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Publications in 2015



[Economy For and Against Democracy](#)

Hart, Keith
Berghahn (2015)

Political constitutions alone do not guarantee democracy; a degree of economic equality is also essential. Yet contemporary economies, dominated as they are by global finance and political rent-seekers, often block the realization of democracy. The comparative essays and case studies of this volume examine the contradictory relationship between the economy and democracy and highlight the struggles and visions needed to make things more equitable. They explore how our collective aspirations for greater democracy might be informed by serious empirical research on the human economy today. If we want a better world, we must act on existing social realities.



[Is Decentralization Good for Development](#)

Faguet, Jean-Paul, and Caroline Poschl (eds),
Oxford University Press (2015).

Is decentralisation good for development? This book explains when the answer is "Yes", and when it is "No". It shows how decentralisation can be designed to drive development forward, and focuses attention on the institutional incentives that can strengthen democracy, boost economies, and improve public sector performance. It also analyses the political motives behind decentralisation, and how these shape the institutions that result. [For more information, click here >>](#)



Will the JAM Trinity Dismantle the Public Distribution System?

Masiero, Silvia,
Economic and Political Weekly, 45 (2015), 21-23.

The platform known as the JAM Trinity (an acronym for Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhaar and mobile numbers) may enable a shift from the current Public Distribution System - based on price subsidies - to the direct transfer of benefits. However, JAM technologies will not necessarily lead to the demise of the PDS. State-level experiences reveal that such technologies can improve the system by combatting the leakage problems that affect it.



'NGOs and Service Sub-Contracting: New form of social welfare or social appeasement?' by **Jude Howell**, in *Governance and Adaptation of the Chinese Communist Party*.

Yu Keping, Gunter Schubert, Thomas Heberer & Bjorn Alpermann (eds), Beijing Central Compilation and Translation Press, 2015.

To understand the current world, we need to understand China and the Chinese Communist Party. This book includes in-depth analyses of governance and its development in China. The content covers not only the relationship between the Party and state, state-society relations, and centre-local relations, but also the structure, functions, legitimacy, appropriateness and governance competencies of the Chinese Communist Party, the system of leadership and rule, and political stability, government innovation, social governance, basic governance, public services and urbanisation.



Leaving No One Behind?: Informal economies, economic inclusion and Islamic extremism in Nigeria

Meagher, Kate,
Journal of International Development, 27.6, (2015), 835-855.

This article examines how the Post-2015 commitment to economic inclusion affects informal economic actors in developing countries. It highlights the selective dynamics of inclusive market models that generate new processes of exclusion in which the most vulnerable continue to be left behind. The case of Nigeria reveals how inclusive market initiatives reinforce parallel processes of informalization, poverty and Islamic extremism in the north of the country.



Land Regime and the Creation of Ethnicity: Evidence from Tanzania

Boone, Catherine, and Lydia Nyeme,
Comparative Politics, 8.1 (2015), 67-84.

Existing work on land politics in Africa suggests that governments, by creating and upholding neocustomary land tenure regimes, create powerful incentives for individuals to embrace state-recognized ethnic identities. This article strengthens the argument about the institutional determinants of ethnicity's high political salience through the use of contrasting evidence from Tanzania.



The Evolution and Reform of Palestinian Security Forces, 1993-2013

Tartir, Alaa,
Stability: International Journal of Security & Development (2015)

This article provides a contextual analysis of the evolution and reform processes of Palestinian security forces over the last two decades. It concludes that the enhanced functionality of the Palestinian Authority's security forces and the reformed style of governance resulted in the criminalisation of resistance against the Israeli occupation. In this way, the state-building project during the Fayyadism era directly and indirectly sustained the occupation.

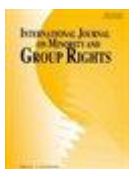


After Rape: Comparing civilian and combatant perpetrated crime in Northern Uganda

Porter, Holly E.,
Women's Studies International Forum, 51 (2015), 81-90

Open access.

This article explores responses to rape in northern Uganda. A comparison between rapes perpetrated by combatants and civilians, both of which followed abductions that were intended to result in "marriage", illustrates how experiences of rape do not fit neatly into "war" and "ordinary" categories, and rather suggests that a more useful way of conceptualizing women's experiences comes from understanding how particular circumstances of rape shape the social harm she suffers



Social Accountability in War Zones - Confronting Local Realities of Law and Justice

Allen, Tim, and Anna Macdonald (eds),
International Journal on Minority and Group Rights (2015).

Open access.

This special issue showcases some important findings of JSRP research on local justice in four contexts: eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, northern Uganda, South Sudan and Timor-Leste. It includes an overview article and six pieces of fine-grained ethnographic research that help us understand how justice and social order are

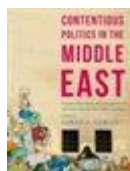
regulated in conflict-affected places that remain either beyond the reach of institutional governance or at its margins. Cross-cutting themes addressed include gender-based violence, land disputes, vigilantism and rule-of-law reform.



Between Party Capitalism and Market Reforms - understanding sector differences in Rwanda

Behuria, Pritish,
The Journal of Modern African Studies, 53.3 (2015).

The Rwandan government has used different strategies to promote capitalist accumulation. In some sectors, party and military owned enterprises are predominant. In others, the government has chosen to embrace market-led reforms. Ultimately, the vulnerability experienced by ruling elites contributes to the choice of how capital accumulation is promoted in different sectors. Constraints that have accompanied strategies pursued in these sectors (elites, pyrethrum, mining) have forced the government to work 'reactively' to achieve strategic targets.



'Contentious Economics in Occupied Palestine', by Alaa Tartir, in **Contentious Politics in the Middle East: Popular resistance and marginalized activism beyond the Arab uprisings**

Gerges, Fawas (ed),
Palgrave Macmillan (2015).

While the Arab people took center stage in the 'Arab Spring' protests, academic studies focus on state structure, regime nature, militaries, and external powers to understand popular uprisings in the Middle East. This book redresses a gap in focus as it analyzes the complexities of popular agency through the framework of contentious politics theory, without neglecting the negotiations between the people and structural factors.



Drug patenting in India: Looking back and looking forward

Shadlen, Kenneth C. and Bhaven N. Sampat,
Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 14 (2015).

Open access.

This paper contrasts two different explanations for patterns of patenting in India. The authors undertake a straightforward empirical exercise to draw attention to the importance of the transitional decisions made in the 1990s. They underscore why the effects of these decisions will diminish as the 1990s recede further and further into the past, and discuss how the relationship between these two sets of issues is likely to change over time.



Intervention at Risk: the vicious cycle of distance and danger in Mali and Afghanistan

Andersson, Ruben, and Florian Weigand,
Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding (2015).

Open access.

In crisis-hit countries, intensive risk management increasingly characterizes the presence of international interveners, with measures ranging from fortified compounds to 'remote programming'. This article investigates the global drive for 'security' from an ethnographic perspective, focusing on Afghanistan and Mali. By deploying the concepts of distance and proximity, the article shows how frontline 'outsourcing' and bunkering have generated an unequal 'risk economy' while distancing interveners from local society in a trend that itself generates novel risks.

The Impact of Cash Transfers on Local Economies

Levy, Stephanie (ed),
Policy in Focus, IPC (2015).

In this special edition, leading authors and practitioners present accessible research on how cash transfers in developing countries can impact the local economy. The aim is to gather and review results and evidence obtained from various methodologies as applied on small-scale programmes to larger-scale policies in Latin America, Africa and South-East Asia. The economic impact of social transfers is analysed here through their effects of investment, productivity, prices, employment and trade.



Security in Transition: Investigations into the Security Gap

Featuring: Mary Kaldor, Sabine Selchow, Ali Ali, Anouk Rigterink, Vesna Bojicic-Dzelilovic, Sam Vincent, Florian Weigand,

Stability (2015).

The articles in this collection theoretically and empirically engage with the idea of the 'security gap', an experimental concept that guides the ERC-funded '**Security in Transition**' research programme at the London School of Economics (LSE). In the broadest sense, 'security gap' refers to the gap between our national and international security capabilities, largely based on conventional military forces, and the reality of the everyday experience of insecurity in different parts of the world. In particular, it captures the particular relationship or the distinct kind of 'mismatch' between objectives and practices of contemporary 'security' measures. The articles reflect the research programme's regional focus on the Balkans, Syria, and Afghanistan.



Violence, legitimacy, and prophecy: Nuer struggles with uncertainty in South Sudan

Pendle, Naomi, and Sharon Hutchinson,
American Ethnologist (2015).

Contemporary South Sudanese Nuer prophets play powerful roles in interpreting the moral limits of lethal violence and weighing the legitimacy claims of rival government leaders. Their activities remain largely invisible to external observers investigating the making and unmaking of fragile states. Focusing on South Sudan's tumultuous 2005-14 period, we reveal these hidden dynamics through analysis of the two most-powerful living western Nuer prophets.



Intellectual Property, Access to Medicines, and Health

Shadlen, Ken, and Nitsan Chorev (eds),
Studies in Comparative International Development, 50.2 (2015).

This introduction reviews the literature on intellectual property rights and access to medicines, identifying two distinct generations of research. The first generation analyzes the origins of new intellectual property rules, in particular the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), and the significance of TRIPS to developing countries. The second generation examines national-level experiences, as countries adjust their laws, and practices to conform to TRIPS. The editors review the contributions to this special edition and contribute to the second generation by considering issues based on the insights provided by these essays.



Dilemmas in Donor Design: Organisational Reform and the Future of Foreign Aid Agencies

Gulrajani, Nilima
Public Administration and Development, 35.2 (2015).

With growing uncertainty over the value and impact of traditional bilateral foreign aid to advance development in poor countries, there is disquiet about the future of national public agencies and ministries with responsibility for managing and delivering international assistance. This article is an attempt to present current controversies about donor governance and offer guidance for resolving current dilemmas by exploring the potential contributions of public administration.



Advocacy in Conflict

de Waal, Alex (ed),
Zed Books (2015).

Conflicts in Africa, Asia and Latin America have become a common focus of advocacy by Western celebrities and NGOs. This provocative volume delves into the realities of these efforts, which have often involved compromising on integrity in pursuit of profile and influence.

Examining the methods used by Western advocates, expert authors evaluate the successes and failures of past advocacy campaigns and offer constructive criticism of current efforts.



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A quarterly journal of
International Relations

Volume 47 Number 1 January 2015

Neopatrimonialism and the Political Economy of Economic Performance in Africa: Critical Reflections

Mkandawire, Thandika,
World Politics (2015).

During the past two decades, neopatrimonialism has become the convenient, all purpose, and ubiquitous moniker for African governance. While it has long been a focus of development studies, in recent times it has assumed politically and economically exigent status. This article examines the empirical basis of predictions and policy prescriptions. It argues that while descriptive of the social practices of the states and individuals that occupy different positions within African societies, the concept of neopatrimonialism has little analytical content and no predictive value with respect to economic policy and performance.



Neoliberalism as Concept

Venugopal, Rajesh,
Economy and Society, 44.2 (2015).

This paper evaluates the proliferation and expanded usage of the term 'neoliberalism' since the 1980s. It argues that neoliberalism has become a deeply problematic and incoherent term that has multiple and contradictory meanings, and thus has diminished analytical value. The paper also explores the limited usage of the term by non-economists to describe economic phenomena, and how this perpetuates the divide between economics and the rest of the social sciences.



The Political Economy of Grand Corruption in Tanzania

Gray, Hazel,
African Affairs (2015).

This article examines the political economy of grand corruption in Tanzania in the era of rapid growth and global integration. The dynamics of the conflicts within the ruling CCM party, and how elite politics interacts with socio-economic transformation, are not well understood. This article describes how the enduring control of the elite,

plus a fragmented distribution of power, negate any attempts to stop grand corruption in Tanzania. [Read the full article here >>](#)



Democracy, Development, and the Executive Presidency in Sri Lanka

Venugopal, Rajesh,
Third World Quarterly, 36.4 (2015).

This paper examines the developmental causes and consequences of the shift from a parliamentary to a semi-presidential system in Sri Lanka in 1978. Drawing on a wide range of sources, it argues that the executive presidency was born out of an elite impulse to create a more stable, centralised political structure to resist the welfarist electoral pressures that had taken hold in the post-independence period, and to pursue a market-driven model of economic growth.



"And Then He Switched off the Phone": Mobile Phones, Participation and Political Accountability in South Sudan's Western Equatoria State

Schomerus, Mareike, and Anouk Rigterink,
Stability (2015).

Mareike Schomerus and Anouk Rigterink have investigated the impact of mobile phones in situations of political unrest or conflict. They propose a link between access to better communication structures and government accountability. Thus, mobile phones could play a positive role in building more accountable governments. They have written a précis of their research for the [International Development blog](#).



Human Development and Decent Work: Why some Concepts Succeed and Others Fail to Make an Impact

Sehnbruch, Kirsten, Brendan Burchell, Nurjk Agloni, Agnieszka Piasna,
Development and Change, 46.2 (2015).

In this article, Kirsten Sehnbruch and others examine the impact of the International Labour Organization's concept of Decent Work on development thinking. They contend that the United Nation Development Programme's Human Development concept has been one of the most successful development concepts ever to have been launched, while the impact of decent work by comparison has been limited.



Subterranean Politics in Europe

Kaldor, Mary, and Sabine Selchow (eds),
Palgrave Macmillan (2015).

The demonstrations, occupations, and new political initiatives that emerged across Europe in 2011 and 2012 were a rare example of subterranean politics 'bubbling up' to the surface. Assumptions about how politics is carried out are changing, giving rise to serious challenges and obvious discomfort across established institutions.

Based on a multi-disciplinary, collaborative research project carried out across Europe, this volume investigates why this is occurring now, whether the current eruptions are different to previous periods of political upheaval, and what they tell us about the future of the European project.

[Find out more about the volume here >>](#)



Private Wealth and Public Revenue in Latin America

Fairfield, Tasha,
Cambridge University Press (2015).

Tasha Fairfield's latest book, *Private Wealth and Public Revenue in Latin America: Business Power and Tax Politics*, will be published by Cambridge University Press in February 2015. The book develops a theoretical framework that refines and integrates the classic concepts of business' instrumental (political) power and structural (investment) power to explain the scope and fate of tax initiatives targeting economic elites in Latin America after economic liberalization. **[Read more >>](#)**

An article co-authored with Michel Jorratt (Director of the Chilean tax agency) is also forthcoming in *The Review of Income and Wealth* journal. Their data has been cited by Thomas Piketty on a high-profile trip to Chile following the country's major tax reform last year. You can see more in this Spanish article from the Chilean newspaper, *Diario Financiero*.



Contested Politics of Educational Reform in India

Priyam, Manisha,
Oxford University Press (2015).

Manisha Priyam, who completed her PhD at LSE in 2012, will publish her first monograph through Oxford University Press in 2015. Based on her doctoral thesis, **[which can be found here](#)**, the book is titled *Contested Politics of Educational Reform in India: Aligning Opportunities with Interests*. You can also see a précis of Manisha's research on 'India at LSE'. **[Read more >>](#)**



Shall we dance? Welfarist Incorporation and the Politics of State-Labour NGO Relations in China

Howell, Jude,
The China Quarterly, 221 (2015).

State-labour NGO relations in China have been particularly fraught. In 2012 these took an interesting twist, as some local governments made overtures to labour NGOs to co-operate in providing services to migrant workers. This article argues that this shift is part of a broader strategy of 'welfarist incorporation' to redraw the social contract between state and labour. There are two key elements to this: first, a relaxation of the registration regulations for social organisations; second, governmental purchasing of services from social organisations. These overtures have both a state and market logic to maintain social control and stabilise relations of production. [Read the full article here >>](#)

Publications in 2014



Elinor Ostrom's Legacy: Governing the Commons and the Rational Choice Controversy

Forsyth, Tim,
LSE International Development Blog (2014).

Elinor Ostrom had a profound impact on development studies through her work on public choice, institutionalism and the commons. In 2009, she became the first - and so far, only - woman to win a Nobel Prize for Economics (a prize shared with Oliver Williamson). The purpose of this article is to identify and discuss Elinor Ostrom's legacy in international development. [Read the full article here >>](#)



The military physician and contested medical humanitarianism: A duelling identity?

Gordon, Stuart
Social Science & Medicine, 120 (2014).

A critical issue in the study of humanitarianism is who counts as a medical humanitarian. Military physicians are often characterized as caught between the potentially incompatible roles of physician and military professional. Medical NGOs, such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), have also vociferously rejected military medical humanitarianism. Yet, many military doctors contest this. Consequently, this study examines the ways in which primarily British military physicians identify and manage their identities as *both* medical humanitarians and soldiers.



Improving Basic Services for the Bottom Forty Percent

Khan, Qaiser, Jean-Paul Faguet, Christopher Gaukler, and Wendmsyamregne Mekasha, *World Bank Group* (2014).

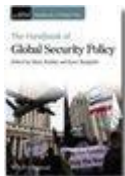
This World Bank study examines why "Ethiopia's model for delivering basic services appears to be succeeding and [confirms] that services improve when service providers are more accountable to citizens." [**Read the study on Issuu >>**](#)



Historical Origins of Uneven Service Supply in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Role of Non-State Providers

Wietzke, Frank-Borge,
The Journal of Development Studies, 50.12 (2014).

Variations in non-state service provision are a relatively understudied dimension of wellbeing inequality in sub-Saharan Africa. This study from Madagascar documents long-term associations between nineteenth-century missionary education and the availability of private schools today. The article exploits an original data set with unusually detailed information on missionary education and contemporary local private school supply. The results indicate high levels of persistence in non-state schooling at the geographic level. The long tradition of faith-based education appears to contribute to religious differences that overlap only imperfectly with more widely studied ethnic divides.



The Handbook of Global Security Policy

Kaldor, Mary, and Igor Rangelov (eds), Wiley-Blackwell (2014).

Security policy has changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War. It can no longer be thought of in terms of securing one country against the military attack of another. Security is now a global concept that crosses traditional state boundaries and faces risks of many shapes and sizes. In her book, Mary Kaldor brings together 28 state-of-the-art essays covering the essential aspects of global security research and practice for the 21st century. Edited by two of the field's leading scholars, this volume embraces a broad new definition of security, and examines the risks and challenges posed by new forms of violence and insecurity.



'Information Tools for Improving Accountability in Primary Health Care', by Sharin Madon, in [**Closing the Feedback Loop: Can Technology Bridge the Accountability Gap?**](#)

Gigler, Björn-Sören, and Savita Bailur (eds), *World Bank Group* (2014).

The rapid spread of new technologies is transforming the daily lives of millions of poor people around the world and has the potential to be a real game changer for development. The new World Bank report, 'Closing the Feedback Loop: Can Technology Bridge the Accountability Gap?' presents a theoretical framework about the linkages between new technologies, participation, empowerment, and the improvement of poor people's human well-being based on Amartya Sen's capability approach.

The book provides rich case studies about the different factors that influence whether or not information and communication technology (ICT)-enabled citizen engagement programs can improve the delivery and quality of public services to poor communities, including Dr Shirin Madon's case study on the factors and process of using new technologies to enhance the delivery of primary health services to pregnant women in Karnataka, India. [Read the report >>](#)



The securitisation of NGOs post-9/11

Howell, Jude,
Conflict, Security & Development, 14.2 (2014).

In this article, Jude Howell argues that the securitisation of an issue can involve not only negative, exclusionary and repressive extraordinary measures, but also more positive, inclusionary and productive strategies of engagement. It also argues that such bifurcated strategies of security can evoke a spectrum of responses that sets limits on the process of securitisation. It examines these two arguments through the lens of the securitisation of development NGOs post-9/11.



Disempowerment from Below: Informal Enterprise Networks and the Limits of Political Voice in Nigeria

Meagher, Kate,
Oxford Development Studies, 42.3 (2014).

Decentralized governance has enjoyed limited success in promoting popular livelihoods and political voice among informal actors. Explanations have tended to focus on sources of disempowerment *from above*, where informal collective action is overwhelmed or side-lined by more powerful government or private-sector interests. This article will focus on the ways in which prolonged crisis and informality can also generate processes of disempowerment *from below* by disrupting and warping informal organizational dynamics. Through a micropolitics of organizational networks in three informal enterprise associations in Nigeria, this article explores the ways in which prolonged economic and social stress combines with political marginalization to turn even economically dynamic and highly organized informal activities from a terrain of collective agency to an uneven playing field of volatile strategies, social fragmentation and pervasive exclusion.



Asian firms and the restructuring of global value chains

Azmeh, Shamel,
International Business Review, 23.4 (2014).

Asian trans-national garment manufacturers are transforming the structure of global value chains in the apparel industry. In this paper for *International Business Review*, [Shamel Azmeh](#) argues that such transnational Asian firms can play a pivotal and strategic role in shaping the geography and organisational restructuring of the global value chain. Drawing on secondary sources and primary research, the report illustrates how such firms manage complex international production linkages and ensure the incorporation of Jordan into the global garment industry.



Property and Political Order in Africa: Land Rights and the Structure of Politics

Boone, Catherine,
Cambridge University Press (2014).

In sub-Saharan Africa, property relationships around land and access to natural resources vary across localities, districts, and farming regions. These differences produce patterned variations in relationships between individuals, communities, and the state. In this book, [Catherine Boone](#) captures these patterns in an analysis of structure and variation in rural land tenure regimes and analyses how property institutions shape dynamics of great interest to scholars of politics.



'The camp' and 'the lesser evil': humanitarianism in Sri Lanka

Keen, David,
Conflict, Security & Development, 14.1 (2014).

This article examines the 2009 humanitarian disaster in Sri Lanka through fieldwork conducted at the time and through theoretical lenses supplied by Arendt, Foucault and Agamben. The catastrophe represents a salutary example of the consequences of promoting a 'lesser evil' in the context of a government-fuelled human rights disaster.



The Tertiary Tilt: Education and Inequality in the Developing World

Gruber, Lloyd, and Stephen Kosack, *World Development*, 54 (2014).

Education is widely perceived to be a tonic for the rising inequality that often accompanies development. But most developing-country governments tilt their education spending toward higher education, which disproportionately benefits elites. We find that in countries with high "tertiary tilts," rising primary enrollment is associated a decade later with far higher inequality. Since most developing countries tilt their spending toward higher education, this analysis suggests that efforts that concentrate only on expanding mass education could end up raising inequality in much of the developing world.



Public concerns about transboundary haze: A comparison of Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia

Forsyth, Tim,
Global Environmental Change, 25 (2014).

Public concerns about environmental problems create narrative structures that influence policy by allocating roles of blame, responsibility, and appropriate behavior. In this paper, Tim Forsyth presents an analysis of public concerns about transboundary haze resulting from forest fires in Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia for crises experienced in 1997, 2005 and 2013.



Political Trade Dependence and North–South Trade Agreements

Shadlen, Ken, and Mark S. Manger, *International Studies Quarterly*, 58 (2014).

Why do developing countries negotiate North–South trade agreements when they already enjoy preferential market access to developed-country markets? Most developing countries benefit from the generalised system of preferences (GSP) and related schemes when they export to the United States, the EU, and other developed economies. And yet, many pursue fully reciprocal agreements that require major concessions to the developed partner. In this article, Ken Shadlen argues that this is due to the nature of the GSP as a unilateral concession that can be (and often is) taken away, and high dependence on unilateral, removable preferences generates “political trade dependence”.



Why do people drop out of community-based health insurance? Findings from an exploratory household survey in Senegal

Mladovsky, Philipa,
Social Science & Medicine, 107 (2014).

Although a high level of drop-out from community-based health insurance (CBHI) is frequently reported, it has rarely been analysed in depth. This study explores whether never having actively participated in CBHI is a determinant of drop-out. A conceptual framework of passive and active community participation in CBHI is developed to inform quantitative data analysis. Fieldwork comprising a household survey was conducted in Senegal in 2009. Levels of active participation among 382 members and ex-members of CBHI across three case study schemes are compared using logistic regression. Results suggest that, controlling for a range of socioeconomic variables, the more active the mode of participation in the CBHI scheme, the stronger the statistically significant positive correlation with remaining enrolled.



Decentralisation and Governance

Faguet, Jean-Paul,

Decentralization and Veiled Corruption under China's "Rule of Mandates" Birney, Mayling,

World Development, 53 (2014).

In this special issue of *World Development*, Jean-Paul Faguet examines how decentralization might increase political competition, improve public accountability, reduce political instability, and impose incentive-compatible limits on government power, but also threaten fiscal sustainability. Such improvements in governance can help spur the broad historical transitions that define development.

Mayling Birney shows why corruption is especially difficult to detect under China's system of decentralized authoritarian "rule of mandates". As local officials must exercise immense discretion over which laws to implement, a relative standard for corruption consequently arises. With evidence from original survey and case research on the implementation of the village elections law, Mayling discusses implications for anticorruption efforts, development patterns, and future research.



The Spread of Economic Doctrines and Policymaking in Postcolonial Africa

Mkandawire, Thandika,
African Studies Review, 57.1 (2014)

This article looks at the relationship between economic ideas and policymaking in Africa over the last half century. It discusses the ways in which the focus of economists working on Africa has moved from the structuralist-developmental and neo-Marxist perspectives of the 1960s and 1970s, through a neoliberal phase of the 1980s and 1990s, to a more eclectic combination of neo-institutionalism, growth orientation, and welfarist interests in poverty and redistribution issues.

Publications in 2013



The Quest for Security: Protection Without Protectionism and the Challenge of Global Governance

Kaldor, Mary, and Joseph E Stiglitz (eds), Columbia University Press (2013).

"The essays in this collection boldly confront the quest for security arising from the social, economic, environmental, and political crises and transformations of our century. Joseph E. Stiglitz and **Mary Kaldor** begin with an expansive, balanced analysis of the global landscape and the factors contributing to the growth of insecurity."



Non-Governmental Public Action and Social Justice

Howell, Jude (ed),
Palgrave Macmillan (2013).

The Arab Spring put non-governmental public action centre-stage in the drive for greater social justice. Governments, politicians and international institutions increasingly court non-governmental public actors, engaging them in policy dialogue, inviting them to participate in the delivery of social services, and looking to them to re-invigorate democratic politics. This unique collection explores the different organizational forms, strategies and tactics that activists adopt to pursue social justice goals and analyses how histories of resistance impinge on contemporary activism in both positive and negative ways.



[International Inequality and the Global Crisis - Managing Markets for Sustainable Growth](#)

[Teddy Brett](#) writes about the global economic crisis. This article will be featured as part of a series in our **[blog](#)**.



[The Borderlands of South Sudan: Authority and Identity in Contemporary and Historical Perspectives](#)

Schomerus, Mareike, Christopher Vaughan, and Lotje De Vries (eds), Palgrave Macmillan (2013).

"Current international discourse on the new state of South Sudan seems fixated on the 'state construction.' This book aims to broaden the debate by examining the character of regulatory authority in South Sudan's borderlands in both contemporary and historical perspective. The contributions gathered here show that emerging border governance practices challenge the bounded categorization of "state" and "non-state", especially in the complex interactions between state, military, and business actors and power structures. It thus provides a timely and sophisticated contribution to the literature on African borderlands, examining a new state in creation at its borders, and providing an anthropologically and historically informed view of a rapidly evolving situation.



[Land politics in Africa: constituting authority over territory, property and persons \(Introduction\)](#)

Boone, Catherine, and Christian Lund.
Africa: the Journal of the International African Institute, 83 (1), 1-13.

[Land regimes and the structure of politics: patterns of land-related conflict](#)

Boone, Catherine.
Africa: the Journal of the International African Institute, 83 (1), 188-203.



'Innovation systems and policy for development in a changing world', by Carlota Perez, in *The Future of Innovation Studies*.

Andersen, E.S., J. Fagerberg and B. Martin (eds.), Oxford University Press (2013).

Innovation is increasingly recognized as a vitally important phenomenon. Both businesses and politicians care about it because of its presumed social and economic impact. However, innovation must be understood beyond desirability; what is required is systematic and reliable knowledge about how best to influence innovation and to exploit its effects to the full.

Gaining such knowledge is the aim of the field of innovation studies. This is what this book sets out to explore. Written by a number of central contributors to the field, it critically examines the current state of innovation studies and identifies issues that merit greater attention.



'Informality, religious conflict, and governance in northern Nigeria: economic inclusion in divided societies'

Meagher, Kate
African Studies Review, 56 (3). 209-234.

This article examines processes of economic inclusion in divided societies, with a focus on both religious and formal-informal divides. Drawing on recent fieldwork in the northern Nigerian cities of Kano and Kaduna, the article challenges the assumption that identity-based informal organization intensifies violent social divisions, and that taxation and linkages with the state foster more stable and inclusive governance. A range of informal sector activities provides insights into escalating religious conflict and uneven patterns of formal inclusion in interreligious relations. Attention is focused on the relative role of informal institutions and formal interventions such as taxation in diffusing or exacerbating conflict at the grassroots level.



'Science', by Tim Forsyth, in **Critical Environmental Politics**.

Death, Carl (ed.) Routledge, London.

"The aim of this book is to review central concepts in the study of environmental politics and to open up new questions, problems, and research agendas in the field.

"The volume does so by drawing on a wide range of approaches from critical theory to poststructuralism, and spanning disciplines including international relations, geography, sociology, history, philosophy, anthropology, and political science. The 28 chapters cover a range of global and local studies, illustrations and cases. These range from the Cochabamba conference in Bolivia to climate camps in the UK; UN summits in Rio de Janeiro and Johannesburg to climate migrants from Pacific islands; forests in Indonesia to Dutch energy governance reform; indigenous communities in Namibia to oil extraction in the Niger Delta; survivalist militias in the USA to Maasai tribesmen in Kenya."



'Is AIDS treatment sustainable?' by Kenneth Shadlen, in **The Global Governance of HIV/AIDS: Intellectual Property and Access to Essential Medicines**

Aginam, Obijiofor and Harrington, John and Yu, Peter K., (eds.), Edward Elgar, Cheltenham.

This well-documented study by **Ken Shadlen** brings together leading scholars from multiple disciplines, including intellectual property, human rights, public health, and development studies, as well as activists to critically reflect on the global health governance regime. It explores the implications of high international intellectual property standards for access to essential medicines in developing countries. With a focus on HIV/AIDS governance, the book provides a timely analysis of the international legal and political landscape, the relationship between human rights and intellectual property, and emerging issues in global health policy. The Global Governance of HIV/AIDS concludes with concrete strategies on how to improve access to HIV/AIDS medicines.

Publications in 2012



South Sudan: From Revolution to Independence

LeRiche, Matthew, and Matthew Arnold, Columbia University Press (2012).

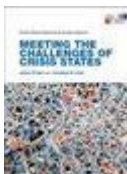
Gaining unique access to closed societies and making use of extensive ethnographic research, this book assesses both the social and political dynamics that have fueled the country's remarkable transformation and the pressures that threaten to tear its statehood apart.



Global Matters for Non-Governmental Public Action

Howell, Jude (ed),
Palgrave Macmillan (2012).

This unique collection of comparative studies on the politics of non-governmental public action at the global level explores themes such as child rights, access to medicine, global security and environmentalism. The contributors investigate how non-governmental public actors engage in global policy processes and how this in turn affects their activities and their relations with each other.

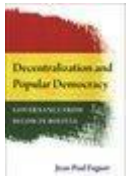


Meeting the Challenges of Crisis States

Putzel, James and John DiJohn (2012)

'This is an impressive example of academic research leading to good policy advice. It challenges much of the current conventional wisdoms, but makes clear forward looking proposals. All who pontificate on failed states should read it, and re-examine their policies.'

Clare Short, UK Secretary of State for International Development, 1997-2003.



Decentralization and Popular Democracy: Governance from Below in Bolivia

Faguet, Jean-Paul,
University of Michigan Press (2012).

Decentralization is meant to deepen democracy, improve public services, and make government more accountable. But evidence from across the globe is contradictory. Is it all empty fashion? A giant mistake? Dr Faguet's new book examines the factors that determine the outcomes of national decentralization on the local level.



New and Old Wars: Organized Violence in a Global Era, 3rd Edition

Kaldor, Mary,
Polity (September 2012).

Mary Kaldor's seminal book, now in its third edition, has been fully revised and updated. Kaldor has added an afterword answering the critics of the New Wars argument and, in a new chapter, shows how old war thinking in Afghanistan and Iraq greatly exacerbated what turned out to be, in many ways, archetypal new wars - characterised by identity politics, a criminalised war economy and civilians as the main victims.



The Strength of Weak States? Non-State Security Forces and Hybrid Governance in Africa

Meagher, Kate,
Development and Change, 43.5 (2012), 1073-1101.

Dr Meagher explores the recent revalorization of non-state forms of order and authority in the context of hybrid approaches to governance and state building in Africa.

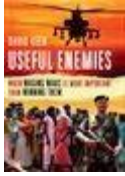


Weber meets Godzilla: Social Networks and the Spirit of Capitalism in East Asia and Africa

Meagher, Kate,

Review of African Political Economy, 39.132 (2012), 261-278.

This paper investigates the cultural foundations of contemporary network capitalism in East Asia, and its implications for African enterprise development.



Useful Enemies: When Waging Wars is More Important than Winning Them

Keen, David,
Yale University Press (May 2012).

In this important book, Professor Keen investigates why conflicts are so prevalent and so intractable, even when one side has much greater military resources. Could it be that endemic disorder and a "state of emergency" are more useful than bringing conflict to a close?



Global Civil Society 2012: Ten Years of Critical Reflection

Kaldor, Mary; Selchow, Sabine and Henrietta L. Moore (eds), Palgrave Macmillan (2012).

In this anniversary edition, activists and academics look back on ten years of 'politics from below', and ask whether it is merely the critical gaze upon the concept that has changed - or whether there is something genuinely new in kind about the way in which civil society is now operating.