

Africa

Le dossier : Mobiliser Fanon / coordonné par Roberto Beneduce 2016.

Abstract: La pensée de Fanon est une pensée qui "empêche de dormir", sans cesse mobilisée dans des débats théoriques virulents ou comme étendard de revendications sociales et politiques. Les catégories qu'il a adoptées, façonnées dans la chair à vif de conflits atroces, n'ont rien perdu de leur acuité pour penser aujourd'hui les contradictions de la situation postcoloniale et la décolonisation de la connaissance, dans un monde où les rapports de domination produisent de nouvelles formes de souffrance et d'assujettissement. Ce dossier reprend quelques aspects d'une pensée inépuisable et indocile, en proposant un retour sur ses thèses les plus controversées : les pathologies de la reconnaissance, les conflits des sociétés africaines, la place de la culture dans la cure de la folie, le rapport entre le politique et l'islam dans la construction des États postcoloniaux, l'incorporation du racisme en situation postcoloniale. D'ailleurs, si l'on ne cesse de convoquer ce spectre et ses paroles "inopportunes et déplacées", n'est-ce pas que quelque chose de son temps - de sa violence, comme il l'avait lui-même prévu - hante encore notre présent ? Contributions: L'archive Fanon. Clés de lecture pour le présent (Introduction au thème par Roberto Beneduce); Fanon et les mouvements étudiants sud-africains en 2015 (Nigel C. Gibson); Fanon, Shariati et la question de la religion : cinquante ans après (Sara Shariati); "Encore un qui a tout dit !". Le groupe de "Souffles", lecteur des "Damnés de la terre" de Frantz Fanon (Kenza Sefrioui); 1956 et alentours. Frantz Fanon et le corps-à-corps avec les cultures (Simona Taliani); Fanon au Gabon : sexe onirique et afrodystopie (Joseph Tonda); Relire Fanon (Jean-François Bayart); Fanon au temps présent. L'assignation au regard (Alice Cherki); Un espoir contrarié, un destin à réaliser. Que reste-t-il de Fanon en Algérie ? (Idriss Terranti); Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Algeria

Qui gouverne (réellement) l'Algérie ? / Mohammed Hachemaoui 2016.

Abstract: La détérioration manifeste de l'état de santé d'Abdelaziz Bouteflika depuis 2013 et la vacance de la présidence de la République qui s'est ensuivie depuis ramènent à la surface la question déterminante de savoir qui gouverne (réellement) l'Algérie. Un récit hégémonique prétend que l'avènement de Bouteflika IV et le départ à la retraite du célèbre général Mohamed Mediene traduisent la "perte du leadership du DRS", la puissante police politique algérienne. Cet article démontre à l'inverse que la narration hégémonique procède d'un storytelling dont la rationalité se décline comme suit : projeter le simulacre de la déstructuration de la police secrète pour éviter d'endosser la responsabilité du quatrième quinquennat ; façonner l'après-Bouteflika. En usant de la pseudopolitique, l'establishment de l'État profond parvient à imposer son ordre narratif : rendre invisible le régime institutionnel que la police secrète a forgé durant un quart de siècle. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

Démocratisation au Cameroun : scènes, arènes, règles et acteurs / sous la dir. d'Alawadi Zelao - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2016.

Abstract: Au détour des années 1990, les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne ont emprunté les 'chemins de la démocratie' au travers des trajectoires plurielles. Au Cameroun, un tel processus a pris corps au confluent des mouvements sociaux saillants, d'une crise économique aigue et d'un grand besoin de réformes politico-institutionnelles. Le processus de démocratisation et ses dérivés sont autopsiés dans cet ouvrage collectif. L'ouvrage est organisé en deux parties: Première partie: Partis politiques et construction d'un champ politique (semi) ouvert. Contributions de: Alawadi Zelao, Eric Sourna Loumtouang, Assana. Seconde partie: Normes électorales et configuration du jeu politique. Contributions de: Nouazi Kemkeng Carole Valérie, Serge François Sobze, Ibrahimou Hamidou, Hilaire Kamga. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ethiopia

Le dossier : L'Éthiopie après Meles Zenawi / coordonné par Jean-Nicolas Bach 2016.

Abstract: La disparition de Meles Zenawi en 2012 a ouvert une période de doutes et d'ajustements pour l'État ethnofédéral en Éthiopie. Ce dossier propose une réflexion sur les défis de "l'après-Meles" et invite à une discussion autour des héritages de celui qui était l'homme fort du régime depuis 1991. Au-delà de la disparition du chef en tant que telle, c'est bien la dernière décennie de règne de Meles qui représente un moment historique pour l'Éthiopie contemporaine. Ce moment, marqué par l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre d'un vaste plan de transformation du pays inspiré des succès asiatiques, a placé le développementalisme au cœur de la rhétorique et de l'exercice du pouvoir d'État, tout en permettant à celui-ci de renforcer ses capacités d'intervention, d'étendre le champ de son déploiement et de réaffirmer ses modalités de domination autoritaire. Meles laisse ainsi à ses successeurs le soin de mener à bien un projet ambitieux mais difficile à conduire et impossible à réformer, au risque de remettre en cause le plan hégémonique du parti au pouvoir. Contributions: L'Éthiopie après Meles Zenawi : l'autoritarisme ethnique à bout de souffle ? (Introduction au thème par Jean-Nicolas Bach); La mort du Premier ministre éthiopien Meles Zenawi (août 2012) : dissimulation, assomption et sanctification (Éloi Ficquet); Le 'developmental state' éthiopien et les paysans pauvres. Économie politique du développement rural par le bas (Sabine Planel); Santé publique, participation communautaire et mobilisation politique en Éthiopie : la 'Women's Development Army' (Alessia Villanucci, Emanuele Fantini (traduction de Miriam Périer)); Le fédéralisme ethnique au prisme de la formalisation des droits fonciers : le cas de la zone Majang (Gambella) (Mehdi Labzaé); La crise de l'EPRDF : "Devenir inclusif !" (René Lefort). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Gabon

Risky sexual behaviour among women: does economic empowerment matter? : case of Gabon, Mozambique, Sierra-Leone and Zambia / Clifford O. Odimegwu, Nicole De Wet and Pamela C. Banda. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 333-340 : graf., tab
Abstract: The link between economic empowerment and high risky sexual behaviour has been debated by different scholars in various settings. However, no consistently clear connection between poverty and lack of education has been found regarding engagement in risky sexual behaviour. Also, not much research has been done to examine the strength of these relationships for adolescents and women. The objectives of this study were to assess the relationship between female economic empowerment and risky sexual behaviour in Africa. Using the latest Demographic and Health Surveys Data (DHS 2011-2014) from Gabon, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Zambia, univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis was done on women aged 15 to 49 to examine the patterns of and differences in the association between women's economic empowerment and risky sexual behaviour. The findings both at community and individual level indicate that empowered women (higher education and wealth household) and adolescents aged 15 to 19 are highly significantly associated with engagement in high risky behaviour. The result of this study stresses the need to look further than individual factors in the quest to resolve risky sexual behaviour in Africa. The interrelations between female economic empowerment and engagement in risky sexual behaviour are more complicated and less straightforward than usually presumed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2016.1238401> (Restricted access)

Namibia

A condition assessment of the prehistoric art from the Bushman Paradise Cave, Groe Spitzkoppe, Namibia / Goodman Gwasira and Georgine Katjuongua. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 1-10 : ill
Abstract: The main objective of this study is to assess the overall physical state of the prehistoric rock paintings of the Spitzkoppe. This article presents an evaluation of the condition of the rock art at the Bushman Paradise site. Ideally, a condition survey should be carried out periodically and be used as a monitoring and evaluation tool. This article is a contribution to ideas and methods that can be used to develop integrated and informed conservation strategies for rock art sites in Namibia. It identifies and classifies the causes of deterioration or damage of the rock art

at the Bushman Paradise. The authors argue that systematic documentation is crucial for site management purposes because it is from detailed documentation that a statement of significance of sites can be generated. They conclude from the analysis that anthropogenic causes of deterioration at the Bushman Paradise outweigh natural causes. They conclude by proposing site specific conservation interventions that can be replicated at other sites of similar nature in the Spitzkoppe and Namibia in general. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

Altruism or economic expediency? : a descriptive account of Namibia's. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 37-49

Abstract: In 1998, Namibia joined the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a conflict referred to by some as the most devastating war to have occurred since the Second World War, resulting in the death and displacement of millions of people. Involving about eight African countries, this war destabilised the region, resulting in it being referred to by many as "Africa's First World War." During this war, extensive resources of nation states were allocated to warfare, instead of being channelled towards more productive and life-saving welfare and poverty alleviation programmes. For example, the United Nations (UN) estimates that the war in the DRC cost Namibia about N\$700 Million. While the involvement of Namibia attracted much criticism, it failed to attract academic research of equal measure. Of the research projects conducted, few are by Namibian researchers. There has not been a coherent descriptive account of Namibia's involvement in this conflict. This article provides a descriptive account of Namibia's involvement in this conflict while exploring and examining Namibia's motive for being involved in this devastating conflict. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

Opportunity granted or denied : an analysis of teachers' implementation of English Language syllabus' learning objectives and the fate of Grade 10 ESL learners at public schools in Windhoek / Yolana Lyamine and Nelson Mlambo. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 50-65

Abstract: There is growing evidence that a lack of mastery of the English language causes negative academic consequences for learners. Poor performance of learners in national examinations in some countries, including Namibia, where English is the medium of instruction, has been attributed to low proficiency in English. Studies have also shown that there is often misalignment between what is intended to be taught in the classroom, and what is actually taught. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore whether teachers implemented intended Grade 10 ESL learning objectives, specifically in terms of content coverage in their classrooms. The study uses a mixed method sequential explanatory design. Quantitative data was collected by questionnaire from thirty teachers of English as Second Language (ESL) at public schools in Windhoek. For the qualitative phase of the study, four teachers were interviewed. The study reveals that teachers do not implement all the intended Grade 10 ESL learning objectives in their classrooms. This ultimately compromises learners' opportunity to learn and attain academic success. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

Socio-economic impacts of tourism businesses in Okahandja : a case study of Nau-Aib / Garuan L. Gariseb and Alfons W. Mosimane. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 11-25 : graf., tab

Abstract: Tourism is one of the biggest and fastest growing industries in the world and its development is a major concern for developing countries. Its growth carries with it both negative and positive impacts on the local economy and the people of those countries where tourism is a significant sector. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the socio-economic influence of tourism businesses on the community of Nau-Aib in Okahandja, Namibia, using Edward's (2005) socio-economic indicators. The results of a socio-economic impact assessment can inform a community about the wide scope of tourism impacts on their social and economic wellbeing. The study area of this research was Nau-Aib, one of the biggest locations in Okahandja. Face to face interviews were conducted with 40 respondents residing in Nau-Aib. Tourism businesses, such as

the arts and crafts market in Okahandja, and hospitality businesses situated in the vicinity of Nau-Aib, were the focus for this study, as these businesses often engage in commercial activities that carry with them socio-economic impacts for adjacent communities. Okahandja's tourism sector generally employs local people. However, these jobs are mostly menial entry level jobs that pay employees modest salaries. Through its multiplier effect, the sector also encourages business growth in Nau-Aib, mainly in the informal sector, and induces improvements in public service utilities and infrastructural development at tourism significant areas to facilitate tourism activities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

The relevance of integrating ethno-science (indigenous knowledge) into upper primary natural sciences and health education school curriculum in the Zambezi region / Christina Nyarai Utete, Alex Mbonabi Ilukena and Bosman Muyumbano Simasiku. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 66-72

Abstract: There is widespread concern about the outcomes of science education in Namibian schools. The representatives of industries say that they need high-grade scientists, technicians and engineers if Namibia is to successfully compete in technology-intensive global markets by 2030. Ethno-science is a specialisation of indigenous knowledge (IK). It focuses on a scientific perspective of culture. The research that resulted in this article critically analyses the relevance of integrating ethno-science (IK) into the upper primary school curriculum in Namibia. The research further looks at how the people in the Zambezi region have developed a working terminology that produces taxonomies related to ethno-science. Research has shown that most anthropologists have carried out studies in ethno-science based on native perceptions. This research relies on a quantitative research approach in order to gather data from a population on the general understanding of ethno-science. Ten parents were involved in the research. This research is of the utmost importance to the different sectors of the industry, teachers, learners, the National Institute For Educational Development (NIED), parents and institutions of higher learning as well as for the nation that needs to produce more science specialists at all level: a society that needs technicians as well as world-class researchers in order to increase the public's ability to engage with scientific knowledge and choices. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

"Même si tu as tes papiers, ils t'embarquent" : gestion policière de l'immigration africaine ou institutionnalisation de la xénophobie dans l'Afrique du Sud post-apartheid / Rodolphe Demeestère 2016.

Abstract: Les abus de pouvoir des policiers sud-africains à l'encontre des immigrés du continent ont rarement été resitués dans le cadre du partenariat institutionnel développé entre les forces de l'ordre et le ministère de l'Intérieur. L'article analyse la coproduction d'une politique migratoire ultra-répressive basée sur les rafles armées, les reconduites à la frontière et les mesures d'exception. S'il est montré que cette politique a une influence forte sur les pratiques policières au quotidien, les abus policiers sont également questionnés dans un contexte de xénophobie latent et de guerre ouverte déclarée à une criminalité à laquelle les immigrés africains sont, à tort, largement assimilés. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

South Africa

Actualité de Fanon dans les mouvements étudiants sud-africains contemporains : un entretien avec Achille Mbembe / Entretien mené par Claire Bénit-Gbaffou 2016.

Abstract: La figure tutélaire de Frantz Fanon est régulièrement brandie par les mouvements étudiants sud-africains en révolte contre l'institution universitaire et contre le gouvernement. Dans cet entretien, Achille Mbembe, qui, au-delà de son propre travail sur l'œuvre de Fanon, s'est personnellement engagé et exposé dans le débat sur la décolonisation de l'université et des savoirs en Afrique du Sud, revient sur les diverses mobilisations dont Fanon, "figure totémique" et "affect" plutôt que "concept" dans les discours des mouvements étudiants, a fait l'objet. Contre un recours simpliste à l'auteur des Damnés de la terre qui ne viserait qu'à légitimer le recours à la violence et contre une lecture réductrice de la décolonisation des savoirs qui ne serait que repli

identitaire, il jette un regard lucide et engagé sur les transformations en cours dans la société sud-africaine. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

South Africa

Advancing gender equality to improve HIV prevention: a study of practice / Jenevieve Mannell. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 315-323 : tab

Abstract: Addressing gender inequality as a social driver of HIV risk and vulnerability has become a key activity of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in South Africa. This paper sheds light on the environmental factors that influence gender and HIV activities in this context. A multisite ethnographic study including 150 hours of participant observation and 32 in-depth interviews was conducted with 26 NGOs carrying out gender and HIV prevention interventions. Using thematic network analysis, 108 different intervention activities were identified, categorised and further analysed to explore environmental factors that influence the design and delivery of these activities. The findings highlight how practitioners draw on different theories of change about how to address the gender inequalities that contribute to HIV risk and vulnerability, which in turn influence the way interventions are delivered. Despite these theoretical differences, commonalities arise in practitioners' use of popular narratives about the right to health and lived experiences of AIDS to ensure interventions are contextually relevant and to gain buy-in from participants. Other environmental factors influencing intervention activities include the role that insecure funding for gender plays in undermining the capacity of practitioners to design interventions based on their local knowledge and experience by forcing NGOs to adapt to the priorities of international donors. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2016.1221837> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Experiences of alcohol consumption and taking antiretroviral medication among men living with HIV in Tshwane, South Africa / Sebenzile Nkosi ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 367-376

Abstract: Hazardous alcohol consumption may compromise optimal antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence among patients. Adoption of hegemonic notions of masculinity may encourage health-risk behaviours, such as alcohol consumption, and discourage health-enhancing behaviours, such as ART adherence among men. This study aimed to explore linkages between masculinity, alcohol consumption, and taking ART medication among male ART recipients in South Africa. Male facilitators conducted five focus group discussions with 27 black male ART recipients aged between 28 and 65 years at five ART clinics. Eligibility criteria were: 18 years or older, at least three months on ART, and alcohol consumption in the past three months. Data were analysed inductively using thematic content analysis. The men demonstrated a masculinity that fostered commitment to taking ART. However, normative notions of masculinity in the men's social circles often compromised their timeous taking of medication. Fears of alcohol-ART interactions often led to intentional non-adherence to ART when drinking. Finally, healthcare provider-patient power dynamics seemed to prevent the men from discussing their challenges regarding alcohol use and ART adherence with their healthcare providers. Interventions that focus on addressing harmful hegemonic notions of masculinity among men are needed in community settings such as drinking establishments where men tend to socialise. Patient-centred approaches which enhance men's sense of involvement in their treatment are needed in healthcare settings. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2016.1255651> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Integrated intervention for mental health co-morbidity in HIV-positive individuals: a public health assessment / Monika dos Santos and Gustaaf Wolvaardt. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 325-331

Abstract: In South Africa, where it is estimated that more people have HIV than anywhere else in the world, HIV/AIDS and psychological disorder co-morbidity have been shown both to exacerbate the late diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders and to affect adherence to ARVs. Targeted, affordable and evidence-based strategies to reach these populations are

essential. Against this backdrop, a pilot project and situational assessment aimed at determining the context of psychological care and HIV treatment services in South Africa was undertaken. The situational analysis consisted of individual interviews, a patient survey, and a retrospective medical record data review. Training and mentorship were conducted from 2011 to 2013 by the Foundation for Professional Development (FPD) in five anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clinics in the Tshwane-Metsweding area. Data were both descriptively and inferentially analysed. Outcomes indicate that the general structure of HIV services is well organised and well run in the sampled clinics. However, mental healthcare and HIV services need to be integrated further. There is also a need to develop and pilot-test appropriate materials and models for the delivery of mental healthcare within the parameters of affordability, acceptability and availability further, and to advocate the advancement of mental health and HIV treatment and policy integration. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2016.1229683> (Restricted access)

South Africa

La jeune Afrique du Sud en ballottage : mouvements étudiants et amorces d'une alternance politique / Raphael Botiveau 2016.

Abstract: Partant des mouvements étudiants de 2015 contre les frais universitaires et pour la décolonisation de l'université sud-africaine, cet article analyse le glissement progressif du pays vers l'alternance politique. L'ANC, soumis à une forte pression interne et externe, ne semble pas à ce jour avoir pris la mesure de la contestation sociale et politique auquel il fait face. Après plusieurs mobilisations de travailleurs sans précédent et la poussée d'une opposition politique toujours plus aguerrie au fil des scrutins, les récentes mobilisations étudiantes ont apporté une nouvelle forme de contestation radicale. Orchestrée par une jeune génération de militants, elle articule critique acérée de l'ordre socio-économique injuste hérité de l'apartheid, et rejet intégral et parfois violent, de la discrimination raciale et du colonialisme résilient en Afrique du Sud. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Subsaharan Africa

HIV care and treatment experiences among female sex workers living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review / Kathryn E. Lancaster ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 377-386 : fig., tab

Abstract: Female sex workers (FSW) living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa have poor engagement to HIV care and treatment. Understanding the HIV care and treatment engagement experiences of FSW has important implications for interventions to enhance care and treatment outcomes. We conducted a systematic review to examine the HIV care experiences and determinants of linkage and retention in care, antiretroviral therapy (ART) initiation, and ART adherence and viral suppression among FSW living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa. The databases PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, SCOPUS, CINAHL, Global Health, Psycinfo, Sociological Abstracts, and Popline were searched for variations of search terms related to sex work and HIV care and treatment among sub-Saharan African populations. Ten peer-reviewed articles published between January 2000 and August 2015 met inclusion criteria and were included in this review. Despite expanded ART access, FSW in sub-Saharan Africa have sub-optimal HIV care and treatment engagement outcomes. Stigma, discrimination, poor nutrition, food insecurity, and substance use were commonly reported and associated with poor linkage to care, retention in care, and ART initiation. Included studies suggest that interventions with FSW should focus on multilevel barriers to engagement in HIV care and treatment and explore the involvement of social support from intimate male partners. Our results emphasise several critical points of intervention for FSW living with HIV, which are urgently needed to enhance linkage to HIV care, retention in care, and treatment initiation, particularly where the HIV prevalence among FSW is greatest. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2016.1255652> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Dealing with disclosure: perspectives from HIV-positive children and their older carers living in rural south-western Uganda / Esther Dusabe-Richards ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS*

Research: (2016), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 387-395

Abstract: There are limited data on the challenges faced by carers, in particular older carers, in managing the difficult task of status disclosure for HIV-positive children. We report findings from qualitative interviews with 18 care dyads of older people and HIV-positive children living in rural south-western Uganda. Our data provide insights into perceptions and norms influencing communication during and following disclosure among both carers and children, including those shaped by gendered expectations of girls' and boys' sexual behaviour. Young participants reported several advantages of knowing their status and showed considerable resilience in the face of HIV disclosure. Better and more support is needed to help health workers and carers (particularly older carers) manage cross-generational communication around HIV disclosure and other related aspects of sexual and reproductive health as critical aspects of children's psychosocial development and well-being. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2016.1256330> (Restricted access)

Uganda

The intersection of antiretroviral therapy, peer support programmes, and economic empowerment with HIV stigma among HIV-positive women in West Nile Uganda / Nicole Coffey Kellett and Katherine Gnauck. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 341-348 : tab
Abstract: HIV stigma remains a major problem of the AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa. Women fear impending social stigma including blame, isolation and abuse. HIV infection and HIV stigma interact cyclically, creating and reinforcing economic and social exclusion for individuals living with HIV. Evidence suggests that interventions for people living with HIV infection that include, in combination, antiretroviral therapy (ART), peer support and economic empowerment are likely to be more effective than if used alone. We report a qualitative study in West Nile Uganda that explored perceptions of HIV stigma among fifty-four HIV-positive women who had similar access to ART and HIV peer support programmes, but varying levels of participation (full-time, intermittent, none) in economic empowerment programmes. Our study found that access to ART, peer support groups, and economic empowerment programmes helped to curb perceptions of deep-seated HIV stigma for participants. More expressions of usefulness, hope and psychological well-being prevailed with participants who had increased participation in economic empowerment programmes. Our findings underscore the value of HIV outreach programmes which combine ART, peer support and economic empowerment to alleviate HIV stigma. Further research to quantify the interaction of these factors is warranted. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2016.1241288> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Radical acting techniques in Zimbabwean street theatre : implications on audience criticality / Tatenda Mangosho, Nehemia Chivandikwa and Tafadzwa Mlenga. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 26-36
Abstract: Drawing on Brechtian and traditional African theoretical frameworks, this paper examines nonrealistic acting techniques and fluid manipulation of space in Zimbabwean street theatre as forms of radical innovations in performance aesthetics. Focus is on how these radical innovations are implicated in engendering, sustaining and stimulating an alert and critical audience. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Zimbabwe

The relationship between HIV and AIDS and water scarcity in Nyamakate resettlements land, north-central Zimbabwe / Alexio Mberekwe, Dianne Scott and Moses John Chimbari. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2016), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 349-357 : krt., tab
Abstract: HIV and AIDS and water variability have been studied separately, yet, they impact on rural households simultaneously in an interactive manner. The study provide narratives on various realities from a study in the Nyamakate community that illustrates the dialectical relationship between HIV and AIDS and water scarcity. A qualitative research methodology was employed, and the following data collection tools were used: semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs) and participant observations. The study showed that in the Nyamakate

area, HIV- and AIDS-affected households utilise more water if there is a bedridden patient. Such households utilise an average of 145 litres per day and reported a water shortage of 103 litres per day. Although community rules and customs stipulate that water should be accessible to everyone, exclusion of HIV- and AIDS-affected households is underlined by cultural issues, scorn at poor levels of hygiene, infectious opportunistic infections and labour shortage, which limited access to water points by households directly affected by HIV and AIDS. In cases where women were overwhelmed with caregiving roles, men fetch water. We conclude that HIV and AIDS and water scarcity are dialectically related and hence should be considered in an interactive manner in order to understand the challenges faced by affected households. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2016.1247735> (Restricted access)