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5. Political liberalisation and Anglophone secessionist movements in Cameroon Introduction; The Anglophone problem; The Anglophone movements' struggle for secession; The SCNC leadership's pursuit of international recognition for its secessionist claims; The Anglophone leadership's sensitisation and mobilisation campaign; Prospects for Anglophone secessionist claims; Conclusion; Notes; 6. Good governance, privatisation and ethno-regional conflict in Cameroon; Introduction; Governance and privatisation in Cameroon; Privatisation of the CDC and ethno-regional opposition Ethno-regional protest actions against CDC privatisation Conclusion; Notes; 7. Good governance and border conflicts in Africa: The Bakassi dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria; Introduction; The development of the Bakassi dispute; The implications of the 2002 ICJ ruling and the 2006 Greentree Agreement; Regional resistance to the 2002 ICJ verdict and the 2006 Greentree Agreement; Conclusion; Notes; 8. China and Africa in the era of neoliberal globalisation with Cameroon as a case study; Introduction; The impact of renewed Chinese interest in Africa Africa's response to China's new engagement with their continent China-Cameroon relations; Chinese investment in Cameroon; Trade relations between Cameroon and China; Chinese aid to Cameroon; Conclusion; Notes; 9. Political liberalisation and the violent university students' revolt in Cameroon; Introduction; Political liberalisation and student organisation along ethno-regional lines; Political liberalisation and student revolt, 1990-96; Conclusion; Notes; 10. Solving transportation problems in African cities during neoliberal reforms: Innovative responses by the youth in Douala, Cameroon Introduction

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Sommario/riassunto

Neoliberalism has become the dominant development agenda in Africa. Faced with a deep economic and political crisis, African governments have been compelled by powerful external agencies, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions and western states, to pursue this agenda as a necessary precondition for the receipt of development aid. What is particularly striking in Africa, however, is that neoliberal experiments there have displayed such remarkable diversity. This may be due not only to substantial differences in historical, economic and political trajectories on the African continent but

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