

Contributors

EDITOR

Inge Amundsen is a political scientist and senior researcher at the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) in Bergen, Norway. Amundsen is focusing on democratic institutionalisation, political corruption, political economy, parliaments, political parties and natural resources (petroleum resources management and revenue management). His main study areas are Malawi, Palestine, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Angola and Ghana. Amundsen completed his PhD in comparative African studies at the University of Tromsø in 1997. He was Research Director at CMI from 2000 to 2003, Director of the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre from 2002 to 2006, and he has coordinated three CMI institutional cooperation programmes.

AUTHORS

Kofi Takyi Asante is a research fellow at the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, University of Ghana. He obtained his PhD in sociology from Northwestern University, USA, in 2016. His research interests include economic and political sociology, colonialism, state formation and sociology of citizenship. His publications have appeared in *Ghana Studies*, *African Economic History* and *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*, among others. Until 2017 he was a research fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse. He is currently undertaking a long-term research project on citizenship and local government in Ghana.

Trevor Budhram is an assistant professor at the Department of Police Practice, University of South Africa (Unisa). He holds a PhD in police science and an MSc in forensic investigation from Unisa. His main interest is in addressing white-collar crime, corruption

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Michelle D’Arcy is an assistant professor in political science at Trinity College Dublin, in Ireland. She holds a PhD in political science from University College Dublin, and an MSc from the London School of Economics. D’Arcy looks at the effect of institutions on development, and especially at the relationship between democratisation and state building, and she has conducted research on both contemporary developing countries and European states in historical context. Her current work includes a project on the impact of institutional sequencing, asking the question if democratisation in weak states leads to the same outcomes as democratisation in strong ones. She has previously worked as a researcher at the Quality of Government Institute at the University of Gothenburg.

Boniface Dulani is a senior lecturer at the Department of Political and Administrative Studies, University of Malawi. He holds a PhD in comparative politics with a minor in international relations from Michigan State University, USA. Dulani is a senior member of the Afrobarometer network where he serves as Fieldwork Operations Manager for Southern and Francophone Africa. He also holds the position of a visiting researcher at the Centre for Social Science Research, University of Cape Town, South Africa. His primary research work focuses on public opinion and attitudes on governance, democracy, tolerance and related issues. He has done work on executive succession, democracy, elections, social movements, presidential term limits, legislature and executive relations.

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Adriano Nuvunga is a professor of political science at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration at Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique. He holds a PhD in development studies from the International Institute of Social Studies at Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands. Nuvunga is also the executive director of CDD, the Centre for Democracy and Development. Formerly he was the executive director of the Maputo-based anti-corruption organisation Centre for Public Integrity (Centro de Integridade Pública, CIP). Its work focuses on anti-corruption, good governance and transparency.

Emmanuel Oladipo Ojo is an associate professor of historical sciences in the Department of History and International Studies, Ekiti State University, Nigeria. His research interests are particularly in Nigerian/African (political) history, democracy and development studies. He has published several scholarly articles in reputable onshore and offshore journals and attended several local and international academic conferences. He is an academic member of the Athens Institute of Education and Research, Athens, Greece, and a visiting scholar in the Department of General History, Institute of Humanities, Siberian Federal University, Krasnoyarsk, Russia, where he teaches African and Asian history.

Aslak Orre is educated in political science and social anthropology, and his key competence areas include local government reform and the politics of decentralisation, corruption and anti-corruption, as well as political parties and opposition in Africa. Orre's research focus is on Angola and Mozambique, and over the last 15 years he has closely followed political development in Venezuela. His current research interests include the political economy of oil in Africa; the role of China in Africa; media, public space and press freedom; taxation and public sector reform; and the telecom sector. Orre has lived and worked in Mozambique and Portugal.

Vaclav Prusa has an MA in political economy of development from the University of Birmingham, UK. He has previously worked for the German development agency GIZ in Rwanda as senior adviser on good governance and anti-corruption, and for UNDP in Vietnam and Mongolia as monitoring and evaluation officer. Prusa has since 2017 been adviser and programme manager (anti-corruption) at the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) in Abuja, Nigeria as seconded personnel from GIZ. CISLAC is a non-governmental advocacy, information-sharing, research and capacity-building organisation.