

Africa

Decolonisation and comparative land reform with a special focus on Africa / Maureen Tong. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 16-35

Abstract: One of the principles guiding the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 was the need to eradicate colonialism and to ensure the total emancipation of African territories and its peoples. The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights adopted in 1981 grants all peoples the right to self-determination, through which to freely determine their political status and pursue their social and economic development. The last two African countries to gain independence from apartheid and white minority rule, namely Namibia and South Africa, have taken different approaches to land and tenure reform. The year 2013 marked 100 years since the enactment of the Natives Land Act 27 of 1913 in South Africa that led to the indigenous majority population having access to only 13% of the land while the white minority had access to 87% of the land. The year 1913 is also the current cut-off point for recognising land claims. The South African government has recently taken initiatives aimed at improving the pace of land reform, which currently stand at 5% of the land being transferred to black South Africans against a target of delivering 30% by 2014. While the government has called for patience in this regard, some urgent intervention is required, lest South Africans lose patience and undertake land invasions on a sustained basis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.916857> (Restricted access)

Africa

Greening growth in the South: practice, policies and new frontiers / Pablo Burkolter and Leisa Perch. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 235-259 : fig., tab

Abstract: Today's development model promotes the exploitation of natural resources regardless of the consequences for the environment or the impact that the quality of the environment has on people's lives and livelihoods. Without a shift in current consumption and production patterns, a sustainable model of development is out of reach. The 1992 Earth Summit acknowledged the need to marry growth and environmental sustainability, but more than 20 years later the world still lacks concrete goals, commitments, benchmarks of progress and frameworks to secure benefits across social, economic and environmental dimensions. The global South, including Africa, is emerging as a green growth laboratory, with innovation and creativity to tackle these concerns. This article analyses these efforts in the context of public policy, and shows that both positive and negative patterns in practice and policy are emerging, which should be considered as broader global green growth efforts are further consolidated and the post-2015 development agenda is being defined. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.941917> (Restricted access)

Africa

Le dossier : China, Ltd. : un business africain / coordonné par Antoine Kernen 2014.

Abstract: Depuis une quinzaine d'années, la présence chinoise en Afrique suscite un intérêt sans précédent. Alors qu'on a souvent souligné son exceptionnalité, fruit d'une planification et d'une rationalité économique uniques, il est possible aujourd'hui d'en relativiser l'impact et d'interroger le rôle de l'État chinois comme grand ordonnateur de ce processus. Les nouvelles filières et les réseaux économiques infra-étatiques à cheval entre l'Afrique et la Chine qui sont au cœur de ce dossier soulignent à la fois la multiplicité et la banalité des pratiques sociales dans les réseaux d'approvisionnement des produits chinois, mais aussi les transformations plus lentes et plus profondes qu'ils génèrent. Contributions: L'Afrique face à la puissance économique de la Chine: introduction au thème (Antoine Kernen), L'inévitable 'localisation' : les entreprises publiques chinoises de la construction au Ghana (Katy N. Lam); Mobilités transfrontalières et réseaux transculturels de petits entrepreneurs chinois et nigériens (Shanshan Lan, Allen Hai Xiao); 'Anciens' et 'nouveaux' Chinois à Madagascar : stratégies d'intégration et rapports de force intergénérationnels (Cornelia Tremann); Négocier les profits et la facticité : le commerce des

produits pharmaceutiques entre la Chine et le Nigeria (Gernot Klantschnig); La révolution des produits chinois en Afrique : consommation de masse et nouvelle culture matérielle (Antoine Kernen, Guive Khan Mohammad). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Natural resource rents and elite bargains in Africa: exploring avenues for future research / Ross Harvey. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 213-233 : fig
Abstract: This article explores the recent debate over the quality of Africa's growth episode of the past decade, specifically insofar as it pertains to the pitfalls of commodity-dependent growth and the hypothesised 'resource curse'. In addition, the article focuses on why political and economic institutions are important, and why they are indicators for the likely development impacts of Africa's evident mineral and hydrocarbon wealth. Third, it suggests a useful theoretical framework for understanding these indicators, especially with regard to the differing constraints under which foreign investors operate and interact with host countries. Developing on the latter points, the article looks at the nature of Chinese foreign investment in Africa's extractive industries. Finally, the article suggests an agenda for future research that could better inform development policy for the purpose of promoting high-quality growth in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.941001> (Restricted access)

Africa

Outsourcing a partnership? : assessing ACP-EU cooperation under the Cotonou Partnership Agreement / Niels Keijzer and Mario Negre. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 279-296 : tab
Abstract: Since 2000 the cooperation between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states has been governed through the Cotonou Partnership Agreement. This article complements existing research that focuses on Brussels-based stakeholders with an analysis drawing on the existing literature and on stakeholders' perceptions of ACP-EU cooperation and ACP institutions gathered via interviews in nine ACP countries. The findings presented observe a social disconnect between, on the one hand, the Cotonou Partnership Agreement's institutions and Brussels-based representatives, and, on the other hand, the broad-based and multistakeholder partnership they are tasked to promote. The article points to low levels of support in ACP countries, particularly in Africa, to continued ACP-EU cooperation in its present form, and stresses the need for an open and participatory process of reviewing and reshaping ACP-EU relations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.946959> (Restricted access)

Africa

Reconnoitering the role of (citizen) journalism ethics in the emerging networked public sphere / Bruce Mutsvairo, Simon Columbus, and Iris Leijendekker. - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2014), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 4-22 : tab
Abstract: Citizen journalism is emerging as a powerful phenomenon across Africa. The rise of digitally networked technologies is reshaping reporting across the continent. This change is technological (with social media platforms enabling new forms of publishing, receiving and discussing stories) as well as cultural, with idiosyncratic conventions emerging on these platforms. This study surveys the ethical beliefs of citizen journalists in several sub-Saharan African countries. The research showed that they are driven by a sense of social responsibility and a wish to inform their readers and the general public. Citizen journalists show a clear anti-authoritarian strain and an antipathy towards government regulation, yet most see themselves as subject to the same ethics that guide traditional journalism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.963279> (Restricted access)

Africa

Society and the arts : studies in gender, literature and language / ed. by Brighton J. Uledi-Kamanga - Zomba : Kachere Series, 2014.

Abstract: The nine essays in this anthology demonstrate that the arts are indeed "a fundamental

part of the public realm". While chapter 1 focusses on the social issues of gender, chapter 2 to 8 discuss literary representations of women in novels from various countries such as Malawi, South Africa, Kenya, Somalia, Botswana and Zimbabwe. Chapter 9 highlights the disempowerment of indigenous languages in former colonies of European powers. Contributions: 1. Language and gender in education (Amos Moses Chauma); 2. "All men do is love, love": the politics of women liberation in Malawian literature (Reuben M. Chirambo); 3. Towards a post-binary theory of subjectivity: its relevance and application to post-colonial ecological and gendered literatures: the case of David Malouf (Damazio Mfuno-Mwanjakwa); 4. Embodiedness: the sympathetic imagination and acknowledgement of the animal and women others in J.M. Coetzee's 'Disgrace' (Damazio Mfuno-Mwanjakwa); 4. Politics, heroism and the role of women in Ngugi wa Thiong'o's 'A grain of wheat' (Nellie Annie Katenje); 6. Feminism in Nuruddin Farah's 'From a crooked rib' and 'Sardines' (Nellie Annie Katenje); 7. Feminism in Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous conditions' (Nellie Annie Katenje); Literature and society: race, gender, and culture in Bessie Head's novels (Brighton J. Uledi-Kamanga); Empowering and disempowering African languages: the case of Malawi and Tanzania (Francis Moto). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Violent communication is not alien to ubuntu : nothing human is alien to Africans / Colin Chasi. - In: *Communicatio*: (2014), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 287-304

Abstract: Human life is characterised by violence to such an extent that pessimists may be justified to say it is better to never have lived. In contradistinction the author claims that because life is characterised by violence it is worthwhile that the African moral philosophy of ubuntu says people should seek the beautiful, great and good. He contends that over, against and within the violence that defines the condition of being human, ubuntu is open to the varied uses of cooperation and violence in pursuit for the beautiful, great and good. À la Terence, the argument is made here that Africans are human and all things human are possible for Africans. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.992176> (Restricted access)

Africa

Arts d'Afrique noire et musées occidentaux / Babacar Mbaye Diop. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 89, p. 277-287

Abstract: Cet article fait l'analyse comment la présence des arts africains dans les musées occidentaux participerait à un 'brassage' des cultures. Il explique ou décrit: 1. les conditions dans lesquelles les objets d'art africain sont entrés dans les musées occidentaux; 2. la notion de "brassage" culturel dans les arts africains; et 3. les promesses du brassage culturel par l'art entre les peuples qui n'est qu'un piège tendu à l'Afrique. Les objets d'art africain, en Occident, sont accrochés au mur, figés et classés, tandis qu'en Afrique ils sont portés, touchés, et font partie d'un tout. Pour vivre pleinement dans le dialogue des cultures, il convient de savoir appréhender et présenter cet art en Occident d'une manière qui permette de résoudre ces différents conflits. Si l'on affirme que ces pièces appartiennent au patrimoine universel de l'art, si on les expose et qu'on les vend en tant qu'objets d'art, appréciés pour leur valeur plastique uniquement, on ignore alors totalement la vision de leurs créateurs africains. Finalement, s'il y a un mérite incontesté de l'exposition de ces objets, c'est peut-être d'avoir montré au public occidental le travail d'artistes-artisans qui étaient jusqu'alors inconnus en Occident. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Birahima, Faustin, Johnny et les autres : l'enfant terrible à l'école de l'enfant soldat / Christine Le Quellec Cottier. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 89, p. 93-106

Abstract: Trois romans contemporains d'Afrique noire francophone dont les narrateurs sont des enfants soldat sont passés en revue: 1. 'Allah n'est pas obligé' par Ahmadou Kourouma (2000); 2. 'L'Aîné des orphelins' par Tierno Monenembo (2000); et 3. 'Johnny chien méchant' d'Emmanuel Dongala (2002). Le premier est situé au Libéria, le deuxième au Rwanda, et le dernier au Congo. Les romans 'racontent l'enfance' grâce à des narrateurs qui ont entre dix et quinze ans. Mais ce qu'ils racontent est en soi un paradoxe, puisque leurs expériences ne

devraient objectivement pas appartenir à l'enfance : celles de la guerre civile, de la violence, du génocide. En effet, tous les narrateurs sont des orphelins, soit une figure récurrente des contes de la tradition orale. L'orphelin est un enfant qui va tenter de retrouver une place 'stable' au sein du groupe social. Il peut être mal-aimé, maltraité, courageux, dévoué. De fait, il traverse des épreuves afin de retrouver un équilibre ou rétablir une justice. Il s'agit d'une figure positive qui crée de l'empathie. Les trois narrateurs des romans appartiennent à cette catégorie. Ces romans semblent foncièrement pessimistes, mais chacun donne cependant voix à un de ces enfants-terribles. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Building public service leadership capacity understanding the public service leadership environment: challenges in building public service leadership capacity and the role of public service training institutes / by Raphael Wakabwe Arinaitwe. - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2012), no. 79, p. 79-86

Abstract: This paper discusses the possible contributions by Public Service Training Institutes (PSTIs) toward addressing the need for critical leadership skills in public administration in Africa. It also stresses how PSTIs should align strategies with interventions that are responsive to the work environment. The following eight principles ought to govern the Public Service: ethics and professionalism; efficient, economic and effective use of resources; developmental and accountable administration; responsiveness and public participation; transparency; good human resources management; and broad representativeness. PSTIs should: align training needs with public service demands and reforms; carry out formal training and development programmes at all levels to properly equip the civil service workforce with the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes; develop strategies to design appropriate training that embraces everyone and fosters sustainability; collaborate with national departments and local governments to ensure relevance; and, carry out a diagnostic assessment of the public sector's environment in order to understand the prevalent dynamics, complex governance structures and problems, and accountability issues. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Le principe de subsidiarité: ses origines et son applicabilité dans les répartitions des compétences entre différentes structures étatiques / par Nahounngar Belemgato Bekoutou. - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2012), no. 79, p. 59-77

Abstract: Le principe de subsidiarité (PS) est expliqué et son application dans le cadre de l'Union Africaine (UA), de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale), et de la CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) est examinée. Le PS a une origine ecclésiastique remontant au XII^{ème} siècle. Il a pour premier fondement, selon l'Église Catholique, la dignité de la personne humaine, douée de raison et de volonté, moralement responsable de ses actes, libre de servir, mais toutefois subordonnée au bien commun de la société. L'applicabilité du PS dans un contexte plus moderne suppose l'existence de deux ou plusieurs catégories d'entités politico-administratives distinctes comme les communes, les départements, les régions (État unitaire décentralisé), des États fédérés (l'État Fédéral), ou de États-membres d'une organisation communautaire, telle que l'Union Européenne (UE) ou l'UA. L'applicabilité se fait à travers deux mouvements contradictoires: l'un ascendant (fédéralisation) et l'autre descendant (décentralisation). Concernant l'application du PS dans les organisations africaines, telles que l'UA, la CEMAC ou la CEDEAO, le PS souffre de sa mise en œuvre à cause des pesanteurs sociopolitiques et culturelles, d'une part et, du manque de volonté politique et des moyens financiers d'autre part. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Les fondements théoriques du socialisme africain chez L.S. Senghor / Babacar Diop. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 89, p. 129-147

Abstract: Cet article décrit comment Senghor a repensé les textes fondamentaux du socialisme à la lumière des réalités des sociétés africaines. Selon l'auteur, le socialisme africain est simplement le prolongement du combat de la négritude sur le terrain économique, social et politique. C'est un socialisme né dans un contexte historique marqué par la domination de

l'idéologie du marxisme-léninisme. Beaucoup d'intellectuels africains, après la fin de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, pensaient que le marxisme constituait la solution miraculeuse pour les peuples dominés en quête de liberté. Léopold S. Senghor a toujours assumé ses 'sympathies marxistes', tout en gardant une certaine distance et méfiance. Ainsi, il rejette chez Marx l'athéisme matérialiste. Pour lui, l'athéisme matérialiste de Marx peut s'expliquer par les déviations des chrétientés historiques. Léopold S. Senghor récuse le dogmatisme de la lutte des classes qui n'est pas le problème majeur en Afrique. Le problème majeur est celui des inégalités entre pays nantis et pays pauvres, pays développés et pays sous-développés. Le socialisme senghorien s'articule autour de trois lignes de force : le socialisme est une méthode, un humanisme, une démocratie. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Les journalistes et la démocratisation en Afrique / A. Raphel Ndiaye. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 89, p. 191-215

Abstract: Dans la perspective traditionnelle d'un savoir secret dans un monde oral, le présent essai apporte les éclairages nécessaires sur le rôle que les journalistes doivent jouer dans la démocratisation en Afrique. Selon l'auteur la fonction d'informer est en corrélation avec celle d'éveiller les consciences, notamment par l'analyse et la critique saine et objective. Sous ce rapport, le journaliste a le redoutable rôle de dire la 'voie droite' sinon de la suggérer et de fustiger les 'sentiers obliques'. La démocratie continue d'être un idéal dans les domaines de l'expression politique, de l'accès aux moyens de production et dans la répartition équitable des richesses. Ces dernières années, la Société civile a opéré une prise de parole qui l'a rendue audible et crédible, et s'est constituée en un contre-pouvoir face aux partis et aux gouvernements. À ce titre, on assiste dans nombre de pays à l'émergence d'une opinion publique et d'une conscience citoyenne à large échelle. La naissance de la société civile ainsi que le développement fulgurant des médias y ont, entre autres, largement contribué. Les journalistes ont joué sur ces différents terrains un rôle de pionnier. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Pourquoi et comment l'Afrique doit s'unir? / Fary Silate Ka. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 89, p. 217-232

Abstract: Cette étude tente d'apporter une contribution aux réponses possibles à la question de la Renaissance Africaine. L'auteur est convaincu qu'il ne peut y avoir de renaissance de l'Afrique sans intégration socioculturelle participative des peuples et des populations et sans renaissance culturelle et linguistique, seule garantie d'une gouvernance démocratique. Des institutions comme la CEDEAO, la SADEC, l'UEMOA constituent des embryons de constructions réticulaires, regroupant plusieurs pays. NEPAD, par contre, ne semble pas être en mesure de tenir ses promesses. Par ailleurs des idées nouvelles se font jour. On pense notamment à l'intégration parlementaire et militaire, à l'intégration économique, à l'intégration socioculturelle, et à l'actualisation positive de la mosaïque culturelle africaine dans chaque ensemble sous-régional. Dans ce processus, il s'agira fondamentalement de réconcilier les africains avec eux-mêmes, leur redonner une identité historique et culturelle qui leur soit propre. Il s'agira nécessairement d'une implication préalable, consciente et concertée des peuples, selon une démarche réticulaire solidaire pour déverrouiller les frontières géographiques et mentales et pousser les décideurs au saut final vers les États Unis d'Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Universalisme démocratique et autonomie constitutionnelle à l'épreuve des mutations politiques contemporaines / par Stéphane Monney Mouandjo. - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2012), no. 79, p. 9-21

Abstract: Cette article traite des questions suivantes: 1. comment concilier la tension légitime vers la démocratie entendue comme principe et système politique procédant du peuples, avec des ordres juridiques positifs nationaux, produits de la volonté générale et recouvert du sceau de la souveraineté, sans risquer d'altérer cet attribut substantiel de l'État et sans en même temps prendre à rebrousse-poil le caractère universel reconnu à la démocratie comme principe et technologie de gouvernement? 2. comment adapter l'idéal démocratique à certains égards

libertaire, à un univers où l'État reste par ailleurs le cadre par excellence de fabrication du droit et l'expression même du droit? En effet, si l'État est droit et expression formalisée du droit, alors construire la démocratie en aliénant l'État, serait vouloir bâtir, garantir ou fonder le droit et les droits en l'absence de droit. C'est pourquoi, selon l'auteur, il est nécessaire de réhabiliter le droit en réaffirmant autant qu'en garantissant l'autonomie constitutionnelle, même si par ailleurs, il faudrait encourager les États d'Afrique à donner formes à la démocratie, non à travers le versant chaotique d'une injonction belliciste, mais en accompagnant les rythmes et les formes que celles-ci pourraient prendre, à partir du moment où elles mettent l'homme et les hommes, leurs droits et tous leurs droits, au centre des discussions. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Cameroon

Commentary on the special recruitment of young certificate-holders into the public service for the 2011 financial year / by Moye Godwin Bongyu. - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2012), no. 79, p. 119-135

Abstract: In a presidential instruction, the special recruitment by the public administration of 25,000 graduates was announced to take place in Cameroon in the 2011 fiscal year. In order to determine the rationality of the decision to recruit such a large number of graduates, its legality and opportunity was examined, especially with regard to equal access and the required qualifications. It is suggested that mass recruitment may avoid or reduce various erratic and corrupt means of recruitment, such as favouritism, clientilism, bribery and corruption. The announcement may have been motivated by: 1. a desire to acquiesce the public in a year of elections; 2. rising unemployment and falling living standards; 3. the 'third wind of change' flowing from Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. To reinforce government legitimacy recruitment for the civil service, a quota system is used, with quotas stipulated for each province or region. The author maintains that the government must 'avoid mass hiring' in times of prosperity. It should not recruit to fill imaginary future needs. Recruitment should follow an orderly process of planning, staffing approval, position announcement and selection of recruitment strategies. In the end, it is only the future that will determine the rationality of this special recruitment. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Cameroon

Juvenile justice in Cameroon 50 years after independence: what lessons can we learn from the 2005 criminal procedure code? / by Simon Tabe Tabe. - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2012), no. 79, p. 161-179

Abstract: The changes introduced by the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) on matters of juvenile justice are discussed and the shortcomings in the treatment of juvenile offenders (JOs) since the enactment of the new CPC are examined. In 2005, the Cameroonian Parliament passed a new CPC to introduce a uniform system of juvenile justice throughout the country. Until then, the major sources of procedural law in juvenile justice were the Criminal Procedure Ordinance in English-speaking Regions and the 'Code d'Instruction Criminelle' in French-speaking Regions of Cameroon. The new CPC notwithstanding, JOs are still grossly abused across the country. More special juvenile prisons are needed to protect JOs from the abuses of adult offenders. Juvenile detention centres should be provided with televisions, educational materials, books, beds and blankets. Judicial police and prison officers should be trained to correctly treat JOs. It would have been better if the 2005 CPC had followed the Ordinance in distinguishing between children (less than 14 years of age) and young persons (between 14 and 17 years). The government strategy for improving juvenile justice should focus on: 1. youth crime prevention; 2. providing JOs with meaningful consequences for their actions; and 3. the rehabilitation and reintegration of JOs. To this end, regular workshops should be organized involving judges, judicial police officers, social workers, prison administrators, children's services organizations, victims, parents, JOs, educators, advocacy groups and social policy analysts. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Cameroon

Les mécanismes de gestion et de transparence des redevances pétrolières au Cameroun et au Gabon / par Fernand Pissang Keller. - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2012), no.

79, p. 87-118

Abstract: L'analyse de la gestion et la transparence du secteur pétrolier au Cameroun et au Gabon montre que ceci est caractérisé par l'opacité sur la publication des données exactes des revenus reversés par la Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH, Cameroun) et la Société Gabonaise de Raffinage (SOGARA) dans les comptes publics nationaux. Pour répondre aux objectifs édictés par les institutions financières de Bretton Woods (notamment le Fonds Monétaire International et la Banque Mondiale), les autorités camerounaises et gabonaises ont récemment entrepris de réorganiser et de moderniser leurs cadres juridiques et administratifs respectifs. Toutefois, force est de constater qu'au-delà de la mise en place des mécanismes juridictionnels et institutionnels, le processus de transparence dans le secteur extractif est loin d'atteindre ses objectifs. Pour résoudre le problème de la transparence dans la gestion des revenus pétroliers au Cameroun et au Gabon, les pouvoirs publics devraient à coup sûr s'inspirer du modèle de gestion tchadien. Impulsé par la Banque Mondiale dans le cadre de la 'bonne gouvernance', ce modèle prévoit une affectation des ressources logées sur un compte d'une institution financière internationale au nom de l'État tchadien en prévoyant une répartition précise. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Central African Republic

La Centrafrique, de la rébellion Séléka aux groupes 'anti-balaka' (2012-2014) : usages de la violence, schème persécutif et traitement médiatique du conflit / Andrea Ceriana Mayneri. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2014), no. 134, p. 179-193

Abstract: Cet article explore les dynamiques historiques, politiques et sociales des violences qui font rage en République centrafricaine. Le conflit centrafricain (2012-2014) oppose des groupes issus de l'ex-rébellion Séléka, qui avait pris le pouvoir en Centrafrique par un coup d'État le 24 mars 2013, et des formations d'auto-défense dites anti-balaka, qui s'en prennent aux communautés musulmanes et mettent en scène une violence extrême sur le corps de leurs victimes. Derrière le clivage religieux qui opposerait des combattants "musulmans" et des formations armées "chrétiennes" - un clivage sur lequel insistent, sans grande distance critique, les médias internationaux - l'article analyse la complexité des relations qui, depuis le XIXe siècle, caractérisent les échanges et les heurts entre les populations établies sur le territoire centrafricain et celles qui proviennent de la région tchado-soudanaise. Plus récemment, les relations complexes entre le gouvernement centrafricain et ses États frontaliers, Tchad en tête, ainsi que les revendications de groupes armés établis dans les régions frontalières entre les deux pays, ont contribué à la détérioration du climat politique et à l'émergence de revendications d'autochtonie dans une partie de la population centrafricaine. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Côte d'Ivoire

De la négritude senghorienne à l'ivoirité : les louvoiements inquiétants d'une identité inquiète / Assouman Bamba. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 89, p. 165-190

Abstract: Le premier axe de cet article sert de clé pour ouvrir le sens des missions conjointes de la négritude senghorienne et de l'ivoirité. Le second décrit les louvoiements qui piègent les résultats attendus de ces deux entités. La négritude de Senghor et l'ivoirité rouvrent l'histoire récente de l'Afrique marquée par le tragique de la perte de l'identité africaine. Procéder à une redéfinition autonome de soi devient une exigence afin que l'Africain puisse mieux refléter sa multiculturalité actuelle. Senghor refuse de faire de la négritude un ghetto culturel en l'envisageant comme une digestion réussie des apports étrangers par le Nègre. Aussi place-t-il la culture avant la politique dans le déploiement de la négritude. C'est l'inverse qui s'observe avec l'ivoirité qui place la politique avant la culture. C'est la raison pour laquelle elle a été sortie du cadre culturel de son créateur Niangoranh Porquet et articulée à des visées politiques par le candidat-président Henri Konan Bédié en 1995. Devenue politique, elle est livrée à la manipulation politique dans un milieu malsain. L'ivoirité qui devrait unir les Ivoiriens les a au contraire divisés comme le montre la grave crise postélectorale qu'a connue la Côte d'Ivoire. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

The 'Mouvement du 23 Mars' and the dynamics of a failed insurgency in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Sadiki Koko. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 261-278

Abstract: This article analyses the link between the decision by the Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23) to occupy the city of Goma in November 2012 and the group's demise a year later in the hands of the revamped Congolese national army supported by the Intervention Brigade of the United Nations. The article argues that the military defeat of the M23 presents peace stakeholders in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Great Lakes region with a valuable opportunity. The rebels' defeat emboldens the Congolese national army and the Intervention Brigade with regard to their ability to take on insurgent groups while raising the cost of continued rebellion for the latter and their potential backers. Although not a panacea for peace in the Great Lakes region, this turn of events should contribute towards stemming the tide of recurring rebellions in the DRC while paving the way for peaceful political engagements among Congolese socio-political stakeholders, on the one hand, and between the DRC and its eastern neighbours, mainly Rwanda and Uganda, on the other hand. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.942207> (Restricted access)

Democratic Republic of Congo

Extrait du discours du Président Joseph Kabila à l'occasion du cinquantenaire de l'indépendance / Joseph Kabila. - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2010), vol. 15, no. 29, p. 147-151

Abstract: Le mercredi 30 juin 2010, au cinquantenaire de la République Démocratique du Congo le chef de l'État, Joseph Kabila, a délivré un discours à la Nation congolaise, dans lequel il a rendu hommage aux pères de la nation, y compris Simon Kimbangu, Joseph Malula, Joseph Ngalula, Joseph Iléo, Patrice-Emery Lumumba, Joseph Kasa-Vubu, Jean Bolikango, Cléophas Kamitatu, Paul Bolia, Joseph-Désiré Mobutu et Laurent-Désiré Kabila. Ensuite, il a mis en avant deux grandes ambitions pour l'avenir du pays: 1. de devenir un havre de paix au cur de l'Afrique, et une force de stabilisation de la région des Grands Lacs; 2. de devenir une puissance économique au cur d l'Afrique, et un centre pour le bien-être du Congolais. Finalement, il a souligné la nécessité de bannir tout pillage et toute exploitation illégale des ressources congolaises, l'atteinte à la vie et a dignité humaines, le viol, le tribalisme, le régionalisme, le favoritisme, l'irresponsabilité, le vol, la corruption, le détournement des deniers publics et l'enrichissement sans cause. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

La communion missionnaire dans la perspective cuménique: contribution de l'Institut Africain des Sciences de la Mission à la conférence missionnaire d'Edinburg 2010 / Domenico Arena, Didier Mupaya Kapiten. - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2010), vol. 15, no. 29, p. 9-53

Abstract: Ce texte est la contribution de l'Institut africain des sciences de la mission (Kinshasa, République démocratique du Congo) au centenaire (en 2010) de la 'World Missionary Conference d'Edinburgh 1910'. Cette contribution remet en scène le concept de 'communion missionnaire' repris de l'Exhortation apostolique post-synodale 'Christifideles laici' de Jean-Paul II (1988). Il refond le concept à partir de l'ecclésiologie du concile Vatican II et l'articule à la spiritualité africaine de l'être-avec ainsi qu'aux perspectives adoptées par les Églises issues de la Réforme, notamment au sein du Conseil cuménique des Églises, entre 1974 et 2005. Présentée dans cette position stratégique comme un point de ralliement au carrefour des théologies et des spiritualités, la communion missionnaire est proposée comme une voie et une visée de témoignage éloquent et, en même temps, comme un fécond paradigme de théologie pour la mission des Églises dans l'aujourd'hui de l'Afrique et du monde. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Le rôle central du concept d'amour dans le leadership chrétien / Nyamankank Mushila. - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2010), vol. 15, no. 29, p. 129-146

Abstract: Dans la recherche actuelle d'un leadership efficace pour le renouveau du Congo

cinquante ans après l'indépendance, l'auteur présente le leadership chrétien centré sur l'amour comme l'expression d'une spiritualité permettant de penser même la politique comme un 'apostolat de service'. Profondément religieux, théocentrique et christocentrique, l'amour s'épanche en la connaissance des mystères divins, favorise l'épanouissement de l'intelligence et devient une dilection chez le leader chrétien qui se laisse entraîner par lui. Hautement anthropocentrique, politique et social, l'amour rend concrètes la vérité et la justice, provoque chez le leader chrétien intégrité, honnêteté, fraternité, stabilité, humilité, sociabilité, empathie, diplomatie, esprit de décision, perception, vision, bon sens et service. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Le temps ultime pour un nouveau départ: déclaration du cinquantenaire de la République Démocratique du Congo / Isidore Ndaywel à Nziem. - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2010), vol. 15, no. 29, p. 153-156

Abstract: Cette déclaration a été produite par le Symposium du Cinquantenaire, tenu à Kinshasa, 29 novembre-3 décembre 2010, sur le thème 'Vision et stratégies pour le développement durable de la RDC'. Elle donne les valeurs culturelles de la République démocratique du Congo: la croyance en Dieu; le respect de la vie; la primauté de la famille; et la gestion des conflits par la concertation et le dialogue. Elle souligne que, pour parvenir à un Congo meilleur, il serait nécessaire, entre autres, de: 1. investir dans l'éducation, la science, la technologie et la culture; 2. former des citoyennes et des citoyens responsables, pleinement créatifs et capables d'anticipation pour participer la création des richesses, en souscrivant aux normes de temps, d'efficacité et d'efficience; 3. consolider l'aménagement de notre territoire en assurant l'interconnexion de toutes les provinces et de toutes les régions en vue de l'intégration nationale; 4. former un nouveau front commun par un nouveau pacte démocratique et républicain; et 5. gérer, de façon rationnelle et équilibrée pour le développement de la paix, les ressources naturelles, environnementales, minérales, énergétiques, forestières et animales, y compris l'eau du fleuve et des rivières. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Rite : participation : salut : comment les hybridismes favorisent la convivialité interculturelle / Didier Mupaya Kapiten. - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2010), vol. 15, no. 29, p. 55-80

Abstract: Le présent article relit l'ouvrage 'Mystère du Christ et expérience africaine' (MCEA) à la lumière de l'Anthropologie de la performance' (AP) de Victor Turner, dans une perspective qui met en évidence des enjeux du rite jusque dans la participation au salut. En effet, la problématique de MCEA se situe dans un espace d'assentiment entre la liturgie et l'anthropologie. La relecture que l'auteur propose présente des expériences rituelles africaines et la manière dont elles organisent la participation au salut chrétien dans le rite zairois de la messe. L'intérêt de la relecture est multiple. Elle discerne et met en lumière des bénéfices anthropologiques d'une étude qui avait une finalité au départ liturgique ; elle permet d'authentifier le rite africain comme geste salvifique; et elle montre comment les performances hybrides favorisent la convivialité interculturelle pour une foi capable de cohésion humanisante. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Trinité et recherche terminologique en Afrique Centrale: ébauche d'histoire pour un catéchisme catholique inculturé (suite) / Flavien Muzumanga-Ma-Mumbimbi. - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2010), vol. 15, no. 29, p. 81-117

Abstract: Cet article fait l'étude des problèmes de traduction des personnes de la Trinité (le Père, le Fils, le Saint-Esprit) en langues bantoues (notamment de la République démocratique du Congo), en développant de nouvelles perspectives de la théologie trinitaire africaine. L'auteur saisit les voies d'une telle triadologie africaine dans la veine de la théologie africaine, au cur du cheminement historique et dans l'économie de la foi du peuple africain. Il en élabore l'architecture à partir d'une relecture de concepts et pratiques de la théologie missionnaire des siècles de la première évangélisation. L'approche prend le contrepied des positions critiques, devenues

presque classiques, comme celles de Bimwenyi Kweshi. Les vieilles théologies et pratiques missionnaires deviennent le socle d'une 'filialité créative' qui, après tout, apparaît comme normale et conforme au développement historique du dogme chrétien. Pour clore, la publication d'un catéchisme catholique inculturé est une nécessité ecclésiale. Mais, une telle publication implique intrinsèquement un commentaire autorisé et bien fourni. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Kenya

Mobile health for early retention in HIV care: a qualitative study in Kenya (WeTel Retain) / Kirsten Smillie ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 331-338 : graf., tab

Abstract: Many people newly diagnosed with HIV are lost to follow-up before timely initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART). A randomised controlled trial (RCT), WeTel Kenya¹, demonstrated the effectiveness of the WeTel text messaging intervention to improve clinical outcomes among patients initiating ART. In preparation for WeTel Retain, an RCT that will evaluate the effect of the intervention to retain patients in care immediately following HIV diagnosis, the authors conducted an informative qualitative study with people living with HIV (n = 15) and healthcare providers (HCP) (n = 5) in October 2012. Study objectives included exploring the experiences of people living with HIV who have attempted to engage in HIV care, the use of cell phones in everyday life, and perceptions of communicating via text message with HCP. Participants were recruited through convenience sampling. Semi-structured, qualitative interviews were conducted and recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed using NVivo software. Analysis was guided by the Theory of Reasoned Action and the Technology Acceptance Model. Results indicate that while individuals have many motivators for engaging in care after diagnosis, structural and individual barriers including poverty, depression and fear of stigma prevent them from doing so. All participants had access to a mobile phone, and most were comfortable communicating through text messages, or were willing to learn. Both people living with HIV and HCP felt that increased communication via the text messaging intervention has the potential to enable early identification of problems, leading to timely problem solving that may improve retention and engagement in care during the first year after diagnosis. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.2989/16085906.2014.961939> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Practice of 'sumo kodhi' among the Luo and implications for HIV transmission in western Kenya / Charles Omondi Olang'o, Erick Nyambedha, and Jens Aagaard. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 383-391 : tab

Abstract: This paper discusses the practice of 'sumo kodhi' among the Luo ethnic group and its implications for spread of HIV in western Kenya. 'Sumo kodhi' is a practice in which a woman arranges to have sex with a man other than her legitimate sexual partner (husband or levir/inheritor) to give birth to children with specific qualities she wants in them. Data were drawn from a 16-month ethnographic study on reproductive aspirations of women living with HIV/AIDS (WLWHA). The study found that WLWHA engaged in sumo kodhi as they believe they will get gender balanced, beautiful, and academically talented and healthy children who are free from HIV. The WLWHA targeted agnates of their husbands living in distant villages, former boyfriends (before marriage) and other men who were new in the area such as civil servants, employees in local institutions and businessmen who would not suspect their HIV status. These WLWHA kept their HIV status secret and exposed the targeted men to the risk of being infected with HIV. It can be deduced that having knowledge of HIV status does not always translate into taking action towards protecting sexual partner(s). Moreover, continued childbearing is not always as a result of unmet contraceptives needs. It is apparent from this study that social factors sometimes overrule health considerations. The study recommends that further research be conducted among other ethnic groups to gauge whether they also have a practice similar to 'sumo kodhi'. Women living with HIV/AIDS should be involved in HIV/AIDS control and prevention strategies. There is also need for an intervention that would ensure that WLWHA meet their reproductive aspirations without putting their sexual partners at risk of contracting HIV. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.985238> (Restricted access)

Mozambique

Renouveau religieux et politique au Mozambique : entre permanence, rupture et historicité / Éric Morier-Genoud. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2014), no. 134, p. 155-177 : tab

Abstract: La recherche sur le religieux en Afrique s'est beaucoup intéressée, ces vingt dernières années, au phénomène du 'renouveau religieux', et elle s'est plutôt penchée sur la question des ruptures et des innovations qui en résultent. Le présent article interroge la réalité ce renouveau et explore, sur la base d'une étude de cas, la question des continuités et des ruptures dans les changements survenus. Tout d'abord, il s'intéresse à la nature du renouveau religieux au Mozambique ; il examine ensuite les continuités historiques et dénominationnelles existantes au sein du renouveau pour discuter, dans une troisième section, l'impact des transformations religieuses sur la relation entre religion et politique. La conclusion tente, elle, de faire la part entre ruptures et permanences, et d'appréhender la question du renouveau au-delà de cette dichotomie. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Mozambique

Willingness to participate in future HIV prevention trials in Beira, Mozambique / Ivete Meque ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 393-398 : tab

Abstract: In preparation for trials of new HIV prevention methods, willingness to participate (WTP) was assessed in Beira, Mozambique. A total of 1 019 women participating in an HIV incidence study, and 97 men participating in a separate WTP survey, were interviewed. When comparing the answers to questions that were identical in the two studies, WTP was higher among women than men for all prevention methods. Among women, WTP was highest for trials evaluating daily oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP; 84.4 percent reporting very likely to participate), followed by vaccination (77.8 percent), daily vaginal gel use (67.7 percent), coital vaginal gel use (67.1 percent) and monthly vaginal ring use (47.7 percent). Among men, WTP was highest for trials evaluating vaccination (57.6 percent), followed by daily vaginal gel use for female sexual partners (52.5 percent), daily oral PrEP (49.5 percent), coital vaginal gel use for female sexual partners (46.4 percent) and monthly vaginal ring use for female sexual partners (39.4 percent). Among men, the most important motivators for trial participation were social benefits, whereas personal risks (most notably receiving injections and/or blood draws) were deterrents; this was not assessed in women. Other important lessons learnt are that male circumcision and antiretroviral drugs were not generally recognised as ways to prevent HIV, that having to use hormonal contraception during trial participation will likely reduce WTP, and that evening clinics are not likely to be popular. The barriers reported in this and other studies may be challenging but are not impossible to overcome. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.985239> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Fiscal policy and revenue management in resource-rich African countries: a comparative study of Norway and Nigeria / Chiara van Ingen, Requier Wait and Ewert Kleynhans. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 367-390 : graf., tab

Abstract: This study assesses ways in which oil-rich countries can escape the 'resource curse' through the implementation of effective fiscal and revenue management policies. A comparative study of the policies of Norway and Nigeria is conducted. The analysis suggests that a rule-based approach to fiscal policy together with a natural resource fund should be the benchmark policy framework in oil-producing countries. The analysis also suggests that Nigeria can learn from Norway's experience. Nigeria can adopt a cautionary fiscal rule to ensure that consumption is limited to a stream of returns from accumulated financial assets to prevent volatility in the economy. In addition, Nigeria should enhance transparency of their oil fund through ethical policy guidelines. Accounting for the structural differences from Norway, Nigeria should direct a portion of oil revenues to finance expenditure on public goods and infrastructure that could serve as a platform for private investments, job creation and long-term growth. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.968200> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

The potentials of traditional communication methods in information dissemination : a case study of farmers in Osun State, Nigeria / Khadijat O. Olanrewaju and Akinloye J. Farinde. - In: *Communicatio*: (2014), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 361-375 : tab

Abstract: The study investigated the potentials of traditional communication methods (TCMs) in information dissemination among farmers in Osun State. Specifically, it identified the traditional communication methods used by farmers, investigated their characteristics and the roles played in information dissemination. Multistage sampling procedure was employed to select 240 respondents for the study. The data collection was carried out with the aid of an interview schedule alongside focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews. The results revealed that TCMs' use fully captured the gratification of all dimensions of needs posited in the use and gratification communication theory in addition to other localized needs uniquely gratified. The findings also proved that media users' characteristics greatly influence their choice of media to be used and by extension the needs gratified. The huge capacity of the TCMs in gratifying varied needs (which are of great importance in agricultural and rural development delivery services) established their depth of usefulness and potentials in contemporary development communication. It was concluded that TCMs are viable for the gratification of varied needs which are characteristic of vital agricultural extension and rural development communication. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.992153> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Issues and challenges in local government project monitoring and evaluation in Nigeria: the way forward / by Chinyeaka Justine Igbokwe-Ibeto. - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2012), no. 79, p. 23-35

Abstract: The issues and challenges of project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) as instruments for ensuring the successful completion of local government (LG) projects in Nigeria are examined. LG projects include the building of feeder roads, the construction of markets, health care centers, and drainage systems, and the provision transportation and motor parks. Most LG councils incur huge financial losses and alienation of the citizenry due to poor M&E. Given the challenges facing project M&E in Nigerian LGs, the author recommends the following solutions: 1. adherence to due process in all facets of project planning and management; 2. citizen involvement at the grassroots in project initiation, formulation and execution; 3. insistence on continuity on government projects irrespective of change of government or its personnel; 4. the attraction of competent personnel for managing the projects; 5. visionary and missionary leadership; 6. prudent management of resources; 7. adequate funding; 8. the use of best practices; and 9. the reduction or eradication of corruption. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Portugal

The independence of Rhodesia in Salazar's strategy for Southern Africa / Luís Fernando Machado Barroso. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 1-24

Abstract: The prime hypothesis of this text is that Portugal's support of Southern Rhodesia after the unilateral declaration of independence (November 11, 1965) was part of a national strategy that aimed to link Angola and Mozambique to the future of the 'white man' in southern Africa. This strategy was first conceived in early 1962 and was made operational from mid-1964 when Ian Smith came to power in Southern Rhodesia with the promise that he would do everything possible to liberate the country from Great Britain and maintain white supremacy. The author's analysis relies mostly on Portugal's Legation documentation in Salisbury and reveals three main reasons of Salazar's strategy decision. First, Salazar was aware that keeping Ian Smith in power would mean withdrawing the 'one man one vote' option that London intended, strengthening the maintenance of the colonial policy in Angola and Mozambique backed by legislation and propaganda that proclaimed multi-racialism. Second, Salazar considered that although there would be a strong international reaction to Smith's decision, led mainly by Britain and the United States, it would not last long due to the strategic considerations of the Cold War that proved to be more important than the aspirations of black populations. Third, Salazar believed that the success of the war effort, initiated in 1961 in Angola and extended to Guinea and Mozambique, relied on

South Africa's contribution, and that a strong tie with Ian Smith would mean closer links with South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2014.943922> (Restricted access)

Somalia

Somalia's Al Shabaab: clans vs Islamist nationalism / Hussein Solomon. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 351-366 : tab

Abstract: This article examines how Somalis have attempted to overcome deep clan divisions through appealing to an Islamic-nationalist identity. This religious nationalism has served to bring Somalia historically and currently into conflict with neighbouring states. These conflict dynamics have been given added impetus as a result of irredentist claims by Somali state and non-state actors on the territory of neighbouring states. In recent years Al Shabaab has also attempted to mobilise Somalis through an Islamist nationalism. However, while such attempts are bound to fail largely on account of the type of Islam espoused by Al Shabaab, misdirected counter-terrorism initiatives are serving to bolster Al Shabaab's narrative and appeal. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.967286> (Restricted access)

South Africa

ANC foreign policy making during the Mbeki period: more democratic or less? / John Siko. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 335-349

Abstract: The African National Congress, as an entity distinct from government, served during the 1994-2008 period as an independent forum for debate about South Africa's foreign policy, particularly in the National Executive Committee's Subcommittee on International Relations. This debate retained the oligarchic character of the movement in exile, with few voices - Thabo Mbeki's most prominent among them - dominating the discussion, inputs from subnational party structures almost non-existent, and dissenters expected to keep quiet publicly. That said, participants in these discussions largely dismissed characterisations of Mbeki as a dictator in the foreign policy debate, noting that the predominance of his views stemmed mostly from his strong argumentation and knowledge rather than bullying. Senior ANC leaders also claimed that limited interest in foreign policy, outside of national party structures, hindered efforts to broaden participation in foreign policy formulation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.972974> (Restricted access)

South Africa

BRICS corporates: In collaboration or in competition in Africa? : case studies from the South African mining industry / Nadine Wenzel. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 431-448

Abstract: Framed by the 5th BRICS Summit in South Africa in March 2013, this analysis examines economic South-South linkages on a company level. A qualitative case study focuses on a small number of private corporations operating in the South African mining and minerals sector. It looks at their reactions to increasingly competitive markets in the regions of Southern and West Africa, thus on their agency, defined as the ability to act in complex uncertainty. Findings present how the South African cases' engagements with strategically selected partner companies from the other BRICS economies can succeed. This contribution attempts to examine entrepreneurial rationale that can be taken as anecdotal evidence of a new 'economic diplomacy' at corporate level. The examples illustrate how agency enables certain adaptations of strategies for creating competitive synergies from collaboration with new actors from the other BRICS economies in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.969765> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Building bridges? South African foreign policy and trilateral development cooperation / Lesley Masters. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 177-191

Abstract: As questions concerning international development climb the international agenda, so countries find themselves drawn into a burgeoning number of negotiations on issues ranging from

the future shape and direction of the post-2015 development agenda to 'aid effectiveness' and international development cooperation. Moving from the position of a 'beneficiary' state in the traditional donor-recipient aid hierarchy, South Africa is looking to define its own niche within the wider development diplomacy context as a development partner. This paper provides an assessment of South Africa's evolving approach towards international development cooperation, with a particular focus on trilateral development cooperation, and what this means for Pretoria's foreign policy in bridging the divide between developed and developing country positions within the international development regime. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.942206> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Communication characteristics of young children with HIV in South Africa as reported by some physicians / Michelle Hattam, Brenda Louw, and Salome Geertsema. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 371-382 : tab

Abstract: HIV has been shown to have significant effects on the development of a child. Currently, there is limited South African research regarding HIV and specific characteristics of communication development, and the treatment thereof, in the child infected with HIV. The objective of the research was to describe the communication characteristics of a group of children between the ages of 0 and 5 years infected with HIV at a hospital in Gauteng, South Africa. Clinic records of 203 children infected with HIV between the ages of 0 and 5 years were reviewed using a pre-designed checklist within the outreach clinic of a large regional hospital. A questionnaire was completed by four medical practitioners working with this population within the outreach clinic. A total of 91.62 percent of the infected children were diagnosed as being either in Stage III or IV of the disease (according to the WHO classification system of 2005), with all infants presenting with a CD4 count of +/- 60. Most (75.37 percent of the total sample) were receiving Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) at the time the data were collected. According to their medical, social, communication and general development, almost all the children qualified for Early Communication Intervention (ECI) but were not recorded as being referred for such services. A large proportion of the target population presented with opportunistic infections and/or HIV associated conditions. The results highlight the developmental characteristics of children living with HIV, and identify the need for medical doctors and allied health professionals to be provided with relevant literature or training regarding the communication development of children infected with HIV. This will facilitate appropriate referrals for ECI services. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.985236> (Restricted access)

South Africa

CSR communication in a South African agricultural company / Elbé Kloppers and Lynnette Fourie. - In: *Communicatio*: (2014), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 305-322

Abstract: The current land reform programme in South Africa is a prime example of the manner in which corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives can be applied in the agricultural sector. Land reform creates an opportunity for agricultural companies to develop CSR initiatives aimed at assisting emerging farmers by using their expertise to help them develop farming skills. For CSR initiatives to help build positive relationships between companies and their stakeholders, effective CSR communication is indispensable. This article discusses how agricultural companies should be conducting CSR communication, thanks to a number of normative guidelines. It also explores the manner in which Senwes, an agricultural company, communicates regarding CSR - particularly about programmes aimed at assisting emerging farmers - with one of its most important strategic stakeholders, commercial farmers. The findings suggest that Senwes' CSR communication can be more comprehensive and continuous, that the annual and sustainability reports are not sufficient, and that additional information on assistance to emerging farmers should be communicated throughout the year. Senwes positively utilises a variety of media to communicate its CSR initiatives, which seems appropriate for, and accessible to, commercial farmers. It does, however, seem as if its CSR communication can be used even more effectively to contribute to stakeholder engagement, and to build and sustain positive relationships with

commercial farmers. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.974638> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Effects of an exercise programme with people living with HIV: research in a disadvantaged setting / Clemens Ley ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 313-319 : tab

Abstract: This study aimed to analyse the physical health effects of a community based 10-week physical activity programme with people living with HIV. It was developed, implemented and evaluated in a disadvantaged community in South Africa. A pre-post research design was chosen. Major recruitment and adherence challenges resulted in a small sample. Among the 23 participants who took part in both baseline and final testing, compliant participants (n = 12) were compared to non-compliant participants (n = 11). Immunological (CD4, viral load), anthropometric (height, weight, skinfolds and waist to hip ratio), muscular strength (h1RM) and cardiopulmonary fitness (time on treadmill) parameters were measured. The compliant and non-compliant groups were not different at baseline. Muscular strength was the parameter most influenced by compliance with the physical activity programme (F = 4.516, p = 0.047). Weight loss and improvement in cardiopulmonary fitness were restricted by the duration of the programme, compliance and influencing factors (e.g. nutrition, medication). The increase in strength is significant and meaningful in the context, as the participants' goals were to look healthy and strong to avoid HIV related stigma. The improvements in appearance were a motivational factor, especially since the changes were made visible in a short time. Practical implications for health promotion are described. More research contextualised in disadvantaged settings is needed.

Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.961937> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Histories of becoming : 'Donkerland' re-members South Africa / Viola Candice Milton. - In: *Communicatio*: (2014), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 323-344

Abstract: This article discusses how the South African period drama, *Donkerland*, depicts South African history and explicates how memory is addressed in a society attempting to come to terms with a recent unsettling past. *Donkerland* narrates the story of six generations of one family against the backdrop of the changing socio political landscape of South Africa over a period of 158 years (1838-1996). The central thrust of the drama is the complex play of relationships between members of a family of settlers over several generations, as well as between the family and the black workers on their farm, *Donkerland*. Television period drama's ability to portray and investigate questions of power and politics on both a macro/social and micro/personal level, offers an ideal vantage point from which to explore the complex dynamics of reinventing national histories. An analysis of *Donkerland* thus allows us to explore how popular fiction can contribute to the imagination of identity and memory in postcolonial and post-apartheid South Africa. To this end, this article explores the role primetime television programmes - in particular, period dramas like *Donkerland* - play as acts of remembrance, focusing specifically on how they (re)inscribe the past to reflect on the present and shape the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.975827> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Language policy and practice in the electronic mass media in multilingual, developing countries : the case of the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) / Emmanuel Nwaneri ... [et al.]. - In: *Communicatio*: (2014), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 345-360

Abstract: Along with other parameters such as standard of living, level of education and literacy, and rate of industrialisation (often used in determining the socio-political and socio-economic status of a country), South Africa also evinces the features and challenges of official multilingualism, i.e., the formal adoption and use of several languages amongst its peoples. With a population of about 50.59 million (Statistics South Africa 2011 estimates), it is a classic example of 'one nation, many peoples'. It has, therefore, become crucial to examine the various linguistic and mass communicational issues and challenges arising from this situation of official

multilingualism in several spheres of everyday life in South Africa. This study focuses on the policies and practices guiding the use of many languages in disseminating information to all the peoples of the country through the electronic mass media. Examining the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) as a case study, this mini survey attempts to identify some of the challenges associated with the delivery of daily news and entertainment to all the peoples of South Africa in the 11 official languages, and reports on the reactions of a sample of the SABC's practitioners and listening and viewing audiences to the corporation's current performance in meeting the multilingual information and entertainment needs of all the different ethnic and cultural milieux that make up today's republic. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.974640> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Playing in the orchestra of peace: South Africa's relations with Iraq (1998-2003) / Jo Ansie van Wyk. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 193-211 : fig
Abstract: South Africa's status and prestige as a country that successfully and unilaterally disarmed its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programme enabled it to engage with the Saddam government of Iraq in the months leading up to the US-led invasion of March 2003. Following intense international diplomatic efforts, Saddam Hussein had agreed to allow UN and International Atomic Energy Agency weapons inspectors to enter Iraq in November 2002. Acting outside the UN Security Council, the US and its coalition partners maintained that Iraq continued to maintain and produce WMD, a claim refuted by weapons inspectors, including a South African disarmament team that visited Iraq in February 2003. Employing three diplomatic strategies associated with niche diplomacy, South Africa contributed to attempts to avert the invasion by assisting with the orderly disarmament of Saddam-led Iraq and by practising multilateralism. These strategies, notwithstanding the US-led invasion signalling a failure of South Africa's niche diplomacy in this instance, provide valuable insight into the nuclear diplomacy of South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.940374> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Racing risk, gendering responsibility : a qualitative study of how South African students talk about sexual risk and responsibility / Mary van der Riet and Tamaryn Jane Nicholson. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 361-369 : tab
Abstract: Individuals' perceptions of risk have implications for whether and how they engage with protective strategies. This study investigated how sexual risk, specifically HIV and pregnancy and responsibility for these risks were constructed in discussions across five groups of youth in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The qualitative study used focus groups and interviews with a sample of 28 tertiary level students and 7 peri-urban youth. The constructions of risk intersected with raced and gendered narratives around sexual risk and responsibility. These constructions were used by the participants to assign and displace responsibility for the risks of HIV and pregnancy, rendering some groups immune to these risks. This constitutes a form of stigmatisation and also has implications for participants' prevention practices. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.985235> (Restricted access)

South Africa

South African-Swaziland relations: a constructivist reading / Albert Domson-Lindsay. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 391-411
Abstract: There are several accounts of the past relations between Swaziland and South Africa. Some are set in the realist school of international relations scholarship. These studies portray Swaziland's policy behaviour as 'submissive' because of 'immutable structural forces'. The neo-Marxian analyses locate the relations exclusively in class/ideological setting. Other accounts depict the 'kaleidoscopic' nature of the relations. The post-apartheid understanding of this relationship is largely gleaned from regional studies - the dominant view of which is that South Africa is reluctant to exercise hegemony in its relations with regional states. This article critiques the one-directional thrust of the realist and Marxian accounts. While endorsing multidirectional

and multidimensional accounts of policy behaviour, the article shows that they lack an over-arching theoretical framework. A similar charge is directed at the post-apartheid literature. The position of this article is that constructivism offers analytical tools needed to understand the relations between the two states and how South Africa can reorder them. Notes, ref., sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.973440> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The 2012 acid mine drainage (AMD) crisis in Carolina's municipal water supply / J. W. N.

Tempelhoff ... [et al.]. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 77-107 : krt.

Abstract: There are growing concerns in South Africa about the threat that acid mine drainage (AMD) poses to local natural water resources in many of the country's mining areas. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the toxic water has been responsible for pollution in parts of the country. Government and operators in the country's water sector have actively been working in recent years at addressing the problem. This article deals with a contemporary history of an AMD crisis in the coalmining town of Carolina, in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa, and explains how the matter was eventually resolved. The discourse focuses on how people of Carolina responded to the contamination of the municipality's water supply system and eventually chose to follow the path of active protest. The water crisis even made a detour to the high court, with a number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) actively supporting the cause of local residents. Although by September 2012 the town's water supply was restored, the community remained distrustful of the local authority's ability to secure a consistent supply of good quality water. The authorities took some measures to restore trust. People had been traumatised and sound relations had to be restored in the aftermath of the crisis. The Carolina crisis of 2012 is contemplated from the perspective of the current threat that AMD poses to South Africa's finite water resources and the danger of mining in sensitive areas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2014.943978> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The BRICS and the South Atlantic: emerging arena for South-South cooperation / Adriana Erthal

Abdenur ... [et al.]. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 303-319

Abstract: Over the past decade, power dynamics within the South Atlantic region have undergone significant changes. While the area has historically been dominated by North-South ties, both in terms of material flows and with respect to political influence, more recently there has been a surge in cooperation between developing countries within this space. As trade, investment and other forms of exchange and dialogue increase among actors from within the region (notably between South America and Africa) and with states located outside the region, the BRICS countries become more relevant to the South Atlantic. Individually, they have become relevant players in the South Atlantic's economic, political and security dimensions. Collectively, as inter-BRICS flows and political coordination intensify, new configurations of cooperation emerge within the South Atlantic. These initiatives suggest that rising powers are contributing towards making the South Atlantic - long dominated by North-South ties - a space where South-South cooperation and norms predominate. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.972442> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The influence of biological factors on students' sexual behaviour at the University of

KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Given Mutinta ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 321-329

Abstract: Studies in South African universities reveal that the prevalence of sexual risk behaviour is very high, putting many students at high risk of HIV infection. This study explored the biological influences on students' sexual taking behaviour at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. A qualitative approach was used, comprising a total of 80 in-depth interviews and 4 focus group discussions. These were conducted between late 2008 and early 2010. The research had equal

representation of male and female students, different races, two campuses and different levels of study. Factors associated with students' sexual behaviour were identified. The data were analysed using thematic analysis, and the themes identified form the basis for discussion in this paper. Students' sexual behaviour was positively associated with the influence of a range of biological factors. Factors such as age, judgement of the health of the partner by looking at appearances, pursuit of physical beauty, sexual debut, sexual fit, and search for sexual pleasure encouraged students to engage in sexual behaviour. Most students are young and lack experience in assessing the influence of biological factors on their sexual behaviours, and need education on biological factors. This poses a big challenge to controlling students' sexual behaviour, especially if HIV and sexually transmitted diseases prevention interventions are to be successful. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.961938> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The nuclear security discourse: proliferation vs disarmament concerns / Joelen Pretorius and Tom Sauer. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 321-334
Abstract: The phrase 'proliferation concern' tags its subject - circumstances, a government, a policy, a capability - as a threat to the nuclear non-proliferation regime. It is applied as a discursive tool in the increasingly powerful nuclear security discourse, reinforced by successive US presidents to frame an understanding of nuclear relations in the language of US interests and national security. This article investigates the evolution of this discourse and what the phrase proliferation concern means in nuclear arms control parlance and practice from the point of view of non-nuclear weapon states, especially the emerging powers. Emerging powers (like Brazil, Turkey and South Africa) struggle with the hype around nuclear security that is used to restrict rights to civilian nuclear technology while endlessly postponing nuclear disarmament. For these states, the discourse brings about 'disarmament concerns'. The article uses the South African case study to illustrate the problematic nature of this discourse. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.965273> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The stag of the Eastern Cape : power, status and Kudu Hunting in the Albany and Fort Beaufort Districts, 1890 to 1905 / David Gess and Sandra Swart. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 48-76 : foto's, krt., tab
Abstract: The introduction and enforcement of Game legislation in the Cape Colony during the latter part of the 19th century complemented existing local efforts aimed at the preservation of wild animals for sporting purposes on private land. This article explores the successful initiatives that were to ensure the survival, and even increase, of kudu in the Albany and Fort Beaufort magisterial districts during the period 1890 to 1905. An analysis of surviving applications for permits to shoot kudu, which were classified as royal game, reveals the identity and connections of those who enjoyed the privilege of hunting kudu for sport and explains how kudu hunting in these districts came to be the preserve of a small elite of (mostly English speaking) landowners and their associates. These developments provided a foundation for the later establishment of both public game reserves and private commercial tourism and sports hunting industries in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2014.943926> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Therebellion from below and the origins of early Zionist Christianity / Barry Morton. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2014), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 25-47
Abstract: This article argues that Zionist Christianity emerged in South Africa out of the peasant revolt that occurred in the Boer Republics during and after the South African War. Using the experiences of early Zionist leaders Daniel Nkonyane and Engenas Lekganyane, the article demonstrates the continuity of their theology with the ideology of the 'rebellion from below' first described by Jeremy Krikler. The early Zionists, like their predecessors, were primarily interested in recreating a world based on communal politics and land ownership - a world without rents,

landlords, or white supervision. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2014.943924> (Restricted access)

South Africa

What Mbeki did next: continuities in the presidential and post-presidential diplomacy of Thabo Mbeki / Candice Moore. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 161-175

Abstract: Thabo Mbeki's presidency was credited with bringing vision and substance to South Africa's foreign policy through his emphasis on the African agenda. He has continued his prominent diplomatic role since the end of his official terms in office. This article examines the post-presidency of Mbeki in the context of Africa's "second-wave" of democracy, which has created the opportunity for a number of former presidents and prime ministers to continue to play a meaningful role in public life after leaving office. The article examines Mbeki's activities since leaving office, especially his mediating activities in Zimbabwe and Ivory Coast, and his role as Chair of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan (AUHIP), and their interaction with South African foreign policy and with his own role in the governing ANC since being recalled from the Presidency by the party. The conclusion draws together the findings and considers Mbeki's lasting contribution to Africa's international relations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.926255> (Restricted access)

Southern Africa

Guaranteeing conflict free diamonds: from compliance to norm expansion under the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme / Anne Pitsch Santiago. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 413-429 : graf

Abstract: This study addresses compliance and business practices at the local level subsequent to the international adoption of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme by states and the adoption of the voluntary System of Warranties by the diamond industry in southern Africa. This paper also explores the distance between norm creation, norm sustainability and norm expansion. Interests of various stakeholders led to the creation of international norms, and evidence supports widespread compliance at the state level. Data gathered at the local level of retailer suggests, however, that the regulatory system is not leading to the education of consumers that potentially transforms beliefs. Central to understanding the challenge of deepening and broadening new global norms is exploring the distance between compliance within the regulatory regime and the awareness or change of beliefs of stakeholders.

Recommendations include steps to make the process of bringing diamonds to market transparent and available to public scrutiny. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.972441> (Restricted access)

Swaziland

Generational inversions: 'working' for social reproduction amid HIV in Swaziland / Casey Golomski. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 351-359

Abstract: How do people envision social reproduction when regular modes of generational succession and continuity are disrupted in the context of HIV/AIDS? How and where can scholars identify local ideas for restoring intergenerational practices of obligation and dependency that produce mutuality rather than conflict across age groups? Expanding from studies of HIV/AIDS and religion in Africa, this article pushes for an analytic engagement with ritual as a space and mode of action to both situate local concerns about and practices for restoring dynamics of social reproduction. It describes how the enduring HIV/AIDS epidemic in Swaziland contoured age patterns of mortality where persons identified socially and chronologically as youth have predeceased their elders. Based on discourse analyses of ethnography at church worship services and life cycle rites between 2008 and 2011, the findings show how both elders and youth understood this crisis of 'enerational inversions' as a non-alignment of age groups and articulated projects to restore succession and continuity in vernacular idioms of 'work' as moralised social and ritual action. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.961942> (Restricted access)

Swaziland

Telecommunications in the Kingdom of Swaziland / Ewan Sutherland. - In: *Communicatio*: (2014), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 376-399 graf., tab

Abstract: The Kingdom of Swaziland is a small, land-locked absolute monarchy, lying between the republics of South Africa and Mozambique. Its principal telecommunications operator is a wireless service provider owned jointly by the MTN Group, the government and the royal household. It competes with SPTC, the state-owned fixed operator. Together with the royal household, Swazi MTN has blocked SPTC from offering cellular and even fixed wireless services. While there is now a regulator, the system of governance is subject to the whims and financial interests of the sovereign, with little regard for the needs of his subjects or for the economic growth of Swaziland. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.974639> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Reach out Africa : studies in community empowerment, sustainable development, and cross-cultural engagement / Dorothy H. Ettling and Kevin B. Vichcales - Bloomington, IN : Archway Publishing, 2014.

Abstract: This guidebook is a collection of stories of African development projects that have transformed the lives of individuals and communities through collaborative partnerships.
Contents: Chapter 1: Introduction : crossing borders (Dorothy H. Ettling); Chapter 2: A pathway to empowerment : sustainable economic development (Dorothy H. Ettling and Tere Dresner-Salinas); Chapter 3: In the best interests of children (Lisa Uribe-Kozlovsky and Ana DeHoyos-O'Connor); Chapter 4: Lighting the path to hope : from transference to acceptance - a grief and loss education program (Sarah J. Williams); Chapter 5: ICT initiative in Zambia and Tanzania : key aspects of a successful collaboration (Paula Caffer); Chapter 6: Addressing underlying determinants of undernutrition (Neeta Singh); Chapter 7: Empowering women through improving access to safe water : the early stages of a community-based project (Patricia Lieveld); Chapter 8: Leadership development in an education context in rural Bukoba, Tanzania (Richard L. Henderson); Chapter 9: Evaluating the impact and sustainability of capacity-building efforts in Tanzania and Zambia (Mark Teachout and Alison Buck); Chapter 10: The HIV crisis and its impact on women : the sustainable livelihoods approach - a method for amelioration (Eula Pines). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zimbabwe

HIV in Harare : the role and relevance of social stigma / Stephen O'Brien and Alex Broom. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 339-349

Abstract: HIV is a significant social, political and economic problem in Zimbabwe. However, few researchers have explored peoples' experiences of living with HIV in that country. Drawing on 60 qualitative interviews conducted with Zimbabweans living in Harare in 2010, this paper focuses on how people from four different urban communities cope with HIV-related social stigma. To provide theoretical context to this issue, the authors utilised the ideas of Erving Goffman for exploring the individual experience of stigma and the concept of structural violence to understand stigma as a social phenomenon. This paper considers the relevance and role of stigma in the context of a country undergoing significant social, political and economic crisis. The authors investigated the strategies adopted by the Zimbabwean state and the influence of traditional and religious interpretations to appreciate the historical roots of HIV-related stigma. They took into account the ways in which the articulation of HIV with gender has caused women to experience stigma differently than men, and more intensely, and how grassroots activism and biomedical technologies have transformed the experience of stigma. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.961941> (Restricted access)