

Investigators Royal Bafokeng Nation

More than 1.2 million households in South Africa live in informal settlements, without access to adequate shelter, services or secure tenure. There has been a gradual shift to upgrading these informal settlements in recent years, and there have been some innovative experiments. Upgrading Informal Settlements in South Africa: a partnership-based approach examines the successes and challenges of informal settlement upgrading initiatives in South Africa and contextualises these experiences within global debates about informal settlement upgrading and urban transformation. The book discusses:
· The South African informal settlement upgrading agenda from local, national and international perspectives
· South African ‘city experiences’ with informal housing and upgrading
· The role of partnerships, actors and capabilities in pursuing an incremental upgrading agenda
· Tools, instruments and methodologies for incremental upgrading
· Implications of the upgrading agenda for the transformation of cities
The book has been written and edited by a wide range of practitioners and researchers from government, NGOs, the private sector and academia. It covers theory and practice and represents a vast accumulated body of housing experience in South Africa.

This book contains a wealth of information and analysis relating to mineral royalties. Primary information includes royally legislation from over forty nations. Analysis is comprehensive and addresses issues of importance to diverse stakeholders including government policymakers, tax administrators, society, local communities and mining companies. Extensive footnotes and citations provide a valuable resource for researchers.

The world is currently undergoing an historic energy transition, driven by increasingly stringent decarbonisation policies and rapid advances in low-carbon technologies. The large-scale shift to low-carbon energy is disrupting the global energy system, impacting whole economies, and changing the political dynamics within and between countries. This open access book, written by leading energy scholars, examines the economic and geopolitical implications of the global energy transition, from both regional and thematic perspectives. The first part of the book addresses the geopolitical implications in the world’s main energy-producing and energy-consuming regions, while the second presents in-depth case studies on selected issues, ranging from the geopolitics of renewable energy, to the mineral foundations of the global energy transformation, to governance issues in connection with the changing global energy order. Given its scope, the book will appeal to researchers in energy, climate change and international relations, as well as to professionals working in the energy industry.

King Khama, Emperor Joe, and the Great White Queen

The Geography of Border Landscapes

Mining Royalties

The Autobiography of an Unknown South African

Drum

Black Widow White Widow

Mobile People, Mobile Law

In an age of market triumphalism, does the notion of the commons have any practical meaning? Crisp and revelatory, this new work is a bold attempt to develop a new language of the commons, a new ethos of commonwealth in the face of a market ethic

This volume is about border landscapes, with emphasis on the varying impact that political decision-making and ideological differences can have on the environment at border locations, for example. This volume by political-geography experts from across the globe provides important insights specicially into border landscapes and so serves to further our understanding of aspects of cultural landscapes.

When in 2013 he first published a report on the active presence of Al-Qaeda in South Africa, all hell broke loose for investigative reporter De Wet Potgieter. He was forced to retract before a second, substantiating article could be published. Then the massacre at Westgate Mall hit Nairobi, which made the involvement of the so-called White Widow - operating on a legitimate but illegally acquired South African passport - front-page news. Suddenly the world’s media was beating a path to Potgieter’s door. Now, for the first time, he tells the full unsettling story of Al-Qaeda’s presence in this country. Not only is the veil lifted from this mysterious British woman, but the identity of another is disclosed: an Afrikaans-speaking counter-terrorist operative known as the Black Widow.The book shows how, taking advantage of corrupt state machinery, Al-Qaeda factions launch attacks in other countries. It discloses the location of a terrorist training camp in the Karoo and reveals disturbing details of the support they receive from various local extremist groups. Based on investigations spanning two years, Black Widow White Widow paints a frightening picture of the all too real possibility of future attacks from, or on, South African soil.

Ethnicity, Commodity, In-Corporation

Genocide in Cambodia and Rwanda

Annual Index to the Financial Times

Natural Resources and Industry in Africa

The Geopolitics of the Global Energy Transition

A Magazine of Africa for Africa

Global Employment Trends for Youth

“The Bafokeng have become an established and well known community in South Africa, attracting the interest of the geneal public, as well as the academic community. Their reputation can be attributed to their considerable wealth, derived in turn from royalties earned from platinum mining and direct investment in mining ventures. The Bafokeng nation as they call themselves today, are administered by the Royal Bafokeng Administration, headed by the current King, Leruo Molotlegi. Employing written, oral and archaeological sources, this book traces the emergence of the Bafokeng, their settlement in the western highveld, and their consolidation under various capable leaders, in particular Kgosi Mokgatle Thehe, during the period of white (Boer and later British) rule, from the 1830s to the early C20th. It examines their relationship with missionaries, and the means by which they acquired land, which was later to provide the foundation for material prosperity. It traces the problems and disputes resulting from the concentration of power in the hands of a white minority, and from competition among the Bafokeng themselves. The book also describes how the Bafokeng leadership took on the mining industry, in league with the Bophuthatswana homeland, to ensure a fair share of royalties from minerals located in the land they controlled and owned. It also points to some of the demands now facing the Bafokeng.”--Publisher’s website.

The concept of ‘real legal certainty’ provides a much needed corrective to the general attention for legal certainty in this day and age. It emphasises relations between citizens, adds socio-legal insight, provides a ‘view from below,’ and thus leads to more realistic insights on how to build state institutions. The concept was introduced by Leiden University’s professor of Law and Governance in Developing countries Jan Michiel Otto, and can be considered a central pillar of his work.00Against the backdrop of an ever-increasing interest in ‘legal certainty’ in policy-making and academia, friends and colleagues of Jan Michiel Otto engage with the concept provide a wide variety of examples of its relevance. Drawing on case material from all over the world, they show how real legal certainty can be understood in a bottom-up manner and how it is relevant for building state institutions. They also show how the concept can gain in relevance by taking into account actors other than the state. In all, the edited volume is important reading for all whom share professor Otto’s interest in what it takes to bridge law in the books and law in action.

Most African economies range from moderately advanced capitalist systems with modern banks and stock markets to peasant and pastoral subsistent systems. Most African countries are also characterized by parallel institutions of governance: one is the state sanctioned (formal) system and the other is the traditional system, which is adhered to, primarily but not exclusively, by the segments of the population in the subsistence peasant and pastoral economic systems. Traditional Institutions in Contemporary African Governance examines critical issues that are largely neglected in the literature, including why traditional institutions have remained entrenched, what the socioeconomic implications of fragmented institutional systems are, and whether they facilitate or impede democratization. The contributors investigate the organizational structure of traditional leadership, the level of adherence of the traditional systems, how dispute resolution, decision-making, and resource allocation are conducted in the traditional system, gender relations in the traditional system, and how the traditional institutions interact with the formal institutions. Filling a conspicuous gap in the literature on African governance, this book will be of great interest to policy makers as well as students and scholars of African politics, political economy and democratization.

The Routledge Handbook of Integrated Reporting

Upgrading Informal Settlements in South Africa

Expanding Legal Relations in a Contracting World

Law, Memory, Violence

Uncovering the Counter-Archive

Nearly Native, Barely Civilized

Africa in the Nineteenth Century Until the 1880s

New South African Keywords sets out to do two things. The first is to provide a guide to the key words and key concepts that have come to shape public and political thought and debate in South Africa since 1994. The second purpose is to provide a compendium of cutting-edge thinking on the new society. The result is a concise and insightful guide to postapartheid South Africa, which should be useful to students, citizens, tourists, business managers, decision makers—in fact, to anyone wanting to make sense of South African society today.

Land, Chiefs, Mining explores aspects of the experience of the Batswana in the thornveld and bushveld regions of the North-West Province, shedding light on deft ning issues, moments and individuals in this lesser known region of South Africa. Some of the focuses are: an important Tswana kgosi (chief), Mooloa II of the Bahurutshu; responses to and participation in the South African War and its aftermath, 1899-1907; land acquisition; economic and political conditions in the reserves; resistance to Mangope’s Bophuthatswana; the impact of game parks and the Sun City resort; rural resistance and the liberation struggle; and African reaction to the platinum mining revolution. Written in a direct and accessible style, and illustrated with photographs and maps, the book provides an understanding, for a general reader ship, of the region and its recent history. At the same time it opens up avenues for further research. The authors, Andrew Manson and Bernard Mbenga, both based at North-West University, Mahikeng Campus, have, for some thirty years, been studying and writing on the region’s past.

A fortnightly bulletin on financial and political trends.

Essays in Honour of Jan Michiel Otto

Questions and Replies of the National Assembly

Self-directed learning research and its impact on educational practice

A Global Study of Their Impact on Investors, Government, and Civil Society

Mining Mirror

The Private Plunder of Our Common Wealth

SA Mining

This volume deals with aspects of genocide in Rwanda and Cambodia that have been largely unexplored to date, including the impact of regional politics and the role played by social institutions in perpetrating genocide. Although the “story” of the Cambodian genocide of 1975-1979 and that of the Rwandan genocide of 1994 have been written about in detail, most have focused on how the genocides took place, what the ideas and motives were that led extremist factions to attempt to kill whole sections of their country’s population, and who their victims were. This volume builds on our understanding of genocide in Cambodia and Rwanda by bringing new issues, sources, and approaches into focus. The chapters in this book are grouped so that a single theme is explored in both the Cambodian and Rwandan contexts; their ordering is designed to facilitate comparative analysis. The first three chapters emphasize the importance of political discourse in the genocidal process. Chapters 4 and 5 examine social institutions and explore their role in the genocidal process. Chapters 6 and 7 describe the military trajectories of the genocidal regimes in Cambodia and Rwanda after their overthrow, showing that genocide and genocidal intents as a political program do not cease the moment the massacres subside. The final chapters deal with private and public efforts to memorialize the genocides in the months and years following the killing. Drawing on ten years of genocide studies at Yale, this excellent anthology assembles high-quality new research from a variety of continents, disciplines, and languages. It will be an important addition to ongoing research on genocide.

In the economics of everyday life, even ethnicity has become a potential resource to be tapped, generating new sources of profit and power, new ways of being social, and new visions of the future. Throughout Africa, ethnic corporations have been repurposed to do business in mining or tourism; in the USA, Native American groupings have expanded their involvement in gaming, design, and other industries; and all over the world, the commodification of culture has sown itself deeply into the domains of everything from medicine to fashion. Ethnic groups increasingly seek empowerment by formally incorporating themselves, by deploying their sovereign status for material ends, and by copyrighting their cultural practices as intellectual property. Building on ethnographic case studies from Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Russia, and many other countries, this collection poses the question: Does the turn to the incorporation and commodification of ethnicity really herald a new historical moment in the global politics of identity? The essential reference for anyone who needs to write, spend an invitation, formally introduce, or speak to their local sheriff, pastor, judge, or city councilman.

Compliance and discontent under Ramaphosa’s ANC

Henri Gaden’s Journey through Colonial French West Africa (1894-1939)

Artisanal and Small-scale Mining

South Africa’s North West Province since 1840

New South African Keywords

Honor & Respect

Who Owns Whom in South Africa

For a growing number of countries in Africa the discovery and exploitation of natural resources is a great opportunity, but one accompanied by considerable risks. This book presents research on how to better manage the revenues and opportunities associated with natural resources.

Nearly Native, Barely Civilized by Roy Dilley offers an in-depth, intimate and rounded biography of Henri Gaden (1867-1939), an exceptional colonial soldier, ethnographer and linguist, lover, father, administrator and Governor, who lived for 45 years in French West Africa.

This book highlights the role of community trusts in social licencing through the lens of mining and mining disputes in South Africa. Employing elements of trust, acceptance and elite interaction as a framework, this book critically investigates the underlying dynamics of community development

trusts and also the response of host communities to the inherent dilemma of the SLO concept, namely social legitimization versus corporate profits. Looking at formal versus informal regulatory requirements, popular mobilisation, and the interaction between the local population and mining companies, this book constitutes a thorough look at the issues surrounding mining in South Africa and its effect on society. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of African studies, business in Africa, corporate responsibility, and development studies.

Precarious Power

Platinum Man

Victorian Britain Through African Eyes

Steve Kearney and His Contribution to South African Mining

A History of the Bafokeng of Phokeng-Rustenburg Region, South Africa, from Early Times to 2000

Land, Chiefs, Mining

The Mineral Resources of South Africa

Steve Kearney is one of the most fascinating figures in recent South African mining history. An exceptionally gifted leader, he was the youngest ever general manager of a Gencor gold mine, and became chief executive of Impala Platinum before he turned 40.

Demonstrating how users of law, who often operate in multi-sited situations, are forced to deal with increasingly complex legal circumstances, this volume focuses on political and social processes through which people appropriate, use and create legal forms in multiple legal settings. It provides new insights into social and political processes through which transnational law is locally appropriated by different actors and presents empirical studies of confrontation, adaptation, vernacularization and hybridization of law due to its transplantation across the borders of national states. The contributors offer insights into modern dynamics of legal change, challenging assumptions about increasing homogeneity in law, with a keen eye for the historical situations in which current legal changes stand. This report examines the vulnerability of youth to unemployment and the shortage of decent work. It shows where progress has or has not been made in terms of tapping the energy, talent, and creativity of young people for the benefit of the economy’s productive potential.

It updates the world and regional youth labor market indicators and gives detailed analyses of longer-term trends in youth population, labor force, and employment, while providing a first glimpse at new estimates of working poverty among youth. The report shows that the impacts of the economic crisis have been disproportionately severe for young people around the world. It also offers valuable lessons learned from evaluating youth employment programs.

South African Mining, Coal, Gold, and Base Minerals

Pursuing a partnership-based approach

Financing Basic Income

Challenges and Opportunities

Africa Analysis

New Perspectives

'People of the Dew'

This limely handbook provides a current and comprehensive examination of integrated reporting, both practical and research-based. It offers insights and different perspectives from more than 60 authors, including representatives of the International Integrated Reporting Council, Integrated Reporting Committee of South Africa, professional bodies and audit firms, as well as leading academics in the fields of integrated reporting, sustainability reporting and corporate social responsibility. This collected work provides an in-depth review of the development of integrated reporting, with a focus on the interpretation and guidance provided by the International Integrated Reporting Council. It encourages the development of new thinking and research topics in the area of integrated reporting (such as links between integrated reporting and reports focused on financial and corporate social responsibility matters), as well as showcasing how integrated reporting issues are seen and practiced in different parts of the world. The chapters include reviews of the most recent research, practitioner viewpoints, conceptual pieces, case studies and disclosure analyses. Accessible and engaging, this handbook will be an invaluable overview for those new to the field or those who are interested in ensuring they are up to date with its developments, as well as those who are concerned with how to construct an integrated report.

This Palgrave Pivot argues that basic income at a decent level is, in fact, affordable. The contributors approach the topic from the perspectives of three different countries—Canada, Switzerland, and Australia—to overcome objections that a universal program to keep all citizens above the poverty line would be too expensive to implement. They assess the complex array of revenue sources that can make universal basic income feasible, from the underestimated value of public program redundancies to new and so far unaccounted publicly owned assets.

This scholarly book is the third volume in an NWU book series on self-directed learning and is devoted to self-directed learning research and its impact on educational practice. The importance of self-directed learning for learners in the 21st century to equip themselves with the necessary skills to take responsibility for their own learning for life cannot be over emphasised. The target audience does not only consist of scholars in the field of self-directed learning in Higher Education and the Schooling sector but includes all scholars in the field of teaching and learning in all education and training sectors. The book contributes to the discourse on creating dispositions towards self-directed learning among all learners and adds to the latest body of scholarship in terms of self-directed learning. Although from different perspectives, all chapters in the book are closely linked together around self-directed learning as a central theme, following on the work done in Volume 1 of this series (Self-Directed Learning for the 21st Century: Implications for Higher Education) to form a rich knowledge bank of work on self-directed learning.

African Business

Journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Silent Theft

Special Issue on the Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Youth

UNESCO General History of Africa, Vol. VI, Abridged Edition

Annual Report

Traditional Institutions in Contemporary African Governance

They were remarkably successful in gaining support, eventually swaying Secretary of State for the Colonies Joseph Chamberlain into drafting the agreement that secured their territories against the encroachment of Rhodesia, leading indirectly to the independence of present-day Botswana.

The demand for recognition, responsibility, and reparations is regularly invoked in the wake of colonialism, genocide, and mass violence: there can be no victims without recognition, no perpetrators without responsibility, and no justice without reparations. Or so it seems from law’s limited repertoire for assembling the archive after “the disaster”. Archival and memorial practices are central to contexts where transitional justice, addressing historical wrongs, or reparations are at stake. The archive serves as a repository or “storehouse” of what needs to be gathered and recognised so that it can be left behind in order to inaugurate the future. The archive manifests law’s authority and its troubled conscience. It is an indispensable part of the liberal legal response to biopolitical violence. This collection challenges established approaches to transitional justice by opening up new dialogues about the problem of assembling law’s archive. The volume presents research drawn from multiple jurisdictions that address the following questions. What resists being archived? What spaces and practices of memory - conscious and unconscious - undo legal and sovereign alibis and confessions? And what narrative forms expose the limits of responsibility, recognition, and reparations? By treating the law as an “archive”, this book traces the failure of universalised categories such as ‘perpetrator’, ‘victim’, ‘responsibility’, and ‘innocence,’ posited by the liberal legal state. It thereby uncovers law’s counter-archive as a challenge to established forms of representing and responding to violence.

An incisive analysis of South Africa’s ANC power-as party, as government, as state South Africa’s African National Congress (ANC) is in decline, its hegemony has been weakened, its legitimacy diluted. President Cyril Ramaphosa’s appointment suspended the ANC’s electoral decline. It also heightened internal tensions between those who would deepen its acquired status as corrupt and captured, and those who would remodel it as redeemable. These are the incontrovertible knowns of South African politics; what will evolve from this is less certain. In Precarious Power, renowned political scientist Susan Booysen uses in-depth research and analysis to distill that which is bound to shape South Africa’s political future. Booysen focuses on contradictory party politics and internal ANC dissent that is veiled for the sake of retaining an electoral following. Also exposed is the incongruous, populist policymaking, protest politics and the use of soft law to ensure it does not alienate angry citizens, fueling further discontent and protest. The ANC’s power has become exceedingly precarious. Precarious Power is the name of the political game, for the foreseeable future. The comprehensive analysis in Precarious Power will appeal not only to political scientists and postgraduate students, but to all who take a keen interest in current affairs.

The Official Guide to Names, Titles, and Forms of Address

Mining for Change

Real Legal Certainty and Its Relevance

Addressing the Cost Objection

Social Licensing and Mining in South Africa

This title is part of UC Press’s Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press’s mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlog dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1971.

Volume VI of this acclaimed series is now available in an abridged paperback edition. The result of years of work by scholars from all over the world, The UNESCO General History of Africa reflects how the different peoples of Africa view their civilizations and shows the historical relationships between the various parts of the continent. Historical connections with other continents demonstrate Africa’s contribution to the development of human civilization. Each volume is lavishly illustrated and contains a comprehensive bibliography. Volume VI covers the period from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the onset of the European “scramble” for colonial territory in the 1880s. In spite of a growing European commercial, religious, and political presence during the first three quarters of the century, outside influences were felt indirectly by most African societies, and they made a number of culturally distinctive attempts to modernize, expand, and develop. These are detailed in four thematic chapters, twenty-three chapters detailing developments in specific areas, and two concluding chapters tracing the African diaspora and assessing the state of the Continent’s political, economic, and cultural development on the eve of the European conquest.