Combining studies of demography, climate change, technology and innovation, political development, new actors in international development, and global governance frameworks, this book highlights the major underlying determinants of change in the African context and key uncertainties about the continent's future development prospects.

Destination competitiveness and sustainability are important issues for many stakeholders within the tourism industry. In recent years, destinations have faced some challenges with respect to maintaining sustainability; they must be cleaner, greener and safer in order to safeguard the life quality of holidaymakers and local residents.

Providing an invaluable review of the latests research on the topic, global case studies provide a perspective of the worldwide challenges and solutions arising in the management of tourism destinations. The analysis presents an interdisciplinary approach, including contributions of economists, geographers, managers and marketing professionals.

This book charts the evolution of US foreign policy towards South Africa, beginning in 1948 when the architects of apartheid, the Nationalist Party, came to power. Thomson highlights three sets of conflicting Western interests: strategic, economic and human rights.

This book is a collection of innovative up-to-date perspectives on key aspects of water resources planning, development, and management of importance to both professional practitioners and researchers. Authors with outstanding expertise address a broad range of topics that include planning strategies, water quality modeling and monitoring, erosion prediction, freshwater inflows to estuaries, coastal reservoirs, irrigation management, aquifer recharge, and water allocation.

The dismantling of the apartheid regime in South Africa caused massive transformation in both geographical and economic terms, not only in this country but also in the region as a whole. As the post-apartheid government enters its second term, this captivating volume assesses its progress in unravelling the geography of apartheid, both in South Africa itself and in its relationships with other countries in Southern Africa and Africa. It also considers the ways in which South Africa, now that it is no longer a pariah state, has begun to position itself within the current global economy. Examining South Africa's land and agriculture, mining and minerals, manufacturing, tourism, corporate finance, the labour market and transport, the volume discusses the challenges of balancing growth and redistribution, the extent and nature of progress, change and relationships within the regional and global economy. A compelling investigation into the economics of South Africa's neighbouring states in relation to their natural resources, colonialism and inter-relationships with themselves and with South Africa leads to a focus on the region as a whole and its relations with the global economy.

Offers definitions for English words and phrases, along with observations about the evolution of the dictionary since its first edition and tables that contain information for such topics as countries and chemical elements.

This study explores and critiques law and law making in the nascent constitutional democracy in the new South Africa, with a focus on the complex roles of the executive,
parliament, political parties, the media and civil society. The capacity and potential in the judiciary and the legal profession in promoting and protecting values and rights of equality and non-discrimination is examined. Substantive equality and non-discrimination law in theory and in practice is considered critically, from a broad historical and social context that highlights areas of race, gender, disability, harassment and hate speech, socio-economic rights, and legal services. International human rights law and comparative law aspects are skillfully interwoven in this pioneering scholarly work.

"Towards a contextual transformational practical theology for leadership education in South Africa is a courageous effort by a prominent South African practical theologian to develop a framework for the theory and practice of leadership education in an African context. Taking the harsh realities of South Africa as point of departure, the author demonstrates how an indigenous South African practical theology can be developed through a critical interaction between "Western' and African ideas." (Prof. Jaco S. Dreyer, Professor of Practical Theology, University of South Africa)

"Molefi Kete Asante has established a pattern of writing Afrocentric theory and criticism on all aspects of society. I was just waiting for him to turn his attention to Donald Trump and in this book he has not disappointed. The book is well written, well researched, and adds a new dimension to writing on Trump."Dr. George Sefa Dei, Professor, Sociology and Equity, University of Toronto"The American Demagogue: Donald Trump in the Presidency is Asante's important examination of how Trump preaches fear and hatred to control the emotions of the white nationalist community. Asante explores the meaning of demagoguery and shows how Trump has undercut American institutions."Dr. Ama Mazama, Professor and Graduate Director, Africology, Temple University"Asante has brought his unusually brilliant mind to bear on one of the critical personalities of our era. I think this book will find many younger readers as well as old heads because Molefi Kete Asante is a well-read and savvy writer. He is the most prolific African author of our generations and I just knew he would soon have something to say on Trump; he has nailed it!"Dr. Christopher Roberts, Postdoc, Brown University 'The big, era-defining questions and, at last, the subtle, tenable answers, teased out without clich or compromise. A vital volume at a critical moment.' Dr Augustus Casely-Hayford, Director, Africa '05 'This book dispels the myth of a uniformly hopeless, hungry continent. It shows just howextraordinarily diverse Africa isand how much ithas changed in the last 20 years.Full of fresh thinking onproblems that face Africa and new African approaches to development.' Richard Dowden, Director, Royal African Society This ground-breaking book, with a foreword by former President of Ireland (19901997) and UN Human Rights Commissioner (19972002) Mary Robinson, uniquely distils the complex issues surrounding Africa at the beginning of the 21st century. African and Western scholars provide a fascinating 'map' for the reader to navigate between issues such as urban and rural livelihoods, the potential of fresh water fishing, health, the HIV/AIDS crisis, conflict and efforts at peacemaking. Also included are critical assessments of Africa's role in the global economy, the growth of regional economic cooperation within Africa, the influence of ethnicity on the continent's politics, the evolution of its political institutions, and the impact of Africa's legal systems on its development. A substantial introductory essay by the editors measures the distance Africa has travelled and the lessons it has learned since Africa in Crisis, the classic
Earthscan book, was published in 1985. Ben Wisner is visiting research fellow at DESTIN, London School of Economics and at Benfield Hazard Research Centre, University College London, and visiting professor of environmental studies, Oberlin College, USA. Camilla Toulmin is Director of the International Institute for Environment and Development. Rutendo Chitiga is a freelance writer and editor, and has a postgraduate degree in environment and development.

Although traditional academic circles rarely celebrate the work of African or African American thinkers because performers and political figures were more acceptable to narrating histories, this work projects the ideas of several writers with the confidence that Africology, the Afrocentric study of African phenomena, represents an oasis of innovation in progressive venues. The book brings together some of the most discussed theorists and intellectuals in the field of Africology (Africana Studies) for the purpose of sparking further debate, critical interpretations and extensions, and to reform and reformulate the way we approach our critical thought. The contributors' Afrocentric approach offers new interpretations and analysis, and challenges the predominant frameworks in diverse areas such as philosophy, social justice, literature, and history.

Over the past century, Christianity's place and role in the world have changed dramatically. In 1900, 80 percent of the world's Christians lived in Europe and North America. Today, more than 60 percent of the world's Christians live outside of that region. This change calls for a reexamination of the way the story of Christianity is told, the methodological tools for its analysis, and its modes of expression. Perhaps most significant is the role of Africa as the new Christian heartland. The questions and answers about Christianity and its contemporary mission now being developed in the African churches will have enormous influence in the years to come. This volume offers nine new essays addressing this sea-change and its importance for the future of Christianity. Some contributions consider the development of "non-Western" forms of Christianity, others look at the impact of these new Christianities in the West. The authors cover a wide range of topics, from the integration of witchcraft and Christianity in Nigeria and the peacemaking role of churches in Mozambique to the American Baptist reception of Asian Christianity. The Changing Face of Christianity shows the striking cultural differences between the new world Christianity and its western counterpart. But with so many new immigrants in Europe and North America, the faith's fault lines are not purely geographical. The new Christianity now thrives in American and European settings, and northerners need to know this faith better. At stake is their ability to be good neighbors—and perhaps to be good Christian citizens of the world.

Facing South to Africa Toward an Afrocentric Critical Orientation

The Negritude Movement provides readers with not only an intellectual history of the Negritude Movement but also its prehistory (W.E.B. Du Bois, the New Negro Movement, and the Harlem Renaissance) and its posthistory (Frantz Fanon and the evolution of Fanonism). By viewing Negritude as an “insurgent idea” (to invoke this book’s intentionally incendiary subtitle), as opposed to merely a form of poetics and aesthetics, The Negritude Movement explores Negritude as a “traveling theory” (à la Edward Said’s concept) that consistently crisscrossed the Atlantic Ocean in the twentieth century: from Harlem to Haiti, Haiti to Paris, Paris to Martinique, Martinique to Senegal, and on and on ad infinitum. The Negritude Movement maps the movements of proto-Negritude concepts from Du Bois’s discourse in The Souls of Black Folk through to post-Negritude concepts in Fanon’s Black Skin, White Masks and The Wretched of the Earth. Utilizing Negritude as a conceptual framework to, on the one hand, explore the Africana intellectual tradition in the twentieth century, and, on the other hand, demonstrate discursive continuity between Du Bois and Fanon, as well as the Harlem Renaissance and Negritude Movement, The Negritude Movement ultimately accents what
Negritude contributed to arguably its greatest intellectual heir, Frantz Fanon, and the development of his distinct critical theory, Fanonism. Rabaka argues that if Fanon and Fanonism remain relevant in the twenty-first century, then, to a certain extent, Negritude remains relevant in the twenty-first century.

After the multi racial elections in April 1994, South Africa has been set on a new course. For a country emerging from 45 years of apartheid democracy should prove to be the vital first step on the path to sustainability and equitability. There are sure to be pitfalls along the way but the potential offered by long-awaited equality is enormous, and realising that potential is the key to the country's chances of achieving sustainable development. This book analyses the changes which are needed and which might result from the new political culture. It discusses the policy requirements necessary for sustainable development and looks at how the economy, regional integration, land reform, the law, local government, NGOs, health care and AIDS prevention, education, and the media will all be affected, drawing on the experience of other countries in Africa which have witnessed the transition to black majority rule. Accessible to general readers as well as to specialists, it provides a comprehensive overview of the issues involved, and a basis for understanding what prospects the future holds for South Africa.

The purpose of this book is to introduce the special phenomenon of Spiritual Counselling, as it is practised by Christians in South East Asian countries in the last 50 years. Reference is also made to the current theory and practice of Spiritual Care and Counselling, especially as a practice of Christian churches in different countries, predominantly in Indonesia. Previously, it was noticed that there was a lack of knowledge on the above-mentioned field, at least in the European context, but also globally. The author is part of an academic exchange on the subject of Spiritual Counselling between the two regions described: Indonesia (India and Japan attached) and South Africa. The latter is looked at with special regard to Spiritual and/or Pastoral Counselling. The theological frame of reference is Public Theology. It lays foundations, explores and designs the social implications of religious work, especially in multi-religious societies.

The book does not aim at giving a perfect survey of the current state of research in the field. It is based on encounters with colleagues, interviews and documents. This book analyses the decline of the ANC in Nelson Mandela Bay, the economic hub of the Eastern Cape, also known as the party’s heartland. Over the course of last twenty-four years, party dominant dilemmas have plagued the ANC in the Nelson Mandela Bay. This includes corruption, political factionalism, blurring the line between party and state, as well as engaging in spoils politics. While this metro had encapsulated the "Dream of '94" since the inception of democracy in South Africa, weak quality of governance, lack of political efficacy, and mediocre, if not anorexic, service delivery effectively led to the ANC losing this symbolically important metropolitan municipality. With the loss of Nelson Mandela Bay, voters effectively demonstrated that they are no longer willing to accept the liberation narrative and elusive promise of a better tomorrow. The ANC can no longer rely on the political capital of the liberation struggle in securing and maintaining its electorally dominant position. The loss of Nelson Mandela Bay, coupled with Johannesburg and Tshwane, could potentially signal the end of ANC electoral dominance. The author tracks the electoral decline of the ANC
and analyses the dynamics that impact on its ability to potentially sustain its political and electoral dominant position in future elections. In Managing Vulnerability, Richard C. Marback analyzes the tension surrounding the transition from apartheid to democracy in South Africa through a rhetorical lens. Marback studies the heart of South Africa’s desire for reconciliation and contends that this goal could be achieved only through the creation of a language of vulnerability in which former enemies become open to the influence of each other, to the constraints of their respective circumstances, and to the prospects of a shared future. Through a series of informative case studies, Marback illustrates how the cultivation of openness and the management of vulnerability take shape through the circulation of artifacts, symbols, and texts that give empowering expression to virtues of connectedness over the temptations of individual autonomy. Marback discusses the construction and impact of the narrative tours of Robben Island, the silencing of Robert Sobukwe, the debates over a proposed Freedom Monument, a brief gesture of ubuntu from Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela to Eugene de Kock, and the transformation of the title character in the film adaptation of the 1980 novel Tsotsi. Ultimately, Marback contends, finding a means to manage vulnerability is both the immediate success of and the ongoing challenge to South African democracy and is indicative of the nature of rhetoric in democracies in general and in contemporary civic life.

South Africa’s high rate of unemployment (26.4%) makes it a complete outlier compared with other middle-income countries. Indeed, the unemployment rate rises to 36% if discouraged workers are taken into account. It underpins extreme poverty and inequality and is a major contributor to social dislocation. If it were not for increased social payments, poverty would have continued to increase since the advent of democracy in 1994. Unemployment also represents a huge cost to growth. This book focuses on the growth path of the economy. The starting point is that while more rapid economic expansion is an important objective, at any given level of growth, the economy as a whole needs to become more labour-absorbing. The central question posed is how to bring about changes in the economic structure and pattern of development, which would lead to the attainment of this objective. The authors argue that employment needs to be much more centrally positioned within the economic and social policy arena. They emphasise innovative approaches within a broader focus on the growth path, and employment-intensive growth. And they posit that the negative impact of previous ‘distortions’ requires much more than a levelling of the playing field via market-based reforms. Apart from presenting an alternative growth path which could start to shift the economy in new directions, the book tackles themes which have received only limited attention, such as wage subsidies, youth unemployment and employment growth in rural areas.

The dawn of the twenty-first century heralded an apparent change of fortunes for most sub-Saharan African economies, with annual growth averaging over 5% for fifteen years. However, this was not accompanied by structural transformation:
poverty, food insecurity, unemployment and inequality persist. Structural transformation has not been - and indeed cannot be - delivered by market forces and neoliberal economic policies; it requires a state committed to development, and to achieving it in a democratic way. To what extent do the countries of Southern Africa exhibit the characteristics of such a ‘developmental state’? What steps, if any, do they need to take in order to become one? The book answers the questions with respect to South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Malawi. Godfrey Kanyenze and his colleagues have assembled a distinguished team of writers to take the temperature of the regional political economy, and chart a path for its future development.

Filled with day-to-day practices, this book will help elementary school teachers tackle the imbalance of privilege in literacy education. Readers will learn about culturally relevant pedagogies as young children learn literacy and a critical stance through music, oral histories, name stories, intergenerational texts, and heritage lessons -- brought to life through the voices of students, families, community members, and teachers. Based on the premise that learning to teach in culturally relevant ways means affirming and normalizing cultures historically marginalized and/or misrepresented, the authors also share strategies to help teachers examine their own classrooms, histories, and assumptions; understand the need to decolonize practices; start the school year in humanizing ways; build strong reciprocal relationships with families and communities; work within and beyond perceived curricular constraints; support students in transferring knowledge to testing genres; and negotiate challenges that come with innovation.

My concern in this book, The Precarious Center, is the degree to which Africans have become enamored through Greek, English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese with Westernity to the detriment of African ideas and ideals. Only in the re-centering of the African World in its own narrative subjectivity can true freedom of thought, innovation, and liberation exist as a way to enhance human knowledge. The Pan European Academy with all of its structural capital amassed over the centuries and enshrined in the educational systems of Africans has continued to dominate the theoretical and value base of African inquiries. The point I make in this preface is that Western notions grounded in the myths and memes of Greek society obliterate all other possibilities and reinforce the idea of European superiority in a multiethnic and multicultural world. In a quest for a broader sense of what the prize-winning africologist Ibram Kendi calls the true intellectual project I want to see a total respect for all cultures. Therefore, in this book I assert the idea that to strengthen global communication equality and free the spirit of humanity we must challenge the assertive memes of the West to allow spaces for a multiplicity of cultural postures. In a practical sense this means that I want to urge the reader to examine how the memes of Greek and Roman realities are related to those of other classical civilizations in an effort to minimize the aggressive anti-human behavior of those who do not understand the totality of human experience. I am suggesting that it is necessary to be conscious of Zeus while simultaneously discovering in this Greek symbol the psycho-myths that haunt our present time. Of course, I do not project either Ra or Odudua as superior to Zeus, only that they have a seat at the table. Since linguistic environments are
constructed by humans with whatever baggage they bring or whatever they can find in
the natural environment, I believe that we can reconstruct or add to environments as
needed to expand our understanding. One of the courses I teach at the University is
Middle Egyptian and after teaching for so many years I am rarely surprise now to find
that many students approach the subject with awe because they have never
understood where classical Africa fit in the equation of life. They have some inclinations
about Mayans, Chinese, Indians but little knowledge of the African word, either in its
ancient of contemporary context. While it is not precisely the intention of this book to
explore all of the ways that the Greek myths have affected us I do think that this is a
proper course for those interested in understanding the socially constructed universe.
Living in the West or in Africa we often see that city names, street names, the week-
days, planets, stars, and even corporations are characteristically Western in orientation
and that they are grounded in the names created by Europeans to capture their built
environment.

This book is part of a study on future relations between Sweden and Africa and
contains a selection of papers which served as background material to the debate at a
conference in 1997 with scholars and policymakers from both Africa and Sweden.
Facing South to Africa is a bold synthesis of the ideas that have made Afrocentric
theorists the leading voices of the African renaissance. Written from the vantage point
of the philosophical and political discourse that emerged over the past twenty-five
years, this is a highly readable and accessible introduction to African social and cultural
criticism. Molefi Kete Asante engages in the practice of critical thinking by raising
fundamental questions about how Africans view themselves and the world. Tackling the
themes of culture, education, social sciences, the university, politics, African unity, and
the prospects for peace in Africa, Facing South to Africa is a fresh, daring, and
popularizing synthesis of the best critical thought on the issues of modern knowledge.
Asante’s plan is to reorient our thinking on Africa by asking questions of Africa and
Africans rather than imposing preconceived, external ideas on African issues.