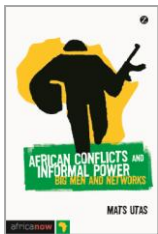


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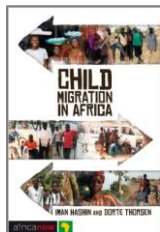
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Mats Utas, *African Conflicts and Informal Power. Big Men and Networks*. 288 pp, 978-1-84813-882-7. **Forthcoming in March 2012.**

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.

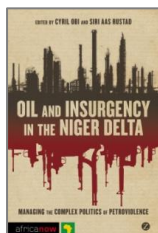
Previously published in the series



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.

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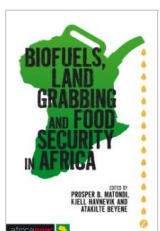


Cyril Obi and Siri Aas Rustad (eds.), *Oil and Insurgency in the Niger Delta. Managing the Complex Politics of Petroviolence*. February 2011, 255 pp, 978-1-84813-807-0

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>



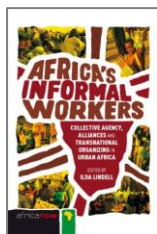
Prosper B. Matondi, Kjell Havnevik and Atakilte Beyene (eds.), *Biofuels, Land Grabbing and Food Security in Africa*. June 2011, 256 pp, 978-1-84813-878-0

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.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1331>



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>

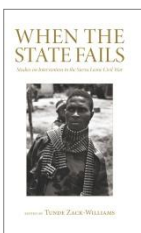


Fantu Cheru and Cyril Obi (eds.), *The Rise of China and India in Africa: Challenges, opportunities and critical interventions*. 2010, 276 pp, 978-1-84813-437-9

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.

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OTHER BOOKS

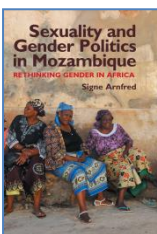


Tunde Zack-Williams (ed.), *When the State Fails. Studies on Intervention in the Sierra Leone Civil War*. 2011, 9780745332215. Co-published with Pluto Press

Compared with Iraq, Afghanistan and Kosovo, the recent western intervention in Sierra Leone has been largely forgotten. This book provides a comprehensive and critical overview of what happened, and examines its ongoing consequences.

Sierra Leone's civil war began in 1991 and was officially declared over in 2002 after UK, UN and regional African military intervention. The contributors provide an informed analysis of the impact of the intervention on democracy, development and society in Sierra Leone. They take a particularly critical view of the imposition of neoliberalism after the conflict.

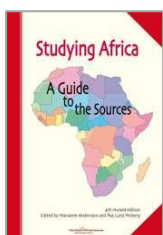
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Signe Arnfred. *Sexuality and Gender Politics in Mozambique: Rethinking Gender in Africa*. 2011, 310 pp, 978-1-84701-035-3. Co-published with James Currey

The book is about gender politics in Mozambique over three decades from 1975 to 2005. The book is also about different ways of understanding gender and sexuality. Gender policies from Portuguese colonialism through Frelimo socialism to later neo-liberal economic regimes share certain basic assumptions about men, women and gender relations. But to what extent do such assumptions fit the ways in which rural Mozambican men and women see themselves? The author argues that gender relations should be investigated, not assumed, and that policies not matching people's lives are unlikely to succeed. The empirical data on which the author draws are from a unique body of material collected in 1982-1984 by the Mozambican National Women's Organization, and from more recent fieldwork. Her research demonstrates short-comings in Western feminist conceptualizations, and shows how insights from African feminist thinking may enhance understandings of gender, both in and beyond Africa.

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



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.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1367>



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>

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.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1432>



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

Mouridismen är en sufirden 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 Bousso 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?

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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.

Published in the series 2011

48. Ilda Lindell, *Transnational Activism Networks and Gendered Gatekeeping: Negotiating Gender in an African Association of Informal Workers*. 2011, 44 pp, 978-91-7106-712-8

The last decade has witnessed the rise of a great number of transnational social movements and activist networks. While many of these movements have been initiated in the North, some are driven by people from the Global South with the aim of addressing various forms of destitution and asserting a variety of basic economic and cultural rights. Such transnational organizing is increasingly evident in Sub-Saharan Africa. Some of these initiatives relate particularly to the growing numbers of people depending on forms of informal work for survival. This edition of Current African Issues looks into the transnationalization of a local association of informal workers as it becomes involved in an international network of grassroots organizations. While this transnational engagement opens up new political possibilities, it also poses new challenges. Participation in international activities is highly unequal and mediated rather than direct, as influential actors engage in practices of gate-keeping that tend to work to the disadvantage of women. Tensions also emerged as a result of the divergent gender ideologies espoused by different participants. The paper draws on various theoretical perspectives on spatial politics in the global age to interrogate the unequal and contested spatialities of this transnational activism. Feminist scholarship sheds further light on the gendering processes at work in the transnationalization of a grassroots association.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1494>

47. Musa Abutudu and Dauda Garuba, *Natural Resource Governance and EITI Implementation In Nigeria*. 2011, 75 pp, 978-91-7106-708-1

In their *Natural Resource Governance and EITI Implementation in Nigeria*, Musa Abutudu and Dauda Garuba provide the most up-to-date and in-depth analysis of the Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), providing a balanced yet critical evaluation of its performance, limitations and potential as an institution for helping Africa's largest oil exporter to escape the so called resource curse and lay a firm basis for sustainable development. This Current African Issue contains valuable insights and information that will be of interest to all those with a keen interest in institutionalising transparency and accountability in natural resource governance in Africa.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1492>

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.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1431>

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>



POLICY DIALOGUE

NAI Policy Dialogue is a series of short reports on policy issues relevant to Africa today. Aimed at professionals working with aid agencies, ministries of foreign affairs, NGOs and the media, these reports are intended to inform public debate and to generate input into policymaking. The writers are researchers and scholars drawn from different disciplines and engaged with African issues. Most of the authors are connected to the Nordic Africa Institute or its research networks. The reports are internally endorsed and externally reviewed. To ensure the topicality and continuing relevance of these reports, the Nordic Africa Institute welcomes

inputs and suggestions regarding themes and subjects from policymakers and other readers.

5. Maria Eriksson Baaz et Maria Stern, *La Complexité de la Violence. Analyse critique des violences sexuelles en République Démocratique du Congo (RDC)*, 2011, 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 ses 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

1. Kjell Havnevik et al. (eds.), *African Agriculture and The World Bank. Development or Impoverishment?* 2007, 75 pp, 978-91-7106-608-4

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2. A.B. Zack Williams (ed.), *The Quest for Sustainable Development and Peace. The 2007 Sierra Leone Elections.* 2008, 80 pp, 978-91-7106-633-6

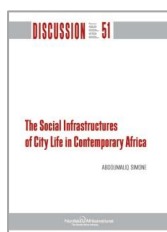
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3. Chris Coulter, Mariam Persson and Mats Utas, *Young Female Fighters in African Wars. Conflict and Its Consequences.* 2008, 51 pp, 978-91-7106-634-3

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-148>

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.

Published in the series 2011

70. J. Shola Omotola, *Unconstitutional changes of government in Africa. What Implications for Democratic Consolidation?* 2011, 49 pp, 978-91-7106-711-1

This Discussion Paper is based on a conceptual and analytical reading of cases of unconstitutional change of government in Africa. It provides a deep and up-to-date exploration of the prospects for democratic consolidation on the continent against the backdrop of an upsurge in unconstitutional changes of

government. Rather than focus only on the internal threats to democracy in Africa, the author also analyses the role of neighbouring states, regional organisations and hegemonic forces within the international community in advancing or limiting democracy. In this regard, this work sheds light on why the pursuit of the liberal democratic project in Africa has so far appeared to alienate ordinary people, while providing space for dominant elites to tamper with democratic institutions and processes, which then work against popular participation and democratic development. This paper is essential reading for scholars, policy practitioners, analysts and all those with an interest in the prospects for democracy in Africa.

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69. Linda Darkwa, *The Challenge of Sub-Regional Security in West Africa : The case of the 2006 ECOWAS convention on small arms and light weapons*. 2011, 39 pp, 978-91-7106-710-4

This Discussion Paper provides insights into the challenges posed by the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in West Africa, paying particular attention to the ECOWAS convention on small arms and light weapons as a collective sub-regional response to a potent threat to peace, security and development. It connects global and regional discourses on illicit arms control and provides a balanced, empirical examination of the performance of the convention. It is a useful contribution to debates on arms-proliferation control in Africa and provides well-informed recommendations of interest to scholars, peace activists, policy practitioners and strategists working on peace and security in Africa.

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68. Solomon T. Ebobrah, *Reconceptualising Democratic Local Governance in the Niger Delta*. 2011, 32 pp, 978-91-7106-709-8

This Discussion Paper critically examines local governance in the Niger Delta and its relevance to the search for inclusive and sustainable conflict-resolution in the oil-rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria. It critiques the existing local government system and explores the possibility of reconceptualising local governance along more inclusive, accountable and participatory lines that would institutionalise democracy, development and peace at the grassroots or community level in the troubled oil-rich region. Its originality lies in its departure from top-down perspectives, and its refocusing of attention on the oft-neglected local sites of conflict and under development. The paper will appeal to scholars, policy actors and development planners with a particular interest in developments at the African grassroots level.

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67. Kidane Mengisteab, *Critical Factors in the Horn of Africa's Raging Conflicts*. 2011 39 pp, 978-91-7106-707-4

At a time when much attention is focused on the Horn of Africa as one of Africa's most war-ravaged regions and a continued source of security concern regionally and globally, this Discussion Paper provides deep insights into the complex dimensions of and linkages between the violent conflicts in the region. Delving into history and the core and contextual factors underpinning these wars in the postcolonial era, the author provides a conceptual framework for grappling with the complex inter- and intra-state conflicts by focusing on the institutional and structural causes of war. He goes on to make a compelling argument that conflict for institutional and democratic state transformation in the Horn of Africa is a fundamental step towards long-term peace and sustainable development.

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66. Lars Rudebeck, *Electoral Democratisation in Post-Civil War Guinea-Bissau 1999 – 2008*. 2011, 31 pp, 978-91-7106-706-7

This Discussion Paper provides a profound analysis of the theory of democratisation as applied in a post-conflict West African context. It includes a compelling analysis of 'democratisation without development' in Guinea-Bissau and lays the groundwork for what is to be done to facilitate democratic transformation in the country. This is a must-read for scholars, policy and development practitioners and activists keen on understanding the immediate background to the current challenges facing Guinea-Bissau and their possible resolution.

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65. Christian Lund, *Land Rights and Citizenship in Africa*. 2011, 31 pp, 978-91-7106-705-0

This Discussion Paper explores the interface between rights and identity in the struggles for land rights and citizenship in Africa. It provides a robust overview of developments in the literature on land rights and citizenship in Africa, poses relevant research questions and sketches the parameters of policy engagement by researchers. By laying emphasis on the priority of mapping the dynamics and impacts of the unfolding struggles, the author provides a critical intervention in ongoing debates on the subject. The

paper is a rich source of material on the state of scholarship on land rights and citizenship in Africa and the future directions for research on the subject. Scholars, researchers and policy analysts are bound to benefit from its rich and critical insights.

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64. Adebayo O. Olukoshi, *Democratic Governance and Accountability in Africa: In Search of a Workable Framework*. 2011, 25 pp, 978-91-7106-701-2

This Discussion Paper provides a thought-provoking and radical intervention into the ongoing debates on democratic governance and accountability in Africa. The author undertakes a critical overview of the discourse on democratisation in Africa and notes that democracy on the continent cannot be fully understood on the basis of the ways in which electoral pluralism has played out in the last 20 years. The paper critiques mainstream explanations and points out their shortcomings. It goes on to make a compelling case for an alternative framework based on historically informed dialectical analysis of everyday democracy and struggles for democracy in Africa.

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63. Cheryl Hendricks, *Gender and Security in Africa: An Overview*. 2011, 32 pp, 978-91-7106-700-5

This Discussion Paper explores the debates, theoretical perspectives and current trends in gender, conflict and post-conflict reconstruction, and security sector reform (SSR) in Africa. It provides a broad overview of and critical insights into the gender-conflict-security nexus, capturing the trends in the discourses, identifying the gaps in the literature and prioritising issues and areas for future research. This Discussion Paper is essential reading for all those with a deep interest in gender, peace, development and security in Africa, particularly gender scholars, students, activists and practitioners.

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62. Osita A. Agbu, *Ethnicity and Democratisation in Africa: Challenges for Politics and Development*. 2011, 30 pp, 978-91-7106-699-2

This Discussion Paper explores the challenges that ethnicity poses for democratisation and development in Africa. It provides an overview of the literature on ethnicity and democratisation and an analysis of the trends on the continent since the end of the Cold War. In this regard, it critically examines perspectives on the impact of ethnicity on democracy and analyses the ethnicity-citizenship nexus in the context of the national democratic question in Africa. This provides the basis for the analysis of emerging challenges facing Africa and the way forward. The paper provides additional insights into the ongoing debates about democracy and the nation-state question in Africa and is of interest to scholars, practitioners and the general reader.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1450>

60. Jide Okeke, *Why Humanitarian Aid in Darfur is not a Practice of the 'Responsibility to Protect'*. 2011, 45 pp, 978-91-7106-697-8

The Discussion Paper provides a compelling critique of the 'new humanitarianism,' particularly the ways in which leading donor states seek to incorporate humanitarian assistance and protection into the toolbox of political intervention in other countries. Drawing upon the history of humanitarianism and its origins in an ethos of neutrality, impartiality and non-violence, the author shows how since the end of the Cold War, and increasingly since 9/11, the 'new' form of international humanitarianism has become deeply politicised and has taken on human rights, strategic-security, liberal and developmental agendas as defined by donor states. The paper frames the critique of linking R2P to humanitarian protection values in the context of the new humanitarianism and the pursuit of the foreign policies of hegemonic states. It therefore provides a critical perspective on the politics of humanitarian aid in Darfur, and opens up a new basis for an alternative discourse on international humanitarian intervention and its connection with the politics of global powers in African conflict arenas. This paper is an important resource for scholars, civil society activists and policy practitioners with a keen interest in international humanitarian aid, international humanitarian law, conflict, peace and security in Africa.

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59. Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gathsheni, *The Zimbabwean Nation-State Project: A Historical Diagnosis of Identity and Power-based Conflicts in a Postcolonial State*. 2011, 97 pp, 978-91-7106-696-1

This Discussion Paper draws attention to the often overlooked aspects of the limits, poverty and contradictions embedded in the "unfinished business" of the Zimbabwe nation state project. It is located within the broader context of the crisis of the nation-state in an African continent increasingly buffeted by waves of globalisation. It also revisits the debate on whether postcolonial nationalism can completely avoid reproducing the racial and ethnic discrimination that characterised its colonial past. Zeroing in on Zimbabwe, the paper argues that the nation-state crisis has roots in the legacy of settler colonialism, the

ethnic fragmentation that marked the history of the liberation movement and the character of the nationalist elite. Its critique of the politics of the nationalist and political elite, the Lancaster House Agreement, the National Democratic Revolution and the Global Political Agreement makes this paper an important contribution to the debates on the real legacy of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and the prospects for a common national identity based on nationalism, social justice, inclusive democracy and development in the country.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1443>

58. David Sebudubudu and Patrick Molutsi, *The Elite as a Critical Factor in National Development: The case of Botswana*, 2011, 48 pp, 978-91-7106-695-4

The Discussion Paper provides insightful explanations for Botswana's emergence as one of Africa's developmental success stories. It underscores the role of the ruling elite coalition in shaping the particular kind of politics, inclusive policies, consensus, partnerships and vision that have contributed to the emergence of Botswana as a democratic developmental state. This is an important paper that should be read by all those keen to understand how Botswana has managed to avoid the 'natural resource curse' and stand out as a model of democratic stability and sustained economic growth in Africa.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1442>

57. Godwin R. Murunga, *Spontaneous or premeditated?: Post-Election Violence in Kenya*. 2011, 58 pp, 978-91-7106-694-7

This Discussion Paper examines the high levels of post-electoral violence that followed the 2007 Kenyan elections. While noting that the conflict was triggered by the incumbent party's abuse of the electoral process with the complicity of certain state agencies, the author traces the background causes to the long pent-up grievances among the majority of Kenyan peoples, alienated from and oppressed by a fractious but predatory ruling elite. The paper provides insights into the roots and nature of Kenya's post-election violence; its manifestations in various regions of the country; and the roles of the ruling Party of National Unity and the opposition Orange Democratic Movement, the police and the international community. Overall, it provides a highly informative and critical account of the unprecedented levels of post-electoral violence in Kenya, exploring its complex ramifications, and the prospects for justice, reconciliation and democratic governance.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1441>

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.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1363>



POLICY NOTES

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To ensure the accuracy and relevance of the reports, the Nordic Africa Institute welcomes input and suggestions from readers, particularly policy-makers. Each Policy Note has a unique ISBN to facilitate citation.

Published in the series 2011

4. Terje Oestigaard, *Water and climate change in Africa – from causes to consequences*. 2011, 4 pp, 978-91-7106-702-9

There is a need to extend the climate change discourse. This should not be by paying less attention to the causes, which are now well known, but by stressing more the consequences, which have been largely neglected in political discourses, especially changes in water systems. This is also an issue of how global society should react to the uncertainties climate change represent for Africa and its development.

Globally, the current political agenda focuses mainly on mitigation of carbon emissions, a consideration that also structures international aid policies, and less on adaptation and how to develop countries and societies when hydrology and environment changes. Thus, a water perspective may add important insights and future policy guidelines of particular relevance to Africa's development.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1453>

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, 4pp , 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.

Find more detailed information in the digital archive: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1360>

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