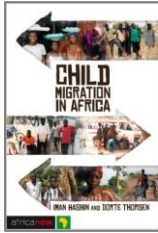


Africa Now

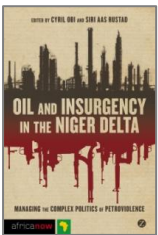
is an exciting new series published in association with Zed Books. Featuring high-quality, cutting-edge research from leading academics, the series will address the big issues confronting Africa today. Accessible but in-depth and wide-ranging, Africa Now will engage with the critical political, economic, sociological and development debates affecting the continent, shedding new light on pressing concerns.



Iman Hashim and Dorte Thorsen, *Child Migration in Africa*. February 2011, 150 pp, 978-1-84813-456-0

Child Migration in Africa explores the mobility of children without their parents within West Africa. Drawing on the experiences of children from rural Burkina Faso and Ghana, the book provides rich material on the circumstances of children's voluntary migration and their experiences of it. Their accounts challenge the normative ideals of what a 'good' childhood is, which often underlie public debates about children's migration, education and work in developing countries.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1329>

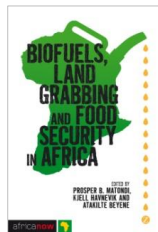


Cyril Obi and Siri Aas Rustad (eds.), *Oil and Insurgency in the Niger Delta. Managing the Complex Politics of Petroviolence*. February 2011, 255 pp, 978-1-84813-807-0

The recent escalation in the violent conflict in the Niger Delta has brought the region to the forefront of international energy and security concerns. This book analyses the causes, dynamics and politics underpinning oil-related violence in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. It focuses on the drivers of the conflict, as well as the ways the crises spawned by the political economy of oil and contradictions within Nigeria's ethnic politics have contributed to the morphing of initially poorly coordinated, largely non-violent protests

into a pan-Delta insurgency.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1330>

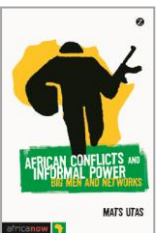


Prosper B. Matondi, Kjell Havnevik and Atakilte Beyene (eds.), *Biofuels, Land Grabbing and Food Security in Africa*. June 2011, 256 pp, 978-1-84813-878-0

Energy crisis and climate change have generated global demands for alternative non-fossil fuel sources. This has led to a rapid increase of investments in production of liquid biofuels based on agricultural feed stocks such as sugar cane. Most African governments see biofuels as a potential for increasing agricultural productivity and export incomes and thus strengthening their national economies, improving energy balances and rural employment. At the same time climate change may be addressed through reduction of green house gas

emissions. There are, however, a number of uncertainties mounting that challenge this scenario. Using in-depth African case studies this book addresses this knowledge gap by examining the impacts of large-scale biofuel production on African agriculture in regard to vital land outsourcing and food security issues. The surge for African biofuels has also opened space for private investors both domestic and external to multiply and network 'independently' of the state. The biofuel expansion thus generates new economic alliances and production relations, resulting in new forms of inclusions and exclusions within the rural population.

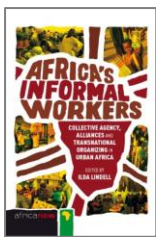
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Mats Utas, *African Conflicts and Informal Power. Big Men and Networks*. 288 pp, 978-1-84813-882-7. **Forthcoming in February 2012.**

Through a variety of indepth case studies – from DRC to Somalia to Liberia amongst others – this book shows how important informal political and economic networks are in many of the continent's conflict areas.

Previously published in the series



Ilda Lindell (ed.), *Africa's Informal Workers. Collective agency, alliances and transnational organizing in Urban Africa*. 2010, 229 pp, 978-1-84813-452-2

Gathering cases from nine countries and cities across sub-Saharan Africa, and from a range of sectors, this volume goes beyond the usual focus on household 'coping strategies' and individual agency, addressing the growing number of collective organizations through which informal workers make themselves visible and articulate their demands and interests. The emerging picture is that of a highly diverse landscape of organized actors, providing grounds for tension but also opportunities for alliance. Specifically, the collection examines in depth attempts at organizing across the formal-informal work spheres, as well as exploring the novel trend of transnational organizing by informal workers.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-971>

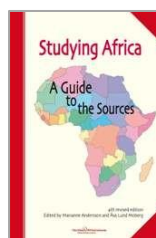


Fantu Cheru and Cyril Obi (eds.), *The Rise of China and India in Africa: Challenges, opportunities and critical interventions*. 2010, 276 pp, 978-1-84813-437-9

In recent years, China and India have become the most important economic partners of Africa and their footprints are growing by leaps and bounds, transforming Africa's international relations in a dramatic way. Although the overall impact of China and India's engagement in Africa has been positive in the short-term, partly as a result of higher returns from commodity exports fuelled by excessive demands from both countries, little research exists on the actual impact of China and India's growing involvement on Africa's economic transformation.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-799>

OTHER BOOKS



Marianne Andersson and Åsa Lund Moberg (eds.) with literature surveys by Tore Linné Eriksen, *Studying Africa: a guide to the sources*. THE SECOND EDITION. 2011, 150 pp, 978-91-7106-686-2

Studying Africa is a guide to African studies, primarily within the area of social sciences. The book provides practical guidance on handbooks, databases, statistics and other support for literature and fact searches, as well as an introduction to the topics "The history of Africa" and "Politics, economics and society".

The book is aimed at university students and researchers, but other groups, such as teachers and pupils at upper secondary schools and folk high schools, librarians, journalists and aid workers, may also find it useful. The ambition is to give a clear and practical guide to literature.

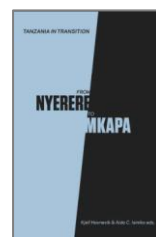
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Anita Theorell. *AFRICA/HAS/THE/FLOOR*. 2011, 98 pp, 978-91-7106-685-5

To coincide with last year's Göteborg Book Fair which focused on African literature, NAI published "Afrika har ordet". The book has now been translated into English. It contains pictures of and biographical notes on all the African authors who visited the book fair. The introduction is by NAI director Carin Norberg, the biographical notes are by Anita Theorell, while Henning Mankell and Véronique Tadjo have written their personal reflections.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1393>

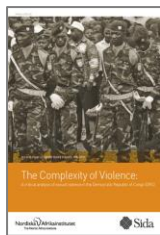


Kjell Havnevik and Aida C. Isinika (eds.) *Tanzania in Transition: From Nyerere to Mkapa* 2010, 306 pp, 978-9987080861. Co-published with Mkuki na Nyota Publishers

This book is the first comprehensive contribution to understanding the character of important societal transitions in Tanzania during Benjamin Mkapa's presidency (1995-2005). The analyses of the trajectory of these transitions are conducted against the background of the development model of Tanzanian's first president, Julius Nyerere (1961-1985), a model with lasting influence on the country. This approach enables an understanding of continuities and discontinuities in Tanzania over time in areas such as development strategy an ideology, agrarian-land, gender and forestry issues, economic liberalization, development assistance, corruption and political change. The period of Mkapa's presidency is particularly important because it represents the first phase of Tanzania's multi-party political system. Mkapa's

government initially faced a gloomy economic situation.

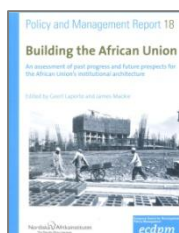
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Maria Eriksson Baaz and Maria Stern. *The Complexity of Violence: A critical analysis of sexual violence in DRC*. 2010, 70 pp, 978-91-586-4135-8 Sida Working Paper on Gender based Violence

This report, the first in Sida's gender-based violence series, draws on an original case study, including extensive interviews with members of the armed forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). By critically exploring and convincingly challenging existing stereotypes and narratives about sexual violence in conflict settings, the authors reveal the need for a nuanced understanding of SGBV, including its invisible victims. Their analysis transcends reductionist explanations that separate SGBV from other forms of violence that afflict war-torn societies, and haunt post-war contexts. They thus provide invaluable insights into the complex.

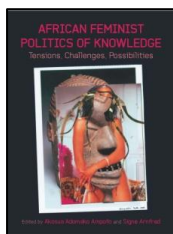
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Geert Laporte and James Mackie (eds.). *Building the African Union. An assessment of past progress and future prospects for the African Union's institutional architecture*. Policy and Management Report 18, 2010, 115 pp, 978-90-72908-412-1

Find more detailed information in the digital archive:

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1281>



Akosua Adomako Ampofo and Signe Arnfred (eds.). *African Feminist Politics of Knowledge. Tensions, Challenges, Possibilities*. 2010, 232 pp, 978-91-7106-662-6

This is a book that aims to expose the dilemmas and conflicts that feminist researchers and practitioners living and/or working in the Global South have to deal with on a daily basis. The book attempts to disentangle some of these dilemmas and tensions in, challenges to, but also possibilities for feminist research and activism in the context of the cultures, practices and expectations of university bureaucracies, donor agencies and North-South collaboration. All the authors, living and working in Denmark, Ghana, Nigeria, Mozambique and South Africa, are researchers and activists. They theorise from their experiences as persons who are based in, or have worked in Africa, highlighting the dilemmas and conflicts they face as academics and researchers on one hand, and dependence on donor funding on the other.

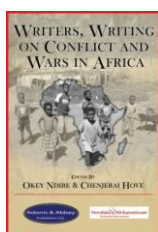
Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-970>



Henriette Gunkel. *The Cultural Politics of Female Sexuality in South Africa*. 2009, 181 pp, 978-0-415-87269-0. Co-published with Routledge

Sexual identity has emerged into the national discourse of post-apartheid South Africa, bringing the subject of rights and the question of gender relations and cultural authenticity into the focus of the nation state's politics. This book is a fascinating reflection on the effects of these discourses on non-normative modes of sexuality and intimacy and on the country more generally. While in 1996, South Africa became the first country in the world that explicitly incorporated lesbian and gay rights within a Bill of Rights, much of the country has continued to see homosexuality as un-African. Henriette Gunkel examines how colonialism and apartheid have historically shaped constructions of gender and sexuality and how these concepts have not only been re-introduced and shaped by understandings of homosexuality as un-African but also by the post-apartheid constitution and continued discourse within the nation.

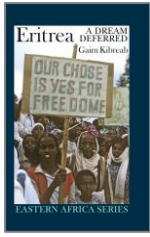
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Okey Ndiibe & Chenjerai Hove (eds.), *Writers, Writing on Conflicts and Wars in Africa*. 2009, 190 pp, 978-1-90670-452-0. Co-published with Adonis & Abbey Publishers

This is a collection of testimonies by various writers and scholars who have experienced, or explored, the continent's conflicts and woes, including how the disruptions shape artistic and literary production. The book is divided into two broad categories: in one, several writers speak directly, and with rich anecdotal details about the impact wars and conflicts have had in the formation of their experience and work; in the second, a number of scholars articulate how particular writers have assimilated the horrors of wars and conflicts in their literary creations.

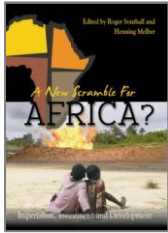
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Gaim Kibreab, *Eritrea: A Dream Deferred*. 2009, 420 pp, 978-1-84701-008-7. Co-published with James Currey

Eritrean independence under the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (now the People's Front for Democracy and Justice) became an international cause celebre during the 1980s. Eritrea was the first African nation to gain independence in the post-colonial period and appeared to be opening a new and progressive path in African politics. But the promise of the revolution was soon betrayed by the outbreak of war with Ethiopia, the PFDJ's increasingly repressive domestic policies, its mismanagement of the country's economy, and its hostile relations with its neighbors. In this well-researched first account of post-independence Eritrea, the author gives a detailed and critical analysis of how things went woefully wrong and how the former 'liberators' turned into oppressors with no respect for the rule of law, human rights and religious freedom.

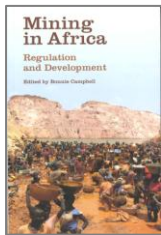
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Roger Southall & Henning Melber (eds.). *A New Scramble for Africa? Imperialism, Investment and Development*. 2009, 440 pp, 978-1-86914-171-4. Published by the UKZN Press with support from the Nordic Africa Institute

This book raises significant general questions relating to the nature of emerging global competition between the US and China; the centrality of the struggle for oil and minerals and resulting militarisation; the international battle to capture Africa's markets; the marginalisation of African capitalism; and the ambiguous benefits that investment and production by multinational companies bring to African communities. Arguing that exploitation of the continent by comprador African elites remains central, the book concludes by raising important questions about the prospects for development in Africa.

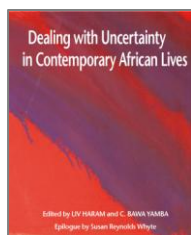
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Bonnie Campbell (ed.). *Mining in Africa. Regulation and Development*. 2009, 276 pp, 978-0-7453-2939-0 Co-published with IDRC Canada & Pluto Press

The continent of Africa is rich in minerals needed by Western economies, but rather than forming the basis for economic growth the mining industry contributes very little to African development. Investigating the impact of the '2003 Extractive Industries Review' on a number of African countries, the contributors find that a key dimension of the problem lies in the regulatory frameworks imposed on the African countries by the IMF and World Bank. They aim to convince academics, governments and industry that regulation needs to be reformed to create a mining industry favorable to social and economic development and environmental protection. The book takes a multidisciplinary approach and provides a historical perspective of each country, making it ideal for students of development studies and development organizations.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-22>

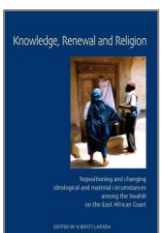


Liv Haram and C. Bawa Yamba (eds). *Dealing with Uncertainty in Contemporary African Lives*. 2009, 226 pp, 978-91-7106-649-7

"The case studies in this book demonstrate both the increasing uncertainty and insecurity of life in contemporary Africa and the ways that people respond including warding off and reaching out. Scapegoats are sought. Witch beliefs become elaborated as explanations of failures and malaise while witchfinding becomes a lucrative profession. Pentecostal or other fundamentalist churches burgeon as they assure people that life has meaning and better times are before them if only they believe. Suicide and insanity are other possible responses. All in all, a thought-provoking volume".

Elizabeth Colson, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-46>



Kjersti Larsen (ed.). *Knowledge, Renewal and Religion – Repositioning and changing ideological and material circumstances among the Swahili on the East African Coast*, 2009 , 310 pp, 978-91-7106-635-0

The papers in this book reveal that the Swahili are experiencing worsening economic, political and social conditions. Within these circumstances, Islam is invoked as a source of knowledge that not only explains the current state of life and living, but also gives directions on how to cope with and to change the situation for the better. Islam is both what reinforces Swahili identity and a particular way of life, and at the same time, given

the current international climate, further marginalizes Swahili society and culture.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-500>

IN SWEDISH



Gunnel Axelsson Nycander, *Pengar i handen: sociala trygghetssystem som metod för att bekämpa fattigdom och hunger*. 2011. I samarbetet med Svenska Kyrkans Internationella Arbete

Pengar i handen – barnbidrag, pensioner och andra kontanta stöd – minskar fattigdom och hunger effektivt. Det visar erfarenheter från en rad utvecklingsländer. Även små bidrag gör att människor kan äta mer och bättre, blir friskare och kan låta sina barn gå i skolan. Sveriges historia visar att sociala trygghetssystem krävs för att ge alla en dräglig

levnadsnivå och en stabil samhällsutveckling. Ändå har det svenska biståndet inte stöttat utvecklingen av sådana system i fattiga länder. I denna antologi diskuterar 12 författare vilken roll sociala trygghetssystem kan spela i kampen mot hunger och fattigdom, och hur olika aktörer kan bidra.

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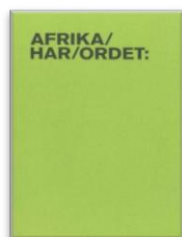


Eva Evers Rosander. *Nyckeln till paradiset. Senegalesiska kvinnors livsvägar*. 2011, 978-91-7331-403-9. I samarbete med Carlssons förlag.

Mouridismen är en sufiorden i Senegal som snabbt sprider sig med de senegalesiska emigranterna. Tron är stark bland anhängarna på att grundaren shaykh Amadou Bamba, hans mor, mame Diarra Bouso och de efterföljande närmaste släktingarna skall kunna hjälpa mouriderna till ett bättre liv på jorden och till ett evgt liv i paradiset. Man brukar säga, att grundaren är huset medan hans mor utgör dörren till paradiset. De gifta kvinnorna antas kunna nå dit endast genom sina mäns förmedling. Lydnad, underkastelse,

hänsyn och takt visad gentemot maken utgör hustruns "nyckel" till paradiset. Boken beskriver några senegalesiska mouridkvinnor författaren mött i Senegal och på Teneriffa som immigranter. Författaren skildrar deras livsvägar med fokus på religion, ekonomi, handel och familjeliv. På vad sätt skiljer sig kvinnornas livsvillkor i hemlandet från vad de möter i diasporan? Hur uppnår de sina mål?

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1380>



Anita Theorell, *AFRIKA/HAR/ORDET*. 2010, 96 sidor, 978-91-7106-673-2

Boken innehåller bilder och kortare biografier för alla de afrikanska författare som besökte 2010 års Bok & Biblioteksmässa i Göteborg. Med introduktion av NAIs direktör Carin Norberg och personliga betraktelser av Henning Mankell och Véronique Tadjo.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive:

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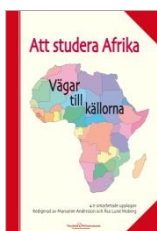


Mai Palmberg & Carita Backström (red.). *KULTUR i Afrika – Bildkonst, film, teater, musik, litteratur och dans*. 2010, 303 sidor, 978-91-86307-25-7. Bokförlaget Tranan i samarbete med Nordiska Afrikainstitutet

Ett annorlunda möte med Afrika genom dess samtida konst och kultur. Här hörs afrikanska röster från de senaste årtiondens litteratur, teater, musik, dans, film och bildkonst. Det handlar om drömmar, kärlek och svek, Afrikas kulturarv, mångdubbla identiteter, maktfullkomliga härskare, världens tillstånd och frågor om tradition och modernitet. Redaktörerna har valt material från möten med utövande konstnärer och

inbjudit forskare till översikter och analyser. Tips på böcker, internetsidor, tidskrifter och kulturfestivaler för nya vandringar i Afrikas kultur finns i slutet av boken.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1158>



Marianne Andersson & Åsa Lund Moberg (red.). *Att studera Afrika – Vägar till källorna*. 4:e omarbetade upplagan. 2010, 150 sidor, 978-91-7106-672-5

Denna omarbetade upplaga publiceras **endast elektroniskt** och kapitlen kan fritt laddas ned i fulltext från det svenska vetenskapliga arkivet DiVA.

Att studera Afrika är en guide till Afrikastudier inom främst det samhällsvetenskapliga området. Det har nu gått sex år sedan den förra upplagan av *Att studera Afrika* kom ut. I en förändlig värld är det en ganska lång tid när det gäller informationsförsörjning.

Litteraturutgivningen om det moderna Afrika har på senare år vuxit betydligt i omfång och kvalitet. Denna nya upplaga är därför grundligt reviderad och omfattar informationskällor från 2004

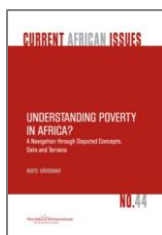
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CURRENT AFRICAN ISSUES

This series aim to address topical issues about Africa by providing in-depth research-based analysis relevant for Africa and for the global community. This is an occasional peer-reviewed series, which is endorsed internally and reviewed externally. Publications have an individual ISBN to facilitate citation.



46. William Minter, *African Migration, Global Inequalities, and Human Rights: Connecting the Dots*. 2011, 95 pp. (978-91-7106-692-3)

Migration from and within Africa, just like migration elsewhere in the world, often generates anti-immigrant sentiment and ignites heated public debate about the migration policies of the destination countries. These countries include South Africa as well as others outside the continent. The countries of origin are also keen to minimize losses through “brain drain” and to capture resources such as remittances. Increasingly, international organizations and human rights advocates have stressed the need to protect the interests of migrants themselves. However, while the UNDP’s 2009 Human Development Report talks of “win-win-win” solutions, in practice it is the perceived interests of destination countries that enjoy the greatest attention, while the rights of migrants themselves are afforded the least. Yet migration is not just an issue in itself: it also points to structural inequalities between countries and regions. Managing migration and protecting migrants is too limited an agenda. Activists and policymakers must also address these inequalities directly to ensure that people can pursue their fundamental human rights whether they move or stay. It is not enough to measure development only in terms of progress at the national level: development must also be measured in terms of reductions in the gross levels of inequality that now determine differential rights on the basis of accident of birth.

45. Sam Maghimbi, Razack B. Lokina and Mathew A. Senga, *The Agrarian Question in Tanzania? A State of the Art Paper*. 2011, 69 pp. (978-91-7106-684-8)

The Mwalimu Nyerere Professorial Chair in Pan-African Studies was established as a university chair at the University of Dar es Salaam in honour of the great nationalist and pan-Africanist leader of Africa and the first president of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. It was inaugurated on April 19, 2008 by the Prime Minister Honourable Mizengo Pinda in the presence of Mama Maria Nyerere. The main objective of the Chair is to reinvigorate intellectual debates on the Campus and stimulate basic research on burning issues facing the country and the continent from a pan-African perspective. The core activities of the Chair include publication of state of the art papers. As part of the latter, the Chair is pleased to publish the first paper *The Agrarian Question in Tanzania*. It is planned to publish at least one state of the art paper every year.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1378>

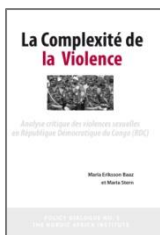
Published in the series 2010

44. Mats Hårsmar, *Understanding Poverty in Africa? A Navigation through Disputed Concepts, Data and Terrains*. 2010, 54 pp, (978-91-7106-668-8)

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POLICY DIALOGUE

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5. Maria Eriksson Baaz et Maria Stern, *La Complexité de la Violence. Analyse critique des violences sexuelles en République Démocratique du Congo (RDC)*, 76 pp, (978-91-7106-680-0) Ce rapport est basé sur une étude de cas originale, incluant des entretiens extensifs avec les forces armées en République Démocratique du Congo (RDC). En explorant de manière critique et remettant en question de manière convaincante les stéréotypes existants et récits sur les violences sexuelles dans des lieux de conflit, les auteurs mettent en lumière le besoin d'une compréhension nuancée des violences basées sur le genre, ainsi que des victimes invisibles. Leur analyse va au-delà des explications réductrices qui distinguent

les violences sexuelles d'autres formes de violences qui affectent les sociétés déchirées par la guerre et hantent les contextes d'après-guerre. Ainsi nous apportent-elles des enseignements très importants sur les circonstances dans lesquelles les violences sexuelles se produisent.

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Previously published in the series

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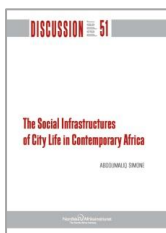
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4. Mats Utas, *Sexual Abuse Survivors and the Complex of Traditional Healing. (G)local Prospects in the Aftermath of an African War.* 2009, 56 pp. (978-91-7106-648-0)

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DISCUSSION PAPER

NAI Discussion Papers present work in progress, such as new ideas and interim results from NAI research on Africa, and are circulated to stimulate discussion and critical comment. Endorsed and reviewed internally. The papers have an individual ISBN to facilitate citation.



56. Angela Meyer, *Peace and Security Cooperation in Central Africa: Developments, Challenges and Prospects.* 2011, 56 pp. (978-91-7106-693-0)

This Discussion Paper provides the most up-to-date insights into Central Africa's peace and security architecture. Its breadth and depth attest to a deep knowledge of the history and politics of regional cooperation in a region that has attracted less attention in the literature than West, East and Southern Africa. It provides readers with first-hand knowledge of regional cooperation and integration, and the expansion of this agenda in Central Africa to include peace and security issues. Dispassionate and clear insights are offered into the intra-regional dynamics of the regional peace and security institutions FOMAC and MICOPAX, the challenges and constraints confronting regional peace in Central Africa and the potential for change. It is essential reading for all those seeking a good grasp of the complex dimensions of peace and security in Central Africa and the prospects for the future.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1430>

55. Bertil Odén, *The Africa policies of Nordic countries and the erosion of the Nordic aid model: a comparative study.* 2011, 55 pp. (978-91-7106-691-6)

The aid policies of the Nordic countries – Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden – once had so many distinctive characteristics in common they were sometimes referred to as the “Nordic model”. Now, however, this model has all but disappeared. This paper explores how this came about and examines the current development cooperation policies of the Nordic countries in Africa. In this respect, Nordic countries are now moving along divergent trajectories and becoming part of new donor constellations. This paper is based on a content analysis of official documents and face-to-face interviews with policy makers and key opinion shapers in the four countries. In addition to discussing the aim and role of

current Nordic Africa policies and strategies, the paper provides an historical overview of Nordic cooperation with Africa and compares the Africa policy documents of the four Nordic countries. Finally, some suggestions regarding the scope for future Nordic cooperation are presented.
Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1423>

54. Jeremiah O. Arowosegbe, *Reflections on the Challenge of Reconstructing Post-Conflict States in West Africa: Insights From Claude Ake's Political Writings*. 2011, 40 pp. (978-91-7106-689-3)

This Discussion Paper is based on a theoretical exploration of state reconstruction and the prospects for peacebuilding in post-conflict West African countries based on critical reflections on the political thought of Claude Ake, one of Nigeria's foremost political thinkers. Its point of departure is the refutation of the view that the state project in Africa is 'hopeless' or at a dead-end. It therefore revisits the debate on the viability of the state project in the continent, particularly as it relates to those West African states emerging from or affected by violent conflict.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1424>

53. Folashade Hunsu, *Zangbeto: Navigating Between the Spaces of Oral Art, Communal Security and Conflict Mediation in Badagry, Nigeria*. 2011, 26 pp, (978-91-7106-688-6)

This Discussion Paper critically examines Zangbeto, a highly revered society, among the Egun people in the town of Badagry, near the city of Lagos, in south west Nigeria, that have creatively re-invented tradition to serve multiple purposes. It shows how Zangbeto has in the context of economic crisis and challenges linked to urban growth, adapted its roles to include communal policing, conflict mediation, oral art and entertainment, and the maintenance of communal order.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1406>

52. Li Anshan, *Chinese Medical Cooperation in Africa: With Special Emphasis on the Medical Teams and Anti-Malaria Campaign*. 2011, 27 pp. (978-91-7106-683-1)

Medical cooperation between China and Africa started in 1963 when China sent its first medical team to Algeria. With the increase in China's power and the implementation of the "going-out" strategy, China's policy towards Africa has become a focus of the international community, while for China, South-South cooperation has become more significant. Cooperation in the medical field is a typical element in South-South cooperation and is an important part of China's official development assistance (ODA). It includes Chinese medical teams; the anti-malaria campaign; training African medical personnel; China-supported medications, facilities and hospitals in Africa; and Chinese medical cooperation with WHO and other international institutions in Africa. The dispatch of Chinese medical teams by the government is one of the most enduring and effective forms of cooperation in Africa. This paper studies the medical cooperation between China and Africa, with special emphasis on Chinese medical teams and anti-malaria efforts, especially after the China-Africa Summit in 2006.

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Published in the series 2010

48. Babatunde Ahonsi, *Gender Violence and HIV/AIDS in Post-Conflict West Africa. Issues and Responses*. 2010, 38 pp, (978-91-7106-665-7)

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3. Cawo M. Abdi, *A Gendered Perspective on the Impact of Conflict in the Horn of Africa*. 2011, 4 pp, (978-91-7106-690-9)

This Policy Note focuses on the gendered consequences of the militarisation of the Horn of Africa. Despite being in different ‘moments’ of conflict, the countries of this region share features of extreme social, economic and political violence, which impact negatively on their citizens. Protracted refugee and refugee-like conditions, extreme disinvestment in social programmes, increasing militarisation and political repression adversely affect women, thereby further entrenching gender disparities. Concerted

national and international efforts and resources should support local democratic initiatives to find political solutions to these protracted conflicts and advance the struggle against sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1405>

2. M.A. Mohamed Salih, *Transnational Islamist (Jihadist) Movements and Inter-State Conflicts in the Horn of Africa*. 2011, pp 4, (978-91-7106-687-9)

Somalia has engendered the policy debate on the extent of the spread of transnational Islamist Jihadist groups in the Horn of Africa (HOA) and their consequences for peace and security across the region. These concerns are justified given the emergence since the late 1980s of extremist groups such as the Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement and the Somali Jihadist Islamist groups of the likes of Al-Ittihad, the Islamic Courts Union and currently Al Shabab. The leaders and fighters of these groups relocated to the HOA after the defeat of the Taliban following the 2001 US invasion of Afghanistan. The operations of these transnational Islamist groups within and across the countries of the Horn pose serious challenges to the region and beyond.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1377>

1. Lisa Åkesson, *Migrant remittances, social inequality and restrictive immigration regimes*, 2011, 4 pp, (978-91-7106-682-4)

The case of Cape Verde shows that the relationship between remittances and inequality in migrant-sending countries depends on a number of factors. The situation is thus more complicated than the dominant pessimistic view of the 1970s and 1980s or today’s “development optimism” discourse. Among the factors are changes over time in the selectivity of migrants, variations in family organization and differences in impact between permanent and return migration. A policy debate about remittances and inequality needs to include immigration regimes. Migrant-sending countries can reduce the risk that remittances will exacerbate socioeconomic inequality by facilitating the use of remittances for projects that benefit local communities. Destination countries can open up possibilities for legal labour migration, especially for those who are not highly educated, in order to promote, among other things, a more equal distribution of remittances.

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2. Ahonsi Babatunde, *Towards More Informed Responses to Gender Violence and HIV/AIDS in Post-Conflict West African Settings*. 2010, 4 pp, (978-91-7106-667-1)

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3. Maria Eriksson Baaz and Maria Stern, *Understanding and addressing conflict-related sexual violence. Lessons from the Democratic Republic of Congo*. 2010, 4 pp (978-91-7106-669-5)

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5. Ilda Lindell, Maria Hedman and Kyle-Nathan Verboomen, *The 2010 World Cup and the urban poor: 'World class cities' for all?* 2010, 4 pp, (978-91-7106-674-9)
Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1170>
6. Maria Eriksson Baaz and Maria Stern, *Comprendre et aborder les violences sexuelles liées aux conflits. Enseignements tirés de la République Démocratique du Congo*. 2010, 4 pp, (978-91-7106-675-6)
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Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1173>
8. Alexandra A. Akhrangelskaya, *India, Brazil and South Africa Dialogue Forum: A Bridge between Three Continents. Challenges, achievements and policy options*. 2010, 4 pp, (978-91-7106-679-4)
Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1276>
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