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CODESRIA – OSIWA

COLLABORATION ON MONITORING GOVERNANCE IN WEST AFRICA

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CODESRIA – OSIWA

COLLABORATION ON MONITORING GOVERNANCE IN WEST AFRICA

Annotated Bibliography on GOVERNANCE in West Africa
Bibliographie annotée sur la GOUVERNANCE en Afrique de l'Ouest

Table of contents

<i>Introduction</i>	3
I - GENERAL REFERENCES	4
II - COUNTRIES	20
BENIN	20
BURKINA FASO	22
CAPE VERDE	23
CHAD	24
COTE D'IVOIRE	25
GHANA	29
GUINEA	34
GUINEA-BISSAU	35
LIBERIA	37
MALI	40
MAURITANIA	43
NIGER	44
NIGERIA	45
SENEGAL	63
SIERRA LEONE	68
TOGO	71
III - List of Institutions on Human Rights and Governance in Africa	74

Introduction

Governance, be it political, economic or social is one of the words that is most widely used by leaders, intellectuals and civil society organisations. Such huge interest in governance issues, which has been growing since the 90s has triggered the development of a large corpus of knowledge on this theme. Some countries have even included it in their constitution and development projects, thereby proving that governance, and good governance, at best, plays a central role in our everyday activities, decisions and behaviours.

The bibliography below deals with governance in the West African region. It is made up of analytical references classified into two parts: the first one is general, and the second one geographically, by countries. There are also Internet sites and references. A list of agencies advocating for human rights and good governance is also included in the bibliography.

The references are drawn from the databases of the following research institutes and universities:

- African Studies Centre in Leiden;
- Nordic Africa Institute;
- IDRC Library Catalogue;
- CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre;
- British Library for Development Studies;
- Northwestern Library Catalogue;
- World Bank

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Introduction

La gouvernance, qu'elle soit politique, économique ou sociale est sous nos cieux l'un des vocables les plus empruntés par les tenants du pouvoir d'une part et d'autre part par les intellectuels et organisations de la société civile. Cet intérêt manifeste suscité par la gouvernance depuis les années 90 a développé une production de connaissances considérables sur le sujet vu sous ces différents aspects. Certains pays l'ont même inscrit dans leur constitution et projets de développement démontrant ainsi à tout point de vue la place de la gouvernance et surtout de la « bonne gouvernance » dans nos activités, décisions et comportements de tous les jours.

Cette bibliographie qui porte sur le sujet dans la région ouest africaine du continent est composée de références analytiques regroupées en deux parties, une générale et l'autre géographiquement par pays. Des sites et références tirés d'Internet sont aussi signalés. Une liste d'organisations évoluant dans le domaine des droits humains et de la gouvernance complète la bibliographie.

Les références proviennent des bases de données de certains instituts de recherche et universités que sont :

- African Studies Centre de Leiden;
- Nordic Africa Institute;
- IDRC Library Catalogue;
- Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA;
- British Library for Development Studies;
- Northwestern Library Catalogue;
- Banque mondiale

I - GENERAL REFERENCES

Conclusions and papers presented at conferences of the Africa Leadership Forum on sustainment of democratization and good governance in Africa : Cotonou, Benin Republic 5-6 October 1992 and Challenges of leadership in democracy and good governance in Africa : Nairobi, Kenya 10-12 March 1993 / [comp. and ed. by Ayodele Aderinwale]

Authors: Ayodele Aderinwale

Year: 1993

Publisher / printer: Abeokuta [etc.] : Africa Leadership Forum

Pagination: II, 115 p

Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of two conferences of the Africa Leadership Forum. The first, a follow-up to one of the recommendations of the Kampala Forum, was held in Cotonou, Benin, in October 1992, and examined the issue of sustaining democracy and good governance in Africa in general. The second meeting, held in Nairobi, Kenya, in March 1993, was a follow-up to the meeting in Benin. It was specifically targeted at the particular political problems of East Africa. Participants in the first conference include Olusegun Obasanjo, Vivian Lowery Derryck, Edwin Mtei, Zahui Gama Feidinad and Maitu Weneelas De Saiza, Eme Awa, Mamadou Diop, and Victoria Kakoko Sebagereka. Participants in the second conference include Ali A. Mazrui, Olusegun Obasanjo, and Ephraim R. Kamuntu.

Political liberalization and democratization in Africa : lessons from country experiences /

edited by Julius Omozuanvbo Ihonvbere and John Mukum Mbaku

Authors: John Mukum Mbaku (1950-); Julius Omozuanvbo Thonvbere

Year: 2003

Publisher / printer: Westport, CT ; London : Praeger

ISBN: 0-275-97506-1. - Pagination: XXI, 373 p

Abstract: Relying on fieldwork, hard data, and critical reviews of the existant literature, this publication analyses democratization and political transformation in sub-Saharan countries since the late 1980s. Contributions: Julius O. Ihonvbere and John Mukum Mbaku : Introduction: establishing generalities and specificities in Africa's struggle for democracy and development. John Mukum Mbaku: Transition to democratic governance in Africa: learning from past failures. Julius O. Ihonvbere: Dismantling a discredited one-party regime: populism and political liberalization in Zambia. Nantang Jua: Problematizing a transition: the power elite, the State and transition politics in Cameroon. Victor Adefemi Isumonah: Planned and unplanned outcomes: uneven and unsteady pathways to democratization in Nigeria. Kunle Amuwo: The State and the politics of democratic consolidation in Benin, 1990-1999. Abdoulaye S. Saine: The military and "democratization" in the Gambia, 1994-2002. George Klay Kieh Jr.: Unsteady steps and uncertain politics: political democratization in post-civil war Liberia. Osita G. Afoaku: Between dictatorship and democracy: a critical evaluation of Kabila's "revolution" in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Julius O. Ihonvbere: Overcoming a one-man dictatorship: political liberalization and democratization in Malawi. Roger Southall: The contested state of democracy in South Africa. Kidane Mengisteab: Eritrea's aborted democratization. Sam Moyo: Land reform and Zimbabwe's troubled transition to democratic governance. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Are PRSPs making a difference? : the African experience / ed. by David Booth

Authors: David Booth (1945-)

Year: 2003

Publisher / printer: London : Blackwell Publishing

Series: Development policy review, ISSN 0950-6764 ; vol. 21, no. 2

Pagination: P. [131]-287

Abstract: Are poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) making a difference? This theme issue explores this question, drawing on evidence from seven countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The contributions derive from a multi-country study of PRSP processes in Africa commissioned by the Strategic Partnership with Africa, the joint forum of multilateral and bilateral development agencies on assistance to low-income Africa. The study set out to investigate the extent to which poverty

reduction policies, programmes, practices and monitoring systems were being institutionalized in the countries under study. Attention was focused on three main topics: the attitudes, commitments and plans of governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders, including multilateral and bilateral donor agencies; the institutional changes that were being introduced, especially in respect of public financial management and participation in policymaking and other aspects of the governance framework; and the development of PRSP monitoring and information systems. These topics were investigated in 2000-2001. Contributions by David Booth (Introduction and overview); Thomas Bierschenk, Elisabeth Thioléron and Nassirou Bako-Arifari (Benin); Lucia Hanmer, Gerrishon Ikiara, Walter Eberlei and Carolyn Abong (Kenya); Rob Jenkins and Maxton Tsoka (Malawi); Idrissa Dante, Jean-François Gautier, Mohamed Ali Marouani and Marc Raffinot (Mali); Hans Falck and Kåre Landfald with Pamela Rebelo (Mozambique); Frederick Golooba Mutebi, Simon Stone and Neil Thin (Rwanda); and Alison Evans with Erasto Ngalwea (Tanzania)
[ASC Leiden abstract]

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.) ; maps: UvA Kaartenmakers]

Authors: Isabelle Suzanne Antoinette Baud; Gerrit Adriaan de Bruijne (1936-)

Year: [2001]

Publisher / printer: Amsterdam : AGIDS, University of Amsterdam

ISBN: 90-76736-05-7

Pagination: VIII, 532 p

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).

Civil society and the public space in Africa / Beatrice Hibou, Richard Banégas

Authors: Béatrice Hibou; Richard Banégas (1968-)

Year: 2000

Source: 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.

Public administration in Africa : main issues and selected country studies / ed. by Ladipo Adamolekun

Authors: 'Ladipo Adamolekun

Year: 1999

Publisher / printer: Boulder, Col. : Westview Press

ISBN: 0-8133-3653-8

Pagination: XIX, 415 p

Abstract: Part 1 of this collective volume discusses the main issues in public administration: governance context and reorientation of government, central government organization, public enterprises, decentralization and intergovernmental relations, public financial management, human resources management, information technology, public service delivery, accountability and transparency, and partnership involving the public, private, and voluntary sectors. Each chapter begins with a definition of concepts, followed by both descriptive and analytical overviews, with illustrations drawn from Africa, from other developing countries, and from the industrialized countries. The second part contains eleven country studies: Benin, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe. Contributors: Ladipo Adamolekun, Samuel Agere, Joseph Ayee, Victor Ayeni, Asmelash Beyene, Stanley Chiwaro, Kithinji Kiragu, Mohammad Kisubi, Mouftaou Laleye, Aubrey Mvula, Dele Olowu, Ejeviome Otobo, Louis Picard, Kaba Yahaya.

The national conference : issues, controversies and assessment / [Femi Kayode ... et al.]

Authors: Femi Kayode

Year: 1994

Publisher / printer: Ibadan : Ibadan University Press

ISBN: 978-121-247-0

Pagination: IX, 37 p

Published for the Foundation for Economics Education (FEE)

Abstract: In a number of African countries, including Benin, Togo and Zaire, national conferences have been organized as ad hoc forums to discuss major issues and problems of national importance and reach generally accepted solutions. In his maiden speech as the Head of State of Nigeria on 18 November 1993, General Sani Abacha accepted the need for such a conference, and promised that it would begin its work in the first quarter of 1994. The National Constitutional Conference (NCC) was planned to discuss the nature of the Nigerian federation, the issues of governance and political leadership, the roles of and relationships between the majority and minority ethnic groups in the context of the desired political structure, and the problems of democracy in Nigeria. This booklet, published by an NGO, aims to increase the Nigerian public's awareness and knowledge of the nature, the structure, the modalities and objectives of a national conference in general and of the NCC in particular. The different views and controversies surrounding the NCC are presented and an assessment is given of the debate during the first months of 1994.

Democratization in Africa : African views, African voices : summary of three workshops /

Sahr John Kpundeh, ed

Authors: Sahr John Kpundeh

Organization: National Research Council. Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Panel on Issues in Democratization

Year: 1992

Publisher / printer: Washington, D.C. : National Academy Press

Pagination: VIII, 85 p

Abstract: This report synthesizes the key issues emerging from three workshops on 'Democratization in Africa: African views, African voices', organized at the request of the US Agency for International Development and held in Cotonou, Benin, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Windhoek, Namibia, in January through March 1992. The format of the workshops was to use current research on various aspects of democratization as a springboard for discussions about the prospects for democratization in Africa and the role that donors, such as AID, might play in supporting that process. Contents: Background and purpose of the workshops - 1. The movement toward democracy in Africa - 2. Transitions to democracy in Africa - 3. Democracy and governance in Africa - 4. Institutions needed to sustain democracy - 5. Role of extra-African forces in democratization - Conclusion: Role of Africans in the democratization process.

**La gouvernance au quotidien en Afrique: les services publics et collectifs et leurs usagers
= The governance of daily life in Africa: public and collective services and their users /**

Giorgio Blundo (ed.)

Year: cop. 2004

Publisher / printer: Münster : LIT Verlag

Pagination: 247 p

Abstract: Ce volume rassemble des textes de communications présentées à un colloque sur les services publics et collectifs en Afrique, organisé par l'APAD (Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement) et l'Afrika-Studiecentrum (ASC) et qui s'est tenu à Leiden (Pays-Bas) les 22-25 mai 2002. Introduction/Éditorial: La gouvernance, entre technique de gouvernement et outil d'exploration empirique (Giorgio Blundo) - Les poissons ne peuvent pas voter un budget pour l'achat des hameçons. Espace public, corruption et constitution de l'Afrique comme objet scientifique (Mamadou Diouf) - Like chameleons. Civil servants and corruption in Malawi (Gerhard Anders) - La chefferie coutumière face au projet de décentralisation dans une localité de l'Ouest nigérien (Éric Komlavi Hahonou) - La gestion locale-internationale de l'enjeu hydraulique à Kanel: appropriation forcée et stratégies d'acteurs (Sénégal) (Amadou Hamath Dia) - Gouvernances quotidiennes au cœur des structures de santé. Les cas d'Orodara et de Banfora, Burkina Faso (Fatoumata Ouattara) - Aide humanitaire et production de services publics en Afrique de l'Ouest: le cas de la gestion des populations mauritaniennes réfugiées au Sénégal (Marion Fresia) - Getting out of the shit: toilets and the daily failure of governance in Ghana (Sjaak van der Geest, Nelson Obirih-Opareh) - Synthèses des ateliers. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Comprehending and mastering African conflicts : the search for sustainable peace and good governance / ed. by Adebayo Adedeji

Year: cop. 1999

Publisher / printer: London [etc.] : Zed Books in association with African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (ACDESS)

Pagination: XXI, 377 p

Abstract: This volume contains a selection of the papers presented at a workshop on African conflicts held in Bamako in November 1998 under the aegis of the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (ACDESS). The workshop brought together representatives of six African States that have undergone or are still undergoing violent conflict - namely, Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Mali, Rwanda and Sierra Leone - to report and exchange views on their conflict experiences. Representatives of Burkina Faso, Senegal, Libya and Algeria also participated, likewise the USA. The volume consists of four parts: Issues at stake (contributions by Adebayo Adedeji, Amadou Toumani Toure, Reginald Herbold Green, and Segun Odunuga); Countries in conflict: a critical stocktaking by country research teams (Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone); Transitions from conflict to peace and good governance: lessons of experience (Reginald Herbold Green on Angola; Bintou Sanan Kouca, Sicave Ag. Ecawell and Aghatam Alhassane on northern Mali; Segun Odunuga on Nigeria; Ismail Ahmed on Somalia and Somaliland; Reginald Herbold Green on Somaliland; Ian Linden on Rwanda; Anthony Barclay on Liberia); and Strategizing the way forward (panel discussion).

Limits of adjustment in Africa : the effects of economic liberalization, 1986-94 / ed. by Poul Engberg-Pedersen ... [et al.]

Organization: Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen

Year: 1996

Publisher / printer: Oxford: Currey

Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann

Series: Development & economics

ISBN: 0-85255-153-3 (Currey), 0-85255-152-5 pbk (Currey), 0-435-07403-2 (Heinemann)

Abstract: In September 1994 the Danish Ministries of Foreign and Economic Affairs requested the Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen, to carry out an analysis of the effects of structural adjustment programmes (SAP) in Africa on the basis of a thorough review of adjustment outcomes across a number of sectors in sub-Saharan Africa generally and in five countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe) in particular. This volume comprises the outcome of the analysis, providing an overview of developments across all the main economic and social sectors in the countries examined and in sub-Saharan Africa more generally. In particular, attention is focused on macroeconomic changes, developments in agriculture, industry, education and health, and on cross-cutting issues such as informal activities, aid relations, governance, public sector reform, gender, environment and poverty. One central observation is that insofar as there has been a common adjustment experience, it is one of a steady and accelerating undermining of the conditions of operation of Africa's key postindependence economic and administrative structures. Contributions by Poul Engberg-Pedersen, Peter Gibbon, Phil Raikes, Lars Udsholt, Mike Speirs, Eboe Hutchful, E.A. Brett, and Knud Erik Svendsen.

Improved natural resource management : the role of the State versus that of the local community / ed. by Henrik Secher Marcussen

Year: 1994

Edition: 2nd rev. ed

Publisher / printer: Roskilde : International Development Studies, Roskilde University

ISBN: 87-7349-277-9. - Pagination: 281 p

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 also 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.

Governance and politics in Africa / ed. by Goran Hyden, Michael Bratton

Year: 1992

Publisher / printer: Boulder, Col. [etc.] : Lynne Rienner

ISBN: 1-555-87234-4, 1-555-87285-9 pbk. - Pagination: XII, 329 p

Abstract: In this collection the authors examine the way a cross section of African countries have been governed since independence, discuss the political reforms initiated in various African countries in the past few years, and especially in 1990, and develop the concept of governance for use in comparative political analysis. The book contains the following contributions: Governance and the study of politics, Goran Hyden - Toward governance in Africa: popular demands and State responses, Michael Bratton & Nicolas Van de Walle - Governance, democracy, and the 1988 Senegalese elections, Crawford Young & Babacar Kante - State-society relations in Botswana: beginning liberalization, John D. Holm & Patrick P. Molutsi - Accommodation in the midst of crisis? : assessing governance in Nigeria, Donald C. Williams - Liberalization, governance, and political space in Ghana, Naomi Chazan - Grassroots legitimation of military governance in Burkina Faso and Niger: the core contradictions,

Pearl T. Robinson - The rise and fall of a governance realm in Kenya, Joel D. Barkan - Rwanda: recent debates over governance and rural development, Catharine Newbury - Local organizations, participation, and the State in urban Tanzania, Aili Mari Tripp - Initiatives from below: Zaire's other path to social and economic restructuring, Janet MacGaffey - The institutional bases of governance in Africa, Michael Bratton & Donald Rothchild.

NGO's in the Sahel : actors and issues in natural resource management / Jonathan Otto ; ed. by Ronald Bosch ... [et al.]
Year: [ca. 1991]
Publisher / printer: Amherst, Mass. : University of Massachusetts
Series: Occasional paper series on non governmental organizations
ISBN: 0-932288-86-3
Pagination: 52 p. - Annotation: Bibliogr.: p. 45-52

Abstract: This paper situates the NGO movement of the West African Sahel within the context of the evolving regional situation, with particular reference to the paramount concerns for managing natural resources. What is the impetus for the emergence of NGOs and rural organizations; what are the attributes, capacities and problems of both NGOs and rural organizations, how do national and foreign NGOs relate to each other and to other institutional actors; what are their roles in reshaping local governance of resources; what are the opportunities, responsibilities and risks for NGOs at this juncture? These are the questions addressed in this paper. The focus of the study is on Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Niger.

Using examinations to improve education: a study in fourteen countries / Thomas Kellaghan and Vincent Greaney
Year: 1992
Publisher / printer: Washington, D.C. : World Bank
Series: World Bank technical paper, ISSN 0253-7494 ; no. 165
Africa Technical Department series, ISSN 1070-9614
ISBN: 0-8213-2052-1. - Pagination: IX, 81 p

Abstract: This study presents a detailed description of the types, functions, performance levels, governance, administration and funding of public examinations in a range of African countries with different educational traditions. The national public-examination systems of 14 sub-Saharan countries are reviewed. Six of these countries are Anglophone: Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia; six are Francophone: Chad, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Rwanda and Togo. The two remaining countries are Cape Verde and Ethiopia. Public examinations are offered in virtually all of the countries at the end of primary, lower-secondary, and upper-secondary school. Procedures for funding examinations; for constructing, administering, and scoring papers; and for reporting results in each country are outlined in the report. Issues discussed include low pass rates, the backwash effect that examinations have on teaching and on grade repetition, the role of school-based and practical assessment, the implications of national language policies, the use of quotas and compensation procedures, the publication of national school rankings based on examination performance, and the low level of technical support available to examination authorities. Guidelines are offered for improving the quality of examinations and for using examinations to improve education.

Local governance in Africa : the challenges of democratic decentralization / Dele Olowu and James S. Wunsch ; with contrib. by Joseph Ayee ... [et al.]
Authors: Dele Olowu; James Wunsch; Joseph R.A. Ayee
Year: 2004
Publisher / printer: Boulder, CO [etc.] : Lynne Rienner
ISBN: 1-588-26173-5. - Pagination: X, 310 p

Abstract: Why have some decentralization reforms led to viable systems of local governance in Africa, while others have failed? This book explores this question in detailed studies of seven African States (South Africa, Botswana, Nigeria, Ghana, Chad, Uganda, Kenya). It outlines the key issues involved, provides historical context, and identifies the factors that have encouraged or discouraged success. The final chapter of the book revisits the country studies, offering a new approach to

explaining the emergence of effective local governance. Contributors: Dele Olowu, James S. Wunsch, Joseph Ayee, Gerrit M. Desloovere, Simon M. Fass, Dan Ottemoeller, Paul Smoke. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Intervention and transnationalism in Africa : global-local networks of power / ed. by

Thomas M. Callaghy, Robert Latham, Ronald Kassimir

Year: 2001

Publisher / printer: Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press

ISBN: 0-521-80666-6 hbk, 0-521-00141-2 pbk. - Pagination: XIII, 322 p

Abstract: This volume examines 'transboundary formations' in sub-Saharan Africa - intersections of crossborder, national and local forces that produce, destroy or transform local order and political authority, significantly impacting on ordinary people's lives. It analyses the intervention of external forces in political life, both deepening and broadening the concept of international 'intervention'. The volume is divided into five parts, the first of which focuses on historical dimensions and intellectual context, with chapters by Frederick Cooper and Michael Barnett. A second part explores theoretical frameworks through chapters by Robert Latham (on the contours of transboundary political life) and Ronald Kassimir (on governance, representation and non-State organizations in Africa). Parts III and IV examine empirical manifestations of transboundary transformations. Part III, on transboundary networks and international institutions, has chapters on innovation in the African debt regime (Thomas M. Callaghy), human rights and politics in Kenya (Hans Peter Schmitz), and power, authority and conflict in the Niger Delta oil communities (Nigeria) (Cyril I. Obi). Part IV, on political economies of violence and authority, contains chapters on sovereignty and weak States (William Reno), 'shadow' networks in Angola and Mozambique (Carolyn Nordstrom), and regulatory authority in the Chad Basin (Janet Roitman). The volume ends with a chapter by Kassimir and Latham, which reviews the study of transboundary formations and their relationship to order and authority in Africa and beyond.

Using examinations to improve education : a study in fourteen countries / Thomas

Kellaghan and Vincent Greaney

Year: 1992

Publisher / printer: Washington, D.C. : World Bank

Series: World Bank technical paper, ISSN 0253-7494 ; no. 165

Africa Technical Department series, ISSN 1070-9614

Abstract: This study presents a detailed description of the types, functions, performance levels, governance, administration and funding of public examinations in a range of African countries with different educational traditions. The national public-examination systems of 14 sub-Saharan countries are reviewed. Six of these countries are Anglophone: Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia; six are Francophone: Chad, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Rwanda and Togo. The two remaining countries are Cape Verde and Ethiopia. Public examinations are offered in virtually all of the countries at the end of primary, lower-secondary, and upper-secondary school. Procedures for funding examinations; for constructing, administering, and scoring papers; and for reporting results in each country are outlined in the report. Issues discussed include low pass rates, the backwash effect that examinations have on teaching and on grade repetition, the role of school-based and practical assessment, the implications of national language policies, the use of quotas and compensation procedures, the publication of national school rankings based on examination performance, and the low level of technical support available to examination authorities. Guidelines are offered for improving the quality of examinations and for using examinations to improve education.

The politics and policies of Sub-Saharan Africa / ed. by Robert Dibie

Authors: Robert A. Dibie (1956-)

Year: cop. 2001

Publisher / printer: Lanham, MD [etc.] : University Press of America

ISBN: 0-7618-2093-0, 0-7618-2094-9 pbk

Pagination: [VII], 366 p

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).

Governance, institutional reform & the State : international financial institutions & political transition in Africa / Bonnie Campbell

Authors: Bonnie K. Campbell (1946-)

Year: 2001

Source: Review of African Political Economy, 2001, vol. 28, no. 88, p. 155-176

Abstract: This paper argues that certain aspects of the institutional reforms which seek to achieve good governance, by treating political institutions and processes as manageable and technical issues, seem instead to have contributed to the narrowing of political space and to the informalization of politics. The improvised nature of the policy process is evident in the changing perspectives contained in the World Bank's 1992, 1997 and 1999/2000 publications. The recent experience with political transition in Côte d'Ivoire serves as an illustration. The paper analyses the compatibility between the institutional reforms introduced at the recommendation of the Bretton Woods institutions and the economic austerity which has resulted from recent decisions on the one hand, and on the other, the conditions necessary for the broadening of political space, crucial to the success of the transition itself. The paper concludes by raising the possibility that the transition may well result not only in the mere prolonging of past modes of political and economic regulation, but also in a gradual shifting away from a liberal pluralist model based on a participatory and inclusive ideal of politics, to an authoritarian one based on a technocratic ideal, likely to give rise to strategies of division and exclusion.

Public administration in Africa: main issues and selected country studies / ed. by Ladipo Adamolekun

Year: 1999

Publisher / printer: Boulder, Col. : Westview Press

ISBN: 0-8133-3653-8. - Pagination: XIX, 415 p

Abstract: Part 1 of this collective volume discusses the main issues in public administration: governance context and reorientation of government, central government organization, public enterprises, decentralization and intergovernmental relations, public financial management, human resources management, information technology, public service delivery, accountability and transparency, and partnership involving the public, private, and voluntary sectors. Each chapter begins with a definition of concepts, followed by both descriptive and analytical overviews, with illustrations drawn from Africa, from other developing countries, and from the industrialized countries. The second part contains eleven country studies: Benin, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe. Contributors: Ladipo Adamolekun, Samuel Agere, Joseph Ayee, Victor Ayeni, Asmelash Beyene, Stanley Chiwaro, Kithinji Kiragu, Mohammad Kisubi, Mouftaou Laleye, Aubrey Mvula, Dele Olowu, Ejeviome Otobo, Louis Picard, Kaba Yahaya.

Governance as conflict management : politics and violence in West Africa / I. William Zartman, ed.

Year: cop. 1997

Publisher / printer: Washington, D.C. : Brookings Institution Press

Series: Publications of the Brookings Institution's conflict resolution in Africa project

ISBN: 0-8157-9706-0 cl, 0-8157-9705-2 pbk. - Pagination: XII, 292 p

Abstract: In contrast to other regions of the continent, West Africa has largely been free of interstate conflicts because of its better-developed sense of the State and because its States are preoccupied with the management of their own internal conflicts. This collective volume, which is part of a series of publications in the Brookings Institution's Conflict Resolution in Africa Project, examines the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria and evaluates their prospects for the future. The case studies demonstrate how the leaders and parties of these three West African States have conducted governance and managed conflicts among various groups in their respective societies. The contributors are: I. William Zartman, Tessy D. Bakary (Côte d'Ivoire), A. Adu Boahen (Ghana), Alex Gboyega (Nigeria), and Donald Rothchild. There are three lessons to be learned from the volume. The establishment of a national consensus on norms, the reinforcement of those norms and values, and the establishment of new institutions and principles as a replacement regime if former values and institutions prove inadequate, as well as a central normative code about the ways conflicts should be managed are necessities for successful conflict management. Finally, regime failure or government inability to manage conflicts on a sustained basis leads to obdurate repression or to reinstitutionalization and regime restructuring.

Managing the monster : urban waste and governance in Africa / ed. by Adepoju G. Onibokun

Year: cop. 1999

Publisher / printer: Ottawa [etc.] : International Development Research Centre

ISBN: 0-88936-880-5. - Pagination: X, 269 p

Abstract: This collective volume characterizes urban waste management systems in Africa within the framework of governance. It is the product of comparative research on governance and urban waste in Africa carried out by four teams of researchers in four major cities: Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (Koffi Attahi), Ibadan, Nigeria (A.G. Onibokun and A.J. Kumuyi), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (J.M. Lusugga Kironde), and Johannesburg, South Africa (Mark Swilling and David Hutt). The case studies are preceded by an introductory overview of the governance debate in Africa (A.G. Onibokun and A.J. Kumuyi). They are followed by a final chapter (A.G. Onibokun) assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of different modes (such as public, private, and community sectors) of managing urban waste, as typified by the selected cities, in political, sociological, economic, and environmental terms, and recommending policy options for waste management in urban Africa on the basis of what worked or did not work in the four cities.

Governance as conflict management : politics and violence in West Africa / I. William

Zartman, ed.

Authors: I. William Zartman pseud. van Jacob Blaustein

Year: cop. 1997

Publisher / printer: Washington, D.C. : Brookings Institution Press

Series: Publications of the Brookings Institution's conflict resolution in Africa project

ISBN: 0-8157-9706-0 cl, 0-8157-9705-2 pbk. - Pagination: XII, 292 p

Abstract: In contrast to other regions of the continent, West Africa has largely been free of interstate conflicts because of its better-developed sense of the State and because its States are preoccupied with the management of their own internal conflicts. This collective volume, which is part of a series of publications in the Brookings Institution's Conflict Resolution in Africa Project, examines the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria and evaluates their prospects for the future. The case studies demonstrate how the leaders and parties of these three West African States have conducted governance and managed conflicts among various groups in their respective societies. The contributors are: I. William Zartman, Tessy D. Bakary (Côte d'Ivoire), A. Adu Boahen (Ghana), Alex Gboyega (Nigeria), and Donald Rothchild. There are three lessons to be learned from the volume. The establishment of a national consensus on norms, the reinforcement of those norms and values, and the establishment of new institutions and principles as a replacement regime if former values and institutions prove inadequate, as well as a central normative code about the ways conflicts should be managed are necessities for successful conflict management. Finally, regime failure or government inability to manage conflicts on a sustained basis leads to obdurate repression or to reinstitutionalization and regime restructuring.

Governance and urban poverty in anglophone West Africa / A.G. Onibokun

Year: 1997

Source: *Governing Africa's cities* / ed. by Mark Swilling. - Johannesburg : Witwatersrand University Press, 1997, p. 85-114 : tab

Abstract: This chapter characterizes urbanization trends and the manifestations of urban poverty in anglophone West Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia), and explains how these are related to urban governance. The emphasis is on the socioeconomic and physical dimensions of urban poverty, such as level of unemployment, lack of proper housing, and lack of access to basic facilities and amenities. The author shows that these four countries in anglophone West Africa have an extremely poor profile on virtually all the indicators of development. He identifies the mode, practice, style and attributes of governance in anglophone West Africa, and their consequences for the quality of urban life. His conclusion is that national policies aimed at poverty alleviation have not had a marked effect, and that local governments have also proved unequal to the task of exerting a positive impact on poverty due to many factors, including weaknesses in their form of organization, deficient resource bases, and lack of transparency.

Local governance in Africa : the challenges of democratic decentralization / Dele Olowu and James S. Wunsch ; with contrib. by Joseph Ayee ... [et al.]

Authors: Dele Olowu; James Wunsch; Joseph R.A. Ayee

Year: 2004

Publisher / printer: Boulder, CO [etc.] : Lynne Rienner

ISBN: 1-588-26173-5 - Pagination: X, 310 p

Abstract: Why have some decentralization reforms led to viable systems of local governance in Africa, while others have failed? This book explores this question in detailed studies of seven African States (South Africa, Botswana, Nigeria, Ghana, Chad, Uganda, Kenya). It outlines the key issues involved, provides historical context, and identifies the factors that have encouraged or discouraged success. The final chapter of the book revisits the country studies, offering a new approach to explaining the emergence of effective local governance. Contributors: Dele Olowu, James S. Wunsch, Joseph Ayee, Gerrit M. Desloovere, Simon M. Fass, Dan Ottemoeller, Paul Smoke. [ASC Leiden abstract]

La gouvernance au quotidien en Afrique: les services publics et collectifs et leurs usagers = The governance of daily life in Africa: public and collective services and their users /

Giorgio Blundo (ed.)

Year: cop. 2004

Publisher / printer: Münster : LIT Verlag. - Pagination: 247 p

Abstract: Ce volume rassemble des textes de communications présentées à un colloque sur les services publics et collectifs en Afrique, organisé par l'APAD (Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement) et l'Afrika-Studiecentrum (ASC) et qui s'est tenu à Leiden (Pays-Bas) les 22-25 mai 2002. Introduction/Éditorial: La gouvernance, entre technique de gouvernement et outil d'exploration empirique (Giorgio Blundo) - Les poissons ne peuvent pas voter un budget pour l'achat des hameçons. Espace public, corruption et constitution de l'Afrique comme objet scientifique (Mamadou Diouf) - Like chameleons. Civil servants and corruption in Malawi (Gerhard Anders) - La chefferie coutumière face au projet de décentralisation dans une localité de l'Ouest nigérien (Éric Komlavi Hahonou) - La gestion locale-internationale de l'enjeu hydraulique à Kanel: appropriation forcée et stratégies d'acteurs (Sénégal) (Amadou Hamath Dia) - Gouvernances quotidiennes au cœur des structures de santé. Les cas d'Orodara et de Banfora, Burkina Faso (Fatoumata Ouattara) - Aide humanitaire et production de services publics en Afrique de l'Ouest: le cas de la gestion des populations mauritaniennes réfugiées au Sénégal (Marion Fresia) - Getting out of the shit: toilets and the daily failure of governance in Ghana (Sjaak van der Geest, Nelson Obirih-Opareh) - Synthèses des ateliers. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Globalizing Africa / ed. by Malinda S. Smith

Year: 2003

Publisher / printer: Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press

ISBN: 0-86543-869-2, 0-86543-870-6 pbk. - Pagination: XXIX, 593 p

Abstract: The thirty essays in this volume engage the theoretical and practical aspects of globalization and their impact on particular African States (South Africa, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Rwanda, Burundi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Senegal, Ghana) as well as on the continent as a whole. The volume offers Africa-specific and comparative analyses to the debates on democratization, globalization, regional integration, multilateralism, and cultural diffusion in the post-Cold War world. It is divided into three parts. Part I, Democracy, human rights & peace, analyses the invention and representation of Africa, its struggle for democracy, good governance, peace and human security, and human rights from slavery to the postcolonial period. Part II, Africa in the global economy, assesses the challenges and constraints of economic development in postcolonial Africa, the internal and external factors that shape its marginality in the global economy, and its prospects for regional and continental integration. The essays in part III, Education & culture, reflect on African indigenous knowledge, universities, and cultural industries, as well as on memory and reconciliation in postcolonial societies. [ASC Leiden abstract]

African political parties : evolution, institutionalisation and governance / ed. by M.A.

Mohamed Salih ; forew. by Abdel Ghaffar Mohamed Ahmed

Year: 2003

Publisher / printer: London [etc.] : Pluto Press

ISBN: 0-7453-2038-4, 0-7453-2037-6 pbk. - Pagination: XIII, 372 p

Abstract: This collective volume examines the political health of African political parties and evaluates the theory and practice of party functions, ideology and structure. It questions the democratic credentials of African political parties and proposes new methods for achieving inclusive, broad-based representation. Themes include the evolution and institutionalization of African political parties; the unique historical, political and social circumstances that shaped their structures and functions. In the governance trajectory, the papers question the relationship between African political parties and government; political parties and representation; political parties and electoral systems and political parties and parliament. Case studies include Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Contributors: Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed, Kassahun Berhanu, Kwame Bofo-Arthur, Tapera O. Chirawu, Oda van Cranenburgh, Renske Doorenspleet, Samia El Hadi El Nagar, Wil Hout, Petr Kopecký, Peter Mair, Paschal B. Mihyo, M.A. Mohamed Salih, Mpho G. Molomo, Jotham C. Momba, Denis Venter, Nick G. Wanjohi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Reforming Africa's institutions : ownership, incentives and capabilities / ed. by Steve

Kayizzi-Mugerwa

Year: cop. 2003

Publisher / printer: Tokyo [etc.] : United Nations University Press [etc.]

ISBN: 92-808-1082-0

Pagination: XIX, 362 p

Abstract: This volume looks at the extent to which public sector reforms undertaken in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s have enhanced institutional capacities across the breadth of government. Part 1 focuses on the issue of reform ownership: Governance and policy in Africa: recent experiences (Abdalla Hamdok); Owning economic reforms: a comparative study of Ghana and Tanzania (Yvonne M. Tsikata); Do donors matter for institutional reform in Africa? (Tony Addison); Zambian policy making and the donor community in the 1990s (Hendrik van der Heijden). Part 2 examines the nature of incentives in the African civil service and the reforms undertaken to raise public sector efficiency in Africa: Economic and institutional reforms in French-speaking West Africa: impact on efficiency and growth (Anders Danielson); Reform of the Malawian public sector: incentives, governance and accountability (Dick Durevall); Incentive structure and efficiency in the Kenyan civil service (Damiano Kulundu Manda); Incentive structure, civil service efficiency and the hidden economy in Nigeria (Mohammed Salisu); The Mozambican civil service: incentives, reforms and performance (José A.

Sulemane and Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa). The third part discusses issues related to institutional capabilities and how they have been affected by the reforms undertaken in the 1990s: Privatization in sub-Saharan Africa: on factors affecting implementation (Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa); Decentralization, local bureaucracies and service delivery in Uganda (Moses L. Golola); Institutional development in Africa: the case of insolvency law (Clas Wihlborg); Non-formal institutions, informal economies and the politics of inclusion (Aili Mari Tripp); The relevance of the Nordic model for African development (Arne Bigsten). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Indigenous political structures and governance in Africa / ed. by Olufemi Vaughan

Year: 2003

Publisher / printer: Ibadan : Sefer Books

ISBN: 978-80590-3-1 hbk, 978-80590-6-6 pbk

Pagination: XXIII, 435, [10] p

Abstract: This book is the result of an international conference on indigenous political structures and governance in Africa held at the University of Ibadan in July 2001 under the auspices of the Ford Foundation. It explores the imaginative response of antecedent structures to the expansion of the political space in African States and societies. Furthermore, it analyses the implications of indigenous sociopolitical structures for State formation, explores the extent to which indigenous structures have either fostered or hampered local initiatives in governance and development, analyses ways in which indigenous structures serve as bridges between societies and modern State agencies, and shows ways in which these age-old institutions enhance governance and development in local communities. These themes are analysed in case studies from Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Mozambique, South Africa and Togo. Along with these specific case studies, two chapters provide a theoretical overview that draws from the experience of other African States. Contributors: Jon G. Abbink, Niyi Afolabi, Koffi Alinon, Nicodemus Fru Awasom, Sussana Yene Awasom, Pierre Englebert, C.R.D. Halisi, Emily Larby Jones, Kidane Mengisteab, William F.S. Miles, Abdul Raufu Mustapha, Irene Odotei, Barbara Oomen, Richard L. Sklar, Joseph Takougang, Olufemi Vaughan, Ruth Watson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Privatisation and corporate governance / ed. by Augustin Fosu and Melvin Ayogu

Organization: African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)

Congress: AERC plenary session (12 ; 12-1999)

Year: 2002

Publisher / printer: Oxford : Oxford University Press

Series: Journal of African economies, ISSN 0963-8024 ; vol. 11 (2002), suppl. 1 (Feb.)

Pagination: 145 p

Abstract: This special issue, which contains papers from a plenary session of the African Economic Research Consortium (May 1999), deals with the twin issues of privatization and corporate governance. Contributions: Melvin Ayogu and Augustin Kwasi Fosu (privatization and corporate governance: an overview); Mary M. Shirley (the importance of the institutional framework in the choice between privatization and corporatization, based on data from case studies of telecommunications in Ghana and Uganda and water leases in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire); Comment on this paper by Christopher Adam; Wendy Carlin and Colin Mayer (international evidence on corporate governance based on a study of 14 OECD countries); Comment by Melvin D. Ayogu; Saul Estrin (lessons drawn from the privatization and corporate governance experiences of the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe); Comment by Andrea E. Goldstein; Narjess Boubakri and Jean-Claude Cosset (survey of the empirical literature on the operating and financial performance of newly privatized firms in developing countries, with some evidence from Africa); Comment by Lemma W. Senbet.

Using examinations to improve education : a study in fourteen countries / Thomas

Kellaghan and Vincent Greaney

Year: 1992

Publisher / printer: Washington, D.C. : World Bank

Series: World Bank technical paper, ISSN 0253-7494 ; no. 165

ISBN: 0-8213-2052-1. - Pagination: IX, 81 p

Abstract: This study presents a detailed description of the types, functions, performance levels, governance, administration and funding of public examinations in a range of African countries with different educational traditions. The national public-examination systems of 14 sub-Saharan countries are reviewed. Six of these countries are Anglophone: Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia; six are Francophone: Chad, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Rwanda and Togo. The two remaining countries are Cape Verde and Ethiopia. Public examinations are offered in virtually all of the countries at the end of primary, lower-secondary, and upper-secondary school. Procedures for funding examinations; for constructing, administering, and scoring papers; and for reporting results in each country are outlined in the report. Issues discussed include low pass rates, the backwash effect that examinations have on teaching and on grade repetition, the role of school-based and practical assessment, the implications of national language policies, the use of quotas and compensation procedures, the publication of national school rankings based on examination performance, and the low level of technical support available to examination authorities. Guidelines are offered for improving the quality of examinations and for using examinations to improve education.

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.]

Year: 2002

Publisher / printer: Berne : Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Series: SDC Publications on Development ; 5

ISBN: 3-03-798026-5. - Pagination: 224 p

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 critical 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]

NGO's in the Sahel : actors and issues in natural resource management / Jonathan Otto ; ed.

by Ronald Bosch ... [et al.]

Year: [ca. 1991]

Publisher / printer: Amherst, Mass. : University of Massachusetts

ISBN: 0-932288-86-3. - Pagination: 52 p

Abstract: This paper situates the NGO movement of the West African Sahel within the context of the evolving regional situation, with particular reference to the paramount concerns for managing natural resources. What is the impetus for the emergence of NGOs and rural organizations; what are the attributes, capacities and problems of both NGOs and rural organizations, how do national and foreign NGOs relate to each other and to other institutional actors; what are their roles in reshaping local governance of resources; what are the opportunities, responsibilities and risks for NGOs at this juncture? These are the questions addressed in this paper. The focus of the study is on Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Niger.

Violent conflicts and governance challenges in West Africa: the case of the Mano River basin area / Amos Sawyer

Year: 2004

Source: The Journal of Modern African Studies, 2004, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 437-463

Abstract: The Mano River basin area has become a conflict zone, in which State failure and violence in Liberia has spread to Sierra Leone and the forest region of Guinea. This article traces the origins of the conflicts to governance failures in all three States, and analyses their incorporation into a single conflict system, orchestrated especially through the entrepreneurial abilities and ambitions of Charles Taylor. Peace settlements negotiated to end the violence in Liberia and Sierra Leone failed, both because of the misconceived power-sharing formula that they embodied, and because they failed to take account of the complex linkages between conflicts across the basin area. The way forward lies in a multilevel basin-wide approach, which seeks to move beyond the failed formula of attempting to reconstitute State power, in favour of constructing institutions of accountable democratic governance at multiple levels from the local level to the regional level and beyond. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Governance and urban poverty in anglophone West Africa / A.G. Onibokun

Year: 1997

Source: Governing Africa's cities / ed. by Mark Swilling. - Johannesburg : Witwatersrand University Press, 1997, p. 85-114

Abstract: This chapter characterizes urbanization trends and the manifestations of urban poverty in anglophone West Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia), and explains how these are related to urban governance. The emphasis is on the socioeconomic and physical dimensions of urban poverty, such as level of unemployment, lack of proper housing, and lack of access to basic facilities and amenities. The author shows that these four countries in anglophone West Africa have an extremely poor profile on virtually all the indicators of development. He identifies the mode, practice, style and attributes of governance in anglophone West Africa, and their consequences for the quality of urban life. His conclusion is that national policies aimed at poverty alleviation have not had a marked effect, and that local governments have also proved unequal to the task of exerting a positive impact on poverty due to many factors, including weaknesses in their form of organization, deficient resource bases, and lack of transparency.

Governance and urban poverty in Anglophone West Africa / ed. by Adepaju Onibokun & Adetoye Faniran

Year: 1995

Publisher / printer: Ibadan : Centre for African Settlement Studies and Development (CASSAD) [etc.]
ISBN: 978-2210-12-9. - Pagination: XXIV, 241 p

Abstract: Although the title of this book specifically mentions "Anglophone West Africa", all but three of its seventeen papers, which were presented at a conference held at the University of Ibadan on May 16, 1994, deal with Nigeria. The exceptions are a paper on Ghana by P.W.K. Yankson, one on The Gambia by M.M. N'jie, and one recounting land reform and municipal governance in Estonia as an example to West Africa by Reiner Jaakson. All the papers examine the phenomenon of urban poverty, looking especially at urban governance and the urban environment in their search for a solution to the problem. The various papers are by A.G. Onibokun and A.Faniran, Dele Olowu and Shittu R. Akinola, Tunde Agbola, Bade Onimode, I.B. Bello-Imam, Omololu Soyombo, Layi Egunjobi, J.A. Oderinde, Ebong T. Eshett, L.A. Oriade, Okunade Modupe, A.A. Adeniji-Adele, Funmi Adewumi, Anyakwee Nsirimovu, and Luyi Rotimi.

Civil society, good governance, and the challenge of regional security in West Africa /

edited by R.A. Akindele ; with essays by R.A. Akindele ... [et al.].

IMPRINT Agege, Lagos, Nigeria : African Strategic and Peace Research Group ; Ibadan, Nigeria : Vantage, 2003.

DESCRIPT xii, 383 p. ; 22 cm.

NOTE Civil society, good governance, and the challenge of regional security in West Africa / Cyril Obi -- Bringing good governance, human rights protection, and democratic peace project in nation-states into the purview and ambit of contemporary international law and practice / R.A. Akindele -- Democratic renewal in Francophone West Africa at the threshold of the 21st century / Emeka Nwokedi -- Constitutionalism and democratic culture in Francophone West Africa : a case study of Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal / Bola A. Akinterinwa -- The changing forms of conflict in West Africa and issues in regional security : a case-study of Liberia and Sierra Leone / Ogaba Oche -- Emerging trends in civil society : struggles for good governance and democracy after the 1999 democratic transition in Nigeria / Ogaba Oche -- In support and enhancement of good governance and development in West Africa in the new century / L.S. Aminu -- Women's organizations and the challenges of democratic consolidation and regional security in West Africa / Cyril Obi -- ECOWAS, good governance, and sub-regional security in West Africa / R.A. Akindele -- The role of ECOWAS in empowering civil society for good governance in West Africa /L.S. Aminu -- Capacity building for enhancing and strengthening civil society, good governance, and security in West Africa

A Diagnostic Framework for Revenue Administration

by Jit B. S. Gill

English Paperback 64 pages

Published June 2000 by World Bank ISBN: 0-8213-4780-2 SKU: 14780

Abstract: A systematic diagnosis of a revenue administration is a prerequisite to developing a successful strategy for its reform. However, given the complexity of tax and customs administration, this is not a simple task. A host of external and internal factors need to be analyzed to uncover the roots of organizational and institutional dysfunction. Also, the diagnosis needs to be done in a participatory manner to build consensus around the causes for inadequate performance and their remedies. This framework enables a step-by-step analysis of the environment, history, resources, strategy, transformation processes, outputs and feedback mechanisms of the revenue administration system, with a view to identifying systemic deficiencies that lead to inefficiency and ineffectiveness in its operations. Besides a detailed set of diagnostic questions for each area of analysis, the framework provides illustrations of frequently encountered problems and their possible remedies. The framework can be used in a group setting involving different stakeholders, to guide brainstorming sessions and draft reform strategies.

A Governance Approach to Civil Service Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa

by Mamadou Dia

English Paperback 61 pages

Published October 1993 by World Bank ISBN: 0-8213-2630-9 SKU: 12630

Abstract: Inefficient civil service administrations are jeopardizing future development in many African countries. The reforms suggested in this paper would make these administrations more accountable, enforce the rule of law, and reward bureaucrats solely on their performance.

This approach could help relieve the private sector of disabling regulations, improve services and tax collection, and shift funding away from special interests and toward essential economic programs. Three flexible reform packages are provided. They feature strategies that address varying degrees of inefficiency within a given administration.

Africa's Management in the 1990s and Beyond: Reconciling Indigenous and Transplanted Institutions

by Mamadou Dia

Abstract: In 1992 the World Bank launched the Africa's Management in the 1990s research program, a comprehensive study of the issues of institutional capacity building in Sub-Saharan Africa and its effects on economic and social development. This report focuses on the program and on how to implement its main message: institutions must be both rooted in the local context and culture and open to outside challenges and influences. Chapters focus on the institutional aspects of capacity

building, best practices in public administration, indigenous private sector development, and a framework for reconciliation between institutions.

Ben Arrous, Michel

Coalition, Dispersion : un moment Démocratique en Afrique de l'Ouest "Francophone", 1988-1996

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2003.- 153p

/DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICS/ /1988-1996/ /WEST AFRICA/ /FRENCH SPEAKING AFRICA/ /BENIN/ /NIGER/ /TOGO/ - /DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT/ /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /NATIONAL CONFERENCES/ /FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA/

ANNAN-YAO, Elizabeth, Ed.

Démocratie et développement en Afrique de l'ouest : mythe et réalité

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005.- vi-202p.

/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/

Government and participation : institutional development, decentralisation and democracy in the Third World / Richard C. Crook ; eds. Alf Morten Jerve

Bergen : Chr. Michelsens Institutt, 1991

Description 219 s.

Series Rapport/report / Chr. Michelsens institutt ; 1991:1

Keyword: Decentralization; Local government; Democratization; Social participation; Bangladesh; Ghana; Tanzania; Cote d'Ivoire

États d'Afrique noire : formation, mécanismes et crise / ed. Jean-François Médard

Paris : Karthala, 1991. - 405 s.

Keyword : State; Government; Political systems; Gambia; Benin; Nigeria; Chad; Somalia; Kenya; Burundi; Malawi; Zimbabwe; Cote d'Ivoire

Contemporary West African states / Donal B. Cruise O'Brien ; John Dunn ; eds. Richard Rathbone

Cambridge : Univ. P., 1989. - 227 s. : tab.

Keyword: Politics; Political development; Social conditions; Government policy; West Africa; Burkina Faso; Chad; Ghana; Liberia; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Cameroon; Nigeria; Cote d'Ivoire

African cities in crisis : managing rapid urban growth / Richard Stren ; eds. Rodney R.

White

Imprint Boulder, Colo. : Westview P., 1989

Description 335 s., kart., tab.

ISBN 0813374669

Keyword Urban development; Towns; Local government; Urban policy; Urbanization; Africa; Nigeria; Nigeria; Congo DR; Senegal; Tanzania; Sudan; Kenya; Cote d'Ivoire

II - COUNTRIES

BENIN

Title: Peasant influence on development projects in Benin : a critical analysis / Jon R.V. Daane and Roch L. Mongbo

Year: 1991

Source: Genève-Afrique, 1991, vol. 29, no. 2, p. 49-76

Abstract: It is felt that some sort of public institutional framework where peasants can defend their interests against those of bureaucrats and development experts is essential to the success of development projects. The authors critically assess the opportunities of such frameworks in the wake of recent political changes in Benin. They place their analysis within the wider context of peasant-State relationships in Africa and use historical case material from Benin to show that the concern about peasants' interests is not new. The bottleneck has always been the mode of governance and the bureaucrats' ability to adapt their rhetoric to that of policymakers and donor agencies, while continuing to pursue their own interests, as several cases drawn from the history of development intervention in the Zou province show. While the authors are optimistic about the new opportunities for peasants in Benin to exert influence on local issues, for example through the 'associations de développement', they conclude that the problem of rural poverty and dependency cannot be solved through local public frameworks. Bibliogr., notes, sum. also in French.

The fate of Africa's democratic experiments: elites and institutions / edited by Leonardo A. Villal{226}on and Peter VonDoepp.

IMPRINT Bloomington : Indiana University Press, 2005.

DESCRIPT vii, 324 p. ; 24 cm.

NOTE: The book originated in two linked panels at the Meetings of the International Studies Association (ISA), held in Chicago in February 2001 and at a second meeting at the Univ. of Kansas in Oct. 2001.

NOTE: Elites, institutions, and the varied trajectories of Africa's third wave democracies / Peter VonDoepp and Leonardo A. Villal{226}on -- Repetitive breakdowns and a decade of experimentation : institutional choices and unstable democracy in Niger / Leonardo A. Villal{226}on and Abdourahmane Idrissa -- Tribulations of a successful transition : institutional dynamics and elite rivalry in Mali / Leonardo A. Villal{226}on and Abdourahmane Idrissa -- Democratic legitimacy in Benin : institutions and identity in a regional context / Bruce A. Magnusson -- Collapse of the democratic experiment in the Republic of Congo : a thick description / John F. Clark -- Shaky foundations, adverse circumstances, and limited achievements of democratic transition in the Central African Republic / Andreas Mehler -- Fate of Madagascar's democracy : following the rules while eroding the substance / Richard R. Marcus -- Institutions, resources, and elite strategies : making sense of Malawi's democratic trajectory / Peter VonDoepp-- Democracy unrealized : Zambia's third republic under Frederick Chiluba / David J. Simon -- Assessing adaptation to democratic politics in Mozambique : the case of Frelimo / Carrie Manning -- Democratization in a divided urban political culture : Guinea-Bissau Joshua B. Forrest -- Democratic governance in Africa at the start of the twenty-first century : lessons of experience / Michael Chege.

JACOB, Jean-Pierre; BLUNDO, Giorgio; BAKO-ARIFARI, Nassirou; BORHAUG, Kjetil; LAURENT, Pierre-Joseph

Socio-Anthropologie de la Décentralisation en Milieu Rural Africain : Bibliographie Sélective et Commentée

Genève: IUED, Décembre 1997.- 118p.

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/LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ /COMMENTS/ /AFRICA/ /BENIN/ /BURKINA-FASO/ /MALI/ /SENEGAL/ /WEST
AFRICA/ - /LOCAL MANAGEMENT/ /LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

UANTIN, Patrick ; BANEGAS, Richard

Orientations et Limites de l'Aide française au Développement démocratique : Bénin, Congo et République centrafricaine

In: Revue Canadienne d'Etudes du Développement, N°.Special , 1996, p.113-133

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/FRANCE/ - /GOVERNANCE/ /INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /FRENCH
AID/ /DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT/

MARTINEAU, Jean Christophe; PLACCA, Jean Baptiste

Bénin : La Démocratie Vulnérable

In: Jeune Afrique Economie, No. 135, Septembre 1990, p.130-132

/DEMOCRACY/ /DICTATORSHIP/ /CONSTITUTION/ /FREEDOM/ /ELECTION/ /ECONOMIC RECESSION/
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AKINDES, A. Francis

Le Bénin entre le Renouveau Démocratique et les Exigences de l'Ajustement Structurel

Dakar: Codesria, Septembre 1991.- 34p.

Conference: Les Enjeux Politiques de l'Ajustement Structurel, Dakar Senegal, 9-12 Septembre 1991.

/STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /ECONOMIC RECESSION/ /POLITICS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /BENIN/

IGUE, John O.

Enjeu National : Enjeu Démocratique

Dakar: CODESRIA, Février 1992.- 12p.

Conference: Assemblée Générale sur le Processus de Démocratisation en Afrique : Problèmes et Perspectives, 7ème, Dakar Sénégal, 10-14 Février 1992.

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Urban Local Government Finance in Benin : the Case of Cotonou Urban District I

In: Public Administration and Development, Vol 12, No. 1, February 1992, p.53-70

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La Transition vers la Démocratie: le cas du Bénin

In: Alternative Démocratique dans le Tiers Monde, No. 2, Juillet-Décembre 1990, p.131-169

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ADAMON, Afize D.

Le Renouveau Démocratique au Bénin : les Elections Législatives de 1995

Cotonou: Editions du flamboyant, 1996.- vi-211p.

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Une Election Libre en Afrique : la Présidentielle du Bénin : 1996

Paris: Editions Karthala, 1998.- 181p.

/ELECTIONS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /AFRICA/ /BENIN/

BURKINA FASO

Explaining the unexpected: electoral reform and democratic governance in Burkina Faso /

Carlos Santiso and Augustin Loada

Year: 2003

Source: The Journal of Modern African Studies, 2003, vol. 41, no. 3, p. 395-419 : tab

Abstract: The parliamentary elections of May 2002 in Burkina Faso saw the ruling party lose its exclusionary grip on power. For the first time since the restoration of democracy in 1991, the parliamentary opposition now represents a sizeable group. While it retains the majority, the ruling party has to share legislative power with the opposition. These elections marginally alter the structure of power in a deeply presidential system of government. Several institutional and electoral reforms have played a critical role in strengthening the mechanisms of 'vertical accountability' and representative democracy. By assessing recent electoral reforms in Burkina Faso, the article underlines the importance of the electoral system in multiparty elections and thus contributes to an understanding of the effects of changes in electoral rules on the distribution of political outcomes. In particular, it underscores the contribution that institutional engineering and electoral reform can make to further democratization in a semi-authoritarian context. While many challenges to democratic governance and the rule of law remain, the new political landscape holds the promise of changes in the style of government and the emergence of more consensual modes of governance. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Trop, c'est trop! : civil insurgency in Burkina Faso, 1998-99 / Ernest Harsch

Year: 1999

Source: Review of African Political Economy, 1999, vol. 26, no. 81, p. 395-406

Country / subject: (662.5); 323.233

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 insurgency 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). Bibliogr.

Burkina Faso in the winds of liberalisation / Ernest Harsch

Year: 1998

Source: Review of African Political Economy, 1998, vol. 25, no. 78, p. 625-641

Abstract: A decade after the end of Burkina Faso's 1987 'democratic and popular revolution', the country has graduated to the top ranks of the World Bank's select class of model reformers. The regime of President Blaise Compaoré is frequently praised not only for its pursuit of economic liberalization, but also for its seeming commitment to the donor institutions' current assortment of favoured notions: multiparty democracy, good governance and human development. Contrary to the image of political stability and social calm that the government seeks to maintain, however, the situation on the ground is far from tranquil. This paper examines structural adjustment and its consequences in Burkina Faso. New foreign investments have not raised much controversy, but the sell-off of existing enterprises has. The concept of 'human development', with its strong emphasis on poverty reduction, improved health and education, has entered the standard vocabulary of Burkina's

economic managers and of the IMF and World Bank staff who routinely visit the country. In practice, such concerns have not prevented an erosion of income levels and social services for many Burkinabè. The elites residing in the major cities and operating at the national level have aroused great public resentment. The final section examines popular dissatisfaction and the authorities' tentative reactions.

Explaining the unexpected : electoral reform and democratic governance in Burkina Faso.
Joint author/Ed. Loada, Augustin

In: The Journal of modern African studies, 41:3, 2003, 395-419

Keyword: Democracy; Governance; Electoral systems; Political development; Burkina Faso

YONABA, Salif

Indépendance de la Justice et Droits de l'Homme : Le cas du Burkina Faso

Leiden: PLOOM, 1997.- 150p.

/JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /CONSTITUTIONS/ /INDEPENDENCE/ /JUDGES/
/REVOLUTION/ /JUDICIAL POWER/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /BURKINA FASO/

ENGBERG-PEDERSON, Lars

Creating Local Democratic Politics from Above: the "Gestion des Terroirs" Approach in Burkina Faso

London: IIED, April 1995.- 32p.

/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /MANAGEMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT/ /BURKINA FASO/

ENGBERG-PEDERSON, Lars

Démocratiser la Vie Politique Locale de Haut en Bas: l'Approche "Gestion des Terroirs" au Burkina Faso

Londres: IIED, Avril 1995.- 34p.

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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/

CAPE VERDE

Decentralization, democratization, public service provision and governance and management of renewable natural resources : initiatives and dilemmas in Cape Verde /

Eve L. Crowley ... [et al.] ; with the assistance of Gil Evora

Organization: Associates in Rural Development, Burlington

Year: 1992

Publisher / printer: Burlington, Vt. : Associates in Rural Development

Pagination: XVIII, 251 bl

Abstract: This study was carried out in the Cape Verde Islands during May 1992 under the auspices of the Club du Sahel and CILSS (Comité inter-États de lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel). It is the fourth in a series of analyses conducted on prospects, within the CILSS member countries, for decentralization. The underlying problematic is whether decisionmaking and action in the areas of public service provision, and governance and management of renewable natural resources can be improved by devolving authority and power to subnational governments within these countries. Interviews were conducted first in the national capital, then in two municipalities (Santa Catarina on

Santiago, and Ribeira Grande on Santa Antão) at the municipal level. In these two jurisdictions, village-level case studies were also conducted. In the municipalities of Praia and Maio, village-level studies were conducted, but no investigations at the municipal level. The two main conclusions concern the problems involved in the process of devolving authority to resolve problems from higher to lower levels of government, and the necessity of addressing land tenure issues in most islands of the archipelago.

VIEIRA, Juscelino Emanuel

CODESRIA, Dakar

Democraci e es Direitos Humanos em Cabo Verde : Limites de Experiências

Dakar: CODESRIA, May 1992.- 10p.

Conference: Conférence sur Démocratie et Droits de l'Homme en Afrique : Facteurs Internes et Externes, Harare Zimbabwe, 11-14 Mai 1992.

/DEMOCRACY/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /CAPE VERDE/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITIONS/

CHAD

Chad - towards democratisation or petro-dictatorship? / Hans Eriksson and Björn Hagströmer

Joint author/Ed. Hagströmer, Björn,

Joint inst/confNordiska Afrikainstitutet

Imprint Uppsala : Nordic Africa Institute (Nordiska Afrikainstitutet), 2005 (Västra Frölunda : Intellecta Docusys)

Description 81, [1] s. ; 25 cm

Keyword : Democratization; Petroleum extraction; Governance; Political development; Economic and social development; Chad

Institute Tchad. Ministère du plan, du développement et de la coopération

Étude sur le progrès réalisés en matière de bonne gouvernance au Tchad

Joint inst/conf : Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique

Imprint N'Djaména : RAD-SA, 2003

Description 200 s. :

Keyword Governance; Economic and social development; Political development; Political parties
Chad

Idriss Deby Takes Over : Hissen Habre Flees as his Government Falls

In: West Africa, No. 3824, 1990, p.2990

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Chad : Post Habre Problems : Libya Accuses Washington

In: West Africa, No. 3825, 1990, p.3051

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SADA, Hugo

Promesses de Démocratie: Idriss Deby est Attendu

In: Jeune Afrique, No. 1589, 12 - 18 Juin 1991, p.35

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KABORE, Gilbert Lam

Le Choc des Idées: Débats de Rue sur Fond d'Insécurité

In: Jeune Afrique, No. 1589, 12 - 18 Juin 1991, p.44

/DEMOCRACY/ /PEACE/ /FREEDOM/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /SOCIAL JUSTICE/ /CHAD/ -
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CLOUARD, Jean-Luc

L' Adieu aux Armes

In: Jeune Afrique Economie, No. 140, Février 1991, p.149-153

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LAMINE, Bernard

Conflits et Violence au Tchad

In: Afrique Contemporaine, NO.180, Oct-Déc. 1996, p. 52-61

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POWER/ /CHAD/

COTE D'IVOIRE

Two leadership styles and patterns of political liberalization / Jennifer Widner

Authors: Jennifer A. Widner

Year: 1994

Source: African Studies Review, 1994, vol. 37, no. 1, p. 151-174

Abstract: This essay identifies the sources of difference in leadership style during a period of political reform. It probes the interrelationship between institutions and ideas in styles of governance by comparing the strategic choices of Félix Houphouët-Boigny of Côte d'Ivoire and Daniel arap Moi of Kenya during the period of political liberalization that swept Africa between 1989 and mid-1993. The differences in response to popular demands for political change in 1989-90 by Houphouët-Boigny and Moi stem from both incentives generated by the countries' different political legacies and the early colonial and independence-era political experiences of the two leaders. The kinds of political tactics the men chose depended on calculations about the institutional capacity to attenuate the effects of economic crisis on the incomes of key elites; the way economic institutions distributed the risks associated with sales of export crops and thereby affected the sense of well-being among rural majorities; the thread of concerted action by parallel associations to public order; the extent to which opposition groups could quickly secure support at the grassroots; and the ability to control opposition access to the media. However, the leaders' personal experience, schooling, the ideas current among their advisers also influenced their decision making.

MEDARD, Jean-François

L' Etat Sous-Développé en Afrique Noire: Clientélisme Politique ou Néo-Patrimonialisme?.

- 2e ed.

Bordeaux: Centre d'Etude d'Afrique Noire, 1982.- 36p.

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D'IVOIRE/ - /POLITICAL CLIENTELISM/ /UNDERDEVELOPMENT STATE/ /NEO-PATRIMONIALISM/
/POLITICAL PATRONAGE/ /BLACK AFRICA/

Democracy and realism: reflections on the case of Côte d'Ivoire / Yves Fauré ; [transl. by David Styan]

Authors: Yves-André Fauré

Year: 1993

Source: Africa / International African Institute, 1993, vol. 63, no. 3, p. 313-329

Abstract: In keeping with several other African States, in 1990 Co[^]te d'Ivoire rediscovered multiparty competitive elections after a break of thirty years. This article situates recent political

events in the country in a historical context and highlights their significance and possible implications. Before independence the PDCI (Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire), the dominant political party, had considerable experience of participating in elections. Even with the setting-up of a de facto one-party State, elections remained a useful device in the hands of the PDCI leadership to renew the composition of the ruling elite, particularly after the 1980 electoral and local government reforms. A combination of external and internal pressures in the 1990s ensured that a multiparty system would be adopted but President Houphouët-Boigny was able to guide the electoral process to ensure continued success for his own party. Despite this and the many inadequacies of the electoral administration there has been a real political change. Côte d'Ivoire has embarked on a process of democratization that will eventually bring other social and political benefits. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French.

CODESRIA, Senegal

Identification et négociation de l'appartenance nationale en Afrique de l'Ouest, = Identity, Security and the Negotiation of National Belonging in West Africa: Communications

In: Conference sur: Réflexions sur la Crise ivoirienne = Reflections on the Crises in Cote d'Ivoire, CODESRIA, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Dakar, Senegal, 15-16 mai 2003

Abdullah, Ibrahim

A quel moment un immigré devient-il un citoyen/indigène ?: réflexions sur l'état nation dans l'Afrique contemporaine = When Does an Immigrant become a Citizen/Indigene ? Reflections on the Nation-State in Contemporary Africa

In: Conference sur: Réflexions sur la Crise ivoirienne = Reflections on the Crises in Cote d'Ivoire, CODESRIA, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Dakar, Senegal, 15-16 mai 2003

FAURE, Yves A.

L' Economie Politique d'une Démocratisation : Eléments d'Analyse à Propos de l'Expérience Récente de la Côte d'Ivoire

In: Politique Africaine, No. 43, Octobre 1991, p.31-49

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AHIPEAUD, Joseph Martial

CODESRIA, Dakar

Les Etudiants et les Elèves dans la Transition Politique Ivoirienne

Dakar: CODESRIA, May 1992.- 23p.

Conference: Conférence sur Démocratie et Droits de l'Homme en Afrique : Facteurs Internes et Externes, Harare Zimbabwe, 11-14 Mai 1992.

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AKINDES, Francis

Les Racines de la crise militaro-politique en Côte d'Ivoire.

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2004.- 51p.

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Procès de la démocratie en Côte d'Ivoire / Françoise A. Kaudjhis-Offoumou

Imprint Paris : L'Harmattan, 1998

Description 332 s.

ISBN 2738460526

Keyword: Democracy; Human rights; Political trials; Cote d'Ivoire

Assié-Lumumba, N'Dri Thérèse

A general reflection on the African conditions in the world system and their implications in the process of the search for permanent peace and for a functional democracy in Africa and in Côte d'Ivoire = Une réflexion générale sur la problématique des conditions Africaines dans le système mondial et leurs implications dans le processus de la recherche d'une paix permanente et d'une démocratie fonctionnelle en Afrique et en Côte d'Ivoire
In: JEDIRAF, 2:1/2, 1999, 1-23 (eng); 24-47 (fre)

Keyword: Political development; Democracy; Peace; Crisis; Globalization ; Africa ; Cote d'Ivoire

Understanding elections in Africa.

Joint author/Ed. Young, Tom
In: Africa, 63 : 3, Spec. no ; 1993

Keyword: Elections; Democracy; Politics; Political participation; Political opposition; Botswana; Kenya; Nigeria; Africa; Cote d'Ivoire

Entrepreneurs, ajustement et démocratie.

Politique africaine, 56, Spec. no ; 1994

Keyword: Democracy; Capitalism; Economic reform; Diamonds; Entrepreneurs; Politicians; Bourgeoisie; Devaluation; South Africa; Cote d'Ivoire; Burkina Faso; Kenya; Niger; Senegal; Congo

Nguessan-Zoukou, Laurent

Régions et régionalisation en Côte d'Ivoire

Paris : L'Harmattan, 1990
Description 179 s. : tab.
ISBN: 273840569X

Keyword: Regionalization; Regional government; Regional development; Regional disparity; Cote d'Ivoire

État et bourgeoisie en Côte-d'Ivoire / Yves-André Fauré ; eds. Jean-François Médard

Imprint Paris : Karthala, 1982
Description 270 s. : ill.
ISBN 2865370410

Keyword: Government; State; Social classes; Bourgeoisie; Cote d'Ivoire; GAMBIA

Projectizing the governance approach to civil service reform : an institutional environment assessment for preparing a sectoral adjustment loan in the Gambia / Rogerio F. Pinto ; with assistance from Angelous J. Mrope

Year: 1994
Publisher / printer: Washington, D.C. : The World Bank
Series: World Bank discussion papers, ISSN 0259-210X ; 252
Pagination: XII, 106 p

Abstract: This paper discusses initial experience with the operationalization of the governance approach to civil service reform in the Gambia. It describes how to undertake the upstream diagnostic work required by the governance approach to civil service reform; how this work was done in the Gambia; and what process and substantive lessons were learned from the outcomes of this pilot effort. A central hypothesis of the governance approach to civil service reform is that sub-Saharan public bureaucracies are by and large 'patrimonialized' by ruling elites, which use them as control tools to ensure their own permanence in power at the expense of serving the public interest. The remedial approach calls for greater insight into the effect of patrimonialism on public bureaucracies, and more

operational knowledge about the bureaucracies' response to an environment that confers on them little or no legitimacy. A diagnostic assessment of the context and environment for civil service reform - an Institutional Environment Assessment (IEA) - is proposed as the point of departure. This should clarify issues relating to the role of the State; the governance environment; and existing dysfunctions in and standards for civil service performance. The IEA in the Gambia was conducted in preparation for a proposed sectoral adjustment loan.

Decentralization by default: local governance and the view from the village in The Gambia

Daniel Davis, David Hulme and Philip Woodhouse

Year: 1994

Source: Public Administration and Development, 1994, vol. 14, no. 3, p. 253-269

Abstract: Policies to decentralize government activities in The Gambia have been on the agenda for more than a decade but no decisions have been taken. During this period the quality of government services to rural areas has declined dramatically. The linchpin of provincial administration, the divisional commissioner, has become redundant as far as development is concerned. The activities of line ministries have deteriorated as their expenditures have been reduced and they lack the funds to permit staff to operate at village level. Area councils that were previously regarded as wasteful are now totally discredited. Village development committees have been formed, but the results are mixed and often they are ineffective. By default, decentralization in the 1980s and early 1990s in The Gambia has been achieved by NGOs, which have rapidly grown in number and significance. This article explores the perceptions of villagers in The Gambia about the various organizations that are meant to serve their needs. Its conclusion speculates on proposals to implement a new decentralization policy in the country and points to the need for aid agencies to adopt a less simplistic approach to the issue of local governance. The paper is based on official documents and interviews with government officers and fieldwork in three villages.

SALL, Ebrima; SALLAH, Halifa

The Military and the Crisis of Governance: The Gambian Case

Dakar: CODESRIA, June-July 1995.- 33p.

Conference: Crises, Conflicts and Transformations: Responses and Perspectives: Eight General Assembly, Dakar Senegal, 26 June-2 July 1995.

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DIENE-NJIE, Codou MBassy

Gambia: The fall of the old order: the Senegambia Confederation and Beyond

Dakar: Les Editions Cheikh Anta Diop, 1996.- 189p

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YEEBO, Zaya

State of Fear in Paradise : the Military Coup in the Gambia and its Implications for Democracy

London: Africa Research and Information Bureau, 1995.- 130p.

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CONATECH, Swaebou

Freedom of Expression in the Gambia 1945-1985

In: Alternative Démocratique dans le Tiers Monde, NOS.3-4-5, Janvier 1991-Juin 1992, p. 99-122

/FREEDOM OF SPEECH/ /DEMOCRACY/ /MASS MEDIA/ /COLONIAL COUNTRIES/ /1945-1985/ /GAMBIA/

GHANA

Promoting accountability through State audit: an appraisal of the Auditor-General's reports on the Consolidated Fund (CF) in Ghana, 1993-1999 / by Emmanuel Kojo Sakyi

Year: 2004

Source: Cahiers africains d'administration publique, 2004, no. 62, p. 1-18

Abstract: In Ghana, the Auditor-General (A-G) is the constitutionally mandated public servant responsible for State audit. The present article examines the contribution of the A-G Department to the promotion of public accountability. An appraisal of the reports of the A-G on the Consolidated Fund, 1993-1999, indicates that the A-G has performed his task satisfactorily. Significant issues of crucial importance to the promotion of accountability and responsible behaviour were raised in the reports and necessary recommendations made to the responsible public agencies for corrective measures to be taken. The study shows, however, that State audit has made very limited impact in promoting the accountability of Ghana's government, because the majority of the recommendations made by the A-G were never implemented, while accountability requirements were compromised by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament and allied public agencies. The inefficiency of State audit as a tool for promoting accountability in Ghana during the period under review was largely due to the type of regime and the governance environment in general; these factors limited the adherence to and enforcement of accountability requirements in public administration. The author recommends legislated release dates for reports, better presentation of information, compliance with accounting and financial regulations, an enhanced role of the A-G in accounting and financial policy, and improved interorganizational coordination as solutions to improve the situation. Furthermore, all public organizations and officials who violate rules governing the administration of the Consolidated Fund should be disciplined according to the law. Bibliogr., sum. in English. [Journal abstract, edited]

Grassroots governance? : chiefs in Africa and the Afro-Caribbean / ed. by Donald I. Ray and P.S. Reddy

Authors: Donald I. Ray; P.S. Reddy

Organization: International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA)

Year: cop. 2003

Publisher / printer: Calgary : University of Calgary Press

Abstract: This collective volume brings new perspectives on the integration, or reconciliation, of traditional leadership with democratic systems of local government. Articles from the fields of political science, law, postcolonial studies, anthropology, cultural studies and policy and administrative studies establish a baseline for best practice in sub-Saharan Africa and Jamaica while taking into account the importance of traditional leadership for the culture of local governance. Contributions by Donald I. Ray (rural local governance and traditional leadership in Africa and the Afro-Caribbean: policy and research implications); Christiane Owusu-Sarpong (traditional authority values and local government in Ghana); Charles Crothers (socioeconomic characteristics of traditional leaders and the degree of support that they have in South Africa); Donald I. Ray (the importance of traditional leaders for rural local governance in Ghana); Robert Thornton (the power of chiefs in South Africa); Tim Quinlan and Malcolm Wallis (the central role of chiefs in local governance in Lesotho); Lungisile Ntsebeza (implications for the development and democratization of post-apartheid South Africa of the interaction of traditional leaders, rural local government and rural land tenure reform); Werner Zips (the Ghanaian basis of traditional authority in Jamaica); Keshav C. Sharma (the involvement of traditional leadership in rural local government in Botswana); P.S. Reddy and B.B. Biyela (the relationship between traditional leadership and rural local government in Kwazulu-Natal during the post-apartheid era); Carl Wright (the role of traditional leadership in the 'pluralistic State' in Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Democracy, security & poverty in Ghana : a mid-term review of the Kufuor administration

/ by J. 'Kayode Fayemi, Thomas Jaye and Zaya Yeebo

Year: 2003

Source: 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 referred 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. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and English. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Clarke, Vicki Burge.

In search of good governance : decentralization and democracy in

Ghana / by Vicki Burge Clarke.

Ann Arbor, MI: UMI Dissertation Services, 2004.

[xii], 243 leaves : ill., maps ; 28 cm.

NOTE Thesis (Ph. D.)--Northern Illinois University, 2001.

SUBJECT Decentralization in government -- Ghana; Democratization -- Ghana.

Dzorgbo, Dan-Bright S.

Ghana in search of development : the challenge of governance, economic management and institution building / Dan-Bright S. Dzorgbo.

Uppsala, Sweden : Dept. of Sociology, Uppsala University, 1998.

DESCRIPT ix, 302p : map ; 24 cm.

Symposium on Problems and Prospects of Democratic Governance in Africa (1996 : Accra)

Problems and prospects of democratic governance in Africa : proceedings of a symposium organised by the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences in collaboration with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation held in Accra from 3-5 June 1996.

Accra : Friedrich Ebert Foundation, 1996.

vii, 116 p ; 21 cm.

Dzorgbo, Dan-Bright S.

Ghana in search of development: the challenge of governance, economic management and institution building / Dan-Bright S. Dzorgbo

Imprint Uppsala, 1998

Description 302 s.

Uppsala : Univ.

ISBN 9150613154

Keyword Political development; State; Economic and social development; Governance; sociology; Ghana

Nsarkoh, John Kwasi

Local government in Ghana.

Accra : Ghana Univ. Press, 1964

Description 309 s.

Keyword Local government; Governance; Local finance; Community development; Ghana

Promoting gender sensitivity in local governance in Ghana

Ofei - Aboagye, Esther

In: Development in practice : an Oxfam journal, 14,no.6 [2004], 753-60

Main keywords: GHANA; LOCAL GOVERNMENT; GOVERNANCE; WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION; GENDER

Since Ghana's decentralisation process began in the early 1990s, government officials as well as international aid agencies and NGOs have engaged in efforts to enhance attention to women's concerns and improve gender sensitivity in development processes at the local level. This article looks at three collaborative projects between international development organisations and district assemblies throughout Ghana to promote gender sensitivity and increase the representation of women in local governance. Though, as the author suggests, it is still too early to assess whether such initiatives have succeeded, it is also clear that decentralisation efforts need to be accompanied by adequate resources and appropriate institutional support and capacity building if they are to make a difference.

NINSIN, Kwame A.

Some Problems in Ghana's Transition to Democratic Governance

In: Africa Development, Vol XVIII, No. 2, 1993, p.5-22

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ANYIMADU, Amos A., ed.

Intellectual Freedom in Ghana: Proceedings of Conference Organised by the Department of Political Science, University of Ghana, Legon, 24-25 June 1994

Legon: Amansesem Publications, 1994.- ii-148p.

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Human Rights Internet, Ottawa

Ghana: Constitutional Democracy and the Fourth Republic

Ottawa: Human Rights Internet, 1992.- 23p.

/POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /GHANA/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/

JEFFRIES, Richard

Ghana's PNDC regime: a provisional assessment

In: Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol.66, No.2, 1996, p288-300

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MIKELL, Gwendolyn

Peasant Politicisation and Economic Recuperation in Ghana : Local and National Dilemmas

In: The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol 27, No. 3, 1989, p.455-478

/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/ /PEASANTRY/ /ECONOMICS/ /ELECTION/ /DEMOCRACY/ /GHANA/

GYIMAH-BOADI, F.

Codesria, Dakar

Adjustment, State Reconstruction and Democratization Reflections on the Ghanaian Experience

Dakar: Codesria, September 1991.- 21p.

Conference: The Politics of Structural Adjustment, Dakar Senegal, 9-12 September 1991.

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/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /GHANA/

GYIMAH-Boadi, E.

CODESRIA, Dakar

Ghana : Economic Recovery in the 1980s and Democratic Prospects in the 1990

Dakar: CODESRIA, February 1992.- 15p.

Conference: CODESRIA General Assembly on Democratization Processus in Africa : Problems and Prospects, 7th, Dakar Senegal, 10-14 February 1992.

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Media Policy : a Factor in the Search for Democracy

In: Africa Media Review, Vol 4, No. 1, 1990, p.27-41

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YEBOAH-AFARI, Ajoa

Rendering to Caesar : Churches Join the Search for a New Democratic System

In: West Africa, No. 3824, 1990, p.2989

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EPHSON, Ben

A New Constitution ? Rawlings's December 31 Speech

In: West Africa, No. 3828, 1991, p.14

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Accra: Ghana Universities Press, 1991.- 124p.

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GYIMAH-BOADI, E.

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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.

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In: West Africa, No. 3836, 11-17 March 1991, p.346

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The Search for Democracy in Ghana : a Case Study of Political Instability in Africa

Accra: Asempa Publishers Christian Council of Ghana, 1987.- 176p.

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The Politics of Government-Business Relations in Ghana

In: The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol 30, No. 1, March 1992, p.97-111

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The Military and Democracy in Ghana : a case Study of the PNDC (with Special Reference to Defence Committees and District Assemblies : 31 December 1981-1990

Accra: University of Ghana, April 1992.- 646p.

Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, Political Science, University of Ghana, Department of Political Science, 1992

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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.

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JEFFRIES, Richard; THOMAS, Clare

The Ghanaian Elections of 1992

In: African Affairs, Vol 92, No. 368, July 1993, p.331-366

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ASIBUO, S.K.; AYEE, J.R.A.

Aspects of Local Government Reform in Ghana

Pretoria: Africa Institute of South Africa, August 1993.- 26p.

/LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /CENTRAL GOVERNMENT/ /GHANA/ - /LOCAL AUTHORITIES/

GYIMAH-BOADI, E.

Ghana's Uncertain Political Opening

In: Journal of Democracy, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1994, p.75-86

/POLITICS/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /AUTHORITARIANISM/ /DEMOCRACY/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /GHANA/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/

OQUAYE, Mike, ed.

Democracy and Conflict Resolution in Ghana : Proceedings of a Conference Organised by the Department of Political Science, University of Ghana, Legon, in Collaboration with the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, 6-8 December, 1994

Accra: Gold-Type Publications LTD, 1995.- X-324p.

/DEMOCRACY/ /CONFLICTS/ /PEACE/ /POLITICS/ /SOCIETY/ /ETHNICITY/ /GHANA/

VERLET, Martin

Ghana : l'Effet Rawlings

In: Afrique Contemporaine, NO.182, Avril-Juin 1997, p.32-46

/ELECTIONS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /POLITICS/
/SOCIAL PROBLEMS/ /GHANAIS/ /POLITICAL POWER/ /1995/ /1996/ /GHANA/

JEONG, Ho-Won

Liberal Economic Reform in Ghana: a contested Political Agenda

In: Africa Today, Vol.42, NO.4, 1995, p.82-104

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/DEMOCRACY/ /GHANA/

GUINEA

Violent conflicts and governance challenges in West Africa: the case of the Mano River basin area / Amos Sawyer

Year: 2004

Source: The Journal of Modern African Studies, 2004, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 437-463

Abstract: The Mano River basin area has become a conflict zone, in which State failure and violence in Liberia has spread to Sierra Leone and the forest region of Guinea. This article traces the origins of the conflicts to governance failures in all three States, and analyses their incorporation into a single conflict system, orchestrated especially through the entrepreneurial abilities and ambitions of Charles Taylor. Peace settlements negotiated to end the violence in Liberia and Sierra Leone failed, both because of the misconceived power-sharing formula that they embodied, and because they failed to take account of the complex linkages between conflicts across the basin area. The way forward lies in a multilevel basin-wide approach, which seeks to move beyond the failed formula of attempting to reconstitute State power, in favour of constructing institutions of accountable democratic governance at multiple levels from the local level to the regional level and beyond. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Popular participation and local government reform/ Robert B. Charlick

Year: 2001

Source: Public Administration and Development, 2001, vol. 21, no. 2, p. 149-157

Abstract: This study examines the degree to which local government reform characterized by significant devolution of authority has taken place in Mali and Guinea, and the impact of such reform on popular participation and on the effectiveness of that participation in terms of increasing the representative, responsive and accountable character of local government. The examples suggest that under particular circumstances, local level participation may be expanded. However, this has little to do with governmental reforms, such as the creation of democratically elected local governments. Instead, it is associated with particular circumstances. It clearly does help to have local associations that are rooted in a social milieu and upon which new and broader development tasks can be grafted, although these local associations will not necessarily serve the interests of all villagers and may even operate to exclude nonmembers from sharing the benefits. Local associations are generally able to participate in development activities when they are connected to an externally funded project, and when an international NGO or bilateral donor agency intervenes on their behalf. As legitimate devolution of local government occurs it may pose serious problems for the participation of villagers through their voluntary associations. The very decentralization laws that are eventually passed may ignore or even exclude these actors from playing co-governance or co-management roles that in some cases they have been able to negotiate in the past with administrative authorities. In the short run, the main hope for the development of local associations and their empowerment seems inextricably linked to the power and influence of external donors and NGOs. For these groups to gain power by themselves, the rural economy must be transformed so that villagers have the resources for political action.

The evolution of States, markets, and civil institutions in rural Africa / by David E. Sahn and Alexander Sarris
Year: 1994
Source: The Journal of Modern African Studies, 1994, vol. 32, no. 2, p. 279-303

Abstract: This article examines the role of the State relative to civil institutions in four African countries - Guinea, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania. It addresses three phases in their political economies. The first concerns the emergence of the State from the struggle for independence, with high ideals and with great hopes and expectations. Nationalism was a characteristic feature of all four countries, as was the search for rapid economic transformation, and the faith in centralized decision making and control over assets, production, and marketing. The second phase concerns the corruption and decline of 'dirigiste' governance. State intervention in the economy failed to achieve the declared objectives of most African leaders. The third phase concerns the process of State disengagement that has proceeded since the early 1980s with varying degrees of speed, commitment, and thus, success. The exposition is complemented with a brief discussion of the evolution of rural institutions in Africa in light of the new theory of institutional innovation, and of the interaction between the State and agricultural policies. Ref.

Guinea turns to democracy.

The Courier, 135, 1992, 8-22
Gen. note Diverse artiklar
Keyword Economic conditions; Politics; Democracy; Guinea

AGBOBLI, Atsutsé Kokouvi

Après le Référendum en Guinée: la Vraie Bataille Commence

In: Jeune Afrique, No. 1566, 2 - 8 Janvier 1991, p.7

/DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL OPPOSITION/ /ELECTIONS/ /GUINEA/ - /MULTIPARTISM/ /PLURALISM/
/BATTLE FOR DEMOCRACY/

FYLE, C. Magbaily

CODESRIA, Dakar

Indigenous Political Culture and Democratization in Upper Guinea

Dakar: CODESRIA, April 1994.- 10p.

Conference: Historical Analysis on Democratization Process in Africa: Historians Commentaries, Bamako Mali, April 26-29, 1994.

/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /TRADITION/ /HISTORICAL ANALYSIS/ /AFRICA/

Web Sites

Guinea Governance Diagnostics

<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/guinea/index.html>

GUINEA-BISSAU

Democracy's heady brew: cashew wine and the authority of the elders among the Balanta in Guinea-Bissau / Roy van der Drift

Authors: Adrianus Johannes Maria van der Drift (1960-)

Year: cop. 2002

Source: Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson . - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann, cop. 2002, p. 179-196

Country / subject: (665.7); 301.172.5; 301.185.12Balanta; 634.5; 663.2/.5

Abstract: Since the mid-1980s, cashew nut exports have increased spectacularly in Guinea-Bissau. Apart from cashew nuts, the cashew tree produces a fruit that can be used for making alcoholic beverages. The expansion of cashew nut production in the country has been accompanied by a

parallel increase in alcohol production. This alcohol is mainly sold on the domestic market, and the country has seen a significant increase in domestic alcohol consumption. This chapter presents a case study of Balanta society. Since independence, urban migration, petty trade and, since the 1980s, cashew production, have become important 'modern' economic activities among the Balanta. Along with these changes, local power relations shifted. Many of the youth achieved a certain economic autonomy vis-à-vis their elders. Nonetheless, Balanta villages and extended families still have a high degree of internal cohesion, and elders occupy an important position. The Balanta are a group of people who are creatively combining being successful on the world market with maintaining their local identity and customs. The chapter considers the important role alcohol is playing in this dynamic process. It is based on fieldwork carried out in 1988-1990 and additional visits during the period 1996-1998. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Democracy: legitimate warfare in Guinea-Bissau / Roy van der Drift

Authors: Adrianus Johannes Maria van der Drift (1960-)

Year: 1999

Source: Lusotopie, 1999, p. 225-240

Abstract: Between 7 June 1998 and 5 February 1999, an armed conflict took place in Guinea-Bissau, which has been labelled a 'civil war'. The author of this article, who worked in Bissau and was evacuated twice during the period, argues that this was not a civil war, but a war started on the basis of a diplomatically legitimate, externally supported mission, and which remained confined to the army itself. He describes the outbreak of conflict in June 1998 with the uprising of the Junta Militar, a group of rebellious soldiers from the National Armed Forces led by their former superior, Chief Ansumane Mané, the response of the Vieira government and the military intervention of Senegal, international diplomatic peace initiatives, which led to a peace treaty signed during the annual ECOWAS meeting in Abuja in November 1998, and subsequent outbursts of military violence. An addendum outlines events between February and May 1999. Notes, ref., sum. in English, French and Portuguese (p. 587).

Revolutionary democracy in Africa : the case of Guinea-Bissau / Patrick Chabal

Authors: P. Chabal

Year: 1986

Source: Political domination in Africa : reflections on the limits of power / ed. by Patrick Chabal., 1986, p. 84-108

Abstract: The author attempts to come to some conclusion about the relevance of the nationalist war for revolutionary democracy and agrarian socialism and, more generally, about the relevance of revolutionary democracy and agrarian socialism for Africa. He does so by means of a discussion of the extent, nature, meaning and implications of the failure of the so-called 'Guinea-Bissau experiment'. Notes, ref. (p. 190-193).

On democracy's sustainability : transition in Guinea-Bissau by Lars Rudebeck

Imprint Stockholm : Sida, 2001

Description 125 s.

ISBN 9158689672

Keyword: Democracy; Democratization; Elections; Political development; Self-reliance; Sustainable development; Guinea-Bissau

Chabal, Patrick

Apocalypse now? : a postcolonial journey into Africa : the transition to multi-party politics in Lusophone Africa / Patrick Chabal

Joint inst/conf Istituto universitario orientale

Imprint Napoli, 1998

Description: 22 s.

Keyword: Democratization; Political parties; Political development; Democracy; Guinea-bissau; Mozambique; Angola; Cape Verde; Sao Tome And Principe

EWANE, Michel Lobe

Une Laborieuse Ouverture

In: Jeune Afrique Economie, No. 140, Février 1991, p.145-148

/POLITICS/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /GOVERNMENT/ /LIBERATION/ /DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL
OPPOSITION/ /AFRICA/ /GUINEA BISSAU/ - /MULTIPARTISM/ /POLITICAL PLURALISM/

KOUDAWO, Fafali; MENDY, Peter Karibe, ed.

Pluralisme Politique en Guinée-Bissau : Une transition en cours

Bissau: INEP, Décembre 1996.- 166p.

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PLURALISM/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /POLITICAL CLASS/ /TRADITIONAL
POWER/

CARDOSO, Carlos; AUGEL, Johannes, ed.

**Guinée-Bissau : Vinte Anos de Independencia: Desenvolvimento e Democracia: Balanço e
Perspectivas**

Bissau: Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa, 1993.- 406p.

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DEVELOPMENT/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /GUINEA-BISSAU/

LIBERIA

**Violent conflicts and governance challenges in West Africa: the case of the Mano River
basin area** / Amos Sawyer

Authors: Amos Claudius Sawyer

Year: 2004

Source: The Journal of Modern African Studies, 2004, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 437-463

Abstract: The Mano River basin area has become a conflict zone, in which State failure and violence in Liberia has spread to Sierra Leone and the forest region of Guinea. This article traces the origins of the conflicts to governance failures in all three States, and analyses their incorporation into a single conflict system, orchestrated especially through the entrepreneurial abilities and ambitions of Charles Taylor. Peace settlements negotiated to end the violence in Liberia and Sierra Leone failed, both because of the misconceived power-sharing formula that they embodied, and because they failed to take account of the complex linkages between conflicts across the basin area. The way forward lies in a multilevel basin-wide approach, which seeks to move beyond the failed formula of attempting to reconstitute State power, in favour of constructing institutions of accountable democratic governance at multiple levels from the local level to the regional level and beyond. [Journal abstract]

Liberia's search for resolution to the governance puzzle / Patrick L.N. Seyon

Authors: Patrick L.N. Seyon

Year: 2000

Source: Liberian Studies Journal, 2000, vol. 25, no. 2, p. 3-24

Abstract: Liberia's history is a powerful force influencing current developments in the country. The lack of a democratic tradition, the imperial nature of the State and the imperial presidency it produced, make it difficult for Liberia to escape its past and enter a future. Liberia's current sociopolitical structure and institutions are a major part of Liberia's problems; thus, they cannot be looked to for a solution. They must be replaced. The Liberian State must be reinvented. There is a compelling necessity for good governance, involving participation, transparency and accountability, the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and leadership. This calls for broad-based community and national dialogue, the convening of a sovereign national conference, the drafting of a national development plan and a new constitution, and a referendum on the role of the military.

Comprehending and mastering African conflicts : the search for sustainable peace and good governance / ed. by Adebayo Adedeji

Year: cop. 1999

Publisher / printer: London [etc.] : Zed Books in association with African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (ACDESS)

ISBN: 1-85649-762-3 geb, 1-85649-763-1 pbk. - Pagination: XXI, 377 p

Abstract: This volume contains a selection of the papers presented at a workshop on African conflicts held in Bamako in November 1998 under the aegis of the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (ACDESS). The workshop brought together representatives of six African States that have undergone or are still undergoing violent conflict - namely, Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Mali, Rwanda and Sierra Leone - to report and exchange views on their conflict experiences. Representatives of Burkina Faso, Senegal, Libya and Algeria also participated, likewise the USA. The volume consists of four parts: Issues at stake (contributions by Adebayo Adedeji, Amadou Toumani Toure, Reginald Herbold Green, and Segun Odunuga); Countries in conflict: a critical stocktaking by country research teams (Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone); Transitions from conflict to peace and good governance: lessons of experience (Reginald Herbold Green on Angola; Bintou Sanan Kouca, Sicave Ag. Ecawell and Aghatam Alhassane on northern Mali; Segun Odunuga on Nigeria; Ismail Ahmed on Somalia and Somaliland; Reginald Herbold Green on Somaliland; Ian Linden on Rwanda; Anthony Barclay on Liberia); and Strategizing the way forward (panel discussion).

The emergence of autocracy in Liberia : tragedy and challenge / Amos Sawyer

Authors: Amos Claudius Sawyer

Year: cop. 1992

Publisher / printer: San Francisco, Cal. : ICS Press

ISBN: 1-558-15164-8, 1-558-15191-5 pbk. - Pagination: XVII, 418 p

Abstract: Unique in its origins as a colony for resettling free blacks from the United States, Liberia nevertheless experienced a progressive centralization of State power closely resembling the typical postcolonial political order in Africa. This book describes how autocratic control emerged from a tradition of patrimonial authority, with the prerogatives of governance persistently centralized and concentrated in the hands of successive presidents. This pattern of autocracy culminated in the military dictatorship of Samuel K. Doe. Ultimately, the country threw off tyranny only through civil conflict. The author traces the evolution of the Liberian social order from the early 19th century. He recounts the struggles of successive generations of Liberians to form a republic and establish trade, to incorporate indigenous groups into the new nation, and to stand up to the threat of foreign domination. He illuminates the political process that over the course of six generations brought about the personalization of authority in Liberia, and links the system of personal rule to the highly centralized structures of the postcolonial State. The book concludes by exploring the future of self-governance in Liberia and all of postcolonial Africa.

Sawyer, Amos.

Beyond plunder : toward democratic governance in Liberia / Amos Sawyer.

Boulder, Colo. ; London : Lynne Rienner, 2005.

xiv, 242 p.

Political culture – Liberia; Democracy; Political violence -- Liberia -- History.

Levitt, Jeremy I.,

The evolution of deadly conflict in Liberia : from "paternalitarianism" to state collapse /

Jeremy I. Levitt.

Durham, N.C. : Carolina Academic Press, cop. 2004

Description 317 s.

Keyword Conflicts; Violence; Political history; Governance; Liberia

Seyon, Patrick L.N.

Liberia's search for resolution to the governance puzzle.

In *Liberian studies journal*, 26:2, 3-24 ; 2000

Keyword Political development; Leadership; Liberia

COSTA, Peter Da

Forces of Disunity

In: West Africa, No. 3817-2699, October 1990

/CIVIL WAR/ /CONFLICTS/ /MILITARISM/ /GOVERNMENT/ /LIBERIA/

BUTTY, James

Sawyer's Men

In: West Africa, No. 3817, October 1990, p.2700

/POLITICAL POWER/ /GOVERNMENT/ /ELECTIONS/ /CONSTITUTION/ /LIBERIA/

WERLIN, Herbert

Decentralization and Culture : the Case of Monrovia, Liberia

In: Public Administration and Development, Vol 10, No. 3, July 1990, p.251-261

/DECENTRALIZATION/ /CULTURE/ /URBAN AREAS/ /DEVELOPMENT PROJECT/ /LIBERIA/

BUTTY, James

"We Are All Guilty" Sawyer Tells Liberian US

In: West Africa, No. 3867, 1991, p.1767

/CIVIL WAR/ /LIBERIANS/ /RESPONSIBILITY/ /GOVERNMENT/ /LIBERIA/ - /INTERIM GOVERNMENT/

GERSHONI, Yekutiel

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem

The First and Second Republics in Liberia : from One Society to one Tribe State

Jerusalem: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, January 1992.- 29p.

Conference: International Conference on Civil Society in Africa, Jerusalem Israel, 5-10 January 1992.

/STATE/ /GOVERNMENT/ /POLITICAL POWER/ /CONFLICTS/ /LIBERIA/ - /AMERICANO-LIBERIAN/
/AFRICANO-LIBERIAN/

STEARNS, Scott

Liberia : Consensus Reigns ? Presidential Aspirants Meet

In: West Africa, No. 3836, 11-17 March 1991, p.348-349

/HEADS OF STATE/ /GOVERNMENT/ /POLITICAL LEADERSHIP/ /PEACE/ /CONVENTIONS/ /LIBERIA/
/TOGO/ - /CONSENSUS/ /AGREEMENT/

TIPOTEH, Togba-Nah

Democracy : the Call of the Liberian People : the Struggle for Economic Progress and Social Justice in Liberia During the 1970s

Monrovia: The SUSUKUU Corporation.- 212p.

/DEMOCRACY/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL JUSTICE/ /MASS EDUCATION/ /RIGHTS TO
WORK/ /RIGHT TO STRIKE/ /ELECTIONS/ /1970/ /LIBERIA/

TOKPA, Alaric

Class, Ethnicity, and the Army in Transitional Liberia: An Analysis of the Interplay of Domestic and Foreign Constraints on the Liberian Crisis.

Dakar: CODESRIA, June-July 1995.- 23p.

Conference: Crises, Conflicts and Transformations: Responses and Perspectives: Eight General Assembly, Dakar Senegal, 26 June-2 July 1995.

/ETHNICITY/ /CRISIS/ /ARMED FORCES/ /AUTHORITARIANISM/ /DEMOCRACY/ /SOCIAL CLASSES/
/LIBERIA/

NDIAYE, Tafsir Malick

La Prévention et la Gestion des Conflits en Afrique : Les exemples du Tchad et du Liberia

In: *Democraties Africaines*, NO.1, Janvier-Mars 1995, p. 12-16

/CONFLITS/ /MANAGEMENT/ /PEACE KEEPING/ /TCHAD/ /LIBERIA/ /AFRICA/ - /CONFLICTS
PREVENTION/ /CONFLICTS MANAGEMENT/ /ECOMOG/

ELLIS, Stephen

Liberia 1989-1994: a study of ethnic and spiritual violence

In: *African Affairs*, vol.94, NO.375, 1995, april, p. 165-197

/VIOLENCE/ /CIVIL WAR/ /PEACE KEEPING/ /REFUGEES/ /GOVERNMENT/ /VICTIMS/ /SOCIAL
CONDITIONS/ /1989-1994/ /LIBERIA/ - /WARLORDS/

MALI

Popular participation and local government reform/ Robert B. Charlick

Year: 2001

Source: *Public Administration and Development*, 2001, vol. 21, no. 2, p. 149-157

Abstract: This study examines the degree to which local government reform characterized by significant devolution of authority has taken place in Mali and Guinea, and the impact of such reform on popular participation and on the effectiveness of that participation in terms of increasing the representative, responsive and accountable character of local government. The examples suggest that under particular circumstances, local level participation may be expanded. However, this has little to do with governmental reforms, such as the creation of democratically elected local governments. Instead, it is associated with particular circumstances. It clearly does help to have local associations that are rooted in a social milieu and upon which new and broader development tasks can be grafted, although these local associations will not necessarily serve the interests of all villagers and may even operate to exclude non members from sharing the benefits. Local associations are generally able to participate in development activities when they are connected to an externally funded project, and when an international NGO or bilateral donor agency intervenes on their behalf. As legitimate devolution of local government occurs it may pose serious problems for the participation of villagers through their voluntary associations. The very decentralization laws that are eventually passed may ignore or even exclude these actors from playing co-governance or co-management roles that in some cases they have been able to negotiate in the past with administrative authorities. In the short run, the main hope for the development of local associations and their empowerment seems inextricably linked to the power and influence of external donors and NGOs. For these groups to gain power by themselves, the rural economy must be transformed so that villagers have the resources for political action.

Mali : the roots of democracy's 'success' / Timothy W. Docking

Year: 1997

Source: *L'Afrique politique*, 1997, p. 191-212

Abstract: An analysis of Mali's democratic transition, which started when a coup d'État on 26 March 1991 brought an end to twenty-three years of military rule, reveals several possible explanations for its initial causes and its apparent continued successes. These include a series of international and domestic political and economic factors such as the end of the Cold War, a deepening of the socioeconomic crisis in the country in the late 1980s, the corrupt leadership of Moussa Traoré until 1991, as well as the capable leadership of the Konaré government following the coup. A closer look at Mali's transition, however, reveals another important factor that must be considered: a robust political culture among the Bambara population that is in many ways consistent with the norms ascribed to the Western notion of democratic governance on which Mali's constitution has been modelled. Nevertheless, if Mali fails to draw on these liberal roots and to tailor Western models of democratic governance to fit its own political culture, it risks repeating mistakes similar to those made at its

independence when it broadly adopted exogenous economic and political models. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French (p. 12).

Governance and the transition to democracy: political parties and the party system in Mali

/ by Richard Vengroff

Year: 1993

Source: The Journal of Modern African Studies, 1993, vol. 31, no. 4, p. 541-562 : tab

Country / subject: (662); 321.7; 324"1992"; 342.386

Abstract: This article identifies the fundamental strengths and weaknesses of the ongoing political transition in Mali. The political parties and the party system in Mali are assessed in relation to the issues of accountability through open competition, responsiveness vis-à-vis the population and associational groups, and the development of opportunities for policy pluralism. The results of the 1992 elections provide some evidence of the degree to which the party system is able to meet the critical conditions for democratic governance. An analysis of the municipal elections of January, the National Assembly elections of February/March, and the presidential elections of April indicates that the electoral process and the emerging party system are consistent with the principles of sound democratic governance. In spite of some irregularities, the elections were fair and open. As many as nineteen political parties are represented in the municipal councils and eleven in the 'assemblée nationale', but only three have emerged from the fray as national parties. Parliamentary debates are being managed fairly and openly. However, the legitimacy of the system is not entirely secure. Extreme economic problems may threaten the process of democratization.

Your command was:

Military government in Mali / Valerie Plave Bennett

Year: 1975

Source: Journal of Modern African Studies, 1975, vol. 13, no. 2, p. 249-266

Country / subject: (662); 342.382

Abstract: The military leaders of Mali have not professed any broad political ambitions, and their own personal aspirations appear modest; nevertheless, they have made known their desire to hold the reigns of power for more than a decade. One reason for this may be their inability to solve the economic problems inherited from the civilian régime. Sections: stresses and strains In the military junta - inherited problems and limited achievements - the 1974 constitution and referendum - the future outlook.

Popular government in an African town : Kita, Mali / [by] Nicholas S. Hopkins

Year: 1972

Publisher / printer: Chicago [etc.] : University of Chicago Press

ISBN: 0-226-35173-4

Pagination: xxi, 246 p

Abstract: The A. examines how local identity and massive popular participation set the framework for political struggle in the township of Kita, and analyzes the critical relationship between national and local conceptions of key political ideals. Popular government and modernization - Mali: socialism and popular government - Kita: the structures of the past - Communities, identities, and statuses - State and party in Kita - Kita politics: a case history - Factions - The dynamics of agreement - Ideology and pragmatism: alternative orientations in Kita politics - The past and the future.

One-party government in Mali: transition toward control / Frank Gregory Snyder

Year: 1965

Publisher / printer: New Haven ; London

Pagination: xiv, 178 p

Abstract: This book is an analytical biography of the Union Soudanaise, the dominant party of Mali; it offers also an exposition of party ideology. The author has used much previously unpublished material on the birth of political activities in the former French Soudan, and also interviewed a number of political figures in Mali in 1963. 1. The origins of the Union Soudanaise 1936-1947 (The Popular Front

era - Vichy, the War, and politics). 2. Transition toward control: from opposition to government 1947-1964 (Nationalist opposition becomes parti-Unique - Political ideology and perceptions). 3. Union Soudanaise in power (Problems and prospects). Appendices (statutes, resolutions, statements). Rev. in *Race*, 8 (1966/67), p. 202-204 by Cl. Welch; *Afr. Forum*, 2 (1966/67), p. 123; *Africa*, 1966, p. 450-451; *Afr. Report*, 1966, April p. 62-63 by H.J. Spiro).

Vengroff, Richard

Governance and the transition to democracy: : Political parties and the party system in Mali / Richard Vengroff

In *The Journal of modern African studies*, 31 : 4, 1993, 541-562

Keyword Democratization; Political parties; Mali

Democracy and development in Mali / edited by R. James Bingen, David Robinson, and John M. Staatz

East Lansing : Michigan State University Press, c2000

Description: 380 s.

ISBN: 0870135600 (pbk. : alk. paper)

Keyword: Democracy; History; Social conditions; Economic conditions; Politics; Government; Political development; Culture; Economic policy; Agricultural policy; Democratization; Mali

Bratton, Michael

Popular views of the legitimacy of the state in Mali

In: *Canadian journal of African studies*, 36 : 2, 2002, 197-238

Keyword: State; Democracy; Political participation; Economic reform; Governance; Public opinion; Statistical data; Legitimacy; Mali; Sahel

Decentralisation in Mali : putting policy into practice / edited by: Thea Hilhorst and Gerard Baltissen

Imprint: Amsterdam : KIT Press, c 2004

Keyword: Decentralization; Local government; Community participation; Mali;

Bertrand, Monique

Transition malienne, décentralisation, gestion communale bamakoise.

Paris : Pole de Recherche pour l'Organisation et la Diffusion de l'Information Géographique, 1999

Description : 110 s.

ISBN: 2901560393

Keyword: Decentralization; Urban communities; Local government; Mali; Bamako.

SIMPSON, Chris

Mali : Keeping the Pressure on : How Long can Moussa Traore Resist Moves for Democracy

In: *West Africa*, No. 3836, 11-17 March, p.350

/POLITICS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /GOVERNMENT/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /FREEDOM/ /PEACE/ /MALI/ - /MULTIPARTISM/ /PRESSURE/

ZOUANKEU, Jacques Mariel

La Transition Démocratique au Mali

In: *Alternative Démocratique dans le Tiers Monde*, NO.3-4-5, Janvier 1991-Juin 1992, p.123-316

/POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /ELECTIONS/ /MALI/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /NATIONAL CONFERENCES/

DIARRA, Abdoulaye
CODESRIA, Dakar

La Problématique de l'alternance au Mali

Dakar: CODESRIA, Juillet 2000.- 11p.

Conference: Colloque sur les élections présidentielles du 27 février 2000 au Sénégal, Dakar SN, 19-21 juillet 2000.

/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /VOTING/ /LEGAL ASPECTS/ /POLITICAL ASPECTS/ /ELECTIONS/ /MALI/ -
/POLITICAL TRANSITIONS/ /POLITICAL CHANGE/

Questions brûlantes pour Démocratie naissante

Dakar: NEAS, 1998.- 138p.

/DEMOCRACY/ /ELECTIONS/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /AFRICA/ /MALI/ -
/DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/

MAURITANIA

Pazzanita, Anthony G.

State and society in Mauritania in the 1990s / Anthony G. Pazzanita

In The Journal of North African studies, 2 : 1, 1997, 16-39

Keyword Political development; Political parties; Political power; Press; Governance; Keyword Mauritania

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

OULD AHMED SALEM, Zekeria

Les Trajectoires d'un Etat-frontière : espaces, évolution politique et transformations sociales en Mauritanie.

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2004.- 342p.

Abdoul, Mouhamadou

Les communes dans le processus démocratique : la quête difficile d'un pouvoir local effectif en Mauritanie / Mouhamadou Abdoul

In : Africa development = Afrique et développement, 21 : 4, 1996, 75-92

Keyword: Local government; Democratization; Decentralization; Interethnic relations; Political power; Mauritania

SOUDAN, François

Mauritanie: Democratization Sous Surveillance

In: Jeune Afrique, No. 1563, 12 - 18 Décembre 1990, p.39-58

/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /DEMOCRACY/ /ELECTIONS/ /MAURITANIA/ - /MULTIPARTISM/

BONTE, Pierre; GUILLAUME, Henri

Mauritanie: Questions pour l'Avenir

In: Politique Africaine, 55, Octobre 1994, p. 2 - 10

/POLITICS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTEMENT/ /STATE/ /INFORMAL SECTOR/
/MAURITANIA/

BADVEL, Pierre Robert

La Mauritanie dans l'Ordre International

In: *Politique Africaine*, 55, Octobre 1994, p.11-19

/STATE/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /POLITICAL POWER/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /MAURITANIA/ -
/INTERNATIONAL ORDERS/

MARCHESIN, Philippe

Origine et Evolution des Partis et Groupes Politiques

In: *Politique Africaine*, 55, Octobre 1994, p.20 - 30

/POLITICAL PARTIES/ /STATE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICS/ /MAURITANIA/ - /MODERN POLITICAL
LIFE/ /MILITARY POWERS/

NIGER

Legitimacy, land & democracy in Niger / Christian Lund

Year: 1997

Source: *Review of African Political Economy*, 1997, vol. 24, no. 71, p. 99-112 : tab

Abstract: This article analyses the conjuncture of land tenure reform and democratization in Niger since the late 1980s. The increasing scarcity of land and the reemergence of tenure as a contestation of rights following the announcement of the Rural Code in 1986 were the driving forces behind the increasing competition over access to land. Land disputes often concerned the nature of transactions which dated back to a period when unequivocal exactitude was neither required nor desired since land resources were more plentiful and transactions could hold multiple meanings. The regulation of tenure disputes was not only accompanied by an extension of the activities of the legal and administrative authorities but also by the invocation of State capacities by citizens. The article discusses three cases of land disputes and the involvement of political parties, notably the CDS (Convention démocratique et sociale), winner of the 1993 multiparty elections. It shows that although both the land reform and the political reforms of the early 1990s aimed at securing a number of basic rights and were expected to confer legitimacy on the State, the conjuncture of the two reforms unleashed an intensive political struggle, competition over jurisdiction between politico-legal institutions, and the decline of legitimacy of State institutions.

Debating change and democracy in Niger, transition and the fate of the Code de la famille

/ by Leonardo A. Villalon

Year: 1994

Publisher / printer: Toronto : [African Studies Association]

Pagination: 32 bl

Presented at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the African Studies Association, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, November 3-6, 1994

Okonta, Ike,

Where vultures feast : shell, human rights, and oil in the Niger Delta / Ike Okonta, Oronto Douglas.

Imprint London ; New York : Verso, 2003.

Description xii, 267 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN 1859844731

Keyword Inst/Conf Shell International Petroleum Company, Ltd.; Petroleum industry; Government; Conflicts; Violence; Human rights; Environmental effects; History; Nigeria; Niger Delta.

Niger : harassment of government opponents has become systematic

Amnesty International

London : Amnesty International, 1997

Description 11 s.

Keyword: Political opposition; Political persecution; Human rights violations; Military government; Niger

Issa Abdourhamane, Boubacar

Crise institutionnelle et démocratisation au Niger / Boubacar Issa Abdourhamane

Talence : CEAN, 1996

Description 119 s.

ISBN 2908065347

Keyword: Democratization; Coups d'Etat; Electoral systems; Constitutions; Political development; Political participation; Political systems; Elections; Military government; Niger

Decoudras, Pierre-Marie

La rébellion touarègue au Niger : actes des négociations avec le gouvernement / Pierre-Marie Decoudras ; Souleymane Abba

Bordeaux : CEAN, 1995

Description 109 s. : tab.

ISBN 2908065290

Keywords: Résistance armée; Ethnic groups; Conflicts; State; Government policy; Independence; Nomads; Tuaregs; Mali; Niger

Gervais, Myriam

Les enjeux politiques des ajustements structurels au Niger, 1983-1990 / Myriam Gervais

In: Canadian journal of African studies = Revue canadienne de études africaines, 26 : 2, 1992, 226-249

Keyword: Political aspects; Government policy; Resource allocation; Structural adjustment; Niger

TANKOANO, Amadou

Conflit autour des Règles Normatives de la Cohabitation au Niger : Eléments d'Analyse Juridique d'une Crise Politique (1995-1996)

In: Polis : Revue Camerounaise de Science Politique : Cameroon Political Science Review, Vol.2, N°2, Septembre 1996, p.91-106

/POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /POLITICAL POWER/ /JURISPRUDENCE/ /POLITICAL PROBLEMS/ /NIGER/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITIONS/ /POWER SHARING/

Grégoire, Emmanuel

Démocratie, Etats et Milieux d'Affaires au Niger

In: Politique Africaine, 56, Décembre 1994, p.94 - 107

/BUSINESSMEN/ /DEMOCRACY/ /STATE/ /POLITICS/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/ /NIGER/

NIGERIA

The political economy of oil in Nigeria : governance crisis, revolt of oil-bearing minorities, and the future of oil politics / Eghosa E. Osaghae

Year: 1997/98

Source: African Development Perspectives Yearbook, 1997/98, vol. 6, p. 215-238

Abstract: The revolt of the Niger Delta ethnic minorities from whose lands the majority of Nigeria's oil is produced is primarily a product and manifestation of bad governance. The minorities rightly accuse the Nigerian State and its multinational oil collaborators of neglect, marginalization and inadequate material compensation due to them as "owners" of the land from which oil is derived, and

for environmental degradation and other hazards of oil exploration and production. They have accordingly demanded equitable resource allocation and local political autonomy within the Nigerian federation. However, the rentier character of the Nigerian State and the nature of its collaboration with the oil majors make it difficult for State powerholders (and the oil majors) to respond to the grievances of the oil minorities as they ought, and in many cases the demands of the latter have been met with brute force and terrorism. The author examines the whys and hows of the intricate links between the deficits of governance, resource allocation, and the future of oil in Nigeria as these relate to the oil minorities.

Democratic transition in Nigeria : will the military stay out of politics? / 'Funmi Olonisakin

Year: 1999

Source: Africa Insight, 1999, vol. 29, no.1/2, p. 29-35 : foto's, krt

Abstract: General Abubakar, who replaced General Abacha as president after his death in June 1998, promised to relinquish power to an elected civilian regime, which he duly did. The inauguration of the new president, retired General Obasanjo of the People's Democratic Party (PDP), in May 1999, marked the end of fifteen years of brutal military dictatorship in Nigeria. It remains to be seen whether it also marks the beginning of true democratic governance for the country. Many challenges face Obasanjo's government: the general perception that his regime is a creation of the military; the creation of a constitution acceptable to the majority of Nigerians; the ongoing youth rebellion in the Niger Delta; keeping the military happy; the restructuring of the military in ways that make it difficult for them to assume power; solving the problem of the country's military involvement in Sierra Leone; the establishment of a new civilian regime; and, last

Crafting the new Nigeria : confronting the challenges / ed. by Robert I. Rotberg

Authors: Robert I. Rotberg (1935-)

Year: 2004

Publisher / printer: Boulder, CO [etc.] : Rienner

ISBN: 1-588-26299-5. - Pagination: VIII, 273 p

Abstract: Is Nigeria, with its vast wealth in both human and natural resources, on the path to realizing its enormous potential? Or is it in danger of becoming a failed State? This collection of essays analyses Nigeria's current political and economic systems and considers the challenges that the country's leadership now faces. Contributions: Robert I. Rotberg: Troubled Nigeria: great opportunities, tough challenges. John N. Paden: Unity with diversity: toward democratic federalism. Richard L. Sklar: Unity or regionalism: the nationalities question. Rotimi T. Suberu: Democratizing Nigeria's federal experiment. Itse E. Sagay: Reordering Nigerian federalism: making it more confederal. Peter M. Lewis: Getting the politics right: governance and economic failure in Nigeria. Patrick Utomi: Nigeria as an economic powerhouse: can it be achieved? Darren Kew: The 2003 elections: hardly credible, but acceptable. Bronwen Manby: Principal human rights challenges. Daniel J. Smith: HIV/AIDS in Nigeria: the challenges of a national epidemic. William Reno: The roots of sectarian violence and its cure. Mahmud M. Tukur: Needed: better leadership. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Politics, ethno-religious conflicts and democratic consolidation in Nigeria / Ukoha Ukiwo

Authors: Ukoha Ukiwo

Year: 2003

Source: The Journal of Modern African Studies, 2003, vol. 41, no. 1, p. 115-138

Abstract: This article examines the explosion of violent ethno-religious and communal conflicts in Nigeria, contrary to the widespread expectation that the inauguration of the civilian administration would usher in democratic stability. The nature of the politics of the transition programme and the reluctance of the postmilitary regime to address the national question have led to the resurgence of social groups that make demands for incorporation and empowerment. The central argument is that unbridled competition for power, and the failure of government to deliver democratic dividends, have resulted in violent conflicts, especially between ethnic and religious groups, endangering the country's nascent democracy. Good governance, especially accountability, transparency and equity, would restore governmental legitimacy and interethnic and religious harmony and promote democratic consolidation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Federalism in Africa / Aaron T. Gana and Samuel G. Egwu (eds.)

Part: *Vol.1*Framing the national question

Year: 2003

Publisher / printer: Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press

ISBN: 0-86543-978-8. - Pagination: XXVII, 323 p

Abstract: This first volume of a two-volume study on federalism in Africa focuses on the relevance of the federal solution to the so-called national question. The chapters are grouped into four sections: 1) Theoretical considerations (The federal quest, by Wole Soyinka; Federalism and the national question in Nigeria: a theoretical exploration, by Aaron T. Gana; Renewing the federal paradigm in Nigeria: contending issues and perspectives, by Ekang A. Anam-Ndu) - 2) Managing diversity in federal polities (The development of federalism in Nigeria: a historical perspective, by W.O. Alli; Federalist deconcentration and group rights in Canada: some lessons for Nigeria, by Leo Dare; Ethno-religious limits to the construction of federalism in Africa: Yugoslavia and Nigeria compared, by Jibrin Ibrahim) - 3) Managing accumulation in federal polities (Towards an enduring economic foundation for democratic federalism in Africa: some notes, by Adebayo O. Olukoshi; Fiscal federalism in the 21st century: options for Nigeria, by Bade Onimode; Pluralism, federalism and economic development: a comparative analysis of Brazil and Nigeria, by Tade O. Okediji) - 4) Federalism in comparative perspective (South Africa and the federalist logic, by Eghosa E. Osaghae; The Sudan and the federal option, by Awad Al-Sid Al-Karsani; The politics of federalism in Ethiopia: some reflections, by Asnake Kefale; Federalism in India: the quest for stability in democratic governance, by R.B. Jain; Devolution and the elusive quest for peace in Sri Lanka, by Tiruchelvam Neelan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Language planning in a multi-ethnic State : the majority/minority dichotomy in Nigeria /

Oluwole S. Oyetade

Year: 2003

Source: Nordic Journal of African Studies, 2003, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 105-117

Abstract: Language policies and planning in Nigeria have hitherto not been realistically responsive to the linguistic diversity in the country. Rather, they have succeeded in accentuating ethnic consciousness and vitality with language as a symbol. For example, Nigeria is now polarized along two linguistic lines - linguistic majority and linguistic minority. This paper argues that a situation such as this is inimical to the emerging democracy in Nigeria and Nigeria's aspiration for national development. The paper examines language policy and planning attempts in Nigeria from independence to the present. Against the backdrop of a case study of language planning in Canada, a country with similar linguistic problems, the paper advocates a government strategy of governance, which allows for greater decentralization of power and which recognizes and protects the linguistic rights of all Nigerians. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Chieftaincy politics and communal identity in western Nigeria, 1893-1951 / by Olufemi

Vaughan. - Year: 2003

Source: The Journal of African History, 2003, vol. 44, no. 2, p. 283-302

Abstract: This article examines the dimensions of indigenous political structures that sustained local governance in colonial Yorubaland, Nigeria. Legitimated by reconstructed traditional political authorities and modern concepts of development, Yoruba indigenous political structures were distorted by the system of indirect rule. Conversely, 'obas' (Yoruba monarchs), 'baales' (head chiefs), chiefs, Western-educated Christian elites and Muslim merchants embraced contending interpretations of traditional authorities to reinforce and expand their power in a rapidly shifting colonial context. With a strong emphasis on development and governance, collective political action also entailed the struggle over the distributive resources of the colonial State. Traditional and modern political leaders deployed strong communal ideologies and traditional themes that defined competing Yoruba communities as natives and outsiders. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Activities of Islamic civic associations in the northwest of Nigeria : with particular reference to Kano State / Tahir Haliru Gwarzo

Authors: Tahir Haliru Gwarzo. - Year: 2003

Source: Afrika Spectrum, 2003, Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 289-318

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. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

Human rights, democracy and development: the Nigerian experience / A.A. Idowu

Authors: Amos Adeoye Idowu

Year: 2003

Source: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights, 2003, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 290-310

Abstract: Based on a philosophical approach to the operational definitions and scope of human rights, democracy and development, the author observes that the three concepts are virtually inseparable in the scheme of human affairs for effective governance and national development. He recommends that the rights and freedoms of citizens who constitute the workforce and human resources of the nation must be well protected and guaranteed before democracy and development can be meaningfully realized and sustained. Once the basic rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens are adequately guaranteed, democracy and development are bound to flourish. The author also observes that, although the three concepts are basic factors that are 'sine qua non' to good governance, the status and position of human rights appear to be the most fundamental, thus ranking it the highest of the three factors. Furthermore, poverty remains the greatest threat to the survival of human rights, democracy and development in Nigeria. If democracy is to take hold in any meaningful way in Nigeria, there must be economic democratization. Finally, unpredictable incidents of usurpation of political power by military leaders remain the most serious problem besetting an effective realization of human rights, democracy and development in Nigeria. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Traditional Yoruba social-ethical values and governance in modern Africa / Olatunji A.

Oyeshile

Year: 2003

Source: Philosophia Africana, 2003, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 81-88

Abstract: Scrutiny of contemporary governance in African States reveals that laudable social-ethical values, which should serve as a foundation for government, are missing at the same time that minimal lip service is paid to them. In just about every African country, leaders have been charged with corruption, nepotism and tribalism. The author argues that Africa's political crises, which often degenerate into armed insurrection, are the result of a lack of moral probity. In order to make the link between morality and governance clearer, he looks at how moral values helped to sustain life in traditional Yoruba society (Nigeria). Traditional Yoruba society achieves social-political order due to its adherence to certain ideals of life based on ethical values shaded with religious overtones. Religious, moral and social principles are all community-centred. The communal values of the Yoruba are anchored in the notion of common will (the common or public interest), which the community believes supercedes individual interests; the community at the same time recognizes the rights and duties of each individual. In conclusion, the author shows how these social-ethical values can be applied to contemporary Africa. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

State failure, collapse and reconstruction / guest ed.: Jennifer Milliken ; [with contrib. by: Jennifer Milliken ... et al.]
Year: 2002
Publisher / printer: Oxford [etc.] : Blackwell
Pagination: P. 753-1074

Abstract: This special issue is devoted to State failure, State collapse and State reconstruction worldwide. It includes chapters of a general nature as well as country studies. General studies also presenting information on Africa include: The challenge to the State in a globalized world (Christopher Clapham); State collapse and fresh starts: some critical reflections (Martin Doornbos); State collapse and its implications for peace-building and reconstruction (Alexandros Yannis); Privatization of security, arms proliferation and the process of State collapse in Africa (Abdel-Fatau Musah); State collapse as business: the role of conflict trade and the emerging control agenda (Neil Cooper); Rebuilding State institutions in collapsed States (Marina Ottaway); and Social reconstruction and the radicalization of development: aid as a relation of global liberal governance (Mark Duffield). One country study is devoted to Nigeria: The politics of insurgency in collapsing States (William Reno). Other country studies discuss Georgia, Afghanistan, Cambodia and East Timor. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Corruption and corruption control: focus on Nigeria / Johnson Amadi

Authors: Johnson Amadi
Year: 2002
Source: *Recht in Afrika*, 2002, Jg. 5, H. 2, S. 111-140 : tab

Abstract: The new Nigerian government promises good governance, transparency and economic development, but Nigeria cannot attain the democratic height and social stability without a vibrant and resilient economy. With pervasive corruption in the public service, initiating and sustaining growth-promoting reforms will remain illusive. Nigeria has slipped far down the list of developing nations despite its vast oil reserves, and within the past five years has topped the list of the global most corrupt countries. This essay examines elements and consequences of corruption in Nigeria, and proffers corruption combating measures.

The institutionalization of corruption and its impact on political culture and behaviour in Nigeria / M.A.O. Aluko

Authors: M.A.O. Aluko
Year: 2002
Source: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*, 2002, vol. 11, no. 3, p. 393-402 : fig

Abstract: Corruption has been institutionalized in contemporary politics in Nigeria and this is reflected in political culture and behaviour. The author argues that corruption should be seen as a social problem which should be tackled through concerted societal efforts rather than focusing on the individual. The emphasis is on the reconstruction of society. Eradication of poverty, enthronement of good governance, national reorientation programmes and the likes are suggested as a way to ensure a new social order. Bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Alternative modes of financing higher education in Nigeria and the implications for university governance / Olabisi I. Aina

Authors: Olabisi I. Aina
Year: 2002
Source: *Africa Development*, 2002, vol. 27, no. 1/2, p. 236-262 : tab

Abstract: One of the major problems facing Nigerian higher education today is underfunding. Government priority for education is very low and government funding of higher education is steadily declining. The inadequate funding of higher education has had profound effects on teaching and research, while universities have been forced to look for alternative ways of funding. This paper examines alternative modes of financing higher education in Nigeria and the implications for university governance on the basis of a study carried out in 1995-1996 among four universities. Three of these are first-generation universities, viz. the Universities of Ibadan, Ife and Lagos, while the fourth, University of Ado-Ekiti (formerly Ondo State University, Ado-Ekiti), is a second-generation university.

Alternative sources of income include endowments, foreign grants, fees/levies, and commercial ventures and university-productive sector linkages. The payment of fees is a highly contentious issue, while commercial ventures are often fraught with problems of management. The paper concludes that universities in Nigeria need more pragmatism in handling their financial problems. They need to devise a way to reduce administrative costs so that more funds can be directed towards teaching and research. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Grassroots democracy in Nigeria / Ukana B. Ikpe

Authors: Ukana B. Ikpe

Year: 2002

Source: Africa Quarterly, 2002, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 30-39 : fig

Abstract: In Nigeria, the institutionalization of a local government system or grassroots democracy has remained the cornerstone of the democratization programmes of successive regimes. However, the masses remain as irrelevant as ever in the political process. The constituents and dynamics of grassroots democracy need to be understood. Democracy has largely existed at the central elitist or State level with only a superficial penetration into the grassroots. If Nigeria is sincere about grassroots democracy, political and governance processes in primary grassroots structures such as clans, villages, lineages and families must also be democratized. Moreover, grassroots democracy must be more than the election of local government officials. Only when the masses start to attach greater importance to the sanctity of elections and, as a result, legitimize rulers by voting, will grassroots democracy be institutionalized. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Problems and prospects of sustaining democracy in Nigeria / Bamidele A. Ojo (ed.)

Authors: Bamidele A. Ojo

Year: cop. 2001

Publisher / printer: Huntington, N.Y. : Nova Science

ISBN: 1-560-72949-x. - Pagination: XVIII, 241 p

Abstract: This volume contains contributions by a representative generation of Nigerians on some critical issues facing Nigeria's new political experiment since the changes of 1998. The volume is divided into four main parts: 1. Constitutional and political reconstruction (contributions on constitutionalism and the future of Nigeria, by Victor Edo-Aikhiobare; federalism, State creation and ethnic management, by Adegboyega Somide; the rehabilitation of the 1999 Constitution, by Bamidele A. Ojo; and federalism and political instability, by Layiwola Abegunrin); 2) Social and economic issues (contributions on leadership and governance, by Mark Okoronkwo; the educational system, by Zephyrinus Okonkwo; and the Nigerian elite, by Adeolu Esho); 3) Foreign policy issues (contributions on Nigerian foreign policy 1960-1998, by Olayiwola Abegunrin; the Sierra Leone imbroglio, by Nowamagbe A. Omoigui; regional security in West Africa, by Aderemi Ajibewa; and Nigerian foreign policy and regional economic diplomacy, by Kelechi A. Kalu); 4) Whither Nigeria? (contributions on development in post-military Nigeria, by Tope Omoniyi; managing multi-ethnicity, by Kasirim Nwuke; and the incorporation of traditional institutions into the new Nigerian experiment, by Bamidele A. Ojo).

The collapse and the reconstruction of the African State: scattered notes / Jibrin Ibrahim

Authors: Jibrin Ibrahim

Year: 2001

Source: L'Afrique politique, 2001, p. 99-124

Abstract: Recent writings on the African State in general, and the Nigerian State in particular, have been pessimistic. The main cause of the crisis of the State in Nigeria is the collapse of the public administration. Under colonization, its objectives were clearly defined and limited to the creation of an environment of order and justice favourable to the interests of the British crown. Since independence, the Nigerian State has been characterized by its many coups d'état, financial scandals, corruption, etc., involving high-ranking civil servants and politicians. The administration is now in such a state of decomposition that it is incapable of rendering the slightest service to the population. The various reforms undertaken in the framework of the structural adjustment plans to achieve a level of good governance have not improved its performance on the political level (democracy, decentralization) or on that of the economy (liberalization), for want of control by leaders who often lack legitimacy and

are accountable to nobody. Can the Nigerian State be reconstituted, given its current level of decomposition? The author points to the example of Ghana, where the restoration of the State, especially on the local level through the much acclaimed decentralization programme started by President Jerry Rawlings in 1988, appears to be a success. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French (p. 10-11).

The remote causes of the oil workers' 1994 strike in Nigeria / Ifeanyi Onyeonuru and Femi

Aborisade

Year: 2001

Source: Africa Development, 2001, vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 43-65

Abstract: Much of what was presented to the Nigerian public and the international community regarding the 1994 oil workers' strike in Nigeria centred on government propaganda - mainly the illegality of the strike and its alleged subversive character. The paper examines the remote causes of the strike - traceable to long-standing deep-seated grievances, some of which transcended the internal state of the workplace though central to production. This included the socioeconomic deprivations and marginalization suffered by the oil-producing areas in Nigeria. The paper indicates how workplace issues are invariably interwoven with the social, economic and political spheres and argues that the critical issues that gave the strike its essential character emanated from the social and economic spheres - critical governance issues that cannot be explained simply by 'political motivation'. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Charter for Public Service in Africa: strategies for implementation in Nigeria / by Shehu A.

Musa

Authors: Shehu A. Musa

Year: 2001

Source: Cahiers africains d'administration publique, 2001, no. 57, p. 77-86

Abstract: The Charter for Public Service in Africa, adopted by African Ministers at Windhoek, Namibia in 2001, is one of many initiatives to introduce good governance in both public and private sectors in African States. Nigeria, since the inauguration of Chief Olusegun Obasanjo as President in May 1999, has given much attention to bringing back professionalism to the public service. The present author was asked by the Head of the Civil Service of the Nigerian Federation to reflect on the implementation of the Charter in Nigeria. The author first provides a brief overview of the Nigerian civil service, then summarizes the basic thrust of the Charter and its main provisions, and finally addresses the strategies for its implementation in Nigeria. He concludes that Nigeria should fully implement this Charter, which emphasizes professionalism and ethics in the conduct of public affairs. He further suggests that NGOs should be brought on board in the implementation and monitoring of the Charter. Bibliogr., note. [Abstract ASC Leiden]

Nigeria's foreign policy in a democracy : challenges for the future / Osita Agbu

Authors: Osita Agbu

Year: 2001

Source: Nigerian Journal of International Affairs, 2001, vol. 27, no. 1/2, p. 243-256

Abstract: This article examines some critical issues in Nigeria's foreign policy after Nigeria's transition to democratic governance on 29 May 1999. It revisits Nigeria's foreign policymaking and implementation, and examines the future challenges of foreign policymaking in a democratic setup. It concludes, amongst others, that foreign policymaking in Nigeria will have to respond to the demands of multilateralism and changes in the domestic and global environments. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Strengthening civil society : participatory action research in a militarised State / Amina

Mama

Authors: Amina Mama

Year: 2000

Source: 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. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, French (p. 135), Portuguese (p. 137) and Spanish (p. 138-139).

Governance and the media / Ayo Olokotun

Authors: Ayo Olokotun

Year: 2000

Source: 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.

Governance and the ethnic factor / Rotimi Suberu

Authors: Rotimi T. Suberu

Year: 2000

Source: African perspectives on governance / ed. by Goran Hyden, Hastings W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, and Bamidele Olowu. - Trenton, N.J. : Africa World Press, 2000, p. 123-151

Abstract: This essay is concerned with the ramifications and implications of ethnicity for governance in Africa. Most analysts use the term 'ethnicity' to refer specifically to the mobilization and politicization of ethnic-group identity in situations of competitive or conflictual pluralism. The essay is devoted to an explication of the dynamics of ethnicity as currently conceptualized in theory and policy analysis, the basic contours of the African experience with ethnic conflicts and their management, the specific trajectory of ethnic governance in Nigeria, and the general implications of all this for governance prospects and processes in Africa. It shows that African postcolonial governments have generally proven to be poor managers of ethnic political conflict. Typically, the State in Africa has relied on the hegemonic repression or manipulation of ethnic divisions, as opposed to their mediation or management through the institutions of democratic constitutionalism. The essay argues that, although structurally and historically rooted, Africa's ethnic problems are not inevitable or intractable. With appropriate institutions, even the most destructive ethnic conflicts can be contained or averted. African countries can learn a lot from the political processes of other deeply divided but politically peaceable countries. These processes are denoted here by the broad paradigm of 'polyarchical

exchange', which includes four specific mechanisms of ethnic conflict management, namely, democracy, autonomism, proportionality, and minority rights.

Structural adjustment and governance / Peter Wanyande

Authors: Peter Wanyande

Year: 2000

Source: African perspectives on governance / ed. by Goran Hyden, Hastings W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, and Bamidele Olowu. - Trenton, N.J. : Africa World Press, 2000, p. 237-266

Abstract: This chapter characterizes the nature of the ongoing political and economic reforms in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Nigeria. It highlights the major issues, problems, and approaches that have dominated the reform process in the four countries, and assesses the extent to which governance during the reform process has changed from what it was in the pre-reform period, and whether such changes can be attributed to the economic reforms. Finally the chapter establishes the linkage between governance and structural adjustment programmes (SAP) and explains why governments in the four countries behave the way they do with regard to the implementation of SAPs. It shows that contrary to expectations held when SAPs were first introduced in the 1980s, the style of governance in the four countries, with the exception of Uganda, has not really changed. There is thus no necessary causal relationship between the two reforms, political and economic, underway in Africa.

The international dimensions of governance / Kayode Soremekun

Authors: Kayode Soremekun

Year: 2000

Source: African perspectives on governance / ed. by Goran Hyden, Hastings W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, and Bamidele Olowu. - Trenton, N.J. : Africa World Press, 2000, p. 267-293

Abstract: Much of the literature on Africa's relations with the rest of the world has been cast in terms of an emphasis on the structural constraints inherent in the global economic system. How African countries governed themselves was not a high priority of scholarly analysis in the 1970s and 1980s. This changed in the 1990s with growing demands for political reform of the autocratic and corrupt mode of governance that developed in the first decades of independence. The present chapter explores the global dynamics which seek to enthrone governance in Nigeria and East Africa, notably Kenya and Uganda. This is done by highlighting the dynamics that attended precolonial, colonial and postcolonial phases in these countries. The chapter shows that, despite positive gains, the outlook for improved governance in Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria is still bleak. On balance, it is arguable that Kenya and Uganda have brighter chances of nurturing and consolidating good governance. Despite the convictions of the Western powers regarding the need for Africa to improve governance and join the global stream of democratization, the onus and responsibility for such an outcome lies largely on the various social forces of each country in Africa. Bibliogr., notes.

Intellectuals and governance / Adebayo Williams

Year: 2000

Source: African perspectives on governance / ed. by Goran Hyden, Hastings W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, and Bamidele Olowu. - Trenton, N.J. : Africa World Press, 2000, p. 295-318

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.

Economy and politics in the Nigerian transition / Adebayo O. Olukoshi

Year: 2000

Source: African Journal of Political Science, 2000, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 5-29

Abstract: This essay offers a general overview of the range of political and economic problems that served as the context for the transition to elected forms of governance in Nigeria after some sixteen years of military rule. These problems, even where they did not originate in military rule, were exacerbated by the years of political exclusion, chicanery, and repression as well as the continuing decline in the national economy and deep-seated corruption associated with prolonged military rule. It is suggested that a serious-minded effort at tackling these problems and the kinds of success recorded will be central to the viability of the Fourth Republic and the restoration of the confidence of the populace in public office holders. Several of the problems that need redressing are of a "nuts and bolts" kind and the fact that they arose at all is indicative of the depth to which Nigeria sank during the military years; others are far more profound and challenge the very basis on which State-society relations as well as nation-territorial administration are presently constituted. Whether basic or profound, they will tax all the commitment and leadership qualities of the elected politicians of the Fourth Republic.

Urban poverty incidence in Nigeria : a case study of Ilorin metropolis / Gafar T. Ijaiya

Authors: Gafar T. Ijaiya

Year: 2000

Source: The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies, 2000, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 411-426 : tab

Abstract: This paper examines the poverty situation in Ilorin metropolis (Nigeria) using the P-alpha class of poverty measures. To determine the poverty situation, a structured questionnaire was administered to 480 heads of households randomly selected from different social backgrounds. The report shows that 58 percent of the respondents were categorized as suffering from poverty, with a 0.21 poverty gap index and a 0.04 severity of poverty index. The causes of poverty in Ilorin metropolis include lack or limited supply of some basic necessities of life such as shelter, potable water and basic health care services. The consequences include psychological distress, increase in destitution, child labour and crime. Public investment in urban infrastructure, provision of credit facilities, involvement of the people in development decisions that affect their lives, and, most especially, good governance at the municipal level, were suggested as solutions. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Handbook of election monitoring in Nigeria / ed. by J.A.A. Ayoade

Authors: John A.A. Ayoade

Year: 1999

Publisher / printer: Ibadan : Vantage Publishers

Wrong ISBN: 978-2458-23-0. - Pagination: 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.

Traditional rulers and the development agenda in Nigeria / by Geoffrey I. Nwaka

Authors: Geoffrey I. Nwaka. - Year: 1999

Source: Cahiers africains d'administration publique, 1999, no. 53, p. 133-146

Abstract: The renewed interest in traditional rulers and institutions in sub-Saharan Africa is in line with current advocacy of a minimalist State and the "enabling approach" as conditions for good governance in the period of austerity and structural adjustment. The author reviews the policy debate on the role and relevance of traditional rulers in the development process. He outlines the changing patterns and fortunes of chieftaincy institutions in Nigeria from the period before colonial rule to the present, with special reference to Igboland, and highlights some of the challenges that face policymakers and administrators as they seek to reconcile traditional institutions with the formal government system and development machinery. Traditional rulers and leaders appear to have the greatest potential to contribute to development in their role as advisers, as peacemakers and judges, as custodians of the customs and traditions of their people, and as mediators between government and the community. The author concludes with some general reflections on chieftaincy management in Nigeria, and the options available to government to use chiefs appropriately to promote good governance and sustainable development.

Democratic transition in Nigeria: will the military stay out of politics? / 'Funmi Olonisakin

Year: 1999

Source: Africa Insight, 1999, vol. 29, no.1/2, p. 29-35

Abstract: General Abubakar, who replaced General Abacha as president after his death in June 1998, promised to relinquish power to an elected civilian regime, which he duly did. The inauguration of the new president, retired General Obasanjo of the People's Democratic Party (PDP), in May 1999, marked the end of fifteen years of brutal military dictatorship in Nigeria. It remains to be seen whether it also marks the beginning of true democratic governance for the country.

The geographies of citizenship in Nigeria / edited by Oga Steve Abah

Imprint Zaria, Nigeria : Tamaza, 2005

Description 149 s.

ISBN 9782104973

Keyword Nationals; Ethnicity; Political participation; Gender equality; Politics; Governance

Keyword Citizenship; Identity; Nigeria

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Imprint Ibadan, Nigeria : Ibadan University press, 2005

Description 407 s.

ISBN 9781214023

Keyword Leadership; Keyword Governance; Universities; Mass media; Women; Traditional leaders;

Keyword Nigeria

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Description 184 s.

ISBN 9783642132

Keyword Federalism; State; Local government; Political power; Fiscal policy; Constitutions; Governance; Political development; Nigeria

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SENEGAL

Reaching the larger world : new forms of social collaboration in Pikine, Senegal /

AbdouMaliq Simone

Year: 2003

Source: Africa / International African Institute, 2003, vol. 73, no. 2, p. 226-250

Abstract: Actors in fluid African urban environments try to make collaborative social action work, collective responsibility enforceable, and instruments of power effective and legitimate. These efforts give rise to an uneasy tension between the adoption of normative discourses concerning urban management and governance, the ways in which urban residents attempt to adapt to a vast range of new opportunities and crises, and the role of the city as a place of experimentation. Given this tension, what are diverse groups of African urban residents doing to make cities habitable and to use cities as a means of enlarging the spatial parameters in which they operate? Focusing on the site of one of urban Africa's major governance restructuring projects, Pikine, Senegal, the article discusses a particular instance of translocal economic collaboration among three discrete groups of women. Whereas the major intervention, the City Project, sought to promote greater co-ordination among the localities making up Pikine, 'real' co-ordination, as exemplified by these women's collaboration, may be taking place in unanticipated and relatively invisible ways. Through examining some of the intricate difficulties actors often face in operating at translocal levels, 'small leaps' across scale are sometimes significant accomplishments and potentially important precursors to new extended forms of economic collaboration. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Senegal's enlarged presidential majority: deepening democracy or detour? / Linda J. Beck

Authors: Linda J. Beck

Year: 1999

Source: State, conflict, and democracy in Africa / ed. by Richard Joseph. - Boulder, Col. [etc.] : Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1999, p. 197-216

Abstract: The prospects for Senegal to move beyond its current dominant-party system appear to be quite good. In addition to the participation of opposition parties in reforming Senegal's electoral code in 1992, and again in 1996, the Parti Socialiste (PS) has been willing to appoint leaders of the opposition as ministers in its "enlarged presidential majority" (EPM). In order to assess whether Senegal's experiment with the EPM represents a deepening of or a detour from democracy, the author examines the implications of the EPM for the democratization process and for governance in general. To do this, she focuses on Senegal's electoral process, political competition, and accountability. The analysis indicates that the EPM has largely served to divide and silence the opposition. In a semidemocracy such as Senegal, an independent political opposition plays a crucial role. Unfortunately, the EPM has not only circumscribed criticism by the opposition, it has also reinforced a form of political accountability based on political patronage. In the short run, the EPM should be seen not as a deepening of democracy, but as a detour.

Decentralisation and participatory urban governance in francophone Africa / K. Attahi

Authors: Koffi Attahi

Year: 1997

Source: 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.

Election campaigns and election-time militants : a challenge to democracy in Senegal /

Abdoulaye Touré

Year: 1997

Source: CODESRIA Bulletin, 1997, no. 1, p. 9-14

Abstract: The nature of election campaigns in Senegal, coupled with the behaviour of certain players on the political scene, present a veritable challenge to democracy and good governance. The election period, which serves to legitimize political power, reveals varying degrees of contradiction between the enthusiasm displayed during the election contest and the attitudes of citizens once the elections are over. In this respect, the nature of the electorate, the reasoning behind the choices it makes and the way election campaigns are conducted pose a definite problem. At the core of relations between candidates, voters, election campaigns and political power, reference points develop and evolve which are often disconcerting. Concentrating on Senegalese election campaigns held between 1978 and 1993, the author studies this issue, noting that in most cases elections in Senegal are a misused tool, widely considered by those engaged in politicking as an opportunity to create an 'electoral marketplace' for trading in votes rather than as a forum to test the state of democracy and to make an informed political choice. The author argues that the 'contingency' voters or 'election-time militants', who seek to benefit from the political contest in order to solve their financial, employment or housing problems, and who are often only politically active for as long as the campaign lasts, are one of the principal levers that can be used to correct this situation.

State formation and legitimation crisis in Senegal / Moustapha Diouf

Year: 1992

Source: Review of African Political Economy, 1992, no. 54, p. 117-125

Abstract: After a description of the development of the Senegalese State and its patrimonial character, the author focuses on the recent neoliberal shift in State policy, dictated by the IMF and the World Bank. He argues that the current crisis of the State and the national economy of Senegal derives from both external and internal factors. The external factors lie in Senegalese dependence on foreign investment; this has become more problematic due to the climate of political instability since the 1988 presidential election, and the deterioration of the terms of trade. The internal factors can be summarized as a crisis of governance which is the result of massive and pervasive political corruption, and mismanagement of State-owned enterprises. The possibilities of economic development and democracy in the country depend above all on the capacity of the State to act more as an autonomous and sovereign structure in the service of the Senegalese society rather than as a relay in the capitalist world economy.

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/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /STATE/ /NATION/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/
/SENEGAL/ - /NATIONAL CONFERENCE/

ENEA, Dakar

La Décentralisation au Sénégal: l'Etape de la Régionalisation: Actes du Séminaire du 2 au 4 Mai 1994 "Mise en Place de la Régionalisation au Sénégal"

Dakar: Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée, Juin 1994.- 258p.

/DECENTRALIZATION/ /REGIONALISATION/ /PUBLIC INVESTMENT/ /HUMAN RESOURCES/
/REGIONAL PLANNING/ /DEMOCRACY/ /LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ /TOWNS/ /ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT/ /WOMEN/ /AFRICA/ /SENEGAL/ - /CENTRAL POWER/ /REGIONAL POWER/ /PRIVATE
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES/ /LOCAL DEMOCRACY/

BECK, Linda J.

Patrimonial Democrats in a Culturally Plural Society: Democratization and Political Accommodation in the patronage politics of Senegal

Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1996.- viii-227p.

Dissertation, Doctorat, Philosophy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1996

/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /ELECTIONS/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /POLITICS/
/POLITICAL PARTIES/ /RELIGION/ /CASTES/ /ISLAM/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /ETHNICITY/ /LAND
TENURE/ /WOMEN/ /POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/ /SENEGAL/ - /POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS/
/POLITICAL REFORMS/ /MULTIPARTISM/ /MOURIDISM/ /SECESSIONIST MOVEMENTS/ /FUUTA
TOORO/ /CASAMANCE/

NGOM, Benoît S.

L' Arbitrage d'une Démocratie en Afrique : La Cour Suprême du Sénégal

Paris: Presence Africaine, 1989.- 190p

/DEMOCRACY/ /ARBITRATION/ /CONSTITUTIONAL COURTS/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /POLITICS/
/POLITICAL PARTIES/ /AFRICA/ /SENEGAL/

IAD, Dakar

Médias et transparence des élections

Dakar: IAD, 1998.- 112p.

/ELECTIONS/ /MASS MEDIA/ /DEMOCRACY/ /SENEGAL/ - /TRANSPARENCY/

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone: ironic tragedy / Victor A.B. Davies

Year: 2000

Source: Journal of African Economies, 2000, vol. 9, no. 3, p. 349-369 : tab

Abstract: The case of Sierra Leone identifies the root cause of the civil war in this country with a failure of governance (Siaka Stevens's personalized dictatorship from 1968 to 1985), producing economic decline and poverty, high youth unemployment, violations of the rule of law, rural isolation, and regional and ethnic grievances. The external factor, of Libya providing finance and military training for the rebel movement and later Liberia providing sanctuary and support, was decisive in the trajectory of the war. A congruence of diamond interests among the protagonists, the rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and allied neighbouring countries, the army and other progovernment forces, and sometimes the government itself, has sustained the war. Abysmal political leadership throughout the rebellion and sometimes private interests have stymied the government war machine and thereby prolonged the war. Progovernment external interventions sometimes bolstered or reinstated a collapsing State but induced a tendency to not negotiate or rebuild State security. Despite the latest peace accord of Lomé, signed in 1999, there remains a high risk of the war restarting. In this respect, external agencies could play an important role in funding developmental and institutional activities to sustain peace.

Violent conflicts and governance challenges in West Africa: the case of the Mano River basin area / Amos Sawyer

Year: 2004

Source: The Journal of Modern African Studies, 2004, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 437-463

Abstract: The Mano River basin area has become a conflict zone, in which State failure and violence in Liberia has spread to Sierra Leone and the forest region of Guinea. This article traces the origins of the conflicts to governance failures in all three States, and analyses their incorporation into a single conflict system, orchestrated especially through the entrepreneurial abilities and ambitions of Charles Taylor. Peace settlements negotiated to end the violence in Liberia and Sierra Leone failed, both because of the misconceived power-sharing formula that they embodied, and because they failed to take account of the complex linkages between conflicts across the basin area. The way forward lies in a multilevel basin-wide approach, which seeks to move beyond the failed formula of attempting to reconstitute State power, in favour of constructing institutions of accountable democratic governance at multiple levels from the local level to the regional level and beyond. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Greedy elites, dwindling resources, alienated youths : the anatomy of protracted violence in Sierra Leone / David Keen

Year: 2003

Source: 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. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

"Talking, singing and dancing democracy": an assessment of electoral participation in the May 2002 general elections in Sierra Leone / Mohamed Juldeh Jalloh

Authors: Mohamed Juldeh Jalloh

Year: 2002

Source: L'Afrique politique, 2002, p. 255-267 : tab

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. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and in French (p. 15). [Journal abstract]

Strategic policy failure and governance in Sierra Leone / Yusuf Bangura

Authors: Yusuf Bangura

Year: 2000

Source: The Journal of Modern African Studies, 2000, vol. 38, no. 4, p. 551-577 : tab

Abstract: The nine-year conflict in Sierra Leone has defied both military solutions adopted by various governments and peace accords imposed by the international community and regional powers. The latest casualty is the controversial Lomé Accord of 7 July 1999, which gave power and amnesty to the RUF (Revolutionary United Front) rebels in a powersharing government. This article examines the institutional constraints to the conduct of war and peace in Sierra Leone by looking at the interplay between the policy choices of decisionmakers and the country's governance institutions and social structure. The article argues that the reasons for policy failure in Sierra Leone are complex, but three are significant and are linked to the country's political institutions. First, the country's bipolar ethnic structure and majoritarian presidential system of government act as serious constraints on policies that seek to forge a national coalition to end the war. Second, conventional armies in ethnically polarized settings are a poor instrument for fighting rebel groups that deliberately use mass abductions and terror as war strategies. Third, peacemakers do not understand the institutional contexts in which violence-prone rebel groups can be made to reclaim their humanity and observe peace agreements. The logic of the interconnections between territory, resources and civilization suggests that Sierra Leone's rebels are unlikely to accept disarmament and honour the democratic road to peace.

Sierra Leone: ironic tragedy / Victor A.B. Davies

Authors: Victor A.B. Davies

Year: 2000

Source: Journal of African Economies, 2000, vol. 9, no. 3, p. 349-369 : tab

Country / subject: (664); 323.18; 323.278

Abstract: The case of Sierra Leone identifies the root cause of the civil war in this country with a failure of governance (Siaka Stevens's personalized dictatorship from 1968 to 1985), producing economic decline and poverty, high youth unemployment, violations of the rule of law, rural isolation, and regional and ethnic grievances. The external factor, of Libya providing finance and military training for the rebel movement and later Liberia providing sanctuary and support, was decisive in the trajectory of the war. A congruence of diamond interests among the protagonists, the rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and allied neighbouring countries, the army and other pro government forces, and sometimes the government itself, has sustained the war. Abysmal political leadership throughout the rebellion and sometimes private interests have stymied the government war machine and thereby prolonged the war. Pro government external interventions sometimes bolstered or reinstated a collapsing State but induced a tendency to not negotiate or rebuild State security. Despite the latest peace accord of Lomé, signed in 1999, there remains a high risk of the war restarting. In this respect, external agencies could play an important role in funding developmental and institutional activities to sustain peace.

The violence of numbers: consensus, competition, and the negotiation of disputes in Sierra Leone / Mariane Ferme

Year: 1998

Source: Cahiers d'études africaines, 1998, vol. 38, cah. 150/152, p. 555-580

Abstract: Representations of the civil war in Sierra Leone have remained within the exceptionalist discourse characteristic of much of the literature on crises in Africa since the 1980s. By contrast, this article suggests that in order to understand the logic of wartime violence, one must focus on its ordinary, structural forms, which are at work in the apparently technical procedures of peacetime governance. The author examines the "normal" operations of democratic politics (especially elections), the court system, and the State's techniques of enumeration and classification (the census, taxation, development planning). These practices and institutions are often seen as violent and exclusionary by the people of Sierra Leone because of the turbulent history of their introduction in the territory. In all cases, the search for clear outcomes - such as the creation of winners and losers in elections and court cases - alternates with ambiguous strategies that undercut the presumption of finality in such processes. These strategies are deployed by the State's subjects, in efforts to construct alternative subjectivities that escape the exceptionalist logic of modern forms of power.

Kamajors, 'Sobel' & the militariat : civil society & the return of the military in Sierra Leonean politics / A.B. Zack-Williams

Year: 1997

Source: 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.

Decentralization, local governance and centre-periphery conflict in Sierra Leone / Allan

Rosenbaum, Maria Victoria Rojas

Year: 1997

Abstract: The issue of distribution of resources between the centre and the periphery is always a complex one in any society. It is an even more complex one in transitional societies where there is often a shortage of resources. This has certainly been the case in Sierra Leone over the past three decades, where there has been a steady centralization of power, authority and resources. In too many instances this centralization has been for the worst of all possible reasons - to facilitate exploitation and corruption. The reality is that it is much easier for would-be dictators and crooks of varying types to loot the resources of a country if power and control are highly centralized. On 25 May 1997 Sierra Leone's first democratically elected government in almost 30 years was overthrown after little more than a year in office by a group of rebellious military officers. Most commentators have attributed this turn of events simply to military disgruntlement. In fact, a careful analysis demonstrates that the central government's commitment to decentralization and the strengthening of local governance exacerbated the centre-periphery conflict issues that have plagued the country since its independence and thus were the real underlying causal factors.

Limiting administrative corruption in Sierra Leone / by Sahr John Kpundeh

Year: 1994

Source: 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. Notes, ref.

Local government institutions in Sierra Leone part I : district councils 1951-71 / Roger

Tangri

Authors: Roger Tangri

Year: 1978

Source: Journal of Administration Overseas, 1978, vol. 17, no. 1, p. 17-27

Abstract: With few exceptions, local government institution in contemporary Sierra Leone - District Councils and Chiefdom Administrations have been characterized by widespread and blatant corruption and nepotism and poor standards of bureaucratic efficiency and performance. There has been also a very low degree of popular participation in public affairs. Local government institutions, combining legitimacy and effectiveness, are urgently needed. The District Councils were abolished in 1972. Since then the national government has expressed its intention of using grassroots chiefdom authorities to promote rural development. But the chiefdom administrations have themselves been in a state of near disrepute and will have to be rebuilt and reformed. This article examines first the evolution and deterioration of the District Councils as the second tier of local government in Sierra Leone, and secondly considers the current refurbishing of the chiefdom administrations to constitute a new experiment in local governance.

CORKERY, Joan; NUALLAIN, Colm O.; WETTENHALL, Roger

Governance of Public Enterprise: An African Spotlight on the Role of the Board

Maastricht: ECDPM, 1994.- 1-92p.

/PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ /BUSINESS MANAGEMENT/ /BUSINESS ORGANIZATION/ /STAFF/ /CASE STUDIES/ /GHANA/ /SIERRA LEONE/

ABDULLAH, Ibrahim, Ed.

Between Democracy and Terror : the Sierra Leone Civil War

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2004.- 263p.

/CIVIL WAR/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /STUDENTS/ /YOUTH/ /CORRUPTION/ /STATE/ /ELECTIONS/ /COUP D'ETAT/ /DEMOCRACY/ /PEACE RESEARCH/ /SIERRA LEONE/

TOGO

The national conference : issues, controversies and assessment / [Femi Kayode ... et al.]

Authors: Femi Kayode

Year: 1994

Publisher / printer: Ibadan : Ibadan University Press

ISBN: 978-121-247-0. - Pagination: IX, 37 p

Abstract: In a number of African countries, including Benin, Togo and Zaire, national conferences have been organized as ad hoc forums to discuss major issues and problems of national importance and reach generally accepted solutions. In his maiden speech as the Head of State of Nigeria on 18 November 1993, General Sani Abacha accepted the need for such a conference, and promised that it would begin its work in the first quarter of 1994. The National Constitutional Conference (NCC) was planned to discuss the nature of the Nigerian federation, the issues of governance and political leadership, the roles of and relationships between the majority and minority ethnic groups in the context of the desired political structure, and the problems of democracy in Nigeria. This booklet, published by an NGO, aims to increase the Nigerian public's awareness and knowledge of the nature, the structure, the modalities and objectives of a national conference in general and of the NCC in particular. The different views and controversies surrounding the NCC are presented and an assessment is given of the debate during the first months of 1994.

KUWONU, Frank K

TOGO : Aux Origines d'une Transition Trouble et Chaotique

In: Démocraties Africaines, NO.4, 1995, Oct-Nov-Dec, p.19-25

/DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL POWER/ /COUPS D'ETAT/ /INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/ /ARMED FORCES/ /CRISIS/ /TOGO/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /POLITICAL CRISIS/

VAN ROUVEROY VAN NIEUWAAL, E. Adriaan B.

L' Etat en Afrique face à la chefferie : le cas du Togo

Paris: Karthala, 2000.- 332p.

/STATE/ /SOCIAL STATUS/ /SOCIETY/ /AFRICA/ /TOGO/ - /CHIEFTANCY/ /MULTIPARTISM/ /TRADITIONAL CHIEF/

Démocratie et nouvelles formes des légitimation en Afrique : les conférences nationales du Bénin et du Togo / sous la direction de Jean Ziegler.

Geneve : Institut universitaire d'études du développement., 1997.

Description : 50 s.

Keyword: Democracy; National conferences; Legitimacy; Benin; Togo

ACQUETEY, Messan

La Troisième République Togolaise

In: Revue Juridique Politique et Economique du Maroc, No. 22, 1989, p.161-167

/CONSTITUTIONS/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /TOGO/

YAGLA, Oghma Wen Saa

La Notion de Président-Guide et l'Aménagement Constitutionnel du Togo

In: Revue Juridique Politique et Economique du Maroc, No. 22, 1989, p.263-279

/HEADS OF STATE/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/ /TOGO/

GAYE, Adama; EWANE, Michel Lobe

Togo : Sous le Feu de la Démocratie

In: Jeune Afrique Economie, No. 143, Mai 1991, p.130-137

/DEMOCRACY/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /POLITICAL PROBLEMS/ /VIOLENCE/ /TOGO/

SIMPSON, Chris

Traumas of Transition: Togo's Democratic Experiment Looks Like an Exercise in Crisis Management

In: West Africa, No. 3867, 1991, p.176-1761

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PILON, Marc

La Transition Togolaise dans l'Impasse

In: *Politique Africaine*, No. 49, Mars 1993, p.136-140

/DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL OPPOSITION/ /VIOLENCE/ /FOREIGN POLICY/ /TOGO/ /FRANCE/ -
/DEMOCRACY TRANSITION/ /FRENCH POLICY/ /MILITARY INTERVENTION/

KUWONU, Frank K

TOGO : Aux Origines d'une Transition Trouble et Chaotique

In: *Démocraties Africaines*, NO.4, 1995, Oct-Nov-Dec, p.19-25

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FORCES/ /CRISIS/ /TOGO/ - /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/ /POLITICAL CRISIS/

KODJO, Koffi

Les Elections au Togo: Cinquante ans de Passions Politiques

In: *Afrique Contemporaine*, NO.185, Janv.-Mars 1998, p.35-52

/ELECTIONS/ /VOTING/ /ELECTORAL SYSTEMS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/
/DICTATORSHIP/ /TOGO/

TOULABOR, Comi M.

Jeunes, Violence et Démocratisation au Togo

In: *Afrique Contemporaine*, NO.180, Oct-Déc 1996, p.116-125

/VIOLENCE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /YOUTH/ /POLITICAL PROBLEMS/ /TOGO/ - /YOUTHFUL VIOLENCE/

III - List of Institutions on Human Rights and Governance in Africa

Benin

Institut sur la Gouvernance

<http://www.igvn.ca/>

Institut for Democracy end Electoral Assistance (en anglais)

<http://www.int-idea.se/>

Gambia

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples

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• Email achpr@achpr.org

Web Site : <http://www.achpr.org/>

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The African Security Dialogue and Research (ASDR)

P.O.Box LG, Legon, Accra - Ghana, West Africa,

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Rua 13 casa 13, C.P. 599, Bissau, Guinée-Bissau

Tel. : 245 20 17 66

Fax : 245 21 37 77

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Projet d'amélioration des quartiers de Bissau

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Tel. : 245 202 350

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Nigeria

Africa Leadership Forum

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Senegal

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Villa N° 1951 Sicap Liberte 3
Allees Ababacar SY
DAKAR / SENEGAL
PO Box : 5216 Dakar-Fann
Phone : (221) 864.39.76
Fax: (221) 864.39.92
Email : ata@sentoo.sn; ata@aidtransparency.org
<http://www.aidtransparency.org>

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E-mail: codesria@codesria.sn
Website: www.codesria.org

OSIWA: Open System Initiative for Africa

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Boulevard du Sud et Rue des Ecrivains
Point E, Dakar

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