN 84-93105-00-7

Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of an international seminar on the relationship between urbanization and development in Africa which was held in Barcelona, Spain, on 18-20 March 1999. It contains the opening and closing addresses, input papers and several commissioned papers which deal with theoretical problems of urban research and case studies. A transcription of the discussions and interventions during the sessions, the workshop conclusions, a research bibliography and a list of participants are included. Part 1 deals with the position of African cities within a global environment; the challenges of African urban governance; local and cross sectoral partnerships between municipalities, civil society organizations, and the private sector; and urban management challenges, with particular reference to Zimbabwe and Kenya. Part 2, on global and local linkages,

deals with the generation of appropriate urban knowledge; governance and civil societies in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia; and social mobility and political decentralization in Dakar, Senegal. Part 3 discusses urban dynamics and deals with tools for effective development decisionmaking in generating urban knowledge; local government and integrated development planning; the fiscal basis of the urban governance problem in Nigeria; managing large-scale urban regions in Africa; and experiences of cross-sectoral partnerships in Harare, Zimbabwe. Contributors: Christoph Stein, Alfred Bosch, Michael Parkes, Jacques Jobin, AbdouMaliq Simone, Alioune Badiane, Mohamed Samb Soumaré, Kouadio N'Da N'Guessan, Koffi Attahi, Kadmiel Wekwete, Mostafa Kharoufi, Papa Sow, Joyce Ndugo Nyambura, Elroy Africa, Njambi Kinyungu, Stanley Igweze Okafor, Carole Rakodi, Deborah Bryceson, Mr. Diop, and Deborah Potts.

The alternative genealogy of civil society and its implications for Africa: notes for further research
Ebenezer Obadare
In: Africa Development: (2004), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 1-18

Abstract: Despite its ubiquity in popular and academic discourses, consensus about the epistemological status of the idea of civil society remains elusive. In Africa, the literature is circumscribed by doubts about, first, its applicability; and second, the usefulness of civil society in explicating social processes on the continent. This has generated a conflictive, yet deeply illuminating, scholarship. This article starts with mapping the main contours of the existing intellectual divide, and then goes on to suggest the emergence of an 'alternative genealogy'; that seemingly renders the debate itself redundant. The 'alternative genealogy' seems to have emerged, partly out of the desire to respond to misgivings about the possibility of civil society in Africa, and partly to provide a description of civil society which, while not totally divorced from its original meaning(s), nevertheless strikes out in fresh directions, taking into cognisance the radical ways in which the notion of civil society is being used across non-Western societies in general. The article concludes with an examination of the implications of this re-imagining of civil society for both theoretical analysis and practical engagement. [Journal abstract]

Civil society and political economy in contemporary Africa: what prospects for sustainable democracy?
Timothy M. Shaw and Sandra J. MacLean
In: Journal of Contemporary African Studies: (1996), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 247-264

Abstract: Structural adjustment and changes in both Africa and the global political economy have become undeniable in the 1990s: the so-called 'New' World (Dis)order. New social movements and contexts have stimulated debates about civil society's emerging central role in both the theories and practices of democratization and development. As a contribution to these debates, this paper examines the various NGOs which are central actors within new and reestablished civil societies in Africa and elsewhere in the south. While acknowledging the necessity for democracy of constitutions, multipartyism and elections, the paper goes beyond such formal processes and institutions to underlying structures. Hence, it commences with an overview of Africa's political economy at the end of the 20th century, seeking to situate the continent in the New International Division of Labour (NIDL) and of Power (NIDP) after more than a decade of externally dictated but internally digested adjustment 'reforms'. It then analyses revitalized African civil societies, and concludes by identifying major challenges and opportunities confronting the continent as the next millennium approaches.

Africa and the road ahead
Hamdy Abdel-Rahman
In: Africa Quarterly: (2000), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 17-40

Abstract: This essay analyses the prospects of African politics in light of the current trends and variables on both the international and African levels. After a description of the crisis in Africa and the main challenges the continent faces - the economic challenge; the security and stability challenge; the decline of civil society; the civil-military dilemma - it focuses on the question of whether it is possible to transform these challenges into African capabilities and energy and whether Africa can surpass the current crisis and move into the state of possibilities. The essay concludes that Africa must democratize, improve its governance structures, and encourage unity, cooperation and integrity in order to transcend the multiple crises it currently faces.

African governance and civil society: equity, efficiency and participation
[ed. Paul Collins ; guest ed. David Lewis]
New York : John Wiley, 2001. - 185 p.
(Public administration and development, ISSN 0271-2075; vol. 21, no. 2)

Abstract: This special issue on equity, efficiency and participation in African governance and civil society contains papers presented at a symposium held at Cornell University, 10-11 March 2000, in honour of John Cohen, lawyer and political scientist, whose work in Ethiopia in the 1970s and 1980s as part of the Cornell Rural Development Participation Project, and later in Kenya as adviser with the Ministry of Agriculture, exemplifies the integration of conceptual exploration and practical experience. Contents: Challenges to African governance and civil society (Harris Mule) - Risk, rule and reason: leadership in Africa (Arthur A. Goldsmith) - Local government, democratization and State reconstruction in Africa: toward integration of lessons from contrasting eras (John W. Harbeson) - Constitution-making in Africa: assessing both the process and the content (M. Ndulo) - Institutional pluralism in public administration and politics: application in Bolivia and beyond (Harry Blair) - Financial reform in a devolved Africa country: lessons from Ethiopia (Stephen B. Peterson) - Popular participation and local government reform (Robert B. Charlick) - From refuge to refugee: the African case (Charles Geisler and Ragendra De Sousa) - At the threshold between governance and management: community-based natural resource management in southern Africa (Louise Fortmann, Emery Roe and Michel van Eeten).

Afro-optimism: perspectives on Africa's advances
ed. by Ebere Onwudiwe and Minabere Ibelema
Westport, CT: Praeger, 2003. - VIII, 183 p.
ISBN 0-275-97586-x

Abstract: This book crystallizes black Africa's successes since political independence. The chapters are grouped into six parts, including the introduction, which constitutes part I: Introduction: a context for post-colonial African discourse (Ebere Onwudiwe). Part II examines culture, identity and development: Tradition and modernity: the triumph of African culture (Minabere Ibelema); Artistic creation in post-independence Africa (F. Abiola Irele); Cultural politics in post-independence Senegal (Tracy D. Snipe). Part III examines governance and the political order: Kinship and civil society in post-colonial Africa (Peter P. Ekeh); Participatory decision making in African societies before and after colonization (Njoku E. Awa). Part IV examines economic and infrastructural development: A new look at Africa's economic growth and prospects for the twenty-first century (H. Sylvain Boko); Developments in transportation and communications (Folu Folarin Ogundimu and Okechukwu C. Iheduru). Part V examines health and agricultural innovations: Post-colonial African achievements in health (Emmanuel U. Nnadozie); Biotechnology, food production, and African advancement (Richard W. Hull). The last part, A vision of the future, contains one chapter: Afrenaissance: struggles of hope in post-colonial Africa (Ali A. Mazrui). [ASC Leiden abstract]

A decade of democracy in Africa
by Stephen N. Ndegwa
Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2001. - 158 p.
(International studies in sociology and social anthropology, ISSN 0074-8684; vol. 81)
ISBN 90-04-12244-3

Abstract: An assessment of democracy in Africa in the decade 1990-2000 must go beyond the political and legal arenas (notably elections and constitutions) and State-oriented civil society to include broader (interdisciplinary) issues such as changing social norms, generational change, and class and gender issues. The present collective volume teases out (new) areas that may more precisely illuminate the status of democracy. Contents: A decade of democracy in Africa (Stephen N. Ndegwa) - Civil society in Africa or African civil society? (Stephen Orvis) - Women's rights movements as a measure of African democracy (using the case of Botswana) (Judith Van Allen) - Transition from apartheid (South Africa) (Nigel Gibson) - Gender, development, and democratisation in Africa (Kenya, Ghana) (Lisa Aubrey) - Popular definitions of democracy from Uganda, Madagascar, and Florida, U.S.A. (Richard R. Marcus, Kenneth Mease and Dan Ottemoeller) - Information technology and democratic participation in Africa (Wisdom J. Tettey).

Media and democracy: theories and principles with reference to an African context
Helge Ronning

Abstract: The early nineties has witnessed strong debate about the freedom of the press and the role of the media in the democratic process in Africa. Unfortunately too much emphasis has been put on the role of the State, and the solution to State control has invariably been seen as privatization and a complete opening up to market forces. The problematic role of the market in relation to the media has been underplayed, and consequently too litte attention has been paid to a discussion of the media in relation to citizens' rights and civil society. The debate has failed to come to terms with the three major crises of the media in Africa: namely the crisis of power, the crisis of ownership, and the crisis of resources. The author explores issues concerning freedom of expression and the development of the media in the context of southern Africa.

Rescuing the post-colonial State in Africa: a reconceptualization of the role of the civil society
Eghosa E. Osaghae

Abstract: As presently constituted, the vast majority of Africans remain alienated from the postcolonial State, which is a colonial imposition and is incapable of expressing the basic ideals of the community. The pathologies of the postcolonial African State, rooted in extraneous forces (colonialism, global capitalism), have been aggravated by the underlying African social structure and political culture. However, given its crucial roles - as the established reference point of identity for citizens in the world system and the only institution with sovereign power to act authoritatively to ensure peace, order, stability, and development within a given territory - the postcolonial African State should be salvaged. Civil society has a crucial role to play in its reconstruction. This calls for a reconceptualization of civil society in Africa in which the focus is on civil society's role in the formation and reformation processes of the State, in contradistinction to the dominant neoliberal view that pitches civil society as alternative, rival, even opposed to the State. For purposes of appropriating the State, civil society has to first become a national society able to articulate the common good, as well as common values and a common ethos, which as yet does not exist in most African countries.

Development of democratic culture and civil society in Africa: an analysis of relevant constitutional initiatives and models
Kivutha Kibwana

Abstract: This study examines how present-day African constitutional and governance models in their own terms provide for democracy and civil society. The aim is to discover if a constitutional minimum can be discerned in Africa's diverse constitutional models and governance practices and to analyse how this promotes the development of democracy and civil society. The article first describes democracy and civil society in general and in socioeconomic and historical perspective, and gives a short political survey of the 50 independent African States which are members of the UN. Then it examines the following aspects of African constitutional initiatives and models: respect for the constitution, constitutionalism and the rule of law; one-partyism; accessibility of the party; equality within the party; multi-partyism and two-partyism; military rule; human rights; public accountability; women's representation; the use of referenda; and the inclusion in the constitution of the ideal of African unity. From this description of Africa's constitutional models, initiatives and governance the elements which promote democratic culture and civil society are derived.

African problems
H.M.Th. Kayamba
London: Unites society for christian literature, 1948. - 93 p.

Abstract: The author, an African who has held an important position in the Tanganyika civil service tries to explain in this book what the Africans think and what they visualize of their own position in this complicated world, many of their intrensic customs are being taken away from them, or are being dropped as the results of new elements (industrialism), while not all of them are being replaced by customs of equal value. Biographical note - author's preface - African Government in pre-european days - The contact of African with civilized peoples - Changes in African customs. Industrial effect on Africans - African societies - religions - religion and marriage - education - problems of education - African traders - African habitations - Will Africa evolve its own civilization?.

Strengthening civil society: participatory action research in a militarised State
Amina Mama
In: Development in Practice: (2000), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 59-70

Abstract: ABANTU for Development is a human resources network established in 1991 by African women involved in research, training and capacity-building. Its regional programme aims at strengthening the capacities of NGOs to influence policies from a gender perspective. A large part of this programme is located in West Africa, where its focus is on national and local NGO communities, applying a gender-sensitive participatory methodology. The Nigeria research project of ABANTU began in September 1996, when the country was still a military State. The author of the present report was research coordinator of the project. She discusses applications of the term and concept of participation, describes the establishment of a partnership between the ABANTU network and the Nigerian NGO community and the use of local researchers, and presents some results of the project, pointing to local realities and local, conceptually and historically specific meanings of the terms gender and policy, and to the fact that the research was hampered by the fact that successive military regimes in Nigeria have mounted high-profile programmes for women. Without being able to articulate a definition of "policy", many Nigerian NGOs do engage in gender activism. What they lack is a combination of skills and strategic information about the processes of governance.

Civil society in African contexts: reflections on the usefulness of a concept
David Lewis
In: Development and Change: (2002), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 569-586

Abstract: This article considers the usefulness of the concept of civil society - both as an analytical construct and as a policy tool - in non-Western contexts, drawing on a selected review of literature on Africa from anthropology and development studies. Rejecting arguments that the concept has little meaning outside its Western origins, but critical of the sometimes crude export of the concept by Western development donors seeking to build 'good governance', the author examines different local meanings being created around the concept as part of an increasingly universal negotiation between

citizens, States and markets. The article clarifies different theoretical traditions in thinking about civil society, and suggests distinguishing the use of civil society as an analytical term from the set of actually existing groups, organizations and processes which are active on the ground. The concept is therefore useful in the analysis of contemporary politics, but is also important because it has a capacity to inspire action. [Journal abstract]

Donors, dictators and democrats in Africa
Arthur A. Goldsmith
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2001), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 411-436

Abstract: This article critically examines the growing opinion that heavy reliance on foreign aid has blocked democratic development in Africa. It focuses on the period after 1990, when many donors started making democratization an explicit object of policy. Competitive elections are often the best tangible evidence of the extent to which a democratic system is in place and the article therefore focuses on election procedures and outcomes. Dissenting from the prevailing critique of aid, it finds that aid dependency has not systematically set back Africa's political evolution. The evidence suggests, on the contrary, that aid may have had a small favourable effect over the past decade, encouraging more responsible self-government in some countries. This does not mean that aid always worked as intended, only that its political impact was often more benign than harmful. Donors, it seems, can work with some client States or with civil society groups to obtain somewhat greater democratization in Africa. The issue for many African countries is how to consolidate and extend these moderate political reforms on their own, with less external support.

Democratic transition and democratization in francophone Africa
by Emeka Nwokedi
In: Verfassung und Recht in Übersee: (1993), Jg. 26, Quart. 4, p. 399-436

Abstract: Some dominant interpretations of African politics affirm the emasculation of civil society by the authoritarian one-party State and the military dictatorships rampant on the continent. The mass protests from civil society in favour of political liberalization in sub-Saharan Africa from 1989 on necessitate a reexamination of State-civil society relations. The focus of this essay is on sub-Saharan French-speaking States. The following questions are examined: What accounts for the high incidence of vehemence between the State and civil society in the quest for democratization in these States? Why is the use of the national conference as a mechanism for democratic transition exclusive to this group of States, that is, some of them? Against the background of the overall rationale for democratization, would a comparative analysis of the transition process in these States reveal a significant shift in their regime types? What does all this portend for socioeconomic development in the States concerned? While the democratic transition within this group of countries has faced undisguised imponderables from those in power, the overall evidence suggests that the foundation for further democratization has been laid in the States which have achieved either full or partial transition.

The concept of civil society and the process of nation-building in African States
Reinhart Kössler and Henning Melber
Windhoek: NEPRU, 1994. - 14 p.
(NEPRU working paper; no. 44)
Revised version of a paper presented to the University of Witwatersrand history workshop on "Democracy: popular precedents, popular practice and popular culture" at Johannesburg, 13-15 July 1994

Abstract: This paper looks at the concept of civil society and its meaning for the process of nationbuilding in Africa. It discusses the pitfalls of anticolonial nationalism, the postcolonial situation and the question of national consensus, the sociopolitical rationale of late development and the failures of postcolonial States, continuities of the postcolonial State, 'national' and 'ethnic' identities,

and the quest for social and political cohesion. (Also in: Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft (1996), Nr. 1, p. 69-80.)

Foreign aid and democratization in Africa
Goran Hyden
In: Africa Insight: (1997), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 233-239

Abstract: Foreign donors have become some of the most prominent emissaries of democratization in Africa. When African governments are reluctant to accept their liberal democratic agenda donors typically step up their pressure by imposing conditionalities for the receipt of further aid. This article examines how this new situation has developed by addressing the following questions: How did the donors come to put such emphasis on democratization? What drives their agenda? What has been accomplished in the form of democracy in Africa? The article critically examines what donors mean by democracy and civil society and what drives their agenda. It shows that the current democratization programme has rapidly come to occupy a principal position on the donor's agenda after having been ignored for many years. The conclusion is that donors are driven by ideas or paradigms that evolve in their own circles but which often are not very much tied to realities in developing countries. It is precisely for this reason that much of development has come to nothing.

Democratization in Africa: a balance sheet
George Klay Kieh, Jr
In: Preparing Africa for the twenty-first century: strategies for peaceful coexistence and sustainable development / ed. by John Mukum Mbaku
Aldershot [etc.]: Ashgate,1999. - p. 99-118

Abstract: The democratization enterprise currently going on in Africa clearly has broad-based support from the masses. A preliminary assessment of the state of democratization using both political and socioeconomic indices based on data for the years 1997-1998 indicates that the transition from authoritarianism to democratization is chequered. The mainstay of the progress made thus far is in the area of political liberalization, and little is being done to address the critical social and economic aspects of democratization, such as employment, education, health, housing, transportation, food problems, and the overall standard of living. The democratization enterprise is facing several major obstacles. These include the neocolonial State, the peripheral capitalist economy, the fixation with procedural democratization, the persistence of the authoritarian complex, a weak civil society, and the continuation of military intervention in politics and military rule.

Africa in the 1990s: beyond continental crises to sustainable development: structural adjustment, civil society and non-governmental organizations
Timothy M. Shaw
In: African Development Perspectives Yearbook: (1990/91), vol. 2, p. 193-206

Abstract: Against the background of the African crises of the 1980s, the author looks at the innovative responses on the part of African communities and examines the expanded roles and responsibilities of internal and external NGOs or private grassroots voluntary organizations given shrinking State resources. Structural adjustment conditionalities and impacts constitute a fundamental dilemma for such development organizations: will they respond to growing demands for their services and resources brought about by reduced State expenditures by increasing their activities or by declining to fill any gaps because that would serve to support adjustment? In conclusion, the author suggests four possible scenarios for Africa by the year 2000 given current opportunities and constraints. These range from both increased marginality and poverty to enhanced self-reliance and self-realization.

The beautiful interpreters are not yet here: the poverty of a metaphysics of State and civil society in Africa

Damian U. Opata
In: Quest: (1998), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 135-150

Abstract: Part of Africa's major problem as it prepares to confront the twenty-first century is the standpoint from which this will be done. Within the African context, the act of interpreting is as colonial in origin as the concept of State. Precolonial political power structures did not need interpreters. There was no opposition between the people and the State as is the case today. The alien and oppressive nature of the modern African State and its disregard for the needs and wishes of the ordinary citizen has implications for the moral conceptualization of the State by the individual citizen and renders the notion of citizen identification with the State problematic. Likewise the concept of "civil society" is vacuous in African political discourse. What is needed is a rejection of both the rhetoric and adoption of Western frames of political organization, born of a world view ridden with violence. Intellectuals in Africa have a big responsibility in interpreting Western political idioms. Unfortunately, they have so far been unable to historicize their frames of interpretation by ensuring a cultural continuity between the past and the present.

Gender, development, and democratization in Africa
Lisa Aubrey
In: A decade of democracy in Africa / ed. by Stephen N. Ndegwa
Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2001. - p. 87-111

Abstract: This chapter queries the link between gender, development, and democratization in Africa in the context of ongoing political transitions in Kenya and Ghana. It looks specifically at the marginalization of women in the public life of politics, while men continue both to control State structures and determine the neophytes in the public domain. The chapter looks at specific women leaders in Kenya and Ghana who traverse the public and private domains, pointing to the artificiality of that dichotomy. It pays special attention to the largest women's organization in Kenya, 'Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization' (MYWO, Kiswahili for the Progress/Development of Women), and its alternative civil society counterpart organization in Ghana, the 31st December Women's Movement (DWM). It shows that the cases of both MYWO and DWM do not bode well for the making of democratizing women's movements, much less democratizing feminist movements in Africa. Instead, they are exemplars of systems maintaining 'State feminism'. There are counter movements, however, which are inextricably part of the pro-democracy movements pushing headstrong for women's rights and gender equality. The author concludes that democracy and development remain unfinished until ordinary women have the effective right to participate equally in the public life of politics, and the patriarchal ideology of the State is replaced by one which generates consensus from both empowered women and men.

Seeking development in Africa: the Global Coalition for Africa and the challenge of policy reform
Kempe Ronald Hope, Sr
In: Nordic Journal of African Studies: (1999), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 52-72

Abstract: Africa's destiny lies squarely on the shoulders of its leaders who must develop self-reliant initiatives that are sustainable over the long-term. Under the auspices of the Global Coalition for Africa one laudable attempt has been made to try to guide African nations towards defining and committing themselves to the kind of vision that would lead to the development of strategies that will address the primary economic and political issues facing Africa on the eve of the 21st century, viz. leadership, institutions, civil society, restructuring the nation-State, cultural values and Africa's perception of the world, capacity building, science and technology, economic performance and reform, natural resources and environment, and the role of government.

The study of political transitions in Africa

Eghosa E. Osaghae

Abstract: This paper discusses the inadequacies of existing (Western) perspectives on democratic transitions in Africa, particularly the strategic elite perspective and the civil society perspective, and the ways in which they can be overcome. It attributes the major flaws in these perspectives to the hegemonic and ideological interests which these transitions are designed to serve and which underlie approaches made popular by Western scholars; to a 'periodic' conceptualization of the process of transition itself; to the consequent treatment of transition in an ahistorical manner and the abandonment of previous perspectives of social and political change; and to the failure to relate transitions to the developmental needs of countries involved as determined by the peoples themselves. The paper argues that transitions should be analysed as historical processes; narrow disciplinary specializations should give way to multidisciplinary approaches; there is a need to focus more on the 'traditional' self-preservationist functions of civil society in Africa and not simply on its role as a challenger of State power; and that development-as-end provides the appropriate context for analysing political transition given the deepening crisis of underdevelopment in most African countries.

The concept of civil society and the process of nation-building in African States

Reinhart Kössler, Henning Melber

Abstract: The idea, taken up by the anticolonial movement and the postcolonial States, of the nation as a peaceful and harmonious community has shown itself to be a dangerous illusion in Africa. Without an economic base and in the face of highly heterogeneous societies, particularly in ethnic terms, this national aspiration could not become reality. Instead, rival elites came to see the control of State power as the key to enriching themselves and their clienteles. This further weakened the economic foundation for a national society. Regimes founded on the notion of national development saw their legitimacy hollowed out. Although democratization movements have sparked a political renewal since the late 1980s, formal democratization alone cannot alleviate the absence of cohesion arising out of these countries' particular socioeconomic heterogeneity. Democratization provides the necessary institutional precondition for every form of participatory politics. But it does not provide the necessary material conditions for effective participation: a minimum of organizational stability and material security. Civil society as a space for societal discourse and the articulation of interests can only function under these minimal conditions. Besides, a fully functioning civil society does not come into being on its own. Without incorporation into international alliances civil society in Africa will remain underdeveloped.

Africa's regional integration process: some key issues

Mbaye Diouf and Daniel Tanoe

Abstract: The promotion of regional cooperation and integration is an important development option for Africa. The entry into force of the Abuja Treaty on 12 May 1994 is a reaffirmation of Africa's determination, despite limited success in the past, not to relent on economic cooperation aimed at the ultimate integration of the continent into an African Economic Community (AEC). Institutional, political and structural constraints have marked Africa's integration experience to date. There is a lack of resources and a lack of mobilization of the private sector and civil society in the design of trade liberalization programmes in particular and integration policies in general. In order to help overcome these problems and advance Africa's integration process the authors suggest harmonization of trade liberalization regimes and the adoption of a unified approach to integrating the different groups within the same subregional space, rationalization of the institutional frameworks for integration, reduction of excessive initiatives or programmes, ensuring sustainable financing, and promotion of popular participation and regional entrepreneurial capacities.

The fragility of democracy in West-Central Africa

Emeka Nwokedi
In: Africa Insight: (1997), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 258-264

Abstract: Since the ebbing in the mid-1990s of the high tide of democratization in sub-Saharan Africa, some of the democratizing States have suffered a reversal in their democratic fortunes, either by way of a successful coup d'état carried out against the new politial regime by their own military, or by a descent of their political society into factional and fratricidal violence over the locus and exercise of political power. Arguing that the military is the greatest threat to the democratization process, the author analyses the contours of democratic reversal and failure in the countries of West and Central Africa. The analysis demonstrates that the weakness of democracy and its reverses in this region in the posttransition period can be attributed to a combination of factors, of which the most outstanding are: the vaulting ambition of military officers and the political elite; the polarization of the society along ethnic lines; the constraints on the capacity of civil society to continue to play a meaningful role in its relation with the State; and the absence or weak anchorage in these polities of democratic virtues and norms.

Liberalization in Africa - some preliminary reflections
Frank A. Kunz
In: African Affairs: (1991), vol. 90, no. 359, p. 223-235

Abstract: In this interpretive essay the author offers some preliminary reflections on certain aspects of 'liberalization' in Africa: its sources, significance and its problematics. Clearly, the whole phenomenon is part of a much wider current, involving the economic-political and ideological transformation of the State-socialist systems of Eastern Europe in a broadly liberal-pluralist direction. Without underestimating the role of top-down reform announcements, liberalization should be seen as a phenomenon reflecting, and issuing from, the growing significance and maturity of social forces cumulatively known as 'civil society'. Thus, the picture of liberalization is best captured if seen as a two-dimensional process, one emanating from the institutional centre of the State, the other from the bowels of society. As such, it constitutes a retrieval, through rearticulation, of certain parts of tradition favourable to pluralism and checks and balances. Another factor of liberalization is the 'awakening of African society', of which the parallel or nonformal economy has perhaps been the best documented aspect thus far. In hindsight it is clear that this resurgence has been in response to the paradoxical nature of the African State itself, its being at one and the same time soft and inefficient as well as 'overdeveloped' and obtrusive.

Constitutionalism in Africa: creating opportunities, facing challenges
ed. J. Oloka-Onyango
Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 2001. - XI, 345 p.
ISBN 9970-02271-7

Abstract: Recent reverberations of constitutional discourse, engineering and contestation in countries as disparate and diverse as Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Egypt and Benin, speak loudly to the fact that at the commencement of the twenty-first century, issues of constitutionalism in Africa have gained considerable prominence. The papers in this collective volume engage the issue of constitutionalism in order to provide critical and well-considered responses to numerous questions that confront contemporary Africa in its most recent political evolution. They are also concerned with the various struggles for progressive constitutionalism that are taking place on the continent. The papers are grouped under four headings: I. Constitutionalism in Africa: new challenges, new opportunities. II. Ethnicity, identity and the role of civil society. III. Gender struggles in the context of constitutional reform. IV. Beyond the horizon: towards a new African constitution. Contributors: Tajudeen Abdul Raheem, Ola Abou Zeid, Aminata Diaw, Bibiane Gahmanyi-Mbaye, Anthonia Kalu, Jean-Marie Kamatali, Kivutha Kibwana, Ali A. Mazuri, Willy Mutunga, B.J. Odoki, J. Oloka-Onyanyo, Charmaine Percira, Bereket Selassie, Sylvia Tamale, G.P. Tumwine-Mukubwa, Makau wa Mutua, Peter Walubiri.

Power in Africa: an essay in political interpretation
Patrick Chabal
Basingstoke [etc.]: Macmillan, 1992. - x, 311 p.

Abstract: This book on contemporary politics in black Africa reviews the merits and failings of existing interpretations of Africa's postcolonial society and proposes a new approach to its understanding. It has two main aims. First, to present a comparative conceptual framework which places Africa's politics within their appropriate historical context. Second, to offer an explanation of what is actually happening in Africa - beyond the clichés of a dark continent perennially in crisis. Rather than presenting a 'comprehensive' picture of political change and continuity in contemporary Africa, the author concentrates on some aspects of political change which are relevant for all African countries. These include the dynamics of political Africanization, the ways in which the search for political and economic power impinges on the relation between State and civil society, the political causalities engendered by dependence, and the reproduction of power.

Out of conflict: from war to peace in Africa
ed. by Gunnar M. Sørbø & Peter Vale
Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 1997. - 214 p.
Published in cooperation with the Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen, Norway

Abstract: To promote better understanding of the nature of armed conflicts in Africa, the Chr. Michelsen Institute organized a workshop in Bergen, Norway, on September 7-8, 1995. The purpose of the meeting was to identify lessons learned from recent conflict management experiences in Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia, and other countries, and to develop recommendations for a more consistent, coherent, and effective international response. Contributions: The international community and armed conflict in Africa: post Cold War dilemmas (Richard Joseph) - Thinking about peace and peace-making in Africa (Tom Vraalsen) - Peace-making in southern Africa: time for questions (Peter Vale) - Conflict resolution and peace-keeping: the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations (Margaret Aderinsola Vogt) - Conflict resolution in Africa: a new role for the Organization of African Unity? (Chris J. Bakwesegha) - UN peace-keeping in Rwanda (Astri Suhrke) - The lessons from peace-keeping operations (Henry Kwami Anyidoho) - African governments, African conflicts (Bethuel A. Kiplagat) - Civil society and conflict management in Africa: a re-emerging role? (Josephine Ajema Odera) - Africa and the superpower: an agenda for peace (Herman J. Cohen) - Mediating Africa's civil conflicts: a user's guide (Timothy D. Sisk) - From Mogadishu to Kinshasa: concluding remarks (Gunnar M. Sørbø).

State and civil society in contemporary Africa: reconceptualizing the birth of State nationalism and the defeat of popular movements
Mahmood Mamdani
In: Africa Development: (1990), vol. 15, no. 3/4, p. 47-70

Abstract: This essay argues that the crisis of nationalism in Africa today is the crisis of one particular antidemocratic variant of it. It is written at two levels, political and ideological, concrete and general. On the one hand, it takes concrete historical material from the history of Uganda, analysing the political defeat of the popular movement of the 1940s, the colonial reform of the 1950s, the high point of State nationalism in the 1960s and 1970s, and its crisis in the 1980s, and drawing lessons for an analysis of the popular upsurge that has come out of the crisis of the 1980s and whose hallmark was the guerrilla struggle organized by the National Resistance Army (NRA). On the other hand, it is a critical exposition of the main elements of the ideology of State nationalism as constructed in the wake of the political defeat of the 1940s, and the rudiments of a new ideology of social transformation as can be glimpsed from the struggles of 1980-1985.

Human agency and democratic challenges in Africa

Wisdom J. Tettey

Abstract: The challenges confronting the democratic project in Africa today have strong roots in the human agents who are responsible for making it work. This paper discusses, from a human perspective, why it has been difficult to generate the necessary conditions at the microlevel which could stimulate the realization of democratic participation, respect for the rule of law and accountability. The paper starts from an analysis of traditional social structures and practices and how they encumber the development of a democratic culture among individuals and groups. The next section then examines the various ways in which civil society's role as "the groups, organizations and personalities that pursue freedom, justice, and the rights of citizenship against authoritarian States" are compromised by the activities of members. This is followed by a discussion of how those who control the State apparatus torpedo democratic goals through their attitudes and actions.

A false dawn?: Africa's post-1990 democratization waves

Njunga M. Mulikita

Abstract: This article argues that whereas the waves of democratization which enveloped Africa in the early 1990s following the collapse of Eastern European one-party socialism generated expectations of a 'new dawn' for 'good governance' and sustainable human development on the continent, one wave after another appears to have suffered serious setbacks. Indeed, a decade later, some of the most articulate pro-democracy leaders, who came into office on the crest of the democratic waves of the 1990s, have sought to manipulate their countries' constitutions in order to perpetuate their presidential tenure. One major problem that African countries must overcome in the quest to formulate constitutions that will guarantee democratic governance is to ensure that such constitutions will stand the test of time. In this context, the article pays attention to the importance of legitimacy and inclusiveness in constitution-making, as well as the empowerment of civil society and the role of political parties in promoting democracy.

The politics of peasant ethnic communities and urban civil society: reflections on an African dilemma

Mahmood Mamdani

Abstract: The bifurcated nature of power in the colonial State was reflected in the contrast between a civil power claiming to guarantee civilized rights for a racialized citizenry, and a customary power ('native authorities') claiming to enforce an ethnicized 'custom' on 'native' subjects. The kernel of this dualism, described as 'indirect rule' - the division between a racialized rights-bearing citizenry and an ethnicized, largely peasant, rightless subject population - came to be incorporated and reproduced by every colonial power in equatorial Africa. This chapter illuminates the legacy of the African colonial State and examines the two major trajectories forged by postindependence regimes as they sought to reform the State. Bequeathed such a distinctive political legacy, what would an adequate agenda for democratization in postindependence Africa have looked like? The author argues that democratization would have required coming to terms with the dualization of power that distinguished between full citizen and peasant subject. As such, it would have required simultaneously detribalizing the Native Authority and deracializing civil power as starting points in an overall programme of reform of the State and society.

What is the problem of ethnicity in Africa?

Claude Ake
In: Transformation: (1993), no. 22, p. 1-14

Abstract: Conventional wisdom suggests that ethnicity is phenomenally problematic in Africa. It is held responsible for the 'irrationalities' of development projects, for political instability and weak national identity in the continent. Ethnicity is also conceived as something constructed, invented or created. The present author argues that ethnicity has been a vibrant and legitimate construction of civil society, not simply a manipulated issue from outside. He explains the relationship between colonialism and the provenance of political ethnicity (the politicization and transformation of ethnic exclusivity into major political cleavages), showing that in all but a few countries there was an obsession with ethnicity and its problems. He then clarifies the 'problem of ethnicity' by discussing it in the context of social transformation - especially the ongoing process of democratization. His conclusion is that Africa must advance through recognizing and working with identities that exist rather than through self-denial and alienation. The article was presented as the keynote address at the Conference on Ethnicity, Society and Conflict in Natal, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, September 1992.

Transnational topographies of power: beyond "the State" and "civil society" in the study of African politics
James Ferguson
In: Concepts and metaphors : ideologies, narratives and myths in development discourse / ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen & Signe Arnfred
Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1998. - p. 45-71

Abstract: The current (often ahistorical and uncritical) use of the concept of "civil society" in the study of African politics often serves to help legitimate a profoundly anti-democratic transnational politics. The State/civil society opposition currently in vogue among academics shares an underlying set of assumptions with the older "nationbuilding" paradigm which it has largely replaced. Both share a way of thinking about the analytic "levels" of local, national, and global that rests on the vertical topography of power. Using the politics of structural adjustment in Zambia and the civic movement in South Africa as examples, the author shows that both the "top" and the "bottom" of the vertical picture today operate within a profoundly transnationalized global context that makes the constructed and fictive nature of the vertical topography of power increasingly visible, and opens up new possibilities for both research and political practice.

Democratization in sub-Saharan Africa; faltering prospects, new hopes
E. Osaghae
In: Journal of Contemporary African Studies: (1999), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 5-28

Abstract: This paper critically examines the state of political democratization in sub-Saharan Africa by the later half of the 1990s. Elements of a democratic regime include pluralism and multipartyism, popular participation in the political process, the rule of law, and constitutionalism. The extent to which democratization establishes these elements becomes a measure of its success. The reasons why democratization has faltered in most African countries include the failure to grant equality of access to State-controlled resources; the weakness of representative, oversight and judicial institutions, as well as of civil society constituents; the underdevelopment of the political requisites of a multi-ethnic democracy; the democratization-disabling contradictions of simultaneous economic and political reforms; the authoritarian terrain of politics carried over from pretransition regimes; and the incongruity between the Western liberal type of democracy and the African political landscape. As long as the locus of accountability is externally located (by the globally oriented State) and democratization is approached by the elites simply as an opportunity for power competition, so long will the establishment of democratic regimes remain a mirage in Africa.

The illusion of a future? : medicine dance rituals for the civil society of tomorrow
Thomas Widlok

Abstract: M. Bloch's (1992) model of ritual practice is used to elucidate the dynamics of the medicine dance in the present-day environment of the Hai//om Bushmen or San of southern Africa. Data were collected during field research from 1990 until 1994. A reformulation of Bloch's model of rebounding violence exhibits three aspects of the medicine dance, namely voluntary participation, forceful engagement, and relevance to everyday life. This characterization may hold not only for the Hai//om, but also for other hunter-gatherers elsewhere who increasingly live in settings with a plurality of religious activities. Hunter-gatherer religious forms need not be considered to be close to the beginnings of human religious activity, but with an emphasis on personal autonomy, rituals like the medicine dance may give an insight into the religious practices of the future.

Unbinding Africa: making globalisation work for good governance

ed. by Phoebe Griffith
London: Foreign Policy Centre, 2003. - XVII, 53 p.
ISBN 1-903558-29-8

Abstract: Unbinding Africa is about tackling the governance implications which globalization in its current form is having on Africa. This collective volume looks at three issues which need to be addressed in order to get a more realistic understanding of how governance in Africa can be improved. First, it explodes some of the myths about Africa's relationship with the globalized world and the impact that this is having on African governance. Second, it shows the degree to which outside actors are a determining factor in African governance and the extent to which they are intervening in the natural process of governance. Finally, it puts forward a set of principles to guide key international actors - NGOs, companies and donors - to take the good governance agenda forward. Contents: Introduction, by Phoebe Griffith; Section 1 (The state of the African State): The State before democracy, by Marina Ottaway; The African State and global governance, by Alex de Waal. Section 2 (Governance from the bottom up): African civil society: coming to terms with globalization, by Ezra Mbogori; Plugging Africa: how governance can tackle the digital divide, by Ayisi Makatiani. Section 3 (Governing Africa's economy): From spectator to player: strategies for globalizing African trade, by Greg Mills and Jonathan Oppenheimer; Investment as a driver for good governance, by Christopher Kolade. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa and Europe: relations of two continents in transition

Stefan Brüne, Joachim Betz, Winrich Kühne (eds.)
Münster [etc.]: Lit, 1994. - IX, 258 p.
(Afrikanische Studien; Bd. 2)
ISBN 3-89473-714-x

Abstract: European economic and strategic interest in Africa is rapidly diminishing, exemplified by the lowering of Europe's diplomatic presence in Africa and the uncertain future of institutional links such as the CFA franc zone. The contributions in this book focus on the tension between the needs of the developing African States and the interests of individual European States and the European Union as a whole. The contributions are arranged in four sections. The first section deals with Africa and Europe after the end of the Cold War (Winrich Kühne, C.M. Tibazarwa). Section two analyses the Africa policies of France (Stefan Brüne), Britain (Colin Legum), Germany (Rolf Hofmeier), Italy (Maria Cristina Ercolessi), and Portugal (Fernando Jorge Cardoso). Section three contains papers on EC-African relations (Joachim Betz, Christopher Stevens, Jürgen Zattler, Roger Peltzer). Section four discusses new challenges for African-European relations (Francis Ghilès on migration, Hans Hurni on ecology, Célestin Monga on civil society and democracy, Sadikou Ayo Alao on the role of elections in the democratization process, and Peter P. Waller on economic and political conditionality). The papers were first presented at a symposium in Ebenhausen on May 20-22, 1992.

Bringing institutions back in - the role of institutions in civil society, state and economy
ed. by Laurids S. Lauridsen

Abstract: This book contains some of the papers produced as the result of the tenth researcher training course organized as part of the PhD programme on "Political and Cultural Institutions in Development", at Roskilde University, Denmark. The aim was to discover which institutional patterns in the relations between State and entreprises, between different entreprises, and between managers and employees come most to the forefront in development processes. Three of the six papers are specific to Africa: Beyond the House of Hunger: the struggle for democratic development in Zimbabwe by Brian Raftopoulos; Things fall apart, the center can hold: processes of post-war political change in Zimbabwe's rural areas by Jocelyn Alexander, and Accounting for modernity: an essay on political agency, normativity and transformative process in Zambia by Jeremy Gould.

The new international order: State, society and African international relations
Wm Cyrus Reed

Abstract: The economic and political conditionalities which have been imposed upon Africa during the 1980s and 1990s have retrenched the international role of the State, and entrenched the role of international actors in civil society. This article argues that international actors based in civil society play a critical, and largely unexamined role in African international relations. The article begins with an analysis of the concept of Statehood, which is deeply rooted in the concept of sovereignty. It proceeds with an examination of the conditions of sovereignty in the African context and the impact these have upon African international relations. It is argued that conditions of sovereignty in Africa need an adjustment of the tools for analysing African international relations. This must be done by moving beyond the sovereign State and incorporating society into the analysis of African international relations. The article concludes by examining the implications of this discussion for new directions in research on African international relations.

A continent apart: Kosovo, Africa and humanitarian intervention
ed. by Elizabeth Sidiropoulos

Abstract: The Independent International Commission on Kosovo (Kosovo Commission), established by Goran Persson, the Swedish prime minister, aimed to extract lessons from the intervention which the international community could draw upon in addressing future conflicts. Given the international community's neglect of African humanitarian crises, the Kosovo Commission believed it was also important to assess the potential lessons Kosovo might hold for this continent. In Africa human rights abuses are often precursors of deadly conflict; therefore promoting and protecting human rights is vital to conflict resolution and post-conflict reconciliation, reconstruction and democratization. With this in mind, the South African Institute of International Affairs, together with the University of Witwatersrand, the Kosovo Commission and the Ford Foundation, hosted a conference entitled 'Kosovo and the Implications of Humanitarian Intervention' on 25-26 August 2000. This volume is based on the papers presented at the conference. The papers address a number of questions that cover a wide range of issues: What is the role of intergovernmental and regional organizations in preventing conflict? How can civil society enhance and complement conflict prevention mechanisms? Does military intervention work? Why intervene in Kosovo but not Rwanda or Sierra Leone? Where does the neglect of international community end, and the passivity and apathy of Africa begin? What international framework is needed to legitimize humanitarian intervention? Can sovereignty be reconciled with humanitarian intervention? Contributors: Richard Goldstone, Elizabeth Sidiropulos, Nelson Mandela, Leslie Gumbi, Albrecht Schnabel, Betsie Smith, Michelle Parlevliet, George William Lugalambi, Kapil Kak, Mark Bowden, Rob de Wijk, Victor Chernomyrdin, Martin R. Rupiya, Diane F.

Orentlicher, Jorge Heine, Jeffrey Herbst, Henry Onoria, Jonathan Klaaren, Hussein Solomon, Joseph Chukwuma Otteh.

Authoritarian rule and democracy in Africa: a theoretical discourse
Yusuf Bangura

Abstract: This paper addresses itself to such questions as: How does one explain the persistence of authoritarian and military rule in a large number of countries in Africa? What are the key processes involved in the transition from authoritarian and military regimes to civilian and democratic ones? What are the structural preconditions for sustenance of democratic systems in African countries? What are the implications of economic crisis and structural adjustment for the prospects of democracy in the continent? The author places democratic struggles within the wider social and economic context, arguing that it is the forms of accumulation - transnational capitalist production, rent-seeking State capitalism, and petty commodity production - interacting with a number of socioeconomic variables, which mainly determine the nature of the dominant political system. The last part of the paper focuses on Nigeria and examines structural adjustment and democratization, demilitarization and civil governmental authority, civil society and the State, and the democratization of the rules of political competition.

The public good and the welfare state in Africa
Howard Jacob Karger

Abstract: The relationship between the public good and the welfare State is being reexamined in many industrialized and developing countries. The exigencies of the global economy, i.e. the interlinking of corporate markets and large sums of capital on a worldwide basis, exacerbate the dilemma faced by governments in trying to walk a tenuous line between appearing simultaneously to promote both the public and the private good. The public good is increasingly being redefined in terms of the private, "what's good for business is good for the public". However, the only real buffer between the violence of unregulated self-interest and the maintenance of civil society is the welfare State. How the public good is translated into a compassionate and cost-effective welfare programme is the task facing African social planners. As such, the public good must be defined as those policies which positively enhance the quality of life for all members of society. Values such as productivity, reciprocity, familial responsibility, social cohesion, and social choice are benchmarks around which future thinking about social welfare policy in Africa can be organized.

Uncivil States and civil societies: how illusion became reality
René Lemarchand

Abstract: Through what specific historic structures and processes does the State manifest itself, and what are the consequences for an understanding of the dynamics of State-society interactions in contemporary Africa? How is the State perceived by members of the civil society? What are the constituent elements of the latter? And what does it all mean from the standpoint of 'governance'? In seeking tentative answers to these questions, the author first discusses the illusion of the State as a distinctive structure standing apart from society. Then he examines patterns of State formation and transformation, distinguishing the following types of polity: ethnic or ethno-regional hegemonies; 'totalizing' polities; neopatrimonial rulerships; factionalized State systems; and liberalized/transitional polities. Finally, he analyses A. Hirschman's classic options 'exit' and 'voice', which constitute the basic choices through which civil societies are trying to come to terms with the State. He argues that in the past the absence of 'voice' made 'exit' the only viable option; yet the first remains exceedingly

problematic. What limits the prospects for 'voice' is that 'exit' has been consistently practised in the past as a means of evading State constraints. The escape routes may be material or spiritual, formal or informal, violent or peaceful, yet they all provide critically important avenues of survival.

The State, structural adjustment and good government in Africa
Richard Jeffries
In: The Journal of Commonwealth & Comparative Politics: (1993), vol. 31, no. 1, p. 20-35

Abstract: The 'overdevelopment' of the State, in a particular parasitic form, was a major cause of the economic decline experienced by many countries in Africa during the 1970s and 1980s. The result of both was in turn a weakening of governmental capacity and effectiveness. This weakness has hindered attempts at economic revival via structural adjustment. The World Bank was quite right, therefore, to move in the late 1980s towards a concern with improving governmental capacity. Much more questionable, however, has been its subsequent identification of developmental 'good government' with multiparty democracy and its focus on encouraging the emergence of civil society. Even less intellectually tenable is the tendency of some Africanist scholars to wax optimistic about a new era of hand-in-hand economic and political liberalization, both supported by a reflowering of civil society. This is wishful thinking on a par with 1960s modernization and 'political development' theory, and all the more culpable for failing to learn from the mistakes of the latter. There is no good reason to think that the multiparty systems currently being established will prove any more stable than their predecessors; or that, even if they are, they will prove developmentally more efficacious. Ref. (Spanish translation in: Nova Africa, no. 3 (1998), p. 65-79.)

Disappearing peasantries? : rural labour in Africa, Asia and Latin America
ed. by Deborah Bryceson, Cristóbal Kay and Jos Mooij
London: Intermediate Technology Publications, 2000. - x, 333 p.
'Agrarian Questions: the Politics of Farming Anno 1995'
ISBN 1-85339-477-7

Abstract: This collective volume is based on revised papers from an international conference on Ágrarian questions: the politics of farming anno 1995', held in Wageningen, The Netherlands, 1995. It presents case studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America illustrating the pressures and opportunities that have befallen peasants and that have led them to 'diversify' into a number of occupations and non-agricultural income-earning avenues. Part two contains five contributions on Africa, viz. African peasants' centrality and marginality: rural labour transformations, by Deborah Fahy Bryceson; Modernization and adjustment in African peasant agriculture, by Philip Raikes; Veiled conflicts: peasant differentiation, gender and structural adjustment in Nigerian Hausaland, by Kate Meagher; The politics of peasant ethnic communities and urban civil society: reflections on an African dilemma, by Mahmood Mamdani; Peasant wars in Africa: gone with the wind?, by Robert Buijtenhuijs.

Where did Africa come from and where is it heading?
Flexon M. Mizinga
In: Quest: (1998), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 55-60

Abstract: After presenting the broad outlines of the economic and political dispensation in Africa on the eve of colonial rule, under colonialism, and in the postcolonial period, the author deals in more detail with Africa's current problems. These include civil war and the destructive tendencies of change, especially the short-term negative aspects of capitalism, a near absence of good governance, the debt burden and the dependence on international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF, the failure to recognize that culture is an integral part of development, and technological backwardness. Civil society has a big role to play in a democratic dispensation. As a watchdog, it should exert sufficient pressure so that the State does not divert fom its agenda during the duration of its legitimate mandate. Intellectuals should be provided with an enabling environment so that they can contribute to their fullest potential.

The participation of women in political activities in Africa
Fetenu Bekele
In: Africa in transformation: political and economic transformations and socio-economic development responses in Africa / ed. by Kwesi Kwaa Prah and Abdel Ghaffar Mohammed Ahmed
Addis Ababa: OSSREA. - Vol. 2: Political and economic reforms, transformations and gender issues, 2000. - p. 249-276

Abstract: The singular victory of the end of apartheid achieved through the partnership of men and women, and the wave of democracy in Africa, have yet to bring abut a situation in which women play a critical role in the key decisionmaking machineries of State and party and in the resolution of conflicts on the continent. This chapter presents an overview of African women's participation in political activities both through their representation in party and State political structures and machineries, and their own organized action for direct involvement in civil society development. It also examines the constraints they face as a result of a complex mix of sociocultural and religious factors embedded in the patriarchal system of power relations, and some of the strategies in place and/or proposed for enhancing their participation in politics.

Military disengagement from politics and constitutionalism in Africa: challenges and opportunities
Julius O. Ihonvbere
In: The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont
Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann, 2002.- p. 241-262

Abstract: The militarization of African societies and politics results from lack of consensus among political elites, the fragmentation and weakness of civil society, the existence of ineffective governmental bureaucracies, and the failure to control the political and pecuniary aspirations of military officers. The arrogation of political power to military officers has led to a culture where constitutional norms and democratic institutions are trivialized. However, the emerging trends in constitution making and constitutionalism in Africa point at a desire to control and contain the military. In order to rein in the military, civic education must be expanded from the grass roots up so that civil society can be reconstructed to serve as an effective counterweight to the assertion of power by military elites. The masses must be involved in countrywide processes whereby they become active politically and, through widespread consultations and debates, contribute to the creation of a meaningful, living document known as a constitution. Such a people-centred process helps create trust in government and contributes directly to the creation of a more vibrant and plural civil society, which is essential for democracy to endure. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Imperialism & international governance: the case of US policy towards Africa
 Robert Biel
In: Review of African Political Economy: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 77-88

Abstract: This article argues that capitalism requires a structure of international governance, and that this can fruitfully be interpreted by integrating elements of the imperialism perspective with international relations theory. A key issue is the study of the interface between country-level governance and that of the international system itself. Capitalism needs to adapt from a relatively simple State-centric model of international governance to one which encompasses and tries to exploit an environment peopled by regimes, nongovernmental organizations, 'international civil society', and rapidly developing international law. But it seems that this tendency is incompatible with an underlying imperative of deploying pure force in the selfish interests of the dominant powers, particularly the United States. The case of US policy towards Africa illustrates the argument. [Journal abstract]

Sustaining economic reform under political liberalization in Africa: issues and implications
David F. Gordon
In: World Development, 1996, vol. 24, no. 9, p. 1527-1537

Abstract: Most countries in sub-Saharan Africa are in the midst of the 'dual transition' to a more liberal and democratic political system and to a market-based, private sector led economy. This article explores what have been, and what are likely to be, the interactions between these two transitions. Section 2 recapitulates donor-initiated structural adjustment efforts in Africa, focusing on both the political strategies of both donors and recipients and on the political impacts of economic reform efforts. Section 3 presents a strategic framework for facilitating economic reform and political liberalization, focusing on elements that contribute to increasing the technical and political capacity for more effective policy implementation. In particular, there are four key dimensions for facilitating the sustainability of economic reform in the context of political liberalization in sub-Saharan Africa: changing government behaviour and strengthening government capacity; enhancing the political capacity for effective policy implementation; nurturing civil society and increasing NGO participation; and fostering the necessary institutional foundations for markets.

State, society and ethnicity in developing countries: lessons from the 1990s
/ lectures by Naomi Chazan … [et al.] ; ed.: Hans Schoenmakers and Wiemer Salverda
Groningen: Centre for Development Studies, University of Groningen, [1997]. - 86 p.; 24 cm
(CDS research report, ISSN 1385-9218; no. 4)
At the occasion of the festive opening of the Centre for Developing Studies on 26 February 1997

Abstract: Ten years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, it is clear that the anticipated progress in development, peace and democratization has not materialized. Nor have political and economic liberalization in Africa brought progress and human development, as proclaimed in the World Bank report 'Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainability' (1989). The question of why these effects failed to occur was the theme of an international seminar at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, on 26 February 1997. Profound political changes, sustainable development, peace processes and democratization, new expressions of ethnicity, leadership and civil society in developing countries, notably in Africa, during the last decade, were the main subjects of the lectures given by Naomi Chazan, Martin Doornbos and Jan Pronk on the occasion of the opening of the Groningen University's new Centre for Development Studies. In addition, Caspar Schweigman, director of the new Centre, presented the Centre's mission in development-related research, drawing on his own experience in joint African-Dutch research on food security in Burkina Faso. [ASC Leiden abstract]

The economic foundations of the state in contemporary Africa: stratification and social classes
Pater Anyang' Nyong'o
In: Présence africaine: (1983), no. 127/128, p. 187-196

Abstract: After a brief introduction and a summary outline of the theory of the state based on Engels, the author looks at Africa's social structure, and State and civil society in Africa. He concludes that the State in Africa today is much more an executive committee for managing the common affairs of the international bourgeoisie rather than those of indigenous capitalists. The indigenous capitalists have not yet developed a strong "community of interests" that can make them intervene in politics as a bourgeoisie. In the arena of politics and hegemony over the State, the international bourgeoisie reigns dominant. Moreover, the economic bases of the post-colonial African states are such that continuing dependence, underdevelopment and the suppression of the possibilities of producing social classes that can spearhead self-centred industrialisation are inevitable.

Gender and 'the public sphere' in Africa: writing women and rioting women
Susan Andrade
In: Agenda / Feminist Media: (2002), no. 54, p. 45-59

Abstract: The author explores some theoretical and methodological issues surrounding the question of women's involvement in and gender figuration under decolonizing nationalism in Africa. She argues that, at a moment when the cultural production and political agitation of African men were easily assimilated to a nationalist paradigm, women's culture and politics were often understood as unrelated to nationalism and, therefore, as not engaged in the larger political process. On the one hand, following a model proposed by Jurgen Habermas, the author examines the emergence of mid-20th-century middle-class African women into the sphere of literary writing, and into that of novel writing in particular. On the other hand, she explores how different plebeian and petty bourgeois African women negotiated the sphere of civil society at around the time of decolonization. Looking at these two different classes of women in relation to each other and ideas of the public civil sphere allows a reconception of the public sphere, civil society and women's engagement with decolonizing nationalism. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Democratization in sub-Saharan Africa (1989-1992: an overview of the literature

Abstract: This report gives an overview of the literature on recent democratization processes in sub-Saharan Africa (1989-1992). The authors first deal with the basic features of African politics that can serve as a framework within which present-day democratization developments can be comprehended. Then they describe the fundamental debates on democracy in Africa which took place in the academic community in the period 1960-1989. These debates, whose origins lie in the independence movements, focused on the failure of the Westminster/Élysée models, with many social scientists criticizing the multiparty system, thereby in fact legitimizing the single-party State and, ultimately, a no-party State. From the 1970s, social scientists started to show concern about the dominance of the African State, and a few argued in defence of democracy. Following the 'democratization wave' which started in 1989, the democracy debate is now flourishing. The fundamental question of whether democracy is a purely Western concept, and differing definitions of what constitutes democracy, have led to discussions about the State and civil society, the function of the multiparty system in the democratization process, good governance, the relation between democracy and jurisprudence, and between democracy and development. An assessment of the national and international events leading to the recent political crisis and the call for democracy suggests some favourable developments, as well as obstacles to further democratization.

The 'irrelevant' State, ethnicity, and the quest for nationhood in Africa

Abstract: Ethnic affiliations and divisions have come to pose serious challenges to the strengthening of civil society and the quest for nationhood in Africa. While ethnicity was employed by the colonial State to divide the colony and weaken the nationalist movements, postcolonial regimes and governments have manipulated ethnic differences to consolidate their control over society and promote exploitative relations of power, production and exchange. The limited hegemony of the postcolonial State, its inability to meet the basic needs of the vast majority, and its reliance on violence and coercion to maintain control, make it very 'irrelevant' to the existential conditions of the vast majority. While ethnic identities continue to pose challenges to efforts at growth, development and political stability, largely because the masses have increasingly identified with primordial institutions in the absence of a democratic and strong State, current conditions of debt, drought, poverty, inflation and other pains imposed by the structural adjustment programmes will continue to weaken the State and strengthen the relevance of ethnic associations and identities. The opening up of the political processes, emphasis on the politics of consensus and accommodation, the

democratization of society and empowerment of mass-based organizations remain the only ways to contain the divisive influences of ethnic politics and identities in Africa.

Re-aligning government, civil society and the market: new challenges in urban and regional development: essays in honour of G.A. de Bruijne

[I. Baud ... et al. (ed.)
Amsterdam: AGIDS, University of Amsterdam, [2001]. - VIII, 532 p.
ISBN 90-76736-05-7

Abstract: The essays in this book, which is published in honour of the Dutch development geographer G.A. de Bruijne, critically assess some of the new ideas that have gained prominence in the development discourse of the 1990s. They describe the variety of responses to global transformation processes, with special emphasis on the realignment between market, State, and civil society in the African, Asian, and Latin American context. The question of realignment is considered from three main perspectives: governance issues at the local level (Part 1); urban areas as motors of economic development and their interface with globalization processes (Part 2); and urban areas as the nodes of political and economic development in their regions (Part 3). The last part of the book raises the question of the relation between research and policy around these issues. Four chapters deal specifically with Africa: The role of livelihood, social capital, and market organization in shaping rural-urban interactions (Benin) (Leo de Haan and Paul Quarles van Ufford); Pitfalls in planning: a look at Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso (Coen Beeker); The provisioning of African cities, with Ouagadougou as a case study (Ton Dietz and Fred Zaal); Economic networks and the importance of rural-urban linkages, with the focus on sub-Saharan Africa (Sjoukje Volbeda). A separate chapter is devoted to Ad de Bruijne and four decades of international development (Hebe Verrest and Ivet Pieper).

The democratization process and popular participation in Africa: emerging realities and the challenges ahead

Sadig Rasheed
In: Development and Change: (1995), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 333-354

Abstract: Many observers have judged the recent wave of democratization in Africa as an unstoppable process and have overemphasized the role of external factors in inducing this change. This article argues that the quality of change has been fragile and defective in many respects, and draws attention to the susceptibility of the process of democratic transition to reversals. It goes on to underscore the importance of internal forces in bringing about change and in ensuring the sustainability of democracy in Africa. In this context, it argues that it is important that the practice of democracy in Africa should be sensitive to the African realities, values and heritage. The tasks that lie ahead for civil society in Africa and the role of the international community and the political conditionality of aid in this context are then debated. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

Democracy and the emergent present in Africa: interrogating the historical assumptions

Atieno Odhiambo
In: Afrika Zamani: (1994), n.s., no. 2, p. 27-41

Abstract: The African historian is unlikely to contribute fresh insights to discussions about democracy because his primary concerns have largely been with the reassertion of Africans' global humanity and with the articulation of the usefulness of the historical past for the State hegemonic project. African history is still an annex of Western historiography, and the "cultural framework of the present" has not been explicated in African terms. A series of questions relating to the discipline of history are in order. What was the common African experience of history? What common ideas of African history did the Ekiti of the 19th century (before the Christian missionaries made Yoruba of them), for example, share with their presumed Somali cousins of that era? What notions of power, authority, domination - and also of democracy, participation, accountability and civil society - did they share? From what common cultural universe were they tapped? What are our ways of knowing all this, as historians? And which historians? Continental inferences do not automatically derive from regional visibilities and there is

need for surveillance to avoid perpetuating the hegemonic myth of African sameness. The past can be used and abused in egregious ways.

Democracy in Africa - a new beginning? : International Conference, Bonn, 1. - 3. June 1992: selected papers and discussions
ed. by Erfried Adam ... et al.
Bonn: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 1993
ISBN 3-86077-212-0

Abstract: This book contains a report of the international conference organized by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, which was held in Bonn 1-3 June 1992. It attracted more than 200 politicians, experts, and representatives of national and international organization, half of them from Africa, who met to discuss questions regarding democracy in Africa. After being welcomed by Herta Däubler-Gmelin and James Jonah, the conference continued with a panel discussion of the chances for pluralist democracy in Africa and whether there is a chance for Africa without a pluralist democracy. There is a copy of the speech given by the Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office, Helmut Schäfer. On the second day the first session was a discussion of democratization as a means of division and control of power, looking at the constitutional State, civil society, and decentralization, moderated by Ahmedou Ould Abdallah from the United Nations. The second session looked at the problems of parliamentarization and political party pluralism in Africa. The next panel devoted its attention to democracy and economic development, examining the structural conditions and material prerequisites. The final panel asked what Africa expects of Europe, or conversely what is Europe able and willing to do?

Introduction: between the individual and the State in Africa: the imperative of development
Eghosa E. Osaghae
In: Between State and civil society in Africa: perspectives on development
/ ed. by Eghosa Osaghae. - Dakar: Codesria, 1994. - p. 1-15

Abstract: It is in terms of development that the relationship between the individual and the State in Africa should be analysed. The first step in this analysis is to find out who exactly the individual is in Africa, and how he is to be conceptualized. The second is to find out whether development means the same thing for the State and the individual. Ordinary Africans have a clear materialist meaning of development. For most of them, independence promised this development. Unfortunately their perceptions have been at odds with those of the State, whose development initiatives have been determined by international capitalism. By the very circumstances of its historical origins and location, the State in Africa is a dependent contrivance, intended to serve the needs of the metropolitan centres rather than the needs of the Africans themselves. The introduction of structural adjustment programmes in many African countries in the 1980s led the ordinary peoples fully to perceive the dangerous path of externally directed and oriented development, and to insist on new national agendas of development, while at the same time being pushed more and more into alternative structures in the civil society. Governments have reacted by wooing the ordinary people with palliatives. In terms of development (of the people mainly, but also of the State), Africa is worse off today than it was at independence.

When does an indigene/immigrant become a citizen? : reflections on the nation-State in contemporary Africa
Ibrahim Abdullah
In: African Sociological Review: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 113-117

Abstract: Did the nation precede the formation of the modern State in Africa? Or was the State created before the nation was born? These questions are central, in the author's view, to understanding the nature and substance of conflicts in contemporary Africa. The State that was

created under colonial enlightenment was an exclusive project that served the needs of the colonizing 'other' and the precapitalist ruling groups. The configuration of forces under this dispensation did not allow for the development of a civil society. This exclusive paradigm came under strain during the period of decolonization. The divisions between the civic and the ethnic are crucial to understanding the notion of citizenship in Africa. In theory, citizenship is available to all nationals in every African country. Indigeneship, however, is restricted to natives, with roots in a particular space/community. The immigrant/non-indigene dialectic restricts the rights of people based on their perceived externality to an area. The citizenship discourse should be reconfigured to engage meaningfully with the different forms and patterns of exclusion prevalent in the continent. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Democratization in sub-Saharan Africa: transitions and turning points : an overview of the literature (1995-1996)

Klaas van Walraven, Céline Thiriot

Abstract: This publication is a follow-up of two earlier reviews of the literature on democratization in sub-Saharan Africa, covering the periods 1989-1992 and 1992-1995. The present volume focuses on the latter part of 1995 and 1996 and includes more than 800 references. The first part of the study deals with thematic debates that characterize the literature: conceptual and methodological issues; aspects of political economy; political parties and electoral politics; economic and international dimensions; institutions; territorial organization; political culture and traditions; actors and civil society; the military, coups d'Etat, violence and conflicts; ethnicity and regionalism; and institutionalization and consolidation. The second part focuses on neglected issues and comparative insights, in particular the social and sociological aspects of democracy, the financial dimensions of multiparty politics, and international relations. Part 3 presents brief country overviews, while part 4 contains the bibliography. [ASC Leiden abstract]

From economic crisis to political liberalization: pitfalls of the new political sociology for Africa

Dickson Eyoh

Abstract: With North American social science in the lead, the analysis of politics in Africa during the last two decades has come to be increasingly framed by debate about the conditions that are conducive or deleterious to the liberalization or democratization of African polities. The main purpose of this essay is a critical examination of the conceptual framework and research agenda of this mode of inquiry into contemporary politics in African societies, which the author labels the New Political Sociology for Africa (NPSA). The essay examines how the NPSA's normatively driven research agenda is prefigured in the construction of a scholarly consensus over the major causes of Africa's development crises. It surveys how the preoccupation with the possibilities of political liberalization has guided the NPSA's interpretation of the political significance of societal responses to the crises of States and economies. Shifts in the operationalization of 'civil society' as the 'master' concept in the analysis of the causes, patterns and extent of political liberalization provide the focus of this survey. The final section elaborates the premises of critique of the NPSA, focusing on two issues. First, the relationship between the predominant mode of organization of State-centred networks of power, the dynamics of accumulation and class formation. Second, the interrelationship of processes of socioeconomic and cultural change and the basis of legitimation of State power.

Building a postcolonial archive? : gender, collective memory and citizenship in post-apartheid South Africa

Cheryl McEwan

Abstract: Since the ending of apartheid, the State, political parties, civil society and ordinary people in South Africa have attempted to deal with the traumatic legacies of the past to engender a common sense of nationhood. This paper examines this process of dealing with the past through the theoretical lens of postcolonialism, focusing, in particular, on attempts to establish historical truth and collective memory for black women, who have often been most marginalized by colonialism and apartheid and excluded from dominant accounts of history. It argues that if black women are denied a presence and agency in the construction of collective memory, their belonging and citizenship is consequently mediated in the process of nationbuilding. It considers how exclusionary and discriminating patterns are reproduced through attempts to construct national memory archives, focusing on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). It then explores the measures being taken to create a more inclusive process of restoring collective memory. In particular, it discusses the importance and possibilities of creating a postcolonial archive, where the voices and texts of historically marginalized people can be incorporated into national projects of remembering and notions of belonging. The paper focuses specifically on recent attempts to archive black women's pictorial and written testimony in a memory cloths programme. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

The democratization process in Africa, governance, and the role of the African Development Bank: recommendations of the ADB African Advisory Council

[S.l.]: ADB African Advisory Council, 1994. - VII, 18 p.
(Report / ADB African Advisory Council; no. 1)

Abstract: Although primarily a financial institution, the African Development Bank (ADB) has, of necessity, to be involved in democracy and governance, as both are actively engaging most of the Bank's regional member countries. The Bank's African Advisory Council therefore makes a number of recommendations regarding possible areas of Bank involvement in the promotion of democracy. These include employment generation and poverty alleviation, education, programmes to empower civil society, the promotion of science and technology, African economic and political integration, support for research on democracy and governance, institutional improvements and the mobilization of resources in support of democracy. The Council discourages the use of negative conditionalities, favouring instead the provision of additional funds and active support to encourage countries to move towards democratic forms of governance. In the realm of promoting good governance, the Council identifies four potential areas of Bank involvement: providing comprehensive policy advice, financing projects and programmes that promote good governance, sponsoring research and training activities, and coordinating the efforts of the international development community in this area.

Partners in Africa: what sort of aid for what sort of development? : dream and reality

ed.: Catherine Vuffray ; contrib. by Raogo Antoine Sawadogo ... et al.
Berne: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, 2002. - 224 p.
(SDC Publications on Development ; 5)
ISBN 3-03-798026-5

Abstract: This collective volume sheds light on the realities of development aid and the African situation. The contributors draw attention to the importance of history, social and political relations and culture. Each article is followed by a critial commentary which throws light on the subject from a slightly different angle. Contributions: 'Refounding' the African State, decentralization and civil society, by R.A. Sawadogo (Comment by J.-M. Delèze); Governance and the responsibility of the national elite, by J. Igué (Comment by J.-R. Moret); Ways towards a new form of international cooperation, by I. Sall (Comment by J. Boer); How can we support African initiatives?, by P. Petitat (Comment by L. Barbedette); Aid reform: the experience in Mali, by I. Dante (Comment by J. Damon); The activities of the Development Assistance Committee Taskforce on donor practices, by R. Manning (Comment by S. Chappatte); Sector-based and budgetary aid, by S. Chappatte (Comment by T. Greminger); Supporting national private-sector development, by B. Chidzero Jr. (Comment by M. Thiam); Towards a new partnership: the partners' respective responsibilities, by B.J. Lecomte (Comment by J.-F. Giovannini); Recent debates on aid effectiveness: a critical view, by E. Berg (Comment by R. Kappel);

Six theses on the future of NGOs involved in development and international cooperation, by O. Berthoud (Comment by W. Külling); Can development aid recover from its crisis of confidence?, by J.-D. Naudet (Comment by J. Bonvin). A panel discussion entitled 'Is the World Bank part of the solution or part of the problem?' concludes the volume. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Reflections on leadership in Africa, forty years after independence: essays in honour of Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere on the occasion of his 75th birthday
Haroub Othman (ed.)
Brussels : VUB University Press, 2000. - 311 p.
Institute of Development Studies, University of Dar es Salaam
ISBN 90-5487-270-5

Abstract: On 15 December 1997, an international conference was held on the institution of leadership in Africa, after forty years of independence. The 75th birthday of Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere was used symbolically as an occasion to reflect on this phenomenon. This volume contains a selection of 12 papers presented at the conference, as well as an introduction by Haroub Othman and Mohamed Halfani and the text of the opening speech by Julius Nyerere. Contributions: Critical elements of a new democratic consensus in Africa (Issa G. Shivji) - Leadership and the dynamics of reform in Africa (Omonyi Adewoye) - For a progressive and democratic new world order (Samir Amin) - Visions of leaders in the 21st century: the Nyerere legacy (Horace Campbell) - Oliver Tambo: a reluctant president? (Vladimir Shubin) - Leadership, nationalism and forty years of ethnic conflicts in Africa (Gaudens P. Mpangala) - Who leads to where? African leadership into the 21st century (David Gonzalez) - Perspectives on globalisation and regionalisation: a view from South Africa (Rob Davies) - Globalisation and marginalisation: Africa's economic challenges in the 21st century (S.M. Wangwe) - Transformative education and the strengthening of civil society (Marjorie Mbilinyi) - From reconstruction and development to neo-liberal modernisation in South Africa (Patrick Bond) - Presidential oratory for the Pan-African cause: the Nyerere harangues (A.F. Lwaitama).

NePAD: a new partnership? : "shall I abide by the rules or speed up change by breaking them?"
Bram Posthumus
Amsterdam: NIZA, 2003. - 81 p.

Abstract: Proceedings of a conference on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) held in The Hague (the Netherlands) on 21 February, 2003. The conference focused on where the niche for Dutch and European civil societies in NEPAD is. Contents: NEPAD: a new partnership? - Conference programme - A conference report (Bram Posthumus) - Opening speech (Bob van der Winden) - How can/are the SADC NGOs influencing regional developments in terms of NEPAD? (Venetia Govender) - What is NEPAD? How does it relate to civil society and to Europe? (P. Jana) - The New Partnership for Africa's Development (Claire Mandouze, presented by Vincent Dowd) - NEPAD and African unity (Viriatoto Tamele) - A view of the Zambian civil society on NEPAD (Grayson Koyi) - NEPAD and the problem of ownership (Mallet Pumelele Giyose) - The peer review mechanism and the role of civil society in Angola (Manuel Jose Paulo) - Closing speech (Bob van der Winden) [ASC Leiden abstract]

Governance, cultural change, and empowerment
Pierre Landell-Mills
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (1992), vol. 30, no. 4, p. 543-567

Abstract: The key role that can be played by a strong civil society in balancing the power of the State, facilitating accountability, and underpinning popular democracy has been relatively neglected in Africa's development strategy. This article emphasizes the close links between governance, cultural relevance, and the components of civil society. It argues that Africa will only emerge from its current difficulties if it can progressively remodel its institutions to be more in tune with the traditions, beliefs, and structures of its component societies. The challenge is to build on the elements that are

compatible with modernization and development, rejecting those that are not and, where necessary and appropriate, borrowing wittingly from foreign models, Western or Eastern. The nurturing of civil society through the development of its associational life will both deepen and broaden popular participation in, and control of, its institutions.

Democratisation
B.O. Nwabueze
Ibadan: Spectrum Law Publishing, 1993. - X, 304 p.
(Spectrum law series)
ISBN 978-2461-72-5

Abstract: This book is inspired by the democracy movement now sweeping across the world, including Africa. It is an attempt to analyse the things entailed in democratization. Its thesis is that democratization is concerned, not just with the form of government known as democracy, but more importantly with conditions such as a virile civil society, a democratic society, a free society, a just society, equal treatment of all citizens by the State, an ordered, stable society, and above all, a society infused with the spirit of liberty, democracy, justice and equality. The book also conceives democratization as a process of experimentation over time. It maintains that the listing of things required by democratization does not carry the implications of preconditions or prerequisites without which democratization cannot, and must not, be embarked upon, and that they can be created or developed in the process of the experimentation. The question of balancing liberty with public order and security in a democracy is also discussed.

Some recent developments in African Christianity
Paul Gifford
In: African Affairs: (1994), vol. 93, no. 373, p. 513-534

Abstract: In the late 1980s Africa experienced the beginning of a second liberation, as the peoples of Africa tried to throw off the political systems that had come to serve them so badly. One of the common features of this struggle was the significant role played by the churches. The involvement of the Christian churches in Africa's political changes came as a surprise to many. It was commonly thought that Christianity in Africa would become ever less significant, because it was associated so closely with colonialism. This prediction has proved completely false. This article sketches developments of African Christianity in the 1980s, which have not been well documented. It pays attention to the mushrooming of new churches, the missionary explosion, the link between many of these missionaries and the charismatic/fundamentalist Christianity of the southern states of America, the growing weakness of the mainline churches, the formidable presence in Africa of the Catholic Church, divisions within African Christianity, the attitude of the mainline churches and the new evangelical and Pentecostal churches towards Islam, and the sociopolitical role of the churches, often the greatest single element of civil society.

African democratisation and the Leninist option
Marina Ottaway
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (1997), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 1-15

Abstract: The political openings that took place in the early 1990s, followed by a wave of elections across Africa, were widely interpreted as the beginning of a transition to democracy. This article argues that the view that Africa was ready for democratic transformation was shaped by events in the former socialist countries, and the ensuing dramatic changes had very little to do with the continent. On the contrary, conditions there remain quite unfavourable to democracy. Hence the view that a transformation can only take place through the so-called Leninist option: namely, the manipulation of the political process, and more fundamentally of the entire society. Policymakers in the West seeking to promote democracy implicitly recognize this when they emphasize three 'engineering' tasks:

organizing elections, strengthening institutions, and enhancing civil society. Present efforts, however, are unlikely to succeed because of two fundamental flaws. The first is the neglect of the issue of power and the resulting naively nonconflictual image of democratization. The second is the assumption that democratization is best promoted by a civil society organized in diminutive, decentralized components, since this does not take into consideration the character of most African States.

African and Africanist biodiversity research in a neo-liberal context
Reginald A. Cline-Cole
In: Africa / International African Institute: (1996), vol. 66, no. 1, p. 145-158

Abstract: This article situates African and Africanist biodiversity research in its wider neoliberal context. It argues that the 'Africanization' of biodiversity as concept and practice must take place within a neoliberal context of globalization and localization, and against the background of continually evolving relations between civil society, the market and the State. For this reason, the article concludes, African(ist) biodiversity strategies need to be understood as attempts at 'holding down the global', although they must not be allowed to degenerate into crude Africa-centrism or potentially reactionary relativism.

The potential role of democratic political education in the African context
M.A. Mohamed Salih
In: Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review: (1997), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 17-35

Abstract: Political education and political literacy can play a formidable role in enhancing the drive towards democratic governance in Africa. Unfortunately most postcolonial States in Africa have developed a hegemonic and intolerant notion of political education based on a narrow State-driven nationbuilding project. It is necessary, therefore, to restructure the role of political education so that it becomes democratic and hence empowers civil society. To do this the education establishment itself has to be liberated from the hegemonic nationbuilding ideology and its position as the guardian of the status quo destroyed. Short of liberating the educational establishment is the creation, outside the educational establishment, of an alternative venue for political education, fully committed to citizen politics. Political education on issues pertaining to the empowerment of civil society, democracy and development should be part of an all-embracing package of structural reforms.

African-European relations at the turning point
Glenn Brigaldino
In: Africa Today: (1997), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 51-60

Abstract: This article sketches the direction relations between Europe and Africa might take at the dawn of the new century. It examines the EU-ACP framework, which "provides a unique opportunity for all individual [EU] member States to contribute and interact with ... all of sub-Saharan Africa ... [and] the Caribbean and Pacific regions." The article, however, identifies problems in the smooth operation of development cooperation between the two regions, which include the failure to cultivate the potential for private and public collaboration between the EU and the ACP, unfavourable public opinion in Europe, and "sensationalist media coverage of crises in Africa." In a specific reference to structural adjustment programmes, the author notes that SAPs "basically originated in the North ... then [were] projected and implemented in the South, often with only formal, if any local participation." Regarding solutions to these problems, the author recommends that donor policies should reflect priorities and that at an early stage policy debates should engage civil society in both Europe and Africa.

ECOSOCC: bringing people's power to the African Union?
Kathryn Sturman & Jakkie Cilliers
In: African Security Review: (2003), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 71-80

Abstract: Provision for an Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) among the new organs of the African Union (AU) offers to bridge the distance between African governments and their peoples. Designed and implemented correctly, the Council could be an influential forum for the diverse voices of civil society. Greater popular involvement in government is a prerequisite for stability on the continent, particularly since governance is often weak, corruption endemic and democracy in a number of countries little more than a facade. This paper considers comparative institutions at national, regional and international levels as examples of how ECOSOCC could work. The authors argue that its structure will have to take account of the varying strengths and weaknesses of social and economic actors in different parts of Africa, and between those from AU countries and other regions of the world. Ultimately, success depends on whether African civil society is ready and able to take the lead in this initiative. The paper concludes with a number of recommendations. [Journal abstract]

NEPAD: realising the Renaissance?
Sally Matthews
In: Politeia: (2003), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 62-77

Abstract: In 2001 a strategy for the realization of an African Renaissance began to be formulated, culminating in the declaration of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in October 2001. The development of NEPAD alters the African Renaissance vision significantly. It allows certain conceptualizations and components of the African Renaissance to be emphasized while others are neglected. NEPAD envisages an African Renaissance that sees Africa as part of a 'world culture' that endorses globalization, although not unreservedly. NEPAD also supports the adoption of globally dominant economic and political ideological frameworks as part of the Renaissance. NEPAD is ambiguous regarding who is to lead the African Renaissance project, and implies that economic changes are the most important determining factor of the Renaissance. By selecting this path to Africa's renewal, NEPAD promotes a globalist conceptualization of the African Renaissance. This has come under much criticism from various academics and civil society groups. It is imperative that the architects of NEPAD listen to the concerns being raised by NEPAD's opponents. [Journal abstract]

From post-traditional to post-modern? : interpreting the meaning of modernity in Third World urban societies
ed. by Preben Kaarsholm
Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1995. - 258 (Occasional paper, ISSN 0907-2829 ; no. 14)
ISBN 87-7349-282-5

Abstract: The papers brought together in this volume were first presented at a researcher training course on the interpretation of the meaning of modernity in Third World urban societies, which was held in Denmark from 4 to 11 June 1994. The following contributions deal specifically with Africa: Femmes africaines, colonisation, développement (Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch) - The crowd, the machine and the whore: some motifs in South African migrant performance (Veit Erlmann) - Villes d'Afrique noire: les héritages de l'histoire (Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch) - Ethnic war and ethnic cleansing in Brazzaville (Kajsa Ekholm Friedman and Anne Sundberg) - Indirect rule, civil society and ethnicity: the African dilemma (Mahmood Mamdani) - Nationalism and labour in Salisbury 1953-1965 (Brian Raftopoulos).

African social scientists and the struggle for academic freedom
Tiyambe Zeleza
In: Journal of Eastern African Research and Development: (1992), vol. 22, p. 11-32

Abstract: This paper examines the struggle for academic freedom in Africa. It identifies the forces that have shaped and conditioned the social production of African intellectuals in general, and social scientists in particular. The challenges facing African intellectuals are immense. On the one hand, they have to contend with State tyranny and the restrictions imposed by civil society. On the other hand, their work is undermined by authoritarian power relations in their own institutions and dependence on external sources for research funding, publication and legitimation. Thus the struggle for academic freedom is a multifaceted one. Intellectuals must engage in the democratic struggles of the wider society, in addition to fighting for the democratization of their own institutions and practices. At the intellectual level, there is a need to fight against research structures that undermine African scholarship, theoretical paradigms that consider African experiences of minor importance, academic traditions that marginalize African contributions, and development prescriptions that ignore African struggles and realities. It is encouraging to note that these struggles are presently being waged.

Improved natural resource management: the role of formal organisations and informal networks and institutions

ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen
Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1996.- 263
(Occasional paper, ISSN 0907-2829; no. 17)
ISBN 87-7349-326-0

Abstract: The papers presented in this volume are based on lectures given to the Nordic researcher course on the role of formal organizations and informal networks and institutions in improved natural resource management systems in Africa which was held in Denmark in October 1995 and in which 25, mainly PhD students from the Nordic countries, took part. The contributions are by Henrik Secher Marcussen (State-civil society relations), Christer Gunnarsson (equal rights and equal opportunities as key institutions in economic development), Göran Hyden (the economy of affection and African development management), Jean-François Médard (patrimonialism, neopatrimonialism and the postcolonial State in sub-Saharan Africa, the relative failure of reform and the deepening crisis of the State), Gerti Hesseling (legal and institutional incentives for local environmental management), Trond Vedeld (the creation of new land tenure organizations and conditions for sustainable management of pastoral and agricultural resources under common property regimes in the Sahel countries of Mali, Niger, Mauritiania and Senegal), Achim von Oppen (land conflicts and local institutions in northeastern Tanzania), and Jeremy Gould (a comparison of the notions of power and authority in the writings of F.D. Lugard and Kenneth Kaunda, and the implications for current understandings of the Zambian State).

Livelihood, identity and instability

Bodil Folke Frederiksen & Fiona Wilson (eds.)
Copenhagen: Centre for Development Research, 1997. - 177 p.
Papers from an international workshop organised by the research programme "livelihood, identity and organisation in situations of instability".
ISBN 87-88467-37-6

Abstract: This volume contains a number of edited papers around three themes: 1) transnational cultures, identities and practices in relation to migration; 2) nationalism, repatriation and the construction of civil society; and 3) popular culture and the shaping of identities, which were presented at an international workshop organized in 1996 by the Danish research programme "Livelihood, identity and organisation in situations of instability". Of the ten papers, four are set in Africa. Preben Kaarsholm discusses the relation between instability, migration and violence in urban South Africa; Lionel Cliffe and June Rock examine identity, livelihoods and postconflict recovery in Ethiopia and Eritrea; C. Asowa-Okwe deals with insurgency and the challenges of social reconstruction in northern and northeastern Uganda between 1986 and 1996; and Marc Shade-Poulsen presents his reflections on the research project "Men and migration in Morocco: towards European borders".

Developmental democracy and post colonial politics

George Carew
In: Quest: (1996), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 3-35

Abstract: Why has ethnicity emerged as a disintegrative force in the politics of African nation building ? The author argues that understanding the nature of the tension between the State and ethnicity in Africa requires an analysis not only of the concept of civil society but also of the nature of the constituted community. At the base of the State-ethnic crisis is the formulation of a democratic theory in the context of a liberalism in crisis over the critical issue of whether there is really a noncoercive path to democratic legitimacy. The author suggests a reworking of the normative framework of liberal democracy to enable the creation of a space for plural identities, an approach he names 'developmental democracy'. He first of all discusses the problem of democratic legitimacy by contrasting the approaches of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and John Rawls to the resolution of the problem. He next examines the postcolonial experiment with democracy in Africa, paying particular attention to the special character of African ethnicity. Finally, he explores and justifies an alternative strategy for resolving the problem of democratic legitimacy, drawing on the principles of recognition and autonomy.

The politics of memory: truth, healing and social justice
ed. by Ifi Amadiume and Abdullahi An-Na'im
London [etc.]: Zed Books, 2000. - XII, 207 p.
ISBN 1-85649-842-5
ISBN 1-85649-843-3 pbk

Abstract: This book is structured round the themes of social justice, the nature of conflict, judicial accountability and the role of truth commissions. Four articles deal with Biafra (Nigeria). Biafra was the first expression of massive suffering inflicted on society by an internal African war. Great trauma resulted from it. To what extent and how that trauma was healed is a central question for the authors Ifi Amadiume, Akachi Ezeigbo, Nnaemeka Ikpeze, Axel Harneit-Sievers and Sydney Emezue. Justice for women victims of violence in Rwanda after the genocide of 1994 is the subject of a contribution by Binaifer Nowrojee and Regan Ralph, while Mahmood Mamdani focuses on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa after apartheid. Abdullahi An-Na'im and Svetlana Peshkova examine the contradictory roles of social movements in the mediation process in Rwanda and Sudan. Wole Soyinka opens the volume with an exploration of the burden of memory that a continent seeks to exorcise through the strategy of reparations and Francis M. Deng concludes with a chapter on the pursuit of justice as an underlying cause of civil wars in Africa and elsewhere.

Understanding African Renaissance
K. Mathews
In: African Currents: (2000), vol. 17, no. 29, p. 1-16

Abstract: The idea of an African Renaissance has come into prominence as a metaphor for a series of positive events occurring on the continent following the South African transition of the mid-1990s. Originally developed in an unpublished departmental paper prepared by Thabo Mbeki, the concept includes five elements: the recovery of the African continent as a whole, the establishment of political democracy on the continent, the breaking of neocolonial relations between Africa and the world's economic powers, the mobilization of the people of Africa to take their destiny into their own hands, and people-driven and people-centred economic growth aimed at meeting the basic needs of the African people. Mbeki also listed important actions that could be taken to help the African Renaissance along: the emancipation of women, the emergence of a more able political leadership, a revolution in education, better managed health care services, and greater African unity. If the African Renaissance is to succeed, it will also have to be a forward-looking vision. The role of civil society in bringing about the African Renaissance will be crucial.

African studies in social movements and democracy

ed. by Mahmood Mamdani and Ernest Wamba-dia-Wamba
Dakar : Codesria, 1995. - 626 p.
(Codesria book series)
ISBN 2-86978-052-4
ISBN 2-86978-051-6

Abstract: The chapters that comprise this volume on social movements and democracy in Africa are the result of a continental dialogue that was initiated by Codesria (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) in Dakar and that stretched for almost a decade (1985-1993). An introduction by Mahmood Mamdani is followed by chapters on gender and social movements in West Africa (Ifi Amadiume), the Communist Party in Sudan 1946-1969 (Mohamad Said Al-Gaddal), the January 1984 'bread riot' and the crisis of the one-party system in Tunisia (Abdelkader Zghal), secular political opposition groups in Tunisia (Mahmoud Ben Romdhane), entrepreneurs, privatization and liberalization in Algeria (Djillali Liabes), the 'Kaduna mafia' and the struggle for democracy in Nigeria (Adebayo O. Olukoshi), burial societies in Zimbabwe (Louis Masuko), the working class and democracy in Algeria (Said Chikhi), trade unionism in Tunisia (Salah Zeghidi), the student movement in Senegal (Abdoulaye Bathily, Mamadou Diouf, Mohamed Mbodj), the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) in Liberia (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo), social movements and the demise of apartheid colonialism in Namibia (Kaire Buende), the Rwenzururu Movement in Uganda (A. Syahuka-Muhindo), and Islamic fundamentalism in Tunisia 1970-1990 (Zyed Krichen). In the final chapter Mahmood Mamdani criticizes the State and civil society paradigm in Africanist studies.

Reforming foreign aid to African development: a proposal to set up politically autonomous development funds

Göran Hydén
In: Development Dialogue: (1995), no. 2, p. 34-52

Abstract: This paper introduces a novel proposal for how foreign aid can be made more productive in the current context of sub-Saharan Africa. The basic assumption is that foreign aid must be adapted to the specific challenges in the countries of the continent: high levels of external dependency, weak public institutions, pressures to democratize, and low levels of trust. The politically autonomous development funds that are proposed here will serve as an intermediary between donors on the one hand and operative recipients on the other. The paper introduces the challenges and the rationale for these funds and outlines their basic features. The autonomous development fund model is characterized in the following way: it is a public but politically independent institution; it caters for both government and civil society; it is a funding, not an operational, entity; it aggregates finance from many sources; it brings donors and recipients together in new ways; and it is national in scope of operation. In conclusion, the paper raises a number of questions that need to be addressed before the proposal can be put into operation.

Towards 'normality': an analysis of the concept and the means of action

Ruddy Doom
In: Conflicts in Africa: an analysis of crises and crisis prevention measures / report of the Commission on African Regions in Crisis, King Baudouin Foundation, Médecins sans frontiers
Brussels: GRIP, 1997. - p. 227-265

Abstract: The first part of this chapter is a theoretical approach to the concept of normality. For Africa, normality cannot in any way imply the maintenance of the status quo. Reconstruction is needed to achieve a 'new normality'. The second part of the chapter develops a framework of reconstruction. The basis of this must stick to reality, to concrete opportunities and current obstacles, and not to pure abstractions. The main player here is a 'Task Force', benefitting from adequate field experience and having at its disposal the necessary authority to ensure acceptance by the other parties, but keeping a straightforward peace-making role itself. The other groups of players include local authorities, international NGOs and representatives of civil society. The final part of the chapter

deals with fields of action, which include national reconciliation, reconstruction of public administration, and economic reconstruction.

People building peace: 35 inspiring stories from around the world

Abstract: In the past decade the number of peace builders working at all levels of society in places of ethnic and civil conflicts around the world, has mushroomed. This book presents 35 examples of the initiatives taken by citizens of many countries to resolve conflict and to reconcile parties that have been at war. The case studies are arranged by type of organization/initiative: Track One: governments; Track Two: non-governmental organizations; Churches; Women; Media; Education; Arts; Sports; Corporate sector; Donors; and Reconciliation. Case studies from the following African countries are included: Somalia (NGO), Kenya (church, women), Burundi (media), Rwanda (sports), South Africa (corporate sector, reconciliation). The case studies are preceded by reflections on various aspects of peacebuilding by John Paul Lederach, Hizkias Assefa, Michelle Parlevliet, George Berthoin, Kumar Rupesinghe, Louise Diamond, Mari Fitzduff, Peter Gastrow (the South African peace process), Manuel Hassassian and Edy Kaufman, and Paul van Tongeren. Details are included on some of the main organizations involved in peacebuilding.

Sizing up the African State

Abstract: This article reviews empirical evidence concerning government errors of commission (the State overstepping its bounds) and omission (the State omitting actions it ought to take) in Africa. Seen in the context of international comparison, how do African States measure up in the defensive functions of avoiding government excess? And how do they rate in the constructive functions of supplying public goods in response to demands from society? The author shows that regarding errors of commission, African States do not stand out as singularly prone to spend large shares of GNP, to employ high ratios of the population in bureaucratic jobs, or to own extensive State-owned enterprises. The data on non-market errors of omission are more equivocal. African States do too little to prevent corruption, to protect civil and political rights, and to secure the legal environment for business. Yet other regions display many of the same deficiencies and it is difficult to see a unique sub-Saharan pattern of State failure.

Goal displacement in African administration: a preliminary investigation

Abstract: Why have Africans not broken the vicious circle of poverty? Why is it that the African situation is becoming tragic? This can be explained by the displacement of goals of African administrations. Public administration occupies a strategic position and should be responsible for development. Its legitimizing ideology is that it stands for the public good. However, African elites preach the goal of development, but neglect the means to this end. The State is seen as a source of personal wealth accumulation. As if in imitation of the colonial era, in the neopatrimonial State in Africa, the administration is exploitative and, as a logical consequence, repressive. Stagnation of society is the result. In order to reverse this situation, the civil servant must be made to believe that

public welfare is his sole end. Control is necessary to ensure administrative responsibility and to transform African administrations into real instruments of development. [Journal abstract, edited]

Investigating NEPAD's development assumptions
Sally Matthews
In: Review of African Political Economy: (2004), vol. 31, no. 101, p. 497-511

Abstract: The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) proposes a new strategy to bring about the development of the African continent. In order to assess NEPAD, it is necessary to reveal what NEPAD takes development to be. This article suggests that development, however it is understood, includes three aspects: a characterization of the current situation which shows this situation to be undesirable, the envisaging of a desirable future, and the positing of a strategy that should be followed in order to bring about the desirable future. The article assesses NEPAD by examining the assumptions it makes with regard to these three aspects of development; and through such an examination reveals NEPAD to be an ambiguous and unimaginative project. While Africans thus have reason to feel discouraged by the emergence of NEPAD, the critical responses to NEPAD made by African academics and civil society groups are encouraging. These responses give rise to the hope that the African continent may yet see the emergence of alternative visions of a better future, and alternative paths to realize such visions. [Journal abstract]

Concepts and metaphors: ideologies, narratives and myths in development discourse
ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen & Signe Arnfred
Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1998. - 251 p.
(Occasional paper, ISSN 0907-2829; no. 19)
ISBN 87-7349-391-0

Abstract: Development studies are more than most other disciplines characterized by a close relationship between theory and practice. This may imply that the agenda for research, the concepts used and the causal links explored are heavily influenced by development jargon and its often too simplistic notions of the root causes of development/underdevelopment. The metaphors used and the orthodoxies portrayed in development discourse are heavily influenced by Western thought: they are signs of modernity. The papers in this volume were presented to the Nordic researcher course organized by Roskilde University at Karrebœksminde, Denmark, December 1997, and are arranged under three headings: Discourses in development research. Myths and narratives related to the study of environmental degradation, and Myths and ideologies related to gender equality and rights. Contributions on Africa: Transnational topographies of power: beyond 'the State' and 'civil society' in the study of African politics (James Ferguson); The social sciences in Africa: breaking local barriers and negotiating international presence (Thandika Mkandawire); The role of development discourse in the construction of environmental policy in Africa (Allan Hoben); Myths and narratives in environmental planning: the case of Burkina Faso (Henrik Secher Marcussen and Mike Speirs); Grassroots democracy: kinship and women's political economy as sites of development (Ifi Amadiume).

The agricultural revolution and industrialization
Samir Amin
In: African agriculture: the critical choices
ed. Hamid Aït Amara; Bernard Founou-Tchuigoua
London: Zed Books; Tokyo: United Nations University Press: (1990), p. 1-11

Abstract: This chapter starts with the recognition that globally, the development strategies implemented in Africa since independence have neither aimed at achieving the priority task of an agricultural revolution, nor really aimed at any significant industrialization, but basically extended the colonial pattern of integration in the world capitalist system. The catastrophic results are now obvious. Moreover the Western inspired policies of so-called 'readjustment' to the new conditions created by the global crisis (through the IMF and World Bank recipes) would only worsen the case. Hence

another development, fundamentally based on a popular alliance, is the only acceptable alternative. The priority target of achieving the agricultural revolution clearly calls for industrialization, but a pattern of industrialization quite different from the conventional one. This chapter shows the ways in which this pattern presupposes some form of 'delinking' from the system governing the economic global expansion of capitalism. This national and popular content of development, in its turn, is virtually inconceivable without significant change toward democratization of the society, allowing for an autonomous expression of the various social forces and creating the basis for a real civil society. Simultaneously, the weakness of African States, referred to here, calls for cooperation and unity without which any national and popular attempt would remain extremely limited and vulnerable.

Linking the future to the past: ethnicity and pluralism
Martin Doornbos
In: Review of African Political Economy: (1991), no. 52, p. 53-65

Abstract: The concept of ethnicity has a long and controversial history. As political "liberalization" transforms contemporary African State-civil society relationships, questions of ethnicity have new urgency. Several problems of conceptualization must be noted at the outset. Ethnicity, as a distinctive set of beliefs and practices, does not explain anything; it needs to be explained. It does not exist independently but derives its significance from the complex social reality from which it emerges. A consideration of ethnicity in its social and historical context obliges us to recognize both the relevance of cultural forms, and their trivialization hitherto, in political theory and practice. The author considers the various social structures and dynamics - both actual and potential - that are likely to encourage, or discourage, ethnic politics in contemporary Africa. A key question now is to what extent ethnicity may provide a basis for future, relatively autonomous sociopolitical organization and alternative development strategies. Ethnic identity and ethnic politics are malleable and multivalent. The author contrasts "liberation" ethnicity with fundamentalist or "chauvinist" ethnicity but warns that such distinctions are problematic, given the fluidity of ethnicity. As with nationalism, what emerge as populist, progressive forces may come to represent narrow, conservative tendencies. Ethnicity provides an attractive but arguably unsafe foundation for progressive politics.

Reassessing participatory development: conceptual and methodological understanding of the preliminary issues in design elements
In: Rural Progress: (1992), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 31-50

Abstract: While participatory development has great potential as an effective alternative paradigm for African development, it has been reduced to vacuous eye-catching phraseology. Many factors have contributed to this situation. There are intractable institutional and political issues which stand in the way of making participatory development an achievable objective. Africa is not culturally, politically or economically homogeneous. Furthermore, one of the fundamental issues which could determine the future viability of participatory programmes is the relationship between democracy and the State. Where democratic rule within the realms of civil society exists, and where it is receptive to participatory development, issues of organizing and managing participatory programmes become serious problems. One of these problems is the organization of design elements for participatory development. The primary organizational/structural base for programme interventions based on participatory methods is the people in the community, organized in small viable groups. The structuring of these groups, which entails making resources available as well as creating the necessary motivational factors, is an important exercise. If the motivation is absent, there can be no participatory development. To this should be added the mechanics of needs and resource assessment, which entails diverse technical approaches and collaborators. In these processes, external agents have important roles to play that need, however, to be subordinated to the role of the communities themselves.

States and chiefs: are chiefs mere puppets?

E. Adriaan B. van Rouveroy van Nieuwaal

Abstract: The phenomenon "chieftaincy" has undergone profound transformations during the last hundred years. The modern chief in sub-Saharan Africa has been absorbed into the State bureaucracy through an extensive system of constitutional and governmental rules. At the same time, he is part of a more or less traditional world. He therefore has two bases of power and legitimacy. In both fields he has at his disposal an extensive network. Within the State, a chief's administrative status and functions are often those of a more or less minor civil servant, although the gap between the two worlds he represents allows him considerable space for manoeuvre. As the upholder of the traditional order and rules, the chief is the preeminent dispute settler and allocator of rights to land, and through witchcraft he is in some cases able to exercise real supervision of power in his society. The position of the chief could be described as a hinge point: he is an intermediary on several levels. At the same time the chief's double basis of power entails a double-sided dependence between chiefs and the State. Chiefs are encapsulated to varying degrees by the State through its legislation and resources, yet the State also borrows some legitimacy from the chiefs. The way in which chiefs implement their intermediary role is marked by great diversity and testifies to the cultural dynamism of the chieftaincy institution.

La décentralisation en Afrique de l'Ouest : entre politique et développement
sous la dir. de Marc Totté, Tarik Dahou et René Billaz
Paris: Karthala, 2003. - 403 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
ISBN 2-8458-6398-5

Abstract: La décentralisation est-elle une nouvelle construction idéologique destinée à perpétuer un modèle dominant de développement, ou bien est-elle portée par la base, réclamée, voire initiée par les acteurs au niveau local? Contributions: Les États francophones d'Afrique de l'Ouest face à la décentralisation, le poids et les acquis du passé (R. Billaz, T. Dahou, M. Totté) - L'État en Afrique et les lignes de force de l'évolution des politiques de coopération internationale (G. de Villiers) - La bonne gouvernance selon la Banque mondiale: au-delà de l'habillage juridique (K. Dahou) - La bonne gouvernance selon l'UE: entre accords commerciaux et coopération décentralisée? (M. Totté) - État, pouvoir et citoyenneté en Afrique (R.A. Sawadogo) - Mutations foncières urbaines et décentralisation au Sénégal: quelles articulations? (C. Guèye et S.M. Tall) - La gestion territoriale des ressources naturelles: enjeux écologiques, techniques et sociétaux (R. Billaz, P. Kane) - Le grand saut des organisations de producteurs agricoles africaines: de la protection sous tutelle à la mondialisation (P.-M. Bosc ... et al.) - Les contextes institutionnels de la décentralisation en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone (R. Billaz, T. Dahou, M. Totté) - Décentralisation et construction d'un espace public local en milieu urbain. Les comités de développement local (CDL) au Sénégal (M. Abdoul, T. Dahou) - Un exemple de rapprochement des acteurs, en zone rurale, à l'échelle d'un département: le cas de M'Bour, au Sénégal (J. Mercoiret) - Des outils au secours de la concertation entre commune et communauté rurale au Sénégal: le cas de Thiès et Fandène (M. Totté, A. Wade) - Associations de développement, chefferies villageoises et décentralisation au Mali. Le cas exemplaire de la commune de Maréna Diombougou (P.G. Lévy) - Communalisation et gestion de territoire: une incursion dans la commune de Niangoloko au Burkina Faso (M. Goita) - La problématique de la décentralisation en milieu rural au Burkina Faso (G. Ouedraogo) - La confrontation des acteurs autour des enjeux de la filière coton au Mali (J. Berthomé) - Les organisations de producteurs face à la mondialisation: le cas des organisations du secteur café-cacao en Côte d'Ivoire (J. Berthomé ... et al.) - Décentralisation, démocratie participative et espace public (T. Dahou) - Comment tisser les liens entre décentralisation et développement? (M. Totté) - Décentralisation et lutte contre l'exclusion (R. Billaz). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Religion and African civil wars
Niels Kastfelt, ed.
London: Hurst, 2005.- X, 203 p.
ISBN 1-85065-456-5

Abstract: Modern civil wars in Africa have revived old stereotypes: the continent is again portrayed as being steeped in superstition and tribal warfare whose nature escapes the kind of rationality usually applied in analysing warfare and social conflict. To avoid this line of interpretation, African civil wars and conflicts need to be discussed in their proper historical and conceptual context. Wars are often extreme social situations in which religious phenomena occur in more radical forms than in times of peace, and where the breakdown of social relations is often accompanied by religious change on a scale unseen under more peaceful circumstances. Following an introductory chapter by Niels Kastfelt, this collective volume opens with two essays on the civil war in Sudan by Sharon Elaine Hutchinson and Andrew C. Wheeler, both discussing the dramatic religious changes taking place in the context of the civil war. This is followed by two studies of the Great Lakes region, one by Timothy Longman on the role of Christian churches in the ethnic violence in Rwanda and Burundi, the other by René Devisch discussing Christian healing churches and the domestication of violence in Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo). Two contributions on West Africa focus on the civil wars in the region comprising Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea, Paul Richards discussing the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone within the perspective of the anthropology of religion, and Christian Kordt Højbjerg analysing the problems involved in understanding the connections between cultural traditions, ethnic violence and politics. The book ends with a chapter by David Maxwell on the relationship between religion and war in a longer time perspective, including both the liberation war and the postwar period in Zimbabwe. [ASC Leiden abstract]

The politics and policies of Sub-Saharan Africa
ed. by Robert Dibie
Lanham, MD University Press of America, 2001. - VII, 366 p.
ISBN 0-7618-2093-0
ISBN 0-7618-2094-9

Abstract: The studies in this collective volume examine the basic political and economic problems of sub-Saharan African countries, and the relationship with their former colonial regimes. They aim to correct the impression created by Western media that sub-Saharan Africa is in a state of anarchy. Contributions: Premise of sub-Sahara African politics (Robert Dibie) - Indigenous and foreign influence on African politics (Leonard Gadzekpo) - Political parties and national integration in Nigeria (Robert Dibie and Ernest Uwazie) - Sub-Saharan Africa in the post Cold War era (Andrew Conteh) - United States' legacy in Liberia (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo) - The illusion of democratic governance in Kenya (Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o) - Political parties and ruling governments in sub-Saharan Africa (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo) - The politics in Uganda (Robert Dibie and Samory Rashid) - Ethnic conflict and the dilemma of dual citizenship in Rwanda, Nigeria and South Africa (Robert Dibie and Sharron Herron) - Resolving the problems of diversity and ethnic conflict in sub-Saharan Africa (Robert Dibie) - Economic reform policies in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Senegal (Ismail Shariff and Patrick Okonkwo) - Politics in Democratic Republic of Congo (François Muyumba) - Pan Africanism and colonial legacy (Robert Dibie and Babatunde Agiri).

Tradition and change - problems of progress: an international conference on representative government and national progress, Ibadan, March 16-23, 1959 / Congress for cultural freedom
Ibadan: [s.n.], 1959. - 14 dl

1. Eisenstadt, S.N. - Patterns of political leadership and support. 2. Hourani, A. - The making of political society in the Arab world. 3. U Kyaw Thet - Cultural minorities in Burma. 4. Jones-Quarty, K.A.B. - The institutions of public opinion in a rapidly changing Africa. 5. Cole, H. - Liberia today. 6. Dion, Th. - Africa and its relations with the world. 7. Drake, St.C. - Le governement représentatif et les cultures et institutions des sociétés d'Afrique Occidentale. 8. Howe, R.W. - Problems of the fourth estate. 9. Adande, A. - In the phase of national construction the fusion of parties becomes a categorical imperative. 10. Mangasha, Yawand-Wossen - Background notes on Ethiopia. 11. Gorwala,

A.D. - Representative government in the new states. 12. Williams, F.R.A. - Talk, ministers, civil servants and the public. 13. Awa, E.O. - Local government problems in a developing country (Nigeria). 14. Shils, E. - The formation of the West African intellectual community; tasks and possibilities.

Between a rock and a hard place: African NGOs, donors and the State
edited by Jim Igoe and Tim Kelsall.
Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, 2005.- xvii, 309 p.
ISBN 1594600171
       Contents: Introduction : between a rock and a hard place / Jim
Igoe and Tim Kelsall -- Studying democratization in Africa /
Sara Rich Dorman -- Transcending politics through the kingdom
of God and free markets / Erica Bornstein -- Leader in the
human rights sector / Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerole -- Power and
force in Tanzanian civil society / Jim Igoe -- NGOs and the new
field of African politics / Ben Rawlence -- The state didn't
even exist / Stephen Jackson -- International influence on
civil society in Mali / Timothy W. Docking -- Up for grabs,
civil society in a field of conflicting representations /
Elizabeth Challinor -- Western beliefs and local myths / Marina
Padr{228}ao Temudo -- Conclusion : NGOs, ethnography and
Democracy and development in Mali ed. by R. James Bingen, David Robinson, John M. Staatz East
Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State University Press, cop. 2000. - XX, 380
ISBN 0-87013-560-0

Class formation and civil society : the politics of education in Africa
Patrick M. Boyle
Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999. - XIV, 200 p.
(The making of modern Africa)
ISBN 1-8401-4933-7

Civil society and political transition in Africa
Michael Bratton
Boston: Institute for Development Research, 1994. - 23 p.
(IDR reports ; vol. 11, no. 6)

**African universities, the private sector, and civil society :
forging partnerships for development** : proceedings of the First
Conference of the African Regional Council of the International
Association of University Presidents (IAUP), Accra, Ghana, June
9-11,1999
edited by George Benneh, Mariama Awumbila, and Paul Effah
Accra: Ghana Universities Press, 2004.- 167 p.
ISBN 996430305x

Decentralised cooperation and joint action: building partnerships between local government and civil society in Africa
Jossy Materu ... [et al.]
[Maastricht]: European Centre for Development Policy Management ; [Harare etc.] : Municipal
Development Programme [for Sub-Saharan Africa] ; [S.I.] : Towns and Development, 2000. - 180 p.
(Policy management report ; 10)
This book is a product of a workshop that took place in Mombasa, Kenya from 25-27 November 1999

Structural adjustment, civil society and national cohesion in Africa
Eghosa E. Osaghae
Harare : AAPS, 1998. - 40 p.
(Occasional paper series, ISSN 1561-9478 ; vol. 2, no. 2 (1998)

New directions in state reform: implications for civil society in Africa
Yusuf Bangura. - Geneva : UNRISD, 1999. - V, 28 p.
(Discussion paper, ISSN 1012-6511 ; 113)

Les ONG : médiations politiques et globalisation
Auteur(s) : Bourdarias, F.; Hours, Bernard; Le Palec, A.
IN : Bourdarias, F. (coord.); /Hours, Bernard (coord.); Le Palec, A. (coord.) - Les ONG : médiations politiques et globalisation
Source : Journal des Antropologues (FRA), 2003, No 94-95, p. 7-11
Mots clef : ONG; ETHIQUE; POLITIQUE; MONDIALISATION; DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE; PAUVRETE; POLITIQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT; ACTEUR DE DEVELOPPEMENT; SOCIETE CIVILE; DEMOCRATIE; JOURNALISME; DROITS DE L'HOMME; GOUVERNANCE; ANTHROPOLOGIE DU DEVELOPPEMENT / AFRIQUE

Au-delà des performances économiques : microfinance et généralisation du marché en Afrique de l'Ouest
Auteur(s) : Baumann, Evelyne
Source : 2003, p. 13-30. - (ADA Dialogue (LUX), No 32)
Mots clef : ECONOMIE DE MARCHE; CHANGEMENT SOCIAL; SOCIETE TRADITIONNELLE; ETAT; CLIENTELISME; SOCIETE CIVILE; DIVISION DU TRAVAIL; ASSURANCE; GESTION; INVESTISSEMENT ETRANGER; EXCLUSION SOCIALE; VIE ASSOCIATIVE; SYNDICAT; EPARGNE; CREDIT; ORGANISME DE FINANCEMENT

Entre "localisme" et mondialisation : la microfinance comme révélateur et comme levier de changements socio-économiques
Auteur(s) : Gentil, D.; Servet, Jean-Michel
IN : Gentil, D. (ed.); /Servet, Jean-Michel (ed.); Abramovay, R. (collab.); Condé, K. (collab.); Doligez, F. (collab.); Guérin, I. (collab.); Lambert, A. (collab.); Lapenu, V. (collab.); Hugon, P.; Rocha Garcia, R. - Microfinance : petites sommes
Source : Revue Tiers Monde (FRA), 2002, Vol. 43, No 172, p. 737-760
Mots clef : MONDIALISATION; PAUVRETE; DIFFERENCIATION SOCIALE; BANQUE; SOCIETE RURALE; MILIEU DEFAVORISE; TONTINE; PRET; CREDIT; ASSURANCE; CHANGEMENT SOCIOECONOMIQUE; SOCIETE CIVILE; DEMOCRATISATION; ACTIVITE ECONOMIQUE; MONETARISATION; ECONOMIE SOCIALE; MICROFINANCE

Microfinance : petites sommes, grands effets ?
Auteur(s) : Gentil, D. (ed.); Servet, Jean-Michel (ed.); Abramovay, R. (collab.); Conde, K. (collab.); Doligez, F. (collab.); Guerin, I. (collab.); Lambert, A. (collab.); Lapenu, V. (collab.); Hugon, P.; Rocha Garcia, R.
Source : Revue Tiers Monde (FRA), 2002, Vol. 43, No 172, 223 p
Mots clef : MARCHE FINANCIER; MONDIALISATION; PAUVRETE; BANQUE; CREDIT; PRET; SECTEUR INFORMEL; MILIEU RURAL; MILIEU DEFAVORISE; MILIEU URBAIN; TONTINE; EPARGNE;

ASSURANCE; RENTABILITE; SOCIOLOGIE; CHANGEMENT SOCIOECONOMIQUE; SOCIETE CIVILE; FEMME; DEMOCRATISATION

Les ONG : médiations politiques et globalisation
Auteur(s) : Bourdarias, F. (coord.); Hours, Bernard (coord.); Le Palec, A. (coord.)
Source : Journal des Anthropologues (FRA), 2003, No 94-95, 332 p.
Mots clef : ONG; MONDIALISATION; ELITE; DEVELOPPEMENT; POLITIQUE; ALTERNATIVE; SECURITE INTERNATIONALE; SOCIETE CIVILE; DEMOCRATIE; NORME; ACTEUR DE DEVELOPPEMENT; DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL; CLIENTELISME; RACISME; ANTHROPOLOGIE VISUELLE; GESTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT; IDEOLOGIE

Processus participatifs et lutte contre la pauvreté : vers de nouvelles relations entre les acteurs ?
Auteur(s) : Cling, J.P.; Razafindrakoto, Mireille; Roubaud, Francois
Source : Techniques Financières et Développement (FRA), 2002, No 69, p.
Mots clef : AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT; FINANCEMENT; PAUVRETE; LUTTE; EXCLUSION SOCIALE; ETAT; AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL; PROGRAMME D'AJUSTEMENT; PROJET DE DEVELOPPEMENT; POLITIQUE; SOCIETE CIVILE; PARTICIPATION POPULAIRE; THEORIE; SYNDICAT; DEPENSES PUBLIQUES; DEMOCRATISATION

La corruption au quotidien en Afrique de l'Ouest : approche socio- anthropologique comparative : Bénin, Niger et Sénégal
Auteur(s) : Blundo, G. (ed.); Olivier de Sardan, Jean-Pierre (ed.); Bako Arifari, N. (collab.); Bierschenk, T. (collab.); Mathieu, M. (collab.); Tidjani Alou, M. (collab.)
Source : EHESS; IUED, Paris (FRA); Genève (CHE), 2001, 282 p., bibl., tabl.
Mots clef : CORRUPTION; ETAT; POLITIQUE; ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE; FONCTION PUBLIQUE; ETHIQUE; PRESSE; LITTERATURE; JUSTICE; TRANSPORT; DOUANE; SYSTEME DE SANTE; MARCHE; CONTROLE SOCIAL; ANALYSE DOCUMENTAIRE; FISCALITE; COLLECTIVITE LOCALE; SOCIETE CIVILE; ETUDE COMPARATIVE

Le "développement participatif" : ni solution miracle, ni complot néolibéral
Auteur(s) : Olivier de Sardan, Jean-Pierre
Source : Afrique Contemporaine (FRA), 2001, No No special, p. 148- 156
Mots clef : PROJET DE DEVELOPPEMENT; AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT; DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL; THEORIE DU DEVELOPPEMENT; SOCIETE CIVILE; DEMOCRATIE; PARTICIPATION POPULAIRE; SAVOIR FAIRE; FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE; DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE; TRADITION; SYSTEME DE SANTE; ETAT

Réseaux marchands et territoires étatiques en Afrique de l'Ouest
Auteur(s) : Stary, B.
IN : /Bonnemaison, Joël (ed.); /Cambrézy, Luc (ed.); /Quinty Bourgeois, Laurence (ed.) - Le territoire, lien ou frontière ? : identités, conflits ethniques, enjeux et recompositions territoriales
Source : ORSTOM, Paris (FRA), 1997, 10 p.
(Colloques et Séminaires (FRA)) - Le Territoire, Lien ou Frontière ? : Identités, Conflits Ethniques, Enjeux et Recompositions Territoriales : Colloque, 02-04 octobre 1995, Paris, FRA
Mots clef : TERRITOIRE; ETAT; NATION; SOUVERAINETE; GROUPE ETHNIQUE; FRONTIERE; GEOGRAPHIE HUMAINE; HISTOIRE COLONIALE; CONFLIT POLITIQUE; FLUX MIGRATOIRE; COMMERCE FRONTALIER; COMMERCE ILLICITE; ECHANGE COMMERCIAL; SOCIETE CIVILE / AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST; COTE D'IVOIRE;

A qui profite la science?

Auteur(s) : Waast, Roland; Boukhari, S.
IN : Courrier de l'Unesco (FRA), 1999, p. 17-19
Pages : 4, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 519.34ko
Mots clef : CNRS; POLITIQUE DE LA RECHERCHE; RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE; RECHERCHE DEVELOPPEMENT; INNOVATION; TECHNOLOGIE; SECTEUR PRIVE; MONDIALISATION; ETHIQUE; SOCIETE CIVILE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_49-50/010017754.pdf

Afrique: les identités, contre la démocratie ?
Auteur(s) : Otayek, R. (ed.)
IN : Autrepart (FRA), 1999, No 10, 170 p.
Pages : 200, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 1273.51ko
Mots clef : AFRIQUE / TRANSITION DEMOCRATIQUE; ANTHROPOLOGIE POLITIQUE; DEMOCRATIE; DEMOCRATISATION; DECENTRALISATION; ETHNIE; ETHNICITE; RELIGION; IDENTITE SOCIALE; IDENTITE CULTURELLE; MONDIALISATION; POUVOIR LOCAL; POUVOIR MILITAIRE; VIOLENCE; CLIENTELISME; SOCIETE CIVILE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/autrepart/010019321.pdf

A la recherche de la coopération dans les villes du Sud
Auteur(s) : Milbert, Isabelle
IN : Fino, D. (ed.) - Impasses et promesses : l'ambiguïté de la coopération au développement
Source : PUF, Paris (FRA), 1996, p. 93-103 - (Nouveaux Cahiers de l'IUED (CHE); Enjeux (FRA), No 4)
Pages : 12, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 1389.74ko
Mots clef : TIERS MONDE / DEMOCRATISATION; GOVERNANCE; CONCEPT; SOCIETE CIVILE; POLITIQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT; COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE; VILLE; GESTION URBAINE; URBANISATION; ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE; ORGANISME DE DEVELOPPEMENT; PROJET DE DEVELOPPEMENT; ETHIQUE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_45-46/010008971.pdf

Organisations internationales et société civile : miroir, mon beau miroir
Auteur(s) : Barbier, Jean-Claude
IN : ORSTOM, Paris, FRA (ed.); Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Paris, FRA (ed.) - Le développement peut-il être social ? : pauvreté, chômage, exclusion dans les pays du Sud
Source : ORSTOM; Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Paris (FRA); Paris (FRA), 1995, 10 p. multigr. Séminaire Préparatoire au Sommet Mondial pour le Développement Social, 09-11 janvier 1995, Royaumont, FRA
Pages : 6, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 488.14ko
Mots clef : LAICITE; MOUVEMENT REGLIGIEUX; RELIGION; CHANGEMENT SOCIAL; IDEOLOGIE; SECTE; ETAT; INDIVIDUALISME; MAGIE; MONDIALISATION; NATIONALISME; SOCIETE CIVILE; SOCIETE URBAINE; IDENTITE CULTURELLE; INTEGRISME; VIOLENCE; EDUCATION; DEVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_43-44/010005032.pdf

L'Afrique des pouvoirs et la démocratie
Auteur(s) : Gruénais, Marc-Eric; Schmitz, Jean
Source : Cahiers d'Etudes Africaines (FRA), 1995, Vol. 35-1, No 137
Pages : 13, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 2765.66ko
Mots clef : AFRIQUE / ASSOCIATION; SOCIETE CIVILE; ANTHROPOLOGIE POLITIQUE; POLITIQUE; POUVOIR; DEMOCRATIE; RELIGION; ETAT; SOCIETE TRADITIONNELLE; POUVOIR LOCAL
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_35-36/42059.pdf

Société civile et microfinance: réflexions à partir d'exemples ouest-africains
Auteur(s) : Baumann, Eveline
IN : Servet, J.M. (ed.); Blanc, J. (ed.); Guérin, I. (ed.); Vallat, D. (ed.); Lebègue, D. (pref.) -
Exclusion et liens financiers : rapport du centre Walras 1999-2000
Pages : 16, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 1425.07ko
Mots clef : AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST; MALI; SENEGAL / MICROCREDIT; MICROFINANCE; MUTUELLE;
INDIVIDU; SOCIETE CIVILE; FINANCEMENT; CREDIT; EPARGNE; DECENTRALISATION; ETAT;
PAUVRETE; TIERS MONDE; BANQUE; FAMILLE; ONG; ECONOMIE; POLITIQUE FINANCIERE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_49-50/010017395.pdf

Second part / Deuxième partie

Countries / Pays

BENIN

Re-aligning government, civil society and the market: new challenges in urban and regional development: essays in honour of G.A. de Bruijne
I. Baud ... et al. (ed.)
Amsterdam: AGIDS, University of Amsterdam, [2001].- VIII, 532 p.
ISBN 90-76736-05-7

Abstract: The essays in this book, which is published in honour of the Dutch development geographer G.A. de Bruijne, critically assess some of the new ideas that have gained prominence in the development discourse of the 1990s. They describe the variety of responses to global transformation processes, with special emphasis on the realignment between market, State, and civil society in the African, Asian, and Latin American context. The question of realignment is considered from three main perspectives: governance issues at the local level (Part 1); urban areas as motors of economic development and their interface with globalization processes (Part 2); and urban areas as the nodes of political and economic development in their regions (Part 3). The last part of the book raises the question of the relation between research and policy around these issues. Four chapters deal specifically with Africa: The role of livelihood, social capital, and market organization in shaping rural-urban interactions (Benin) (Leo de Haan and Paul Quarles van Ufford); Pitfalls in planning: a look at Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso (Coen Beeker); The provisioning of African cities, with Ouagadougou as a case study (Ton Dietz and Fred Zaal); Economic networks and the importance of rural-urban linkages, with the focus on sub-Saharan Africa (Sjoukje Volbeda). A separate chapter is devoted to Ad de Bruijne and four decades of international development (Hebe Verrest and Ivet Pieper).

Constitutionalism in Africa: creating opportunities, facing challenges
ed. J. Oloka-Onyango
Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 2001.- XI, 345 p.
ISBN 9970-02271-7

Abstract: Recent reverberations of constitutional discourse, engineering and contestation in countries as disparate and diverse as Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Egypt and Benin, speak loudly to the fact that at the commencement of the twenty-first century, issues of constitutionalism in Africa have gained considerable prominence. The papers in this collective volume engage the issue of constitutionalism in order to provide critical and well-considered responses to numerous questions that confront contemporary Africa in its most recent political evolution. They are also concerned with the various struggles for progressive constitutionalism that are taking place on the continent. The papers are grouped under four headings: I. Constitutionalism in Africa: new challenges, new opportunities. II. Ethnicity, identity and the role of civil society. III. Gender struggles in the context of constitutional reform. IV. Beyond the horizon: towards a new African constitution. Contributors: Tajudeen Abdul Raheem, Ola Abou Zeid, Aminata Diaw, Bibiane Gahmanyi-Mbaye, Anthonia Kalu, Jean-Marie Kamatali, Kivutha Kibwana, Ali A. Mazuri, Willy Mutunga, B.J. Odoki, J. Oloka-Onyanyo, Charmaine Percira, Bereket Selassie, Sylvia Tamale, G.P. Tumwine-Mukubwa, Makau wa Mutua, Peter Walubiri.

Civil society and the public space in Africa
Beatrice Hibou, Richard Banégas
In: CODESRIA Bulletin: (2000), no. 1, p. 39-47

Abstract: The introduction of ideas of good governance, decentralization, rural development, and above all, of civil society, as key factors in new forms of multilateral intervention has allowed the completion and enforcement of a general approach to the reform of the State and to a redefinition of its role in the economy first begun under structural adjustment programmes. However, the approach of "civil society" is based on a simplistic and divisive concept of the social domain and has had the result of taking politics out of the process of democratization. The difficulty of defining what exactly

civil society is and, therefore, the infinite number of possibilities of manipulating this "concept", have opened the way for an erosion of administrative and institutional capacity, and the strengthening of elites. In Benin, the association movement has been developed not only as an interface between the State and civil society, but also as a melting pot for the reciprocal assimilation of elites. Local development associations have become major politico-economic resources and important ways of upward social mobility for political actors. They provide one of the main areas for redefining the collusive transactions of the passive democratic revolution, offering the 'évolués' (Akowé) of the new regime unexpected opportunities for straddling the borders of the economic and the political, the rural and the urban, and the local and the global. This "associative straddling" has turned the elites of the "Renewal" into the Akowé of the countryside, whose involvement in collective action through local development associations has become increasingly necessary if they are to gain access to resources from abroad (particularly aid channelled to NGOs), essential for conquering prestige and power.

Logiques paysannes au Bénin: courtage, associations, réseaux et marchés
Pierre-Yves Le Meur
In: Autrepart: (2000), no. 13, p. 91-108

Abstract: Des études de cas réalisées au Bénin entre 1993 et 1998 permettent de montrer comment des pratiques émergentes de courtage favorisées par la décentralisation de la rente du développement des années quatre-vingts et quatre-vingt-dix s'articulent avec des logiques agricoles productives et commerciales complexes: création ou activation de réseaux sociaux, réinvestissement de compétences issues d'itinéraires de migration, entrepreneuriat politique et courtage économique, constitution d'organisations paysannes. Ces réseaux de commercialisation se structurent en général autour d'un produit donné, générant des filières aux morphologies et fonctionnements contrastés, en particulier concernant leur relation à l'État. L'auteur présente plus particulièrement les cas de l'ananas et du riz, qui présentent l'intérêt de se situer à égale distance de filières fortement encadrées par l'État, et d'autres dont le fonctionnement n'interagit que marginalement avec l'État. Ces études de cas ne sont pas représentatives statistiquement, mais significatives d'interactions entre logiques rentières et logiques productives au sein de stratégies paysannes complexes. Il s'avère que les organisations paysannes jouent en même temps un rôle considérable dans l'économie politique locale et régionale. Ce dernier échelon devient stratégique avec la constitution de fédérations de groupements capables de démultiplier ces logiques d'action. Il résulte de ces dynamiques fortes une situation sociale marquée par le brouillage des frontières entre État et 'société civile', public et privé, et politique et économique.

State, conflict, and democracy in Africa
ed. by Richard Joseph
Boulder, CO.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1999. - XII, 527 p.
ISBN 1-555-87799-0
ISBN 1-555-87533-5

Abstract: The papers in this volume were originally discussed at the Conference on African Renewal at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 6-9, 1997. The first part of the book contains four overview papers, on State, conflict and democracy in Africa (Richard Joseph), the third wave of democratization in Africa (Crawford Young), democratization in eastern and southern Africa (John W. Harbeson), and the reconfiguration of power in late 20th-century Africa (Richard Joseph). Part 2 is concerned with the political economy of democratization and contains contributions by Robert H. Bates, Nicolas Van de Walle, Thandika Mkandawire, and Deborah Brautigam (on Mauritius). Part 3, on political restructuring and regime politics, contains papers by Richard L. Sklar, Goran Hyden, Linda J. Beck (on Senegal), Bruce A. Magnusson (on Benin), Scott D. Taylor (on Zimbabwe), Jeffrey Herbst (on the role of citizenship laws in multiethnic societies), and Dele Olowu (on local governments and democracy). Part 4 deals with ethnicity, conflict and insecurity (Marina Ottaway on ethnic politics, Donald Rothchild on ethnic insecurity and peace agreements, Timothy Longman on State, civil society and genocide in Rwanda, and Richard Joseph on autocracy, violence and ethnomilitary rule in

Nigeria). The contributions in part 5 look at elections and democratization in Zambia (Michael Bratton and Daniel N. Posner), Ghana (E. Gyimah-Boadi), and Namibia (Gretchen Bauer). Adebayo Olukoshi concludes with a reflection on the complex process of renewal in Africa.

Décentralisation, pouvoirs sociaux et réseaux sociaux
Decentralization, local level politics, and social networks
Giorgio Blundo & Roch Mongbo (éds.)
Münster: Lit, 1999. - 196 p.
(Bulletin ; no. 16)
ISBN 3-8258-3972-9

Abstract: Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque sur la décentralisation en Afrique tenu à Cotonou (Bénin) du 25 au 28 novembre 1998 et intitulé "Journées de l'APAD 1998" (Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement). Contributions: La face cachée de la décentralisation: Réseaux, clientèles et capital (René Lemarchand) - L'État est-il soluble dans la société civile? Le Bénin rural avant la décentralisation (Pierre-Yves Le Meur, Thomas Bierschenk et Anne Floquet) - Décentralisation de la gestion foncière et "petits reçus": pluralisme des règles, pratiques locales et régulation politique dans le centre-ouest ivoirien (Mariatou Koné et Jean-Pierre Chauveau) - Organisations professionnelles agricoles et décentralisation: cas des groupements d'éleveuses et d'éleveurs en Haute-Guinée ouest (Guiné-Conakry) (Michel Bouy, Jo Dasnière et Florent Loua) - Pratiques et perceptions d'un appareil étatique en voie de décentralisation: le cas du Bénin (Christophe Anthoine) - Compétition des acteurs sociaux pour le contrôle du pouvoir et des ressources dans la commune rurale de Zégoua (Mali) (Bréhima Béridogo) - Décentralisation et enjeux politiques. L'exemple du conflit casamançais (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé) - Décentralisation, réseaux sociaux et privatisation de la violence. Une problématique rwandaise? (Danielle de Lame) - Animation et synthèse des quatre ateliers: Décentralisation et rapport global-local: formes du politique, intermédiation et mode de représentation locale (Nassirou Bako-Arifari) - Décentralisation et pouvoirs locaux. Registres traditionnels du pouvoir et nouvelles formes locales de légitimité (Giorgio Blundo) - Décentralisation, services de développement agricole rural et affaires locales. Normes et mode de gestion des ressources (P.-J. Laurent) - Décentralisation, migrations et identités: formes de citoyenneté et dynamiques d'exclusion (Roch L. Mongbo) - Quelques réflexions autour de la décentralisation comme objet de recherche (Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan)
[Résumé ASC Leiden]

Marchandisation du vote, citoyenneté et consolidation démocratique au Bénin
Richard Banégas
In: Politique africaine: (1998), no. 69, p. 75-87

Abstract: La consolidation démocratique au Bénin s'opère paradoxalement dans le creuset des pratiques clientélaires. La 'transhumance politique' des électeurs, qui 'bouffent' indifféremment l'argent des candidats, est devenue un mode d'affirmation des droits de l''individu-citoyen' qui a su faire de la relation clientélaire l'instrument d'une revanche sur les 'en-haut-du-haut'. La 'politique du ventre', qui fut le registre privilégié de l'autoritarisme, s'est aujourd'hui muée en répertoire central d'énonciation de la démocratie, une démocratie qui s'enracine dans une économie morale du pouvoir où la redistribution clientélaire, véritable 'vertu civique', occupe une place centrale dans les représentations du gouvernant responsable et légitime. L'auteur examine l'hypothèse d'une marchandisation de la démocratie et analyse les matrices morales dans lesquelles s'enchassent les représentations du pouvoir et de l'argent. En distinguant entre les registres de la ruse et de la confiance, de l'humilité et du 'respect de soi' qui composent l'économie morale du 'xomé' (ventre), il découvre que dans le creuset de la 'gouvernementalité du ventre' s'opèrent des mutations décisives dans les représentations de la responsabilité politique. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 173-174).

The role of civil society in consolidating democracy : an African comparative perspective
Eghosa E. Osaghae

In: Africa Insight: (1997), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 15-23

Abstract: This article looks at some of the misconceptions about the nature of civil society in contemporary Africa and the misplaced expectations of its potential role in the democratization process. While civil society has a rich and diversified intellectual history in Western Europe, it is a recent entry into African social scientific discourse. Civil society in Western Europe is constituted by members of the middle class, recognizes that all people have similar rights and obligations, and is at the centre of State formation and reformation. One of the few attempts so far made to formulate an African perspective of civil society is by Peter Ekeh. Ekeh's formulation derives from his theory of colonialism and the two publics in Africa which demonstrated that, whereas in the West the public realm developed as one public in relation to society, in Africa it developed as two publics because of the disjunction between State and society under colonialism. The actual role of civil society in democratization depends on the mode of transition. A national conference-type transition which places emphasis on rule setting and reformulation of the State and its relations with society (as is the case in Benin, and to some extent Mali) stands a good chance of consolidation in the long run.

Benin: first of the new democracies
Samuel Decalo
In: Political reform in francophone Africa
ed. by John F. Clark, David E. Gardinier
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1997, p. 43-61

Abstract: An understanding of the remarkably smooth transition from military dictatorship to civilian rule in Benin requires an appreciation of the unique domestic context that made anything except regime change impossible. Years before the end of the Cold War undermined the rationale of the Mathieu Kérékou regime, and before external pressures made military retreats from power inevitable in Africa, Kérékou was in an impossible quandary as to how to extricate Benin from the bottomless pit into which his policies had led it. When civil society coalesced in 1989 in a concerted rebellion, the democratic option presented itself. The civilian coup d'etat which ousted Kérékou from power was successful because with Benin totally bankrupt, Kérékou had no options whatsoever; the World Bank mission was present in Cotonou and the global spotlight was on Benin; and the armed forces were deeply divided. Civil society triumphed because the always upwardly mobile groups in the south had over time become even more sophisticated and volatile forces capable of being drawn into rebellion against the depredations of an arrogant military regime that was ideologically, socially, economically, and morally bankrupt. However, the transition to competitive civilian politics is only the beginning of the road for Benin. There is growing disenchantment with the new regime of Nicéphore Soglo, and reconstruction has been painfully slow.

Les législatives de mars 1995
Roger Gbégnonvi
In: Politique africaine: (1995), no. 59, p. 59-69

Abstract: Les élections législatives de 28 mars 1995 ont été pour le Bénin la première grande épreuve d'alternance démocratique. L'Assemblée nationale se caractérise maintenant par une bipolarisation autour des deux grands partis que constituent désormais la RB (Renaissance du Bénin) du président Nicéphore Soglo et le PRD (Parti du renouveau démocratique) du président du Parlement défunt Adrien Houngbédji. La préparation des élections a donné lieu à un accès de fièvre heureusement contenue grâce à la bonne volonté des électeurs béninois. Ces législatives pacifiques ont toutefois révélé la force de l'argent et surtout la puissance de l'ethnie contre lesquelles le Bénin devra protéger son processus démocratique. Les électeurs profitèrent de leurs voix pour lancer à la classe politique un appel à une gestion responsable du multipartisme intégral. Si on maintient ce multipartisme en l'état pour le respect stricte de la liberté d'association, il faudra nécessairement lui accoler une clause butoir. De plus, la campagne électorale a révélé des femmes et des hommes

politiques d'une piètre qualité. Il revient à la société civile de les éduquer. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 186).

Les associations paysannes en Afrique : organisation et dynamiques
sous la dir. de Jean-Pierre Jacob et Philippe Lavigne Delville
Paris: Karthala, 1994. - 307 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
ISBN 2-86537-479-3

Abstract: Aboutissement d'un colloque tenu en octobre 1992 à Montpellier sur les organisations paysannes en Afrique, cet ouvrage, qui rassemble treize contributions d'auteurs africains et européens, jette les bases d'une lecture anthropologique du mouvement associatif qui marque actuellement une recrudescence en milieu rural africain. La première partie présente des points de vue théoriques sur les interventions étatiques, la société civile et les mouvements sociaux (J.-P. Chauveau; G. Lachenmann). La deuxième partie traite de la société locale et des dynamiques internes des associations, au Sénégal (G. Blundo); au Mali-Sud (D. Jonckers); au Bénin (R. Mongbo); au Burkina Faso (P.-J. Laurent); en Tanzanie (M. Singleton). La troisième partie considère les organisations paysannes face à l'État et aux intervenants externes, en Algérie et au Congo (Y. Guillermou); au Mali (B. Kassibo); dans le cas des politiques publiques de coopération au développement des Communautés européennes (Cl. Girard); au Burkina Faso (J.-P. Jacob). Dans la quatrième partie est examinée la multiplication des réseaux et des organisations comme symptômes de changement social, au sud du Bénin (A. Floquet), et à Dakar, Sénégal (A.S. Fall).

Crises et mutations en Afrique noire
dossier constitué par Sophie Bessis
Paris : La Documentation Française, 1994. - 62 p.
(Problèmes politiques et sociaux, ISSN 0015-9743 ; no. 733)

Abstract: Ce volume vise à discerner, dans la situation actuelle de l'Afrique subsaharienne qui bouge, des évolutions de fond porteuses de recompositions. Les thèmes traités sont illustrés d'extraits d'ouvrages et d'articles de presse, certains traduits de l'Anglais. Les problèmes de l'ère postcoloniale sont évoqués dans une première partie: démocratisation (avec le rôle de pionnier joué par le Bénin) et ses équivoques, stagnation économique, importance de la question tribale et ethnique (en particulier au Zaïre, Rwanda et Burundi), écroulement de l'État (Somalie, Libéria). La deuxième partie s'intéresse aux courants susceptibles de permettre la construction de l'avenir, avec des réflexions sur la démographie, l'assainissement économique qui peut découler de la dévaluation du franc CFA, l'apparition de nouveaux pôles continentaux autour de pays connaissant une dynamique interne comme le Nigéria et l'Afrique du Sud, l'évolution de la société civile avec l'attitude des nouvelles générations, l'influence de la culture africaine sur les processus de développement.

Social origins of national conferences in Benin and Togo
John R. Heilbrunn
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (1993), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 277-299

Abstract: Since Benin inaugurated what might be described as the 'national conference movement' in February 1990, a number of other African States have followed suit. Yet in only one other have these assemblies resulted in the unambiguous overthrow of a dictator, namely Colonel Sassou-Nguesso in the Congo. This article examines how differences in autonomous associational activities have affected the ability of reformers to begin and sustain a transition to democracy. It compares the situation in Benin with that in Togo. In Benin, voters approved a new constitution and elected a new government in 1991 that replaced the authoritarian regime of Kérékou. By contrast, although Togolose voters approved a constitution in a referendum in September 1991, progress towards other elections has been postponed indefinitely. The evidence presented suggests that in Benin politicized groups were able to prepare for the national conference and ensure its outcome, and that the absence of such organizations in Togo enabled Eyadéma to nullify the decisions of the national conference and quickly

retake power. These examples demonstrate the importance of 'civil society' in the movement for democracy in Africa.

Restructuring an authoritarian State: 'democratic renewal' in Benin
Chris Allen

Abstract: Benin was an early example of transition from single-party rule to competitive multiparty politics, achieved through high levels of popular urban mobilization in 1989-1990. This article analyses the causes of the downfall of the former regime of President Kérékou, attributing it to the erosion of State capacity and strength, growing corruption, the economic crisis, donor pressures, and the expansion in the scope and strength of civil society and changes in consciousness arising from political struggle. The new regime is however limited in policy choice by debt and a structural adjustment programme, and has distanced itself rapidly from the workers and students who brought it to power. The immediate prognosis for democratic survival is thus poor.

Pour une approche non-partisane de la démocratie en Afrique
Tessy D. Bakary

Abstract: L'approche de la démocratie en Afrique devrait être non-partisane, prudente et réaliste. La tradition d'autoritarisme que partagent tous les pays d'Afrique à l'exception de Botswana pourrait faire surgir deux types de problèmes: le risque qu'aux clivages traditionnels "gelés" par l'autoritarisme mais réactivés partout, se superposent d'autres divisions, à savoir celle des "hommes neufs", démocrates, contre les anciens protagonistes de l'autoritarisme. En deuxième lieu, il y a la question du traitement des anciens dirigeants. Des procès publics procureraient peut-être de la satisfaction idéologique, mais risqueraient de retarder l'entreprise démocratique. Cette entreprise a besoin d'un programme d'activités qui devrait consister à réfléchir d'une manière théorique sur la démocratisation, entre autres par l'organisation des colloques et la publication des articles, et à mieux structurer la société civile, par la formation civique des citoyens, la formation des techniciens qui savent organiser des élections et la formation des observateurs indépendants des partis politiques, ainsi que par l'organisation des réuniouns avec des professionnels de la politique, autour des thèmes en relation directe avec la pratique de la démocratie. Cette stratégie est déjà mise en œuvre par le Groupe d'études et de recherches sur la démocratie et le développement économique et social (GERDDES), une ONG panafricaine créée en 1990 au Bénin, qui a surveillé les élections de 1991 dans ce pays.

Crise, renouveau démocratique et mutations du paysage médiatique au Bénin
Théophile E. Vittin

Abstract: La crise politique au Bénin, produite par la crise économique et le mécontentement de la population provoqué par le Programme d'ajustement structurel (PAS), a donné aux médias l'opportunité de s'émanciper du pouvoir politique qui les régentait; d'instruments du pouvoir ils se sont transformés en outils de revendication de la société civile. Lors de la Conférence nationale (février 1990) et les élections (mars 1991), l'action des jeunes journalistes de l'Office de radiodiffusion et de télévision du Bénin (ORTB) s'est avérée déterminante. Les médias étrangers ont également joué un rôle important dans la crise béninoise (notamment l'Agence France presse). On peut constater que si l'ouverture en direction de la liberté d'expression était censée désamorcer le mécontentement, le pouvoir a été ensuite débordé par la dynamique des médias. En plus, durant la nouvelle ère politique de "renouveau démocratique" (depuis 4 avril 1991) les médias continuent leur rôle critique, mais pendant cette période apparaissent leurs défauts; ils manquent aux devoirs de vérification et d'investigation sérieuse, et des questions sur des limites nécessaires à la liberté de la presse se posent. À cause de contraintes économiques les journaux ainsi que la radio et la télévision risquent

d'être de plus en plus tributaires de l'aide de l'État ou des financements étrangers. En plus, le clivage entre les élites urbaines instruites, usufruitiers de la liberté d'expression, et la masse reste toujours aussi grand.

Les mécanismes juridiques de protection des droits de la personne en republique populaire du Bénin
Michel Alladaye
In: Revue juridique et politique: (1982), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 41-47

Abstract: La République populaire du Bénin, depuis sa proclamation le 16 octobre 1972, s'attache à reconnatre les droits fondamentaux de la persorme et à en garantir la jouissance, grâce à divers organismes. - la commission des droits et devoirs du citoyen, constituée au sein de l'Assemblée nationale révolutionnaire, chargée de vérifier si un projet de loi ne contrevient pas aux droits fondamentaux des citoyens; - le Conseil exécutif national, composé du Gouvernement et des préfets, chargé de modifier ou d'annuler les décisions administratives illégales; - le parquet populaire central, sous la direction du procureur général, assure le respect de la loi et des libertés publiques. Pour que la justice puisse remplir son rôle de protectrice des droi ts indi viduels, la loi du 21 janvier 1981 a augmenté le nombre des tribunaux et y a inclus des juges populaires élus.

BIERSCHENK, Thomas; CHAUVEAU, Jean Pierre; OLIVIER de SARDAN, Jean Pierre, ed.
Courtiers en Développement : les Villages Africains en Quête de Projets
Paris: Editions Karthala, 2000.- 328p.
(Collection Hommes et Sociétés / COPANS, Jean)
ISBN: 2-84586-013-7

/DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/ /DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL/ /VILLAGES/ /STATE/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /AFRICA/ /SENEGAL/ /NIGER/ /TOGO/ /KENYA/ /RWANDA/ /BENIN/ - /DEVELOPMENT BROKERS/ /LOCAL DEVELOPMENT/ /VILLAGE ASSOCIATIONS/ /LOCAL POWER/ /LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES/

ANNAN-YAO, Elizabeth, Ed.
Démocratie et développement en Afrique de l'ouest : mythe et réalité
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005.- vi-202p.
(Série de livres du CODESRIA / CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-163-6

/DEMOCRACY/ /HUMAN DEVELOPMENT/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /INTEREST GROUPS/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /NATION/ /NATIONALITY/ /YOUTH/ /ELITE/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /WEST AFRICA/ /AFRICA/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /NIGER/ /SENEGAL/ /BENIN/ - /MICRONATIONALISM/ /DEVELOPMENT FINANCING/ /AFRICAN UNION/ /NEPAD/

Bénin. Ministère de l'industrie, du commerce et de la promotion de l'emploi
Accord ACP/UE de Cotonou et les acteurs non étatiques : actes du séminaire atelier :
C.N.C.B. du 7 au 8 février 2002 / République du Bénin - Cotonou : Le ministère, 2002 - 133 p.
Keywords: Official documents, Development aid., International cooperation, Poverty alleviation, Decentralization, Civil society, Democratization, Benin

The national conference as a model for democratic transition : Benin and Nigeria
Wuyi Omitoogun, Kenneth Onigu-Otite - Ibadan : IFRA/African Book Builders, 1996 - 40 p.
(Occasional publication / French Institute for Research in Africa ; No. 6)
Keywords: Benin, Nigeria, Democratization, Democracy, Civil society, Political transition

Eveil des sociétés civiles en milieu urbain et organisations non gouvernementales : les exemples de Cotonou et Lubumbashi
Auteur(s) : Pirotte, G.; Poncelet, M.
IN : /Henaff, Nolwen (ed.); /Jolivet, Marie-José (ed.); /Martin, Jean-Yves (ed.) - Variations
Source : IRD, Paris (FRA), Autrepart (FRA), 2002, No 23, p. 73-88
Mots clef : DEMOCRATISATION; SOCIETE CIVILE; VIE ASSOCIATIVE; CONCEPT; SCIENCES SOCIALES; POLITIQUE; SOCIETE URBAINE; ENTRAIDE; ONG; TRANSITION; ACTEUR DE DEVELOPPEMENT; POLITIQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT; FINANCEMENT; EMPLOI; JEUNESSE; ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE; POUVOIR LOCAL

La corruption au quotidien en Afrique de l'Ouest : approche socio- anthropologique comparative : Bénin, Niger et Sénégal
Auteur(s) : Blundo, G. (ed.); Olivier de Sardan, Jean-Pierre (ed.); Bako Arifari, N. (collab.); Bierschenk, T. (collab.); Mathieu, M. (collab.); Tidjani Alou, M. (collab.)
Source : EHESS; IUED, Paris (FRA); Genève (CHE), 2001, 282 p.
Mots clef : CORRUPTION; ETAT; POLITIQUE; ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE; FONCTION PUBLIQUE; ETHIQUE; PRESSE; LITTERATURE; JUSTICE; TRANSPORT; DOUANE; SYSTEME DE SANTE; MARCHE; CONTROLE SOCIAL; ANALYSE DOCUMENTAIRE; FISCALITE; COLLECTIVITE LOCALE; SOCIETE CIVILE; ETUDE COMPARATIVE

Logiques paysannes au Bénin: courtage, associations, réseaux et marchés
Auteur(s) : Le Meur, P.Y.
IN : Lecomte, B.J. (ed.); Naudet, J.D. (ed.) - Survivre grâce à... réussir malgré... l'aide
Source : Autrepart (FRA), 2000, No 13, p. 91-108
Pages : 18, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 146.00ko
Mots clef : BENIN / RESEAU SOCIAL; ANANAS; COURTAGE; ECONOMIE DE RENTE; AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT; MILIEU RURAL; DECENTRALISATION; ETAT; DESENGAGEMENT DE L'ETAT; ACTEUR DE DEVELOPPEMENT; PRODUCTION AGRICOLE; FILIERE ECONOMIQUE; MARCHE; COMMERCIALISATION; EXPORTATION; RIZ
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/autrepart/010021210.pdf

BURKINA FASO

Mande hunters, civil society and the State
guest ed. Joseph Hellweg
Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2004. - XVI, 142 p.
(Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887 ; vol. 50, no. 4 (2004))

Abstract: The papers in this special issue on Mande hunters, civil society and the State reflect on the new roles that hunters are playing in West Africa's political and social affairs, in a variety of national and local settings. Most of the papers were first presented at the 2002 African Studies Association meeting in Washington, D.C., on the panel 'Mande hunters, nation-States, and civil society in contemporary West Africa'. Thomas Bassett and Joseph Hellweg focus on different aspects of hunters' roles in political and military security in Côte d'Ivoire; Sten Hagberg examines the shifting roles of hunters' associations in Burkina Faso; Mariane Ferme and Danny Hoffman reflect on hunters as combatants and the international human rights discourse in Sierra Leone and Liberia; and Karim Traoré examines an international meeting held in Bamako (Mali) in 2001 to reflect on hunters' actual, and potential, roles as knowledgeable guides for West African 'development'. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Un autre sommet pour l'Afrique : contre-voix citoyennes : février 2003 : les actes
[org.:] Agir ici et Survie
Paris : Karthala, 2003. - 222 p. (Collection tropiques)
ISBN 2-8458-6400-0

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'une conférence intitulée "un autre sommet pour l'Afrique", qui s'est tenue en février 2003 à Paris, en pendant inverse du sommet officiel France-Afrique qui avait lieu au même moment. Les interventions ont été faites par divers représentants de la société civile, de la vie politique et internationale (Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, ONU) et associative (comme la Fédération internationale des Ligues des droits de l'homme), d'ONG d'Afrique (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo), de France, du Royaume-Uni (Global Witness). Elles sont regroupées en sept parties: 'Quel partenariat pour l'Afrique? Le NEPAD en questions'; 'Justice pénale internationale: du Congo-Brazzaville, témoignages contre l'impunité'; 'L'Afrique livrée aux multinationales: du pillage au chaos'; 'Dettes africaines: quelles responsabilités françaises?'; 'Les conséquences de la libéralisation des services sur le continent africain'; 'Sida: pour une autre politique de solidarité internationale'; 'Dernier acte pour les dictatures africaines: plaidoyer pour la démocratie'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Re-aligning government, civil society and the market: new challenges in urban and regional development: essays in honour of G.A. de Bruijne
[I. Baud ... et al. (ed.)
Amsterdam: AGIDS, University of Amsterdam, 2001. - VIII, 532 p.
ISBN 90-76736-05-7

Abstract: The essays in this book, which is published in honour of the Dutch development geographer G.A. de Bruijne, critically assess some of the new ideas that have gained prominence in the development discourse of the 1990s. They describe the variety of responses to global transformation processes, with special emphasis on the realignment between market, State, and civil society in the African, Asian, and Latin American context. The question of realignment is considered from three main perspectives: governance issues at the local level (Part 1); urban areas as motors of economic development and their interface with globalization processes (Part 2); and urban areas as the nodes of political and economic development in their regions (Part 3). The last part of the book raises the question of the relation between research and policy around these issues. Four chapters deal specifically with Africa: The role of livelihood, social capital, and market organization in shaping

rural-urban interactions (Benin) (Leo de Haan and Paul Quarles van Ufford); Pitfalls in planning: a look at Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso (Coen Beeker); The provisioning of African cities, with Ouagadougou as a case study (Ton Dietz and Fred Zaal); Economic networks and the importance of rural-urban linkages, with the focus on sub-Saharan Africa (Sjoukje Volbeda). A separate chapter is devoted to Ad de Bruijne and four decades of international development (Hebe Verrest and Ivet Pieper).

Trop, c'est trop! : civil insurgence in Burkina Faso, 1998-99
Ernest Harsch
In: Review of African Political Economy: (1999), vol. 26, no. 81, p. 395-406

Abstract: The assassination of Norbert Zongo, a newspaper publisher, outspoken critic of the regime of President Blaise Compaoré, and Burkina Faso's foremost investigative journalist, on 13 December 1998, led to the most widespread and sustained popular protest movement in Burkina Faso's history. "Trop, c'est trop" ("Enough is enough") became the dominant slogan of the civil insurgence against this new instance of arbitrary and unpunished killings by agents of the regime, but also against other excesses and contradictions that mark present-day Burkina: the introduction of a multiparty system shutting out any real opposition; the rhetorics of transparency and good governance set against corrupt practices, and rapid economic liberalization enriching an elite but leaving the majority of the population lagging in poverty. This article presents the background to the social explosion for which Zongo's murder provided the trigger, discussing killings and disappearances, corruption, public protests, social and economic grievances, repressive actions, and the defects of the judicial system. The readiness with which strikers and demonstrators picked up the demand for the genuine rule of law indicates that this concept has begun to penetrate more deeply into Burkinabè society. The article ends with a chronology of popular protest (December 1998-September 1999).

Réflexions sur la société civile en Afrique : le Burkina de l'après-Zongo
Augustin Loada
In: Politique africaine: (1999), no. 76, p. 136-151

Abstract: En analysant le mouvement de protestation qui s'est récemment exprimé au Burkina Faso, on peut soutenir que la société civile n'est pas un leurre. Elle existe, bien qu'elle soit largement en construction et ne puisse être bien comprise qu'en termes historiques. L'assassinat, le 13 décembre 1998, du journaliste Norbert Zongo, sera à l'origine de l'émergence d'un Collectif des organisations démocratiques de masse et des partis politiques qui exige la lumière sur la disparition de Norbert Zongo, l'arrestation et le châtiment des coupables, puis la refondation de la IVe République. Avec l'émergence du mouvement 'Trop c'est trop' la société civile, dont l'engagement contre l'autoritarisme et la négation des droits humains sert désormais de critère discriminant, est apparue comme un acteur incontournable du changement politique. Elle a connu un développement qualitatif, à travers l'émergence d'un noyau dirigeant au sein du tissu associatif burkinabè, constitué par un réseau d'associations, syndicales notamment, qui constitue la locomotive de la société civile burkinabè et qui tend à s'autonomiser par rapport à l'État, au pouvoir et à l'opposition. Ce noyau est cimenté par une même vision du monde, qui sous-tend son action et dont les principes généraux mêlent de façon contradictoire visions libérale et révolutionnaire, voire marxiste.

Concepts and metaphors: ideologies, narratives and myths in development discourse
ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen & Signe Arnfred
Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1998. - 251 p.
Occasional paper, ISSN 0907-2829; no. 19)
ISBN 87-7349-391-0

Abstract: Development studies are more than most other disciplines characterized by a close relationship between theory and practice. This may imply that the agenda for research, the concepts used and the causal links explored are heavily influenced by development jargon and its often too

simplistic notions of the root causes of development/underdevelopment. The metaphors used and the orthodoxies portrayed in development discourse are heavily influenced by Western thought: they are signs of modernity. The papers in this volume were presented to the Nordic researcher course organized by Roskilde University at Karrebœksminde, Denmark, December 1997, and are arranged under three headings: Discourses in development research. Myths and narratives related to the study of environmental degradation, and Myths and ideologies related to gender equality and rights. Contributions on Africa: Transnational topographies of power: beyond 'the State' and 'civil society' in the study of African politics (James Ferguson); The social sciences in Africa: breaking local barriers and negotiating international presence (Thandika Mkandawire); The role of development discourse in the construction of environmental policy in Africa (Allan Hoben); Myths and narratives in environmental planning: the case of Burkina Faso (Henrik Secher Marcussen and Mike Speirs); Grassroots democracy: kinship and women's political economy as sites of development (Ifi Amadiume).

ONG et développement : société, économie, politique

sous la direction de J.-P. Deler ... [et al.]
Unité mixte de recherche REGARDS (CNRS-ORSTOM)
Paris : Editions Karthala, cop. 1998. - 684 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
Papers from a colloquium held in Bordeaux, Nov. 1996
ISBN 2-86537-849-7

Abstract: Cet ouvrage, issu d'un colloque international tenu à Bordeaux (France) en novembre 1996 sur le thème "ONG et développement", rassemble des contributions pluridisciplinaires sur les ONG (Organisations non gouvernementales) au Nord et au Sud, du point de vue social, économique, politique. Contributions concernant plus particulièrement des cas africains au sud du Sahara: Des ONG et des associations: concurrences et dépendances sur un "marché du sida" émergent. Cas ivoirien et sénégalais (Karine Delaunay, A. Didier Blibolo, Katy Cissé-Wone); De l'évangélisation au développement local. Spécificités des ONG d'inspiration protestante au Burkina Faso (Gnidéni Jacob Yaro); Une micro-histoire associative dans une macro-histoire nationale. L'Amicale du Walo au Sénégal (Bernard J. Lecomte); Un panorama national: la multiplication des ONG à Madagascar (Isabelle Droy); Les courtiers de développement entre ONG et organisations paysannes. Le cas de la Casamance (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé); Sur la mémoire locale du développement. Une approche anthropologique du rôle des ONG dans la mise en œuvre de choix techniques (Philippe Geslin) [sur la Guinée]; ONG et reconquête des rizières en Afrique de l'Ouest (Annie Chéneau-Loquay); La dynamique des ONG: une approche interactionniste (Hélène Carré et Hassan Zaoual) [sur les groupements Naam au Burkina Faso et la démarche d'Enda Tiers-monde au Sénégal]; De l'environnement aux questions démographiques: l'ajustement des ONG américaines (Dounia Loudiyi) [sur la République Centrafricaine]; Les ONG africaines investissent la scène urbaine (Émile Le Bris); Le statut des ONG du Sud: réalités, problèmes et enjeux. Analyse à partir du cas burkinabè (Luc Marius Ibriga); Églises et ONG caritatives à Brazzaville (Congo): activisme socio-politique ou religieux? (Élisabeth Dorier-Apprill); Les ONG et la construction de la société civile dans les pays en développement (Henrik Secher Marcussen) [sur des ONG norvégiennes et danoises au Burkina Faso, au Mali, en Namibie, en Ouganda].

State, society and ethnicity in developing countries: lessons from the 1990s / lectures by Naomi Chazan ... [et al.]

eds.: Hans Schoenmakers and Wiemer Salverda
Groningen: Centre for Development Studies, University of Groningen, [1997]. - 86 p.
(CDS research report, ISSN 1385-9218; no. 4)
At the occasion of the festive opening of the Centre for Developing Studies on 26 February 1997

Abstract: Ten years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, it is clear that the anticipated progress in development, peace and democratization has not materialized. Nor have political and economic liberalization in Africa brought progress and human development, as proclaimed in the World Bank report 'Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainability' (1989). The question of why these effects

failed to occur was the theme of an international seminar at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, on 26 February 1997. Profound political changes, sustainable development, peace processes and democratization, new expressions of ethnicity, leadership and civil society in developing countries, notably in Africa, during the last decade, were the main subjects of the lectures given by Naomi Chazan, Martin Doornbos and Jan Pronk on the occasion of the opening of the Groningen University's new Centre for Development Studies. In addition, Caspar Schweigman, director of the new Centre, presented the Centre's mission in development-related research, drawing on his own experience in joint African-Dutch research on food security in Burkina Faso. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Burkina Faso, les rentes de la légitimation démocratique

Augustin-Marie-Gervais Loada
In: L'Afrique politique: (1995), [vol. 2], p. 217-233

Abstract: Après avoir triomphé de l'opposition qui s'est coalisée contre son régime à partir de 1991, l'élite dirigeante post-révolutionnaire au Burkina Faso, conduite par le capitaine Compaoré, tente d'asseoir sa domination politique interne en appâtant ses adversaires et la société civile sous les dehors d'une démocratie consensuelle. L'institutionnalisation du jeu démocratique achoppe notamment sur la corruption de l'opposition burkinabè. L'atomisation de l'opposition et l'indigence du débat politique réduit aux rivalités pour la distribution des postes éloignent toute perspective d'alternance démocratique. Le parti présidentiel se trouvant dans une position de quasi monopole de la scène politique, l'élite dirigeante peut jouir en toute quiétude de son pouvoir. Qui plus est, elle bénéficie d'une légitimation internationale assurée notamment par les institutions de Bretton-Woods, qui ignorent la recrudescence des pratiques néo-patrimoniales depuis la fin de la révolution sankariste. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français (p. 9).

Les associations paysannes en Afrique : organisation et dynamiques

sous la dir. de Jean-Pierre Jacob et Philippe Lavigne Delville
Paris: Karthala, 1994. - 307 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
ISBN 2-86537-479-3

Abstract: Aboutissement d'un colloque tenu en octobre 1992 à Montpellier sur les organisations paysannes en Afrique, cet ouvrage, qui rassemble treize contributions d'auteurs africains et européens, jette les bases d'une lecture anthropologique du mouvement associatif qui marque actuellement une recrudescence en milieu rural africain. La première partie présente des points de vue théoriques sur les interventions étatiques, la société civile et les mouvements sociaux (J.-P. Chauveau; G. Lachenmann). La deuxième partie traite de la société locale et des dynamiques internes des associations, au Sénégal (G. Blundo); au Mali-Sud (D. Jonckers); au Bénin (R. Mongbo); au Burkina Faso (P.-J. Laurent); en Tanzanie (M. Singleton). La troisième partie considère les organisations paysannes face à l'État et aux intervenants externes, en Algérie et au Congo (Y. Guillermou); au Mali (B. Kassibo); dans le cas des politiques publiques de coopération au développement des Communautés européennes (Cl. Girard); au Burkina Faso (J.-P. Jacob). Dans la quatrième partie est examinée la multiplication des réseaux et des organisations comme symptômes de changement social, au sud du Bénin (A. Floquet), et à Dakar, Sénégal (A.S. Fall).

Improved natural resource management: the role of the State versus that of the local community

ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen
2nd rev. ed.
Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1994. - 281 p.
(Occasional paper, ISSN 0907-2829; no. 12)
ISBN 87-7349-277-9

Abstract: Much of the recent development policy debate argues for a retreat of the State and more power for civil society institutions. This volume, which resulted from a seminar held in Jyllinge, Denmark, in November 1993, deals with the paradoxes and challenges the new developments have produced in West Africa and elsewhere, with examples relating to the governance and management of renewable natural resources in the Sahel and Burkina Faso, among the Borana pastoralists of southern Ethiopia and the pastoral Hadendowa in the Red Sea Hills of the Sudan. While generally positive towards decentralization, the authors stress that the retreat of the State should not be complete. They discuss how State functions in the field of environmental and natural resources planning and management could be determined, measured and enforced. There is allso a contribution on the role of social capital in African development, with illustrations from Tanzania, by Göran Hyden. Other contributors: Henrik Secher Marcussen, James T. Thomsen, Pierre-Joseph Laurent, Paul Mathieu, Thomas Reardon, Thomas M. Painter, Adrian P. Wood, Stephen A. Vosti, Johan Helland, and Leif Manger. In the final chapter, Amiya Kumar Bagchi looks at the issues involved in achieving globally sustainable development and the choices which will have to be made.

Relations entre l'administration locale et les organisations locales au Burkina Faso : étude sur le rôle des collectivités publiques locales dans le développement rural

Jean-Pierre Jacob & François Margot
Vissoie : Association suisse pour le service aux régions et communes (SEREC) en collab. avec Institut universitaire d'études du développement (IUED), 1992. - 140 p.
(Programme national de recherche ; 28)
Projet "Rôle des collectivités publiques locales comme support du développement rural"

Abstract: L'objet de cette recherche effectuée dans le cadre du Programme national de recherche du Fonds national suisse de la recherche scientifique est l'étude des relations entre les collectivités publiques locales et les organisations locales au Burkina Faso dans les conditions nouvelles créées par le programme d'ajustement structurel (PAS) adopté en 1991 et la réorganisation des relations entre l'État burkinabè et la société civile qui vise à favoriser la mobilisation de nouvelles initiatives locales pour le développement rural. L'étude comporte une enquête du terrain effectuée dans trois départements: Kongoussi, Boromo et Bérégadougou. Les trois objectifs de recherche sont: caractériser la nature et les capacités respectives des collectivités publiques locales (CPL) et des organisations locales (OL), ainsi que les contraintes qui pèsent sur elles; cerner les conditions dans lesquelles les interactions entre les CPL et les OL peuvent être favorables au développement rural; cerner le rôle de l'aide extérieure dans la création de ces conditions favorables, avec une référence particulière à la politique de coopération de la Suisse.

Droit et développement dans les nouveaux Etats africains

Bado Laurent
In: Revue burkinabè de droit: (1989), no. 15, p. 59-69

Abstract: Dans un pays "arriéré" comme le Burkina Faso, le droit moderne a trois fonctions fondamentales: homogénéiser le groupe social, assainir les institutions locales, mettre sur pied les structures d'accueil du développement. Ces trois fonctions visent à créer un citoyen nouveau, une société nouvelle en vue du progrès individuel et collectif. Mais tout cela ne sera possible que si l'apport du droit se fait dans des conditions bien définies. Le droit ne peut être un levier du développement que s'il s'insère harmonieusement au milieu, en même temps qu'il se développe quantitativement et qualitativement. Le Burkina connaît la misère parce que le droit moderne, accoucheur de société nouvelle, n'a pas encore la place qui lui revient.

GISSOU, Basile Laetare
Militaires et Militarisme en Afrique: cas du Burkina Faso
In: Africa Development/Afrique et Développement, Vol. XX, No. 2, 1995, p.55-75

/GOVERNMENT MILITARY RELATIONS/ /MILITARISM/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /HISTORICAL ANALYSIS/ /BURKINA FASO/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/

FAYE, Badara; SENGHOR, Diana
Medias, Paix et Démocratie : Quelle information pour plus de tolérence et de Citoyenneté?
Une enquête effectuée dans sept pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest, suivie de cinq études de cas
Dakar: Panos-Dakar.- 160p

/MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /PEACE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /INFORMATION/ /CASE STUDIES/ /COMMUNICATION/
/WEST AFRICA/ /BéNIN/ /BURKINA FASO/ /GHANA/ /MALI/ /NIGER/ /SENEGAL/ /CHAD/

SCHLEMMER, Bernard
L'Enfant Exploité : Oppression, Mise au Travail, Prolétarisation
Paris: Karthala; Paris: ORSTOM, 1996.- 522p
(Hommes et sociétés)
ISBN: 2-86537-686-9

/CHILD LABOUR/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /WORK AT HOME/ /POVERTY/ /INDIA/ /AFRICA/ /BRAZIL/
/MEXICO/ /GHANA/ /CONGO/ /BURKINA FASO/ /IVORY COAST/ /ALGERIA/ /COLOMBIA/ /FRANCE/
/TOGO/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /EXPLOITED CHILD/

CAMEROON / CAMEROUN

Vers une société de droit en Afrique centrale (1990-2000) : actes du colloque des 14-16 novembre 2000, Université catholique d'Afrique centrale, Yaoundé
sous la dir. de Denis Maugenest et Jean Didier Boukongou
Yaoundé: Presses de l'UCAC, 2001.- 459 p.
(Connaître l'Afrique centrale)
ISBN 2-911380-43-6

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'un colloque tenu à l'Université catholique d'Afrique centrale à Yaoundé, Cameroun (14-16 novembre 2000) autour du thème de la culture de la dignité humaine en Afrique centrale (Cameroun, République centrafricaine, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad). Les différentes parties de l'ouvrage reflètent les grands axes majeurs autour desquels sont en voie de restructuration les sociétés politiques de cette région: l'émergence de la société civile (communications de Maoudé Dionko, Marie-Thérèse Mengue, Lucien Mufor Atanga), la refondation de l'État (Benjamin Boumakani, Patrick Quantin, Marcellin Nguele Abada, Jacques-Philibert Nguemengne), l'affermissement de la justice (Denis Maugenest, Bertrand Homa Moussavou, Félix Onana Étoundi, Nicolas Tiangaye, Sylvain Sorel Kuaté Tameghé), le difficile enracinement d'une culture des droits de l'homme (Louis de Vaucelles, Guy Rossantanga-Rignault, Alain Didier Olinga, Laurent Gomina-Pampali), le droit dit par la nation et la communauté internationale (Régis Loumingou). En annexe, trois textes de communications dont les auteurs n'ont pu être présents au colloque, sur la société civile (Claude Ernest Kiamba), l'inculturation des droits de l'homme en Afrique centrale (Mutoy Mubiala), le rôle des médiateurs internationaux dans la consolidation de l'État de droit (Itsouhou Mbadinga Moussounga). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Conference on the political economy of Cameroon, historical perspectives = Colloque sur l'économie politique du Cameroun, perspectives historiques : proceedings/contributions
Peter Geschiere & Piet Konings (eds.)
Leiden: African Studies Centre, 1989. - 2 pt. (831 p.)
(Research reports ; 35)
Publ. in collaboration with the MESIRES (Yaounde)
Conference on the historical economy of Cameroon
ISBN 90-70110-71-7

Abstract: This collection comprises the papers, opening speeches, and discussants' notes presented at the conference 'The political economy of Cameroon - historical perspectives', which was held at Leiden from 1-4 June, 1988. The 34 papers were presented in ten sessions, dealing respectively with: The economy of labour and State intervention (3 papers) - Political economy, aspects (4) - Agricultural development: cooperatives and government interventions (3) - Plantation and peasant production (3) - Women's culture and political economic changes (4) - Accumulation: historical perspectives (4) - Accumulation in agriculture (4) - Rural development: case studies (4) - Political culture and national mobilisation (3) - State and civil society (2).

The leadership challenge in Africa: Cameroon under Paul Biya
ed. by John Mukum Mbaku and Joseph Takougang
Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, 2004.- XXIII, 563 p.
ISBN 1-592-21178-X
ISBN 1-592-21179-8

Abstract: This collection of essays analyses the Biya regime and opposition politics in Cameroon. Contributions: John Mukum Mbaku and Joseph Takougang: General introduction: Biya and the promise of a better society. John Mukum Mbaku: Decolonization, reunification and federation in

Cameroon. Joseph Takougang: The nature of politics in Cameroon. Joseph Takougang: The demise of Biya's new deal in Cameroon, 1982-1992. Lyombe Eko: Hear all evil, see all evil, rail against all evil: Le Messager and the journalism of resistance in Cameroon. Julius Amin: Paul Biya's foreign policy: the promise and performance. Piet Konings and Francis B. Nyamnjoh: President Paul Biya and the "anglophone problem" in Cameroon. Samgena D. Galega and Martha Tumnde: Reversing decades of gender injustice in Cameroon. Nicodemus Fru Awasom: Autochthonization politics and the invention of the crisis of citizenship in Cameroon. Nantang Jua: "Spatialization" and valorization of identities in contemporary Cameroon. Fuabeh P. Fonge: Cultivating an economic crisis in Cameroon: the rhetoric versus the reality of planned liberalism. Charles Manga Fombad: The dynamics of record-breaking endemic corruption and political opportunism in Cameroon. John Mukum Mbaku: Economic dependence in Cameroon: SAPs and the Bretton Woods Institutions. Victor Julius Ngoh: Biya and the transition to democracy. Charles Manga Fombad and Jonie Banyong Fonyam: The Social Democratic Front, the opposition, and political transition in Cameroon. Greg Asuagbor: Is federalism the answer? John Mukum Mbaku: Preparing Cameroon for the new millennium. John Mukum Mbaku: A bibliography of Cameroon. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Civil society and democratization: the Cameroonian experience
Oben Timothy Mbuagbo and Celestina Neh Fru
In: Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2003), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 133-148

Abstract: This paper identifies a new orientation for civil society in Cameroon. It points to civil society's current deficiencies in its efforts to assert itself successfully as an important and central player in affecting political and social change. This is blamed on the government's unwillingness to introduce genuine democratic reforms and on the lack of political organization and effective mobilization of civil society movements themselves, due in part to parochialism expressed in the form of ethnicism and regionalism. The paper outlines the potential of civil society in Cameroon by drawing inspiration from the activities of some civil society organizations, including the Catholic Church, and concludes that an integration of traditional social structures such as kinship associations and a revamping of the objectives of civil society could constitute a springboard for popular participation. This could usher in a sustainable democratic transition process in Cameroon. [Journal abstract]

Parents, private schools, and the politics of an emerging civil society in Cameroon
Patrick M. Boyle
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (1996), vol. 34, no. 4, p. 609-622

Abstract: This article on the current transformation of education in Cameroon first shows how postcolonial educational developments in Africa link scholarly perspectives on social class to those on civil society. Next it examines three developments in urban education: a fiscal crisis in State-supported education; greater parental involvement in the finance and management of most schools; and the near sudden appearance of private education. One of Yaoundé's four major administrative districts, Yaoundé II, was chosen for three months of fieldwork in 1994 - mainly conversations with the directors and staff of schools in order to obtain a profile of urban education. Profiles of each of the district's 44 primary and preprimary schools were limited to ascertaining enrolments, levels of tuition, sources of funding, and the participation of parents in helping to meet expenses. The findings suggest that the partial retreat of the State from its near exclusive control over education has set in motion a profound transformation of the sector. The example of local elites taking initiatives to secure private education for their children is used to show the simultaneous emergence of civil society and the formation of classes.

La révolution passive au Cameroun : état, société et changement
sous la dir. de Luc Sindjoun
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1999. - 425 p.
(Codesria book series)

Abstract: Cet ouvrage, le produit des recherches du Groupe national de travail sur le Cameroun, financées par le CODESRIA et conduites de 1994 à 1997, porte sur les mutations sociales, politiques et économiques observées au Cameroun depuis la fin des années 1980. Il montre comment, malgré une crise sociale et politique de grande envergure, les dirigeants camerounais ont réussi à court-circuiter les mouvements sociaux ayant affecté le Cameroun au début des années 1990 et à préserver leur marge de manœuvre autoritaire. Il évoque l'énonciation timide d'un espace public, d'une culture politique de participation, d'un ajustement aux libertés publiques et d'un référentiel de politique électorale. Il suit également les différentes pratiques d'exclusion sociale ou d'assujettissement de la société civile et les stratégies de restauration autoritaire. Contributions de Laurent Charles Boyomo Assala, Léopold Donfack Sokeng, Martin Dieudonné Ebolo, Georges Kobou, Patrice Bigombe Logo, Hélène-Laure Menthong, Louis-Marie Magloire Nkoum-Me-Ntseny, Luc Sindjoun.

L'état sous-développé au Cameroun

J.-F. Médard
In: Année africaine: (1977), p. 35-84

Abstract: L'objet de cet essai est de caractériser le système politique du Cameroun en rendant compte de sa nature profonde. L'impression d'ensemble conduit à qualifier l'Etat camerounais de sous-développé. Ce jugement se fonde principalement sur le constat de l'inefficacité profonde des institutions camerounaises qui constituent le plus souvent des apparences d'institutions ou au mieux des pseudo-institutions. Plus précisément, ce qui constitue la caractéristique essentielle de l'Etat sous-développé c'est la combinaison d'un pouvoir fort, autoritaire, absolu, et d'un pouvoir impuissant, c'est le paradoxe du pouvoir impuissant: l'Etat fort est un Etat "mou". Sections: Un état fort (la constitution du pouvoir d'Ahidjo; la suprématie du président sur les institutions; l'emprise sur la société civile) - "L'Etat mou" (l'inefficacité; le néo-patrimonialisme; l'illusionnisme politique).

Privatisation and ethno-regional protest in Cameroon

Piet Konings
In: Afrika Spectrum: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 5-26

Abstract: Privatization has become a cornerstone of the linkage between good governance and structural adjustment as formulated by Western donors and creditors. This case study of Cameroon, however, shows that privatization schemes have often failed to promote any transparency and accountability in public-sector reforms or to encourage greater participation of civil society in the decision making process. Instead, privatization schemes have frequently led to vehement protests from ethno-regional organizations, particularly when they have felt excluded from the sale of vital regional public enterprises to well-placed nationals or to foreign-owned enterprises. This is illustrated by the case of the privatization of the Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC). Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract, edited]

La participation du citoyen à la création du droit: l'exemple du "large débat national" sur la réforme constitutionnelle au Cameroun

Mathieu B. Mebenga
In: La création du droit en Afrique / sous la dir. de Dominique Darbon et Jean du Bois de Gaudusson
Paris : Karthala, 1997, p. 197-216

Abstract: Le Cameroun connaît une histoire politique et constitutionnelle particulièrement agitée au cours des deux dernières décennies. Une dynamique sociale a laissé éclore une nouvelle génération d'acteurs politiques et sociaux mûs par une idéologie de refondation de l'État et de la société. En réaction, les gouvernants répliquèrent par une stratégie d'ajustement au plan institutionnel qui, loin de participer d'une logique programmatique, révéla leur inaptitude à produire un agenda politique et leur complaisance par dérive bureaucratique à la gestion des situations politiques définitivement constituées, au gré des circonstances et des influences contradictoires. Dans un laps de temps

relativement court, sept révisions de la Constitution de 1972 ont eu lieu. Le débat constitutionnel entre les citoyens s'est ouvert bien avant la convocation du "large débat national" entre les citoyens et l'État promis par Paul Biya au lendemain de l'élection présidentielle anticipée du 11 octobre 1992, et rendu effectif le 18 mai 1993. En s'interrogeant sur les garanties juridiques de l'un comme de l'autre de ces deux débats constitutionnels, l'auteur identifie les fondements juridiques de la participation du citoyen à la création du droit. Ensuite il apprécie le contenu de la contribution du citoyen à la juridicité constitutionnelle. Finalement, il examine le véritable enjeu de la participation du citoyen qui consiste en la conquête du pouvoir constituant originaire.

Cameroun: le système politique face aux enjeux de la transition démocratique (1990-1993)
Luc Sindjoun
In: L'Afrique politique: (1994), p. 143-165

Abstract: Élu pour un troisième mandat en 1992, le président Paul Biya se trouve confronté depuis mai 1990 à une contestation ouverte animée par des franges importantes de la société camerounaise alors que son régime n'avait eu auparavant qu'à se prémunir contre les risques d'une révolution de palais. Face à une conjoncture politique devenue incertaine, la stratégie du pouvoir au Cameroun paraît consister en une tentative d'adaptation conservatrice. Il s'agit pour les autorités de 'récupérer' la contestation en lui imposant des modes de formulation et de réalisation propres à lui imprimer une orientation favorable au régime. Les ressources de la personnalisation, diverses techniques institutionnelles et la compétence des universitaires fidèles au régime sont utilisées pour, d'une part, déposséder la société civile de son code propre de revendication du changement et, d'autre part, de laisser le président Biya en régler à son gré l'orientation et le rythme. Cependant, l'état du rapport de force entre l'opposition, la société civile qu'elle est censée représenter et le pouvoir est appelé à évoluer.

Hegemonic regimes and popular protest Bayart, gramsci and the state in Cameroon
P. Geschiere
In: Les cahiers du Centre d'étude et de documentation africaines: (1986), no. 2/4, p. 309-347

Abstract: The central themes in the studies of the French political scientist J.-F. Bayart are the pursuit of hegemony by the national regimes in Africa, and the struggle for control over civil society. The present author explores to what extent Bayart's work offers concrete starting points for further study of the ambiguities of state penetration in present-day Africa. He compares examples from his own fieldwork among the Maka of Southeast Cameroon with diverging regional scenarios in the interaction between the state and local patterns of organization in other parts of Cameroon, and concludes that the great merit of Bayart's analysis of the Cameroonian regime is that he goes beyond political or economic forms of oppression and protest, paying equal attention to popular reactions, especially in their more elusive forms.

Évaluation de l'appui à l'ajustement structurel de l'Union européenne au Cameroun
Gilles Duruflé
In: La Convention de Lomé en questions : les relations entre les pays d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique (ACP) et l'Union européenne après l'an 2000 / GEMDEV
Paris: Éditions Karthala, 1998, p. 333-350

Abstract: Le premier appui à l'ajustement structurel de la Communauté européenne au Cameroun (AAS I, signé en juin 1992) a fait le choix de retenir les secteurs de la santé, de l'entretien routier et de la restructuration des entreprises publiques agricoles qui correspondaient à la préoccupation de la CE pour les secteurs sociaux. Dans le présent article, l'auteur évalue l'AAS I et II. Même si des réformes structurelles importantes ont été introduites au Cameroun par les politiques d'ajustement, on est loin d'être sorti de la phase de stabilisation, dominée par l'objectif de rétablissement des grands

équilibres et marquée à l'interne par de fortes contraintes sur la dépense publique et un environnement déflationniste. S'y ajoute le poids de la dette. Pourtant les contraintes d'ordre financier ne doivent pas cacher celles d'ordre politique. L'examen de l'impact de l'AAS et l'efficience des procédures mises en place fait apparaître plusieurs leçons: 1. L'éligibilité automatique d'un pays à l'AAS de la CE est remise en question; 2. L'AAS devrait être géré non seulement comme une aide ciblée, mais aussi comme une aide budgétaire non affectée; 3. La gestion en direct de l'aide est un moindre mal dont il faut chercher à programmer la fin; 4. La réforme du processus budgétaire est au cœur des problèmes; 5. Le financement direct de la société civile pourrait être une voie d'appui complémentaire.

L'effervescence religieuse en Afrique : la diversité locale des implantations religieuses chrétiennes au Cameroun et au Kenya

Gilles Séraphin (dir.); Yvan Droz ... [et al.]
Paris : Karthala, cop. 2004. - 274 p.
(Les Afriques)
ISBN 2-8458-6574-0

Abstract: Le "paysage" religieux au Kenya et au Cameroun est de prime abord peu comparable: non seulement la répartition entre mouvements n'est pas identique, mais encore les même mouvements, ou des affiliations similaires, se présentent et investissent la scène religieuse, politique et sociale de manière fort différente. Comprendre cette diversité est l'ambition du présent ouvrage. Sommaire: Introduction (Gilles Séraphin); Présentation. Le panorama religieux à Douala et à Nairobi (Gilles Séraphin); 1. Retour au mont des Oliviers. Les formes du pentecôtisme kenyan - Histoire des religions - Une grand-messe pentecôtiste à Nairobi - Millénarisme - Les raisons du succès du pentecôtisme (Yvan Droz) - 2. L'Église catholique et la démocratisation kenyane (1992-2003) - La baisse d'influence de l'Église anglicane - L'Église catholique et l'affirmation d'une société civile - L'Église catholique dans l'État: les écoles sponsorisées - L'Église catholique comme groupe de pression - L'Église catholique et le régime NARC: le spectre d'un État catholique - Conclusion (Hervé Maupeu) - 3. Étude panoramique des nouveaux mouvements religieux et philosophiques à Douala (Cameroun) - Le mouvement pentecôtiste - Les nouvelles Églises indépendantes africaines - Les mouvements millénaristes - Le courant gnostique - Conclusion (Éric de Rosny) - 4. Territoires, identités et politique: le cas des Églises protestantes au Cameroun - Le processus de formation spatio-territoriale des Églises - Identités religieuses, identités ethnorégionales et identités politiques (Jean-François Médard) - 5. Une parole, de multiples sociétés. La diversité locale des implantations religieuses chrétiennes dans deux villes d'Afrique subsaharienne (Douala, Nairobi) - Un tableau similaire: les points commun entre Douala et Nairobi - Avec toutes fois de fortes disparités: les différences entre Douala et Nairobi - Les facteurs qui renforcent le local sur le mondial - Conclusion (Gilles Séraphin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Le désarroi camerounais : l'épreuve de l'économie-monde

sous la dir. de Georges Courade
Paris : Karthala, cop. 2000. - 283 p.
(Économie et développement)
ISBN 2-8458-6024-2

Abstract: Cet ouvrage comprend, après l'introduction générale de Georges Courade "Le désarroi camerounais à l'épreuve de la mondialisation", quatre parties intitulées respectivement "Vers la fin des ´rentiers´?", "Les effets d'une discrimination urbaine négative", "Le giron communautaire, les velléités société civile", et "Impuissance et nécessité de l'État". La première partie se compose des études suivantes: La fertilité des terres bamiléké dans tous ses états (Isabelle Grangeret-Owona); Les ajustements des planteurs et leurs fondements géographiques (Pierre Janin); L'utilitarisme en question: les cacaoculteurs face aux risques (Véronique Alary). Deuxième partie: Emplois et logement dans les villes du Cameroun septentrional: après l'État, les Alhadji? (Michel Simeu Kamdem; Sortir du salariat et réapprendre à vivre ´petit´ (Xavier Durang); Les jeunes et le travail à Douala: La galère de la deuxième génération après l'indépendance (Jean-François Trani). Troisième partie: Gestion du risque et accumulation dans le giron communautaire chez les Bamiléké (Emmanuel Foko); La société civile derrière la communauté? Associations et tontines à Douala (Gilles Séraphin). Quatrième partie:

Rapports de domination et extension de l'insécurité: les migrations kirdi en zone foulbé (Samuel Ndembou); Risque-sida, sexualité et pouvoirs: la puissance de l'État en question au Cameroun (Fred Éboko).

Organised labour and neo-liberal economic and political reforms in West and Central Africa
Piet Konings
In: Journal of Contemporary African Studies: (2003), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 447-471

Abstract: This article examines the impact of current neoliberal political reforms on trade union performance in West and Central Africa. To what extent have trade unions been involved in the political restructuring of the State? Has political liberalization constrained or enhanced their political influence and ability to defend their members' interests? The article offers a comparative study of the role of trade unions in two African countries, Ghana and Cameroon. Trade union responses to economic and political liberalization appear to be quite different in these countries: generally positive in Ghana and clearly negative in Cameroon. The author argues that a range of factors is responsible for this situation, including differences in the impact of structural adjustment, the nature of the State and State-society relations, the organizational capacity of the unions, their relationship with political parties and other civil-society organizations, and their search for innovative ways to respond to neoliberal reforms. In Ghana, there have been significant changes in State-trade union relations, while the Cameroonian case has been characterized by a remarkable degree of continuity in these relations. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

L'État camerounais et les cadets sociaux face à la pandémie du SIDA
Fred Eboko
In: Politique africaine: (1996), no. 64, p. 135-145

Abstract: L'analyse de la décennie de lutte contre le SIDA au Cameroun (1985-1995) met en exergue une dialectique État/société civile à travers laquelle le choix des 'groupes à risque' est puisé autant dans certaines réalités que dans des représentations sociales stigmatisantes largement partagées de haut en bas de la société camerounaise. Ce bilan sommaire permet la mise en lumière des mutations et des dynamiques sociales des 'cadets sociaux' (les jeunes et les femmes) qui échappent aux représentations normatives que la société camerounaise se fait des rapports entre les sexes et entre les générations. L'évaluation de l'action préventive de l'ULS (Unité de lutte contre le SIDA) montre que le problème de la communication sociale en matière de sexualité reste entier. Les messages autour du préservatif et de la modification des comportements aboutissent à des résultats insuffisants. L'identification de 'groupes cibles', notamment prostituées et étudiants et scolaires, pose problème dans la mesure où certaines catégories ne se reconnaissent pas dans les définitions appliquées et où d'autres ne sont pas inclues. La société civile qui sert de structure d'organes secondaires entre les revendications sociales des 'cadets' et l'État laisse vide, en matière de lutte contre le SIDA, la position de relais qu'elle occupe.

Résistances et dissidences
Rupture-Solidarité
Paris : Karthala, 2003. - 271 p.
(L'Afrique (centrale) des droits de l'homme ; 2)(Mutations et défis en Afrique centrale ; 4)
ISBN 2-8458-6346-2

Abstract: Ce volume collectif s'interroge sur les forces sociales et leurs mutations, sur la (re)construction d'une société civile au Cameroun, au Congo-Brazzaville et dans la République démocratique du Congo. Contributions: Le cinquième pouvoir en Afrique: la société civile et le droit de résister (Ernest-Marie Mbonda); Inertie des acteurs sociaux et résistance (Jean José Maboungou); Dissidence, pouvoir et imaginaire à Kinshasa: la figure du musicien congolais (Émilie Raquin); "C'est

l'Homme qui doit être le moteur de tous nos combats": entretien avec Roger Bouka Owoko; Sectes, nouveaux mouvements religieux et pouvoir politique dans l'Afrique noire contemporaine (Olivier Mbenza Mbodo); Insurrections "politico-religieuses" et assujettissement au fétichisme du souverain moderne (Joseph Tonda); Combat de nègre et de chien: de la communication comme chasse à courre (Christian M'Parra); Résistences et dissidences: fragments pour (ne pas) conclure (Abel Kouvouama). - Le dernier texte de Mongo Beti (Nicolas Martin Granel); Langue française et francophonie sont-elles compatibles? (Mongo Beti); Les rapports entre Mongo Beti et le Cameroun ou l'impossible connivence (Lionel Manga); L'héritage littéraire de Mongo Beti (Mongo MBoussa). - Au cœur de la domination: État franco-africain, système de réseaux et criminalisation du politique (Patrice Yengo); Processus politique, mutation sociale et renouveau islamique au Cameroun (Gilbert L. Taguem Fah); Les enjeux du développement de l'Afrique centrale face à la mondialisation: entre marginalisation et intégration régionale (Théophile Dzaka-Kikouta). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Durkheim et l'Afrique contemporaine : vers une relecture de Durkheim et de la sociologie africaniste
Fred Eboko
In: Polis: (1997), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 115-142

Abstract: L'ouvrage de Durkheim 'De la division du travail social' (1893) sert de point de départ à l'auteur de cet article, qui prend principalement ses exemples dans le cas des villes du Cameroun, pour observer "l'Afrique des Africains" face à l'État. Selon lui, la filiation officielle sociologie-ethnologie a masqué le rapport officieux sociologie-science politique dans l'exploitation de l'œuvre de Durkheim par les africanistes. Les études africaines ont longtemps été dominées par les ethnologues, qui avaient tendance à considérer les sociétés africaines comme des sociétés ahistoriques. Or les sociétés africaines, en l'occurrence urbaines, sont des sociétés complexes dans tous les sens du terme. L'historicité des sociétés africaines et la brutalité des changements qu'enregistre "l'Afrique des Africains" deviennent les chemins essentiels de la logique de la redécouverte du sous-continent. Entre autres, l'analyse de l'État contemporain en Afrique (1989) de Jean-François Bayart peut être réexaminée à la lumière des concepts de l'ethos de Durkheim, pour qui la constitution d'une société civile en porte-à-faux de la société politique et de l'État était condition sine qua non de la démocratie.

Proceedings of the symposium on democratic transition in Africa: Ibadan, June 16-19, 1992
ed. by B. Caron, A. Gboyega, E. Osaghae
Ibadan: CREDU, 1992. - VII, 436 p.
(CREDU documents in social sciences and the humanities ; no. 1)
ISBN 978-2015-13-x

Abstract: Pre-conference publication of papers to be presented at a symposium on democratic transition in Africa, organized by Credu (Centre for Research, Documentation and University Exchange) in Ibadan, 16-19 June 1992. Many of the papers refer specifically to the situation in Nigeria, although there are also country case studies of Ethiopia, Niger and Cameroon. The papers are arranged in seven parts and cover the international environment of democratic transition (5 papers); democratic theory and the rationale for transition (6); the civil society context of democratic transition (2); the military context of democratic transition in Nigeria (2); the legal and institutional mechanisms for democratic transition (2); the economic context of democratic transition (3); and the future of democracy in Africa beyond the transition (3). Contributions are by V.A. Adetula, C.O. Ajila, S.T. Akindele, O.O. Alokan, ´K. Amuwo, W.J. Awung, S.O. Ayele, S.A. Aziegbe, K. Babarinde, D.C. Bach, I.L. Bashir, G.K. Bluwey, M.A. Dayomi, P.P. Ekeh, J. Ibrahim, S. Kawonise, A. Momoh, A. Niandou Souley, B.O. Nwabueze, K. Obodumu, B. Ogunyemi, C.F. Okolocha, W.A. Olaitan, E.E. Osaghae, A.O. Owolabi, R.T. Suberu, S.M. Woldu.

Decentralisation and participatory urban governance in francophone Africa
K. Attahi
In: Governing Africa's cities / ed. by Mark Swilling

Abstract: In the early 1980s observers of local political dynamics placed great hope on the development of the decentralization movements in francophone Africa. They believed that the waves of decentralization would lead to a greater democratization in local political life. This chapter evaluates the results of decentralization in francophone Africa, particularly in Senegal, Ivory Coast and Cameroon. It highlights notions of decentralization and urban governance; analyses the principal dimensions - political, bureaucratic, financial - and political stakes involved in urban governance; describes the nature and behaviour of civil society formations involved in urban governance; analyses the role of the State and its restructuring in the emerging new urban administrative forms; and identifies options for the establishment of participatory local governance. It shows that decentralization in francophone Africa has led to the duplication of bureaucratic models of central administration at the local level. Although urban administrations have increased the provision of urban services, they have not encouraged democratic methods of management in local affairs. The move towards participatory democracy has yet to be made.

Un autre sommet pour l'Afrique: contre-voix citoyennes : février 2003 : les actes
[org.:] Agir ici et Survie

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'une conférence intitulée "un autre sommet pour l'Afrique", qui s'est tenue en février 2003 à Paris, en pendant inverse du sommet officiel France-Afrique qui avait lieu au même moment. Les interventions ont été faites par divers représentants de la société civile, de la vie politique et internationale (Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, ONU) et associative (comme la Fédération internationale des Ligues des droits de l'homme), d'ONG d'Afrique (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo), de France, du Royaume-Uni (Global Witness). Elles sont regroupées en sept parties: 'Quel partenariat pour l'Afrique? Le NEPAD en questions'; 'Justice pénale internationale: du Congo-Brazzaville, témoignages contre l'impunité'; 'L'Afrique livrée aux multinationales: du pillage au chaos'; 'Dettes africaines: quelles responsabilités françaises?'; 'Les conséquences de la libéralisation des services sur le continent africain'; 'Sida: pour une autre politique de solidarité internationale'; 'Dernier acte pour les dictatures africaines: plaidoyer pour la démocratie'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

La prévention des conflits en Afrique centrale : prospective pour une culture de la paix
Paul Ango Ela (éd.)

Abstract: Les actes du colloque sur la 'Prévention des conflits en Afrique centrale', organisé par le Centre d'analyse et de prospective géopolitique de l'Afrique centrale (CAPGAC) à Yaoundé, Cameroun, en septembre 1998, font l'objet de cette publication. 1e partie: Aux origines des conflits en Afrique centrale: Les principaux déterminants de la conflictualité (Mwayila Tshiyembe); L'Afrique centrale: enjeux et rivalités des grandes puissances (Atsutsé Kokouvi Agbobli); Le monopole et le partage du pouvoir à l'origine des conflits (Pierre Flambeau Ngayap); La militarisation de la société civile (Paul Ango Ela); La pauvreté comme mécanisme amplificateur des tensions sociales (Isidore Ateba). 2e partie: La gestion des conflits par les grandes puissances et par les États africains: le couple franco-américain en Afrique (Pierre Dabezies); Les modalités d'intervention: deux cas de maintien de la paix (Liberia et Centrafrique) (Dominique Bangoura); La MINURCA (Mission des Nations Unies en République centrafricaine): gestion d'une situation conflictuelle (Ismaël A. Diallo); L'expérience malienne de la 'Flamme de la paix' (Mamadou Konaté). 3e partie: Prévention des conflits et promotion de la culture de la paix: L'Afrique centrale embrasée: pour une géopolitique de pacification régionale (Marc-Louis Ropivia); Émergence de la société civile en 'postcolonie' (Sindjoun Pokam); La protection

sociale pour modérer les conflits sociaux (Étienne Ntsama); Le maintien de la paix en Afrique: responsabilité et responsabilisation du continent (Anatole N. Ayissi); Éléments d'une culture de la paix en Afrique centrale (William Aurélien Eteki Mboumoua); Conclusion (Mathias Éric Owona Nguini).

Paroles d'Afrique centrale : briser les silences

Institut Panos
Paris: Karthala, 2003.- 165 p.
ISBN 2-8458-6375-6

Abstract: Dans le cadre du projet Média Résistance, cet ouvrage collectif rassemble vingt articles écrits par des journalistes et représentants de la société civile dans huit pays d'Afrique centrale. 1) Burundi: Radio Bonesha FM à travers les méandres de l'exercice du droit d'informer (J.-M. V. Kavumbagu) - Être journaliste à Bonesha FM, c'est être assimilé aux rebelles (G. Nikundana) - Après le génocide, le journaliste ne peut plus être une simple courroie de transmission (E. Kagabo). 2) Cameroun: Le quotidien d'une femme journaliste au Cameroun (M.-N. Guichi) - 'Le Messager', vingt ans de résistance (D. Kom) - Les ambivalences d'un journaliste de 'Mutations' (S.A. Godong) - Mutations, le petit poucet devenu pionnier (H. Kamga), 3) Congo: Un journal dans la tempête de la guerre civile (J. Mbanza) - Les médias d'Afrique centrale face aux défis des démocraties balbutiantes (B. Sinibaguy-Mollet). 4) Gabon: Radio Soleil, une libéralisation des ondes très contrôlée (B. Ndinga). 5) Guinée Équatoriale: La presse est au service du narcissisme politique (P. Nolasco Ndong Obama Nkara). 6) République démocratique du Congo (RDC): La presse congolaise fonctionne comme par inertie (J. Kambale) - Maendeleo, une radio dans la guerre (M.N. Kizito) - Au Sud-Kivu, le pouvoir fait des journalistes des griots (C. Biringingwa) - L'affaire RTKM: misères d'une radio-télévision privée (T. Tshivuadi) - Lendemains difficiles pour une liberté d'expression fraîchement reconquise (N.K. Kibiswa). 7) Rwanda: Un "flambeau au gré des vents" dans l'après-génocide (I. Mbonigaba) - La nouvelle loi sur les médias vue de Kigali (E. Rutabingwa). 8) Tchad: Chronique des tentatives de bâillonnement d'une radio iconoclaste (G. Maoundonodji) - La presse tchadienne reste figée sur ses étiquettes (A. Sougnabé Misset) - Un observatoire pour une meilleure éthique journalistique (J.-B. Padare). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ethnicité, identités et citoyenneté en Afrique centrale

Association pour la promotion des droits de l'homme en Afrique centrale Yaoundé: Presses de l'UCAC, 2002.- 310 p.
(Cahier africain des droits de l'homme ; no. 6/7)(Études et documents de IÁPDHAC)
ISBN 2-911380-55-X

Abstract: Les transitions démocratiques en Afrique centrale ont été marquées par les clivages ethno-identitaires. Les problèmes soulevés par la gouvernance ethno-identitaire des États africains sont des problèmes de la promotion de la dignité humaine qui structurent le champ politique et social et relèvent au final des droits de l'homme. Mais l'exercice du pouvoir en Afrique centrale reste soumis aux contraintes locales et internationales de la rareté des ressources. Dans ce numéro consacré à la problématique de la construction de sociétés démocratiques plurielles et aux situations identitaires en Afrique centrale, les analyses interdisciplinaires (par des philosophes, politologues, juristes, sociologues, historiens, anthropologues) s'attachent aux réalités locales, et plus particulièrement au Congo-Brazzaville et au Cameroun et dans les pays qui font partie de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale). Avant-propos et conclusions de Jean Didier Boukongou - Contributions: Penser l'ethnicité pour définir la citoyenneté (Ernest-Marie Mbonda) - L'ethnicité comme ressource politique : l'hypothèse de la politique au bord du gouffre (Lucien Fidèle Toulou) - Le cycle identitaire dans le droit : réflexions sur le fondement et l'expression des droits de l'homme dans les États africains au sud du Sahara (Marcelin Nguele Abada) - Les enjeux de l'éducation dans la construction d'une identité citoyenne au Congo-Brazzaville (Claude-Ernest Kiamba) - Le principe du respect de l'identité nationale des États membres de la CEMAC (Régis Vénacio Loumingou-Sambou) - Brèves réflexions sur la libre circulation des personnes dans la CEMAC (Jean-Claude Tcheuwa) - Le sort du citoyen créancier des personnes publiques dans le droit communautaire OHADA (Sylvain Sorel Kuaté Tameghé) - La chefferie traditionnelle au Cameroun : ambiguïtés

juridiques et obstacles à la démocratie locale (Charles Nach Mback) - Les droits de l'homme dans la société bamoun (Guillaume Mousseni Batela) - Droits de l'homme et tradition beti. (Georges Ndi Onana). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Les métamorphoses du politique au Nord et au Sud
sous la dir. de Sophia Mappa
Paris: Karthala, 2004.- 441 p.
(Collection tropiques)
ISBN 2-8458-6478-7

Abstract: Cet ouvrage a pour objectif de questionner les tendances politiques lourdes en rapport avec la mondialisation, telles qu'elles ont été discutées lors de la conférence internationale du Forum de Delphes en octobre 2001. L'hypothèse de départ est que les mutations politiques en cours sont indissociables des mutations sociales et ne sont pas universelles. Elles sont différentes, selon qu'il s'agit des pays occidentaux, qui sont les instigateurs de la mondialisation, et des autres pays de la planète qui, tout en étant insérés dans le système politico-économique actuel, ne participent pas à la prise des décisions. La première partie du livre est centrée sur les mutations politiques au Nord et au Sud et leur enracinement social. La deuxième partie est plus spécifiquement consacrée aux innovations institutionnelles. Les exemples concernant l'Afrique montrent que les politiques occidentales mises en place dans le cadre de la "bonne gouvernance" favorisant la "décentralisation" ou la "participation de la société civile" ne sont pas des panacées. En effet, elles ont entre autres comme résultat d'affaiblir davantage les États non occidentaux, en faveur des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux dont la "nature" est pour l'essentiel identique à celle de l'État central. Contributions sur la Côte d'Ivoire par Francis Akindès et François Leimdorfer, sur la Somalie par Heribert Weiland, sur les nouvelles formes de groupements dans la "postcolonie" d'Afrique de l'Ouest par Karim Dahou. L'ouvrage souligne encore (2e partie) le clivage entre les objectifs inadéquats des innovations institutionnelles introduites de l'extérieur (par exemple les réformes voulues par la Banque mondiale, les bailleurs de fonds, certaines ONG) et les réalités et nécessités locales. Contribution de Bonnie Campbell, Marie-Christine Doran et Samia Kazi Aoul sur la bonne gouvernance et la lutte contre la pauvreté en Afrique, et de Jean-François Médard sur la décentralisation du système public au Cameroun. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Globalization and citizenship in Africa
guest ed. Chachage Seithy L. Chachage and Karuti Kanyinga
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2003. - 207 p.
(Africa development, ISSN 0850-3907; vol. 28, no. 1/2 (2003))

Abstract: The articles in this special issue use different aspects and dimensions of globalization to address questions of nationalism, citizenship and rights in contemporary Africa. Donor-inspired reforms and development initiatives as well as 'changing politics', new forms of identities and regional and continental integration and other global processes constitute the most significant entry points in the papers. Contributions: Introduction (Chachage Seithy L. Chachage & Karuti Kanyinga) - The contradictory position of 'tradition' in African nationalist discourse: some analytical and political reflections (Michael Neocosmos) - Citizenship and partitioned people in East Africa: the case of the Wamaasai (Chachage S.L. Chachage) - Narrating national identity: fiction, citizenship and the Asian experience in East Africa (Danson Kahyana) - Globalizing ethnicity, localizing citizenship: globalization, identity politics and violence in Kenya's Tana River region (Peter Mwangi Kagwanja) - Citizenship and rights: the failures of the post-colonial State in Africa (Karuti Kanyinga & Musambayi Katumanga) - Ambiguous transitions: mediating citizenship among youths in Cameroon (Jude Fokwang). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ethnicity and democratization: Cameroon and Gabon
Mario Azevedo

Abstract: This chapter analyses the impact of the current ethnic situation on the politics of Cameroon and Gabon, countries which are both ruled by autocratic leaders who have jumped on the bandwagon of democracy, claiming that, all along, they have been the promoters of democracy and the defenders of the freedoms and rights of their citizens. The author examines how the different ethnic groups in both countries interacted in the precolonial and colonial contexts, the institutionalization of the single-party system after independence, and the transition to multipartyism in the early 1990s. In both Gabon and Cameroon the ruling party scored a major victory in the first multiparty elections. It would appear that the resources of incumbency, clever manipulation of the electoral process, the unfortunate disunity of the opposition, and the ethnic factor intertwined with regionalism all played a role in the legislative and presidential elections. At practically no point did ethnic tendencies alone result in violence or become an insurmountable obstacle to the democratic process.

The travails of democratization in Cameroon in the context of political liberalisation since the 1990s

Abstract: Nurturing Cameroon's fledgling democracy is proving a herculean task against the backdrop of disintegrative forces: a flawed electoral process, ethnicity, identity consciousness, clientelism, endemic corruption, regionalism and neopatrimonialism inherent in the State apparatus. The undercurrents on the interface of statehood in Cameroon's democratization process from the 1990s are explored. There is an enormous gulf between the State and the masses with the elite playing a prominent role in political sloganeering and regionalism, leading to a heightened sense of exclusion. The bureaucratic ethos still remains largely centralized despite the discourses on decentralization. The simmering Anglophone problem is still brushed aside. The paper illuminates the disruption and fragmentation of national politics which has led to the emergence of identity and ethnic constructions in the search for belonging to the polity. The question of legitimacy and civic participation is largely distorted due to the disinterestedness of the populace in the State machinery. This is rendered more fluid by the manipulative tendencies of the regime, ruling elite and a fractured opposition. The fundamental question is whether Cameroon was adequately prepared for multiparty politics. Rekindling Cameroon's botched democratic process hinges on the institutionalization of consensus building, democratic accountability and participative governance.

La candidature indépendante et la liberté de suffrage en droit camerounais

Abstract: L'action politique dans l'État relèverait-elle uniquement du pouvoir des partis politiques ou peut-elle être exercée par un citoyen isolé sans l'appui d'un appareil politique? C'est le problème que soulève l'existence en droit camerounais de la candidature indépendante et plus généralement la liberté de suffrage, dont l'interprétation varie en fonction du type d'élection. Expressément reconnue à l'élection présidentielle, la candidature indépendante est implicitement exclue des consultations législatives et municipales. Toutefois le candidat indépendant à la Présidence est soumis aux mêmes exigences minimales que le candidat présenté par un parti unique. De plus il fait obligatoirement l'objet du parrainage, source d'inégalité entre les candidats. Dans les élections législatives et municipales la loi consacre la suprématie des partis politiques en matière de participation en leur reconnaissant le pouvoir d'encadrement des candidats aux élections et celui de contrôler les élus afin que dans les faits aucun député et aucun conseiller municipal au Cameroun ne puissent être indépendants.

Freedom of expression in the Cameroonian democratic transition

Charles Manga Fombad

Abstract: This article examines certain aspects of Cameroon laws which affect the right of citizens to express their opinions freely, whether by speaking, writing or publishing. Immediately after independence, laws were enacted which severely restricted free expression. Although recent legislation is supposed to have relaxed many of these restrictions, the underlying philosophy is still one of censorship. Under the Mass Communication (MC) Law of 1990 censorship has been imposed through various mechanisms: all press organs have to be registered, and their total can be restricted, as may the number owned by printing houses, whose premises are liable to be searched without warrant on the grounds of 'conflict with the principles of public policy'. Administrative and judicial controls are the two main methods used to check alleged excesses of free communication. Insofar as the former is concerned, the emphasis is on the now outdated system of prior censorship. Although the MC Law attempts to provide a comprehensive system of checks and balances, it is a very delicate balance which has usually weighed against free expression.

Itinéraires de "déflatés" au Cameroun = Trajectories of Cameroonian laid-off civil servants
Cornelius Bayie Kamanda (éds.)
Münster: Lit, 1999. - 125 p.
(Bulletin ; no. 18)
ISBN 3-8258-4796-9

Abstract: This issue of the Bulletin of the APAD (Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement) deals with the reforms of the civil service and State corporations in Cameroon which were carried out within the framework of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). The analyses in the Bulletin have two main concerns: the retrenchment policy, and its main actors: the laid-off workers. The papers document, analyse and evaluate this macroeconomic policy from the perspective of development anthropology. Contents: Editorial (Cornelius Bayie Kamanda) - Cameroon: the retrenched workers of the civil service and parastatals. Assessing the needs for the reforms (Cornelius Bayie Kamanda) - Les "déflatés" du développement: de la tradition de dépendance à l'autogestion (Edjenguèlè Mbonji) - Les "déflatés" de la fonction publique au Cameroun: du rêve de la réussite sociale au désenchantement: étude de cas sur l'itinéraire des "déflatés" du Minrest (Ministère de la Recherche scientifique et technique; Jean Nzhie Engono) - Rethinking the role of integrity at public-private sector interface: coherence or confusion: mapping a new vision for Africa at the dawn of the new millennium (John W. Forje) - Building a vibrant State-civil society in Cameroon facing the changes of the new millennium (John W. Forje). [ASC Leiden abstract]

MENTA, Tata
Military Withdrawal and Civilian Control of Politics Myth or Reality in Cameroon ?
Dakar: CODESRIA, April 1993.- 29p.
Accra Ghana, 21-23 April 1993.

/MILITARISM/ /GOVERNMENT MILITARY RELATIONS/ /FOREIGN INTERVENTION/ /CAMEROON/ -
/CIVIL SOCIETY/

BEN ROMDHANE, Mahmoud; Moyo, Sam, ed.
Peasant organisations and the Democratisation Process in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2002.- 365p.
ISBN: 2-86978-111-3

/PEASANT ORGANIZATIONS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /EMPOWERNMENT/
/STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /GRASS ROOTS GROUPS/ /AFRICA/

/NIGERIA/ /TUNISIA/ /SENEGAL/ /SUDAN/ /CAMEROON/ /KENYA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /CAPE VERDE/ -
/DEMOCRATISATION PROCESS/

SOCPA, Antoine
Démocratisation et Autochtonie au Cameroun: Trajectoires Régionales Divergentes
Leiden: Université de Leyde, 19 September 2002.- ix-341p.
Thesis, Ph.D, Université de Leyde, 2002
ISBN: 90-9016088-4

/DEMOCRATISATION/ /PLURALISME POLITIQUE/ /ETHNICITé/ /CITOYENNETé/ /POSSESSION
FONCIèRE/ /OPPOSITION POLITIQUE/ /PARTIS POLITIQUES/ /DéVELOPPEMENT POLITIQUE/
/ELECTIONS/ /CAMEROUN/ - /AUTHOCHTONIE/ /MULTIPARTISME/

FOMIN, E.S.D.; FORJE, John W., Ed.
Central Africa : Crises, Reform and Reconstruction
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005.- ix-258p.
(CODESRIA Book Series / CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-151-2

/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /ECONOMIC INTEGRATION/ /REGIONAL INTEGRATION/
/ECONOMIC RECOVERY/ /ETHNICITY/ /POLITICS/ /POLITICAL REFORM/ /INDEBTEDNESS/ /YOUTH/
/ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /GOUVERNANCE/ /CORRUPTION/ /HUMAN
RIGHTS/ /CHILD ABUSE/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /CONFLICTS/ /VIOLENCE/ /CENTRAL AFRICA/
/CAMEROON/ /CONGO DR/ - /CEMAC ZONE/ /NEPAD/ /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/

Africa's media, democracy and the politics of belonging
Francis B. Nyamnjoh
New York : Zed Books, 2005.- 308 p.
	Keywords: Mass media, Mass communication, Democracy, Democratization, Civil society,
Political aspects, Ethics, Africa, Cameroon

Class formation and civil society: the politics of education in Africa Patrick M. Boyle
Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999.- xiv, 200 p.
Keywords: Sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya, Cameroon, Congo, Educational policy, Education, Social
stratification, Social classes, Schooling, History, Civil society

Parents, private schools and the politics of an emerging civil society in Cameroon
Patrick M. Boyle
In: Journal of modern African studies: a quarterly survey of politics, economics and related topics in
contemporary Africa., 34,no.4 [1996], 609-22
ISSN 0022-278X

CAPE VERDE / CAP-VERT

Civil society and democratic change in Africa: the cases of Cape Verde and Zambia
Peter Meyns
In: African Development Perspectives Yearbook: (1992/93), vol. 3, p. 582-599

Abstract: This paper examines the significance of civil society in the complex process of democratization currently underway in Africa. It focuses on the cases of Cape Verde and Zambia, where the process of democratic change brought new governments to power in 1991. First, some theoretical considerations relating to civil society are presented, in particular the perspectives of Hobbes, Locke and Paine on the State-society relationship, and Gramsci's concept of civil society. Next, the case studies are discussed. Of particular significance in the process of change which took place in Cape Verde and Zambia was the existence of a fair number of dissident ideas and even some autonomous groups in civil society. Furthermore, although both ruling parties wanted to retain their dominance in the system, they created the conditions for free and fair elections. Finally, the emergence of a broad-based movement as the major rallying point for diverse oppositional forces was undoubtedly a crucial factor in securing victory. In conclusion, the author stresses the importance of strengthening civil society as a crucial element in the democratization process in Africa.

Cape Verde: politics, economics and society
Colm Foy
London: Pinter Publishers, 1988. - XIX, 199 p.
(Marxist regimes series)
ISBN 0-86187-483-8
ISBN 0-86187-484-6

Abstract: The tiny island State of Cape Verde is quietly undergoing a revolution without bloodshed, without civil disorder and without economic chaos. Cape Verde is the working model of the ideas of the revolutionary political theorist Amílcar Cabral, the founder of modern Cape Verdian nationalism's relationship with Marxism. His practical idealism based upon respect for human life and social justice formed the cornerstone not only of support for Cabral himself, but also for the party he had helped to found, the PAIGC (later PAICV in Cape Verde). This book examines the political and social changes that have taken place since independence. The development of the party and its implantation in the society has been a process which had to be accompanied by the establishment of corollary State structures and by the widespread political education of a people who had never in their history experienced political participation of any kind. The author focuses on the practical application of Cape Verdian politics. The role of education and its operation is examined in some detail as one of the best examples of the working of the State and the party in its programme of transformation in Cape Verde. Likewise, the electoral process is treated more from the point of view of the electors than of the elected, since this is the only way of proving whether the claims of political leaders about participation are justified. Throughout the book, errors are identified and discussed in order to test the stability of the contemporary situation and to try to predict the future development of the regime.

Démocratisation en Afrique au sud du Sahara : transitions et virage : un bilan de la littérature (1995-1996)
Klaas van Walraven, Céline Thiriot
Leiden: African Studies Centre, 2002. - IV, 219 p.
(Research reports; 66/2002)
ISBN 90-5448-049-1

Abstract: Cet ouvrage s'inscrit dans la continuité de deux premiers livres d'analyse de la littérature, couvrant respectivement la période 1989-1992 et 1992-1995. Il comprend un texte contenant un commentaire analytique des références - plus de 800 - qui ont été publiées à la fin de 1995 et en 1996 et qui sont répertoriées dans la bibliographie présentée dans la dernière partie de l'ouvrage. Les thèmes traités sont les suivants: concepts et méthodologie, aspects d'économie politique, partis politiques et processus électoraux, dimensions économiques et internationales, aspects juridiques et institutionnels, organisation territoriale, culture politique et traditions, acteurs et société civile, militaires, coup d'État, violences et conflits, ethnicité et régionalisme, institutionnalisation et consolidation. Une deuxième partie est consacrée à des thèmes négligés s'articulant autour de trois axes: la dimension sociale ou sociologique, l'économie politique et plus particulièrement les aspects financiers et monétaires, les relations internationales, et à des éclairages comparatifs. La troisième partie procède à des analyses par pays d' Afrique subsaharienne, y compris Madagascar et le Cap-Vert mais sans inclure le Liberia ni les Comores. La quatrième partie consiste en la bibliographie. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BEN ROMDHANE, Mahmoud; Moyo, Sam, ed.
Peasant organisations and the Democratisation Process in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2002.- 365p.
ISBN: 2-86978-111-3

/PEASANT ORGANIZATIONS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /EMPOWERNMENT/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /GRASS ROOTS GROUPS/ /AFRICA/ /NIGERIA/ /TUNISIA/ /SENEGAL/ /SUDAN/ /CAMEROON/ /KENYA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /CAPE VERDE/ - /DEMOCRATISATION PROCESS/

Between a rock and a hard place: African NGOs, donors and the State
edited by Tim Kelsall and Jim Igoe
Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, 2004.- 309 p.
        Keywords: Nongovernmental organizations, Civil society, Case studies, Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Congo DR, Mali, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau

CHAD / TCHAD

Vers une société de droit en Afrique centrale (1990-2000) : actes du colloque des 14-16 novembre 2000, Université catholique d'Afrique centrale, Yaoundé
sous la dir. de Denis Maugenest et Jean Didier Boukongou
Yaoundé: Presses de l'UCAC, 2001. - 459 p.
(Connaître l'Afrique centrale)
Colloque de Yaoundé
ISBN 2-911380-43-6

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'un colloque tenu à l'Université catholique d'Afrique centrale à Yaoundé, Cameroun (14-16 novembre 2000) autour du thème de la culture de la dignité humaine en Afrique centrale (Cameroun, République centrafricaine, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad). Les différentes parties de l'ouvrage reflètent les grands axes majeurs autour desquels sont en voie de restructuration les sociétés politiques de cette région: l'émergence de la société civile (communications de Maoudé Dionko, Marie-Thérèse Mengue, Lucien Mufor Atanga), la refondation de l'État (Benjamin Boumakani, Patrick Quantin, Marcellin Nguele Abada, Jacques-Philibert Nguemengne), l'affermissement de la justice (Denis Maugenest, Bertrand Homa Moussavou, Félix Onana Étoundi, Nicolas Tiangaye, Sylvain Sorel Kuaté Tameghé), le difficile enracinement d'une culture des droits de l'homme (Louis de Vaucelles, Guy Rossantanga-Rignault, Alain Didier Olinga, Laurent Gomina-Pampali), le droit dit par la nation et la communauté internationale (Régis Loumingou). En annexe, trois textes de communications dont les auteurs n'ont pu être présents au colloque, sur la société civile (Claude Ernest Kiamba), l'inculturation des droits de l'homme en Afrique centrale (Mutoy Mubiala), le rôle des médiateurs internationaux dans la consolidation de l'État de droit (Itsouhou Mbadinga Moussounga). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Women's participation in local organizations: conditions and constraints
Katinka Weinberger and Johannes Paul Jütting
In: World Development: (2001), vol. 29, no. 8, p. 1391-1404

Abstract: Recently, advances in economic theories as well as empirical studies have stressed the role of civic organizations for economic development. Civic organizations have proven to be able to help the poor in articulating their interests and offer them access to basic social services. This article analyses the motivation of people to join or not to join local development groups (LDGs) using data from two projects funded by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) in Kashmir (Pakistan) and GTZ (Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit) in Chad. Both programmes facilitate the foundation of local organizations which give their members a bargaining power they would otherwise not possess. The two programmes reach a high percentage (around 40-50 percent) of women's groups, but do not work exclusively with them. The article first presents a conceptual framework to clarify the place civic organizations take in society. This part draws upon the current discussion in development economics about the relationship between the individual, the market, the State and civil society. It then briefly explores the areas in which group-based projects can contribute to economic development and thereafter introduces the two case studies of group-based projects in Pakistan and Chad. The article concludes by identifying key points which donors should bear in mind when designing group-based projects.

Guide pratique de l'observateur des élections
Commission électorale nationale indépendante
[S.l.] : Commission électorale nationale indépendante, 1996. - 18 p.

Abstract: Ce petit guide donne des indications d'ordre méthodologique sur l'acte qualifié d'observation des élections au Tchad. Il s'inspire des pratiques d'autres pays auxquelles ont pris part des militants des associations de la société civile et surtout du droit électoral tchadien. L'observation des premières élections libres concerne surtout les consultations présidentielles et législatives. Ce guide vise à faire comprendre le contexte général des élections au Tchad en indiquant les modalités d'application du droit positif ainsi que les dispositions pratiques et personnelles pour observer.

Chad: a nation in search of its future

Mario J. Azevedo and Emmanuel U. Nnadozie
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1998. - XVII, 170 p.
(Nations of the modern world. Africa)
ISBN 0-8133-8677-2

Abstract: Chad has experienced one of the most difficult social and political evolutions on the African continent. This difficult evolution began in the 1890s, when the French attempted to unite peoples of widely disparate cultural, geographic, economic, social, and political backgrounds. In 1965, the retreat of French forces from northern Chad led to armed insurrection for the next two and a half decades. During the 1980s and early 1990s, Chad briefly held international attention because of its war with Libya. The authors explore the country's complexities in order to provide an understanding of contemporary Chad and to demythologize the events that have taken place since the mid-1960s. Afters chapters on Chad's physical environment and history the book focuses on developments in the postcolonial (post-1960) period: political evolution and the civil war, the economy, society and culture, and international relations.

Démocratisation au Tchad: rites d'initiation et exorcismes

Ronelngue Toriaira
In: Démocratie, enjeux fonciers et pratiques locales en Afrique : conflits, gouvernance et turbulences en Afrique de l'Ouest et centrale / sous la dir. de Paul Mathieu, Pierre-Joseph Laurent et Jean-Claude Willame
Bruxelles: Institut Africain (CEDAF) = Afrika Instituut (ASDOC), 1996, p. 74-86

Abstract: La démocratie au Tchad, initiée en 1990 par Idriss Deby, piétine en 1995. Elle doit prendre sur un terrain miné de longue date par de sanglantes guerres internes. Malgré la séduction de la formule, censée déboucher sur une bonne gouvernance, le consensus institutionnel tarde à se concrétiser. Le déroulement de la Conférence nationale souveraine (CNS) de janvier à avril 1993, a montré que l'initiation à la démocratie était un rude épreuve qui a créé plus de problèmes qu'elle n'en a résolu. La CNS a ensuite donné lieu à une période de transition et de nouvelles institutions génératrices de nouveaux pouvoirs ont été mises en place. La période de transition formelle durera au minimum trois ans. Puisqu'il n'y a pas eu de progression notoire, la population reporte ses attentes sur les élections. Malgré la relative pression exercée par les acteurs non institutionnalisés de la transition, le régime en place réussit à maintenir un status quo. Or, de graves incertitudes pèsent encore sur la démocratisation du pays. Ainsi, la démocratisation est dépendante de l'aide extérieure; le multipartisme est encore fragile; et les associations de la société civile sont encore faibles. Il faut également tenir compte des revendications ethniques.

Two steps forward, one step back: Chad's protracted "transition to democracy"

Roy May and Simon Massey
In: Journal of Contemporary African Studies: (2000), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 107-132

Abstract: Idriss Deby's defeat of Hissène Habré's authoritarian regime in 1990 engendered hopes for an end to the civil war that had been a feature of political life for almost all of Chad's postcolonial existence, and also led to hopes that a workable democratic model could be set up. This article asks whether this optimism was justified and how fundamental and authentic democracy is in today's Chad. It attempts a brief analysis of postcolonial politics and sketches the various episodes of political reform and democratization in the Deby era: the formation of politico-military movements and the emergence

of multiparty politics; the representation of Chadian society at the Sovereign National Conference (1993); the constitutional referendum and presidential elections (1996); legislative elections (1997); and political manoeuvres for oil interests by the government in recent years. Despite Deby's stated democratic ambitions, the new president has proved to be a creature of his country's history, knowing the first rule of Chadian leadership, retain power. However, the ongoing democratization process is complex and should not be dismissed out of hand. Peace accords have left the country with unprecedented levels of civil calm, and the Doba oil project should transform the economy.

La démocratisation par le haut : de la conférence nationale souveraine à la transition
M. Djimrangar Dadnadji, M. Yokabdjim Mandigui, M. Djonata Djatto
N'Djaména : Centre d'étude et de formation pour le développement (CEFOD), 1993. - 16 p.
(Conférences du CEFOD)

Abstract: Par rapport aux autres forums politiques similaires organisés en Afrique dans les années 1990-1992, le cas de la conférence nationale souveraine du Tchad reste original sur bien des aspects que le déroulement des travaux permet de condenser dans la question du caractère national de la rencontre (chapitre I de cette brochure) et de son caractère souverain (chapitre II). Pour les auteurs, la transition démocratique tchadienne est une transition par le haut. Sa mise en œuvre fut une affaire des partis politiques, de la société civile et du pouvoir, sans à proprement parler de participation populaire. Pour que celle-ci soit authentique, il faut qu'au-delà de la rupture avec le passé, les aspirations démocratiques du peuple triomphent. La transition démocratique dépend de la volonté des dirigeants et de l'état d'esprit de la population. En un mot, c'est l'affaire de tous les citoyens et non de quelques acteurs.

Un autre sommet pour l'Afrique : contre-voix citoyennes : février 2003 : les actes
[org.:] Agir ici et Survie
Paris: Karthala, 2003. - 222 p.
(Collection tropiques)
ISBN 2-8458-6400-0

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'une conférence intitulée "un autre sommet pour l'Afrique", qui s'est tenue en février 2003 à Paris, en pendant inverse du sommet officiel France-Afrique qui avait lieu au même moment. Les interventions ont été faites par divers représentants de la société civile, de la vie politique et internationale (Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, ONU) et associative (comme la Fédération internationale des Ligues des droits de l'homme), d'ONG d'Afrique (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo), de France, du Royaume-Uni (Global Witness). Elles sont regroupées en sept parties: 'Quel partenariat pour l'Afrique? Le NEPAD en questions'; 'Justice pénale internationale: du Congo-Brazzaville, témoignages contre l'impunité'; 'L'Afrique livrée aux multinationales: du pillage au chaos'; 'Dettes africaines: quelles responsabilités françaises?'; 'Les conséquences de la libéralisation des services sur le continent africain'; 'Sida: pour une autre politique de solidarité internationale'; 'Dernier acte pour les dictatures africaines: plaidoyer pour la démocratie'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Paroles d'Afrique centrale : briser les silences
Institut Panos
Paris: Karthala, 2003. - 165 p.
ISBN 2-8458-6375-6

Abstract: Dans le cadre du projet Média Résistance, cet ouvrage collectif rassemble vingt articles écrits par des journalistes et représentants de la société civile dans huit pays d'Afrique centrale. 1) Burundi: Radio Bonesha FM à travers les méandres de l'exercice du droit d'informer (J.-M. V. Kavumbagu) - Être journaliste à Bonesha FM, c'est être assimilé aux rebelles (G. Nikundana) - Après le génocide, le journaliste ne peut plus être une simple courroie de transmission (E. Kagabo). 2)

Cameroun: Le quotidien d'une femme journaliste au Cameroun (M.-N. Guichi) - 'Le Messager', vingt ans de résistance (D. Kom) - Les ambivalences d'un journaliste de 'Mutations' (S.A. Godong) - Mutations, le petit poucet devenu pionnier (H. Kamga), 3) Congo: Un journal dans la tempête de la guerre civile (J. Mbanza) - Les médias d'Afrique centrale face aux défis des démocraties balbutiantes (B. Sinibaguy-Mollet). 4) Gabon: Radio Soleil, une libéralisation des ondes très contrôlée (B. Ndinga). 5) Guinée Équatoriale: La presse est au service du narcissisme politique (P. Nolasco Ndong Obama Nkara). 6) République démocratique du Congo (RDC): La presse congolaise fonctionne comme par inertie (J. Kambale) - Maendeleo, une radio dans la guerre (M.N. Kizito) - Au Sud-Kivu, le pouvoir fait des journalistes des griots (C. Biringingwa) - L'affaire RTKM: misères d'une radio-télévision privée (T. Tshivuadi) - Lendemains difficiles pour une liberté d'expression fraîchement reconquise (N.K. Kibiswa). 7) Rwanda: Un "flambeau au gré des vents" dans l'après-génocide (I. Mbonigaba) - La nouvelle loi sur les médias vue de Kigali (E. Rutabingwa). 8) Tchad: Chronique des tentatives de bâillonnement d'une radio iconoclaste (G. Maoundonodji) - La presse tchadienne reste figée sur ses étiquettes (A. Sougnabé Misset) - Un observatoire pour une meilleure éthique journalistique (J.-B. Padare). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GEMDEV, Paris
Les Avatars de l'Etat en Afrique
Paris: Karthala, 1997.- 338p
(Hommes et Sociétés / Copans, Jean)
ISBN: 2-865337-803-9

/STATE/ /AFRICAINS/ /SOCIOLOGY/ /POLITICS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /WORLD BANK/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /MALI/ /NIGER/ /TCHAD/ /ZAïRE/ /SENEGAL/ /NIGERIA/ /AFRICA/ - /GOVERNANCE/ /POLITICAL TRANSITION/ /REPUBLIC DEMOCRATIC OF CONGO/

FAYE, Badara; SENGHOR, Diana
Medias, Paix et Démocratie : Quelle information pour plus de tolérence et de Citoyenneté? Une enquête effectuée dans sept pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest, suivie de cinq études de cas
Dakar: Panos-Dakar.- 160p

/MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /PEACE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /INFORMATION/ /CASE STUDIES/ /COMMUNICATION/ /WEST AFRICA/ /BéNIN/ /BURKINA FASO/ /GHANA/ /MALI/ /NIGER/ /SENEGAL/ /CHAD/

COTE D'IVOIRE

Les métamorphoses du politique au Nord et au Sud
sous la dir. de Sophia Mappa
Paris : Karthala, 2004. - 441 p.
(Collection tropiques)
ISBN 2-8458-6478-7

Abstract: Cet ouvrage a pour objectif de questionner les tendances politiques lourdes en rapport avec la mondialisation, telles qu'elles ont été discutées lors de la conférence internationale du Forum de Delphes en octobre 2001. L'hypothèse de départ est que les mutations politiques en cours sont indissociables des mutations sociales et ne sont pas universelles. Elles sont différentes, selon qu'il s'agit des pays occidentaux, qui sont les instigateurs de la mondialisation, et des autres pays de la planète qui, tout en étant insérés dans le système politico-économique actuel, ne participent pas à la prise des décisions. La première partie du livre est centrée sur les mutations politiques au Nord et au Sud et leur enracinement social. La deuxième partie est plus spécifiquement consacrée aux innovations institutionnelles. Les exemples concernant l'Afrique montrent que les politiques occidentales mises en place dans le cadre de la "bonne gouvernance" favorisant la "décentralisation" ou la "participation de la société civile" ne sont pas des panacées. En effet, elles ont entre autres comme résultat d'affaiblir davantage les États non occidentaux, en faveur des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux dont la "nature" est pour l'essentiel identique à celle de l'État central. Contributions sur la Côte d'Ivoire par Francis Akindès et François Leimdorfer, sur la Somalie par Heribert Weiland, sur les nouvelles formes de groupements dans la "postcolonie" d'Afrique de l'Ouest par Karim Dahou. L'ouvrage souligne encore (2e partie) le clivage entre les objectifs inadéquats des innovations institutionnelles introduites de l'extérieur (par exemple les réformes voulues par la Banque mondiale, les bailleurs de fonds, certaines ONG) et les réalités et nécessités locales. Contribution de Bonnie Campbell, Marie-Christine Doran et Samia Kazi Aoul sur la bonne gouvernance et la lutte contre la pauvreté en Afrique, et de Jean-François Médard sur la décentralisation du système public au Cameroun. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Mande hunters, civil society and the State
guest ed. Joseph Hellweg Bloomington
IN: Indiana University Press, 2004. - XVI, 142 p.
(Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887 ; vol. 50, no. 4 (2004))

Abstract: The papers in this special issue on Mande hunters, civil society and the State reflect on the new roles that hunters are playing in West Africa's political and social affairs, in a variety of national and local settings. Most of the papers were first presented at the 2002 African Studies Association meeting in Washington, D.C., on the panel 'Mande hunters, nation-States, and civil society in contemporary West Africa'. Thomas Bassett and Joseph Hellweg focus on different aspects of hunters' roles in political and military security in Côte d'Ivoire; Sten Hagberg examines the shifting roles of hunters' associations in Burkina Faso; Mariane Ferme and Danny Hoffman reflect on hunters as combatants and the international human rights discourse in Sierra Leone and Liberia; and Karim Traoré examines an international meeting held in Bamako (Mali) in 2001 to reflect on hunters' actual, and potential, roles as knowledgeable guides for West African 'development'. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Cas de la Côte d'Ivoire
Irie Dje Bi
In: Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2004), no. 63, p. 57-60

Abstract: En Afrique et particulièrement en Côte d'Ivoire, le développement des petites et moyennes entreprises passe le plus souvent par les activités dites informelles d'entreprenariat. Les difficultés

d'accès aux crédits nécessaires au financement des investissements obligent les petites et moyennes entreprises à s'orienter vers les micro-crédits organisés à travers les coopératives de financement, les fonds sociaux et les caisses de solidarité. Selon cette contribution, en matière de réduction de la pauvreté en Côte d'Ivoire, l'État, la société civile et le secteur privé collaborent étroitement. Elle passe en revue les différents instruments mis en place par ces trois secteurs pour réduire la pauvreté. La mobilisation de l'épargne en Côte d'Ivoire depuis la création des micro-crédits a dépassé les dix milliards de francs CFA. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

L'Afrique des citadins : sociétés civiles en chantier (Abidjan, Dakar)

François Leimdorfer et Alain Marie (éds)
Paris : Karthala, cop. 2003. - 402 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
ISBN 2-8458-6336-5

Abstract: Les études de nature sociologique et qualitative comprises dans cet ouvrage collectif portent sur les processus d'individualisations citadines et de développement d'une société civile dans les milieux urbains africains d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Dakar (Sénégal). Première partie, le champ du politique - Contribution: Pas de société civile sans démocratie: dialectiques ivoiriennes entre identités communautaires et identifications sociologiques (Alain Marie). Deuxième partie, l'espace des associations - L'espace public urbain à Abidjan: individus, associations, État (François Leimdorfer) - Abidjan: de la territorialisation de la sécurité à la fragmentation de la société urbaine? (Ousmane Dembélé) - Stratégies d'auto-emploi et pratiques d'individualisation chez les jeunes citadins d'Abidjan (Boizo Ori). Troisième partie, le jeu des réseaux - Marché du travail, réseaux et capital social: le cas des diplômés de l'enseignement supérieur au Sénégal (Éveline Baumann)- Le diplômé et la commune: itinéraires pour l'emploi, individualisation et pratiques citoyennes à Dakar (N'Diouga Adrien Benga) - Privatisation, recherche d'intimité et rapports de pouvoirs dans l'habitat de concession à Abidjan (Christelle Soumahoro) - Reconversions professionnelles, reconversions mentales: l'irruption des salariés ivoiriens au chômage dans le secteur des activités informelles autrefois abandonnés aux "étrangers" (Gabin Kponhassia) - Les femmes seules: itinéraires migratoires et processus d'insertion socioéconomique à Abidjan (Souleymane Yeo Ouattara). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Retour au foncier

Laboratoire d'anthropologie juridique de Paris
Paris : Karthala, 2003. - 328 p.
 (Cahiers d'anthropologie du droit ; 2002)
ISBN 2-8458-6353-5

Abstract: On peut noter un retour du foncier avec l'apparition en ce début de XXIe siècle de nouvelles problématiques dans le domaine des politiques publiques qui remettent la question foncière au centre des débats de la société civile et des démarches réformatrices, avec la remise en cause du monopole de l'État en Afrique. De fait, les études foncières sont depuis quarante ans un des axes centraux du développement des travaux de l'anthropologie du droit. Contributions à ce cahier: Foncier et décentralisation. Réconcilier la légalité et la légitimité des pouvoirs domaniaux et fonciers (A. Rochegude) - Actualité des politiques foncières en Afrique australe: le cas du Zimbabwe et de l'Afrique du Sud. Un paysage foncier inégalitaire et ségrégué par le développement séparé (P. Maire-Amiot) - Légitimation, paradoxe et contradictions du caractère "public" du foncier en Afrique: du monopole foncier de l'État à la décentralisation des ressources foncières (M. Diop) - Analyse de la nouvelle loi de 1998 au regard de la crise socio-politique en Côte d'Ivoire (A. Aka) - La mise en œuvre de l'aménagement forestier négocié, ou l'introuvable gouvernance de la biodiversité à Madagascar (F. Muttenzer) - Actualité des droits dits "coutumiers" dans les pratiques et les politiques foncières en Afrique et dans l'océan Indien à l'orée du XXIe siècle (É. Le Roy). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Côte d'Ivoire: la fracture communautaire

Ousmane Dembele
In: Politique africaine: (2003), no. 89, p. 34-48

Abstract: Durant les trente premières années de son existence, la Côte d'Ivoire avait produit un véritable melting-pot en accueillant environ 26 pour cent d'étrangers des pays limitrophes, sans que dans ce processus des règles précises concernant la citoyenneté ivoirienne aient été définies et mises en œuvre jusqu'à la décennie 1990. Le Nord en particulier a une société très métissée. Les conflits entre groupes, pour sérieux qu'ils soient, étaient restés limités aux concurrences économiques et foncières entre autochtones et migrants. Or, la guerre qui a éclaté en septembre 2002 a modifié la nature de cet affrontement communautaire. Elle a systématisé une opposition radicale, politique et culturelle entre nordistes et sudistes et placé le pays devant un risque important de fracture communautaire et géographique. Cet article met en lumière les processus de construction de la démocratie et les perceptions des différents groupes ethniques, politiques et militaires qui, depuis 1990, conduisent à une telle situation. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 223). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Les sept péchés capitaux de la Côte d'Ivoire
Alban Coulibaly
In: Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2003), no. 9, p. 71-82

Abstract: La crise socioéconomique qui secoue la Côte d'Ivoire trouve son origine dans les sept péchés capitaux cultivés à dessein par les pouvoirs successifs, depuis le décès du président Houphouët-Boigny en 1993: un processus successoral contestable; un déficit de légitimité; une démocratie en trompe-l'œil; la doctrine de l'ivoirité; l'ethnisation du discours politique; une clanisation de l'armée; enfin le syndrome Ouattara, qui n'est en fait qu'un symbole d'une politique plus générale d'exclusion. L'absence de légitimité du pouvoir en place de Laurent Gbagbo explique que son autorité soit mise à mal par les soldats insurgés. Pour sortir de la crise actuelle, il faut tout d'abord accepter la réintégration de tous ceux qui font l'objet d'une décision d'arrestation ou de démobilisation, et décréter une amnistie générale. Cette mesure doit être suivie d'une réorganisation de l'armée nationale sur la base d'un recrutement purement professionnel. Une telle approche passe par l'élaboration d'une constitution démocratique réaffirmant l'égalité des droits et devoirs de tous les citoyens ivoiriens. Cette procédure doit être précédée d'une nouvelle élection des députés, supervisée par la CEDEAO, pour éviter toute contestation fondée sur la manipulation des résultats. La crédibilité des institutions ivoiriennes est contestée depuis 1993, car celles-ci ne recouvrent pas la réalité des différents courants de pensée, au-delà des querelles ethniques et tribales. Cette crédibilité doit être reconstruite. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Paix, violence et démocratie en Afrique : actes du colloque d'Abidjan 9 au 11 janvier 2002
Aphidem, Université de Cocody
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2003. - 310 p.
ISBN 2-7475-5308-6

Abstract: Cet ouvrage comprend les actes d'un colloque tenu à Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, du 9 au 11 janvier 2002. Les contributions, sauf une en anglais, sont en français. Les auteurs s'interrogent dans une première partie sur les violences en Afrique (Damine Bede, Simplice Yodé Dion, Thierry Armand C. Ezoua, René Gnalega, Paulin H. Hountondji, Guy Kouakou, Landry Roland Koudou, Michelle Lora Tanon); dans une deuxième partie sur la démocratie, l'histoire, la gouvernance, l'État de droit et de non-droit, la société civile (Ignace Zasseli Biaka, Thiémélé Boa, Augustin Kouadio Dibi, Mirabelle Gilet, Abou Karamoko, Théophile Koamé Koffi, Koffi Kouakou, Marie Solange N'dri Kouame, Salif M'Boh, Kouassi N'Guessan, Joseph M. Nyasani, Carnot Thiacoh); dans une troisième partie sur la paix et la culture de la paix (Patrice Jean Aké, Bertin Yao Assamoi, Lou Bamba, Tanella Boni, Michel Kokora Gneba, Marie-Thérèse Kabran, Bini Kouakou, Koffi Niamkey). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Politiques migratoires et construction des identités
Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch ... [et al.] (éds.)

Abstract: L'immigré est confronté au processus d'édification nationale en cours, au raidissement des structures de l'État ou des sociétés d'accueil et doit composer avec un arsenal juridique, souvent en contradiction avec les déclarations politiques. C'est l'objet du premier de deux volumes sur les migrations à l'intérieur du continent africain, issus d'un colloque qui s'est tenu en décembre 1999 à l'Université Paris 7-Denis Diderot. Les contributions, en français et en anglais, sont rassemblées en trois parties: 1) Droit de l'immigration et citoyenneté - Auteurs: C. Ahounou, I.O. Albert, M. Chemillier-Gendreau, L.B. Hill, I. Mandé, M.-A. Pérouse de Montclos, R. Schachter Morgenthau, A. Wa Kabw e-Segatti. 2) Variations sur un thème: le migrant, l'étranger, le national - N. Bancel, M.W. Bantenga, F. Bernault, S. Chazan-Gillig, Y. Droz, M.N. LeBlanc, J.-M. Mabeko-Tali, N. Mbongo, P. Wurster. 3) De l'altérité en situation de crise - A.I. Asiwaju, N.F. Awason, S. Awenengo, J.R. de Benoist, C. Dubois, S. Dulucq, D. Konaté, V. Lassailly-Jacob, M. Marty, J.E. Philips, A. Tirefort. Pays concernés en particulier: Afrique du Sud, Angola, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo (RDC), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Maurice, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sénégal, Tanzanie, Togo. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Les politiques d'affrontement en Côte d'Ivoire

Marc Le Pape
In: Afrique contemporaine: (2003), no. 206, p. 29-39

Abstract: Les accords signés en France, à Linas-Marcoussis, le 24 janvier 2003, ont représenté une étape importante dans le traitement politique de la guerre qui divise la Côte d'Ivoire depuis septembre 2002. La table ronde qui a abouti à ces accords regroupait sept partis et les trois mouvements rebelles. Le document de Marcoussis est un texte d'arrangement, non un constat neutre visant à la vérité. Cet article passe en revue les facteurs conduisant à la guerre civile. Le principal a été, dès les débuts du multipartisme en 1990 mais surtout depuis la mort de Félix Houphouët Boigny en 1993, la brutalité croissante du combat politique avec ses effets de division et d'entraînement dans l'opinion publique et dans les corps intermédiaires. La conséquence fut de politiser la société ivoirienne à l'extrême par la montée des affrontements et la banalisation collective des pratiques de violence. L'auteur examine quelques débats, dont celui de l'"ivoirité", et épisodes significatifs de la vie politique ivoirienne. Ces derniers attestent de la gravité d'antagonismes exacerbés depuis des années. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

Côte d'Ivoire: socio-political crises, 'ivoirité' and the course of history

Francis Akindès
In: African Sociological Review: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 11-28

Abstract: The sociopolitical crisis that has developed in Côte d'Ivoire since December 1999 led to a break in a relatively long period of political stability. This article assesses the background and significance of the crisis. It argues that Houphouet-Boigny's 'compromise model', characterized by a predominance of the economic over the political, had reached a saturation point in a society profoundly transformed by economic, demographic and political developments. As a reaction to the effects of three decades of economic openness, a new version of ethnonationalism developed, the so-called 'ivoirité' (Ivorianness). The rhetoric of 'ivoirité' came into existence under the Bédié regime and 'ivoirité' as a State doctrine was reinforced during the period of transition after the military coup of December 1999. Today a central issue is the political reconstruction of new pillars of citizenship. The sociopolitical crisis seems to be rooted in the paradoxical fact that the political class is retreating into an identity logic which engenders exclusions and banishes any perspective of defining a forged citizenship and a shared political culture. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Defining new development options and new social compromises in the context of reduced political space: reflections on the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire

Bonnie Campbell

Abstract: The situation of violence which prevails in Côte d'Ivoire is the expression of a complex set of factors. This paper draws attention to the links between the current political and military crisis and the reshaping of political space on the one hand, and the manner in which economic reforms were introduced into the country over the last twenty years on the other. Rather than contributing to the renewal of past modes, the adjustment process appears to have been quite compatible with their continuation. Among the consequences, however, the reduction of the scope of State patronage was to entail a narrowing of the internal base of political legitimacy. Furthermore, political processes tended to be reduced to technical administrative procedures. The result appears to have contributed to the de-politicization of key issues (poverty, citizenship) that were increasingly treated as issues of good management. The paper briefly recalls certain political dimensions of the 'Ivorian miracle', of the adjustment process and the transition period, in order to argue that the present crisis is, among other things, deeply rooted in the nature of the reform process introduced over the last two decades. If lasting political solutions are to be found, it appears essential that conditions prerequisite to the shaping of longer term development strategies capable of reversing present trends of social marginalization and exclusion must also be addressed. [ASC Leiden abstract]

La "Sorbonne" d'Abidjan: rêve de démocratie ou naissance d'un espace public?
Aghi Bahi

Abstract: Depuis quelques années se développent, à Abidjan, des forums plus ou moins spontanés dont le plus ancien est la "Sorbonne" du quartier du Plateau ainsi baptisée en référence à la célèbre université parisienne. Des jeunes citadins s'y regroupent pour parler de politique. Pour le sens commun, souvent repris par la presse locale, il s'agit de regroupements de personnes désœuvrées. Cet article s'interroge sur le sens de ce phénomène et émet l'hypothèse de la naissance de l'espace public dans le contexte nouveau du multipartisme en Côte d'Ivoire. En s'appuyant sur des observations et des entretiens, l'article décrit cette situation typique et montre que le sens construit par les acteurs est celui de la démocratie 'authentique' où les individus débattent librement des affaires de la cité. Le retour au multipartisme, mais surtout la nouvelle Constitution issue de la transition militaro-civile de l'année 2000 ont contribué à répandre l'idée de la libération de la parole chez les jeunes hommes issus du milieu citadin populaire et à modifier leur rapport au politique. Les contingences de l'histoire immédiate de la Côte d'Ivoire ont versé la "Sorbonne" et les autres forums dans la société civile et en font l'expression patente de l'opinion publique. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Constitutionalism in Africa: creating opportunities, facing challenges
ed. J. Oloka-Onyango

Abstract: Recent reverberations of constitutional discourse, engineering and contestation in countries as disparate and diverse as Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Egypt and Benin, speak loudly to the fact that at the commencement of the twenty-first century, issues of constitutionalism in Africa have gained considerable prominence. The papers in this collective volume engage the issue of constitutionalism in order to provide critical and well-considered responses to numerous questions that confront contemporary Africa in its most recent political evolution. They are also concerned with the various struggles for progressive constitutionalism that are taking place on the continent. The papers are grouped under four headings: I. Constitutionalism in Africa: new challenges, new opportunities. II. Ethnicity, identity and the role of civil society. III. Gender struggles in the context of constitutional reform. IV. Beyond the horizon: towards a new African constitution. Contributors: Tajudeen Abdul Raheem, Ola Abou Zeid, Aminata Diaw, Bibiane Gahmanyi-Mbaye, Anthonia Kalu, Jean-Marie

Kamatali, Kivutha Kibwana, Ali A. Mazuri, Willy Mutunga, B.J. Odoki, J. Oloka-Onyanyo, Charmaine Percira, Bereket Selassie, Sylvia Tamale, G.P. Tumwine-Mukubwa, Makau wa Mutua, Peter Walubiri.

La Côte d'Ivoire au péril de l'"ivoirité" : genèse d'un coup d'État
Jean-Pierre Dozon
In: Afrique contemporaine: (2000), no. 193, p. 13-23

Abstract: Le coup d'État du 24 décembre 1999 en Côte d'Ivoire, dont le général Gueï a été le personnage principal, a suscité un large assentiment populaire. Le successeur d'Houphouët-Boigny, Henri Konan Bédié, avait commis une lourde faute politique en s'obstinant à vouloir exclure de la compétition à la prochaine élection présidentielle Alassane Ouattara, leader de l'un des trois grands partis (le Rassemblement des républicains, RDR), pour n'être pas ivoirien, et en incarcérant les principaux dirigeants de ce parti. Mais les erreurs de Konan Bédié ne suffisent pas à expliquer l'enthousiasme suscité par le coup d'État. La question de l'"ivoirité", qui a commencé à servir de fondement légitime au pouvoir de Konan Bédié durant les élections générales de 1995, masquait de très pernicieux ferments de division. Ce concept, qui prétendait œuvrer à l'unité du pays comme affirmation nationale, s'est transformé en son contraire. L'ivoirité est devenue une forme de redéfinition dangereuse de la citoyenneté, fabriquant des sortes d'étrangers de l'intérieur, les gens du Nord (souvent musulmans) et de l'Ouest, et conduisant le RDR à recruter principalement au sein du monde "dioula". Les idéologues de l'ivoirité en ont fait une "akanité", spécialement une "baoulité", le monde akan étant censé posséder un sens atavique de l'État. Dans l'avenir, hormis les problèmes économiques, le danger vient de la question non résolue de la place et du statut des étrangers, entraînant le danger que les partis politiques en viennent à s'identifier aux gens de telle ou telle région et de telle ou telle religion. L'adhésion des partis à des clivages ethnico-régionaux ou ethnico-religieux voudrait dire la fin du "miracle ivoirien".

Armée ivoirienne: le refus du déclassement
Guy-André Kieffer
In: Politique africaine: (2000), no. 78, p. 26-44

Abstract: Le putsch de décembre 1999 en Côte d'Ivoire a surpris la plupart des observateurs, qui n'avaient pas mesuré combien les frustrations de l'armée s'étaient accumulées au cours des années précédentes. Fondé sur des entretiens avec des protagonistes, le présent article montre l'origine des revendications corporatistes de sous-officiers qui ont dégénéré en mutinerie, et en quoi le putsch constitue un coup de force hors normes et marqué de paradoxes. Les militaires, sous Houphouët-Boigny, revendiquaient au nom de l'armée un droit d'initiative dans la gestion du pays. Houphouët-Boigny avait compris la tension entre société civile et militaire et avait permis l'implication progressive du personnel militaire dans l'administration. Progressivement écartée par les technocrates, l'armée a dû, en particulier sous le premier ministre Ouattara, servir de supplétif à des forces de police mal équipées et mal entraînées pour contrôler des manifestations politiques ou des mouvements sociaux ou estudiantins. Les militaires étaient finalement mis à l'écart par le régime Bédié, et c'est alors que le dérapage s'est produit. Cet article dégage les caractéristiques des contestataires. Leur critique de l'ordre social se caractérise par une absence totale de référence à une idéologie particulière. La majorité des sous-officiers et officiers de rang intermédiaire sont originaires des régions de l'ouest, du nord-ouest et du nord du pays. Le groupe akan, à une seule exception, n'y est pas représenté. Leur participation au contingent ivoirien de la Mission des Nations unies en République centrafricaine a permis une prise de conscience des risques liés aux dérives du régime Bédié. Dans le corps des officiers putschistes, les motivations apparaissent très largement différentes. Il existe une profonde solidarité entre ceux-ci. Cependant, l'unanimité ne règne pas au sein du Comité national de salut public (au gouvernement depuis la mi-mai 2000). Une partie du corps des officiers supérieurs supporte de moins en moins d'être soumise au contrôle de sous-officiers subalternes. La question de la place des jeunes mutins dans la hiérarchie militaire reste posée.

La Côte d'Ivoire entre démocratie, nationalisme et ethnonationalisme
Jean-Pierre Dozon

Abstract: Le renversement du régime Bédié par les militaires n'a pas fait disparaître la problématique de l'ivoirité, dont les racines se trouvent dès les années 1930 dans l'histoire de la mise en valeur de la Côte d'Ivoire à l'époque coloniale et qui reste au cœur du débat public. L'âpreté des débats constitutionnels et les polémiques autour de la candidature du leader du Rassemblement des républicains (RDR), Alassane Ouattara, témoigne de la difficulté à s'accorder sur une définition de la citoyenneté. La présence des étrangers est mise en question, tout au moins leur participation à la citoyenneté ivoirienne, spécialement celle des résidents originaires du Burkina Faso et du Mali. (Sur une population globale de 15 millions d'habitants environ, la Côte d'Ivoire compte 30 à 40 pour cent de personnes d'origine étrangère). Symptôme ou prétexte, tout particulièrement hostile à la candidature d'Alassane Ouattara est son ancien allié au sein du Front républicain, Laurent Gbagbo, qui prend désormais appui sur d'autres formations politiques et sur une bonne partie de l'opinion publique pour exclure Ouattara. Plus cette candidature fait l'objet de fixation, plus les gens du Nord s'identifient à elle. La distinction entre Nord et Sud constitue l'une des trames essentielles de l'histoire de la Côte d'Ivoire, se cristallisant dans la représentation globale et stéréotypée d'un monde dioula dominé par l'islam au Nord, réservoir de quantité d'immigrants, et d'un Sud ivoirien christianisé mais perpétuant les cultes ancestraux nationaux. Le Sud du pays détiendrait une sorte de préséance nationale parce qu'il représenterait le lieu de la vraie autochtonie ivoirienne, en même temps que la région qui a su être hospitalière aux allogènes du Nord. Autrement dit, l'ivoirité s'est aujourd'hui déplacée du pôle akan ou baoulé datant de l'époque d'Houphouët-Boigny à un vaste ensemble régional sudiste, là où s'est édifiée, avec le développement de l'économie de plantation, une Côte d'Ivoire longtemps prospère.

La relation 'genre' et ses implications sociologiques dans le contexte ivoirien

Abe N'Doumy Noël

Abstract: La relation du genre reste historiquement marquée par les rapports de discrimination, de domination ou de subordination de la femme à l'homme. Les deux domaines d'expression observés sur le terrain en Côte d'Ivoire, notamment l'éducation de base et la gestion de l'eau potable, exposent les communautés à la pauvreté et renforcent l'exposition de celles-ci aux maladies hydriques. Les femmes marginalisées ou exclues des centres de décision représentent un capital humain dont la contribution est nécessaire pour la lutte contre la pauvreté et les maladies. Dès lors, l'habilitation de la femme constitue un projet salutaire. La responsabilité des pouvoirs publics, de la société civile et des institutions internationales est incontestable pour un meilleur renforcement des capacités dans ce sens.

Presse, société civile et démocratie

Diégou Bailly

Abstract: Pour mieux appréhender le rapport entre la presse, la société civile et la démocratie l'auteur montre à travers l'exemple de la Côte d'Ivoire comment et pourquoi la presse suscite tant la convoitise des hommes du pouvoir qui font de son contrôle un enjeu politique. Il constate que toute la classe politique ivoirienne (majorité et opposition) assigne à la presse l'objectif prioritaire, fondamentalement politique, de l'éducation des masses. Les hommes politiques veulent ainsi réduire la fonction sociale de la presse aux seuls objectifs qui servent leurs intérêts et non l'intérêt public. La restauration du multipartisme n'a en rien changé le comportement des hommes politiques, pour qui la presse ne peut être conçue que comme un instrument de conquête ou de conservation du pouvoir. Or, la véritable fonction sociale de la presse, en correlation avec la société civile et la démocratie, est de donner l'information, ce qui implique toujours d'être critique vis-à-vis du pouvoir, quel qu'il soit. Mais du fait de l'existence de nombreux facteurs inhibiteurs, la presse ne parvient pas toujours à remplir convenablement sa fonction sociale. En Côte d'Ivoire, ces huit dernières années, une presse

aux ordres des partis et des hommes politiques devient essentiellement partisane et courtisane, et exacerbe les tensions sociales.

Decentralisation and participatory urban governance in francophone Africa
K. Attahi
In: Governing Africa's cities
ed. by Mark Swilling
Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press: (1997), p. 161-209

Abstract: In the early 1980s observers of local political dynamics placed great hope on the development of the decentralization movements in francophone Africa. They believed that the waves of decentralization would lead to a greater democratization in local political life. This chapter evaluates the results of decentralization in francophone Africa, particularly in Senegal, Ivory Coast and Cameroon. It highlights notions of decentralization and urban governance; analyses the principal dimensions - political, bureaucratic, financial - and political stakes involved in urban governance; describes the nature and behaviour of civil society formations involved in urban governance; analyses the role of the State and its restructuring in the emerging new urban administrative forms; and identifies options for the establishment of participatory local governance. It shows that decentralization in francophone Africa has led to the duplication of bureaucratic models of central administration at the local level. Although urban administrations have increased the provision of urban services, they have not encouraged democratic methods of management in local affairs. The move towards participatory democracy has yet to be made.

Universities and political protest in Africa: the case of Côte d'Ivoire
Cyril Kofie Daddieh
In: Issue: (1996), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 57-60

Abstract: Since the early 1980s, university students and faculty in Côte d'Ivoire have been politically active for a number of reasons, both personal, corporate and altruistic. Briefly stated, student political activism in Abidjan represents in part a struggle to assert the tradition of corporate autonomy of the university in the face of State interference in internal university affairs. In the absence of autonomous associations in civil society capable of raising and debating issues of national importance, the university students and teachers have drawn attention to themselves by challenging the State as they have. An account of Ivoirian student and teacher political activism in the late 1980s and early 1990s indicates that students have been politically relevant in terms of the frequency of student activism and the ability to interact with constituencies outside the ivory towers, the issues they raise which increasingly call into question State competence and legitimacy, the nature of their intervention in politics, the nature of government responses to student demands and protests, qualities inherent in student groups which make them very difficult to repress or control on a sustained basis, their varying impacts upon the government and the political system, and their contributions to the restoration of political liberties and political pluralism.

Démocratie et paix sociale
Martin Bléou
In: État, démocratie, sociétés et culture en Afrique : actes du colloque Les dimensions sociales et culturelles de la démocratie en Afrique : Dakar (Sénégal) du 4 au 6 octobre 1995 / sous la dir. de Ibrahima Mané ; préf. Pierre Weiss ; introd. Babacar Sine. - Dakar : Éditions Démocraties africaines: (1996), p. 197-204

Abstract: Après avoir démontré que la démocratie est la condition de la paix sociale, l'auteur prend en exemple le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire. Il montre que les autorités ivoiriennes vont à l'encontre de certains principes démocratiques. Ainsi, dans une démocratie, le citoyen doit pouvoir librement adhérer au parti politique de son choix. C'est dire qu'est contraire à la démocratie le fait pour les autorités de prendre des sanctions à l'encontre d'un citoyen pour des raisons tirées de son engagement politique. L'auteur évoque aussi le principe démocratique de la neutralité de l'État qui

implique la dissociation de l'État et des intérêts privés, notamment la dissociation de l'État des partis politiques. La démocratie est en fait une quête permanente, ce qui exige la concertation permanente entre les éléments du corps social pour éviter la rupture et maintenir la paix sociale. Pourtant, les autorités ivoiriennes refusent tout dialogue touchant le code électoral appelé à régir les élections générales de 1995, bien que la loi portant code électoral pose plusieurs problèmes. Enfin, l'auteur souligne que la démocratie exige des pouvoirs publics, de l'opposition et de la société civile un certain comportement qui fait encore défaut en Afrique.

Civil society and the state in Africa
ed. by John W. Harbeson, Donald Rothchild, Naomi Chazan
Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1994.- VII, 312 p.
Proceedings of a conference
ISBN 1-555-87360-X

Abstract: This collective volume, which contains the proceedings of a conference held at the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, examines the potential value of the concept of civil society for enhancing the current understanding of State-society relations in Africa. Following the introduction by John W. Harbeson (civil society and political renaissance in Africa), Crawford Young, Michael Bratton and Victor Azarya deal with theoretical perspectives in Part 1. Part 2 contains case studies of particular countries: Nelson Kasfir on dairy farmers in Uganda, E. Gyimah-Boadi on associational life, civil society and democratization in Ghana, Aili Mari Tripp on civil society and gender in Tanzania, Janet MacGaffey on hidden resistance and class struggle in Zaire, and Jennifer A. Widner on civic farmers' associations in Côte d'Ivoire. Part 3 examines some of the cultural, economic and political challenges to the functioning of civil society in Africa and contains contributions by Jane I. Guyer (Nigeria), Thomas M. Callaghy, and Donald Rothchild and Letitia Lawson. Part 4, by John W. Harbeson, contains conclusions.

Mouvements sociaux et changement politique en Côte d'Ivoire
Tessy D. Bakary
In: Géopolitique africaine: (1991), nouv. sér., no. 5 = vol. 14, p. 1-17

Abstract: Le passage au politique des mouvements sociaux en Côte d'Ivoire en 1990 doit être pensé à la fois comme un effet de dépassement des actions catégorielles (étudiants, conscrits, policiers, douaniers et autres fonctionnaires) et comme le résultat du bouleversement des éléments constitutifs de la formation sociale. La 'crise' de 1990 est révélatrice de trois aspects des mouvements sociaux et de leurs relations avec le politique. (1) Elle indique le sur-développement de la société civile par rapport à l'État. (2) Elle est illustrative de la manière dont les Ivoiriens sont passés en quelques années du 'bonheur privé' à 'l'action publique'. (3) Elle démontre les limites du 'syndrome d'Akouedo', une méthode de gestion des crises axée autour du principe du maintien de l'ordre à tout prix. Mais comment expliquer le passage au niveau du système de régulation politique, du consensus au conflit, alors que la phase antérieure (de 1945 à 1960) avait été caractérisée par un processus inverse? L'existence d'une dynamique propre au processus électoral, que confirment les premières élections pluralistes depuis l'indépendance, fournit un début de réponse. L'analyse de ces élections de la fin de 1990 reprend celle déjà publiée dans: Année africaine, (1990/91), p. 161-189, sous le titre 'Le retour au pluralisme en Côte-d'Ivoire'

"Touche pas à mon planteur" : réflexions sur les "encadrements" paysans à travers quelques exemples ivoiriens
Jean-Philippe Colin et Bruno Losch
In: Politique africaine: (1990), no. 40, p. 83-99

Abstract: Parmi les différents types d'encadrement mis en œuvre en Afrique sub-saharienne, est retenu le cas des 'encadrements rapprochés' correspondant à une certaine forme d'agriculture

intégrée. Celle-ci est caractérisée par la prise en charge complète, par un organisme ad hoc, de la vulgarisation technique, de la fourniture du matériel végétal sélectionné, des intrants et du crédit, de la collecte et du paiement du produit agricole livré. Elle génère une relation privilégiée et parfois exclusive entre le paysan et cet organisme. L'analyse empirique des relations encadrement-paysans est présentée à travers l'exemple de quatre sociétés, appelées communément 'Sode' (Sociétés de développement), en Côte d'Ivoire, à savoir: la CIDT (Compagnie ivoirienne pour le développement des textiles); Palmindustrie, responsable des filières palmier à huile et cocotier; la SAPH (Société africaine de plantations d'hévéas); et la Sodefel (Société pour le développement de la production des fruits et légumes). Les auteurs s'intéressent aux attitudes et pratiques des Sode, aux conséquences structurelles pour le planteur encadré, et aux contraintes de la production et modèle de développement. En fin de compte, les relations encadrement-paysans renvoient fondamentalement à la position des producteurs agricoles dans la société civile, au pouvoir de négociation dont ils disposent et à leurs possibilités de recours contre l'arbitraire.

Colonisation, économie de plantation et société civile en Côte d'Ivoire

J.-P. Chauveau, J.-P. Dozon
In: Cah. ORSTOM. Sér. sc. hum.: (1985), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 63-80

Abstract: A partir d'un analyseur central: l'économie de plantations villageoises de café et de cacao, les auteurs "lisent" la Côte d'Ivoire et l'ensemble des formations sociales qu'elle regroupe, ou recoupe. Ils montrent ainsi la pertinence de cet analyseur en tant que "phénomène social total" constitutif d'une identité ivoirienne spécifique. Sections: la Côte d'Ivoire, jeu d'images et question d'identité - en quoi l'économie de plantation est un objet privilégié pour comprendre la trame et l'histoire de la société ivoirienne - les ressorts cachés de l'économie de plantation ou comment ils invitent à certaines réévaluations - conclusion: colonisation, société civile et Etat en Côte d'Ivoire.

Les mécanismes juridiques de protection des droits de la personne en Côte d'Ivoire

Albert Aggrey
In: Revue juridique et politique: (1982), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 97-105

Abstract: La protection des droits de la personne en Côte d'Ivoire est assurée par l'application du principe de légalité et du principe selon lequel l'autorité judiciaire est gardienne des libertés. Le principe de légalité fait obligation aux autorités législatives, administratives et judiciaires de se soumettre: - d'une part aux normes du droit international relatives aux droits de la personne contenues dans les déclarations des droits de 1789 et de 1948, dans les directives, résolutions et recommandations de l'Organisation des Nations unies, dans les traités et accords bilatéraux ou multilatéraux, normes qui sont intégrées dans la constitution et ont une autorité supérieure à la loi. - d'autre part aux normes du droit interne telles qu'elles résultent de la constitution et de la loi, la Cour supr âme veillant au respect de la hiérarchie de ces normes. Les recours organisés en faveur du citoyen lésé dans ses droits contre les actes de l'administration, la mise à sa disposition de procédures appropriées, de juridictions compétentes, d'un barreau indépendant, sont autant de mécanismes qui protègent efficacement les droits de la personne en Côte d'Ivoire.

The Poro as a system of judicial administration in northwestern Liberia

R.P. Fahey
In: African Law Studies: (1971), no. 4, p. 1-25

Abstract: Peculiar to the people in the tropical rainforest in the southwestern Ivory Coast and in Liberia and Sierra Leone are the Poro and Sande Poro is the male society; Sande is the female society. The article deals with the relationship of the Poro to the administration of law. It constructs a model of the Poro as a system of conflict resolution as it still exists in the communities of northwestern Liberia. Introduction - Intraclan functions of Poro Legal socialization - Civil authority and the Poro - Poro justice - Interclan aspects of Poro - Modernization and the Poro.

SCHLEMMER, Bernard
L'Enfant Exploité : Oppression, Mise au Travail, Prolétarisation
Paris: Karthala; Paris: ORSTOM, 1996.- 522p
(Hommes et sociétés)
ISBN: 2-86537-686-9

/CHILD LABOUR/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /WORK AT HOME/ /POVERTY/ /INDIA/ /AFRICA/ /BRAZIL/
/MEXICO/ /GHANA/ /CONGO/ /BURKINA FASO/ /IVORY COAST/ /ALGERIA/ /COLOMBIA/ /FRANCE/
/TOGO/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /EXPLOITED CHILD/

RUBLE, Blair A.; STREN, Richard E.; TULCHIN, Joseph S.; VARAT, Diana H., Ed.
Urban Governance around the World
Washington: Woodrow Wilson International Center dor Scholars, 2002.- ix-204p.
(Comparative Urban Studies Project / Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars)

/URBAN PLANNING/ /GOVERNANCE/ /HEALTH/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /NONGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /CICIL SOCIETY/ /INDIA/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /BRAZIL/
/UKRAINE/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /JAPAN/ - /URBAN GOVERNANCE/

ANNAN-YAO, Elizabeth, Ed.
Démocratie et développement en Afrique de l'ouest : mythe et réalité
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005.- vi-202p.
(Série de livres du CODESRIA / CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-163-6

/DEMOCRACY/ /HUMAN DEVELOPMENT/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /INTEREST GROUPS/
/DECENTRALIZATION/ /NATION/ /NATIONALITY/ /YOUTH/ /ELITE/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/
/NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /WEST AFRICA/ /AFRICA/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /NIGER/
/SENEGAL/ /BENIN/ - /MICRONATIONALISM/ /DEVELOPMENT FINANCING/ /AFRICAN UNION/
/NEPAD/

École primaire et citoyenneté en Côte d'Ivoire 1960-2003
Alice Ellenbogen. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2004. - 183 p.
Études africaines)
ISBN 2-7475-5694-8

Réseaux marchands et territoires étatiques en Afrique de l'Ouest
Auteur(s) : Stary, B.
IN : /Bonnemaison, Joël (ed.); /Cambrézy, Luc (ed.); /Quinty Bourgeois, Laurence (ed.) - Le
territoire, lien ou frontière ? : identités, conflits ethniques, enjeux et recompositions territoriales
Source : ORSTOM, Paris (FRA), 1997, 10 p.
(Colloques et Séminaires (FRA)) - Le Territoire, Lien ou Frontière ? : Identités, Conflits Ethniques,
Enjeux et Recompositions Territoriales : Colloque, 02-04 octobre 1995, Paris, FRA
Mots clef : TERRITOIRE; ETAT; NATION; SOUVERAINETE; GROUPE ETHNIQUE; FRONTIERE;
GEOGRAPHIE HUMAINE; HISTOIRE COLONIALE; CONFLIT POLITIQUE; FLUX MIGRATOIRE;
COMMERCE FRONTALIER; COMMERCE ILLICITE; ECHANGE COMMERCIAL; SOCIETE CIVILE /
AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST; COTE D'IVOIRE;

**Individualisations citadines et développement d'une société civile : Abidjan et Dakar :
rapport de recherche**

Auteur(s) : Leimdorfer, F. (ed.); Marie, A. (ed.); Baumann, Eveline (collab.); Benga, N.A. (collab.); Ori, B. (collab.); Dembele, O. (collab.); Kponhassia, G. (collab.); Yeo Ouattara, S. (collab.); Soumahoro, Christelle
Source : IEDES, Paris (FRA), 1998, 283 p.
Pages : 281, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 28693.16ko
Mots clef : SENEGAL; DAKAR; COTE D'IVOIRE; ABIDJAN / INDIVIDU; SOCIETE URBAINE; DEMOCRATIE; VILLE; CHANGEMENT SOCIAL; AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL; CHOMAGE; SECTEUR INFORMEL; EMPLOI; INTEGRATION SOCIALE; SECURITE PUBLIQUE; MIGRATION; LOGEMENT; PRIVATISATION; SOCIETE CIVILE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/griseli/010014786.pdf

Recherches sur l'individualisation et la citoyenneté dans les villes africaines (exemples d'Abidjan et de Dakar) : rapport intermédiaire
Auteur(s) : Baumann, Eveline (collab.); Benga, N.A. (collab.); Ori, B. (collab.); Kponhassia, G. (collab.); Yeo Ouattara, S. (collab.); Leimdorfer, F. (collab.); Soumahoro, Christelle (collab.); Dembele, O. (collab.)
Source : IEDES, Paris (FRA), 1996, 78 + 28 p.
Pages : 108, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 10973.86ko
Mots clef : COTE D'IVOIRE; ABIDJAN; SENEGAL; DAKAR / INDIVIDU; ITINERAIRE PROFESSIONNEL; COMMUNAUTE; VILLE; SOCIETE URBAINE; SOCIETE CIVILE; CHANGEMENT SOCIAL; EMPLOI; INTEGRATION SOCIALE; JEUNESSE; CHOMAGE; RELATIONS VILLE CAMPAGNE; MIGRATION; FEMME; SOCIETE TRADITIONNELLE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/griseli1/010014785.pdf

GAMBIA / GAMBIE

The system of protection of human rights under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights: problems and prospects
N.S. Rembe
Roma: Institute of Southern African Studies, National University of Lesotho, 1991. - III, 53 p.
(Human and peoples' rights project monograph; no. 6)
ISBN 99911-3103-5

Abstract: The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights was adopted in 1981 and came into force on 21 October 1986. The mandate of promoting and protecting human rights is entrusted to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which has its seat in Banjul, The Gambia. The Commission was elected on 29 July 1987 and sworn in in November 1987. The present booklet examines the content and implementation of the African Charter, and in particular, the operation and effectiveness of the African Commission, drawing comparisons from existing Latin American and European systems. It argues that despite the adoption of the African Charter and the obligations that ensured for State parties to promote and protect the rights of their citizens, the situation with respect to human rights violations in Africa has worsened rather than ameliorated.

Analysis of the present electoral system in the Gambia
by the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Organization for Independence and Socialism (PDOIS)
Serrekunda : People's Democratic Organization for Independence and Socialism (PDOIS) , Central Committee, 1992. - III, 136 p.

Abstract: The object of this report is to throw light on the nature of the electoral system in the Gambia, to expose the anomalies of the system and to prescribe means to ameliorate them. Contents: 1. Introduction - 2. Nature of the electoral system (the creation of constituencies, wards and districts; the creation of districts; the lack of effective machinery for implementing the principle of equal representation; recommendations) - 3. The administration of the electoral system (ambiguity in the administration of the electoral system; disregard of constitutional provisions and lack of continuity in performing the role of supervisor of elections; the violation of the principle of independence and impartiality; the consequences of the initial struggle for a proper system of administration; summation) - 4. The proposed structure and functions of the independent electoral commission - 5. The right to vote (the question of age and death; the question of citizenship; negation of the right to elect and be elected; the pseudo-election of the head of district; the pseudo-election of village heads or Alkalolu; the law dealing with the appointment of village heads or Alkalolu).

IBRAHIM, Jibrin
Democratic Transition in Anglophone West Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2003.- viii-79p.
(Monograph Series / CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-122-9

/DEMOCRACY/ /COUPS D'éTAT/ /CORRUPTION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /ELECTIONS/ /MILITARISM/ /WEST AFRICA/ /ENGLISH SPEAKING AFRICA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /LIBERIA/ /GAMBIA/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /ANGLOPHONE WEST AFRICA/

GHANA

Beyond structural adjustment: the institutional context of African development
ed. by Nicolas van de Walle, Nicole Ball, and Vijaya Ramachandran
New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003. - VI, 310 p.
ISBN 1-403-96316-9
ISBN 1-403-96317-7

Abstract: All over sub-Saharan Africa, there has been an explosion of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), village associations and civic groups of various persuasions and aims. In addition, virtually every country in the region has begun ambitious decentralization reforms. Yet, little is known about the evolving relationships between the central States and the emerging institutions. This collective volume focuses on the implications of this evolving institutional landscape for the development of sub-Saharan Africa. It includes an introduction by Nicolas van de Walle and contributions on financing Africa's development (Ibrahim Elbadawi and Alan Gelb); tax reform and democratic accountability: case studies Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia (Lise Rakner and Siri Golpen); African governance and civil service reforms (Dele Olowu); forging developmental synergies between States and associations (Aili Mari Tripp); democratic decentralization of natural resources (Jesse C. Ribot); foreign aid and State administrative capability (Arthur A. Goldsmith); governance and the private sector: case studies Ghana and Uganda (Linda Cotton and Vijaya Ramachandran); governance and private investment (James J. Emery); governance in the security sector (Nicole Ball, J. Kayode Fayemi, Funmi Olonisakin, Martin Rupiya and Rocklyn Williams). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Democracy, security & poverty in Ghana: a mid-term review of the Kufuor administration
J. 'Kayode Fayemi, Thomas Jaye and Zaya Yeebo
In: Democracy & Development: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 51-84

Abstract: While Ghana's social and economic indicators place it at the higher end of sub-Saharan Africa's generally poor ranking, sociopolitical tensions in the aftermath of the 2000 election continue to give worrying signals about the government's ability to improve economic performance and at the same time deliver expected democratic dividends. This study provides a mid-term review of the Kufuor government and its priorities for the rest of its tenure. It is the product of informal consultations in Ghana over a two-month period in 2002. The greatest challenge that emerges from the study is that of deepening democracy in order to prevent conflict and ensure stability. This is refered to as 'securing the State'. This is a challenge that is at once political and developmental. There is, however, no evidence of a clear-cut governance strategy for achieving the objective of a secure and developmental State. The Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy represents the most articulate vision of development, but a lot more clarity is needed on how the government plans to translate this vision into practical realities. Furthermore, with regard to the current government, there is no clarity as to where the locus of power resides. The judiciary and the parliament also face critical challenges. As far as the organized opposition is concerned, the NDC (National Democratic Congress) still represents the most viable force. All this raises questions about the nature of assistance that will help the government bridge the growing chasm between the State and its citizens. An overwhelming feeling is that international assistance should concentrate on developmental projects, governance and security sector reform. French and English. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Exclusion, association and violence: trends and triggers in northern Ghana's Konkomba-Dagomba wars
Hippolyt A.S. Pul
In: The African Anthropologist: (2003), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 39-82

Abstract: In the 1980s and 1990s, Konkomba, Dagomba and other groups in northern Ghana fought a series of 'wars' that cost thousands of lives. This paper charts how changing State policy has affected the level of violence in the area, as well as the role of State actors and civil society organizations in the wars. It argues that ethnic youth organizations are a critical factor in the intensity and duration of the violence and suggests that recurrent ethnic violence can be understood only by linking analyses of historical contexts to contemporary institutional actors. Part I examines the historical context in which Konkomba and Dagomba conflicts have occurred. It focuses on wavering State policies on chieftaincy and landownership which have fostered trends in interethnic exclusion. Part II examines the role of emergent interest groups in reinventing ethnic myths and symbols that have sustained hostilities and triggered the outbreak of violence in recent times. Central in the discussion is the commodification of land, which underscores the politics of interethnic exclusion from political participation. Part III looks at factors that have triggered violence, such as unguarded political statements and uncritical electoral promises. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Organised labour and neo-liberal economic and political reforms in West and Central Africa
Piet Konings
In: Journal of Contemporary African Studies: (2003), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 447-471

Abstract: This article examines the impact of current neoliberal political reforms on trade union performance in West and Central Africa. To what extent have trade unions been involved in the political restructuring of the State? Has political liberalization constrained or enhanced their political influence and ability to defend their members' interests? The article offers a comparative study of the role of trade unions in two African countries, Ghana and Cameroon. Trade union responses to economic and political liberalization appear to be quite different in these countries: generally positive in Ghana and clearly negative in Cameroon. The author argues that a range of factors is responsible for this situation, including differences in the impact of structural adjustment, the nature of the State and State-society relations, the organizational capacity of the unions, their relationship with political parties and other civil-society organizations, and their search for innovative ways to respond to neoliberal reforms. In Ghana, there have been significant changes in State-trade union relations, while the Cameroonian case has been characterized by a remarkable degree of continuity in these relations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Contested terrains and constructed categories: contemporary Africa in focus
ed. by George Clement Bond and Nigel C. Gibson
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 2002.- XXII, 474 p.
ISBN 0-8133-3678-3
ISBN 0-8133-3974-X

Abstract: Building on recent debate within African studies that has revolved around the role of Africanists in the United States as 'gatekeepers' of knowledge about Africa and Africans, this volume of interdisciplinary essays focuses on the contested character of the production of knowledge itself. Case studies drawn from such regions as South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Angola, Ghana and Senegal demonstrate the application of theory to concrete situations. The volume is divided into three parts: 1) Challenging modes of thinking: making maps and mapping history (chapters by Mohamed Mbodj on Africa maps and Paul Tiyambe Zeleza on African economic history); 2) Contested categories: economy, politics, and society (Sayre P. Schatz on structural adjustment; Oliver S. Saasa on poverty; Irving Leonard Markovitz on civil society, with special attention for the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict; Franco Barchiesi on labour movements and economic adjustment, in particular in Nigeria and South Africa; Kate Crehan on NGOs in postapartheid South Africa, Edward Ramsamy on ethnicity, class and race in South Africa; and Sara Berry on (land) property in Asante (Ghana); 3) Violence of the world/violence against the body (Nigel C. Gibson on Merleau-Ponty, Mannoni and Fanon; Mustafah Dhada on the 1973 Wiriyamu massacre (Mozambique); Alcinda Honwana on child soldiers in Mozambique; Lynette Jackson on sex and the politics of space in colonial

Zimbabwe; Lesley A. Sharp on girls, sex and urban schooling in Madagascar; George Clement Bond and Joan Vincent on AIDS in Uganda; and Meredeth Turshen on the impact of political and structural violence on health).

The empire strikes back: colonial 'discipline' and the creation of civil society in Asante, 1906-1940
William C. Olsen
In: History in Africa: (2003), vol. 30, p. 223-251

Abstract: The author introduces a scenario of colonial forms of discipline and of civil society in the Gold Coast colony (now Ghana) from 1906 to 1940. The trope is medicine and forms of ritual healing as found in dozens of named witch-finding shrines throughout the entire colony which were and continue to be sought after today in the event of illness, sterility, barrennes and spontaneous abortion. No feature of the European colonial presence was more contested than the legal suppression of these shrines. The author shows that in the nearly 40 years of colonial engagement with witch-finding movements, the British changed the content of their 'official' orientations toward these practices but their purposes of regulation and discipline remained intact. The original legal sanction of 1906, along with the amendments of 1922 and 1930, forbidding either witchcraft or witch-finding were, by 1940, unofficially revoked or suspended. By 1940 the British pursued a new course of control, that of overseeing and issuing licences to witch-finding priests and thereby legitimizing them as practitioners of alternative medicines. Traditional healing had become politically disciplined, and it was then seen as an acknowledged part of civil society in the Gold Coast. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Civil religion in Ghana
Elom Dovlo
In: Orita: (2003), vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 36-56

Abstract: Civil religion is the recourse to religious images and symbols in public and political life. In the politics of Africa, the use of religion goes beyond this normal experience of civil religion. Two subvarieties of religion in politics can be discerned in West Africa, viz. religious nationalism and the political manipulation of religion. Related to the latter is a pervasive use of religion during elections. But the place of religion in the African political arena must not be seen solely in terms of politicians using religion to influence citizens in a political way. Religious bodies and their leaders have also independently tried to influence political decisionmaking in Africa. These four dimensions of the use of religion in politics in Africa are the focus of this paper, which draws illustrations mainly from Ghana. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Living in a walking world: rural mobility and social equity issues in sub-Saharan Africa
Gina Porter
In: World Development: (2002), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 285-300

Abstract: This paper on rural mobility examines the lived experiences of women and men in off-road villages in Ghana. These it considers not only in immediate practical terms of obtaining medical attention, market outlets and credit, but also in terms of the power relationships between roadside and off-road settlements, with specific reference to access to the political process in the context of decentralization policies. Women and men living off-road are frequently marginalized and invisible, even to local administrations. Women residents in off-road settlements face particular disadvantages due to the enormity of their transport burdens. State decentralization appears to have had little positive impact in reducing 'tarmac bias' and improving rural service delivery. A range of potential interventions, from intermediate means of transport to electronic communications, is reviewed, and opportunities for building social capital in off-road areas through nurturing improvements in State-civil society relations are considered. The discussion is based on recently completed research in coastal Ghana and builds on the author's earlier work in Nigeria and on development literature.

The Muslim Association Party: a test of religious politics in Ghana

Misbahudeen Ahmed-Rufai

In: Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana: (2002), n.s., no. 6, p. 99-114

Abstract: The creation of the Gold Coast Hausa Constabulary, the decline of the Salaga market and the activities of Muslim traders greatly bolstered Muslim communities on the Accra coast towards the end of the nineteenth century. The defeat of Ashanti by the British in 1874, and the Salaga civil war of 1892, resulted in an influx of Muslims into Accra. Muslims in Accra were ethnicized along foreign and indigenous lines. The Hausa, Yoruba, Wangara, Busanga, Gao, Mossi and Zabrama were considered foreign by the Ga, Dagomba, Gurushi, as well as other Muslims from northern Ghana. Since most Muslims chose not to be educated in the colonial educational system, due to suspicion of its Christianizing mission, Western illiteracy became one of the defining elements of Muslims in Ghanaian society. The ethnic divide between Muslims was manifested in the political associations that were formed in the community. Thus most members of the Muslim Association Party (MAP), originally a religious organization known as the Gold Coast Muslim Association until it turned political in 1954, were of Hausa-Yoruba origin. Party political affiliation was a source of intra Muslim conflicts, as were political differences between the youth and the older generation. Muslim political values and positions were shaped by political expediency rather than religio-ethnic solidarity. [ASC Leiden abstract]

The 'uses and abuses' of civil society in Africa

Julie Hearn

In: Review of African Political Economy: (2001), vol. 28, no. 87, p. 43-53

Abstract: This article argues that autonomy is an essential, yet frequently side-lined, feature of civil society. The current development paradigm in Africa predominantly concerns bringing civil society into a closer relationship with the State. Central to this paradigm is a framework where civil society organizations are expected to work in 'partnership' with 'participatory and accountable' governments. The article argues that this agenda of 'partnership' not only undermines autonomy but can also contribute to the current version of civil society in Africa becoming a means for stabilizing rather than challenging the social and political status quo. This is illustrated by three quite distinct national contexts in the late 1990s - Ghana, South Africa and Uganda. Each of these has featured prominently in donor visions of paradigmatic development. Ghana has been the African model for structural adjustment, South Africa has represented the triumph of democratization, and Uganda is currently seen as a leading beacon for poverty alleviation. In each example, the author focuses on that section of civil society which has actively engaged with the dominant national development project. This section is invariably amongst the most well-funded, is almost completely donor dependent, and tends to identify itself self-consciously via the new language of 'civil society'. The conclusion is that autonomous social forces are more urgently needed than ever before in Africa, yet are absent as never before.

Gender, development, and democratization in Africa

Lisa Aubrey

In: A decade of democracy in Africa
ed. by Stephen N. Ndegwa
Leiden: Brill, 2001, p. 87-111

Abstract: This chapter queries the link between gender, development, and democratization in Africa in the context of ongoing political transitions in Kenya and Ghana. It looks specifically at the marginalization of women in the public life of politics, while men continue both to control State structures and determine the neophytes in the public domain. The chapter looks at specific women leaders in Kenya and Ghana who traverse the public and private domains, pointing to the artificiality of that dichotomy. It pays special attention to the largest women's organization in Kenya, 'Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization' (MYWO, Kiswahili for the Progress/Development of Women), and its alternative civil society counterpart organization in Ghana, the 31st December Women's Movement

(DWM). It shows that the cases of both MYWO and DWM do not bode well for the making of democratizing women's movements, much less democratizing feminist movements in Africa. Instead, they are exemplars of systems maintaining 'State feminism'. There are counter movements, however, which are inextricably part of the pro-democracy movements pushing headstrong for women's rights and gender equality. The author concludes that democracy and development remain unfinished until ordinary women have the effective right to participate equally in the public life of politics, and the patriarchal ideology of the State is replaced by one which generates consensus from both empowered women and men.

Human and economic development: the importance of civil society and subsidiarity

Thomas W. Scheidtweiler (ed.)
Bonn : Katholischer Akademischer Ausländer-Dienst, 2000. - 142 p.
(Africa publications; 3)
Proceedings of a conference on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of KAAD, 12-16 November 1998, Kumasi, Ghana
ISBN 3-926288-17-5

Abstract: The principle of subsidiarity is helpful assistance. It is derived from the social doctrines of the Catholic Church and is geared towards the development of individual capacities, self-determination and self-responsibility. As the central topic of the conference organized in November 1998 at Kumasi, Ghana, to commemorate the 40th anniversary of KAAD (Katholischer Akademischer Ausländer-Dienst), the theme of subsidiarity was explored in relation to self-reliance, decentralization and enhanced partnership between State and civil society, both in general and specifically in Ghana, chieftaincy and the role of traditional rulers, the contribution of religious bodies to Ghana's development, the role of private enterprise in social development, the role of universities in the promotion of a culture of peace in sub-Saharan Africa, and public morality. Contributors: Kwasi Abeasi, Nana Agyewodin Adu Gyamfi Ampem, Joseph R.A. Ayee, George Benneh, Elom Dovlo, George P. Hagan, Peter Hünermann, Uwe Kaestner, Kofi Kumado, Esther Ocloo, Nana Odemeho Oduro Numapau II, Peter Kwasi Sarpong, Thomas W. Scheidtweiler, Martin J. Wilde.

Ghana: the challenges of consolidating democracy

E. Gyimah-Boadi
In: State, conflict, and democracy in Africa / ed. by Richard Joseph Boulder, Col. [etc.]
Lynne Rienner Publishers: (1999), p. 409-427

Abstract: This chapter examines the impact of Ghana's multiparty elections on the consolidation of democracy. The elections of 1992, though disputed, ushered in Ghana's Fourth Republic, a period of modest but significant gains in democratic governance. The December 7, 1996, election marked the first time in Ghanaian history that two multiparty elections had occurred under the same constitution. It was also a keenly contested election, at least in comparison with that of 1992. The widely acclaimed success of the 1996 elections shows that even an electoral system with suspect origins can produce a credible outcome. The continued, if somewhat diluted, commitment to economic renewal and accelerated investment promotion indicates that democratic reform is not necessarily inimical to economic renewal, although in Ghana, it has proven difficult to combine competitive politics with the promotion of domestic private investment. Ghana's experience, however, also shows that keeping democratic transitions on track is costly. Consolidating the gains in democratic governance over the course of Rawlings' second civilian administration will be extremely difficult. The opposition parties remain weak, civil society does not yet present a strong countervailing force to the State, and the independent media struggle with an unfriendly legal system, limited resources, and government machinations designed to circumvent constitutional guarantees of free speech. In addition, the Ghanaian judiciary has become increasingly hostile to press freedom. For Ghana's democratic progress to continue, civil society support must take priority.

Civil society in post-colonial Ghana: a case study of the Ghana Institution of Engineers

Laura J. McGough

In: Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana: (1999), n.s., no. 3, p. 1-26

Abstract: The Ghana Institution of Engineers provides an excellent case study of civil society's relationship to government. No profession is as clearly linked to development as engineering, and with each successive government emphasizing engineering projects as key to Ghana's development, the field of engineering became enmeshed in the political process. Since its establishment in 1968, the Institution has at times served as an opposition to government and promoter of democracy; at other times it has colluded with government and its membership has suffered from the same problems of corruption. Fundamentally, the Institution served - or tried to serve - the interests of its members, that is, professional engineers. The experience of the Ghana Institution of Engineers suggests that civil society institutions can serve as a check on arbitrary government rule and corruption, and that they do this best by pursuing their own interests. The Institution's promotion of "engineering principles and standards" has sometimes provided a standard of reference beyond political expediency for making crucial policy decisions. However, the perennial financial problems of the Ghana Institution of Engineers have limited its effectiveness as an opposition force to military governments, especially since engineers still depend on government contracts for much of their work. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Putting Humpty Dumpty together again: State and civil society in Africa
Piotr Dutkiewicz, Edward Osei Kwadwo Prempeh
In: Africana Bulletin: (1998), no. 46, p. 175-186

Abstract: Theoretical debates of the 1980s and 1990s on the African State present powerful critiques of the etatist model of development. The African State is diagnosed as a failure and a developmental liability. Authors have argued for a reduction in the role of the State, and have tended to wish that the State would slide into irrelevancy. However, examination of the critiques and prescriptions of the academic literature on the State reveals several deficiencies, including a failure to capture the dynamics of State reform or reconstruction. With empirical evidence from Ghana, where reforms instituted by the Ghanaian regime after 1983 have gone a long way towards transforming what was once a predatory and antidevelopmental State par excellence, the present authors demonstrate that State reconstruction is possible. Their alternative framework, embodying the concept of 'bounded autonomy', revolves around a strong State-strong civil society nexus, with reciprocal relations between State and society.

Fighting for survival: the state of grass-root civil society organizations in 'post-transition' Ghana
Kwame Boafo-Arthur
In: Ufahamu: (1997), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 3-35

Abstract: This article examines the state of grassroots civil society organizations, viz. those civil society organizations which have a majority of their members in local communities, in Ghana. The first part examines State-civil society relations in Ghana since 1988. The second part analyses fieldwork aimed at assessing the state of grassroots civil society organizations with specific reference to their democratic inclinations and, by implication, their potential in the national struggle for democratic consolidation. Fieldwork was carried out in the ten administrative regions of Ghana in 1997 and covered 121 professional or trade associations, 10 advocacy groups, 41 service providers, and 37 community development organizations. It was found that grassroots organizations are potent and vibrant, though a lot remains to be done to ensure effective education of the rural communities about democratic norms and values. Local civil society organizations are internally democratic and broad based. However, a majority of them are not self-sufficient.

Confrontation, co-operation or co-optation: NGOs and the Ghanaian State during structural adjustment
Ian Gary

Abstract: This article examines relations between nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and African States, with particular reference to Ghana, during a period of structural adjustment and neoliberal hegemony in Africa. The growing number of NGOs in Africa, and the concomitant shift in international aid away from African States toward NGOs, places these new institutional actors at the heart of debates concerning democratization, civil society, economic liberalization, the role of the State, and the nature of nation-State sovereignty in an era of a World Bank/IMF condominium in Africa. The paper builds on the recent work of A. Fowler, A. Bebbington, J. Copestake, K. Wellard and others. It argues that NGOs fit in perfectly with the neoliberal agenda for Africa. With the State under attack from above (through a loss of legitimacy and sovereignty caused by World Bank/IMF mandates) and below (through increased NGO funding by international donors), a new struggle for resources and power is being waged between NGOs and many African States. As the case of Ghana shows, the outcome is far from certain. While rolling back the State in Africa is an actually occurring process, rumours of the State's demise may be exaggerated and hopes that the NGO sector will be an independent, democratic force which will counteract State power may be misplaced.

Defining Akyemfo: the construction of citizenship in Akyem Abuakwa, Ghana, 1700-1939
Richard Rathbone

Abstract: Akyem Abuakwa is believed to have been part of what 16th and 17th-century European observers called 'Accany' in what is now the Republic of Ghana. A full-fledged Akyem Abuakwa polity was in place around 1700. By the early 20th century the ruler of Akyem Abuakwa and his subjects confronted one another over issues of identity and allegiance. The evidence suggests that not only was this debate unprecedented but also that its language was novel. Such divisive issues were forced upon them by a succession of new factors. These included the ownership of, or rights to, land as farms acquired increasing cash value in the wake of the success of cocoa cultivation. No less important in a jural setting dominated by the institutions of indirect rule was the issue of which chiefly jurisdiction applied to individual communities and even families in a kingdom with a historically varied ethnic population. The article shows how Ofori Atta, king of Akyem Abuakwa throughout the most important decades of colonial rule, gradually elaborated both an ideology and a corpus of regulation which attempted to define citizenship and stranger status. The king and his council's organizing principle idealized an ethnically homogeneous State, but many sections of the population strongly contested this idea.

Civil society in Ghana : proceedings of a conference organised by the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, in collaboration with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Ghana Office / ed. by F.K. Drah and Mike Oquaye

Abstract: On the return to constitutional rule in Ghana in 1993, several debates took place to examine the role of civil society in a constitutional order. For its part, the Institute of African Studies of the University of Ghana, in pursuit of its outreach programme, and in collaboration with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Accra, organized a conference on the role of civil society in the democratization process in Ghana. This book is the product. It contains mostly papers presented by representatives of active aspects of civil society in Ghana, covering women's participation in politics and in leadership positions (Marian A. Tackie), the role of the Ghana Bar Association in Ghana's democratization process (Peter Ala Adjetey), teacher activism (J.K. Nyoagbe), the impact of political parties and party politics on democratic development (J. Mawuse Dake), the Association of Recognized Professional Bodies (Sam Okudzeto), pressure groups and organized labour (K. Adu Amankwah), NGOs (Aloysius Denkabe), and youth (Mike Oquaye). The first two chapters, by F.K. Drah, provide a theoretical framework for the conception of civil society in Ghana and deal with the relevant provisions of the 1992 Constitution.

Civil society and the state in Africa

ed. by John W. Harbeson, Donald Rothchild, Naomi Chazan
Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1994.- VII, 312 p.
Proceedings of a conference
ISBN 1-555-87360-X

Abstract: This collective volume, which contains the proceedings of a conference held at the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, examines the potential value of the concept of civil society for enhancing the current understanding of State-society relations in Africa. Following the introduction by John W. Harbeson (civil society and political renaissance in Africa), Crawford Young, Michael Bratton and Victor Azarya deal with theoretical perspectives in Part 1. Part 2 contains case studies of particular countries: Nelson Kasfir on dairy farmers in Uganda, E. Gyimah-Boadi on associational life, civil society and democratization in Ghana, Aili Mari Tripp on civil society and gender in Tanzania, Janet MacGaffey on hidden resistance and class struggle in Zaire, and Jennifer A. Widner on civic farmers' associations in Côte d'Ivoire. Part 3 examines some of the cultural, economic and political challenges to the functioning of civil society in Africa and contains contributions by Jane I. Guyer (Nigeria), Thomas M. Callaghy, and Donald Rothchild and Letitia Lawson. Part 4, by John W. Harbeson, contains conclusions.

Trade unions and democratisation: a comparative study of Zambia and Ghana

Emmanuel Obliteifio Akwetey
Stockholm: University of Stockholm, Dept. of Political Science, 1994. - XI, 128 p.
(Stockholm studies in politics, ISSN 0346-6620; 50)
University of Stockholm, 1994
ISBN 91-7153-250-1

Abstract: This study deals with processes of change in postcolonial State-civil society relations in Africa with a focus on trade unions and their role in democratization. It first examines the theoretical discourse on the transition from authoritrian rule to formal political democracy. Then it shows that authoritarian regimes in Africa have been successfully undermined, partly by the growing legitimacy crisis of the State, and partly by the enhanced organizational capabilities of interest groups, including trade unions. The cases of Zambia and Ghana are analysed to test the hypothesis that centralized unions under conditions of legitimation crisis and threats to organizational cohesion will push for autonomy and participation with the aim of bringing about a change of regime. The study shows that trade unions in the two countries played a similar role, but adopted different strategies. In Zambia, unions played a leading part in the opposition coalition that successfully campaigned for the abolition of the one-party State. In Ghana, unions abstained from party politics but succeeded in influencing a restructuring of State-labour relations.

Culture and development in Africa

Ismail Serageldin, June Taboroff, ed.; Alicia Hetzner, editorial consultant
Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1994.- VII, 568 p.
(Environmentally sustainable development proceedings series, ISSN 1025-6679 ; 1)
Proceedings of an international conference held at the World Bank, Washington, D.C., April 2 and 3, 1992
ISBN 0-8213-2780-1

Abstract: On April 2 and 3, 1992 an international conference on culture and development in sub-Saharan Africa was held at the World Bank in Washington, D.C. Papers were presented on cultural theory and development practice (Robert D. Putnam, Robert Klitgaard, Ali A. Mazrui), culture and civic society (Aaron Wildavsky, Mamadou Dia, Wole Soyinka), culture and development: African responses (Daniel Etounga-Manguellé), cultural institutions (Claude Daniel Ardouin on museums in West Africa, Dawson Munjeri on Southern African museums, Alexandre Marc on cultural heritage conservation,

Philip L. Ravenhill on museums and public education), conservation of the built historic environment (Alain Sinou on the city of Ouidah in Benin, Neville Agnew, June Taboroff, Ismaïl Serageldin), development, archaeology, and the environment (Pierre De Maret on Central Africa, Susan Keech MacIntosh on West Africa, Ann B. Stahl on Ghana), and economic development and culture (Sulayman S. Nyang, Coralie Bryant, Francis Mading Deng on the Sudan). These proceedings also contain the discussant remarks of each session and the texts of the opening and closing sessions.

Ghana: problems of governance and the emergence of civil society
Naomi Chazan
In: Democracy in developing countries / ed. by Larry Diamond, Juan J. Linz, Seymour Martin Lipset
Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner Publishers
Vol. 2: Africa: (1988), p. 92-139

Abstract: Ghana's political history in the postcolonial period is one of authoritarian rule punctuated by three brief democratic interludes (1957-1960, 1969-1972, 1979-1981). This chapter examines Ghana's various regimes and attempts to account for the failure of each of these efforts. It then addresses the general lack of success of authoritarian and democratic experiments and seeks to assess their implications for the cohesion of politics in the country. On this basis, it offers a theoretical analysis of the overall historical pattern. Finally, it explores some future prospects and policy implications.

The search for democracy in Ghana : (a case study of political instability in Africa)
ed. by K.A. Ninsin and F.K. Drah
Accra: Asempa Publishers, Christian Council of Ghana, 1987. - 176 p.
ISBN 9964-78-164-4

Abstract: This book on democracy in Ghana consists of two parts. Part I gives a historical survey of democracy in Ghana. It includes: Democracy: radical and liberal, by F.K. Drah; Aspects of the Akan State system: precolonial and colonial, by F.K. Drah; A historical outline of democracy in Ghana, by Kumi Ansah-Koi. Part II deals with factors affecting the evolution of stable democratic institutions. It includes: Citizenship, participation and democracy, by K.A. Ninsin; Social and economic conditions for a stable democracy, by Kwesi Jonah; The emergence of responsible government at the grassroots level, by Joseph R.A. Ayee; The military and political instability, by Mike Oquaye; Mass media and the democratic process: a framework for analysis, by Isaac Obeng-Quaidoo.

The state and popular struggles in Ghana, 1982-86
Emmanuel Hansen
In: Popular struggles for democracy in Africa / ed. by Peter Anyang' Nyong'o.: (1987), p. 170-208

Abstract: On New Year's Day 1981 Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings for the second time intervened militarily in the political process of Ghana, toppling the civilian regime which had come to power only two years earlier. The mass of the urban people saw the coup as the spark which would usher in a revolutionary change. This chapter assesses the extent to which the expected transformation has occurred or is occurring. It pays attention to the formation of the Provisional National Defence Council, the creation of institutions of popular power (Defence Committees, the National Defence Committee, the Citizens' Vetting Committee, the National Investigation Commission, the Public Tribunals), the political organizations which supported the regime, economic and social measures, and conflicts and contradictions, particularly around the question of 'direction', i.e. the main strategy for the revolutionary process. Conclusion is that the PNDC has now lost its mass base and the progressive thrust of the earlier days has disappeared.

The right of association in Ghana and Tanzania
Claude E. Welch
In: Journal of Modern African Studies: (1978), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 639-656

Abstract: The 'right of association' is enshrined in national constitutions, in international declarations and conventions, and in standard references to the liberties and privileges that citizens enjoy. Yet, as this article illustrates, restrictions on this right have been justified in the name of higher objectives. The right of association is a conditional or secondorder right, subordinated on occasion to more pressing rights. The strains of recent independence, regionalism, and labour unrest have brought about limits to the creation of association, whether political or non-political in nature. To illustrate the complexities of the argument - philosophical, cultural, and political in its overtones - the author examines legislative actions of Ghana and Tanzania up to 1965.

The State and democracy in Africa

ed. by Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja & Margaret C. Lee
Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, 1998.- X, 232 p.
African Association of Political Science, 1997
ISBN 0-86543-637-1
ISBN 0-86543-638-X

Abstract: This book analyses the quest for democracy in Africa today, assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the social forces struggling to realize it, and examines the role of the State in either promoting or blocking the democratic transition. The 16 chapters in the volume are organized around four main themes: general considerations on the question of democracy and the democratic transition (Ch. 1, by Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja); an analysis of some of the key actors in the struggle for democracy and political space (Ch. 2 to 5: Onalenna Doo Selolwane on gender and democracy in Botswana, Akiiki B. Mujaju on civil society in Uganda, Mulambu Mvuluya on 'la participation des masses populaires' in Zaire between 1990 and 1992, and Kalele-ka-Bila on 'la démocratie à la base' in Zaire); a critical assessment of the role of the State in the democratic transition (Ch. 6 to 14: Margaret C. Lee, Geoffrey Wood, and Cheryl Hendricks on South Africa; Jibrin Ibrahim, Said Adejumobi, Abubakar Momoh, and Dele Olowu on Nigeria; Amos Anyimadu on Ghana; and Carlos Lopes on the Portuguese-speaking African countries); and an examination of the relationship between democracy and human rights, with particular emphasis on the rights of women (Ch. 15-16, by Horace Campbell and Victor O. Ayeni).

Civilianizing military rule: conditions and processes of political transmutation in Ghana and Nigeria

Yomi Durotoye and Robert J. Griffiths
In: African Studies Review: (1997), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 133-160

Abstract: It is now widely accepted that, in many cases, the democratization process that began in Africa in 1990 has been crippled by several factors. A potential obstacle that has received little examination is the trend, particularly in West Africa, of military rulers resigning their commissions and competing in 'democratic' elections designed and supervised by their regimes. The authors call this phenomenon political transmutation. Focusing on Ghana and Nigeria, they examine the processes and certain necessary conditions that tend to permit the perpetuation of military rule through its transmutation into a 'civilian' regime. They argue that the ability of Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings to transmute his military regime was largely a function of the advantage of a reconstructed civil society; the pattern of distribution of the rewards of economic reform; Western support of the transmutation attempt, which was probably an outgrowth of Rawlings' relative success at economic reform; and a relatively cohesive military. Babangida did not have these advantages and his attempt at transmutation in 1993 failed.

The 'uses and abuses' of civil society in Africa

Julie Hearn
In: Review of African Political Economy: (2001), vol. 28, no. 87, p. 43-53

Abstract: This article argues that autonomy is an essential, yet frequently side-lined, feature of civil society. The current development paradigm in Africa predominantly concerns bringing civil society into a closer relationship with the State. Central to this paradigm is a framework where civil society organizations are expected to work in 'partnership' with 'participatory and accountable' governments. The article argues that this agenda of 'partnership' not only undermines autonomy but can also contribute to the current version of civil society in Africa becoming a means for stabilizing rather than challenging the social and political status quo. This is illustrated by three quite distinct national contexts in the late 1990s - Ghana, South Africa and Uganda. Each of these has featured prominently in donor visions of paradigmatic development. Ghana has been the African model for structural adjustment, South Africa has represented the triumph of democratization, and Uganda is currently seen as a leading beacon for poverty alleviation. In each example, the author focuses on that section of civil society which has actively engaged with the dominant national development project. This section is invariably amongst the most well-funded, is almost completely donor dependent, and tends to identify itself self-consciously via the new language of 'civil society'. The conclusion is that autonomous social forces are more urgently needed than ever before in Africa, yet are absent as never before.

GYIMAH-BOADI, E.
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem
Civil Associations in the PNDC State and Democratization in 1990s
Jerusalem: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, January 1992.- 35p.
Conference: International Conference on Civil Society in Africa, Jerusalem Israel, 5-10 January 1992.

/STATE/ /ASSOCIATIONS/ /POLITICS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /GHANA/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/

SACHIKONYE, Llyod M.
About Adjustment, Social Movements and Development Discourse
In: Southern Africa Political and Economic Monthly, Vol 5, No. 10, July 1992, p.35-37

/STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /DEMOCRACY/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /TANZANIA/ /GHANA/ /KENYA/ /MOZAMBIQUE/ /UGANDA/ /ZAMBIA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/

NINSIN, Kwame A.; DRAH, F.K., ed.
Political Parties and Democracy in Ghana's Fourth Republic: Proceedings of a Seminar Organized by the Department of Political Science, University of Ghana, Legon on 2nd and 3rd July 1992
Accra: Woeli Publishing Services, 1993.- 258p.
ISBN: 9964-978-14-6

/POLITICAL PARTIES/ /DEMOCRACY/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /SOCIETY/ /CONSTITUTIONS/ /ELECTORAL SYSTEMS/ /GHANA/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /SOCIAL REPRESENTATION/

MAMDANI, Mahmood; DIOUF, Mamadou, ed.
Academic Freedom in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1994.- 370p.
(CODESRIA Book Series)
ISBN: 2-86978-031-1

/ACADEMIC FREEDOM/ /RESPONSIBILITY/ /STATE/ /INTELLECTUALS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /CASE STUDIES/ /AFRICA/ /ALGERIA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/

MAMDANI, Mahmood; DIOUF, Mamadou, ed.
Liberté Académique en Afrique
Paris: Karthala, 1994.- xi-400p.
(Serie de Livres du CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-038-9

/ACADEMIC FREEDOM/ /RESPONSIBILITY/ /STATE/ /INTELLECTUALS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /CASE STUDIES/ /AFRICA/ /ALGERIA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVILE SOCIETY/

NINSIN, Kwame A.
Some Problems in Ghana's Transition to Democratic Governance
In: Africa Development, Vol XVIII, No. 2, 1993, p.5-22
ISSN: 0850-3907

/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /GHANA/ - /DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/

FAYE, Badara; SENGHOR, Diana
Medias, Paix et Démocratie : Quelle information pour plus de tolérence et de Citoyenneté?
Une enquête effectuée dans sept pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest, suivie de cinq études de cas
Dakar: Panos-Dakar.- 160p

/MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /PEACE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /INFORMATION/ /CASE STUDIES/ /COMMUNICATION/ /WEST AFRICA/ /BéNIN/ /BURKINA FASO/ /GHANA/ /MALI/ /NIGER/ /SENEGAL/ /CHAD/

KENIG-WITKOWSKA, Maria Magdalena
The Legal Position of African Women (Selected Issues)
In: African Bulletin, NO.41, 1993, p.99 - 117
ISSN: 0002-029

/WOMEN/ /WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ /CONSTITUTIONS/ /CIVIL LAW/ /POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/ /CIVIL RIGHTS/ /LABOUR LAW/ /PROPERTY RIGHTS/ /ELECTIONS/ /FAMILY LAW/ /MARRIAGE/ /INHERITANCE/ /AFRICA/ /NIGERIA/ /ETHIOPIA/ /GHANA/ /TANZANIA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /ZAMBIA/ / - /CITIZENSHIP/

NINSIN, Kwame A., ed.
Ghana: Transition to Democracy
Dakar: Codesria, 1998.- VI-252p
(Codesria books series / Codesria)
ISBN: 2-86978-091-5

/DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICS/ /ELECTIONS/ /GHANA/ - /MILITARY INSTITUTIONS/ /POLITICAL TRANSITION/ /INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY/ /CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/

SCHLEMMER, Bernard
L'Enfant Exploité : Oppression, Mise au Travail, Prolétarisation
Paris: Karthala; Paris: ORSTOM, 1996.- 522p
(Hommes et sociétés)
ISBN: 2-86537-686-9

/CHILD LABOUR/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /WORK AT HOME/ /POVERTY/ /INDIA/ /AFRICA/ /BRAZIL/ /MEXICO/ /GHANA/ /CONGO/ /BURKINA FASO/ /IVORY COAST/ /ALGERIA/ /COLOMBIA/ /FRANCE/ /TOGO/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /EXPLOITED CHILD/

IBRAHIM, Jibrin
Democratic Transition in Anglophone West Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2003.- viii-79p.
(Monograph Series / CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-122-9

/DéMOCRATIE/ /COUPS D'éTAT/ /CORRUPTION/ /SOCIéTé CIVILE/ /ELECTIONS/ /MILITARISME/ /AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST/ /AFRIQUE ANGLOPHONE/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /LIBERIA/ /GAMBIE/ - /TRANSITION DéMOCRATIQUE/

BOND, George Clement; GIBSON, Nigel C., ed.
Contested Terrains and constructed Categories: Contemporary Africa in Focus
boulder: Westview Press, 2002.- xxii-474p.
ISBN: 0-8133-3678-3

/INTELLECTUALS/ /KNOWLEDGE/ /MAPPING/ /WRITING/ /ECONOMIC HISTORY/ /POLITICS/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /POVERTY/ /LABOUR MOVEMENTS/ /CHILDREN/ /SEXUALITY/ /AIDS/ /AFRICA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /MOZAMBIQUE/ /ZIMBABWE/ /ANGOLA/ /GHANA/ /SENEGAL/ /MADAGASCAR/ - /AFRICAN STUDIES/ /PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE/ /INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES/ /CHILD SOLDIER/

WILLIAMS, Gavin, ed.
Democracy, Labour and Politics in Africa ans Asia: Essays in honour of Bjorn Beckman
Kano: Centre for research and documentation, 2004.- x-289p.

/DEMOCRACY/ /LABOUR/ /POLITICS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /LABOUR MOVEMENTS/ /TRADE UNIONS/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /STATE/ /ARMED FORCED/ /AFRICA/ /ASIA/ /PAKISTAN/ /UGANDA/ /GHANA/ /NIGER/ /NIGERIA/ /EAST ASIA/ /SOUTHERN ASIA/ - /STATE-TRADE UNIONS RELATIONS/ /DEMOCRATIC POLITICS/

Council of the International Association of University Presidents. African Regional Council. Conference (1st: 1999 : Accra, Ghana)
African universities, the private sector and civil society : forging partnerships for development : proceedings of the First Conference of the African Regional Council of the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP), Accra, Ghana, June 9-11, 1999 / edited by George Benneh, Mariama Awumbila and Paul Effah
Accra: Ghana, 2004 - 167 p.
    Keywords: Rwanda, Higher education, Universities, Partnership, Private sector, Industrial sector, Civil society, Economic and social development, Africa, Ghana

The mass factor in rural politics: the case of the Asafo revolution in Kwahu political history
A.E.A. Asiamah
Accra: Ghana Universities Press, 2000. - 189 p.
    Keywords: Ghana, Ethnic groups, Grass roots groups, Social participation, Civil society, Local level, Political history, Kwahu

The baobab and the mango tree: lessons about development: African and Asian contrasts

Nicholas Thompson & Scott Thompson
London; New York: Zed; Bangkok: White Lotus, 2000.- 212 p.
   Keywords: Ghana, Thailand, Economic conditions, Economic and social development, Political development, Corruption, Civil society, Cultural identity, Ethnicity, Colonialism, Leadership, Foreign policy, Nation-building

The role of civil society in urban management in Accra, Ghana
Katherine V. Gough and Paul W.K. Yankson
In: Associational life in African cities: popular responses to the urban crisis, p.127-143
   Keywords: Civil society, Urban areas, Management, Ghana

The Ghanaian elections of 1992: a dissenting view
Mike Oquaye
In: African affairs, 94: 375, 1995, 259-276
   Keywords: Ghana, Elections, State, Human rights, Civil society

Building sustainable peace: conflict, conciliation, and civil society in Northern Ghana
Ada van der Linde and Rachel Naylor
Oxford : Oxfam, 1999. - 68 p.
(Oxfam working paper, ISSN 0141-8475)
ISBN 0-85598-423-6

Foreign aid, democratisation and civil society in Africa: a study of South Africa, Ghana and Uganda
Julie Hearn.
Brighton: Institute of Development Studies, [1999]
(IDS discussion paper; 368)
NOTE: This paper examines how a range of foreign donors have developed
a range of civil society initiatives in Ghana, Uganda and South
Africa

Du local au mondial : lieux et parcours du politique : le paradigme ghanéen
Auteur(s) : Verlet, Martin
IN : Haubert, M. (ed.); Frelin, C. (ed.); Leimdorfer, F. (ed.); Marie, A. (ed.); Nam Trân Nguyên Trong (ed.) - Etat et société dans le tiers-monde : de la modernisation à la démocratisation ?
Source : Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris (FRA), 1992, p. 345-357, bibl. - (Publications de la Sorbonne : Série Homme et Société (FRA), No 19) - Logiques Etatiques et Pratiques Populaires dans les Sociétés Dépendantes : les Enjeux Actuels, 19-20 octobre 1989, Pa
Pages : 8, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 1191.18ko
Mots clef : GHANA / PNDC.PROVISIONAL NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL; SOCIOLOGIE POLITIQUE; SOCIETE CIVILE; POLITIQUE; ETAT; RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES; VIE POLITIQUE; POUVOIR LOCAL; RAPPORTS SOCIAUX; SYSTEME DE REPRESENTATIONS; DEMOCRATIE; AUTOGESTION; PARTICIPATION POPULAIRE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_33-34/37339.pdf

GUINEA / GUINEE

Guinée / enquête
et réd.: Muriel Devey ; cartographie: Judith Boisriveau ; communication: Stéphane Richard, Yves de Schaetzen
In: Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens: (1997), année 52, no. 2698, p. 1629-1680

Abstract: Depuis 1984, après 26 ans de 'socialisme', la Guinée s'est engagée sur le chemin du libéralisme. Ce choix économique n'a pas encore eu tous les effets escomptés. Les taux de croissance sont positifs, depuis quelques années, et les déficits budgétaires ont été réduits. Mais les fruits de la libéralisation n'ont pas été redistribués d'une manière équitable: les indicateurs sociaux sont bas. Les abondantes ressources naturelles du pays restent encore sous-exploitées. Deux catégories de séquelles issues de l'économie administrée d'autrefois contrarient la marche des réformes nécessaires: elles relèvent, pour l'une, de l'État qui ne s'est toujours pas assez départi de sa tentation d'intervenir partout à la fois dans la vie publique et économique; la société civile, pour l'autre, qui est prise en défaut d'initiative. La Guinée devrait surtout valoriser ses ressources humaines. Ce dossier fait le point sur l'évolution du cadre macroéconomique de la Guinée, la promotion du secteur privé, et les infrastructures économiques de base dont l'insuffisance freine le développement. Finalement, il examine la situation dans les principaux secteurs de production (agriculture, élevage, pêche, mines, industrie).

The dialectics of citizenship and ethnicity in Guinea
Robert J. Groelsema
In: Africa Today: (1998), vol. 45, no. 3/4, p. 411-421

Abstract: This article argues that citizenship rights, by virtue of their association with the 'amoral' civic public domain, are being ignored at a potentially high cost to the success of democratic reforms in Africa. In particular, failure to apply constitutionally guaranteed principles of liberal citizenship may lead to the politics of exclusion and the denial of equal access to resources and to positions of authority and leadership at the highest levels. The article highlights this issue through an examination of citizenship in Guinea, with special emphasis on the popular politics of Guinea's major ethnic groups - Malinke and Peul - in the 1990s. In the First Republic (1958-1984) there were two significant developments for citizenship: Malinke gains made under Sékou Touré, and persecution of the Peul. After Touré's death in April 1984 control over the civic public changed hands. Members of Lansana Conté's Susu ethnic group began obtaining positions in the public bureaucracy. The 1993 presidential campaign, Guinea's first multiparty competition since independence, became a focal point for ethnic citizenship.

Mutations sociales en Guinée
Claude Rivière
Paris : Editions Marcel Rivière, 1971. - 418 p.

Abstract: Le premier ch. "L'intégration des ethnies" cherche à pondérer l'interaction réciproque des ethnies et leur opposition dans ses situations concrètes. Celui sur "La condition et la promotion de la femme" rend compte du changement des statuts et des rôles féminins dans la société globale. Dans le Ch. 3 "La mobilisation politique de la jeunesse" est saisi le le processus tactique d'une mobilisation des forces en vue d'assurer les garanties de régénération des croyances et attitudes d'un peuple. Suivent 3 ch. qui comprennent trois synthèses de sociologie religieuse. Ch. 4, consacré aux cultes autochtones, porte principalement sur la signification et l'effet de la campagne de démystification. Ch. 5 "Bilan de l'Islam" traite des effets de l'histoire de l'islamisation et des limites de son empreinte actuelle. Ch. 6 "Un catholicisme en retraite" traite des relations de l'Eglise chrétienne de Guinée avec

la société civile et de l'étouffement progressif de la vie catholique après l'indépendance. (Crit.: Kroniek van Afrika, 1972, 1, p. 45-46 par R. Buijtenhuijs).

ONG et développement : société, économie, politique
sous la direction de J.-P. Deler ... [et al.]
Unité mixte de recherche REGARDS (CNRS-ORSTOM)
Paris: Editions Karthala, cop. 1998.- 684 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
Papers from a colloquium held in Bordeaux, Nov. 1996. ISBN 2-86537-849-7

Abstract: Cet ouvrage, issu d'un colloque international tenu à Bordeaux (France) en novembre 1996 sur le thème "ONG et développement", rassemble des contributions pluridisciplinaires sur les ONG (Organisations non gouvernementales) au Nord et au Sud, du point de vue social, économique, politique. Contributions concernant plus particulièrement des cas africains au sud du Sahara: Des ONG et des associations: concurrences et dépendances sur un "marché du sida" émergent. Cas ivoirien et sénégalais (Karine Delaunay, A. Didier Blibolo, Katy Cissé-Wone); De l'évangélisation au développement local. Spécificités des ONG d'inspiration protestante au Burkina Faso (Gnidéni Jacob Yaro); Une micro-histoire associative dans une macro-histoire nationale. L'Amicale du Walo au Sénégal (Bernard J. Lecomte); Un panorama national: la multiplication des ONG à Madagascar (Isabelle Droy); Les courtiers de développement entre ONG et organisations paysannes. Le cas de la Casamance (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé); Sur la mémoire locale du développement. Une approche anthropologique du rôle des ONG dans la mise en œuvre de choix techniques (Philippe Geslin) [sur la Guinée]; ONG et reconquête des rizières en Afrique de l'Ouest (Annie Chéneau-Loquay); La dynamique des ONG: une approche interactionniste (Hélène Carré et Hassan Zaoual) [sur les groupements Naam au Burkina Faso et la démarche d'Enda Tiers-monde au Sénégal]; De l'environnement aux questions démographiques: l'ajustement des ONG américaines (Dounia Loudiyi) [sur la République Centrafricaine]; Les ONG africaines investissent la scène urbaine (Émile Le Bris); Le statut des ONG du Sud: réalités, problèmes et enjeux. Analyse à partir du cas burkinabè (Luc Marius Ibriga); Églises et ONG caritatives à Brazzaville (Congo): activisme socio-politique ou religieux? (Élisabeth Dorier-Apprill); Les ONG et la construction de la société civile dans les pays en développement (Henrik Secher Marcussen) [sur des ONG norvégiennes et danoises au Burkina Faso, au Mali, en Namibie, en Ouganda].

Guinée : l'alternance politique à l'issue des élections présidentielles de décembre 2003
sous la dir. de Dominique Bangoura
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2004.- 335 p.
(Collection "Sociétés africaines et diaspora")
Actes des colloques des 21 novembre 2003 et 17 mars 2004
ISBN 2-7475-7554-3

Abstract: Afin de tirer la leçon des élections présidentielles de décembre 2003 en Guinée, une équipe multidisciplinaire, composée de Guinéens et de spécialistes africains et européens a été réunie, avant et après les élections, sous l'égide de l'Observatoire politique et stratégique de l'Afrique (OPSA). L'idée de ce livre est de poser les jalons d'un dialogue national et d'œuvrer en faveur de la prévention d'un conflit. La problématique développée dans la première section de l'ouvrage touche à la possibilité de l'alternance politique à l'issue des élections en question, la deuxième section traitant du bilan et des perspectives de ces élections. Première section: Les enjeux politiques sont tout d'abord considérés par Dominique Bangoura (De quel État et de quel régime politique parlons-nous?), Maligui Soumah (La situation politique en Guinée), Mamadou Aliou Barry (Quelle va être la position de l'armée?), Hassatou Balde (L'alternance est-elle possible par la voie des urnes?), Alhassane Condé (La décentralisation en Guinée), puis les enjeux sociopolitiques internes et externes par Thierno Bah et Robert Fopa (Le rôle de la société civile), Moustapha Diop (Lecture socio-anthropologique de la situation politique en Guinée), Djibril Kassomba Camara (Le rôle de la diaspora), Abou Katty (Les intellectuels et chercheurs guinéens peuvent-ils améliorer la situation?), et Rachid N'Diaye (Sierra Leone, Liberia: la Guinée dans

le conflit sous-régional, actrice et victime d'une crise). Deuxième section: Le bilan politique des élections présidentielles du 21 décembre 2003 (Maligui Soumah) - La violence politique (Mohamed Bangoura) - Quelques données sur la population guinéenne (Julien Condé) - La communauté internationale et la Guinée (Fanny Chabrol) - L'enjeu d'une Conférence nationale (Dominique Bangoura) - L'enjeu de la recomposition du paysage politique (Djibril Kassomba Camara) - L'enjeu de la création d'un Commission électorale nationale indépendante (Cheick Sako) - Essai d'analyse de solidarités africaines précoloniales:

le cas du Fuuta Djaloo du XVIe siècle au début du XVIIIe siècle (Alpha Mohamed Sow) - Invention de l'État de droit et projet de société démocratique (Mwayila Tshiyembe) - Repenser une nouvelle dynamique endogène de développement économique et un nouveau projet de société en Guinée (Jean Tounkara) - Le rôle de la Francophonie dans la prévention des conflits et le renforcement de l'État de droit en Afrique (Stanislas Zalinski). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa: dilemmas of development and change
ed. by Peter Lewis
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, cop. 1998. - VII, 456 p.
ISBN 0-8133-2754-7
ISBN 0-8133-2755-5 pbk

Abstract: This volume brings together a selection of earlier published articles on African political and economic development. It is organized around a series of analytical themes: States and leadership; State, society, and participation; class, ethnicity, and gender; democracy and political transition; and political economy: crisis and reform. Contributions: Personal rule: theory and practice in Africa (Robert H. Jackson and Carl G. Rosberg); Class, State, and prebendal politics in Nigeria (Richard A. Joseph); Patrons, clients, and factions: new dimensions of conflict analysis in Africa (Richard Sandbrook); Colonialism and the two publics in Africa: a theoretical statement (Peter P. Ekeh); Disengagement from the State in Africa: reflections on the experience of Ghana and Guinea (Victor Azarya and Naomi Chazan); Political transition and the dilemma of civil society in Africa (Peter Lewis); The nature of class domination in Africa (Richard L. Sklar); The making of a rentier class: wealth accumulation and political control in Senegal (Catherine Boone); Reconfiguring State-ethnic relations in Africa; liberalization and the search for new routines of interaction (Donald Rothchild); Gender, political participation, and the transformation of associational life in Uganda and Tanzania (Aili Mari Tripp); Africa: the second wind of change (Larry Diamond); Neopatrimonial regimes and political transitions in Africa (Michael Bratton and Nicolas Van de Walle); Democratization: understanding the relationship between regime change and the culture of politics (Pearl T. Robinson); Africa: an interim balance sheet (Crawford Young); Trends in development economics and their relevance to Africa (Tony Killick); Between Scylla and Charybdis: the foreign economic relations of sub-Saharan African States (Thomas M. Callaghy); Adjustment with growth: a fragile consensus (John Ravenhill); The structural adjustment of politics in Africa (Jeffrey Herbst)

Décentralisation, pouvoirs sociaux et réseaux sociaux
Decentralization, local level politics, and social networks
Giorgio Blundo & Roch Mongbo (éds.)
Münster: Lit, 1999.- 196 p.
Met bibliogr., noten
ISBN 3-8258-3972-9

Abstract: Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque sur la décentralisation en Afrique tenu à Cotonou (Bénin) du 25 au 28 novembre 1998 et intitulé "Journées de l'APAD 1998" (Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement). Contributions: La face cachée de la décentralisation: Réseaux, clientèles et capital (René Lemarchand) - L'État est-il soluble dans la société civile? Le Bénin rural avant la décentralisation (Pierre-Yves Le Meur, Thomas Bierschenk et Anne Floquet) - Décentralisation de la gestion foncière et "petits reçus": pluralisme des règles, pratiques locales et régulation politique dans le centre-ouest ivoirien (Mariatou Koné et Jean-Pierre Chauveau) - Organisations professionnelles agricoles et décentralisation: cas des groupements d'éleveuses et d'éleveurs en Haute-Guinée ouest (Guiné-Conakry) (Michel Bouy, Jo Dasnière et Florent

Loua) - Pratiques et perceptions d'un appareil étatique en voie de décentralisation: le cas du Bénin (Christophe Anthoine) - Compétition des acteurs sociaux pour le contrôle du pouvoir et des ressources dans la commune rurale de Zégoua (Mali) (Bréhima Béridogo) - Décentralisation et enjeux politiques. L'exemple du conflit casamançais (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé) - Décentralisation, réseaux sociaux et privatisation de la violence. Une problématique rwandaise? (Danielle de Lame) - Animation et synthèse des quatre ateliers: Décentralisation et rapport global-local: formes du politique, intermédiation et mode de représentation locale (Nassirou Bako-Arifari) - Décentralisation et pouvoirs locaux. Registres traditionnels du pouvoir et nouvelles formes locales de légitimité (Giorgio Blundo) - Décentralisation, services de développement agricole rural et affaires locales. Normes et mode de gestion des ressources (P.-J. Laurent) - Décentralisation, migrations et identités: formes de citoyenneté et dynamiques d'exclusion (Roch L. Mongbo) - Quelques réflexions autour de la décentralisation comme objet de recherche (Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Strategy in Guinea-Bissau: President Luis Cabral's opening speech to the People's National Assembly: Bissau, May 1979
London (34 Percy St., W1P 9FG): Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, [1979]
(State papers and party proceedings; no.3)

Abstract: Elections and a new constitution next year - Dynamising the local authorities - Decentralising the development plan - No citizen may sell or rent land - More facilities for farmers - Our currency retains its value - The State's expenditure is twice its income - Controlling the collection of taxes - Year of financial discipline - More discipline is needed - Integrated development in all regions - Creating special Development Brigades - Production has increased, but we have still not reached self-sufficiency - Priority to damming the rivers - Only production can improve living standards - Reductions in fishing licences - Let the farmers return to their villages - 1979: year of achievements - Increasing contacts with the emigrant communities - Advancing jointly with the other Portuguese-speaking African countries - Outlining the road to unity - Racists have no right to put traitors in power - Peace is not possible at the expense of the Palestinian people - The 6th Non-aligned Summit - We must be tough with our ennemies - Int. year of the child - Giving initiation a new conent - Work so that certain customs do not cause backwordness.

SHIVJI, Issa G., ed.
State and Constitutionalism: an African Debate on Democracy
Harare: Sapes Trust, 1991.- 287p.
(Human Rights and Constitutionalism Series / SAPES, No. 1)
ISBN: 0-7974-0993-9

/STATE/ /CONSTITUTIONS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /NATIONALITY/ /GOVERNMENT MILITARY RELATIONS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS/ /AFRICA/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /SUDAN/ /ETHIOPIA/ /SENEGAL/ /NIGERIA/ /GUINEA/ /TUNISIA/

GUINEA-BISSAU / GUINEE-BISSAU

The structural distancing of state from society in post-independent Guinea-Bissau
by Joshua B. Forrest
Los Angeles, Cal.: African Studies Association, 1986. - 20 p.

Abstract: Besides Cabral's interest in erecting a less hierarchical pattern of administration, no serious conceptualization about the specific form and structure of the new government preceded or accompanied the construction of the independent State of Guinea-Bissau. Moreover, the PAIGC suffered from a dire lack of administratively trained cadres. The Party thus had to rely on civil servants who had occupied middle management positions during the colonial era to assume positions of responsiblity throughout all except the ministerial levels of the new administration. The consequence was that the new State took on a structure and a pattern of functioning closely resembling that of the colonial administration. As a result, the national leadership was placed in bureaucratic structures that were increasingly cut off from the social base, organizationally and functionally distancing them from possible avenues of interaction with the general populace.

Political domination in Africa: reflections on the limits of power
ed. by Patrick Chabal
Cambridge [etc.]: Cambridge University Press, 1986.- ix, 211 p.
(African studies series, ISSN 0065-406X ; 50)
ISBN 0-521-32297-9
ISBN 0-521-31148-9

Abstract: A collection of eight contributions by historians and political scientists attempting to reassess the aims, methods, concepts and theories which Africanists have evolved in the decades since African independence. Contents: 1. Democracy in Africa, by R.L. SKLAR - 2. Politics and vision in Africa : the interplay of domination, equality and liberty, by T.M. CALLAGHY - 3. Democracy and ethnocentrism, by M. STANILAND - 4. Wails and whispers : the people's voice in West African Muslim politics, by D.B. CRUISE O'BRIEN - 5. Revolutionary democracy in Africa : the case of Guinea-Bissau, by P. CHABAL - 6. Civil society in Africa, by J.-F. BAYART - 7. Political accountability in African history, by J. LONSDALE - 8. The politics of representation and good government in post-colonial Africa, by J. DUNN.

Strategy in Guinea-Bissau: President Luis Cabral's opening speech to the People's National Assembly: Bissau, May 1979
London (34 Percy St., W1P 9FG): Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, [1979]. - 30 p.
(State papers and party proceedings; no.3)

Abstract: Elections and a new constitution next year - Dynamising the local authorities - Decentralising the development plan - No citizen may sell or rent land - More facilities for farmers - Our currency retains its value - The State's expenditure is twice its income - Controlling the collection of taxes - Year of financial discipline - More discipline is needed - Integrated development in all regions - Creating special Development Brigades - Production has increased, but we have still not reached self-sufficiency - Priority to damming the rivers - Only production can improve living standards - Reductions in fishing licences - Let the farmers return to their villages - 1979: year of achievements - Increasing contacts with the emigrant communities - Advancing jointly with the other Portuguese-speaking African countries - Outlining the road to unity - Racists have no right to put traitors in power - Peace is not possible at the expense of the Palestinian people - The 6th Non-aligned Summit - We must be tough with our ennemies - Int. year of the child - Giving initiation a new conent - Work so that certain customs do not cause backwordness.

Pluralisme politique en Guinée Bissau : une transition en cours
coord. Fafali Koudawo et Peter Karibe Mendy
Bissau: Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa, 1996. - 166 p.

Abstract: Le présent ouvrage présente des réflexions sur les changements dans la vie politique dus à la transition en Guinée-Bissau. L'étude du premier thème, l'émergence du pluralisme en tant que processus historique, analyse les principales forces sous-jacentes aux profondes évolutions économiques et sociales qui remontent à des années avant la proclamation de l'ouverture. Sont abordées particulièrement les stratégies de développement, les relations entre État et société, ainsi que les conditions qui régissent la coopération internationale du pays, questions qui sont au cœur de controverses (Peter Karibe Mendy, contribution en anglais). Le deuxième thème traité concerne les modes d'expression de la société civile et les effets de la libéralisation politique sur le mouvement social longtemps phagocyté par les organisations satellites du parti unique. La Guinée-Bissau n'ayant pas connu d'expérience pluraliste dans son histoire récente, se pose la question des axes d'enracinement dans la société civile, des critères de délimitation de son territoire socio-culturel, des formes traditionnelles de vie associative, faiblement visibles mais très vivaces, ainsi que des tendances identifiables de son évolution (Fafali Koudawo). Le troisième thème consiste en l'étude de la position des chefs traditionnels: de marginalisés et cibles de règlement de comptes sous le régime de parti unique, ils ont été récupérés et les partis politiques "capitalisent" sur eux du fait des exigences du contexte pluraliste (Mamadú Jao). La dernière étude cherche à situer la nouvelle classe politique en montrant de quoi elle a hérité et quelles sont ses perspectives (Carlos Cardoso).

Guinea-Bissau : power, conflict, and renewal in a West African nation
Joshua B. Forrest
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1992. - X, 165 p.
(Westview profiles. Nations of contemporary Africa)
ISBN 0-86531-681-3

Abstract: Guinea-Bissau is a small West African nation that harbours bountiful natural resources and boasts an extraordinary diversity of ethnic groups. A Portuguese colony surrounded by francophone neighbours, it won its independence in 1974 after a long peasant-backed war against the colonial regime. The postcolonial period has been marked by political conflict and economic crisis: a successful coup d'etat in 1980 and several abortive coup attempts, the virtual collapse of the State-run economy, increasing levels of external migration, and the departure of many skilled and educated citizens. This book begins with a survey of precolonial peoples, early Portuguese settlement and the slave trade, indigenous resistance to colonial rule, the political economy of Portuguese nationalism, and the armed struggle for national independence. The political events and difficulties that characterized the first decade of independence are then analysed. Economic advances and setbacks are discussed, particularly in terms of current market reforms. Throughout, Guinean culture, religion, languages, education, and the role of women are highlighted. Finally, the author reflects on Guinea-Bissau's revolutionary past and examines its prospects through the close of the 20th century.

Between a rock and a hard place: African NGOs, donors and the State
edited by Jim Igoe and Tim Kelsall.
Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, 2005.- xvii, 309 p.
ISBN 1594600171
        Contents: Introduction : between a rock and a hard place / Jim
Igoe and Tim Kelsall -- Studying democratization in Africa /
Sara Rich Dorman -- Transcending politics through the kingdom
of God and free markets / Erica Bornstein -- Leader in the
human rights sector / Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerole -- Power and
force in Tanzanian civil society / Jim Igoe -- NGOs and the new

field of African politics / Ben Rawlence -- The state didn't
even exist / Stephen Jackson -- International influence on
civil society in Mali / Timothy W. Docking -- Up for grabs,
civil society in a field of conflicting representations /
Elizabeth Challinor -- Western beliefs and local myths / Marina
Padr{228}ao Temudo -- Conslusion : NGOs, ethnography and
Democracy and development in Mali ed. by R. James Bingen, David Robinson, John M. Staatz East
Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State University Press, cop. 2000. - XX, 380
ISBN 0-87013-560-0

DE LEENER, Philippe ; NDIONE, Emmanuel; PERIER, Jean Pierre; JACOLIN, Pierre; NDIAYE, Mamadou
Pauvreté, Décentralisation et Changement Social : éléments pour la Reconstruction d'une Société Publique
Dakar, Septembre 1999.- 174p
ISBN: 92 9130 020

/DECENTRALIZATION/ /POVERTY/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /SOCIAL INEQUALITY/ /NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS/ /STATE/ /CENTRALIZATION/ /SENEGAL/ /GUINEA/ - /ENDA/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/
/POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS/

Lineages of state fragility: rural civil society in Guinea-Bissau
Joshua B. Forrest
Oxford: James Currey; Athens: Ohio University Press, 2003.- xii, 320 p. (Western African studies)
    Keywords: Civil society., Rural communities., Political stability, Government policy, Sociology,
History, Economic development, Rural development, Colonialism, Independence, Guinea-Bissau

Non-governmental organizations and ther role in democratisation: a minor field study in Guinea-Bissau
Eva Hellström
Uppsala: Univ., 1995 - 50 p.
(Minor field study series / Uppsala universitet. Avdelningen för u-landsfrågor, 9)
    Keywords: Guinea-Bissau, Democratization, Nongovernmental organizations, Political parties, Civil
society, Minor field studies

LIBERIA

Mande hunters, civil society and the State
guest ed. Joseph Hellweg

Abstract: The papers in this special issue on Mande hunters, civil society and the State reflect on the new roles that hunters are playing in West Africa's political and social affairs, in a variety of national and local settings. Most of the papers were first presented at the 2002 African Studies Association meeting in Washington, D.C., on the panel 'Mande hunters, nation-States, and civil society in contemporary West Africa'. Thomas Bassett and Joseph Hellweg focus on different aspects of hunters' roles in political and military security in Côte d'Ivoire; Sten Hagberg examines the shifting roles of hunters' associations in Burkina Faso; Mariane Ferme and Danny Hoffman reflect on hunters as combatants and the international human rights discourse in Sierra Leone and Liberia; and Karim Traoré examines an international meeting held in Bamako (Mali) in 2001 to reflect on hunters' actual, and potential, roles as knowledgeable guides for West African 'development'. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Citizenship at the margins: status, ambiguity, and the Mandingo of Liberia
Augustine Konneh

Abstract: Throughout the history of Liberia, the Mandingo have stood at the margins of citizenship - always taken to be 'something more' than the other indigenous groups of Liberia but 'something less' than the full citizens the settlers considered themselves to be. In the shifting definitions of Liberian citizenship, Mandingo marginality has always played an ambivalent role. Against this background, the present paper addresses the issue of citizenship which is currently being discussed as Liberia attempts to reestablish itself as a nation-State following its recent civil war. It first gives an overview of the history of the Mandingo in Liberia and discusses Mandingo relationships with other ethnic groups. Then it analyses a case study involving the relationship between the Mandingo and the Kpelle of Bong County. Tensions between the two groups erupted in the 1960s in Gamu, when Kpelle residents refused to give land to the Mandingo for rice farming on the pretext that the Mandingo failed to honour traditional Kpelle land customs. The Central Province chief granted the farmland to the Mandingo, but also ruled that they would have to accept the authority of the Kpelle chief. Finally, the author discusses presidential favouritism toward the Mandingo and its consequences, the revenge killings of the civil war.

Liberia: a country in search of identity and unity
James S. Guseh

Abstract: This paper analyses the causal factors of the civil war that has been going on in Liberia since 1989. It employs a theoretical framework based on political-geographical analysis. Political geographers have identified two sets of forces that affect the existence of States. Centrifugal forces are divisive forces that can cause deteriorating internal relationships. Examples include interregional and interethnic rivalries. Centripetal forces are forces that tend to bind and unify a State. Two of the most significant centripetal forces shared by citizens of a State are nationalism and a commitment to the governmental system. When centrifugal forces exceed centripetal forces there is division, internal conflicts, war. This is the case in Liberia, where nationalism and a commitment to the governmental system are lacking.

The Poro as a system of judicial administration in northwestern Liberia
 R.P. Fahey
In: African Law Studies: (1971), no. 4, p. 1-25

Abstract: Peculiar to the people in the tropical rainforest in the southwestern Ivory Coast and in Liberia and Sierra Leone are the Poro and Sande Poro is the male society; Sande is the female society. The article deals with the relationship of the Poro to the administration of law. It constructs a model of the Poro as a system of conflict resolution as it still exists in the communities of northwestern Liberia. Introduction - Intraclan functions of Poro Legal socialization - Civil authority and the Poro - Poro justice - Interclan aspects of Poro - Modernization and the Poro.

The mask of anarchy: the destruction of Liberia and the religious dimension of an African civil war
Stephen Ellis
London: Hurst, cop. 1999. - XV, 350 p.
ISBN 1-85065-401-8
ISBN 1-85065-417-4

Abstract: This study of the civil war in Liberia is organized in two sections. The first, which is presented in the form of a chronicle, recounts the history of the Liberian war which began in 1989. Chapters 1 and 2 retrace the course of events at different levels of society, while at the same time attempting to convey the complexity of military and political affairs. After establishing the identity and motives of some of the participants in chapter 3, the author describes the nature of international actors (ch. 4). The second part of the book analyses the historical roots of the violence in Liberia. Chapter 5 examines certain aspects of Liberian history and Liberian society, notably the manner in which the national government in Monrovia extended its influence into the interior of the country over a long period. Chapter 6 concentrates on the religious history of these encounters. This is done with a view to identifying some of the psychological or cultural roots of the war, in other words the ways which Liberians have developed of thinking about the nature of power in their society and about their politics and which have guided the actions of various participants in the war (ch. 7).

Out of conflict: from war to peace in Africa
ed. by Gunnar M. Sørbø & Peter Vale
Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 1997. - 214 p.
Published in cooperation with the Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen, Norway.
ISBN 91-7106-413-3

Abstract: To promote better understanding of the nature of armed conflicts in Africa, the Chr. Michelsen Institute organized a workshop in Bergen, Norway, on September 7-8, 1995. The purpose of the meeting was to identify lessons learned from recent conflict management experiences in Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia, and other countries, and to develop recommendations for a more consistent, coherent, and effective international response. Contributions: The international community and armed conflict in Africa: post Cold War dilemmas (Richard Joseph) - Thinking about peace and peace-making in Africa (Tom Vraalsen) - Peace-making in southern Africa: time for questions (Peter Vale) - Conflict resolution and peace-keeping: the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations (Margaret Aderinsola Vogt) - Conflict resolution in Africa: a new role for the Organization of African Unity? (Chris J. Bakwesegha) - UN peace-keeping in Rwanda (Astri Suhrke) - The lessons from peace-keeping operations (Henry Kwami Anyidoho) - African governments, African conflicts (Bethuel A. Kiplagat) - Civil society and conflict management in Africa: a re-emerging role? (Josephine Ajema Odera) - Africa and the superpower: an agenda for peace (Herman J. Cohen) - Mediating Africa's civil conflicts: a user's guide (Timothy D. Sisk) - From Mogadishu to Kinshasa: concluding remarks (Gunnar M. Sørbø).

Crises et mutations en Afrique noire

dossier constitué par Sophie Bessis
Paris: La Documentation Française, 1994. - 62 p.
(Problèmes politiques et sociaux, ISSN 0015-9743 ; no. 733)

Abstract: Ce volume vise à discerner, dans la situation actuelle de l'Afrique subsaharienne qui bouge, des évolutions de fond porteuses de recompositions. Les thèmes traités sont illustrés d'extraits d'ouvrages et d'articles de presse, certains traduits de l'Anglais. Les problèmes de l'ère postcoloniale sont évoqués dans une première partie: démocratisation (avec le rôle de pionnier joué par le Bénin) et ses équivoques, stagnation économique, importance de la question tribale et ethnique (en particulier au Zaïre, Rwanda et Burundi), écroulement de l'État (Somalie, Libéria). La deuxième partie s'intéresse aux courants susceptibles de permettre la construction de l'avenir, avec des réflexions sur la démographie, l'assainissement économique qui peut découler de la dévaluation du franc CFA, l'apparition de nouveaux pôles continentaux autour de pays connaissant une dynamique interne comme le Nigéria et l'Afrique du Sud, l'évolution de la société civile avec l'attitude des nouvelles générations, l'influence de la culture africaine sur les processus de développement.

African studies in social movements and democracy
ed. by Mahmood Mamdani and Ernest Wamba-dia-Wamba
Dakar: Codesria, 1995.- 626 p.
(Codesria book series)
ISBN 2-86978-052-4
ISBN 2-86978-051-6

Abstract: The chapters that comprise this volume on social movements and democracy in Africa are the result of a continental dialogue that was initiated by Codesria (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) in Dakar and that stretched for almost a decade (1985-1993). An introduction by Mahmood Mamdani is followed by chapters on gender and social movements in West Africa (Ifi Amadiume), the Communist Party in Sudan 1946-1969 (Mohamad Said Al-Gaddal), the January 1984 'bread riot' and the crisis of the one-party system in Tunisia (Abdelkader Zghal), secular political opposition groups in Tunisia (Mahmoud Ben Romdhane), entrepreneurs, privatization and liberalization in Algeria (Djillali Liabes), the 'Kaduna mafia' and the struggle for democracy in Nigeria (Adebayo O. Olukoshi), burial societies in Zimbabwe (Louis Masuko), the working class and democracy in Algeria (Said Chikhi), trade unionism in Tunisia (Salah Zeghidi), the student movement in Senegal (Abdoulaye Bathily, Mamadou Diouf, Mohamed Mbodj), the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) in Liberia (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo), social movements and the demise of apartheid colonialism in Namibia (Kaire Buende), the Rwenzururu Movement in Uganda (A. Syahuka-Muhindo), and Islamic fundamentalism in Tunisia 1970-1990 (Zyed Krichen). In the final chapter Mahmood Mamdani criticizes the State and civil society paradigm in Africanist studies.

Total involvement: a strategy for development
[Geneva: International Labour Office, 1972]. - iii, 138 p.
"ILO/TAP/Liberia/R.5". - On cover: United Nations Development Programme, Technical Assistance Sector. - Cover title: Report to the Government of Liberia on total involvement: a strategy for development
ISBN 92-2-101093-7

Abstract: The report commences with a summary of the main findings and recommendations of the Human Resources Development Mission to Liberia. It then deals in detail with economic and social development trends and problems in Liberia. It recommends a strategy for the future involving a shift in government priorities and the allocation of greater resources to the rural sector. Such a strategy would increase the participation of the citizenry in the develvment process and ensure a more equitable distribution of the fruits of development. An Annex deals with: agricultural production in Liberia; current agricultural development projects; and comments on development potentials.

Aliens and real property in Liberia
Th. Parnall
In: Journal of African Law: (1968), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 64-80

Abstract: Unlike other West African countries Liberia has consistently taken the position-set forth in the Constitution - that aliens should be absolutely prevented from owning real property within its borders. Nevertheless aliens have been permitted to hold interests in Liberian real estate which are less than absolute fee simple titles. The article describes these interests, and other related rights; from this description it is also apparent that the absolute prohibition of ownership of land is inadequate as a contemporary means of controlling domestic land use by aliens. Parts of the article: 1. Permitted interests: a. Ownership in fee simple; b. Leasehold interests (Leases from private citizens; Leases from the Government; The Realty Lease Tax); c. Concession agreements and land use; d. Mortgagee - 2. Aliens' rights under "void" instruments: a. Estoppel and questions of standing; b. Judicial reformation of the void instrument - 3. The "alien" corporation: a. Jurisdiction of incorporation; b. Percentage of ownership by aliens; c. Other forms of alien control - 4. Conclusion.

Decentralization and culture: the case of Monrovia, Liberia
Herbert Werlin
In: Public Administration and Development: (1990), vol. 10, no. 3, p. 251-261

Abstract: The World Bank's urban development project in Monrovia, Liberia, attempted, between 1979 and 1987, to promote decentralization, enabling the municipality to pay for services and infrastructure provided under this project. Because of cultural barriers and a blueprint approach, the project resulted in charity rather than institutional reform. However, effective approaches and procedures require more attention to the underlying causes of existing problems. In as much as politics, even more than culture, affects decentralization, the World Bank needs to be more open with its borrowers about political requirements. The author suggests other forms of decentralization which could counteract the unwillingness of LDC governments to delegate authority to local units of government. These forms include privatization, the use of NGOs, and the provision of initial funds to civic units for certain agreed-upon programmes with renewed funding dependent upon specific objectives being met.

The constitution of the Republic of Liberia and the Declaration of Independence
with notes by Alfonso K. Dormu
New York, 1970. - 119 p.

Abstract: An account of the framing of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia and the writing of the Declaration of Independence. Reproduced here is each in its entirety with explanatory comments. The book also lists government officials, past and present, sets forth the organization of the three government branches and provides other information about the Liberian government. Origin and development of the Constitution - The Convention at work - Fundamental principles - Growth of the Constitution - The Constitution as amended through May, 1955 (text) - The Declaration of Independence (1847) - The battle for separation of powers - How to become a Liberian citizen - Qualifications and powers of government officials - Government officials, past and present - Highlights of the Elections Law - Organization of the Executive Department - Autonomous bureaus - Permanent boards and commissions - Government corporations and enterprises - Organization of Liberian legislature - Organization of national judiciary - The individual and the state - Uniting the people - Some pronouncements on the affaire of State.

National Bar Association speak out against the formation of "future" interim government by warring parties and insist on free communication and movement of citizens instead of march
[introd. by Joseph Findley]
[S.l. : s.n.], [ca. 1991] (Monrovia : Herald Publishing). - 30 p. ; 21 cm

Omslagtitel: National Bar Association's position on "future" government and "peace march".

Abstract: This booklet sets out the position of the National Bar Association of Liberia on the 'Joint statement of the warring parties in Liberia' made in Banjul on December 21, 1990. In this statement, the three warring factions - the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) - agree to form a future interim government. The National Bar Association argues that the joint statement is unconstitutional and urges all concerned to support the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) headed by Amos Sawyer.

How to build a nation: Liberian ideas about national integration in the later nineteenth century
Jane J. Martin
In: Liberian St. Jl.: (1969/70), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 15-42

Abstract: Recognizing the limits of Liberian authority and the weak relationship between traditional peoples and the Americo-Liberian group, in the later nineteenth century many Liberians proposed ways of building the nation. This paper discusses some of the attitudes in Liberia toward integration during the nineteenth century, especcially from the early 1860s to the late 1880s. After discussion of the general Americo-Liberian belief - which was also official policy - that tribal peoples could become citizens of the state only by becoming christianized and civilized, some of the methods which could be used to bring indigenous peoples to civilized standards are examined. The reader is warned to view the picture presented with caution. Sections: 1. Standards of citizenship - 2. Policies for integration - 3. The limits of integration. Ref., appendix: Speech given by Attorney General William Davis at a banquet in Monrovia in honor of Capt. Shufeldt. Davis speaks as if he were an "aborigine". (From The observer, January 1, 1880).

Tradition and change - problems of progress : an international conference on representative government and national progress, Ibadan, March 16-23, 1959 / Congress for cultural freedom
Ibadan: [s.n.], 1959. - 14 dl

1. Eisenstadt, S.N. - Patterns of political leadership and support. 2. Hourani, A. - The making of political society in the Arab world. 3. U Kyaw Thet - Cultural minorities in Burma. 4. Jones-Quarty, K.A.B. - The institutions of public opinion in a rapidly changing Africa. 5. Cole, H. - Liberia today. 6. Dion, Th. - Africa and its relations with the world. 7. Drake, St.C. - Le governement représentatif et les cultures et institutions des sociétés d'Afrique Occidentale. 8. Howe, R.W. - Problems of the fourth estate. 9. Adande, A. - In the phase of national construction the fusion of parties becomes a categorical imperative. 10. Mangasha, Yawand-Wossen - Background notes on Ethiopia. 11. Gorwala, A.D. - Representative government in the new states. 12. Williams, F.R.A. - Talk, ministers, civil servants and the public. 13. Awa, E.O. - Local government problems in a developing country (Nigeria). 14. Shils, E. - The formation of the West African intellectual community; tasks and possibilities.

KASONGO, Tukumbi-Lumumba
Mouveme nts Sociaux et Quête de la Démocratie au Libéria : le cas du Mouvement pour la Justice en Afrique (MOJA) et sa Transformation en un Parti Politique [Social Movements and the Quest for Democracy in Liberia : the case of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) and its Transformation into a Political Party]
Dakar: CODESRIA, Juillet 1990.- 104p.
Conference: Séminaire du CODESRIA sur les Mouvements Sociaux, Mutations Sociales et Lutte pour la Démocratie en Afrique, Alger Algérie, 18-20 Juillet 1990.

/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL PARTY/ /UNIVERSITY/ /STATE/ /STUDENTS/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /LIBERIA/ - /MOJA/

KASONGO, Tukumbi-Lumumba

Social Movements and the Quest for Democracy in Liberia : the case of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) and its Transformation into a Political Party [Mouvements Sociaux et Quête de la Démocratie eu Liberia : le cas du Mouvement pour la Justice en Afrique (MOJA) et sa Transformation en un Parti Politique]
Dakar: CODESRIA, July 1990.- 77p.
Conference: CODESRIA Seminar on Social Movements, Social Transformation and the Struggle for Democracy in Africa, Alger Algerie, 18-20 Juillet 1990.

/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL PARTY/ /UNIVERSITY/ /STATE/ /STUDENTS/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /LIBERIA/ - /MOJA/

MAMDANI, Mahmood

Social Movements, Social Transformation and the Struggle for Democracy in Africa
In: CODESRIA Bulletin, No. 3, 1990, p.3-6

/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /NATIONALITY/ /ISLAM/ /AFRICA/ /ALGERIA/ /TUNISIA/ /SENEGAL/ /LIBERIA/ /NIGER/ /UGANDA/ /NAMIBIA/ - /MULTIPARTISM/ /STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY/

KONNEH, Augustine

Citizenship at the Margins: Status, Ambiguity and the Mandingo of Liberia
In: African Studies Review, Vol.39, NO.2 , Sep.1996, p.141-154
ISSN: 0002-0206

/SOCIETY/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /CONSTITUTIONS/ /CIVIL RIGHTS/ /NATIONALITY/ /ETHNIC GROUPS/ /FARMING/ /RICE/ /AGRIEXPLOITATION/ /RIZ/ /LIBERIA/ - /CITIZENSHIP/

IBRAHIM, Jibrin

Democratic Transition in Anglophone West Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2003.- viii-79p.
(Monograph Series / CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-122-9

/DEMOCRACY/ /COUPS D'éTAT/ /CORRUPTION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /ELECTIONS/ /MILITARISM/ /WEST AFRICA/ /ENGLISH SPEAKING AFRICA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /LIBERIA/ /GAMBIA/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /ANGLOPHONE WEST AFRICA/

Popular political culture, civil society, and state crisis in Liberia
John C. Yoder
Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, 2003. - XII, 382 p.
(African studies ; vol. 72)
ISBN 0-7734-6617-7

Politics and society in post-war Liberia
Max Ahmadu Sesay
In: The Journal of modern African studies, 34 : 3, 1996, 395-420
    Keywords: Liberia, Civil war, Politics, Society, Peace, Peace keeping, Political development

MALI

Democracy and development in Mali
ed. by R. James Bingen, David Robinson, John M. Staatz
East Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State University Press, 2000. - XX, 380 p.
ISBN 0-87013-560-0

Abstract: In May 1998, President Alpha Oumar Konaré of Mali was granted an honorary doctorate by Michigan State University (MSU). On that occasion, a major symposium on democracy and development in Mali was convened. This volume contains many of the papers presented at the symposium, in addition to several revised and updated versions of previously published articles. All the chapters are the result of scholarly research and development work by MSU faculty or students. The work is presented in three sections: cultural and historical setting, on the political culture of French colonialism as expressed in the role played by Leon Louis César Faidherbe, Colonel Louis Archinard and Xavier Coppolani in the creation of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania, generational conflict in the Umarian movement as manifested in the political economy of the grain trade at Medine in the second half of the nineteenth century, colonial rule and the situation of women in francophone West Africa, and labour migration in rural Mali; economic and agricultural policy reform, notably food security, cereals marketing liberalization and the rice subsector, and the performance of the cotton subsector; and political innovation and the democratization process in Mali, including decentralization, civil society and political socialization, and agrarian politics. Contributors: Adame Ba Konaré, R. James Bingen, Andrew F. Clark, John Uniack Davis, Niamo Nango Dembélé, Salifou Bakary Diarra, Cheick Oumar Diarrah, Georges Dimithè, Josué Dioné, Maria Grosz-Ngaté, John H. Hanson, Ghislaine Lydon, Nancy Mezey, David Rawson, David Robinson, John M. Staatz, James Tefft.

Mande hunters, civil society and the State
guest ed. Joseph Hellweg
Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2004. - XVI, 142 p.
(Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887 ; vol. 50, no. 4 (2004))

Abstract: The papers in this special issue on Mande hunters, civil society and the State reflect on the new roles that hunters are playing in West Africa's political and social affairs, in a variety of national and local settings. Most of the papers were first presented at the 2002 African Studies Association meeting in Washington, D.C., on the panel 'Mande hunters, nation-States, and civil society in contemporary West Africa'. Thomas Bassett and Joseph Hellweg focus on different aspects of hunters' roles in political and military security in Côte d'Ivoire; Sten Hagberg examines the shifting roles of hunters' associations in Burkina Faso; Mariane Ferme and Danny Hoffman reflect on hunters as combatants and the international human rights discourse in Sierra Leone and Liberia; and Karim Traoré examines an international meeting held in Bamako (Mali) in 2001 to reflect on hunters' actual, and potential, roles as knowledgeable guides for West African 'development'. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Transizione democratica in Mali: il ruolo contraddittorio della società civile
di Enrico Sborgi
In: Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente: (2000), a. 55, n. 2, p. 167-195

Abstract: La société civile, selon la théorie politique, joue un rôle crucial dans les différentes phases du processus de démocratisation. Au Mali, des groups actifs dans la société civile urbaine ont été le fer de lance du mouvement démocratique qui a fait tomber le régime autoritaire de Moussa Traoré en 1991. Cependant, très tôt, la substance de leurs revendications s'est avérée très ambiguë, ces groupes étant animés plus par la restauration de privilèges matériaux sectoriels que par l'intérêt d'instaurer un véritable régime démocratique. De leur côté, les associations rurales, à quelques

exceptions près, sont restées à l'écart des majeurs événements politiques des années quatre-vingt-dix. De façon générale, la paysannerie a manifesté du mépris pour les nouvelles autorités, incapables de dompter le désordre social qui a caractérisé les années suivantes la chute de Traoré. La société civile malienne, telle qu'elle émerge de cette analyse, est loin d'être un soutien pour la consolidation de la démocratie. On pourrait plutôt affirmer qu'elle en représente un élément d'affaiblissement.

The role of civil society in consolidating democracy: an African comparative perspective
Eghosa E. Osaghae
In: Africa Insight: (1997), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 15-23

Abstract: This article looks at some of the misconceptions about the nature of civil society in contemporary Africa and the misplaced expectations of its potential role in the democratization process. While civil society has a rich and diversified intellectual history in Western Europe, it is a recent entry into African social scientific discourse. Civil society in Western Europe is constituted by members of the middle class, recognizes that all people have similar rights and obligations, and is at the centre of State formation and reformation. One of the few attempts so far made to formulate an African perspective of civil society is by Peter Ekeh. Ekeh's formulation derives from his theory of colonialism and the two publics in Africa which demonstrated that, whereas in the West the public realm developed as one public in relation to society, in Africa it developed as two publics because of the disjunction between State and society under colonialism. The actual role of civil society in democratization depends on the mode of transition. A national conference-type transition which places emphasis on rule setting and reformulation of the State and its relations with society (as is the case in Benin, and to some extent Mali) stands a good chance of consolidation in the long run. ONG et développement : société, économie, politique / [sous la direction de] J.-P. Deler ... [et al.] ; Unité mixte de recherche REGARDS (CNRS-ORSTOM). - Paris : Editions Karthala, cop. 1998. - 684 p. (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)

ONG et développement : société, économie, politique
sous la direction de J.-P. Deler ... [et al.] ; Unité mixte de recherche REGARDS (CNRS-ORSTOM)
Paris : Editions Karthala, cop. 1998. - 684 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
Papers from a colloquium held in Bordeaux, Nov. 1996
ISBN 2-86537-849-7

Abstract: Cet ouvrage, issu d'un colloque international tenu à Bordeaux (France) en novembre 1996 sur le thème "ONG et développement", rassemble des contributions pluridisciplinaires sur les ONG (Organisations non gouvernementales) au Nord et au Sud, du point de vue social, économique, politique. Contributions concernant plus particulièrement des cas africains au sud du Sahara: Des ONG et des associations: concurrences et dépendances sur un "marché du sida" émergent. Cas ivoirien et sénégalais (Karine Delaunay, A. Didier Blibolo, Katy Cissé-Wone); De l'évangélisation au développement local. Spécificités des ONG d'inspiration protestante au Burkina Faso (Gnidéni Jacob Yaro); Une micro-histoire associative dans une macro-histoire nationale. L'Amicale du Walo au Sénégal (Bernard J. Lecomte); Un panorama national: la multiplication des ONG à Madagascar (Isabelle Droy); Les courtiers de développement entre ONG et organisations paysannes. Le cas de la Casamance (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé); Sur la mémoire locale du développement. Une approche anthropologique du rôle des ONG dans la mise en œuvre de choix techniques (Philippe Geslin) [sur la Guinée]; ONG et reconquête des rizières en Afrique de l'Ouest (Annie Chéneau-Loquay); La dynamique des ONG: une approche interactionniste (Hélène Carré et Hassan Zaoual) [sur les groupements Naam au Burkina Faso et la démarche d'Enda Tiers-monde au Sénégal]; De l'environnement aux questions démographiques: l'ajustement des ONG américaines (Dounia Loudiyi) [sur la République Centrafricaine]; Les ONG africaines investissent la scène urbaine (Émile Le Bris); Le statut des ONG du Sud: réalités, problèmes et enjeux. Analyse à partir du cas burkinabè (Luc Marius Ibriga); Églises et ONG caritatives à Brazzaville (Congo): activisme socio-politique ou religieux? (Élisabeth Dorier-Apprill); Les ONG et la construction de la société civile dans les pays en développement (Henrik Secher Marcussen) [sur des ONG norvégiennes et danoises au Burkina Faso, au Mali, en Namibie, en Ouganda].

'From demons to democrats': Mali's student movement 1991-1996

Zeric Kay Smith

In: Review of African Political Economy: (1997), vol. 24, no. 72, p. 249-263

Abstract: This article traces the evolution of conflict between students and the government of Mali since the end of the Traoré regime in April 1991. It focuses on the violent conflicts of December 1995 and January 1996 and the peaceful resolution of these conflicts. It looks at the internal politics of the Association des élèves et étudiants du Mali (AEEM) in order to show that the AEEM has pursued a tactical transformation and has begun to emphasize non-violent confrontation. It also provides a brief overview of AEEM activities during the 1996/1997 school year. The conclusion is that a strong AEEM is a potentially healthy part of Mali's civil society and a vital element of Malian democracy.

Les associations paysannes en Afrique : organisation et dynamiques

sous la dir. de Jean-Pierre Jacob et Philippe Lavigne Delville

Paris: Karthala, 1994. - 307 p.

(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)

ISBN 2-86537-479-3

Abstract: Aboutissement d'un colloque tenu en octobre 1992 à Montpellier sur les organisations paysannes en Afrique, cet ouvrage, qui rassemble treize contributions d'auteurs africains et européens, jette les bases d'une lecture anthropologique du mouvement associatif qui marque actuellement une recrudescence en milieu rural africain. La première partie présente des points de vue théoriques sur les interventions étatiques, la société civile et les mouvements sociaux (J.-P. Chauveau; G. Lachenmann). La deuxième partie traite de la société locale et des dynamiques internes des associations, au Sénégal (G. Blundo); au Mali-Sud (D. Jonckers); au Bénin (R. Mongbo); au Burkina Faso (P.-J. Laurent); en Tanzanie (M. Singleton). La troisième partie considère les organisations paysannes face à l'État et aux intervenants externes, en Algérie et au Congo (Y. Guillermou); au Mali (B. Kassibo); dans le cas des politiques publiques de coopération au développement des Communautés européennes (Cl. Girard); au Burkina Faso (J.-P. Jacob). Dans la quatrième partie est examinée la multiplication des réseaux et des organisations comme symptômes de changement social, au sud du Bénin (A. Floquet), et à Dakar, Sénégal (A.S. Fall).

Improved natural resource management: the role of formal organisations and informal networks and institutions

ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen

Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1996. - 263 p. (Occasional paper, ISSN 0907-2829; no. 17)

ISBN 87-7349-326-0

Abstract: The papers presented in this volume are based on lectures given to the Nordic researcher course on the role of formal organizations and informal networks and institutions in improved natural resource management systems in Africa which was held in Denmark in October 1995 and in which 25, mainly PhD students from the Nordic countries, took part. The contributions are by Henrik Secher Marcussen (State-civil society relations), Christer Gunnarsson (equal rights and equal opportunities as key institutions in economic development), Göran Hyden (the economy of affection and African development management), Jean-François Médard (patrimonialism, neopatrimonialism and the postcolonial State in sub-Saharan Africa, the relative failure of reform and the deepening crisis of the State), Gerti Hesseling (legal and institutional incentives for local environmental management), Trond Vedeld (the creation of new land tenure organizations and conditions for sustainable management of pastoral and agricultural resources under common property regimes in the Sahel countries of Mali, Niger, Mauritiania and Senegal), Achim von Oppen (land conflicts and local institutions in northeastern Tanzania), and Jeremy Gould (a comparison of the notions of power and authority in the writings of

F.D. Lugard and Kenneth Kaunda, and the implications for current understandings of the Zambian State).

Un autre sommet pour l'Afrique : contre-voix citoyennes : février 2003 : les actes

[org.:] Agir ici et Survie
Paris : Karthala, 2003. - 222 p.
(Collection tropiques)

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'une conférence intitulée "un autre sommet pour l'Afrique", qui s'est tenue en février 2003 à Paris, en pendant inverse du sommet officiel France-Afrique qui avait lieu au même moment. Les interventions ont été faites par divers représentants de la société civile, de la vie politique et internationale (Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, ONU) et associative (comme la Fédération internationale des Ligues des droits de l'homme), d'ONG d'Afrique (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo), de France, du Royaume-Uni (Global Witness). Elles sont regroupées en sept parties: 'Quel partenariat pour l'Afrique? Le NEPAD en questions'; 'Justice pénale internationale: du Congo-Brazzaville, témoignages contre l'impunité'; 'L'Afrique livrée aux multinationales: du pillage au chaos'; 'Dettes africaines: quelles responsabilités françaises?'; 'Les conséquences de la libéralisation des services sur le continent africain'; 'Sida: pour une autre politique de solidarité internationale'; 'Dernier acte pour les dictatures africaines: plaidoyer pour la démocratie'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Les citoyens du développement: un exemple malien

Michèle Leclerc-Olive
In: La Convention de Lomé en questions : les relations entre les pays d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique (ACP) et l'Union européenne après l'an 2000 / GEMDEV
Paris : Éditions Karthala: (cop. 1998), p. 425-443

Abstract: De nombreux travaux consacrés à la refondation de la convention de Lomé soulignent la nécessité d'élargir la coopération à des acteurs non étatiques. L'objectif de la coopération décentralisée est d'assurer un meilleur développement par une meilleure prise en compte des besoins exprimés par les populations, et pour ce faire de renforcer le rôle de la société civile. À la lumière des réflexions théoriques menées aujourd'hui autour des notions de société civile et d'espace public, l'auteur entend soumettre les catégories utilisées dans des textes produits dans le cadre des réflexions prospectives sur les relations futures entre l'UE et les pays ACP à l'épreuve de son expérience de terrain dans la région de Kayes au Mali. Dans un premier temps, elle montre la diversité des acteurs - conseil de village, associations villageoises de développement, associations de ressortissants à l'étranger, bailleurs de fonds, "jumelages", ONG, partenaires techniques, etc. - et identifie les logiques des actions qui sont les leurs. Ensuite elle montre que la consolidation des espaces de concertation où s'articulent les logiques d'action hétérogènes de ces différents acteurs est d'une part le garant d'un développement durable et participatif, et d'autre part de nature à renforcer l'État de droit et la démocratie. Il s'agit de voir dans quelle mesure la coopération UE-ACP peut, par des formes de partenariat adaptées, favoriser une reconception des relations entre un État renouvelé et des acteurs non étatiques qui consolide "de l'intérieur" l'État de droit et la démocratie.

Décentralisation, pouvoirs sociaux et réseaux sociaux
Decentralization, local level politics, and social networks

Giorgio Blundo & Roch Mongbo (éds.)
Münster : Lit, 1999. - 196 p.
(Bulletin ; no. 16)

Abstract: Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque sur la décentralisation en Afrique tenu à Cotonou (Bénin) du 25 au 28 novembre 1998 et intitulé "Journées de l'APAD 1998" (Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement). Contributions: La face cachée de la

décentralisation: Réseaux, clientèles et capital (René Lemarchand) - L'État est-il soluble dans la société civile? Le Bénin rural avant la décentralisation (Pierre-Yves Le Meur, Thomas Bierschenk et Anne Floquet) - Décentralisation de la gestion foncière et "petits reçus": pluralisme des règles, pratiques locales et régulation politique dans le centre-ouest ivoirien (Mariatou Koné et Jean-Pierre Chauveau) - Organisations professionnelles agricoles et décentralisation: cas des groupements d'éleveuses et d'éleveurs en Haute-Guinée ouest (Guiné-Conakry) (Michel Bouy, Jo Dasnière et Florent Loua) - Pratiques et perceptions d'un appareil étatique en voie de décentralisation: le cas du Bénin (Christophe Anthoine) - Compétition des acteurs sociaux pour le contrôle du pouvoir et des ressources dans la commune rurale de Zégoua (Mali) (Bréhima Béridogo) - Décentralisation et enjeux politiques. L'exemple du conflit casamançais (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé) - Décentralisation, réseaux sociaux et privatisation de la violence. Une problématique rwandaise? (Danielle de Lame) - Animation et synthèse des quatre ateliers: Décentralisation et rapport global-local: formes du politique, intermédiation et mode de représentation locale (Nassirou Bako-Arifari) - Décentralisation et pouvoirs locaux. Registres traditionnels du pouvoir et nouvelles formes locales de légitimité (Giorgio Blundo) - Décentralisation, services de développement agricole rural et affaires locales. Normes et mode de gestion des ressources (P.-J. Laurent) - Décentralisation, migrations et identités: formes de citoyenneté et dynamiques d'exclusion (Roch L. Mongbo) - Quelques réflexions autour de la décentralisation comme objet de recherche (Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Between a rock and a hard place: African NGOs, donors and the State
edited by Jim Igoe and Tim Kelsall.
Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, 2005.- xvii, 309 p.
ISBN 1594600171
        Contents: Introduction : between a rock and a hard place / Jim
Igoe and Tim Kelsall -- Studying democratization in Africa /
Sara Rich Dorman -- Transcending politics through the kingdom
of God and free markets / Erica Bornstein -- Leader in the
human rights sector / Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerole -- Power and
force in Tanzanian civil society / Jim Igoe -- NGOs and the new
field of African politics / Ben Rawlence -- The state didn't
even exist / Stephen Jackson -- International influence on
civil society in Mali / Timothy W. Docking -- Up for grabs,
civil society in a field of conflicting representations /
Elizabeth Challinor -- Western beliefs and local myths / Marina
Padr{228}ao Temudo -- Conslusion : NGOs, ethnography and
Democracy and development in Mali ed. by R. James Bingen, David Robinson, John M. Staatz East
Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State University Press, cop. 2000. - XX, 380
ISBN 0-87013-560-0

HAMIDOU, Magassa
La Crise de la Société Malienne : Une Alternative
In: Afrique et Développement = Africa Development, Vol.XXI, N0.2/3, 1996, P.141-158
ISSN: 0850-3907

/ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /DECENTRALISATION/ /URBANIZATION/
/CRISIS/ /MALI/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/

FAYE, Badara; SENGHOR, Diana
Medias, Paix et Démocratie : Quelle information pour plus de tolérence et de Citoyenneté? Une enquête effectuée dans sept pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest, suivie de cinq études de cas
Dakar: Panos-Dakar.- 160p

/MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /PEACE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /INFORMATION/ /CASE STUDIES/ /COMMUNICATION/
/WEST AFRICA/ /BéNIN/ /BURKINA FASO/ /GHANA/ /MALI/ /NIGER/ /SENEGAL/ /CHAD/

BRINKENHOFF, Derick
African State-Society Linkages in Transition: The Case of Forestry Policy in Mali
In: Canadian Journal of Development Studies, Vol.xvi, NO.2, 1995, p.201-228
ISSN: 0225-5189

/FORESTRY/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/ /STATE/ /SOCIETY/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /FOREST POLICY/
/ORGANISATION NON-GOUVERNEMENTALE/ /MALI/ - /NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ /CIVIL
SOCIETY/

BIAYA, Tsikala K.
**Acteurs et Médiations dans la Résolution et la Prévention des Conflits en Afrique de
l'Ouest**
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1999.- 137p.
(Nouvelles Pistes / Codesria, NO.2/1999)

/DISPUTE SETTLEMENT/ /CONFLITS/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANISATIONS/ /REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS/ /WEST
AFRICA/ /SENEGAL/ /MAURITANIA/ /MALI/ - /CONFLITS PREVENTION/ /MEDIATION/ /CIVIL
SOCIETY/ /CASAMANCE/

*Mali. Ministère de l'économie, du plan et de l'intégration. Observatoire du développement humain
durable et de la lutte contre la pauvreté au Mali*
Croissance, équité et pauvreté rapport national sur le développement humain durable /
République du Mali
Bamako: Le ministère, 1999. - 107 bl.
 Keywords: Official documents., Economic development., Human development, Macroeconomics,
Poverty, Civil society, Decentralization, Public sector, Wages, Economic growth, Human resources,
Mali

Civil society takes responsibility: popular involvement in the peace process in Mali / Kåre
Lode
Oslo: PRIO, 1997. - 108 p.
(PRIO report, 5/97)
 Keywords: Mali, Peace, Political participation, Peace keeping, Peaceful coexistence, Civil society,
Civil-military relations

Auto evaluation des performances des organisations de la societe civile Bamako : SNV-Mali,
2004. - 27 p.
*1*Justification et guide d'utilisation

Auto evaluation des performances des organisations de la societe civile
Bamako : SNV-Mali, 2004. - 31 p. ; 25 cm
Met noten
*2*L' outil

**Constitutional dialogues: participation and citizenship in the transition towards
democracy in Mali, 1991-1999**
Susanna Denholm Wing

Los Angeles: University of California, 2000. - XVIII, 279 p.
Dissertation University of California.

Le DSRP au Mali : "gagner l'argent" ou formuler une politique de développement ?
Auteur(s) : Dante, I.; Marouani, Mohamed Ali; Raffinot, Marc
IN : Cling, J.P. (ed.); /Razafindrakoto, Mireille (ed.); /Roubaud, François (ed.) - Les nouvelles stratégies internationales de lutte contre la pauvreté
Source : Economica; IRD, Paris (FRA); Paris (FRA); Paris (FRA), 2003, p. 229-248, bibl.
Mots clef : POLITIQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT; AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT; PLAN DE DEVELOPPEMENT; CROISSANCE ECONOMIQUE; ONG; AIDE BILATERALE; AIDE MULTILATERALE; ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE; SOCIETE CIVILE; PARTICIPATION POPULAIRE; BUDGET DE L'ETAT; RECETTES PUBLIQUES; DONNEES STATISTIQUES

Elections in Mali (1992-7): civil society confronted with the rule of democracy
Auteur(s) : Lange, Marie-France
IN : Abbinck, J. (ed.); Hesseling, G. (ed.) - Election observation and democratization in Africa
Source : MacMillan, Londres (GBR), 2000, p. 228-254
Pages : 20, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 1908.61ko
Mots clef : MALI / TRANSITION POLITIQUE; SOCIETE CIVILE; VIE POLITIQUE; ELECTION; ABSENTEISME; POLITIQUE; ETHNIE; INDEPENDANCE; PARTI POLITIQUE; DEMOCRATISATION; CLIENTELISME; ETAT; REGULATION; HISTOIRE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/b_fdi_53-54/010020307.pdf

Insoumisssion civile et défaillance étatique : les contradictions du processus démocratique malien
Auteur(s) : Lange, Marie-France
IN : Otayek, R. (ed.) - Afrique : les identités contre la démocratie ?
Source : Autrepart (FRA), 1999, No 10, p. 117-134
Pages : 18, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 131.92ko
Mots clef : MALI / DESETATISATION; LIBERALISATION ECONOMIQUE; TRNSITION DEMOCRATIQUE; DEMOCRATISATION; SOCIETE CIVILE; CONSENSUS; DICTATURE; CLIENTELISME; CORRUPTION; PARTI POLITIQUE; VIE POLITIQUE; ETAT; DROIT; ELECTION
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/autrepart/010019329.pdf

Société civile et microfinance: réflexions à partir d'exemples ouest-africains
Auteur(s) : Baumann, Eveline
IN : Servet, J.M. (ed.); Blanc, J. (ed.); Guérin, I. (ed.); Vallat, D. (ed.); Lebègue, D. (pref.) - Exclusion et liens financiers : rapport du centre Walras 1999-2000
Pages : 16, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 1425.07ko
Mots clef : AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST; MALI; SENEGAL / MICROCREDIT; MICROFINANCE; MUTUELLE; INDIVIDU; SOCIETE CIVILE; FINANCEMENT; CREDIT; EPARGNE; DECENTRALISATION; ETAT; PAUVRETE; TIERS MONDE; BANQUE; FAMILLE; ONG; ECONOMIE; POLITIQUE FINANCIERE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_49-50/010017395.pdf

MAURITANIA / MAURITANIE

Spécial Mauritanie
enquête et réd.: Muriel Devey
In: Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens: (1995), année 50, no. 2604, p. 2167-2210

Abstract: Ce dossier retrace d'abord les grandes étapes du développement et de l'ajustement qui ont entraîné la libéralisation progressive de l'économie de la Mauritanie, puis esquisse les perspectives économiques et sociales du pays. Sur la base des résultats globalement positifs atteints au cours des années 1993 et 1994, le gouvernement mauritanien a négocié en octobre 1994 un sixième Document cadre de politique économique (DCPE) avec le FMI et la Banque mondiale. L'émergence d'une société civile est en cours. Au plan économique et financier, la Mauritanie dispose d'atouts et sait faire preuve de suffisamment de rigueur pour surmonter les contraintes. Pour favoriser les investissements étrangers, il faudra encore améliorer l'environnement réglementaire, juridique, fiscal, financier et judiciaire des affaires. Dans le but de favoriser l'investissement privé, le gouvernement poursuit le programme de privatisations en cours et adopte des mesures afin d'accroître les capacités des secteurs privé et financier et de renforcer les infrastructures de base. Enfin est évaluée l'évolution des principaux secteurs productifs: l'agriculture et l'élevage, la pêche, l'industrie manufacturière et le secteur minier.

La Mauritanie, pays fragile
Pierre Bonte
In: Géopolitique africaine /OR.IMA International: (2003), no. 12, p. 191-216

Abstract: Comme la plupart des États africains, la République islamique de Mauritanie est issue de la colonisation. L'auteur retrace l'histoire de l'occupation de cette partie occidentale du Sahara et examine les enjeux actuels auxquels le pays doit faire face. Il traite de l'évolution du secteur rural, notamment des conflits fonciers qui naissent entre baydân (blancs) et sudân (noirs) autour des barrages construits dans le fleuve Sénégal, de la démocratisation et du rôle de l'ethnicité - relations entre Maures et populations négro-africaines -, ainsi que du rôle de la tribu - des références tribales constituent encore un aspect essentiel dans la société civile. La société mauritanienne est fragile. Les questions économiques et sociales n'apparaissent pas au premier plan du débat politique. Elles ne s'en posent pas moins et sont susceptibles de se traduire par de graves crises politiques, comme ce fut le cas en 1995, lorsque des mesures prises dans le cadre du Porgramme d'ajustement structurel (PAS), en l'occurrence la hausse du prix du pain, entraînèrent des émeutes à Nouakchott. La politique des organismes internationaux, la forte différenciation des richesses et la paupérisation d'une partie de la population dans un contexte urbain créent les conditions d'une agitation politique et sociale dont l'on ne peut préjuger les manifestations à venir. Peu peuplée, manquant de ressources, hors le fer, ou gaspillant celles-ci - dans le cas de la pêche -, la Mauritanie a rarement pu maîtriser ses relations internationales, oscillant entre les influences économiques et politiques maghrébines et soudanaises. Deux éléments peuvent contribuer à l'évolution de la position de la Mauritanie sur le plan international. Il s'agit, d'une part, de la découverte de gisements pétroliers qui peuvent bouleverser la situation économique et sociale à l'intérieur du pays et, d'autre part, de la construction de la route entre Nouadhibou et Nouakchott qui va permettre l'instauration d'une relation directe entre le Maghreb et l'Europe d'un côté, la Mauritanie et l'Afrique noire de l'autre.
[Résumé ASC Leiden]

OULD AHMED SALEM, Zekeria
Retour sur le Politique par le Bas de Quelques Modes Populaires d'Enonciation du Politique en Mauritanie
Lyon: Université Lumière Lyon 2, 1996.- 453P.
Thèse, Doctorat, Science Politique, Université Lumière Lyon 2, Institut d'Etudes Politiques, 1996

/POLITICAL SCIENCE/ /ISLAM/ /SOCIETY/ /STATE/ /WOMEN/ /WRITING/ /PRESS/ /MAURITANIA/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /ISLAMISM/ /POWER/

BIAYA, Tsikala K.
Acteurs et Médiations dans la Résolution et la Prévention des Conflits en Afrique de l'Ouest
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1999.- 137p.
(Nouvelles Pistes / Codesria, NO.2/1999)

/DISPUTE SETTLEMENT/ /CONFLITS/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS/ /REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS/ /WEST AFRICA/ /SENEGAL/ /MAURITANIA/ /MALI/ - /CONFLITS PREVENTION/ /MEDIATION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /CASAMANCE/

NIGER

Civil society and the political imagination in Africa: critical perspectives
ed. by John L. and Jean Comaroff
John Lionel Comaroff; Jean Comaroff
Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1999.- XI, 318 p.

Abstract: The essays collected in this volume on civil society in Africa were presented at a conference convened in May 1996 by the Committee on African and African-American Studies at the University of Chicago. Contributions: Introduction (John L. and Jean Comaroff) - Practicing citizenship in imperial Paris (Gary Wilder) - Developing Bushmen: building civil(ized) society in the Kalahari and beyond (Elizabeth Garland) - Civil society and its presuppositions: lessons from Uganda (Mikael Karlström) - Colonial constructions: historicizing debates on civil society in Africa (William Cunningham Bissell) - Staging 'politisi': the dialogics of publicity and secrecy in Sierra Leone (Mariane Ferme) - Civil lives: leadership and accomplishment in Botswana (Deborah Durham) - Debating Muslims, disputed practices: struggles for the realization of an alternative moral order in Niger (Adeline Masquelier) - Curl up and dye: civil society and the fashion-minded citizen (Amy Stambach) - IBB = 419: Nigerian democracy and the politics of illusion (Andrew Apter).

Debating Muslims, disputed practices: struggles for the realization of an alternative moral order in Niger
Adeline Marie Masquelier
In: Civil society and the political imagination in Africa: critical perspectives / ed. by John L. and Jean Comaroff
Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1999, p. 219-250

Abstract: This chapter explores the role of Islam in its mediation and critical understanding of State-society relations through a focus on Izala, an anti-Sufi movement whose recent spread in southern Niger sparked intense struggles over the meaning of Islam and Islamic identity. In 1992, a violent dispute erupted between 'yan (followers, members of) Izala, a group of Muslim anti-Sufi reformists, and 'yan Tijaniyya (members of the Tijaniyya brotherhood) in the main mosque of Dogondoutchi, a bustling Mawri community located in the Hausa-speaking region of Arewa. The incident was followed by other disputes that pitted reformists against traditionalists, contesting the nature of Islamic knowledge and the legitimation of Islamic authority. What is significant about these confrontations is that they would not have occurred had there not been an 'opening up' of Islamic consciousness that allowed for the emergence of multiple perspectives. The conservative 'yan Izala have struggled to articulate their vision of an alternative Islamic civil society that promotes a philosophy of 'each man for himself', stresses education for all, and redefines women's role. It is through its contestation of a previously unquestioned orthodoxy that Izala can be said to contribute to the emergence of a Nigerien civil society.

Enseignements de base, politiques d'éducation et stratégies éducatives en milieu haoussa : le cas de la ville de Maradi (Niger)
Olivier Meunier
In: Cahiers des sciences humaines, 1995, vol. 31, no. 3, p. 617-634

Abstract: Cet article expose la situation de l'enseignement dans la ville de Maradi en pays haoussa au Niger. Après avoir dégagé les problèmes qui résultent de la paupérisation de deux modes de scolarisation (écoles primaires officielles et écoles coraniques privées), l'auteur met en évidence la dynamique de leur reformulation par le biais des politiques d'éducation de l'État nigérien et des instances internationales (Banque mondiale et FMI), mais également par celui des stratégies

éducatives des parents d'élèves. Il montre de quelle manière des reprises d'initiatives peuvent être engendrées par la société civile dans le champ scolaire lorsque l'État n'a pas les moyens de répondre à la demande éducative, et quelles sont les stratégies développées par certains acteurs de la société civile pour réajuster leur propre demande dans le cadre législatif de cet État. L'auteur note en particulier une résurgence de l'enseignement islamique, face à une demande croissante de la population en faveur de la religion. Il en résulte une reformulation à la fois de l'école primaire et de l'école coranique vers une école franco-arabe qui est plus en mesure de prendre en compte pratiques et représentations de la modernité et de la tradition.

Improved natural resource management: the role of formal organisations and informal networks and institutions
ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen
Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1996.- 263p.
(Occasional paper, ISSN 0907-2829; no. 17)
ISBN: 87-7349-326-0

Abstract: The papers presented in this volume are based on lectures given to the Nordic researcher course on the role of formal organizations and informal networks and institutions in improved natural resource management systems in Africa which was held in Denmark in October 1995 and in which 25, mainly PhD students from the Nordic countries, took part. The contributions are by Henrik Secher Marcussen (State-civil society relations), Christer Gunnarsson (equal rights and equal opportunities as key institutions in economic development), Göran Hyden (the economy of affection and African development management), Jean-François Médard (patrimonialism, neopatrimonialism and the postcolonial State in sub-Saharan Africa, the relative failure of reform and the deepening crisis of the State), Gerti Hesseling (legal and institutional incentives for local environmental management), Trond Vedeld (the creation of new land tenure organizations and conditions for sustainable management of pastoral and agricultural resources under common property regimes in the Sahel countries of Mali, Niger, Mauritiania and Senegal), Achim von Oppen (land conflicts and local institutions in northeastern Tanzania), and Jeremy Gould (a comparison of the notions of power and authority in the writings of F.D. Lugard and Kenneth Kaunda, and the implications for current understandings of the Zambian State).

Proceedings of the symposium on democratic transition in Africa: Ibadan, June 16-19, 1992
ed. by B. Caron, A. Gboyega, E. Osaghae
Ibadan: CREDU, 1992. - VII, 436 p.
(CREDU documents in social sciences and the humanities; no. 1)
ISBN 978-2015-13-x

Abstract: Pre-conference publication of papers to be presented at a symposium on democratic transition in Africa, organized by Credu (Centre for Research, Documentation and University Exchange) in Ibadan, 16-19 June 1992. Many of the papers refer specifically to the situation in Nigeria, although there are also country case studies of Ethiopia, Niger and Cameroon. The papers are arranged in seven parts and cover the international environment of democratic transition (5 papers); democratic theory and the rationale for transition (6); the civil society context of democratic transition (2); the military context of democratic transition in Nigeria (2); the legal and institutional mechanisms for democratic transition (2); the economic context of democratic transition (3); and the future of democracy in Africa beyond the transition (3). Contributions are by V.A. Adetula, C.O. Ajila, S.T. Akindele, O.O. Alokan, ´K. Amuwo, W.J. Awung, S.O. Ayele, S.A. Aziegbe, K. Babarinde, D.C. Bach, I.L. Bashir, G.K. Bluwey, M.A. Dayomi, P.P. Ekeh, J. Ibrahim, S. Kawonise, A. Momoh, A. Niandou Souley, B.O. Nwabueze, K. Obodumu, B. Ogunyemi, C.F. Okolocha, W.A. Olaitan, E.E. Osaghae, A.O. Owolabi, R.T. Suberu, S.M. Woldu.

MAMDANI, Mahmood
Social Movements, Social Transformation and the Struggle for Democracy in Africa
In: CODESRIA Bulletin, No. 3, 1990, p.3-6

/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /NATIONALITY/ /ISLAM/ /AFRICA/
/ALGERIA/ /TUNISIA/ /SENEGAL/ /LIBERIA/ /NIGER/ /UGANDA/ /NAMIBIA/ - /MULTIPARTISM/
/STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY/

FAYE, Badara; SENGHOR, Diana
Medias, Paix et Démocratie : Quelle information pour plus de tolérence et de Citoyenneté?
Une enquête effectuée dans sept pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest, suivie de cinq études de cas
Dakar: Panos-Dakar.- 160p

/MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /PEACE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /INFORMATION/ /CASE STUDIES/ /COMMUNICATION/
/WEST AFRICA/ /BéNIN/ /BURKINA FASO/ /GHANA/ /MALI/ /NIGER/ /SENEGAL/ /CHAD/

BIERSCHENK, Thomas; CHAUVEAU, Jean Pierre; OLIVIER de SARDAN, Jean Pierre, ed.
Courtiers en Développement : les Villages Africains en Quête de Projets
Paris: Editions Karthala, 2000.- 328p.
(Collection Hommes et Sociétés / COPANS, Jean)
ISBN: 2-84586-013-7

/DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/ /DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL/ /VILLAGES/ /STATE/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/
/AFRICA/ /SENEGAL/ /NIGER/ /TOGO/ /KENYA/ /RWANDA/ /BENIN/ - /DEVELOPMENT BROKERS/
/LOCAL DEVELOPMENT/ /VILLAGE ASSOCIATIONS/ /LOCAL POWER/ /LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES/

WILLIAMS, Gavin, ed.
Democracy, Labour and Politics in Africa ans Asia : Essays in honour of Bjorn Beckman
Kano: Centre for research and documentation, 2004.- x-289p.

/DEMOCRACY/ /LABOUR/ /POLITICS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /LABOUR MOVEMENTS/ /TRADE
UNIONS/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /STATE/ /ARMED FORCED/ /AFRICA/ /ASIA/ /PAKISTAN/ /UGANDA/
/GHANA/ /NIGER/ /NIGERIA/ /EAST ASIA/ /SOUTHERN ASIA/ - /STATE-TRADE UNIONS RELATIONS/
/DEMOCRATIC POLITICS/

ANNAN-YAO, Elizabeth, Ed.
Démocratie et développement en Afrique de l'ouest : mythe et réalité
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005.- vi-202p.
(Série de livres du CODESRIA / CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-163-6

/DEMOCRACY/ /HUMAN DEVELOPMENT/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /INTEREST GROUPS/
/DECENTRALIZATION/ /NATION/ /NATIONALITY/ /YOUTH/ /ELITE/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/
/NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /WEST AFRICA/ /AFRICA/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /NIGER/
/SENEGAL/ /BENIN/ - /MICRONATIONALISM/ /DEVELOPMENT FINANCING/ /AFRICAN UNION/
/NEPAD/

La corruption au quotidien en Afrique de l'Ouest : approche socio- anthropologique
comparative : Bénin, Niger et Sénégal
Auteur(s) : Blundo, G. (ed.); Olivier de Sardan, Jean-Pierre (ed.); Bako Arifari, N. (collab.);
Bierschenk, T. (collab.); Mathieu, M. (collab.); Tidjani Alou, M. (collab.)
Source : EHESS; IUED, Paris (FRA); Genève (CHE), 2001, 282 p., bibl., tabl.
Mots clef : CORRUPTION; ETAT; POLITIQUE; ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE; FONCTION PUBLIQUE;
ETHIQUE; PRESSE; LITTERATURE; JUSTICE; TRANSPORT; DOUANE; SYSTEME DE SANTE; MARCHE;

CONTROLE SOCIAL; ANALYSE DOCUMENTAIRE; FISCALITE; COLLECTIVITE LOCALE; SOCIETE CIVILE; ETUDE COMPARATIVE

NIGERIA

Civil society and the state in Africa
John W. Harbeson, Donald Rothchild, Naomi Chazan
Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1994.- VII, 312 p.
Proceedings of a conference
ISBN 1-555-87360-X

Abstract: This collective volume, which contains the proceedings of a conference held at the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, examines the potential value of the concept of civil society for enhancing the current understanding of State-society relations in Africa. Following the introduction by John W. Harbeson (civil society and political renaissance in Africa), Crawford Young, Michael Bratton and Victor Azarya deal with theoretical perspectives in Part 1. Part 2 contains case studies of particular countries: Nelson Kasfir on dairy farmers in Uganda, E. Gyimah-Boadi on associational life, civil society and democratization in Ghana, Aili Mari Tripp on civil society and gender in Tanzania, Janet MacGaffey on hidden resistance and class struggle in Zaire, and Jennifer A. Widner on civic farmers' associations in Côte d'Ivoire. Part 3 examines some of the cultural, economic and political challenges to the functioning of civil society in Africa and contains contributions by Jane I. Guyer (Nigeria), Thomas M. Callaghy, and Donald Rothchild and Letitia Lawson. Part 4, by John W. Harbeson, contains conclusions.

Nigeria, the mass media and democracy
ed. by Ismail Ibrahim & Tunde Akanni
Lagos: Civil Liberties Organisation, 1996.- XIX, 171 p.
ISBN 978-32188-6-7

Abstract: This book is a collection of papers presented during various conferences and workshops held in Kaduna, Enugu, Ibadan and Ijebu-Ode in 1996 in the framework of the Journalists Outreach for Human Rights project, initiated by Nigeria's Civil Liberties Organisation (CLO) in conjunction with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of Germany. It is published against a background of continuing curtailment of the media by the government. Contributions deal, amongst others, with the role of civil society in democracy (Iyang Eteng); the role of the press in promoting democracy (V.S. Ayedun-Aluma); the press and the civil society (Adidi Uyo); the press, citizens' education and empowerment (Garba Shehu); the rights and limitations of the press (Richard Akinnola); the role of the journalist, or the choice between democracy advocate or non-participant watchdog (Bala Mohammed); the press and conflict resolution (Tunji Oseni); and the adaptation of human rights subjects to magazine programmes (Babatunde Olugboji). Attached are lists of the participants at the four sessions and the text of a proposed Access to Official Information Act drafted by the Civil Liberties Organisation.

The dynamics of civil society and the democratization process in Nigeria
E. Remi Aiyede
In: Canadian Journal of African Studies: (2003), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 1-27

Abstract: Focusing on Nigeria, this article argues that civil society organizations that are shaped and largely controlled by authoritarian regimes will be constricted in their capacity to promote democratization. Many of the civil society organizations in Nigeria are so alienated from the State and so oriented towards disengagement that they hardly contribute to State building or democratization. The middle class or professional associations that were at the forefront of the democracy movement tend to be divorced from the grassroots. This explains why although associational life in Nigeria is very vibrant, civic engagement has been circumscribed. In general, the military governments have shaped civil society more than civil society has shaped political events. That might change, but it would be difficult to achieve. These organizations have to undergo a process of internal democratic renewal, expand their reach to the grassroots, and build structures that can respond to the State's institutions.

Their success in achieving this transformation will influence their relevance and effectiveness in the second transition to a democratic consolidation. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Citizenship, statehood and the problem of democratization in Nigeria
Ehimika A. Ifidon
In: Africa Development: (1996), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 93-107

Abstract: There exist different explanations for the failure of Nigeria to establish and sustain a civil political order. The present author argues that it is on the basis of a country's history and society that the character of its practice of democracy, or lack thereof, can be explained. He aims at reconceptualizing the problem of democracy in Nigeria in order to explain its absence in terms of the problems of citizenship and statehood. The state of ethnic relations in Nigeria is characterized by intense and unequal competition for the resources of the State, the most sought after being the appropriation of State power, particularly its coercive and resource-allocating elements. Ethnic groups in Nigeria have sub-State status and the loyalty of Nigerian citizens is progressively shifting to the sub-State. In a system of competing sub-State groups, structured by competition for the resources of the State, not to control power is to be under the control of another group and to be unable to guarantee unfettered access to economic resources. It is the struggle for exclusive domination of the system that generates the inequity which accounts for the problems of citizenship and statehood, and ultimately for democratic instability.

Nigeria: politics of transition and governance, 1986-1996
ed. Oyeleye Oyediran & Adigun A.B. Agbaje
Dakar: Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, 1999.- 340 p.
ISBN 2-86978-071-0

Abstract: The promise to lead Nigeria through a political transition to a democratic order was first made by General Ibrahim Babangida in 1985. More than a decade later, Nigeria remains under military rule, under another general, Sani Abacha. In an attempt to explain and overcome Nigeria's inability to achieve democratization, the present study offers an institutional analysis of Nigeria's experiences over the 1986-1996 decade. The contributions in part one focus on the role of institutions and associations of civil society in the transitions. Specific chapters address the role of religious organizations, occupational groups, civic associations, the mass media, political parties and the economy. Part two examines the impact of institutions and organizations of the State on the political transitions with case studies of the legislature, the government-sponsored national constitutional conference of 1994-1995, the judiciary and intergovernmental relations. Part three puts the transition in its international context in chapters that assess the role of international donors and lenders and election observers. Contributors: Musa Abutudu, Jimi Adesina, Funmi Adewumi, Adigun Agbaje, Deji Isaac Aiyegboyin, Rafiu Ayo Akindele, Francis C. Enemuo, Alex Gboyega, Sam B. Mala, Abubakar Momoh, Cyril I. Obi, Adebayo Olukoshi, Adebayo Okunade, Oyeleye Oyediran, Adedoyin Soyibo, Rotimi T. Suberu.

Federalism in Africa
Aaron T. Gana and Samuel G. Egwu (eds.)
Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, 2003.- XXVII, 350 p.
ISBN 1-592-21080-5
Vol.II The imperative of democratic development

Abstract: This second volume of a two-volume study on federalism in Africa focuses on the imperative of democratic development. The chapters are grouped into three sections: 1) The contexts of federalism (Kivu, 1997: an essay on citizenship and the State crises in Africa, by Mahmood Mamdani; Ethnicity and citizenship rights in the Nigerian federal state, by Samuel G. Egwu; Local autonomy in federal polities: the Nigerian local government system in historical perspective, by

Alexander Gboyega; The judiciary in federal polities: the Nigerian experience, by Onje Gye-Wado; Foreign policy in federal polities: a case study of Nigeria, by R.A. Akindele) - 2) Federalism, civil society and the democratic imperative (Democracy and the claims of diversity: framing the Indian experience, by Bishnu N. Mohapatra; Entrenched military interests and the future of democracy in Nigeria, by J. Kayode Fayemi; Federalism and the police in Nigeria, by Etannibi E.O. Alemika; Civil society and the politics of federalism in Nigeria, by Abubakar Momoh; The Nigerian State as obstacle to federalism: towards a new constitutional compact for democratic politics, by Julius O. Ihonvbere; The media and Nigerian federalism, by Mvendaga Jibo; Federalism and the minority question in Nigeria, by Pita Agbese) - 3) Confronting gender in federal polities (Federalism and the woman question in Nigeria: from submission to diversion, by Pat Williams; Engendering governance in federal polities: the Nigerian case, by Charmaine Pereira). Conclusion: federalism and the future of Africa, by Aaron T. Gana and Samuel G. Egwu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

State, women and democratisation in Africa: the Nigerian experience (1987-1993)
Pat Williams
In: Africa Development: (1997), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 141-182

Abstract: The current democratization process in Africa is considered essential to grapple with the enormous economic problems confronting most African countries. But one cannot speak of real democratization when women and indeed the whole of civil society are marginalized. The empowerment of civil society is essential. However, civil society itself cannot be truly democratic as long as women are regarded as second-class citizens. Within this framework of analysis, the author explores the impact of the democratization process on women, in particular in Nigeria. She reviews the activities of several institutions that were set up under the Babangida administration, notably the BLP (Better Life Programme for rural and urban women), headed by the First Lady. She notes that these organizations were not independent but were controlled by the State. As for the BLP, it failed to reach the less privileged women. In some African countries, women are emerging politically, but they are too few to ensure any drastic change in women's favour and the situation of African women has not changed significantly as a result. A really democratizing State must review the laws and norms of the country to eliminate the subordination of women. Education of women is essential to make them aware of their position.

IBB = 419: Nigerian democracy and the politics of illusion
Andrew Apter
In: Civil society and the political imagination in Africa: critical perspectives / ed. by John L. and Jean Comaroff
Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1999.- p. 267-307

Abstract: This chapter on the 'politics of illusion' in Nigeria traces the disintegration of civic trust in the country by interrogating the changing nature of value - monetary and truth-value alike - as a once booming economy went bust. It argues that when, in the early 1980s, the oil economy began to collapse, so too did the civil fabric of the nation and the credibility of its currency. As successive military regimes sought to restore investor confidence, inflation soared and public institutions crumbled. In a climate of frustrated expectations, broken contracts, and dwindling trust, a new kind of crime became epidemic in the late 1980s: the 419, named for the section of the Nigerian criminal code that covers confidence tricks involving impersonation and forgery for fraudulent gain. This mode of deception played on a mimesis of capitalist enterprise: raiding bank accounts, building dummy corporations, and the like. In this context, the chapter analyses the failure of the 1993 elections, arguing that the elections were a ruse, an elaborate simulation of the democratic process, and that General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida (popularly known as IBB) had no intention of giving up power. The '419' has continued to grow as a major industry in Nigeria, second only to oil (or in some accounts, third, after narcotics) as the nation's major export earner of foreign currency. The dialectics of Nigerian rentier-capitalism suggests a Hegelian or Marxist approach to civil society, not as a natural and autonomous domain to be protected, but as a fetishized sphere of circulation within the national economy.

State, conflict, and democracy in Africa
ed. by Richard Joseph
Boulder, CO.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1999.- XII, 527 p.
ISBN 1-555-87799-0
ISBN 1-555-87533-5

Abstract: The papers in this volume were originally discussed at the Conference on African Renewal at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 6-9, 1997. The first part of the book contains four overview papers, on State, conflict and democracy in Africa (Richard Joseph), the third wave of democratization in Africa (Crawford Young), democratization in eastern and southern Africa (John W. Harbeson), and the reconfiguration of power in late 20th-century Africa (Richard Joseph). Part 2 is concerned with the political economy of democratization and contains contributions by Robert H. Bates, Nicolas Van de Walle, Thandika Mkandawire, and Deborah Brautigam (on Mauritius). Part 3, on political restructuring and regime politics, contains papers by Richard L. Sklar, Goran Hyden, Linda J. Beck (on Senegal), Bruce A. Magnusson (on Benin), Scott D. Taylor (on Zimbabwe), Jeffrey Herbst (on the role of citizenship laws in multiethnic societies), and Dele Olowu (on local governments and democracy). Part 4 deals with ethnicity, conflict and insecurity (Marina Ottaway on ethnic politics, Donald Rothchild on ethnic insecurity and peace agreements, Timothy Longman on State, civil society and genocide in Rwanda, and Richard Joseph on autocracy, violence and ethnomilitary rule in Nigeria). The contributions in part 5 look at elections and democratization in Zambia (Michael Bratton and Daniel N. Posner), Ghana (E. Gyimah-Boadi), and Namibia (Gretchen Bauer). Adebayo Olukoshi concludes with a reflection on the complex process of renewal in Africa.

Transition without end: Nigerian politics and civil society under Babangida
ed. by Larry Diamond, Anthony Kirk-Greene, Oyeleye Oyediran
Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1997.- XI, 515 p.
ISBN 1-555-87591-2

Abstract: This volume represents a comprehensive account of Nigerian politics, governance, and society during General Babangida's Political Transition Programme, from its launching in early 1986 to its final abortion with the November 1993 military coup. This coup overthrew the civilian caretaker government Babangida reluctantly had put into place on his forced departure in August 1992. The chapters in the book give explanations and interpretations of the failure of Babangida's transition programme. The first part examines the design and implementation of the military's political transition programme, with a particular focus on the early institutional steps and the pervasive, continuing military control over the process (contributions by Anthony Kirk-Greene, J. 'Bayo Adekanye, Oyeleye Oyediran, Rafiu A. Akindele, Eme O. Awa, and Adigun Agbaje). Part 2 is devoted to party politics and electoral competition during the period (Babafemi A. Badejo, Oyeleye Oyediran, Dan Agbese and Etim Anim, Eghosa E. Osaghae, Bola A. Akinterinwa, and Rotimi T. Suberu). Part 3 deals with selected problems and dimensions of governance, in particular the management and reform of the crisis-ridden economy (Thomas Biersteker and Peter M. Lewis), ethnicity and federalism (Daniel C. Bach), the judicial system and human rights (Clement Nwankwo), and the civil service (Ladipo Adamolekun). Part 4 examines the role of civil society in the transition period (Adebayo O. Olukoshi, Rotimi T. Suberu, Omar Farouk Ibrahim and Tunji Dare).

No condition is permanent: Nigerian writing and the struggle for democracy
ed. by Holger Ehling & Claus-Peter Holste-von Mutius
Amsterdam: Rodopi, 2001.- XIII, 374 p.
(Matatu, ISSN 0932-9714 ; no. 23/24)
ISBN 90-420-1496-2

Abstract: Many of the articles in this special issue of 'Matatu' were presented as papers at a conference on 'Art and the development of civil society in Nigeria: the role of literature in the

democratic process', which was held in Ijebu-Ode on May 13-15, 1996. Articles are included on literary memoirs of the civil war (Craig W. McLuckie, Willfried F. Feuser), popular poetry (Niyi Osundare), the Yoruba native play (Cristina Boscolo), the press and politics (Olatunji Dare, Lao Oso), political values and the Nigerian film (Hyginus Ekwuazi), the interaction between the arts and society (Ohioma I.Y. Pogoson), the role of the writer in a developing society (Bola Ige), the challenges faced by female writers in a male dominated society (Mabel Segun), and on the writings of Wole Soyinka (Werner Sedlak, Onookome Okome), Chinua Achebe (Willfried F. Feuser), Ben Okri (Bode Sowande), and Gabriel Okara (Thomas R. Knipp). The issue further includes interviews with Ken Saro-Wiwa, Festus Iyayi, Biyi Bandele-Thomas, Niyi Osundare, 'Sola Osofisan, Mamman Jiya Vatsa, Molara Ogundipe-Leslie, and Zulu Sofola, as well as creative writing and book reviews.

The State and democracy in Africa
ed. by Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja & Margaret C. Lee
Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, 1998.- X, 232 p.
African Association of Political Science, 1997
ISBN 0-86543-637-1
ISBN 0-86543-638-X

Abstract: This book analyses the quest for democracy in Africa today, assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the social forces struggling to realize it, and examines the role of the State in either promoting or blocking the democratic transition. The 16 chapters in the volume are organized around four main themes: general considerations on the question of democracy and the democratic transition (Ch. 1, by Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja); an analysis of some of the key actors in the struggle for democracy and political space (Ch. 2 to 5: Onalenna Doo Selolwane on gender and democracy in Botswana, Akiiki B. Mujaju on civil society in Uganda, Mulambu Mvuluya on 'la participation des masses populaires' in Zaire between 1990 and 1992, and Kalele-ka-Bila on 'la démocratie à la base' in Zaire); a critical assessment of the role of the State in the democratic transition (Ch. 6 to 14: Margaret C. Lee, Geoffrey Wood, and Cheryl Hendricks on South Africa; Jibrin Ibrahim, Said Adejumobi, Abubakar Momoh, and Dele Olowu on Nigeria; Amos Anyimadu on Ghana; and Carlos Lopes on the Portuguese-speaking African countries); and an examination of the relationship between democracy and human rights, with particular emphasis on the rights of women (Ch. 15-16, by Horace Campbell and Victor O. Ayeni).

The perverse manifestation of civil society: evidence from Nigeria
Augustine Ikelegbe
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2001), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 1-24

Abstract: This paper argues the need to critically reexamine the possible roles, functionality and relevance of civil society groups, the democratic credentials of certain groups, and the role that they may play in establishing and sustaining democracy. It seeks to provide a more balanced appraisal of civil society in African politics, taking events in Nigeria since the mid-1980s as evidence. It starts with a theoretical statement that evaluates alternative conceptions and roles of civil society. Thereafter, civil society is examined and assessed in Nigeria in relation to development activities and weaknesses, particularly in the democratization project. The paper then examines the activities of selected civil groups in Nigeria - the Ijaw Youth Council (IYC), the Oduduwa Peoples Congress (OPC), and the Arewa Peoples Congress (APC) - and identifies consequences for democratic survival, national security and national stability. The study finds that in plural societies like Nigeria, civil society may become so parochial, divisive, divergent and disarticulative that it actually undermines democracy.

Citizenship, alienation and conflict in Nigeria
William O.O. Idowu
In: Africa Development: (1999), vol. 24, no. 1/2, p. 31-55

Abstract: The aim of this article is to show how the idea of citizenship and the related issue of alienation are central to an understanding of conflict in Nigeria. The author argues that political

conflict in Nigeria is interwoven with the absence of democracy and good governance, and that its focus is the problem of citizenship. Citizenship is defined here not as a legal or constitutional concept, but as a social or sociological concept, referring to a whole complex of social institutions, practices and conventions. These may be embodied, in often contradictory ways, in the cultural perspectives of a society and will inform its political and ideological struggles. The author takes a critical look at some current views on the nature and causes of conflict in Nigeria, which focus on class issues, the role of the State, and ethnicity, arguing that these factors are not sufficient to explain the country's political conflicts. Instead, it is the absence of genuine citizenship which causes the ongoing struggles for power and the politics of exclusion and domination.

Civil society, oil and conflict in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria: ramifications of civil society for a regional resource struggle

Augustine Ikelegbe

In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2001), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 437-469

Abstract: The Niger Delta conflict has become the greatest challenge in Nigeria to the manner of exploitation of resources, and the rights and access of indigenous people to resources generated in their territory. This article examines the development, types, profiles, roles and activities of a flourishing civil society and the ramifications for the Niger Delta oil struggle. The method adopted is content analysis of data primarily derived from secondary sources, using a transactional approach of critical examination of interactions between civil society, the State and multinational corporations. The study begins with a brief theoretical statement and an examination of the development of civil groups in the region. The types of civil groups - communal and ethnic civil groups, ethnic youth associations, pan-ethnic civil society, environmental and civil rights groups - are examined, and their demands on and grievances against the State and multinational oil corporations (MNOC) are described. The methods of agitation and the nature of State/MNOC responses are also discussed. The study finds that civil society has flowered, taken over and escalated the struggle and constructed itself into a solid formation of regional assistance.

Conflict and divergence: government and society in Nigeria

Bolanle Awe

In: African Studies Review: (1999), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 1-20

Abstract: In this sixth Basorun M.K.O. Abiola distinguished lecture, delivered on 31 October 1998 at the annual meeting of the African Studies Association in Chicago, the author focuses on the factors of conflict and divergence that have characterized the relationship between Nigerians and their rulers, as reflected in Nigeria's history from the precolonial through the colonial to the present independent period. While governance in the precolonial period largely ensured the participation and the accommodation of the interests of all, including women and youth, the later periods witnessed the alienation of the ruled from the rulers: an elite group, the British, and their Nigerian successors, made the interests of the majority subservient to their own. The long period of military rule only increased this alienation. Other potential factors of conflict, such as ethnicism and religion, intensified the subsequent crisis, which was further exacerbated by the oil boom and the corruption it encouraged. Despite many constraints, civil society is making valiant efforts to challenge the government's increasing arbitrariness. However, only democratic governance and a sovereign national conference to establish the basis of accommodation can provide a lasting solution to Nigeria's currrent predicament.

Resurrecting modernization theory and the emergence of civil society in Kenya and Nigeria

Joel D. Barkan

In: Political development and the new realism in sub-Saharan Africa

ed. by David E. Apter and Carl G. Rosberg

Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1994, p. 87-116

Abstract: Modernization theory may be making something of a comeback among students of African politics, albeit under a new rubric - the quest for civil society, effective governance, and the accountable State. If the establishment of accountable authority is the bottom line of African development, how might it be achieved? This chapter explores one answer to this question by examining the proliferation and function of rural voluntary associations and the State response in Nigeria and Kenya. The argument presented is that the more the members of society organize themselves to advance their interests, the more likely they can make claims on the State and ensure that the State will respond to their needs. The existence of a robust civil society is thus essential for a responsive and accountable State. The principal vehicle of rural associational life in Kenya is the Harambee self-help development organization; Nigeria's equivalent is the hometown development associations that exist in most towns in the southern half of the country. The experience of Kenya and Nigeria indicates that where voluntary associations flourish, the State is more likely to be held accountable to rural interests than where such organizations do not exist.

Nigerian culture and citizenship education

ed. by O.Y. Oyeneye, O.O. Oyesiku, P.A. Edewor
Lagos: Maokus Publishers, 1993.- IX, 209 p.
ISBN 978-32169-0-2

Abstract: This book, which is intended to be used as an introductory text for tertiary-level students in Nigeria as well as for general readers, contains sixteen essays divided into two sections. The first section deals with culture proper, the second with citizenship education. Contributions: The concept of culture and Nigerian society by O.Y. Oyeneye and M.O. Shoremi, Marriage and family by O.Y. Oyeneye, Culture and human settlement in Nigerian society by O.O. Odugbemi, Traditional religion in Nigeria with particular reference to the Yoruba by E.A. Odumuyiwa, African beliefs by O.A. Balogun, Traditional economic system and institutional arrangements for capital formation in Nigerian societies: the case among the Yoruba by E.O. George and J.A. Akintaro, Indigenous associations in Nigeria by M.O. Shoremi, Citizenship and constituted authority by A.A. Oyenkule, Nigerian governmental systems and processes by Wale Are Olaitan, Constitutions by Bankole Okuwa, Federalism by Bankole Okuwa, Rights and obligations by P.A. Edewor, National ethic and discipline by R.A. Okunola, National identity in the Nigerian society by P.A. Edewor, Utilization and conservation approaches of the Nigerian environment by O.O. Oyesiku and T.A. Ande, and Nigerian environment and citizenship education by B.A. Badejo.

Ethnicity and development in Nigeria

Okwudiba Nnoli
Aldershot: Avebury, 1995.- VIII, 298 p.
(Research in ethnic relations series)

Abstract: In tracing the link between ethnicity and development in the history of Nigeria, the author focuses on specific issues which were topical during particular periods: colonialism (1900-1945), nationalism (1946-1959), the distribution of resources and revenue allocation (1960-1966), the civil war (1967-1978), and federalism (1979-1992). He notes the intensification of ethnicity in Nigeria, which by 1975 had reached a new threshold, and the ramifications for electoral politics, minority consciousness, and religious conflict, as well as the increasing salience of ethnicity in the rural areas. In recapitulating the major elements of ethnicity and development in Nigeria, the concluding chapter reviews the causes of ethnicity, its consequences, the remedies that have so far been implemented to contain it, the pitfalls of these remedies, and the current theoretical suggestion (consociationalism) for the accommodation of ethnic interests. It suggests that the solution to Nigeria's ethnic difficulties may be found in a system of democracy which emphasizes accountability and is dominated by a civil society of crosscutting voluntary associations.

Nigeria: the first 25 years

general ed.: Uma Eleazu. - Lagos: Infodata, 1988.- XVIII, 582 p.

Abstract: This volume provides a panorama of the events of the first twenty-five years of Nigeria's independence, as well as baseline data for the planning of the next twenty-five years. It contains four parts: Nigeria: the making of a nation (federal society and federal character, political parties and national integration, federalism and bureaucracy, the military and nationbuilding, the defence and security system, the civil war, legal developments) - Government and the economy (industrial growth, development banks, housing and urban development, future management of the economy, the educational system, public finance, the tax burden, federal parastatals, the energy sector) - The private sector of the economy (the Nigeria Employers Consultative Association, the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture, the Nigerian Institute of Management, the trade union movement, the stock exchange, the Nigerian Institute of Architects, the cooperative movement, the construction industry, banking, the insurance industry, the role of Nigerian women) - State surveys. The appendixes contain statistical data and business information.

Citizenship status, statehood problems and political conflict: the case of Nigeria
O.O. William Idowu
In: Nordic Journal of African Studies: (1999), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 73-88

Abstract: Empirical evidence suggests that political conflict in Nigeria is about identity. Specifically, political conflict in Nigeria is the outcome of disparate attitudes to the question of citizenship occasioned by the problems of statehood. While a Nigerian nationality is nonexistent, citizenship is operative at the homeland level. The basis of citizenship in Nigeria is the emphasis on geography and location. Since citizenship is defined at the sub-State level, a Nigerian is an alien in another state. Over the years, successive governments and regimes have been defined in terms of a dominant, ruling, group, and subject, excluded, groups. The unbridled ambition perpetually to dominate others, coupled with the struggle to monopolize the resource allocating elements of the State, account for the problems of citizenship and statehood. The effects of the politics of domination and alienation, marginalization and exclusion on the incidence of political conflict are illustrated in the Nigerian civil war of 1967-1970, and the crisis that erupted in the wake of the annulment of the June 12, 1993, presidential election.

The State, civil society and regional elites: a study of three associations in Kano, Nigeria
John Lucas
In: African Affairs: (1994), vol. 93, no. 370, p. 21-38

Abstract: Based on fieldwork conducted in Nigeria between April 1991 and March 1992, this article examines three of the most active and prominent associations in the northern city of Kano and the role they have played in the evolution of State-society relations in that city from 1985 through 1991. These associations are: the Kano State Foundation (KSF), the Kano Chamber of Commerce, Mines and Agriculture (Kaccima), and the Kano Traders' Multipurpose Cooperative Society (KTMCS). The example of these associations demonstrates how civil institutions were constructed and strengthened in response to the crisis of State authority in Nigeria following the collapse of oil prices in the early 1980s. They also reveal the ways in which civil institutions were used by regional elites to defend their own status and interests. Finally, they suggest that emerging institutional pluralism might be used by societal actors to increase government accountability and responsiveness. As a continuation of the competitive modernization between regions that has characterized Nigerian politics since the 1950s, Kano associations have been used to help educate a future professional class, to subsidize northern participation in the privatization programme and to foster industrial entrepreneurship.

Nigeria, the first 25 years

Abstract: In 1989, the Presidential Panel on Nigeria since Independence History Project launched the first ten volumes of 'Nigeria since independence: the first twenty-five years'. A subsequent volume on science and technology has since been added to the series. The present publication represents a digest of the entire series of eleven volumes. The eleven chapters - one for each volume - deal with society, the economy, government and public policy, the civil war, politics and constitutions, public administration, international relations, culture, education, religion, and science and technology. This last chapter includes sections on the various sciences, as well as on agricultural development, the environment, communication, architecture, industry, and energy. The main texts of the original eleven volumes were abridged by academics selected from various Nigerian universities and institutions: M.Y. Mangvwat, Gini F. Mbanefoh, Ukwu I. Ukwu, S.C. Ukpabi, E.A. Ikoiwak and F.C. Nze, Alex Gboyega, Bukar Bukarambe, Dapo Adelugba, M. Omolewa, P.T. Gbasha, and A.O. Anya.

'Hometown' voluntary associations, local development, and the emergence of civil society in western Nigeria

Abstract: This article examines the membership, activities, internal structure, and external linkages of three 'hometown' associations in western Nigeria, not only to highlight their significance for the process of local development and the evolution of civil society and State-society relations in that country, but also to assess the importance of similar intermediary organizations in rural communities across the continent. The study is based on 1) detailed case histories of three apparently successful hometown associations in Oyo State, viz. the Otan-Ayegbaju Progressive Union, founded in 1930; the Fiditi Progressive Union, founded in 1934; and the Egbe Omo Ibile Awe (1912), and its subsidiary, the Awe Development Corporation, established in 1982; 2) information about the relationships between local government authorities and rural community development groups in Oyo and Ogun States; and 3) interviews with those responsible for the planning and implementation of two significant initiatives by the Federal Military Government aimed at mobilizing rural community action. Fieldwork for the study was carried out in 1989 and 1990.

Between State and civil society in Africa: perspectives on development

Abstract: This volume on State and civil society in Africa has been put together by the 1989-1990 African Fellows of the Rockefeller Reflections on Development Programme as part of the final products of their researches during the year. It contains the following contributions: Introduction: between the individual and the State in Africa: the imperative of development (Eghosa E. Osaghae) - The Oromo theory of development (Aneesa Kassam) - The West African State in historical perspective (Abdoulaye Bathily) - The unemployment crisis in Africa in the 1970s and 1980s (Tiyambe Zeleza) - Unions and development: the role of labour under structural adjustment programmes (Austin Isamah) - Wages and productivity in the explanation of an African crisis: myths, statistics and lame lies (Jimi O. Adesina) - Income distribution, social structure and street-begging in Nigeria (Tunji Adewuyi) - Theatre and political struggles in East Africa (Amandina Lihamba) - Towards a fuller understanding of ethnicity in Africa: bringing rural ethnicity back in (Eghosa E. Osaghae) - The State and democracy in southern Africa: towards a conceptual framework (Ibbo Mandaza).

Dissenting daughters?: gender politics and civil society in a militarized State

Amina Mama
In: CODESRIA Bulletin: (1999), no. 3/4, p. 29-36

Abstract: Through a series of high profile programmes mounted by a female oligarchy made up of the wives of military men, the regimes of Generals Ibrahim Babangida (1985-1993) and Sani Abacha (1993-1998) have appropriated and neutralized the potentially subversive and inherently antimilitarist notion of women's liberation espoused by the international feminist movement. Although the undemocratic and unconstitutional nature of the power and influence wielded by military wives in Nigeria has been the subject of some criticism, the evidence suggests that neither the prodemocracy movement nor women's organizations have confronted the gender politics of the regime. Initially militant Nigerian women's organizations have become more instrumentalist than oppositional, stretching the boundaries between pragmatism and opportunism. Amongst women's organizations and mainstream civil society alike, complicity appears to be prevailing, although there is a question of degree. At one extreme lie State-sponsored groups like WEAA (Women Earnestly Ask for Abacha) and the pro-establishment National Council of Women's Societies (NCWS), at the other organizations like WIN (Women in Nigeria). The Nigerian situation suggests a conceptualization of both State and civil society as terrains of contestation and negotiation, the production sites of (gender) discourses, each with the potential to influence the other.

Strengthening civil society: participatory action research in a militarised State
Amina Mama
In: Development in Practice: (2000), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 59-70

Abstract: ABANTU for Development is a human resources network established in 1991 by African women involved in research, training and capacity-building. Its regional programme aims at strengthening the capacities of NGOs to influence policies from a gender perspective. A large part of this programme is located in West Africa, where its focus is on national and local NGO communities, applying a gender-sensitive participatory methodology. The Nigeria research project of ABANTU began in September 1996, when the country was still a military State. The author of the present report was research coordinator of the project. She discusses applications of the term and concept of participation, describes the establishment of a partnership between the ABANTU network and the Nigerian NGO community and the use of local researchers, and presents some results of the project, pointing to local realities and local, conceptually and historically specific meanings of the terms gender and policy, and to the fact that the research was hampered by the fact that successive military regimes in Nigeria have mounted high-profile programmes for women. Without being able to articulate a definition of "policy", many Nigerian NGOs do engage in gender activism. What they lack is a combination of skills and strategic information about the processes of governance.

Governance in Nigeria: economy, politics and society in the adjustment years 1985-1995
ed. by I.B. Bello-Imam
Ibadan: Stirling-Horden Publishers, 1997.- XIII, 322 p.
ISBN 978-2063-05-3

Abstract: The contributions to this volume evaluate Nigeria's Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). The authors identify bad governance as the root cause of the country's sociopolitical and economic problems and suggest strategies for improvement. Contents: Governance and development in Nigeria (I.B. Bello-Imam) - Public sector in economic management in Nigeria (J.B. Longe) - Infrastructural development in Nigeria since the SAP (P.C. Egbon) - The private sector in economic development under SAP in Nigeria (Mike I. Obadan and A. 'Sesan Ayodele) - Federalism and the politics of national integration (Jimoh Ailoje) - Bureaucracy and its reforms (A.S. Akpotor) - State-press relations in Nigeria within the SAP years (Chris Wolumati Ogbondah) - Military rule and civil-military relations in the adjustment years (Pita Ogaba Agbese) - Party politics and the myth of participatory democracy (William Ehwarieme) - The unfinished transition: 1985-1993 (Musa I.M. Abutudu) - Accountability in public service in Nigeria (Julius Uduimho Azelama) - Implementing

development through decentralisation in Nigeria (F.E. Iyoha) - Traditional institution and modern governance in Nigeria within the adjustment era: 1985-1995 (D.I. Aidelokhai and A.E. Ehizuelen) - Public policy, society and development (S.O.J. Ojo) - Feminist theories and the development of Nigerian women in the adjustment years (1985-1995): a critical evaluation (Celestina Isiramen) - Primary education during the structural adjustment period (Aminu Momodu) - Human resource development under the SAP (Michael Immandon Isokun) - Conflict management in Nigeria (T.A. Imobighe) - Nigeria in the New World Order: implications and options for the 21st century (Julius O. Ihonvbere) - Beyond the structural adjustment programme in Nigeria (I.B. Bello-Imam).

Handbook of election monitoring in Nigeria
ed. by J.A.A. Ayoade
Ibadan: Vantage Publishers, 1999.- VIII, 139 p.

Abstract: Election monitoring has been haphazard in many African countries and a good number of instances show that monitors are not trained, thus rendering their reports suspect. The present publication, part of the programme of the Transition Monitoring Group, a coalition of Nigerian human rights, NGO and civil society organizations, attempts to set standards for professionalism. It covers the aims and objectives of election monitoring, the basic elements of the Nigerian Constitution, the human rights dimension of election monitoring, women and children's rights in democratic governance, Nigerian electoral law and the voting system, electoral administration in Nigeria, practical election monitoring hints and observational techniques, and record keeping and report writing in election monitoring. The appendix contains a checklist for election observers. Contributors: Adigun Agbaje, J.A.A. Ayoade, Abosede Bola Ofi, Adebimpe Okunade, Bayo Okunade, Tunde Oyekanmi.

Religion, state and society in contemporary Africa: Nigeria, Sudan, South Africa, Zaire and Mozambique
Austin Metumara Ahanotu
New York: Lang, 1992.- 208 p.
(American university studies, ISSN 0740-0446 ; vol. 111 ; Series VII. Theology and religion)
Papers from the conference on conflict and conflict resolution in Africa, held in April 1989 at Stanford University and sponsored by the Joint Center for African Studies of the University of California and Stanford University. ISBN 0-8204-1755-6

Abstract: This book results from a conference on 'Conflict and conflict resolution in Africa' held in April 1989 at Stanford University. Two sessions of the conference were devoted to discussions on religion, State and society in contemporary Africa, and some of the papers contributed to these sessions are included in this book: Muslims and Christians in Nigeria: a contemporary political discourse (Austin Ahanotu) - Secularism, civil religion, or Islam? : Islamic revivalism and the national question in Nigeria (David Westerlund) - Sharia law in Sudan: a political predicament (Bob Ali) - Religion, class and social pluralism in Zaire (Wyatt MacGaffey) - Religion and the State in contemporary South Africa (Julian Kunnie) - The role of the Roman Catholic Church in the politics of the colonial and post-colonial State in Mozambique (Mario Azevedo).

Responsible citizenship via university education: the Nigerian experience
Israel 'Kelue Okoye
Onitsha: Big Ben Printing and Publishing, 1992.- XV, 127 p.

Abstract: This book aims at sensitizing the universities of Nigeria to their responsibility of emphasizing character training as a paramount function of curriculum development and implementation. It focuses on the role of Nigerian universities in one particular dimension of nation building, i.e. nurturing graduates, who will occupy leadership positions in society, to become responsible citizens. After an introduction to the concept of responsible citizenship, the objectives of university education in Nigeria are discussed, and the university communities are examined in terms of their membership, structures and facilities, including residential setting, academic activities, social groupings and subcultures. The author goes on to explore the prevailing image of university graduates

in Nigeria, their expectations and fears. He emphasizes the need for pre-university socialization, character-building and moral education and favours a radical transformation of university communities and orientation in order to promote the leadership qualities Nigeria so urgently needs.

Nigeria paralysed: socio-political life under General Sani Abacha

Festus O. Egwaikhide and Victor Adefemi Isumonah

Abstract: It is convenient to blame Nigerian civil society for the inconclusive transition to civil rule undertaken by General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida. But this reasoning omits the fact that elements of civil society, notably the Campaign for Democracy (CD), a human rights organization, successfully mobilized Nigerians living in the major cities in the west of the country (the major economic hub), to stay at home, paralysing economic activities for days and months. The action changed nothing. The devouring forces of personal ambition and greed were irresistible. Unlike the popular portrayal of civil society in Africa as weak, the present authors argue that General Sani Abacha drove Nigeria under the wedge of personalist rule in fulfillment of his personal ambition and material greed. As a result, the struggle for mere survival became the preoccupation of most Nigerians. This experience is here recalled in order to counter the natural tendency to forget very quickly the pain of the past and at the same time the vital lessons for guarding against a repetition of abuses. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

The human commonwealth for a humane society

C.N. Anyanwu

Abstract: In this inaugural lecture the speaker examines the premise of community education as a common concern for citizens of all ages, and seeks to identify how community education may promote better living in Nigerian communities. He explores, amongst others, four cardinal facets of community education in the context of Nigeria: national cohesiveness, universal literacy, improved health and living conditions among the people, and their general economic well-being, and notes that in order to succeed, a programme of community education must have the active support of the elites.

Inter-ethnic and religious conflict resolution in Nigeria

ed. by Ernest E. Uwazie, Isaac O. Albert, Godfrey N. Uzoigwe

Abstract: This book is the result of a two-day seminar on 'Inter-ethnic and religious conflict resolution in Nigeria', held in January 1997 at the University of Ibadan. The need for the project of which the seminar was a part grew out of the persistent debate about ethnic and religious conflicts among Nigeria's more than 250 ethnic groups and two dominant religions, Christianity and Islam. Godfrey N. Uzoigwe examines the Igbo, Yoruba, and Hausa-Fulani inter-ethnic relations and how these relationships have been shaped by Christianity and Islam. Isaac O. Albert provides an analysis of how certain historic events in Nigeria have contributed to ethnic animosity. The role of communication in conflict management is particularly discussed. In a second chapter Albert reviews the origins and intertwined dynamics of ethnicity and religion in Nigerian politics, illustrating with certain experiences from the independence movement, the events leading to the Nigerian Civil War of 1967-1970, and how the annulment of the 1993 presidential election created the present instability. J. Ademola Yakubu examines the place and role of ethnicity in the Nigerian constitution. He addresses the question of whether the constitution can engineer social harmony by promoting freedom of association, property ownership, full citizenship, and change of ethnicity without discrimination.

Joseph Kenny discusses the challenges of teaching religion and ethnicity in Nigerian education and asks whether schools should be required to develop and teach a curriculum that truly reflects the country's religions and ethnicities. Olakunle Odumosu outlines the role of indigenous urban associations in conflict management, while Antonia Simbine asseses the role of Nigerian women's organizations in conflict management. Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan provides some accounts of the role of youth in conflict making, discussing several notable conflict situations in Kaduna and Kano and how poor youth were used in those conflicts. Queen Florence Uwazie describes many violent acts of political terrorism occurring in Nigeria in the mid-1990s and the problem of nondetection of the perpetrators by the security forces. M. Enwerem examines certain major ethnic/religious riots in northern Nigeria and assesses the effectiveness of the government's responses to those conflicts. Finally F.O. Nyenmutu Roberts details some of the problems in police/community relations in Nigeria and how they impact crime. With an introduction by Ernest E. Uwazie.

Beyond the State and civil society: labor movements and economic adjustment in African transitions - South Africa and Nigeria compared
Franco Barchiesi
In: Contested terrains and constructed categories: contemporary Africa in focus / ed. by George Clement Bond and Nigel C. Gibson
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 2002, p.145-171

Abstract: Nigeria and South Africa provide a comparative approach to the relationship between African democratization and neoliberalism. In Nigeria, a long-standing tradition of military rule, aborted democratic transitions, and the uncertainty surrounding the current shift to multiparty democracy have made labour a target of State repression and/or cooptation in the context of IMF/World Bank structural adjustment. In South Africa, the democratic electoral transition was successful, labour played a decisive role in popular moblilization, and its influence is now increasingly institutionalized in the political system and in structures of social mediation. However, challenged by the rise of a neoliberal hegemony in the form of "homegrown structural adjustment", institutionalization has rapidly turned from an achievement of the unions' past role into a disciplining and demobilizing device. It appears that in the face of neoliberal hegemony labour movements everywhere are faced with the same alternative: institutionalization in a subordinate position or marginalization and therefore invisibility.

Chieftaincy politics and social relations in Nigeria
Olufemi Vaughan
In: The Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics: (1991), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 308-326

Abstract: This paper deals with the activities of chiefly rulers, who operate largely in the informal sector of Nigerian politics and society. They are 'modern' paramount chiefs who are very much an integral part of a dynamic civil society. While these leaders operate outside the purview of the State, they retain the ability either to accommodate and occasionally confront government policies, or to innovate outside the narrow confines of modern structures. Whether at the federal, State, or local level, influential traditional rulers, having experienced a marked reduction in their formal political authority, have adopted a major survival strategy by collaborating with politicians who wield executive and legislative authority. Politicians, for their part, have consistently attempted to coopt the assumed legitimacy of these leaders at the grassroots level. Military administrators have also attempted to utilize chieftaincy institutions to further their political objectives. Whatever the kind of government, the central issue is one of an informal coalition which remains vital to the preservation of the prestige and power of all the key actors. This complex network of alliances is visibly expressed in what has become a subculture throughout the country, the conferral of chieftaincy titles on influential dignitaries.

Post-war Nigeria and the poetry of anger
J.O.J. Nwachukwu-Agbada
In: Wasafiri: (1990), no. 12, p. 3-6

Abstract: The anger of the postwar poet in Nigeria stems not only from the failure of elite culture but also from the negative correlates of the civil war, the oil wealth euphoria, the ideology of capitalistic economic formation, and the culture of successive militaristic totalitarian dictatorships. This article identifies the peculiar tenor of the new Nigerian poets. This tenor comes close to what Femi Osofisan calls "song of anguish" resulting from the fact that "the poet is the citizen who experiences at its most poignant (the) physical and spiritual hurt" about his social and physical environment. A review of these poets shows that their poetry paints a picture of suffering and deprivation, satirizes the military regime and the country, and records the pain of the inhabitants of the shantytowns of Lagos. Anger is also directed at the local rulers who took over from the colonial overlords.

Traditional protest media and anti-military struggle in Nigeria 1988-1999

Ayo Olukotun

In: African Affairs: (2002), vol. 101, no. 403, p. 193-211

Abstract: This article documents popular resistance to military dictatorship through the use of traditional media - theatre, oratory, folk music - in the Yoruba-speaking area of Nigeria. Based on fieldwork conducted in Ibadan and Lagos between January and June 2000, the article shows how in times of repression, when the regular channels of free expression were closed or suppressed, civil society fell back on indigenous modes of communication to express dissent. The article focuses on the period between the late 1980s and 1999, when a civilian democracy was inaugurated. It shows that protest songs and poems, as well as theatre production reached a crescendo during the struggle between civil society and the military over the cancelled presidential elections of 12 June 1993. On the other hand, the State has increasingly penetrated this media sector in order to produce legitimizing motifs. Most of the protest artists were prosecuted, but managed to maintain their position, partly because of their use of a vernacular language, partly because of the military government's inefficiency

Authoritarian State, crisis of democratization and the underground media in Nigeria

Ayo Olukotun

In: African Affairs: (2002), vol. 101, no. 404, p 317-342

Abstract: This article offers a perspective on State-civil society relations during Nigeria's recent dictatorship (1993-1999), by documenting opposition to the military State mounted by two guerrilla journals and a pirate radio station. Drawing on primary and secondary data, including interviews conducted between August and October 2001, the article discusses the antecedents, profiles and oppositional posture of the guerrilla media in the throes of democratic struggle. The media discussed - 'Tell' magazine, 'The News' and Radio Kudirat - were preponderantly located in the southwest region of Nigeria, as are the bulk of the Nigerian media. Throughout the article a case-study approach is employed to underline how a vigorous civil society can check the encroachment of a repressive, authoritarian State.

The political economy of Nigeria under military rule (1984-1993)

Said Adejumobi and Abubakar Momoh (ed.)

Harare: Sapes Books, 1995.- 359 p.

(Southern Africa political economy series)(State and democracy series)

ISBN 1-7790-5037-2

ISBN 1-7790-5036-4

Abstract: Since December 1983 Nigeria has experienced over a decade of military rule. The central question of this book is what the military has done with political power between 1984 and 1993. This period covers two regimes, that led by Muhammadu Buhari (December 1983 - August 1985), and that led by Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida (August 1985 - August 1993). In particular the latter regime introduced fundamental changes in the political economy which covered economic reform, a transition

to civil rule programme, civil service reform, and state creation. Kunle Amuwo analyses the involvement of the military in power politics. Abubakar Momoh describes the aborted transition to civil rule programme. Rotimi T. Suberu deals with the politics of state creation within the Federation of Nigeria. L. Adele Jinadu examines electoral administration and the management of elections under the transition process. Aaron T. Gana sketches the chequered process of democracy. Tunde Babawale focuses on foreign policy. Wale Are Olaitan goes into the nexus between the State and the economy. Adebayo O. Olukoshi discusses the political economy of the structural adjustment programme (SAP). Said Adejumobi assesses the impact of the SAP on economy and society. Z.A. Bonat presents a case study of economic deregulation, the peasantry and agricultural development in Kaduna State. Basil Oshionebo and Alex Gboyega discuss the 1988 civil service reforms. Said Adejumobi deals with the local government system. Tunji Bello examines the press. Abubakar Momoh focuses on human rights.

Demilitarisation and democratic re-orientation in Nigeria: issues, problems and prospects
Said Adejumobi
In: Verfassung und Recht in Übersee: (2000), Jg. 33, Quart. 1, p. 26-42

Abstract: On May 29, 1999, Nigeria completed its military disengagement process or, officially, the Transition to Civil Rule Programme, with the handover of power to elected civilian leaders. It was the shortest disengagement plan in Nigeria's history and relatively free from political landmines and ambushes. The disengagement process authored by the military also produced a new phenomenon in Nigerian politics, up to the level of the presidency, namely the emergence of retired soldiers as a powerful political force. What occurred can best be described as "army arrangement", a phrase popularized by the musician Fela Kuti, to denote the manipulations of military rulers. Others, however, would argue that this imperfect transition process may serve as a starting point in the democratic reconstruction of the country, and that in the post-military era, the struggle for democracy actually begins. This article discusses the project of democratization and the link with demilitarization and examines how civil society as well as the autonomy and institutional capacity of public institutions can be restored. Civil society is plagued by contradictions resulting from long years of military rule, notably a lack of internal democracy, external dependency for funding, and the use of tactics of violence and force as method and language of political expression. Civil society must shed the vestiges of authoritarianism and dictatorship. Achieving the goals of democratic reorientation requires resolving the military question, reclaiming public institutions, and empowering civil society.

The emergence of a new radical drama in Nigeria (1970-1986)
Saint E.T. Gbilekaa
In: Nigeria Magazine: (1989), vol. 57, no. 3/4, p. 1-13

Abstract: While preindependence drama in Nigeria tended to support the nationalist struggle both from the cultural and political perspective, postindependence drama expressed the new national consciousness and at the same time criticized and burlesqued the buffooneries of politicians in the First Republic. Since the civil war (1967-1970), a new sense of awareness seems to be flowing within the veins of the new generation of Nigerian playwrights. They challenge the whole political and economic structure of Nigeria. Their plays challenge corruption and oppression and, above all, advocate a socialist society. This paper links the emergence of this new, radical drama, in the period 1970-1986, to Nigeria's sociopolitical and economic development. It first deals with the coercive doctrinal colonial theatrical heritage and the reaction of the 'natives' and African elites to the destruction of their indigenous culture. Then, it presents a detailed view of drama and the emerging new nation. Finally, it offers an account of radical drama and the political and economic climate which gave this radicalism artistic ferment.

The Nigerian civil war amd the evolution of Nigerian literature
Chidi Amuta
In: Canadian Journal of African Studies: (1983), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 85-99

Abstract: At the centre of this paper is the contention that literary works based on or inspired by the civil war in Nigeria represent some of the most important manifestations of the national imperative in African literature. By answering the following questions: What demands does the historical experience in question make on existing habits in literature? How does it sensitise people's creative instincts? What new forms of imaginative transposition of experience emerge? What ideological attitudes to society and art emerge from the objective totality of the works of the period?, the author indicates directions, possibilities, options and openings in the vital area of "literary explanation" which is conspicuously missing from contemporary African literary criticism. Notes, French sum.

Reconfiguring tradition: women's rights and social status in contemporary Nigeria
Phil E. Okeke
In: Africa Today: (2000), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 49-63

Abstract: The author argues that any attempt to reexamine the place of African women as citizens and as a valid social group must begin with recognizing the historical process which has placed them in a subordinate position to men. Such a move also entails reconfiguring those patterns of inequality which the current social arrangement clings to as 'tradition'. Using Nigeria as a case study, the author traces women's historical progression from the precolonial era, their absorption into colonial society, and progress in the postindependence era. She outlines women's legal status over this entire period as a crucial basis for initiating the struggle for improvement of their social position. In the final section, the author makes a case for the reconfiguration of the cultural basis for the advancement of women's social status and rights. Furthermore, she draws attention to certain developments on the international scene which could boost women's struggle to improve their lot across the continent.

Human rights NGOs in Nigeria: emergence, governmental reactions and the future
Babafemi Akinrinade
In: African Human Rights Law Journal: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 110-134

Abstract: Human rights were enshrined in the original Nigerian constitution of 1960 and again in the 1979 constitution, but this was no guarantee that the government observed them. In fact, the whole history of modern Nigeria has been coloured by human rights abuses and a singular lack of power to redress them. The situation was especially bad at the end of the second republic in 1983 which was followed by a series of military dictatorships. During this time the usually exhuberant Nigerian press was muzzled. Nevertheless, there are now a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which fight to protect the rights of Nigerian citizens. Prior to 1987 there was only the overseas-based Amnesty International. In that year the Civil Liberties Organization was founded. This article recounts the history of the various human rights NGOs in Nigeria and their struggle to protect civil liberties and battle government rhetoric. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Managing a plural society: the boomerang effects of Nigerian federalism
Daniel C. Bach
In: The Journal of Commonwealth & Comparative Politics: (1989), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 218-245

Abstract: Over the last twenty years, Nigeria has progressively evolved towards a unitary State with a strong decentralizing component. Authority and resources have been increasingly concentrated at the 'federal level', a trend which went along with an atomization of the country's geopolitical units owing to the fissiparous nature of Nigeria's federalism. During the same period, the decentralized nature of Nigeria's political system has been sustained by the introduction of a specific formula for the distribution of federal revenue among the States and the institutionalization of the 'federal character' principle. Since 1970, State creation has become an avenue for easy access to federal resources. It is a costly and self-perpetuating process over which Nigerian governments can claim little control. Multiplying the number of States has also encouraged the development of 'statism', consolidated by the use of 'nationality', defined exclusively in terms of jus sanguinis, as a source of discrimination

among Nigerian citizens. The 1988-1989 revision of Nigeria's politico-constitutional framework and the related debates on the future of the country in preparation for the return to a civilian regime in 1992 have largely ignored the 'boomerang effects' of the development of Nigerian federalism. The Nigerian case also illustrates some of the limitations of the consociational model for the management of plural societies developed by A. Lijphart (1980). Notes, ref. (A shorter version of this article was published in French in 'Afrique contemporaine', année 28, no. 150 (1989), p. 4-30.)

Labour regimes and liberalization: the restructuring of State-society relations in Africa
ed. by Bjorn Beckman and Lloyd M. Sachikonye
Zimbabwe: University of Zimbabwe Publications, 2001.- V, 190 p.
ISBN 0-908307-88-8

Abstract: This book is based on a workshop on 'Labour regimes and liberalization: the restructuring of State-society relations in Africa', held at the University of Zimbabwe, 16-18 May 1996. Contributions: Labour regimes and liberalization in Africa: an introduction (Björn Beckman and Lloyd M. Sachikonye) - Democratic transition and post-colonial labour regimes in Zambia and Ghana (E. Akwetey) - Cooptation, control and resistance: the State and the Nigeria Labour Congress (Yahaya Hashim) - Whose civil society? Trade unions and capacity building in the Nigerian textile industry (Björn Beckman) - Liberalization and labour regimes: the case of Senegalese industrial relations (Bassirou Tidjani and Afred Inis Ndiaye) - Economic liberalization, authoritarianism and trade unions in Egypt (Omar El-Shafei) - Exodus without a map? The labour movement in a liberalizing South Africa (Eddie Webster and Glenn Adler) - The State and the union movement in Zimbabwe: co-optation, conflict and accommodation (Lloyd M. Sachikonye) - Economic liberalization and public sector workers in Zimbabwe (Norbert Tengende).

Honorary chieftaincy title award as perspective to the administrative culture in the Yoruba society
Olatunde Bayo Lawuyi
In: The Quarterly Journal of Administration: (1991), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 333-346

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of honorary chieftaincy titles awarded by the Oba (king) in the Yoruba society of Oyo State, Nigeria, on individual recipients, usually politicians, businessmen and civil servants, and on public administration. The data were collected during fieldwork conducted in 1986-1988. The exchange between the Oba, who gives out the titles, and the elite, who receive them, is viewed within the context of socioeconomic inequality. The data reveal that the awards are influenced by pragmatic motives. The paper indicates that the acquisition of honorary titles intervenes in the administrative process in two ways, in attempting to control the decisions of public agents or organizations, and in promoting the integration of Nigeria's modern and traditional elite.

Are things falling apart?: the military and the crisis of democratisation in Nigeria
Julius O. Ihonvbere
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (1996), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 193-225

Abstract: The return of the generals to power in Nigeria following the coup d'état of November 1993 has posed fundamental challenges to the survival of the nation. This article tries to explain the return of the military and assess the way forward for the contending political communities in Nigeria. It analyses the weakness and fragmentation of the Nigerian civil society, the failure of the Interim National Government, which was inaugurated in 1993, the reasons why President Abacha cannot consolidate military rule, measures taken by the Abacha regime in 1994-1995 to weaken the opposition, the intensification of campaigns by ethnic minorities, notably the Ogoni, for identity, visibility and political space, the unintended 'positive' role of Abacha's advent in deepening the politicization of civil groups, and Abacha's announcement of 1 October 1995 that the military regime's transitional programme would span 36 months and end on 1 October 1998.

The authoritarian State and human rights violation in postcolonial Africa: a case study of Nigeria, 1983-1995
Dauda Abubakar
In: Social problems in Africa : new visions / ed. by Apollo Rwomire Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2001, p. 71-89

Abstract: This chapter examines the character of the authoritarian State in postcolonial Africa and how it violates fundamental human rights. It argues that the question of human rights is related not only to Africa's economic crises but also to the question of democratization and transition to civil rule. Focusing on the case of Nigeria, the chapter demonstrates that through the ascendance of the military, particularly under the Babangida rule, harsh economic reform policies such as the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) were introduced that dislocated civil society by exacerbating poverty and civil unrest. As civil society protested against the IMF-World Bank-inspired reform measures, the Babangida regime unleashed terror and violence. Fundamental human rights in areas such as freedom of speech, the media, and freedom of association were severely curtailed. The Ogoni crisis and the execution of Saro-Wiwa, along with eight other MOSOP (Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People) leaders, demonstrates the extent to which the military junta was prepared to behave autocratically and violate human rights.

Spreading the word and the culture: the stage and screen as rostra for Nigeria's democracy
Foluke Ogunleye
In: Humanities Review Journal: (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 20-25

Abstract: Democracy, in more ways than one, is a novel experience in Nigeria. To make it work, it is necessary to utilize all the tools at our disposal to inculcate democratic values into the minds of citizens. There is a necessity for re-socializing, re-engineering and repositioning to neutralize some attitudinal poisons swimming through our political and ideological bloodstream. This study examines how this re-socialization can be accomplished through drama, both on stage and the screen. It also make recommendations as to what the form and content of such plays should be. It concludes that effective citizenship education through the mass media and theatre, which teaches the act of participation and effecting positive change within communities, is inevitable for the development of a lasting commitment to civic participation.

African democracy: in the era of globalisation
ed. by Jonathan Hyslop
Johannesburg : Witwatersrand University Press, 1999. - XI, 515 p.
ISBN 1-86814-331-7

Abstract: The chapters in this book were prepared for a conference held at the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, in mid-1994. The book focuses on mass movements for democratization based on civil society and the obstacles confronting these movements. An introductory chapter by Jonathan Hyslop is followed by four parts. Part 1 deals with the defeat of democracy in Nigeria (chapters by Shehu Othman and Gavin Williams, Funso Afoloyan, and Jibrin Ibrahim). Part 2 examines crucial questions confronting democratic movements in Africa: the significance of mixed government in southern African studies (Richard L. Sklar); bureaucratic impediments to democratic reform in Mozambique (Edward A. Alpers); the political location of women in north western Zambia (Kate Crehan); political ritual, poverty and democracy in Zambia (Owen B. Sichone); the experiences of the southern African liberation movements (John Saul). Part 3 provides a set of cases studies: Madagascar (Solofo Randriandja), Malawi (Jonathan Newell), Ethiopia (Bahru Zewde), Eritrea (Ruth Iyob), Congo-Kinshasa (Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja), Angola (Y.N. Seleti), and Kenya (Korwa G. Adar). Part 4 deals with South Africa (Monique Marks on the Charterist Youth Movement in Soweto, Janet Cherry on African political participation in Port Elizabeth, Chris Lowe on civil society and the domestic realm, and Bill Freund on the prospects for democratization).

Civilianizing military rule: conditions and processes of political transmutation in Ghana and Nigeria

Yomi Durotoye and Robert J. Griffiths
In: African Studies Review: (1997), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 133-160

Abstract: It is now widely accepted that, in many cases, the democratization process that began in Africa in 1990 has been crippled by several factors. A potential obstacle that has received little examination is the trend, particularly in West Africa, of military rulers resigning their commissions and competing in 'democratic' elections designed and supervised by their regimes. The authors call this phenomenon political transmutation. Focusing on Ghana and Nigeria, they examine the processes and certain necessary conditions that tend to permit the perpetuation of military rule through its transmutation into a 'civilian' regime. They argue that the ability of Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings to transmute his military regime was largely a function of the advantage of a reconstructed civil society; the pattern of distribution of the rewards of economic reform; Western support of the transmutation attempt, which was probably an outgrowth of Rawlings' relative success at economic reform; and a relatively cohesive military. Babangida did not have these advantages and his attempt at transmutation in 1993 failed.

Opportunism or business strategy: perspectives on Igbo commercial dynamism in Kano in the post civil war years

Ahmed Bako
In: Humanities Review Journal: (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 58-66

Abstract: Soon after the Nigerian civil war ended late in 1969 the Igbo, mostly Mid-Westerners, started returning to their former areas of abode in different cities of Northern Nigeria, especially Kano. In spite of initial difficulties, by the mid-1980s the economic activities of the Igbo had been revived and the stage was set for the emergence of what came to be termed the Igbo commercial empire in Kano. The present article highlights the unparallelled rapidity of Igbo progress in post civil war Kano and some of the factors involved. These include the opportunities Kano offers as a free society where social mobility and personal progress are possible; Kano's transformation after the civil war from a groundnut exporting centre to a semi-industrial city second only to Lagos in the number of manufacturing enterprises in Nigeria; the promulgation in 1977 of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree which reserved certain low technology industries and commercial services such as furniture making and textile trade exclusively for Nigerians; and the Igbo Community Association, formed in 1974, which helped many Igbo acquire credit, capital or information and provided opportunities for linkages among Igbo traders and the creation of a strong commercial network with Igbo associates in many Nigerian cities. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Subsaharan Africa in the 1990s: challenges to democracy and development
ed. by Rukhsana A. Siddiqui

Westport, Conn. Praeger, 1997.- XIV, 221 p.
ISBN 0-275-95142-1

Abstract: This book surveys the major political, economic, social, ecological and gender-related aspects of Africa's struggle toward democracy in the 1990s. There are five thematic sections in the book: Civil society and democratic transition (contributions by Larry Diamond on South Africa, Edward R. MacMahon on the 'new' civil society in Africa, and William Minter on the elections in Angola); The politics of economic reforms (Alfred B. Zack-Williams on labour and structural adjustment in Sierra Leone and Ghana, Rukhsana A. Siddiqui on privatization in Kenya, and Larry A. Swatuk on the prospects for Botswana in the 21st century); The problems of development management (Peter Koehn and Olatunde Ojo on development management and NGOs, Sandra Maclean on development paradigms, States, markets and civil societies in sub-Saharan Africa); Women and empowerment in Africa in the 1990s (Lynn Berat on international human rights and African women, and Mary J. Osirim on the role of organizations in women's quest for empowerment in Nigeria); Toward the sustainable

development of African ecology and environment (Moses K. Tesi on deforestation and development in Africa, and E. Ike Udogu on issues of development and environment).

Crisis of democratization
ed. by Sam Oyovbaire & Tunji Olagunju
Ikeja: Malthouse Press, 1996.- 357 p.
(Selected speeches of IBB ; vol. 3)
ISBN 978-02-3042-4
ISBN 978-02-3041-6

Abstract: This volume contains a selection of speeches and thoughts of President Babangida that cover the major sociopolitical developments in Nigeria up to the moment the general decided to leave office voluntarily in August 1993. A common theme which runs through the speeches in the first section of the book is a deep-seated concern with the emerging evidence of difficulties in the transition process from military to civilian rule. The speeches in section 2 deal with the problems which democratization and liberalization have foisted upon the national economy. Section 3 contains speeches which highlight the resilience of Nigerian civil society, especially the media, on the one hand, and the efforts made by the regime to increase military professionalism, on the other. Finally, section 4 consists of speeches dealing with Nigeria's foreign policy and external relations.

African Crisis Response Initiative and the New African Security (Dis)order
Emmanuel K. Aning
In: African Journal of Political Science: (2001), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 43-67

Abstract: This article examines the role of the United States in post-Cold War African security issues in the 1990s. It analyses the impact of the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) and the reactions to ACRI from the continent - from the OAU, ECOWAS and influential countries like Nigeria - given the efforts being made by African governments to grapple with their own security concerns. It concludes with a tentative assessment of the possibilities for ACRI's effectiveness and its prospects for achieving credibility among African governments and civil society. [Journal abstract]

Democracy by fiat: why it will not work?
'Kunle Amuwo
In: Africa Quarterly: (1995), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 19-31

Abstract: Taking the example of Nigeria, the author analyses why a "transition to democracy under military guidance" cannot but fail. In Nigeria, there was ostensibly a well-defined "theory of transition", as claimed by the Babangida intellectual network. But if such a "theory" existed, it was obvious throughout the period 1985-1993 that the military sought to control and manipulate the political process, promoting class, clique and personal interests at the expense of general or societal interests, creating political disorder where necessary in order to justify the extension of the transition programme. After the initial romance between the Babangida regime and a cross-section of the country's potentially vibrant and assertive civil society, popular social forces - labour, academia and student organizations - were decimated. Nonetheless, a strong democratic undercurrent persists and inhibits even the most rabid authoritarian regime from turning Nigeria into a police State. University students, lawyers, the press, political scientists have all at one time or another indicated that they cherish their liberty and internal autonomy. It is this plethora of autonomous groups that would in all probability be called upon to organize a genuinely democratic transition programme when the Nigerian polity is demilitarized.

Rationalising culture: youth, elites and masquerade politics
William R. Rea

Abstract: This article, which is based on field research carried out in 1990-1992 and 1996, points to transformations and changes in the masquerade society of the Yoruba town of Ìk`.olé Èkìtì, in northeastern Yorubaland, Nigeria, and considers the continuing development of the masquerade society as an association. Changes in the masquerade society are being strongly promoted by younger men as a way to establish masquerade as a resource, promoting Ìk`.olé's cultural identity. They are aided and funded by groups of elite citizens who are not necessarily resident in Ìk`.olé. The article examines the relations between the various groups involved in masquerade, as well as the relationship between those often elite town members who support masquerades and Pentecostal Christian groups which would happily see their demise. It shows that while the Ìk`.olé masquerade festival outwardly displays a certain uniformity of identity within the process of masquerading, it is in fact an arena of competing interests. Certain masks acquire a value function, and this may be because of inherent powers residing in the mask itself, but more particularly interest in the ritual is about an insider's right to compete for a role in the event itself.

Federalism in Africa

Aaron T. Gana and Samuel G. Egwu (eds.)
Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, 2003.- 2 vol.
ISBN 0-86543-977-X (Vol. 1)
ISBN 0-86543-978-8 (Vol. 1)
ISBN 1-592-21079-1 (Vol. 2)
ISBN 1-592-21080-5 (Vol. 2)

Abstract: This two-volume study brings together, from a multidisciplinary focus, reflections on one of the most pressing and fundamentally enduring public policy problems in Africa: the so-called national question. In particular, it examines the relevance of the federal solution to the national question in Africa. Volume I, Framing the national question, contains chapters on theoretical considerations, managing diversity in federal polities, managing accumulation in federal polities, and federalism in comparative perspective. Volume 2, The imperative of democratic development, deals with the contexts of federalism; federalism, civil society and the democratic imperative; and confronting gender in federal polities. With a geographical focus on Nigeria, the study also pays attention to the federal option in Ethiopia, South Africa and Sudan. [ASC Leiden abstract}

Authoritarian rule and democracy in Africa: a theoretical discourse

Yusuf Bangura
Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), 1991. - III, 44 p.
(Discussion paper, ISSN 1012-6511 ; 18)

Abstract: This paper addresses itself to such questions as: How does one explain the persistence of authoritarian and military rule in a large number of countries in Africa? What are the key processes involved in the transition from authoritarian and military regimes to civilian and democratic ones? What are the structural preconditions for sustenance of democratic systems in African countries? What are the implications of economic crisis and structural adjustment for the prospects of democracy in the continent? The author places democratic struggles within the wider social and economic context, arguing that it is the forms of accumulation - transnational capitalist production, rent-seeking State capitalism, and petty commodity production - interacting with a number of socioeconomic variables, which mainly determine the nature of the dominant political system. The last part of the paper focuses on Nigeria and examines structural adjustment and democratization, demilitarization and civil governmental authority, civil society and the State, and the democratization of the rules of political competition.

Le développement de l'État nigérian

par Jibrin Ibrahim
In: États d'Afrique noire : formation, mécanismes et crise / Jean-François Médard (sous la dir. de)

Paris : Karthala: (cop. 1991), p. 141-172

Abstract: En trente ans d'indépendance, l'État au Nigéria s'est créé et s'est forgé des pouvoirs despotiques et infrastructurels importants. Pour comprendre sa trajectoire actuelle, l'auteur retrace d'abord ses fondements historiques: l'héritage de l'État colonial, la montée du mouvement nationaliste, le processus de transfert du pouvoir aux élites nigérianes à l'indépendance, et la construction étatique à partir du "seuil de survie" qu'était la guerre civile de 1967-1970. Ensuite, il analyse les rapports qu'entretient l'État avec la société civile, dont la présence d'une presse puissante, un syndicalisme autonome et bien implanté et une culture judiciaire orientée vers la défense de l'État de droit sont parmi les éléments susceptibles d'à la fois soutenir et contenir le développement de son pouvoir. Enfin, l'auteur expose le caractère à la fois néo-patrimonial et capitaliste de l'État nigérian. Il conclut en évoquant les possibilités offertes par le programme d'ajustement structurel nigérian relativement au projet de construction étatique.

Proceedings of the symposium on democratic transition in Africa
Ibadan, June 16-19, 1992 / ed. by B. Caron, A. Gboyega, E. Osaghae
Ibadan: CREDU, 1992.- VII, 436 p.
(CREDU documents in social sciences and the humanities ; no. 1)
ISBN 978-2015-13-x

Abstract: Pre-conference publication of papers to be presented at a symposium on democratic transition in Africa, organized by Credu (Centre for Research, Documentation and University Exchange) in Ibadan, 16-19 June 1992. Many of the papers refer specifically to the situation in Nigeria, although there are also country case studies of Ethiopia, Niger and Cameroon. The papers are arranged in seven parts and cover the international environment of democratic transition (5 papers); democratic theory and the rationale for transition (6); the civil society context of democratic transition (2); the military context of democratic transition in Nigeria (2); the legal and institutional mechanisms for democratic transition (2); the economic context of democratic transition (3); and the future of democracy in Africa beyond the transition (3). Contributions are by V.A. Adetula, C.O. Ajila, S.T. Akindele, O.O. Alokan, ´K. Amuwo, W.J. Awung, S.O. Ayele, S.A. Aziegbe, K. Babarinde, D.C. Bach, I.L. Bashir, G.K. Bluwey, M.A. Dayomi, P.P. Ekeh, J. Ibrahim, S. Kawonise, A. Momoh, A. Niandou Souley, B.O. Nwabueze, K. Obodumu, B. Ogunyemi, C.F. Okolocha, W.A. Olaitan, E.E. Osaghae, A.O. Owolabi, R.T. Suberu, S.M. Woldu.

Democratisation in Africa: African perspectives
ed. by Omo Omoruyi … [et al.]
Abuja: Centre for Democratic Studies, 1994.- 2 dl. (296, 285 p.
ISBN 978-31703-4-1 (vol. 1)
ISBN 978-31703-6-8 (vol. 2)

Abstract: 34 papers presented at the International Political Science Association's regional conference on democratization in comparative perspective held at the Centre for Democratic Studies, Abuja, Nigeria, in September 1992. The papers are grouped thematically: the theory of democracy in Africa (Ozoemenam Mbachu, Mazi Orizu Nwokeji, Innocent K. Ogbonnaya and Hearts G.A. Ofoeze, Henriette Esso Essis, Eghosa E. Osaghae, Tijjani M. Bande, Magbadelo Olushola); models of democratization: mass participation (Ahmed Aminu Yusuf), multiparty democracy in multiethnic Zimbabwe (Masipula Sithole), representative democracy (Kweku G. Folson), elections and electoral systems (S.A. Alao), the political middleground in South Africa (Kierin O'Malley); the institutional bases of democratic transition: the executive presidency (Victor Ayeni), the transition programme in Nigeria (Ogaba Oche), the two-party system in Nigeria (Festus Imuetinyan), judicial review in South Africa (Ziba B. Jiyane); the military context of democratization, with case studies of Ghana and Nigeria (W. Alade Fawole, Kyudok Hong, K. Afari-Gyan, J.O. Olatunji); civil society and democratization, with case studies of Kenya, Sierra Leone and Nigeria (Amukowa Anangwe, Amadu Sesay, Olufemi A. Akinola, Dele Olowu and John Erere); the future of democracy in Africa, including the case of southern Africa and Nigeria

(Alaba Ogunsanwo, S.P.I. Agi, Nuhu Yaqub, Laurent C.W. Kaela, Bayo Okunade, Simon Baynham, Rufai Kawu Attahir, Surinder K. Datta, Miriam Ikejiani-Clark, Ahmed Aminu Yusuf).

Crises et mutations en Afrique noire
dossier constitué par Sophie Bessis
Paris: La Documentation Française, 1994.- 62 p.
(Problèmes politiques et sociaux, ISSN 0015-9743 ; no. 733)

Abstract: Ce volume vise à discerner, dans la situation actuelle de l'Afrique subsaharienne qui bouge, des évolutions de fond porteuses de recompositions. Les thèmes traités sont illustrés d'extraits d'ouvrages et d'articles de presse, certains traduits de l'Anglais. Les problèmes de l'ère postcoloniale sont évoqués dans une première partie: démocratisation (avec le rôle de pionnier joué par le Bénin) et ses équivoques, stagnation économique, importance de la question tribale et ethnique (en particulier au Zaïre, Rwanda et Burundi), écroulement de l'État (Somalie, Libéria). La deuxième partie s'intéresse aux courants susceptibles de permettre la construction de l'avenir, avec des réflexions sur la démographie, l'assainissement économique qui peut découler de la dévaluation du franc CFA, l'apparition de nouveaux pôles continentaux autour de pays connaissant une dynamique interne comme le Nigéria et l'Afrique du Sud, l'évolution de la société civile avec l'attitude des nouvelles générations, l'influence de la culture africaine sur les processus de développement.

Governance and the media
Ayo Olokotun
In: African perspectives on governance / ed. by Goran Hyden, Hastings W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, and Bamidele Olowu
Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, 2000, p. 91-121

Abstract: Drawing on case studies from Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, this chapter examines the relationship between the media and governance, as well as its conceptual sibling, democratization, for the period between 1990 and 1996. The chapter shows that the media were and remain in the vanguard of governance reforms and democratization in Nigeria and East Africa since 1990. Their effectiveness in each country is a function of previous legacies of media advocacy, the capacity of the particular media, and the constitutional and political contexts under which they operate. Backed by the international media and sections of civil society, the domestic media recorded striking successes in Kenya in 1992 and in Nigeria in 1993 in the face of official persecution and resistance to reforms. In Uganda and Tanzania, the media were in the forefront of multiparty advocacy and new governance regimes. The chapter further shows that constraints on media effectiveness go beyond political intimidation by civilian or military autocracies. They include economic pressure, obsolete technology, and a certain irresponsible tenor born of frank commercialism, ethnicity, and opportunism. Although these constraints weaken media power, they do not cancel out the role that journalists play in stimulating changes in political attitudes and in exposing rent-seeking behaviour or neopatrimonialism.

Political development and the new realism in sub-Saharan Africa
ed. by David E. Apter and Carl G. Rosberg
Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1994.- IX, 339 p.
ISBN 0-8139-1479-5
ISBN 0-8139-1480-9

Abstract: The contributions in this volume deal with the historical realities of African politics since independence. An introduction by David E. Apter and Carl G. Rosberg, which gives an overview of changing African perspectives, is followed by three contributions dealing with ideology, society, and social groups. Crawford Young examines the role that nationalism played in the political awakening of sub-Saharan Africa; Joel D. Barkan identifies the emergence of civil society and the resurrection of modernization theory in Kenya and Nigeria; and Richard L. Sklar discusses social class and political action in Africa. The contributions in the second part are concerned with the forms of political economy that have manifested themselves in a context of developmentalism. Michael F. Lofchie

examines the reassertion of neoclassical economic theory in the case of Africa; Thomas M. Callaghy draws attention to the weak character of the State and its inability to promote economic development; and Colin Leys reviews the arguments for dependency and classical Marxism in the context of Kenya. A concluding section focuses on questions of rulership and leadership. Michael Chege examines the contrasting patterns of capitalist and socialist orientations in development in Kenya and Tanzania; Robert H. Jackson and Carl G. Rosberg analyse the importance of leadership in determining political and economic development.

Contested terrains and constructed categories: contemporary Africa in focus
ed. by George Clement Bond and Nigel C. Gibson

Abstract: Building on recent debate within African studies that has revolved around the role of Africanists in the United States as 'gatekeepers' of knowledge about Africa and Africans, this volume of interdisciplinary essays focuses on the contested character of the production of knowledge itself. Case studies drawn from such regions as South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Angola, Ghana and Senegal demonstrate the application of theory to concrete situations. The volume is divided into three parts: 1) Challenging modes of thinking: making maps and mapping history (chapters by Mohamed Mbodj on Africa maps and Paul Tiyambe Zeleza on African economic history); 2) Contested categories: economy, politics, and society (Sayre P. Schatz on structural adjustment; Oliver S. Saasa on poverty; Irving Leonard Markovitz on civil society, with special attention for the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict; Franco Barchiesi on labour movements and economic adjustment, in particular in Nigeria and South Africa; Kate Crehan on NGOs in postapartheid South Africa, Edward Ramsamy on ethnicity, class and race in South Africa; and Sara Berry on (land) property in Asante (Ghana); 3) Violence of the world/violence against the body (Nigel C. Gibson on Merleau-Ponty, Mannoni and Fanon; Mustafah Dhada on the 1973 Wiriyamu massacre (Mozambique); Alcinda Honwana on child soldiers in Mozambique; Lynette Jackson on sex and the politics of space in colonial Zimbabwe; Lesley A. Sharp on girls, sex and urban schooling in Madagascar; George Clement Bond and Joan Vincent on AIDS in Uganda; and Meredeth Turshen on the impact of political and structural violence on health).

Power in the name of Jesus
Ruth Marshall

Abstract: Drawing on six months' ethnographic research in Lagos from January to June 1991, the author focuses briefly on the origins and extent of, and divisions within, pentecostalism in Nigeria, but her main argument concerns the ways in which foreign doctrines and institutions are 'set to work' by their adherents to make sense of - and empower themselves within - deteriorating economic, social and political conditions and the absence (or repression) of other bases in civil society from which resistance can be expressed. She pays particular attention to born-again women and the ways in which belief in a certain order of gender relations and sexuality empowers women adherents within the specific conditions of sexual and gender politics in Lagos. At the most general level, the attempts to articulate and institutionalize Pentecostal beliefs and practices involve the creation of a new cultural fabric, autonomous structures and institutions, new bases for power and its legitimation, and amount to a conceptual and practical challenge to the 'power monopolies'. What sort of lasting social and political impact such a challenge may have is as yet unclear, and depends to a large extent on the born-again community's attitude to participation in institutional politics and the way the movement becomes politicized, if at all.

The Ogoni uprising: oil politics, minority agitation and the future of the Nigerian State

Eghosa E. Osaghae

Abstract: The uprising of the Ogoni in the Niger Delta of Rivers State, Nigeria, in the early 1990s was a significant landmark in the struggles by oil-producing minorities in the country to enjoy greater benefits from their exploited resources and to redress their marginalization from State power. This article examines the reasons why the Ogoni embarked on asserting the right to self-determination and the struggle to back it up, the nature of the struggle, the response of the Nigerian State, and the implications of the Ogoni situation for the larger issues of minority politics, the national question and the future of the Nigerian federation. It shows that the Ogoni uprising was not an isolated episode. It was part of a wider awakening of the civil society which not only led to a vigorous challenge of the overbearing power of the State but also placed fundamental questions of the nature of State power and the basis of the Nigerian federation on the political agenda. Within this context, the more far-reaching implications of the Ogoni episode for Nigerian politics lie in the articulation of some of the major sources of stress in the federation which are summarized in the concept of the 'national question'.

Intellectuals and governance

Adebayo Williams

Abstract: This chapter first elaborates the intellectual milieu in which the struggle for democratization and good governance takes place in Nigeria, while informing the study with the cases of Kenya and Tanzania; second, it demonstrates that while many members of the African intelligentsia have acted as intellectual enforcers of an authoritarian status quo, others have acted as catalysts for democratization and good governance; and third, it analyses the effects of subsequent events on the institutions and systems which engaged the intellectuals in the first instance. The chapter demonstrates that the kind of cohesion and sense of duty and mission that allow intellectuals in advanced countries to bury ideological, personal and political differences and come together to take concerted action, especially when their broader interests are threatened, has not appeared in Africa. The Nigerian example shows that authoritarian malgovernance destroys the university system and the basis of intellectual self-respect. In the process, civil society suffers a serious setback. The conclusion, therefore, is that a first step towards reversing the downward trend in many African countries must be to provide a political environment in which personal freedoms are respected and the accountability of leaders can be upheld. The actual forms of political democracy may be secondary in Africa at this juncture.

Activities of Islamic civic associations in the northwest of Nigeria : with particular reference to Kano State

Tahir Haliru Gwarzo

Abstract: Islamic civic associations have been in the vanguard for the reclamation and reassertion of people's power in Northern Nigeria. The relationship between the State and Islamic associations is not unilinear; rather it is characterized by varying currents. Radical Islamic civic associations, for example, can connect and disconnect with the State without necessarily being compromised. Islamic civic associations lack the capacity to raise funds from within, thus they tend to rely on noninstitutionalized philanthropy and handouts from the State. These associations do not receive any substantial funding from international or bilateral aid of Arab countries, as is generally thought by outsiders. Islamic civic associations engage in advocacy work to promote legitimate interests of the Islamic world in Northern Nigeria. The range of activities spreads from promoting good governance or girl-child education to women empowerment. These civics in Kano State do not possess the capacity, skills and training for social or general administration. Nevertheless, even community policing has been promoted by associations like Hisbah through its instrumentality in the detection of crimes, and the rule of law has

been greatly helped with its formation. However, critics of Hisbah equate it with extra-legal justice, and certainly it has the potential to degenerate into that if care is not taken. [Journal abstract]

Religion, state and society in contemporary Africa: Nigeria, Sudan, South Africa, Zaire and Mozambique

Austin Metumara Ahanotu
New York: Lang, 1992. - 208 p.
(American university studies, ISSN 0740-0446 ; vol. 111 ; Series VII. Theology and religion)
Papers from the conference on conflict and conflict resolution in Africa, held in April 1989 at Stanford University and sponsored by the Joint Center for African Studies of the University of California and Stanford University
ISBN 0-8204-1755-6

Abstract: This book results from a conference on 'Conflict and conflict resolution in Africa' held in April 1989 at Stanford University. Two sessions of the conference were devoted to discussions on religion, State and society in contemporary Africa, and some of the papers contributed to these sessions are included in this book: Muslims and Christians in Nigeria: a contemporary political discourse (Austin Ahanotu) - Secularism, civil religion, or Islam? : Islamic revivalism and the national question in Nigeria (David Westerlund) - Sharia law in Sudan: a political predicament (Bob Ali) - Religion, class and social pluralism in Zaire (Wyatt MacGaffey) - Religion and the State in contemporary South Africa (Julian Kunnie) - The role of the Roman Catholic Church in the politics of the colonial and post-colonial State in Mozambique (Mario Azevedo).

The politics of democratic failure in Nigeria

by Peter M. Lewis
East Lansing, Mich. : Michigan State University, 1994. - 18 bl.
(MSU working papers on political reform in Africa ; 8)

Abstract: Nigeria's most recent transition from military to civilian electoral rule was abrogated in November 1993 when General Sani Abacha dissolved the civilian Interim Government and cancelled the democratization programme. The resumption of military dictatorship was the culmination of an acute political and economic crisis, largely of the military's own making, which had loomed over the transition process for months. The frustration of democratic hopes in Nigeria, for the third time since independence, presents a troubling legacy for future political liberalization. The Nigerian transition crisis revealed the increasingly predatory and self-interested character of military rule, a proclivity which has intensified social discord and internal military disaffection. Moreover, an anaemic democratic movement, weakened political institutions and a fragmented civil society provide tenuous foundations for the revival of democratic pressures or the implementation of a workable political transition. The symbiosis between political stalemate and economic drift also threatens to aggravate an already serious economic malaise. (Also published in: African Affairs, vol. 93, no. 372 (1994), p. 323-340.)

Disappearing peasantries? : rural labour in Africa, Asia and Latin America

ed. by Deborah Bryceson, Cristóbal Kay and Jos Mooij
London: Intermediate Technology Publications, 2000. - x, 333 p.
'Agrarian Questions: the Politics of Farming Anno 1995'
ISBN 1-85339-477-7

Abstract: This collective volume is based on revised papers from an international conference on Ágrarian questions: the politics of farming anno 1995', held in Wageningen, The Netherlands, 1995. It presents case studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America illustrating the pressures and opportunities that have befallen peasants and that have led them to 'diversify' into a number of occupations and non-agricultural income-earning avenues. Part two contains five contributions on Africa, viz. African

peasants' centrality and marginality: rural labour transformations, by Deborah Fahy Bryceson; Modernization and adjustment in African peasant agriculture, by Philip Raikes; Veiled conflicts: peasant differentiation, gender and structural adjustment in Nigerian Hausaland, by Kate Meagher; The politics of peasant ethnic communities and urban civil society: reflections on an African dilemma, by Mahmood Mamdani; Peasant wars in Africa: gone with the wind?, by Robert Buijtenhuijs.

Legitimacy and the State in twentieth-century Africa: essays in honour of A.H.M. Kirk-Greene
ed. by Terence Ranger and Olufemi Vaughan
 Basingstoke[etc. : Macmillan, 1993. - XII, 284 p.
(St. Antony's series)
ISBN 0-333-55078-1

Abstract: This book is offered to Tony Kirk-Greene as a tribute to his research and teaching in West African studies at the University of Oxford. It examines the ways in which the rulers of Africa have sought to legitimate their authority, both in their own eyes and in those of their subjects. It contains the following contributions: Purity and exotica in legitimating the empire: cultural constructions of gender, sexuality and race (Helen Callaway) - The invention of tradition revisited: the case of colonial Africa (Terence Ranger) - Garveyism, Akinpelu Obisesan and his contemporaries: Ibadan, 1920-22 (Gavin Williams) - Decolonisation and legitimation in Nigeria (Olufemi Vaughan) - The demise of indirect rule in the emirates of northern Nigeria (A.M. Yakubu) - Christianity, colonial legitimacy and the rise of nationalist politics in northern Nigeria (Niels Kastfelt) - 'Power in the name of Jesus': social transformation and Pentecostalism in western Nigeria 'revisited' (Ruth Marshall) - Reappraising postcolonial geopolitics: Europe, Africa and the end of the Cold War (Daniel C. Bach) - Postscript: legitimacy, civil society and the return of Europe (Terence Ranger, Olufemi Vaughan) - A.H.M. Kirk-Greene: a select bibliography (Shehu Othman).

The politics of memory: truth, healing and social justice
ed. by Ifi Amadiume and Abdullahi An-Na'im
London: Zed Books, 2000. - XII, 207 p.
ISBN 1-85649-842-5
ISBN 1-85649-843-3

Abstract: This book is structured round the themes of social justice, the nature of conflict, judicial accountability and the role of truth commissions. Four articles deal with Biafra (Nigeria). Biafra was the first expression of massive suffering inflicted on society by an internal African war. Great trauma resulted from it. To what extent and how that trauma was healed is a central question for the authors Ifi Amadiume, Akachi Ezeigbo, Nnaemeka Ikpeze, Axel Harneit-Sievers and Sydney Emezue. Justice for women victims of violence in Rwanda after the genocide of 1994 is the subject of a contribution by Binaifer Nowrojee and Regan Ralph, while Mahmood Mamdani focuses on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa after apartheid. Abdullahi An-Na'im and Svetlana Peshkova examine the contradictory roles of social movements in the mediation process in Rwanda and Sudan. Wole Soyinka opens the volume with an exploration of the burden of memory that a continent seeks to exorcise through the strategy of reparations and Francis M. Deng concludes with a chapter on the pursuit of justice as an underlying cause of civil wars in Africa and elsewhere.

Endgame in Nigeria? : the politics of a failed democratic transition
Peter M. Lewis
In: African Affairs: (1994), vol. 93, no. 372, p. 323-340

Abstract: When Major-General Ibrahim Babangida took power in Nigeria on 27 August 1985, his regime embarked on a planned transition from military rule to elected civilian government. The transition programme raised hopes that the nation's third democratic experiment might succeed, and the concurrence of Nigeria's transition with a wider democratic impulse throughout Africa carried significant reverberations for the change of regime. However, Nigeria's protracted and tangled quest

for democracy was again usurped by military intervention on 17 November 1993, when General Abacha assumed power as Head of State. This article examines Nigeria's transition crisis, which revolved around the 12 June 1993 presidential elections, intended as the final step toward a handover to civilian rule. The Nigerian transition crisis revealed the increasingly predatory and self-interested character of military rule, a proclivity which has intensified social discord and internal military disaffection. Moreover, an anaemic democratic movement, weakened political institutions and a fragmented civil society provide tenuous foundations for the revival of democratic pressures or the implementation of a workable political transition.

Authoritarian rule and democracy in Africa: a theoretical discourse
Yusuf Bangura
Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), 1991. - III, 44 p.
(Discussion paper, ISSN 1012-6511; 18)

Abstract: This paper addresses itself to such questions as: How does one explain the persistence of authoritarian and military rule in a large number of countries in Africa? What are the key processes involved in the transition from authoritarian and military regimes to civilian and democratic ones? What are the structural preconditions for sustenance of democratic systems in African countries? What are the implications of economic crisis and structural adjustment for the prospects of democracy in the continent? The author places democratic struggles within the wider social and economic context, arguing that it is the forms of accumulation - transnational capitalist production, rent-seeking State capitalism, and petty commodity production - interacting with a number of socioeconomic variables, which mainly determine the nature of the dominant political system. The last part of the paper focuses on Nigeria and examines structural adjustment and democratization, demilitarization and civil governmental authority, civil society and the State, and the democratization of the rules of political competition.

Nigeria: dilemma of nationhood: an African analysis of the Biafran conflict
Joseph Okpaku, editor
New York: The Third Press ; Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1972.- 426 p. (Contributions in Afro-American and African studies, ISSN 0069-9624; no. 12)
ISBN 0-8371-4668-2

Abstract: Presents the African perspectives of the numerous and complex causes of the Nigerian civil war. J. Okpaku - turning a nation against her people; Nigerian aspiration to Western expectation. M. Amoda - Background to the conflict: a summary of Nigeria's political history from 1914-1964. P.P.Ekeh - Citizenship political conflict: a sociological interpretation of the Nigerian crisis. O.Nnoli - The Nigeria-Biafra conflict; a political analysis. M. Amoda - The relationship of history, thought and action with respect to the Nigerian situation. M. Nziramasanga - Seccession, federalism and African unity. J. Lawal - Nigeria: class struggle and the national question. O.O. Omatete - The security of the Nigerian nation. V.P. Diejomaoh - The economics of the Nigerian conflict. J. Okapaku - Nigeria today: the dilemma of peace. Appendices: Charter of the O.A.U. - The O.A.U. consultative mission.

New religious movements in Nigeria
ed. by Rosalind I. J. Hackett
Lewiston, N.Y.,: The Edwin Mellen Press, 1987. - XVIII, 245 p.
(African studies; vol. 5)
ISBN 0-88946-180-5
ISBN 0-88946-175-9

Abstract: Collection of essays on new religious movements in Nigeria, in particular the diversification and changes that have occurred since the Civil War (1967-1970). Contents: Introduction: variations on a theme, by R.I.J. Hackett - 1. The emergence of the Igbe cult in Isokoland, by E. Samsom Akama

- 2. The Celestial Church of Christ in Ondo: a phenomenological perspective, by J. Kehinde Olupona - 3. Continuities and adaptations in the Aladura movement: the example of prophet Wobo and his clientele in South-Eastern Nigeria, by G.I.S. Amadi - 4. The Maitatsine movement in Northern Nigeria in historical and current perspective, by P. Clarke - 5. Evangelist Adam Igbudu and his mass movement in Nigeria: a historical survey, by E. Samsom Akama - 6. The God's Kingdom Society in Nigeria, by D.I. Ilega - 7. Thirty years of growth and change in a West African Independent Church: a sociological perspective, by R.I.J. Hackett - 8. Schism and religious independency in Nigeria: the case of the Brotherhood of the Cross and Star, by Essien A. Offiong - 9. Women as leaders and participants in the spiritual churches, by R.I.J. Hackett - 10. Public response to new religious movements in contemporary Nigeria, by Friday M. Mbon - 11. Conclusion: religious innovation and self-determination: the continuing quest, by R.I.J. Hackett.

OLUKOSHI, Adebayo O.
Les Mouvements Sociaux Bourgeois et la Lutte pour la Démocratie au Nigéria : une Enquête sur les Origines, la Nature et les Activités de la "Mafia Kaduna"
Dakar: CODESRIA, Juillet 1990.- 49p.
Conference: Séminaire du CODESRIA sur les Mouvements Sociaux, Mutations Sociales et Luttes pour la Démocratie en Afrique, Alger Algérie, 18.20 Juillet 1990.

/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /BOURGEOISIE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /FIELD ACTIVITY/ /NIGERIA/ - /KADUNA MAFIA/

OLUKOSHI, Adebayo O.
Bourgeois Social Movements and the Struggle for Democracy in Nigeria: an Inquiry into the Origins, Growth, Nature and Activities of the Kaduna Mafia
Dakar: CODESRIA, July 1990.- 39p.
Conference: CODESRIA Seminar on Social Movements, Social Transformation and the Struggle for Democracy in Africa, Alger Algerie, 18-20 Juillet 1990.

/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /BOURGEOISIE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /FIELD ACTIVITY/ /NIGERIA/ - /KADUNA MAFIA/

BARKAN, Joel D.
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem
Nurturing Civil Society from Above : Decentralization and Democratization in Kenya, Nigeria and India
Jerusalem: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, January 1992.- 9p.
Conference: International Conference on Civil Society in Africa, Jerusalem Israel, 5-10 January 1992.

/SOCIETY/ /DEMOCRACY/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /INDIA/ /KENYA/ /NIGERIA/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/

AGBAJE, Adigun
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem
Manufacturing a Contested Terrain, Past and Present: the Social Construction of the Nigerian Media
Jerusalem: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, January 1992.- 33p.
Conference: International Conference on Civil Society in Africa, Jerusalem Israel, 5-10 January 1992.

/MEDIA/ /SOCIETY/ /STATE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /NIGERIA/

BARKAN, Joel D.; Mc NULTY, Michael L.; AYENI, M. A. O.
"Hometown" Voluntary Associations, Local Development and the Emergence of Civil Society in Western Nigeria

In: Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol 29, No. 3, 1991, p.457-480

/VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS/ /STATE/ /LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/
/NIGERIA/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /WESTERN NIGERIA/

NNOLI, Okwudiba, ed.
**Dead-End to Nigerian Development : An Analysis of the Political Economy of Nigeria :
1979-1989**
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1993.- XI-250p.
(CODESRIA Book Series)
ISBN: 2-86978-020-6

/ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /ECONOMIC RECESSION/ /ECONOMICS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/
/WORKING CLASS/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /PEASANTRY/ /WOMEN/ /1979-1989/ /NIGERIA/

MAMDANI, Mahmood; DIOUF, Mamadou, ed.
Academic Freedom in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1994.- 370p.
(CODESRIA Book Series)
ISBN: 2-86978-031-1

/ACADEMIC FREEDOM/ /RESPONSIBILITY/ /STATE/ /INTELLECTUALS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /CASE
STUDIES/ /AFRICA/ /ALGERIA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/

MAMDANI, Mahmood; DIOUF, Mamadou, ed.
Liberté Académique en Afrique
Paris: Karthala, 1994.- xi-400p.
(Serie de Livres du CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-038-9

/ACADEMIC FREEDOM/ /RESPONSIBILITY/ /STATE/ /INTELLECTUALS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /CASE
STUDIES/ /AFRICA/ /ALGERIA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVILE SOCIETY/

ROTIMI, Ajayi Ola; IHONVBERE, Julius O.
Democratic Impasse: Remilitarisation in Nigeria
In: Third World Quarterly, Vol. 15, No. 4, December 1994, p.669-689
ISSN: 0143-6597

/DEMOCRACY/ /MILITARISM/ /POLITICS/ /ELECTIONS/ /NIGERIA/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/
/REMILITARISATION/

ABUTUDU, Musa I.M.
The State, Civil Society and the Democratisation Process in Nigeria
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1995.- 42p.
(Monograph Series / CODESRIA, No. 1)
ISSN: 0850-2633

/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /STATE/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /NIGERIA/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/

MOMOH, Abubakar

The Rise of Civil Associations, Militarism and Popular Struggles in Nigeria: 1986-1994
Dakar: CODESRIA, June-July 1995.- 30p.
Conference: Crises, Conflicts and Transformations: Responses and Perspectives: Eight General
Assembly, Dakar Senegal, 26 June-2 July 1995.

/MILITARISM/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /1986-1994/ /NIGERIA/ - /CIVIL ASSOCIATIONS/ /POPULAR
STRUGGLES/

IFIDON, Ehimika A.
Citizenship, State Hood and the Problem of Democratization in Nigeria
In: Afrique et Développement/Africa Development, Vol.XXI, N°4, 1996, p.93-107
ISSN: 0850-3907

/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /STATE/ /NATIONALS/ /COUPS D'ETAT/ /GOVERNMENT MILITARY
RELATIONS/ /NIGERIA/ - /CITIZEN/

ICJ, Geneva
Nigeria and the Rule of Law: A Study
Geneva: International Commission of Jurists, 1996.- 239p.
ISBN: 92-9037-093-9

/LAW/ /INTERNATIONAL POLITICS/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE/ /JUDICIAL
SYSTEM/ /NIGERIA/ - /FREEDOM OF THE PRESS/ /ECONOMIC RIGHTS/ /SOCIAL RIGHTS/
/CULTURAL RIGHTS/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/

IBRAHIM, Jibrin , ed
Expanding Democratic Space in Nigeria
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1997.- x-268p.
(CODESRA National Studies Series)
ISBN: 2-86978-068-0

/DEMOCRACY/ /INTEREST GROUPS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /MILITARY PERSONNEL/
/INTELLECTUALS/ /TRADE UNIONS/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /CIVIL LIBERTIES/ /NATIONALITY/
/ETHNICITY/ /NIGERIA/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /FEMINISM/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/

GEMDEV, Paris
Les Avatars de l'Etat en Afrique
Paris: Karthala, 1997.- 338p
(Hommes et Sociétés / Copans, Jean)
ISBN: 2-865337-803-9

/STATE/ /AFRICAINS/ /SOCIOLOGY/ /POLITICS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /WORLD
BANK/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /MALI/ /NIGER/ /TCHAD/ /ZAïRE/ /SENEGAL/ /NIGERIA/ /AFRICA/ -
/GOVERNANCE/ /POLITICAL TRANSITION/ /REPUBLIC DEMOCRATIC OF CONGO/

KENIG-WITKOWSKA, Maria Magdalena
The Legal Position of African Women (Selected Issues)
In: African Bulletin, NO.41, 1993, p.99 - 117
ISSN: 0002-029

/WOMEN/ /WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ /CONSTITUTIONS/ /CIVIL LAW/ /POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/ /CIVIL
RIGHTS/ /LABOUR LAW/ /PROPERTY RIGHTS/ /ELECTIONS/ /FAMILY LAW/ /MARRIAGE/

/INHERITANCE/ /AFRICA/ /NIGERIA/ /ETHIOPIA/ /GHANA/ /TANZANIA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /ZAMBIA/ / - /CITIZENSHIP/

LEWIS, Peter M.; ROBINSON, Pearl T.; RUBIN, Barnett R.
Stabilizing Nigeria: Sanctions, Incentives and Support for Civil Society
New-York: The Century Foundation Press, 1998.- xix-152p.
(The Center for Preventive Action's Preventive Action Reports / Council on Foreign Relationsvol.3)
ISBN: 0-87078-415-3

/POLITICAL STABILITY/ /DEMOCRACY/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /CIVIL WAR/ /ELECTIONS/ /VIOLENCE/ /FOREIGN RELATIONS/ /NIGERIA/ /UNITED STATES/ - /POLITICAL TRANSITION/ /PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS/

HONEY, Rex; OKAFOR, Stanley, ed
Hometown Associations: indigenous knowledge and development in Nigeria
London: Intermediate Technology Publications, 1998.- V-168p
ISBN: 1-85339-426-2

/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ /VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS/ /WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION/ /NIGERIA/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS/ /DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION/ /PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT/ /HOMETOWN ASSOCIATIONS/

AKE, Claude
The Feasibility of Democracy in Africa
Dakar: Codesria, 2000
(Codesria book Series / codesria)
ISBN: 2-86978-082-6

/DEMOCRACY/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /ETHNICITY/ /POLITICS/ /ETHNIC CONFLICTS/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /POLITICAL STABILITY/ /AFRICA/ /NIGERIA/ - /LIBERAL DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL INSTABILITY/

OBIOHA, Emeka Emmanuel
Drug Addiction and Social Rehabilitation: A Case Study of Lagos, Nigeria
Ibadan: University of Ibadan, February 2002.- xix-314p.
Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, University of Ibadan, Faculty of the Social Sciences, Department of Sociology, February 2002

/DRUG ADDICTION/ /REHABILITATION/ /SOCIAL PROBLEMS/ /RELIGION/ /STATE/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /GENDER ROLES/ /NIGERIA/ - /SOCIAL REHABILITATION/ /CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG USE/

BEN ROMDHANE, Mahmoud; Moyo, Sam, ed.
Peasant organisations and the Democratisation Process in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2002.- 365p.
ISBN: 2-86978-111-3

/PEASANT ORGANIZATIONS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /EMPOWERNMENT/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /GRASS ROOTS GROUPS/ /AFRICA/ /NIGERIA/ /TUNISIA/ /SENEGAL/ /SUDAN/ /CAMEROON/ /KENYA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /CAPE VERDE/ - /DEMOCRATISATION PROCESS/

OYEDIRAN, Oyeleye; AGBAJE, Adigun, ed.
Nigeria: Politics of Transition and Governance 1986-1996
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1999.- 340p.
(Codesria Book series / codesria)
ISBN: 2-86978-071-0

/POLITICS/ /GOVERNANCE/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /RELIGION/ /MASS MEDIA/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/
/STATE/ /LEGISLATIVE POWER/ /CONSTITUTIONS/ /JUDICIAL POWER/ /ELECTIONS/ /DEMOCRACY/
/1986-1996/ /NIGERIA/ - /ECONOMY/ /TRANSITION/

AN-Na'im, Abdullahi A., ed.
Cultural Transformation and Human Rights in Africa
London: Zed Books Ltd, 2002.- 269p.
ISBN: 1 84277 091 8

/CULTURAL CHANGE/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /CULTURE/ /WOMEN/ /LAND/ /PROPERTY RIGHTS/ /GENDER
EQUALITY/ /WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /RELIGION/ /LAND TENURE/ /DEMOCRACY/
/AFRICA/ /KENYA/ /NIGERIA/ /TANZANIA/ - /CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION/ /SHARI'A/

MAGBADELO, John Olushola
A Comparative Study of Democratisation Process in Nigeria and South Korea
Sokoto: Usmanu Danfodiyo University, February 2001.- XV-311p.
Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Postgraduate School, February 2001

/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /ETHNICITY/ /MILITARY
PERSONNEL/ /INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/ /ELECTIONS/ /POLITICS/ /NIGERIA/ /KOREA R/ -
/DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/

IBRAHIM, Jibrin
Democratic Transition in Anglophone West Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2003.- viii-79p.
(Monograph Series / CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-122-9

/DEMOCRACY/ /COUPS D'éTAT/ /CORRUPTION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /ELECTIONS/ /MILITARISM/ /WEST
AFRICA/ /ENGLISH SPEAKING AFRICA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /LIBERIA/ /GAMBIA/ -
/DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /ANGLOPHONE WEST AFRICA/

WILLIAMS, Gavin, ed.
Democracy, Labour and Politics in Africa ans Asia : Essays in honour of Bjorn Beckman
Kano: Centre for research and documentation, 2004.- x-289p.

/DEMOCRACY/ /LABOUR/ /POLITICS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /LABOUR MOVEMENTS/ /TRADE
UNIONS/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /STATE/ /ARMED FORCED/ /AFRICA/ /ASIA/ /PAKISTAN/ /UGANDA/
/GHANA/ /NIGER/ /NIGERIA/ /EAST ASIA/ /SOUTHERN ASIA/ - /STATE-TRADE UNIONS RELATIONS/
/DEMOCRATIC POLITICS/

*ANNAN-YAO, Elizabeth; BASHAW, Zenebe N. ; ISHENGOMA, Christine G.; MOOKODI, Godisang;
ONGILE, Grace; PEREIRA, Charmaine; PHALANE, Manthiba; SSEWAKIRYANGA, Richard; TAMALE,
Sylvia; UROH, Chris Okechukwu*
Gender, Economies and Entitlements in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2004.- ix-179p.

/GENDER RELATIONS/ /FAMILY/ /HEALTH/ /EDUCATION/ /WOMEN/ /ENVIRONMENTAL
DEGRADATION/ /WOMEN WORKERS/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /TRADE/ /POVERTY/ /AFRICA/ /TANZANIA/
/ETHIOPIA/ /NIGERIA/ /UGANDA/ - /DOMESTICITY/ /RESOURCES SCARCITY/ /CITIZENSHIP/
/SEXUAL IDENTITY/ /ACCESSIBILITY OF RESOURCES/ /SEX WORK/

Nigerian federalism in crisis: critical perspectives and political options
edited by Ebere Onwudiwe and Rotimi T. Subero
Ibadan, Nigeria: Programme on Ethnic and Federal Studies (PEFS), 2005. - 310 p.
    Keywords: Federalism, Crisis, Politics, Political development, Economic and social development,
Democracy, Civil society, Ethnicity, Interethnic relations, Nigeria

Nigeria in the twenty-first century: strategies of political stability and peaceful coexistence
edited by E. Ike Udogu
Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, 2005. - 276 p.
    Keywords: Politics, Political development, Social conditions, Peaceful coexistence, Civil society,
Democracy, Human rights, Elections, Women, Empowerment, Religion, Oil industry, Nigeria

Unpacking policy: knowledge, actors and spaces in poverty reduction in Uganda and Nigeria
editors Karen Brock, Rosemary McGee, John Gaventa Kampala: Fountain, 2004. - 338 p.
    Keywords: Poverty alleviation, Policy making, Government, Aid institutions, Civil society,
Communities, Empowerment, Uganda, Nigeria

Democratic reform in Africa: the quality of progress
edited by E. Gyimah-Boadi
Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner, 2004. - 351 p.
    Keywords: Political reform, Economic reform, Democratization, Democracy, Conflicts, Corruption,
Civil society, Politics, Case studies, Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa

Perspectives on positive leadership in Nigeria: report of a national survey
October - December 2002
Adigun A.B. Agbaje, Rasidi A. Okunola, Aderemi I. Alarape
Lagos, Nigeria: Macmillan Nigeria Publishers, 2003.- 28 p.
    Keywords: Leadership, Civil society, Nigeria

Civil society and ethnic conflict management in Nigeria
edited by Thomas A. Imobighe
Ibadan, Nigeria: Spectrum books, 2003. - xii, 329 p.
    Keywords: Civil society., Ethnic conflicts, Nigeria, Conflict management

Memorandum submitted to the Technical Committee on the review of the local government system in Nigeria
Lagos, 2003. - 32 p.
    Keywords: Constitutions, Constitutional reform, Local government, Civil society, Nongovernmental
organizations, Social participation, Nigeria

Memorandum to the Technical Committee on the review of the structure of the local government councils in Nigeria
Lagos, 2003. - 25 p.
   Keywords: Constitutions, Constitutional reform, Local government, Civil society, Nongovernmental organizations, Social participation, Nigeria

Positive leadership in colonial and post-colonial Africa
Ayodeji Olukoju
Lagos, 2002. - 40 p.
(Positive leadership monograph series; 3)
   Keywords: Leadership, Civil society, Women, Women's role, Social movements, Youth, Intellectuals, History, Nigeria

The Nigerian youth and the Nigerian state
Abdullahi Sule-Kano
Lagos, 2002. - 34 p.
(Positive leadership monograph series ; 4)
   Keywords: State, Government policy, Social development, Socialization, Civil society, Youth, Social conditions, History, Nigeria

Daughters of the goddess, daughters of imperialism: African women struggle for culture, power and democracy
Ifi Amadiume
London : Zed, 2000 - 300 p.
   Keywords: Nigeria, Africa, Women, Gender roles, Civil society, Women's organizations, Class struggle, Democracy, Anthropology

Our realities and the way forward: leadership is our bane
Umaru Haruna Usman
Ibadan : Spectrum Books, 1999. - 77 p.
   Keywords: Nigeria, History, Politics, Civil society, Militarism, Political leadership, Political history

Stabilizing Nigeria : sanctions, incentives, and support for civil society
Peter M. Lewis ; Pearl T. Robinson ; Barnett R. Rubin
New York : Twentieth Century Fund, 1998. - 152 p.
(Preventive action reports ; 3)
   Keywords: Nigeria, Political stability, Foreign relations, Incentives, Political development, Civil society

Nigeria: renewal from the roots? : the struggle for democratic development
Adebayo Adedeji ... et al.
London: Zed Books, 1997. - 238 p.
   Keywords: Nigeria, Political development, Democracy, Political participation, Civil society

Transition without end: Nigerian politics, governance and civil society under Babangida
Larry Diamond ; Anthony H.M. Kirk-Greene ; eds. Oyeleye Oyediran
Boulder, Colo. : Lynne Rienner, 1997. - 515 p.
   Keywords: Nigeria, Democracy, Political development, Political parties, Public administration, Government, Civil society

Promoting education within the context of a neo-patrimonial state : the case of Nigeria

Daniel Edevbaro

Helsinki: WIDER, 1997. - 64 p.

(WIDER working paper / World Institute for Development Economic Research ; 123)

Keywords: Nigeria, Education, Social services, Government policy, Bureaucracy, Decentralization, Structural adjustment, Civil society

Popular struggles in Nigeria (1960-1982)

Abubakar Momoh

Helsinki: Institute of Development Studies, University of Helsinki, 1996 - 42 p. (Working papers / University of Helsinki. Institute of Development Studies; 96/3)

Keywords: Nigeria, Democracy, Social movements, Civil society

The national conference as a model for democratic transition : Benin and Nigeria

Wuyi Omitoogun, Kenneth Onigu-Otite

Ibadan: IFRA/African Book Builders, 1996. - 40 p.

(Occasional publication / French Institute for Research in Africa ; No. 6)

Keywords: Benin, Nigeria, Democratization, Democracy, Civil society, Political transition

General Babangida, civil society and the military in Nigeria : anatomy of a personal rulership project

Kunle Amuwo

Bordeaux : CEAN, 1995 - 41 s. (Travaux et documents / Université de Bordeaux I. Centre d'étude d'Afrique noire ; 48)

Keywords: Nigeria, Militarism, Civil society, Military government

People, politics and politicians of Nigeria (1940-1979)

Bola Ige

Ibadan: Heinemann Educational Books, 1995. - 423 p.

Keywords: Nigeria, History, Politics, Political leadership, Decolonization, Independence, State, Society, Civil war, Political parties, Regionalization

Protecting human rights in Africa: roles and strategies of non-governmental organizations

Claude E. Welch

Philadelphia: Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 1995. - 356 p.

(Pennsylvania studies in human rights)

Keywords: Africa, Ethiopia, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Human rights, Nongovernmental organizations, Women's rights, Democratization, Ethnic groups, Civil society, Ogoni, Oromo, Casamance

Nigeria's transition to democracy: prospects for consolidation

In: Africa insight, 31: 3, 2001, 3-10

Keywords: Nigeria, Authoritarianism, Military government, Political transition, Civil society, Democratization

The social construction of labour in the struggle for democracy: the case of post-independence Nigeria

Franco Barchiesi
In: Review of African political economy, 23: 69, 1996, 349-369
Keywords: Nigeria, Labour movements, Democratization, State, Social classes, Economic conditions, Civil society

The perverse manifestation of civil society: evidence from Nigeria
Augustine Ikelegbe
In: The Journal of modern African studies, 39:1, 2001, 1-24
Keywords: Nigeria, Political development, Civil society, Political movements, Democratization

Strengthening civil society: participatory action research in a militarised state
Amina Mama
In: Development in practice, 10:1, 2000, 59-70
Keywords: Nigeria, Civil society, Nongovernmental organizations, Gender roles

Exiting from the state in Nigeria
Eghosa E Osaghae
In: African journal of political science = Revue africaine de science politique, 4:1, 1999, 83-98
Keywords: Nigeria, Civil society, Political development

Assessing grassroots politics and community development in Nigeria
Olufemi Vaughan
In: African affairs, 94: 377, 1995, 501-518
Keywords: Nigeria, Community development, Politics, Tradition, Civil society

State, women and democratisation in Africa : the Nigerian experience (1987-1993)
Pat Williams
In: Africa development = Afrique et developpement, 22 : 1, 1997, 141-182
Keywords: Nigeria, State, Women's participation, Democratization, Women's role, Women's organizations, Civil society, Gender roles

Probing information pathways
(Africans on Africa International Documentation and Communication Centre; 95/4)
Keywords: Africa, South Africa, Nigeria, Rwanda, Angola, Media, Mass media, Youth, Communication, Journalists, Civil society

Nigeria since independence and the impact of non-governmental organizations on democratization
Matthew Todd Bradley
Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, 2003.- VIII, 207 p.
(Studies in African economic and social development; 20)
ISBN 0-7734-6688-6

The "civil society" problematique: deconstructing civility and southern Nigeria's ethnic radicalization
Adedayo Oluwakayode Adekson
New York: Routledge, 2004.- XVI, 321 p.
(African studies)
ISBN 0-415-94785-5

The military, law and society: reflections of a general
D.M. Jemibewon
Ibadan: Spectrum Books Ltd, 1998.- XV, 404 p.
ISBN 978-02-9001-X
ISBN 978-02-9039-7

Democracy and civil society in Nigeria
Matthew Hassan Kukah
Ibadan: Spectrum Books, 2000.- XVIII, 305 p.
ISBN 978-02-9016-8

Nigeria: democratising a militarised civil society
Biko Agozino & Unyierie Idem
London: Centre for Democracy and Development, 2001.- 60 p.
(CDD's occasional paper series ; no. 5)
ISBN 1-902296-10-9

General Babangida, civil society and the military in Nigeria: anatomy of a personal rulership project
Kunle Amuwo
Talence: Centre d'étude d'Afrique noire, 1995.- 41 p.
(Travaux et documents, ISSN 0298-8879 ; no. 48)
ISBN 2-908065-33-9

Stabilizing Nigeria: sanctions, incentives, and support for civil society
Peter M. Lewis, Pearl T. Robinson, and Barnett R. Rubin
New York: Century Foundation Press, 1998.- XIX, 152 p.
(Preventive action reports ; vol. 3)
Report of findings and recommendations of a task force established by the Council on Foreign Relations' Center for Preventive Action (CPA)
Sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Century Foundation
ISBN 0-87078-415-3

La transition démocratique au Nigeria : militaires civilisés ou civils militaristes ?
Auteur(s) : Perouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine
IN : - Variations
Source : Autrepart (FRA), 2003, No 27, p. 61-74, bibl.
Mots clef : COUP D'ETAT; ELECTION; POUVOIR MILITAIRE; ARMEE; SOCIETE CIVILE; OPPOSITION; PARTI POLITIQUE; CORRUPTION; PARTICIPATION POPULAIRE; DICTATURE; REGIME MILITAIRE; PETROLE; CONSTITUTION; DEMOCRATISATION; CONFLIT INTERETHNIQUE; LOI CORANIQUE; DEMOBILISATION

SENEGAL

A reappraisal of democracy in civil society: evidence from rural Senegal
Amy S. Patterson
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (1998), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 423-441

Abstract: Supporters of civil society have argued that its constituent conglomeration of organizations has helped to fuel democratic aspirations and channel democratic demands in Africa. The present article challenges this assumption through an examination of rural Senegalese organizations. It argues that groups in civil society rarely teach their members democratic values because most associations do not practise legitimate, inclusive and accountable decisionmaking. The case studies discussed indicate that higher class individuals and men often design decisionmaking procedures that enable them to use community organizations to benefit their interests. These findings are based on interviews and observations conducted in 1994-1995 in the villages of Ndoulo and Patar in the Diourbel region of Senegal. The two cases of the Patar garden group and the Ndoulo 'Groupement de promotion féminine' demonstrate how occupational status, educational level and the ties dominant class members have to State patronage and international resources can give some individuals political power. The case of the Koranic school parents' association of Ndoulo illustrates how social norms, the gender-based decision of labour, and educational differences between men and women shape democracy in civil society. In all three cases, internal divisions in the organizations make them inefficient and ineffective at achieving their goals. These divisions also make it difficult for local organizations to challenge the authoritarian State.

Social movements and civil society in West Africa
Gudrun Lachenmann
Berlin: German Development Institute, 1992. - XVI, 98 p.

Abstract: This paper starts from the idea that the African crisis has too long been discussed only in economic and, more recently, political terms and that it should be conceived in terms of social transformation processes. In order to examine the crisis of society, an action-oriented approach is used that focuses on the interaction between the State and society in terms of authoritarian modes of governance, clientelist strategies of political control and economic allocation, and the commandist State. On the basis of a discussion of various theories of the State and society, social organization and social movements, questions are formulated for the study of social movements in West Africa in the context of social and economic crisis and structural adjustment in order to determine their potential for contributing to the genesis of civil society. The theoretical discussion is illustrated with the case of a peasant movement in Senegal.

Civil society, pluralism, Goldilocks, and other fairy tales in Africa
Irving Leonard Markovitz
In: Contested terrains and constructed categories : contemporary Africa in focus / ed. by George Clement Bond and Nigel C. Gibson
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press: 2002, p. 117-144

Abstract: The term "civil society" has been mystified or misunderstood. Its uncritical use in the current historical discourse about African political development makes it more difficult to answer the classic political science questions of who gets what, when, where, how, and why. The failure to distinguish between the liberal, radical, and conservative versions of civil society creates special difficulties because of the unexpected liberal-establishment uses of civil society, frequently as an ideology in defence of capitalist interests. Exemplars of the establishment aproach are Larry Diamond's work on civil society and democratic consolidation in a postapartheid South Africa, the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, passed by the US Congress in 1998, and the reaction of the World Bank to the 1997-1998 world financial crisis. Anti-Maur pogroms in Senegal in 1989 and the reinforced

State and civil society which emerged in their aftermath illustrate some of the complexities in understanding civil society in Africa, in theory and in the real world.

Islamic society and State power in Senegal: disciples and citizens in Fatick

Abstract: The Sufi Muslim orders to which the vast majority of Senegalese belong are the most significant institutions of social organization in the country. This study argues that in Senegal the orders have been a central component of a political system that has been amongst the most stable in Africa. Drawing on the results of fieldwork carried out in Fatick, the study builds a framework for understanding the case of Senegal in terms of the role Islam has played in shaping State-society interactions. A particular version of Islamic social structures serves to constitute what might be described as a religiously based 'civil society' in Senegal. This system is made possible by the contingent nature of relations among three sets of actors: the State elite, the marabouts and the ordinary people of Senegal in their dual role of citizen-disciples. The patterns of interaction between any two of these actors can only be understood in the context of their respective relations with the third. The core of the study is organized around the examination of these interactions. A case study of a recent maraboutic movement illustrates this discussion and serves as a springboard for drawing conclusions about the functions of Islam in Senegalese State-society relations.

An uneasy pair: Islam and democratization in Senegal

Abstract: This article explores the relation between Islamic brotherhoods and democratization in Senegal. It is widely thought that the development of a strong sector of voluntary associations is a sure means of democratizing society from the grassroots. However, the recent history of Senegal, where large Islamic associations have been the dominant feature of civil society for more than a century, shows that civil society can shackle as well as bolster democratic regimes. Nevertheless, recent trends in the internal evolution and modes of operation of the Senegalese Islamic brotherhoods indicate that in the coming decade they will promote rather than hinder progress towards the development of democratic institutions. The Senegalese example suggests a more nuanced approach to the commonly accepted "civil society model" of African political development. Rather than standing in opposition to or acting in concert with the State, as the standard bipolar model supposes, civil society in Senegal functionally merges with the State in significant respects. The brotherhoods in particular have adopted many characteristics associated with the modern State, and power is smoothly distributed among a range of public and private actors.

ONG et développement : société, économie, politique

Abstract: Cet ouvrage, issu d'un colloque international tenu à Bordeaux (France) en novembre 1996 sur le thème "ONG et développement", rassemble des contributions pluridisciplinaires sur les ONG (Organisations non gouvernementales) au Nord et au Sud, du point de vue social, économique, politique. Contributions concernant plus particulièrement des cas africains au sud du Sahara: Des ONG

et des associations: concurrences et dépendances sur un "marché du sida" émergent. Cas ivoirien et sénégalais (Karine Delaunay, A. Didier Blibolo, Katy Cissé-Wone); De l'évangélisation au développement local. Spécificités des ONG d'inspiration protestante au Burkina Faso (Gnidéni Jacob Yaro); Une micro-histoire associative dans une macro-histoire nationale. L'Amicale du Walo au Sénégal (Bernard J. Lecomte); Un panorama national: la multiplication des ONG à Madagascar (Isabelle Droy); Les courtiers de développement entre ONG et organisations paysannes. Le cas de la Casamance (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé); Sur la mémoire locale du développement. Une approche anthropologique du rôle des ONG dans la mise en œuvre de choix techniques (Philippe Geslin) [sur la Guinée]; ONG et reconquête des rizières en Afrique de l'Ouest (Annie Chéneau-Loquay); La dynamique des ONG: une approche interactionniste (Hélène Carré et Hassan Zaoual) [sur les groupements Naam au Burkina Faso et la démarche d'Enda Tiers-monde au Sénégal]; De l'environnement aux questions démographiques: l'ajustement des ONG américaines (Dounia Loudiyi) [sur la République Centrafricaine]; Les ONG africaines investissent la scène urbaine (Émile Le Bris); Le statut des ONG du Sud: réalités, problèmes et enjeux. Analyse à partir du cas burkinabè (Luc Marius Ibriga); Églises et ONG caritatives à Brazzaville (Congo): activisme socio-politique ou religieux? (Élisabeth Dorier-Apprill); Les ONG et la construction de la société civile dans les pays en développement (Henrik Secher Marcussen) [sur des ONG norvégiennes et danoises au Burkina Faso, au Mali, en Namibie, en Ouganda].

Tendances, ruptures et émergences sociales et politiques au Sénégal
Youssouph M. Guisse
In: Année africaine: (1989), p. 217-227

Abstract: La crise politique et sociale actuelle au Sénégal découle pour une bonne part du divorce du système politique et de la société civile. Il s'agit d'une crise de consensus social et de légitimité politique aux causes profondes, dont l'introduction dès l'époque coloniale de l'éducation et de la formation de façon politiquement élitiste et la non-réadaptation des alliances sociales et politiques traditionnelles à une société qui se reconstruit selon de nouvelles caractéristiques sont parmi les plus importantes. Cette crise a suscité un éclatement des rapports sociaux qui fragilise tout le système politico-social sénégalais. En l'absence de 'classes sociales' en tant que forces et pôles politiquement antagonistes, la jeunesse joue un rôle moteur dans l'expression des tensions et conflits sociaux. Les trois dernières années peuvent être décrites comme une véritable guerre larvée entre les adolescents et le pouvoir. La véritable question est de savoir à quelles conditions la violence comme mode d'expression politique a quelque chance d'être atténuée dans les années qui viennent.

La question islamique au Sénégal : le regain récent de l'islam; la religion contre l'État?
Mar Fall
In: Présence afr.: (1987), no. 142, p. 24-35

Abstract: Jusqu'ici c'est, au Sénégal, la complémentarité des intérêts entre Etat et marabouts qui a pris le pas sur les divergences ou les oppositions. On s'interroge ici sur l'évolution de cette alliance, surtout dans cette période de regain fantastique de l'islam. Ce renouveau islamique prenant plusieurs formes et directions, traduit les capacités de l'islam dans ce pays, à se présenter comme un important mouvement d'identité et d'autonomie. Sa dynamique peut-elle l'amener à mettre un terme au travail de l'Etat sur la société civile? Comment l'Etat répond-il à un prosélytisme musulman affirmé? De quelles structures se dote-t-il dans ce qu'il faut appeler une tentative de marginalisation des marabouts?

Les associations paysannes en Afrique : organisation et dynamiques
sous la dir. de Jean-Pierre Jacob et Philippe Lavigne Delville
Paris: Karthala, 1994. - 307 p.
(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)
ISBN 2-86537-479-3

Abstract: Aboutissement d'un colloque tenu en octobre 1992 à Montpellier sur les organisations paysannes en Afrique, cet ouvrage, qui rassemble treize contributions d'auteurs africains et européens, jette les bases d'une lecture anthropologique du mouvement associatif qui marque actuellement une recrudescence en milieu rural africain. La première partie présente des points de vue théoriques sur les interventions étatiques, la société civile et les mouvements sociaux (J.-P. Chauveau; G. Lachenmann). La deuxième partie traite de la société locale et des dynamiques internes des associations, au Sénégal (G. Blundo); au Mali-Sud (D. Jonckers); au Bénin (R. Mongbo); au Burkina Faso (P.-J. Laurent); en Tanzanie (M. Singleton). La troisième partie considère les organisations paysannes face à l'État et aux intervenants externes, en Algérie et au Congo (Y. Guillermou); au Mali (B. Kassibo); dans le cas des politiques publiques de coopération au développement des Communautés européennes (Cl. Girard); au Burkina Faso (J.-P. Jacob). Dans la quatrième partie est examinée la multiplication des réseaux et des organisations comme symptômes de changement social, au sud du Bénin (A. Floquet), et à Dakar, Sénégal (A.S. Fall).

Bilan de trente années de recherches sur le droit africain: concepts et réalités

Mamadou Niang

In: Un passeur entre les mondes : le livre des anthropologues du droit disciples et amis du recteur Michel Alliot / textes réunis et présentés par Étienne Le Roy et Jacqueline Le Roy ; avec la collab. de Haoua Lamine et Christoph Eberhard

Paris : Publications de la Sorbonne: (2000), p. 235-240

Abstract: Au lendemain des indépendances africaines, l'État, bâti sur le modèle colonial, a privilégié le droit comme instrument de transformation politique, économique et sociale. Cependant, l'héritage colonial a su imposer ses techniques, ses concepts qui ont maquillé les réalités auxquelles devaient faire face les politiques. Aujourd'hui au Sénégal, le bilan des politiques publiques révèle de grandes difficultés dues à l'inadaptation de concepts souvent étrangers aux contextes sur lesquels ils sont greffés. L'auteur montre les inadéquations à travers un examen de la politique coopérative, la politique d'encadrement, la politique foncière et la politique familiale. Ensuite, il aborde les difficultés engendrées par le mimétisme des institutions françaises, et relate les débats actuels autour des concepts de démocratie, de citoyenneté et de société civile. Rés. en anglais (p. 353).

L'Afrique des citadins : sociétés civiles en chantier (Abidjan, Dakar)

François Leimdorfer et Alain Marie (éds)

Paris : Karthala, 2003. - 402 p.

(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)

ISBN 2-8458-6336-5

Abstract: Les études de nature sociologique et qualitative comprises dans cet ouvrage collectif portent sur les processus d'individualisations citadines et de développement d'une société civile dans les milieux urbains africains d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Dakar (Sénégal) . Première partie, le champ du politique - Contribution: Pas de société civile sans démocratie: dialectiques ivoiriennes entre identités communautaires et identifications sociologiques (Alain Marie). Deuxième partie, l'espace des associations - L'espace public urbain à Abidjan: individus, associations, État (François Leimdorfer) - Abidjan: de la territorialisation de la sécurité à la fragmentation de la société urbaine? (Ousmane Dembélé) - Stratégies d'auto-emploi et pratiques d'individualisation chez les jeunes citadins d'Abidjan (Boizo Ori). Troisième partie, le jeu des réseaux - Marché du travail, réseaux et capital social: le cas des diplômés de l'enseignement supérieur au Sénégal (Éveline Baumann)- Le diplômé et la commune: itinéraires pour l'emploi, individualisation et pratiques citoyennes à Dakar (N'Diouga Adrien Benga) - Privatisation, recherche d'intimité et rapports de pouvoirs dans l'habitat de concession à Abidjan (Christelle Soumahoro) - Reconversions professionnelles, reconversions mentales: l'irruption des salariés ivoiriens au chômage dans le secteur des activités informelles autrefois abandonnés aux "étrangers" (Gabin Kponhassia) - Les femmes seules: itinéraires migratoires et processus d'insertion socioéconomique à Abidjan (Souleymane Yeo Ouattara). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Power inequalities and the institutions of Senegalese development organizations
Amy S. Patterson
In: African Studies Review: (2003), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 35-54

Abstract: The focus on decentralization and civil society in Africa demands that scholars examine the factors that affect the institutions (i.e., rules and procedures) of local development organizations. Using two case studies from rural Senegal - the Patar women's group and the Ndoulo garden group - this article investigates how the preferences of group participants, the authority positions of group actors, and the alternatives that individuals have shape the institutions of local organizations. The article then illustrates how the rules that emerge through institutional bargaining affect the decisions local organizations make about issues such as resource allocation and the implementation of development projects. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Improved natural resource management: the role of formal organisations and informal networks and institutions
ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen
Roskilde: International Development Studies, Roskilde University, 1996. - 263 p.
(Occasional paper, ISSN 0907-2829 ; no. 17)
ISBN 87-7349-326-0

Abstract: The papers presented in this volume are based on lectures given to the Nordic researcher course on the role of formal organizations and informal networks and institutions in improved natural resource management systems in Africa which was held in Denmark in October 1995 and in which 25, mainly PhD students from the Nordic countries, took part. The contributions are by Henrik Secher Marcussen (State-civil society relations), Christer Gunnarsson (equal rights and equal opportunities as key institutions in economic development), Göran Hyden (the economy of affection and African development management), Jean-François Médard (patrimonialism, neopatrimonialism and the postcolonial State in sub-Saharan Africa, the relative failure of reform and the deepening crisis of the State), Gerti Hesseling (legal and institutional incentives for local environmental management), Trond Vedeld (the creation of new land tenure organizations and conditions for sustainable management of pastoral and agricultural resources under common property regimes in the Sahel countries of Mali, Niger, Mauritiania and Senegal), Achim von Oppen (land conflicts and local institutions in northeastern Tanzania), and Jeremy Gould (a comparison of the notions of power and authority in the writings of F.D. Lugard and Kenneth Kaunda, and the implications for current understandings of the Zambian State).

Decentralisation and participatory urban governance in francophone Africa
K. Attahi
In: Governing Africa's cities / ed. by Mark Swilling
Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1997, p. 161-209

Abstract: In the early 1980s observers of local political dynamics placed great hope on the development of the decentralization movements in francophone Africa. They believed that the waves of decentralization would lead to a greater democratization in local political life. This chapter evaluates the results of decentralization in francophone Africa, particularly in Senegal, Ivory Coast and Cameroon. It highlights notions of decentralization and urban governance; analyses the principal dimensions - political, bureaucratic, financial - and political stakes involved in urban governance; describes the nature and behaviour of civil society formations involved in urban governance; analyses the role of the State and its restructuring in the emerging new urban administrative forms; and identifies options for the establishment of participatory local governance. It shows that decentralization in francophone Africa has led to the duplication of bureaucratic models of central administration at the local level. Although urban administrations have increased the provision of urban services, they have not encouraged democratic methods of management in local affairs. The move towards participatory democracy has yet to be made.

Constitutionalism in Africa: creating opportunities, facing challenges
ed. J. Oloka-Onyango
Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2001.- XI, 345 p.
ISBN 9970-02271-7

Abstract: Recent reverberations of constitutional discourse, engineering and contestation in countries as disparate and diverse as Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Egypt and Benin, speak loudly to the fact that at the commencement of the twenty-first century, issues of constitutionalism in Africa have gained considerable prominence. The papers in this collective volume engage the issue of constitutionalism in order to provide critical and well-considered responses to numerous questions that confront contemporary Africa in its most recent political evolution. They are also concerned with the various struggles for progressive constitutionalism that are taking place on the continent. The papers are grouped under four headings: I. Constitutionalism in Africa: new challenges, new opportunities. II. Ethnicity, identity and the role of civil society. III. Gender struggles in the context of constitutional reform. IV. Beyond the horizon: towards a new African constitution. Contributors: Tajudeen Abdul Raheem, Ola Abou Zeid, Aminata Diaw, Bibiane Gahmanyi-Mbaye, Anthonia Kalu, Jean-Marie Kamatali, Kivutha Kibwana, Ali A. Mazuri, Willy Mutunga, B.J. Odoki, J. Oloka-Onyanyo, Charmaine Percira, Bereket Selassie, Sylvia Tamale, G.P. Tumwine-Mukubwa, Makau wa Mutua, Peter Walubiri.

Afro-optimism : perspectives on Africa's advances
ed. by Ebere Onwudiwe and Minabere Ibelema
Westport, CT: Praeger, 2003.- VIII, 183 p.
ISBN 0-275-97586-x

Abstract: This book crystallizes black Africa's successes since political independence. The chapters are grouped into six parts, including the introduction, which constitutes part I: Introduction: a context for post-colonial African discourse (Ebere Onwudiwe). Part II examines culture, identity and development: Tradition and modernity: the triumph of African culture (Minabere Ibelema); Artistic creation in post-independence Africa (F. Abiola Irele); Cultural politics in post-independence Senegal (Tracy D. Snipe). Part III examines governance and the political order: Kinship and civil society in post-colonial Africa (Peter P. Ekeh); Participatory decision making in African societies before and after colonization (Njoku E. Awa). Part IV examines economic and infrastructural development: A new look at Africa's economic growth and prospects for the twenty-first century (H. Sylvain Boko); Developments in transportation and communications (Folu Folarin Ogundimu and Okechukwu C. Iheduru). Part V examines health and agricultural innovations: Post-colonial African achievements in health (Emmanuel U. Nnadozie); Biotechnology, food production, and African advancement (Richard W. Hull). The last part, A vision of the future, contains one chapter: Afrenaissance: struggles of hope in post-colonial Africa (Ali A. Mazrui). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Un autre sommet pour l'Afrique : contre-voix citoyennes : février 2003 : les actes
[org.:] Agir ici et Survie
Paris: Karthala, 2003.- 222 p.
(Collection tropiques)
ISBN 2-8458-6400-0

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'une conférence intitulée "un autre sommet pour l'Afrique", qui s'est tenue en février 2003 à Paris, en pendant inverse du sommet officiel France-Afrique qui avait lieu au même moment. Les interventions ont été faites par divers représentants de la société civile, de la vie politique et internationale (Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, ONU) et associative (comme la Fédération internationale des Ligues des droits de l'homme), d'ONG d'Afrique (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo), de France, du Royaume-Uni (Global Witness). Elles sont regroupées en sept parties: 'Quel partenariat pour l'Afrique? Le NEPAD en questions'; 'Justice pénale internationale: du Congo-Brazzaville, témoignages contre

l'impunité'; 'L'Afrique livrée aux multinationales: du pillage au chaos'; 'Dettes africaines: quelles responsabilités françaises?'; 'Les conséquences de la libéralisation des services sur le continent africain'; 'Sida: pour une autre politique de solidarité internationale'; 'Dernier acte pour les dictatures africaines: plaidoyer pour la démocratie'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Pas d'alternance en Casamance?: le nouveau pouvoir sénégalais face à la revendication séparatiste casamançaise
Vincent Foucher
In: Politique africaine: (2003), no. 91, p. 101-119

Abstract: Les espoirs nés de l'alternance de mars 2000 au Sénégal ne se sont pas traduits par un apaisement du conflit casamançais. Profitant d'une conjoncture sous-régionale (amélioration des liens avec la Gambie et la Guinée-Bissau) et internationale favorable ainsi que du travail de sape opéré par le régime précédent, le président Wade a remis en cause le fragile statu quo qui régnait en Casamance. Cette remise en cause a bouleversé à la fois l'"aile politique" et l'"aile militaire" du Mouvement des forces démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC) séparatiste et modifié le fonctionnement du processus de paix. La "société civile" (le peuple) et la "tradition" peuvent paraître comme des derniers recours, mais ne suffisent pas. Après une période d'incertitude, le président Wade a pris l'avantage. Mais, alors que la solution militaire reste impossible, la faiblesse même du mouvement séparatiste rend les négociations difficiles et favorise la criminalisation des factions encore combattantes. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 213). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

Africa: dilemmas of development and change
ed. by Peter Lewis
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1998. - VII, 456 p.
ISBN 0-8133-2754-7
ISBN 0-8133-2755-5

Abstract: This volume brings together a selection of earlier published articles on African political and economic development. It is organized around a series of analytical themes: States and leadership; State, society, and participation; class, ethnicity, and gender; democracy and political transition; and political economy: crisis and reform. Contributions: Personal rule: theory and practice in Africa (Robert H. Jackson and Carl G. Rosberg); Class, State, and prebendal politics in Nigeria (Richard A. Joseph); Patrons, clients, and factions: new dimensions of conflict analysis in Africa (Richard Sandbrook); Colonialism and the two publics in Africa: a theoretical statement (Peter P. Ekeh); Disengagement from the State in Africa: reflections on the experience of Ghana and Guinea (Victor Azarya and Naomi Chazan); Political transition and the dilemma of civil society in Africa (Peter Lewis); The nature of class domination in Africa (Richard L. Sklar); The making of a rentier class: wealth accumulation and political control in Senegal (Catherine Boone); Reconfiguring State-ethnic relations in Africa; liberalization and the search for new routines of interaction (Donald Rothchild); Gender, political participation, and the transformation of associational life in Uganda and Tanzania (Aili Mari Tripp); Africa: the second wind of change (Larry Diamond); Neopatrimonial regimes and political transitions in Africa (Michael Bratton and Nicolas Van de Walle); Democratization: understanding the relationship between regime change and the culture of politics (Pearl T. Robinson); Africa: an interim balance sheet (Crawford Young); Trends in development economics and their relevance to Africa (Tony Killick); Between Scylla and Charybdis: the foreign economic relations of sub-Saharan African States (Thomas M. Callaghy); Adjustment with growth: a fragile consensus (John Ravenhill); The structural adjustment of politics in Africa (Jeffrey Herbst).

Development and urban Africa
ed. Antoni Planells
Barcelona : Centre d'Estudis Africans-Barcelona, 1999. - 278 p.
(Studia africana, ISSN 1130-5703)
Report on an International Seminar held in Barcelona, Spain, March 1999
ISBN 84-93105-00-7

Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of an international seminar on the relationship between urbanization and development in Africa which was held in Barcelona, Spain, on 18-20 March 1999. It contains the opening and closing addresses, input papers and several commissioned papers which deal with theoretical problems of urban research and case studies. A transcription of the discussions and interventions during the sessions, the workshop conclusions, a research bibliography and a list of participants are included. Part 1 deals with the position of African cities within a global environment; the challenges of African urban governance; local and cross sectoral partnerships between municipalities, civil society organizations, and the private sector; and urban management challenges, with particular reference to Zimbabwe and Kenya. Part 2, on global and local linkages, deals with the generation of appropriate urban knowledge; governance and civil societies in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia; and social mobility and political decentralization in Dakar, Senegal. Part 3 discusses urban dynamics and deals with tools for effective development decisionmaking in generating urban knowledge; local government and integrated development planning; the fiscal basis of the urban governance problem in Nigeria; managing large-scale urban regions in Africa; and experiences of cross-sectoral partnerships in Harare, Zimbabwe. Contributors: Christoph Stein, Alfred Bosch, Michael Parkes, Jacques Jobin, AbdouMaliq Simone, Alioune Badiane, Mohamed Samb Soumaré, Kouadio N'Da N'Guessan, Koffi Attahi, Kadmiel Wekwete, Mostafa Kharoufi, Papa Sow, Joyce Ndugo Nyambura, Elroy Africa, Njambi Kinyungu, Stanley Igweze Okafor, Carole Rakodi, Deborah Bryceson, Mr. Diop, and Deborah Potts.

Contested terrains and constructed categories: contemporary Africa in focus
ed. by George Clement Bond and Nigel C. Gibson
Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 2002.- XXII, 474 p.
ISBN 0-8133-3678-3
ISBN 0-8133-3974-X

Abstract: Building on recent debate within African studies that has revolved around the role of Africanists in the United States as 'gatekeepers' of knowledge about Africa and Africans, this volume of interdisciplinary essays focuses on the contested character of the production of knowledge itself. Case studies drawn from such regions as South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Angola, Ghana and Senegal demonstrate the application of theory to concrete situations. The volume is divided into three parts: 1) Challenging modes of thinking: making maps and mapping history (chapters by Mohamed Mbodj on Africa maps and Paul Tiyambe Zeleza on African economic history); 2) Contested categories: economy, politics, and society (Sayre P. Schatz on structural adjustment; Oliver S. Saasa on poverty; Irving Leonard Markovitz on civil society, with special attention for the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict; Franco Barchiesi on labour movements and economic adjustment, in particular in Nigeria and South Africa; Kate Crehan on NGOs in postapartheid South Africa, Edward Ramsamy on ethnicity, class and race in South Africa; and Sara Berry on (land) property in Asante (Ghana); 3) Violence of the world/violence against the body (Nigel C. Gibson on Merleau-Ponty, Mannoni and Fanon; Mustafah Dhada on the 1973 Wiriyamu massacre (Mozambique); Alcinda Honwana on child soldiers in Mozambique; Lynette Jackson on sex and the politics of space in colonial Zimbabwe; Lesley A. Sharp on girls, sex and urban schooling in Madagascar; George Clement Bond and Joan Vincent on AIDS in Uganda; and Meredeth Turshen on the impact of political and structural violence on health).

African studies in social movements and democracy
ed. by Mahmood Mamdani and Ernest Wamba-dia-Wamba
Dakar: Codesria, 1995. - 626 p.
(Codesria book series)
ISBN 2-86978-052-4
ISBN 2-86978-051-6

Abstract: The chapters that comprise this volume on social movements and democracy in Africa are the result of a continental dialogue that was initiated by Codesria (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) in Dakar and that stretched for almost a decade (1985-1993). An introduction by Mahmood Mamdani is followed by chapters on gender and social movements in West Africa (Ifi Amadiume), the Communist Party in Sudan 1946-1969 (Mohamad Said Al-Gaddal), the January 1984 'bread riot' and the crisis of the one-party system in Tunisia (Abdelkader Zghal), secular political opposition groups in Tunisia (Mahmoud Ben Romdhane), entrepreneurs, privatization and liberalization in Algeria (Djillali Liabes), the 'Kaduna mafia' and the struggle for democracy in Nigeria (Adebayo O. Olukoshi), burial societies in Zimbabwe (Louis Masuko), the working class and democracy in Algeria (Said Chikhi), trade unionism in Tunisia (Salah Zeghidi), the student movement in Senegal (Abdoulaye Bathily, Mamadou Diouf, Mohamed Mbodj), the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) in Liberia (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo), social movements and the demise of apartheid colonialism in Namibia (Kaire Buende), the Rwenzururu Movement in Uganda (A. Syahuka-Muhindo), and Islamic fundamentalism in Tunisia 1970-1990 (Zyed Krichen). In the final chapter Mahmood Mamdani criticizes the State and civil society paradigm in Africanist studies.

State, conflict, and democracy in Africa

Abstract: The papers in this volume were originally discussed at the Conference on African Renewal at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 6-9, 1997. The first part of the book contains four overview papers, on State, conflict and democracy in Africa (Richard Joseph), the third wave of democratization in Africa (Crawford Young), democratization in eastern and southern Africa (John W. Harbeson), and the reconfiguration of power in late 20th-century Africa (Richard Joseph). Part 2 is concerned with the political economy of democratization and contains contributions by Robert H. Bates, Nicolas Van de Walle, Thandika Mkandawire, and Deborah Brautigam (on Mauritius). Part 3, on political restructuring and regime politics, contains papers by Richard L. Sklar, Goran Hyden, Linda J. Beck (on Senegal), Bruce A. Magnusson (on Benin), Scott D. Taylor (on Zimbabwe), Jeffrey Herbst (on the role of citizenship laws in multiethnic societies), and Dele Olowu (on local governments and democracy). Part 4 deals with ethnicity, conflict and insecurity (Marina Ottaway on ethnic politics, Donald Rothchild on ethnic insecurity and peace agreements, Timothy Longman on State, civil society and genocide in Rwanda, and Richard Joseph on autocracy, violence and ethnomilitary rule in Nigeria). The contributions in part 5 look at elections and democratization in Zambia (Michael Bratton and Daniel N. Posner), Ghana (E. Gyimah-Boadi), and Namibia (Gretchen Bauer). Adebayo Olukoshi concludes with a reflection on the complex process of renewal in Africa.

Décentralisation, pouvoirs sociaux et réseaux sociaux
Decentralization, local level politics, and social networks

Abstract: Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque sur la décentralisation en Afrique tenu à Cotonou (Bénin) du 25 au 28 novembre 1998 et intitulé "Journées de l'APAD 1998" (Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement). Contributions: La face cachée de la décentralisation: Réseaux, clientèles et capital (René Lemarchand) - L'État est-il soluble dans la société civile? Le Bénin rural avant la décentralisation (Pierre-Yves Le Meur, Thomas Bierschenk et Anne Floquet) - Décentralisation de la gestion foncière et "petits reçus": pluralisme des règles, pratiques locales et régulation politique dans le centre-ouest ivoirien (Mariatou Koné et Jean-Pierre Chauveau) - Organisations professionnelles agricoles et décentralisation: cas des groupements d'éleveuses et d'éleveurs en Haute-Guinée ouest (Guiné-Conakry) (Michel Bouy, Jo Dasnière et Florent Loua) - Pratiques et perceptions d'un appareil étatique en voie de décentralisation: le cas du Bénin

(Christophe Anthoine) - Compétition des acteurs sociaux pour le contrôle du pouvoir et des ressources dans la commune rurale de Zégoua (Mali) (Bréhima Béridogo) - Décentralisation et enjeux politiques. L'exemple du conflit casamançais (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé) - Décentralisation, réseaux sociaux et privatisation de la violence. Une problématique rwandaise? (Danielle de Lame) - Animation et synthèse des quatre ateliers: Décentralisation et rapport global-local: formes du politique, intermédiation et mode de représentation locale (Nassirou Bako-Arifari) - Décentralisation et pouvoirs locaux. Registres traditionnels du pouvoir et nouvelles formes locales de légitimité (Giorgio Blundo) - Décentralisation, services de développement agricole rural et affaires locales. Normes et mode de gestion des ressources (P.-J. Laurent) - Décentralisation, migrations et identités: formes de citoyenneté et dynamiques d'exclusion (Roch L. Mongbo) - Quelques réflexions autour de la décentralisation comme objet de recherche (Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MAMDANI, Mahmood
Social Movements, Social Transformation and the Struggle for Democracy in Africa
In: CODESRIA Bulletin, No. 3, 1990, p.3-6

/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /NATIONALITY/ /ISLAM/ /AFRICA/ /ALGERIA/ /TUNISIA/ /SENEGAL/ /LIBERIA/ /NIGER/ /UGANDA/ /NAMIBIA/ - /MULTIPARTISM/ /STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY/

THIAM, Cheikh Tidiane
Droit Public du Sénégal : l'Etat et le Citoyen
Dakar: Les Editions du CREDILA, 1993.- Vol 1-309p.
(Textes et Documents / CREDILA, No. 1)

/PUBLIC LAW/ /CONSTITUTIONS/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /JUDICIAL POWER/ /SOCIAL CONTROL/ /ELECTIONS/ /SENEGAL/ - /ELECTORAL CODE/

MAMDANI, Mahmood; DIOUF, Mamadou, ed.
Academic Freedom in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1994.- 370p.
(CODESRIA Book Series)
ISBN: 2-86978-031-1

/ACADEMIC FREEDOM/ /RESPONSIBILITY/ /STATE/ /INTELLECTUALS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /CASE STUDIES/ /AFRICA/ /ALGERIA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/

MAMDANI, Mahmood; DIOUF, Mamadou, ed.
Liberté Académique en Afrique
Paris: Karthala, 1994.- xi-400p.
(Serie de Livres du CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-038-9

/ACADEMIC FREEDOM/ /RESPONSIBILITY/ /STATE/ /INTELLECTUALS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /CASE STUDIES/ /AFRICA/ /ALGERIA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVILE SOCIETY/

LACHENMANN, Gundrun
Civil Society and Social Movements in Africa: the Case of the Peasant Movement in Senegal
In: The European Journal of Development Research, Vol 5, No. 2, December 1993, p.68-100
ISSN: 0957-8811

/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /PEASANT MOVEMENTS/ /PEASANT ORGANIZATIONS/ /AFRICA/ /SENEGAL/ -
/CIVIL SOCIETY/

SYLLA, Yero
Vers un modèle intégré et participatif de la gouvernance locale: Modèle SAFEFOD
In: Gouvernance Locale, No.1, 1996, p.2-4
ISSN: 0850-4970

/LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /REGIONALIZATION/ /POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT/
/SENEGAL/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /SAFEFOD

SY, Mamadou
Les Racines de la Gouvernance locale : Arrondissement de Merina Dakar
In: Gouvernance locale, No.1, 1996, p.5-6
ISSN: 0850-4970

/DECENTRALIZATION/ /REGIONALIZATION/ /LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ /SENEGAL/ - /LOCAL POWER/
/CIVIL SOCIETY/ /MERINA DAKAR/

GEMDEV, Paris
Les Avatars de l'Etat en Afrique
Paris: Karthala, 1997.- 338p
(Hommes et Sociétés / Copans, Jean)
ISBN: 2-865337-803-9

/STATE/ /AFRICAINS/ /SOCIOLOGY/ /POLITICS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /WORLD
BANK/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /MALI/ /NIGER/ /TCHAD/ /ZAïRE/ /SENEGAL/ /NIGERIA/ /AFRICA/ -
/GOVERNANCE/ /POLITICAL TRANSITION/ /REPUBLIC DEMOCRATIC OF CONGO/

BIAYA, Tsikala K.
**Acteurs et Médiations dans la Résolution et la Prévention des Conflits en Afrique de
l'Ouest**
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1999.- 137p.
(Nouvelles Pistes / Codesria, NO.2/1999)

/DISPUTE SETTLEMENT/ /CONFLITS/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANISATIONS/ /REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS/ /WEST
AFRICA/ /SENEGAL/ /MAURITANIA/ /MALI/ - /CONFLITS PREVENTION/ /MEDIATION/ /CIVIL
SOCIETY/ /CASAMANCE/

DE LEENER, Philippe ; NDIONE, Emmanuel; PERIER, Jean Pierre; JACOLIN, Pierre; NDIAYE, Mamadou
**Pauvreté, Décentralisation et Changement Social : éléments pour la Reconstruction d'une
Société Publique**
Dakar, Septembre 1999.- 174p
ISBN: 92 9130 020

/DECENTRALIZATION/ /POVERTY/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /SOCIAL INEQUALITY/ /NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS/ /STATE/ /CENTRALIZATION/ /SENEGAL/ /GUINEA/ - /ENDA/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/
/POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS/

SCHLEMMER, Bernard

L'Enfant Exploité : Oppression, Mise au Travail, Prolétarisation
Paris: Karthala; Paris: ORSTOM, 1996.- 522p
(Hommes et sociétés)
ISBN: 2-86537-686-9

/CHILD LABOUR/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /WORK AT HOME/ /POVERTY/ /INDIA/ /AFRICA/ /BRAZIL/
/MEXICO/ /GHANA/ /CONGO/ /BURKINA FASO/ /IVORY COAST/ /ALGERIA/ /COLOMBIA/ /FRANCE/
/TOGO/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /EXPLOITED CHILD/

PERRY, Donna L.
The Patriarchs are Crying: Discourses of Authority and Social Change in Rural Senegal
New Haven: Yale University, 1999.- 423p.
Dissertation, Doctor of Philosophy, Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University, 1999

/SOCIAL CHANGES/ /LIBERALISM/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /RURAL AREAS/ /SENEGAL/ -
/LOUMA/ /WEEKLY MARKETS/ /WOLOF/ /GENDER/ /MARABOUT/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /SALOUM/

BEN ROMDHANE, Mahmoud; Moyo, Sam, ed.
Peasant organisations and the Democratisation Process in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2002.- 365p.
ISBN: 2-86978-111-3

/PEASANT ORGANIZATIONS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /EMPOWERNMENT/
/STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /GRASS ROOTS GROUPS/ /AFRICA/
/NIGERIA/ /TUNISIA/ /SENEGAL/ /SUDAN/ /CAMEROON/ /KENYA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /CAPE VERDE/ -
/DEMOCRATISATION PROCESS/

Peasant organisations and the democratisation process in Africa
edited by Mahmoud Ben Romdhane & Sam Moyo
Dakar : CODESRIA, 2002. - 365 p.
   Keywords: Rural areas, Democratization, Peasant organizations, Grass roots groups, Women's
participation, Civil society, Empowerment, Development, Economic reform, Case studies, Statistical
data, Nigeria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Zimbabwe

Protecting human rights in Africa: roles and strategies of non-governmental organizations
Claude E. Welch
Philadelphia: Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 1995. - 356 p.
(Pennsylvania studies in human rights)
   Keywords: Africa, Ethiopia, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Human rights, Nongovernmental
organizations, Women's rights, Democratization, Ethnic groups, Civil society, Ogoni, Oromo,
Casamance

Social movements and civil society in West Africa
Gudrun Lachenmann Berlin: German Development Inst., 1992. - 98 p.
   Keywords: West Africa, Senegal, Social movements, Peasant organizations, Social participation,
Civil society

**La corruption au quotidien en Afrique de l'Ouest : approche socio- anthropologique
comparative : Bénin, Niger et Sénégal**
Auteur(s) : Blundo, G. (ed.); Olivier de Sardan, Jean-Pierre (ed.); Bako Arifari, N. (collab.);

Bierschenk, T. (collab.); Mathieu, M. (collab.); Tidjani Alou, M. (collab.)
Source : EHESS; IUED, Paris (FRA); Genève (CHE), 2001, 282 p., bibl., tabl.
Mots clef : CORRUPTION; ETAT; POLITIQUE; ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE; FONCTION PUBLIQUE; ETHIQUE; PRESSE; LITTERATURE; JUSTICE; TRANSPORT; DOUANE; SYSTEME DE SANTE; MARCHE; CONTROLE SOCIAL; ANALYSE DOCUMENTAIRE; FISCALITE; COLLECTIVITE LOCALE; SOCIETE CIVILE; ETUDE COMPARATIVE

L'ajustement structurel au service de la société civile ? Réflexions à partir d'exemples sénégalais
Auteur(s) : Baumann, Eveline
IN : Leimdorfer, F. (ed.); Marie, A. (ed.); /Baumann, Eveline (collab.); Benga, N.A. (collab.); Ori, B. (collab.); Dembele, O. (collab.); Kponhassia, G. (collab.); Yeo Ouattara, S. (collab.); /Soumahoro, Christelle - Individualisations citadines et développement
Source : IEDES, Paris (FRA), 1998, p. 27-62,
Mots clef : SOCIETE CIVILE; DESENGAGEMENT DE L'ETAT; PARTI POLITIQUE; AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL; CONSOMMATEUR; PRET; CHANGEMENT SOCIOECONOMIQUE; ONG; MONDIALISATION; MAIN D'OEUVRE; ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR; EMPLOI; DIPLOME; MICROCREDIT / SENEGAL

Individualisations citadines et développement d'une société civile : Abidjan et Dakar : rapport de recherche
Auteur(s) : Leimdorfer, F. (ed.); Marie, A. (ed.); Baumann, Eveline (collab.); Benga, N.A. (collab.); Ori, B. (collab.); Dembele, O. (collab.); Kponhassia, G. (collab.); Yeo Ouattara, S. (collab.); Soumahoro, Christelle
Source : IEDES, Paris (FRA), 1998, 283 p.
Pages : 281, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 28693.16ko
Mots clef : SENEGAL; DAKAR; COTE D'IVOIRE; ABIDJAN / INDIVIDU; SOCIETE URBAINE; DEMOCRATIE; VILLE; CHANGEMENT SOCIAL; AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL; CHOMAGE; SECTEUR INFORMEL; EMPLOI; INTEGRATION SOCIALE; SECURITE PUBLIQUE; MIGRATION; LOGEMENT; PRIVATISATION; SOCIETE CIVILE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/griseli/010014786.pdf

Société civile et microfinance: réflexions à partir d'exemples ouest-africains
Auteur(s) : Baumann, Eveline
IN : Servet, J.M. (ed.); Blanc, J. (ed.); Guérin, I. (ed.); Vallat, D. (ed.); Lebègue, D. (pref.) - Exclusion et liens financiers : rapport du centre Walras 1999-2000
Pages : 16, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 1425.07ko
Mots clef : AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST; MALI; SENEGAL / MICROCREDIT; MICROFINANCE; MUTUELLE; INDIVIDU; SOCIETE CIVILE; FINANCEMENT; CREDIT; EPARGNE; DECENTRALISATION; ETAT; PAUVRETE; TIERS MONDE; BANQUE; FAMILLE; ONG; ECONOMIE; POLITIQUE FINANCIERE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_49-50/010017395.pdf

Recherches sur l'individualisation et la citoyenneté dans les villes africaines (exemples d'Abidjan et de Dakar) : rapport intermédiaire
Auteur(s) : Baumann, Eveline (collab.); Benga, N.A. (collab.); Ori, B. (collab.); Kponhassia, G. (collab.); Yeo Ouattara, S. (collab.); Leimdorfer, F. (collab.); Soumahoro, Christelle (collab.); Dembele, O. (collab.)
Source : IEDES, Paris (FRA), 1996, 78 + 28 p.
Pages : 108, **Taille** (si déchargement complet) : 10973.86ko
Mots clef : COTE D'IVOIRE; ABIDJAN; SENEGAL; DAKAR / INDIVIDU; ITINERAIRE PROFESSIONNEL; COMMUNAUTE; VILLE; SOCIETE URBAINE; SOCIETE CIVILE; CHANGEMENT SOCIAL; EMPLOI; INTEGRATION SOCIALE; JEUNESSE; CHOMAGE; RELATIONS VILLE CAMPAGNE; MIGRATION; FEMME; SOCIETE TRADITIONNELLE
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/griseli1/010014785.pdf

SIERRA LEONE

Civil society and the political imagination in Africa: critical perspectives
ed. by John L. and Jean Comaroff
Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1999.- XI, 318 p.
ISBN: 0-226-11414-7
ISBN: 0-226-11413-9

Abstract: The essays collected in this volume on civil society in Africa were presented at a conference convened in May 1996 by the Committee on African and African-American Studies at the University of Chicago. Contributions: Introduction (John L. and Jean Comaroff) - Practicing citizenship in imperial Paris (Gary Wilder) - Developing Bushmen: building civil(ized) society in the Kalahari and beyond (Elizabeth Garland) - Civil society and its presuppositions: lessons from Uganda (Mikael Karlström) - Colonial constructions: historicizing debates on civil society in Africa (William Cunningham Bissell) - Staging 'politisi': the dialogics of publicity and secrecy in Sierra Leone (Mariane Ferme) - Civil lives: leadership and accomplishment in Botswana (Deborah Durham) - Debating Muslims, disputed practices: struggles for the realization of an alternative moral order in Niger (Adeline Masquelier) - Curl up and dye: civil society and the fashion-minded citizen (Amy Stambach) - IBB = 419: Nigerian democracy and the politics of illusion (Andrew Apter).

Civil society in Sierra Leone: corruption, destruction (and reinvention?)
Morten Bøås
In: Democracy & Development: (2002), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 53-66

Abstract: After years of civil war, elections were conducted in Sierra Leone in May 2002. Many actors, both internal and external, are involved in the peace process. This article focuses on the possible role of civil society. It examines the history of the relationship between the State and civil society in Sierra Leone, arguing that bureaucratic State institutions and patrimonial rule have always coexisted in the country. In order to understand what kind of role civil society movements can play in the peace process, the author first analyses the corruption of civil society under the neopatrimonial Siaka Stevens regime, and its destruction as the neopatrimonial State withdrew and the civil war entrapped the country. He then examines attempts at the reinvention of civil society and the possible contributions of movements like the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and the Kamajoi civil defence forces. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Limiting administrative corruption in Sierra Leone
Sahr John Kpundeh
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (1994), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 139-157

Abstract: During the era of the All People's Congress (APC), 1968-1992, the State machinery and resources of Sierra Leone were used to promote the interests of a relatively small number of persons rather than those of the general public. Given the existence of many allegations of financial indiscipline and corruption by members of the former regime, it is not surprising that the military junta that took power in April 1992 lost no time in setting up three Commissions of Inquiry. Despite the reports of these commissions and the corrective measures undertaken as a result, corruption continues to be a major problem. It can be argued that the absence of effective structures with autonomy and strength to check corruption in Sierra Leone has been mainly responsible for the gross misuse of public funds by those in positions of trust. On the basis of research carried out in Sierra Leone in 1992, the author suggests that the key to limiting administrative corruption in the country is to have appropriate institutions rooted in democratic values that will contribute to improved

governance. In addition, it is important to recapture the population, that has distanced itself from the authoritarian power of the State, and rebuild a lively civil society.

The military and civil society in Sierra Leone: the 1992 military coup d'état
Magbaily Fyle
In: Africa Development: (1994), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 127-146

Abstract: After 23 years of rule by the All People's Congress (APC) party, Sierra Leone has had a military government since the coup d'état of April 1992. This paper places the military coup in the context of a transitional phase of political change in Sierra Leone, viewing it in relation to earlier military coups and civil/military relations in the period of APC rule. It deals with the military coups of 1967 and 1968, the civilian regime of Siaka Stevens (1968-1985) and its relations with the military, the appointment of Major General Joseph Momoh as Head of State in 1985, internal and external pressures for political change, the border war with Liberia which started in March 1991, the new Constitution which was passed by Parliament in August 1991, growing dissatisfaction among the armed forces, the April 29 coup d'état, the role of Fourah Bay College students, who had close relationships with the young coup leaders, reactions to the coup, and the first measures taken by the military regime (its fight against corruption and indiscipline, its policy with respect to the border war, its attitude towards the middle class, socioeconomic change, and security issues).

Journalism & armed conflict in Africa: the civil war in Sierra Leone
Amadu Wurie Khan
In: Review of African Political Economy: (1998), vol. 25, no. 78, p. 585-597

Abstract: From 1994 to 1996, the author was involved as a journalist in hundreds of formal interviews and informal discussions with local and international journalists covering the civil war in Sierra Leone. He interviewed government forces, Revolutionary United Front (RUF) prisoners, human rights activists, peace mediators and negotiators, humanitarian aid workers, and other officials in government and civil society. Drawing on his experience, he sets out the nature of accusations of bias against the local and foreign media in Sierra Leone, accusations made not only by interested parties, but also by a wide range of readers or listeners, and which have been seen as materially affecting the course of the war and attempts at mediation and peacemaking. A variety of reasons for vulnerability to such accusations are then examined, including the exigencies of war reporting, journalistic practice in Sierra Leone, the political economy of the press, and the problems created both by harsh government restrictions on press freedom and the media's response to them. The paper argues that while there are instances of overt and calculated bias in reporting of the civil war, it is very difficult to draw a clear distinction between 'intended' and 'unintended' bias.

Mande hunters, civil society and the State
guest ed. Joseph Hellweg
Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2004. - XVI, 142 p.
(Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887; vol. 50, no. 4 (2004))

Abstract: The papers in this special issue on Mande hunters, civil society and the State reflect on the new roles that hunters are playing in West Africa's political and social affairs, in a variety of national and local settings. Most of the papers were first presented at the 2002 African Studies Association meeting in Washington, D.C., on the panel 'Mande hunters, nation-States, and civil society in contemporary West Africa'. Thomas Bassett and Joseph Hellweg focus on different aspects of hunters' roles in political and military security in Côte d'Ivoire; Sten Hagberg examines the shifting roles of hunters' associations in Burkina Faso; Mariane Ferme and Danny Hoffman reflect on hunters as combatants and the international human rights discourse in Sierra Leone and Liberia; and Karim Traoré examines an international meeting held in Bamako (Mali) in 2001 to reflect on hunters' actual, and potential, roles as knowledgeable guides for West African 'development'. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Paying the price: the Sierra Leone peace process

ed. David Lord
London: Conciliation Resources, 2000.- 99 p.
(Accord, ISSN 1365-0742; 9)

Abstract: After the signing of the Lomé Peace Agreement on 7 July 1999, many Sierra Leoneans believed, though with much scepticism, that the country was at long last on the path towards real reconciliation and that the brutal civil war was brought to an end. However, the resumption of hostilities in May 2000 has again severely shaken these hopes. This issue of 'Accord' gives an account of the Sierra Leone conflict and peace process. Contributions: David Lord: Introduction: the struggle for power and peace in Sierra Leone. Lansana Gberie: First stages on the road to peace: the Abidjan process (1995-96). Ismail Rashid: The Lomé peace negotiations. Dennis Bright: Implementing the Lomé Peace Agreement. Early social society peace initiatives. Yasmin Jusu-Sheriff: Sierra Leonean women and the peace process. Thomas Mark Turay: Civil society and peacebuilding: the role of the Inter-Religious Council of Sierra Leone. John Massaquoi and Frances Fortune: Grassroots peacebuilding in Pujehun. Including three key texts: The Abidjan Agreement - Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF), 30 November 1996. The Conakry Peace Plan - ECOWAS Six-month Peace Plan for Sierra Leone: 23 October 1997 - 22 April 1998, 23 October 1997. The Lomé Agreement - Peace Agreement between between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, 7 July 1999.

Transition without rupture: Sierra Leone's transfer election of 1996

Jimmy D. Kandeh
In: African Studies Review: (1998), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 91-111

Abstract: This essay reviews the context, participants, results and democratic relevance of the 1996 presidential and parliamentary elections in Sierra Leone. Although these elections provided a rare mechanism for changing the government, they did not herald a transformation in the institutional practices of government. The 1996 elections represented a fleeting moment of triumph for civil society, but the government that was elected failed to tackle the very problems that undermined its predecessors, namely security and corruption. What emerges from the review is the recognition that the commitment of Sierra Leone's political elite to democratic change lags behind the democratic aspirations of popular sectors. The failure of the newly elected government to disavow the spoils of its predecessors can invite authoritarian reversal.

Kamajors, 'Sobel' & the militariat: civil society & the return of the military in Sierra Leonean politics

A.B. Zack-Williams
In: Review of African Political Economy: (1997), vol. 24, no. 73, p. 373-398

Abstract: The coup d'état of 25 May 1997 came as a surprise to most observers of the political scene in Sierra Leone. For many it was a major blow struck at the heart of a nascent democracy. This paper examines certain dangerous pitfalls in the path to sustained democracy in Sierra Leone, and the underlying reason for the recent blow at democracy. President Ahmed Tejan Kabba, who was dismissed by the May 1997 coup, inherited a political and military situation that was daunting and some of his own actions did not help. First, he did not deal with corrupt officials promptly to convince the public that his was a new order regime. Second, he failed to appreciate the danger in using an organ of civil society, namely the Kamajors - Mende traditional hunters who rose from 'ethnic hunters' to a quasi-national army - 'as the protectors of the nation's sovereignty against the incursions of dissidents'. The rebel coalition of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council - as the junta prefers to call itself - and their allies, the rebel fighters of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) are now showing a greater determination to hold on to power. The illegal regime can only be removed by the Nigerian-

led Ecomog. A victory of the Kamajors, whose recruitment is based on 'ethnic chauvinism', would raise more problems of governance in Sierra Leone than its victory would solve.

Staging 'politisi': the dialogics of publicity and secrecy in Sierra Leone
Mariane Ferme
In: Civil society and the political imagination in Africa: critical perspectives / ed. by John L. and Jean Comaroff
Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1999, p. 160-191

Abstract: This chapter discusses the vicissitudes of postcolonial politics and the public sphere in Sierra Leone in the context of the 1986 elections. It analyses some of the challenges posed by the straddling strategies and bifurcated historical legacies that make the application of normative models of the public sphere and civil society problematic in the context of the postcolonial Sierra Leonean State. It argues that the permeability in Africa between spheres that might arguably have limited autonomy elsewhere, is also an aspect of the 'illicit cohabitation' between authority and its subjects in postcolonial regimes. In the Sierra Leone case, this cohabitation was exemplified by the shared idiom of covert power at different levels of State and civil society. One of the defining features of postcolonial subjectivity in Sierra Leone is the fundamental ambiguity of political intentions, practices, and agencies. Modern politics and life also presume the coexistence of multiple public and covert dimensions of reality. Recourse to covert strategies, to the occult, and to the rumours that amplify their potency in public domains provides a powerful check to political excesses. While the electoral process might be an ill-adapted, alien political institution in Sierra Leone, the 1986 ballot produced unexpected results that seemed to coincide with the will of the majority.

Greedy elites, dwindling resources, alienated youths: the anatomy of protracted violence in Sierra Leone
David Keen
In: Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft: (2003), H. 2, p. 67-94

Abstract: State collapse and civil war in Sierra Leone cannot be adequately understood in terms of the political economy of diamond mining. Rather, the lack of economic progress, compounded by bad governance, had generated a frustrated generation of youths no longer controlled by traditional social ties and available for organized violence. Current "reconstruction" is reinventing several phenomena that fed into the conflict. These include neoliberalism, continuing debt repayments, a neglect of industry, endemic corruption, the chieftaincy system, a dysfunctional legal system, and a focus of civil society activity and international assistance on Freetown. [Journal abstract]

"Talking, singing and dancing democracy": an assessment of electoral participation in the May 2002 general elections in Sierra Leone
Mohamed Juldeh Jalloh
In: L'Afrique politique: (2002), p. 255-267

Abstract: The May 2002 general elections have been hailed as a victory for peace and democracy in Sierra Leone after several years of bad governance and conflict. The nature of public as well as civil society involvement in the electoral process marks a decisive step in that direction. This is evident in the nature and level of voter turnout, tolerance, political consciousness, songs, rallies and media programmes that characterize the entire process. However, sustained participation will largely depend on meeting public expectations in terms of government performance. Whether this will help transform the logic of ethnoregional voting preferences still remains uncertain. It is now apparent that "talking, singing and dancing" democracy only provides a clearer picture of the challenges that lie ahead. [Journal abstract]

The Poro as a system of judicial administration in northwestern Liberia
R.P. Fahey

Abstract: Peculiar to the people in the tropical rainforest in the southwestern Ivory Coast and in Liberia and Sierra Leone are the Poro and Sande Poro is the male society; Sande is the female society. The article deals with the relationship of the Poro to the administration of law. It constructs a model of the Poro as a system of conflict resolution as it still exists in the communities of northwestern Liberia. Introduction - Intraclan functions of Poro Legal socialization - Civil authority and the Poro - Poro justice - Interclan aspects of Poro - Modernization and the Poro.

Subsaharan Africa in the 1990s: challenges to democracy and development

ed. by Rukhsana A. Siddiqui
Westport, Conn. Praeger, 1997.- XIV, 221 p.
ISBN 0-275-95142-1

Abstract: This book surveys the major political, economic, social, ecological and gender-related aspects of Africa's struggle toward democracy in the 1990s. There are five thematic sections in the book: Civil society and democratic transition (contributions by Larry Diamond on South Africa, Edward R. MacMahon on the 'new' civil society in Africa, and William Minter on the elections in Angola); The politics of economic reforms (Alfred B. Zack-Williams on labour and structural adjustment in Sierra Leone and Ghana, Rukhsana A. Siddiqui on privatization in Kenya, and Larry A. Swatuk on the prospects for Botswana in the 21st century); The problems of development management (Peter Koehn and Olatunde Ojo on development management and NGOs, Sandra Maclean on development paradigms, States, markets and civil societies in sub-Saharan Africa); Women and empowerment in Africa in the 1990s (Lynn Berat on international human rights and African women, and Mary J. Osirim on the role of organizations in women's quest for empowerment in Nigeria); Toward the sustainable development of African ecology and environment (Moses K. Tesi on deforestation and development in Africa, and E. Ike Udogu on issues of development and environment).

The democratic challenge in Africa

Carter Center of Emory University
Atlanta, Ga.: Carter Center of Emory University, 1994. - 229 p.
(Working paper series / Carter Center of Emory University)
Discussion papers from a seminar on democratization, The Carter Center of Emory University May 13-14, 1994

Abstract: On May 13-14, 1994, a seminar on democratization in Africa was held at the Carter Centre of Emory University, Atlanta. The papers presented at the seminar are brought together in this volume. They are organized in sections that closely parallel the actual sessions of the seminar: Obstacles to democratic reform (Michael Chege on the military in the transition to democracy, Sahr John Kpundeh on corruption in Sierra Leone, Donald Rothchild on changing patterns of international peacebuilding); Ethnic mobilization and conflict (Marina Ottaway on ethnicity and politics, Catharine Newbury and David Newbury on Rwanda in the 1990s, Harvey Glickman on democratic ethnic conflict management, Timothy Longman on democratization and civil society in Rwanda); Political liberalization and economic reform (Nicolas van de Walle on economic reform and the consolidation of democracy, Fred van der Kraaij on freedom of speech and the press); Imperfect transitions (Richard Joseph, Linda Beck on Senegal, Stephen N. Ndegwa on Kenya, John W. Harbeson); Transitional elections (Michael Bratton, Edward R. McMahon, Jean-Germain Gros on the 1992 presidential elections in Cameroon, Goran Hyden); External actors and assistance (Joel Barkan, Keith Klein, Lucie Colvin Phillips, Rozann Stayden, H.R. von Meijenfeldt, Willard Johnson).

Africa in crisis: new challenges and possibilities

ed. by Tunde Zack-Williams, Diane Frost and Alex Thomson
London: Pluto Press, 2002.- VI, 228 p.

Abstract: As the new millennium commences, Africa is faced with a troika of what seem to be insurmountable problems: economic marginalization, a major health crisis stemming from the destructive effects of malaria and HIV/AIDS, and chronic political instability in the wake of a string of civil wars. The contributors to this volume show that the decline of Africa's fortunes can be traced back to the oil crisis of the 1970s and subsequent economic mismanagement and political authoritarianism. Contributions: Introduction: Africa at the millennium (Tunde Zack-Williams); Globalisation, imperialism and exclusion: the case of sub-Saharan Africa (Ankie Hoogvelt); Youth, food and peace: a reflection on some African security issues at the millennium (Paul Richards); African Renaissance? (Lionel Cliffe); The colonisation of political consciousness: States and civil society in Africa (Rob Dixon); The unaccountable State (Bruce Baker); The US democratic experiment in Ghana (Julie Hearn); Globalisation and democracy: international donors and civil society in Zimbabwe (Donna Pankhurst); Misconceptions about the 'world market': implications for African export policies (H. Laurens van der Laan); Cotton, food and work: contract farming, food security and the labour market in northern Mozambique (Claire Melamed); Continuity and change in French foreign policy towards Africa (Asteris C. Huliaras); Subaltern terror in Sierra Leone (Jimmy D. Kandeh); Problems of peace enforcement: lessons to be drawn from multinational peacekeeping operations in ongoing conflicts in Africa (Christopher Clapham). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Des conflits d'un type nouveau
Timothy Shaw
In: Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2002), no. 5, p. 257-271

Abstract: La persistance des guerres africaines ont remis en cause nombre de raisonnements. Insistant sur l'économie politique de la violence, certains auteurs suggèrent que ces guerres sont liées à la recherche de ressources, voire de moyens de survie, plutôt qu'à des enjeux ethniques, régionaux, idéologiques ou religieux. À mesure que les pouvoirs des États africains diminuent sur l'ensemble de leur territoire, les conflits prolifèrent autour d'un "gâteau" national aux parts de plus en plus réduites, comme au Rwanda, en Sierra Leone ou encore en Somalie. Les lieux de pouvoir se déplacent, rendant les gouvernants incapables d'agir sur les causes des conflits comme sur leurs conséquences. Vingt ans de conditions néo-libérales ont eu des effets importants sur les États africains. Une démocratie et une société civile en plein développement vont de pair avec une multiplication des conflits. En fait, le néo-libéralisme a accru les inégalités. À mesure que les États voient leurs moyens se réduire, ils perdent leur capacité à réguler leur économie; d'où une avancée du secteur informel et illégal. Le "vide de pouvoir" ainsi créé rend problématique l'efficacité des interventions humanitaires. Parallèlement, ONG et 'think tanks' exercent des pressions de plus en plus fortes pour pallier les carences de l'État dans certains domaines. Il paraît de plus en plus nécessaire d'associer à la gouvernance deux nouveaux types d'acteurs, en plus des États, à savoir les animateurs de la société civile, les ONG et 'think tanks', enfin les firmes du secteur privé. Ces évolutions appellent à une nouvelle politique étrangère des pays développés, adaptée à des acteurs et des enjeux nouveaux. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Le sursaut africain du New Labour: principes, promesses et résultats
François Gaulme
In: Afrique contemporaine: (2003), no. 207, p. 71-97

Abstract: La politique africaine de la Grande-Bretagne fut longtemps presque inexistante, mais on constate que les principes généraux du renouveau spectaculaire des relations entre la Grande Bretagne et l'Afrique tels qu'ils ont été formulés dès 1977 au début du premier mandat de Tony Blair restent valables. Le présent article évoque le poids de la politique africaine actuelle du Royaume Uni dans les institutions, gouvernement et société civile y compris l'Église anglicane, bien implantée en Afrique subsaharienne. Le caractère de cette politique s'explique par des facteurs personnels autant que par l'idéologie imprégnant le New Labour, avec l'affirmation d'un engagement éthique. Deux aspects essentiels sont une relance de la coopération au développement dans ses objectifs comme dans ses buts; un soutien prioritaire à la nouvelle Afrique du Sud post-apartheid et à sa vision

panafricaine exprimée dans le Nepad ainsi que par la tentative de reconstruction de la Sierra Leone et la confrontation directe avec Robert Mugabe au Zimbabwe. La nouvelle assistance financière au continent africain ressort de la logique de lutte contre la pauvreté qui est restée constamment l'un des thèmes dominants du discours ministériel de Clare Short comme de Gordon Brown. Cette nouvelle politique africaine comporte naturellement aussi des aspects diplomatiques. Dans l'organisation intérieure, l'effort a été effectué de manière efficace sur le principe, novateur lui aussi, d'une coopération interministérielle constante. L'application de cette politique parfois spectaculairement efficace, comme en Sierra Leone en 2000-2001, se trouve maintenant confrontée à l'épreuve de la durée. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratisation in Africa: African perspectives

ed. by Omo Omoruyi ... [et al.]
Abuja: Centre for Democratic Studies, 1994. - 2 dl. (296, 285 p.
ISBN 978-31703-4-1 (vol. 1)
ISBN 978-31703-6-8 (vol. 2)

Abstract: 34 papers presented at the International Political Science Association's regional conference on democratization in comparative perspective held at the Centre for Democratic Studies, Abuja, Nigeria, in September 1992. The papers are grouped thematically: the theory of democracy in Africa (Ozoemenam Mbachu, Mazi Orizu Nwokeji, Innocent K. Ogbonnaya and Hearts G.A. Ofoeze, Henriette Esso Essis, Eghosa E. Osaghae, Tijjani M. Bande, Magbadelo Olushola); models of democratization: mass participation (Ahmed Aminu Yusuf), multiparty democracy in multiethnic Zimbabwe (Masipula Sithole), representative democracy (Kweku G. Folson), elections and electoral systems (S.A. Alao), the political middleground in South Africa (Kierin O'Malley); the institutional bases of democratic transition: the executive presidency (Victor Ayeni), the transition programme in Nigeria (Ogaba Oche), the two-party system in Nigeria (Festus Imuetinyan), judicial review in South Africa (Ziba B. Jiyane); the military context of democratization, with case studies of Ghana and Nigeria (W. Alade Fawole, Kyudok Hong, K. Afari-Gyan, J.O. Olatunji); civil society and democratization, with case studies of Kenya, Sierra Leone and Nigeria (Amukowa Anangwe, Amadu Sesay, Olufemi A. Akinola, Dele Olowu and John Erere); the future of democracy in Africa, including the case of southern Africa and Nigeria (Alaba Ogunsanwo, S.P.I. Agi, Nuhu Yaqub, Laurent C.W. Kaela, Bayo Okunade, Simon Baynham, Rufai Kawu Attahir, Surinder K. Datta, Miriam Ikejiani-Clark, Ahmed Aminu Yusuf).

Children and youth in Sierra Leone's peace-building process

Angela McIntyre and Thokozani Thusi
In: African Security Review: (2003), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 73-80

Abstract: Following the holding of elections in May 2002, Sierra Leone has embarked on a process of peacebuilding. While facing multiple challenges, the country´s youthful population is one that deserves greater attention. Youths comprise more than 50 percent of Sierra Leone´s population and in the face of scarce economic opportunities in a country devastated by war, they are a segment of the population that must be incorporated into the postconflict reconstruction processes currently underway. This article, which is based on field trips to Sierra Leone in 2002, focuses on the politicization and abuse of children and youth in the Sierra Leone conflict and the resulting marginalization of these two groups since the cessation of hostilities. It argues that the country's experience demonstrates that children and youth are used (both as perpetrators and victims) as 'political currency' in conflicts and are not adequately protected by international law. The youth of Sierra Leone need to be given more political space (as they occupied during the war) to articulate their needs and be provided with enough opportunitites to make them responsible citizens. [Journal abstract, edited]

Neither citizen nor subject?: 'lumpen' agency and the legacy of native administration in Sierra Leone

Richard Fanthorpe
In: African Affairs: (2001), vol. 100, no. 400, p. 363-386

Abstract: Although postcolonial economic decline and contracting State services served as the immediate triggers for the recent conflict in Sierra Leone, this article shows that significant contributory factors may have much deeper historical roots. It argues that extreme localization of criteria of identity and belonging is a long-established social phenomenon in rural areas. This pattern of sociality developed exclusionary tendencies when harnessed to a system of 'native administration' introduced in Sierra Leone by the colonial authorities. The British attached ethnic identifiers to chiefdoms, but in practice rural people only obtained rights and properties as residents of rural settlements registered for taxation. The legacy of this administrative regime is a political imperative to maintain the historic patterns of rural settlements in which these rights and properties are inscribed, but this imperative has become increasingly at odds with modern economic and demographic developments. Increasing denial of de facto citizenship in rural areas may be the original source of the destructive 'lumpen' agency that featured so strongly in the Sierra Leonean conflict. Youth, itinerant workers, and other low status individuals find themselves in attenuating orders of precedence in access to basic rights and properties. The loss of identity implicit in this process no longer finds a compensating movement in modern education and employment. Sierra Leone may therefore represent a case in which alarming numbers of people have become neither 'citizen' nor 'subject'.

Locating the politics of a Sierra Leonean chiefdom
Richard Fanthorpe
In: Africa / International African Institute: (1998), vol. 68, no. 4, p. 558-584

Abstract: The chiefdoms of Sierra Leone are institutions of colonial origin but nevertheless continue to serve as local government units in the postcolonial State. The prevailing view among scholars is that these institutions have little basis in indigenous political culture, and have furthermore become breeding grounds of political corruption. This article, however, argues that such conclusions are premature. With reference to Biriwa, a Limba chiefdom in Northern Province of Sierra Leone, the article shows that historical precedent, in many cases relating to prominent political figures of the late 19th century, continues to serve as a primary means of ordering local rights in land, settlement and political representation. It argues that historical precedent fills a lacuna created by the persistent failure of successive Sierra Leone governments to complete the extension of modern measures of citizenship (such as the registration of births and deaths, and written deeds and title to land) to the rural populace. Rights and properties have become progressively localized in villages originally registered for tax collection in the early colonial era. The conservative nature of Biriwa politics emerges as a pragmatic response to a perennial problem of uncertain citizenship.

FYLE, C. Magbaily
The Military and Civil Society in Sierra Leone: the 1992 Military Coup d'Etat
In: Afrique et Développement/Africa Development, Vol. XIX, No. 2, 1994, p.127-146

/COUPS D'ETAT/ /MILITARISM/ /GOVERNMENT MILITARY RELATIONS/ /POLITICS/ /CIVIL WAR/ /SIERRA LEONE/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/

IBRAHIM, Jibrin
Democratic Transition in Anglophone West Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2003.- viii-79p.
(Monograph Series / CODESRIA)
ISBN: 2-86978-122-9

/DEMOCRACY/ /COUPS D'éTAT/ /CORRUPTION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /ELECTIONS/ /MILITARISM/ /WEST AFRICA/ /ENGLISH SPEAKING AFRICA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /LIBERIA/ /GAMBIA/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /ANGLOPHONE WEST AFRICA/

ABDULLAH, Ibrahim, ed.
Between Democracy and Terror: the Sierra Leone Civil War
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2004.- 263p.
(CODESRIA Book series)
ISBN: 2-86978-123-7

/CIVIL WAR/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /STUDENTS/ /YOUTH/ /CORRUPTION/ /STATE/ /ELECTIONS/ /COUP D'ETAT/ /DEMOCRACY/ /PEACE RESEARCH/ /SIERRA LEONE/

Recovery strategy for newly accessible areas / Republic of Sierra Leone Freetown: The Committee, 2002. - 68 bl.
   Keywords: Official documents., Economic development., Human rights, Civil society, Administrative development, Humanitarian assistance, Health services, Food security, Sierra Leone, Reconciliation

TOGO

Le refus de l'école : pouvoir d'une société civile bloquée?
Marie-France Lange
In: Polit. afr.: (1987), no. 27, p. 74-86 : tab

Abstract: En 1980, le taux de scolarisation était de 72 pour cent et le Togo figurait alors parmi les pays les plus scolarisés de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. A la rentrée scolaire de 1981-1982, un phénomène inattendu, soudain et national se produit: pour la première fois dans l'histoire du système scolaire togolais, on observe dans tous les degrès d'enseignement et sur l'ensemble du territoire, une baisse des effectifs qui, en 1984-1985, n'atteindront plus que 52 pour cent. Cette désaffection pour l'école est analysée comme la réponse des parents et des élèves eux-mêmes au blocage à peu près complet de l'embauche qui s'est faite à partir de 1980-1981 dans le secteur privé, puis dans le secteur public.

La conférence nationale souveraine et la démocratisation au Togo du point de vue de la société civile
Takuo Iwata
In: Africa Development: vol. 25, no. 3/4, 2000, p. 135-160

Abstract: Cet article entend analyser le processus de transition démocratique instauré par la conférence nationale souveraine (CNS) au Togo, convoquée en juillet 1991, en l'examinant du point de vue de la notion de société civile. Il compare aussi ce processus à celui d'autres pays africains comme le Bénin. Malgré le maintien jusqu'à nos jours du régime autoritaire institué par le général Eyadéma en 1967, les Togolais ont connu une période d'espoir lors d'un début de transition démocratique engagée par la CNS, produit de la maturité des associations de citoyens qui a ouvert des perspectives plus positives pour l'avenir de la politique au Togo. Cette conférence a constitué un événement de première importance dans l'histoire politique de l'Afrique, mais elle a été dissoute avant d'avoir pu accomplir sa tâche. Pour consolider la démocratie, il aurait été nécesaire d'institutionnaliser le champ de la société civile au niveau étatique. La transition démocratique aurait dû garantir la liberté politique dont le peuple avait été privé jusque là. La démocratisation du Togo est actuellement en pleine stagnation. Il est indispensable de reconstruire la société civile afin de pouvoir reformer une société politique qui s'intègre à l'État.

Rumour and power in Togo
Stephen Ellis
In: Africa / International African Institute: (1993), vol. 63, no. 4, p. 462-476

Abstract: The article describes some of the main political events which took place in Togo in mid to late 1991, at a time when the power of President Gnassingbé Eyadéma was facing more serious opposition than at any time since his assumption of the presidency twenty-four years earlier, and examines how these events were represented in popular discussion in Lomé. The main forum of debate was the National Conference inaugurated in Lomé in July 1991. The work of the conference was both supplemented and encouraged by the growth of the free press. Another source of information was the form of oral communication known in French as 'radio trottoir'. By analysing some aspects of the power struggle in that period, and popular perceptions of them, the article aims to shed light on the cultural mechanisms by which Eyadéma sustained himself in power and through which his power could be contested. It argues that 'radio trottoir' is a crucial element in the interplay of forces between State and civil society in Togo.

Social origins of national conferences in Benin and Togo
John R. Heilbrunn
In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (1993), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 277-299

Abstract: Since Benin inaugurated what might be described as the 'national conference movement' in February 1990, a number of other African States have followed suit. Yet in only one other have these assemblies resulted in the unambiguous overthrow of a dictator, namely Colonel Sassou-Nguesso in the Congo. This article examines how differences in autonomous associational activities have affected the ability of reformers to begin and sustain a transition to democracy. It compares the situation in Benin with that in Togo. In Benin, voters approved a new constitution and elected a new government in 1991 that replaced the authoritarian regime of Kérékou. By contrast, although Togolose voters approved a constitution in a referendum in September 1991, progress towards other elections has been postponed indefinitely. The evidence presented suggests that in Benin politicized groups were able to prepare for the national conference and ensure its outcome, and that the absence of such organizations in Togo enabled Eyadéma to nullify the decisions of the national conference and quickly retake power. These examples demonstrate the importance of 'civil society' in the movement for democracy in Africa.

Travaux de la Conférence nationale souveraine : politique et éthique, information et communication : rapports de synthèse
Lomé: Conférence nationale souveraine, 1991. - 38 p.

Abstract: Publication de la Conférence nationale souveraine de Togo qui contient des rapports de deux sous-commissions de la commission Affaires politiques, droits de l'homme et libertés publiques. Le rapport de la sous-commission politique générale et éthique du 26 août 1991 comprend, après un bilan politique, de nouvelles orientations concernant la politique intérieure du Togo (Loi fondamentale de la République togolaise, rôle de l'armée, rôle de l'opposition, restructuration de l'administration publique, instruction civile) et la politique extérieure du Togo (les principes de la politique étrangère du Togo, dimension géographique de la diplomatie togolaise). Ce rapport est suivi d'un projet de résolution relative à l'éthique de la nouvelle société togolaise. Enfin, le rapport général de la sous-commission Information et communication comporte une analyse de la politique de l'information du Togo sous les trois Républiques et fait des recommandations à la Conférence nationale souveraine pour un nouvel ordre de l'information démocratique.

Un autre sommet pour l'Afrique : contre-voix citoyennes : février 2003 : les actes
[org.:] Agir ici et Survie
Paris : Karthala, 2003. - 222 p.
(Collection tropiques)
ISBN 2-8458-6400-0

Abstract: Ce volume consiste en les actes d'une conférence intitulée "un autre sommet pour l'Afrique", qui s'est tenue en février 2003 à Paris, en pendant inverse du sommet officiel France-Afrique qui avait lieu au même moment. Les interventions ont été faites par divers représentants de la société civile, de la vie politique et internationale (Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, ONU) et associative (comme la Fédération internationale des Ligues des droits de l'homme), d'ONG d'Afrique (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo), de France, du Royaume-Uni (Global Witness). Elles sont regroupées en sept parties: 'Quel partenariat pour l'Afrique? Le NEPAD en questions'; 'Justice pénale internationale: du Congo-Brazzaville, témoignages contre l'impunité'; 'L'Afrique livrée aux multinationales: du pillage au chaos'; 'Dettes africaines: quelles responsabilités françaises?'; 'Les conséquences de la libéralisation des services sur le continent africain'; 'Sida: pour une autre politique de solidarité internationale'; 'Dernier acte pour les dictatures africaines: plaidoyer pour la démocratie'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EBOUSSI BOULAGA, Fabian
Les Conférences Nationales en Afrique Noire : une Affaire à Suivre
Paris: Karthala, 1993.- 229p.

/POLITICS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK/ /AFRICA/ /BENIN/ /CONGO/ /MALI/ /TOGO/ - /NATIONAL CONFERENCE/

SCHLEMMER, Bernard
L'Enfant Exploité : Oppression, Mise au Travail, Prolétarisation
Paris: Karthala; Paris: ORSTOM, 1996.- 522p
(Hommes et sociétés)

/CHILD LABOUR/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /WORK AT HOME/ /POVERTY/ /INDIA/ /AFRICA/ /BRAZIL/ /MEXICO/ /GHANA/ /CONGO/ /BURKINA FASO/ /IVORY COAST/ /ALGERIA/ /COLOMBIA/ /FRANCE/ /TOGO/ /SENEGAL/ - /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /EXPLOITED CHILD/

BIERSCHENK, Thomas; CHAUVEAU, Jean Pierre; OLIVIER de SARDAN, Jean Pierre, ed.
Courtiers en Développement : les Villages Africains en Quête de Projets
Paris: Editions Karthala, 2000.- 328p.
(Collection Hommes et Sociétés / COPANS, Jean)

/DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/ /DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL/ /VILLAGES/ /STATE/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /AFRICA/ /SENEGAL/ /NIGER/ /TOGO/ /KENYA/ /RWANDA/ /BENIN/ - /DEVELOPMENT BROKERS/ /LOCAL DEVELOPMENT/ /VILLAGE ASSOCIATIONS/ /LOCAL POWER/ /LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES/