

Africa

China's African financial engagement, real exchange rates and trade between China and Africa / Sylviane Guillaumont Jeanneney and Ping Hua. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 1-25 : graf., tab

Abstract: In the last decade, China's trade with Africa increased faster than its overall foreign trade. This article focusses on the role of real exchange rates in this growth. A 'bilateral real exchange rate' augmented trade gravity model applied to China's trade with 49 African countries over the period 2000-2011 shows that the real appreciation of most African currencies relative to the renminbi favoured China's exports to these countries, but had no impact on China's imports from Africa. This real appreciation of African currencies is explained by three main factors: the decision to peg them to other currencies (in particular to the euro), the amount of export of raw materials from African countries and the amount of financial assistance from international donors including China. Thus, a kind of detrimental sequence exists in Africa's relationship with China: China's imports of raw materials and its economic co-operation are among the factors explaining the appreciation of African real exchange rates, which itself stimulates China's exports of manufactured goods, and so restricts Africa's own industrial development. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/1/1.abstract> (Restricted access)

Africa

An eagle eye : Africa in the 20th century as viewed through the archives of Barclays bank / Maria Sienkiewicz and Billy Frank. - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2014), no. 125, p. 29-44 : ill., krt, tab

Abstract: Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas (DCO)) was founded in 1925. This article provides an overview of the Barclays International archive, located with the archives of the parent group in Manchester. Of the 60,593 items catalogued on the archive database, 10,379 relate to the international business. In addition to the records of Barclays (DCO) the archive also contains material created by the three predecessors of Barclays Bank: the National Bank of South Africa, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and the Colonial Bank, dating back to 1871, 1864 and 1836 respectively. The archive holds a lot of information about the territories in which Barclays operated and about the British attitude towards the territories in the 20th century. Items include minutes of DCO Board meetings and of meetings of Local Boards dealing with international business, inspection reports, letters, photographs and issues of the staff magazine that was published between 1946 and 1989. Barclays International archive has much to offer for researchers interested in the evolving concept and ideology of 'development', as well as for those examining its practical history and impact on the ground. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

How to blog about Africa : travel writing in the digital age / Caitlin Pearson. - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2014), no. 125, p. 87-98

Abstract: The blogs Stuff Expat Aid Workers Like (henceforth SEAWL) and Gurl Goes to Africa seek to highlight and critique examples of 'orientalism' and 'exotification' found in other travel blogs, and therefore to draw a comparison between the discourse of colonial travellers and missionaries and that of young 'gap-year' travellers and aid workers. These blogs form part of a wider internet trend of satirising the pretensions of privileged 'Western' travellers. Satirical travel blogs and contemporary travel journalism both focus on the personal experience of the traveller encountering a new place and an unfamiliar culture. Representations of 'the Other' are likely to form part of this writing, and given the effective dissemination of postcolonial criticism about how problematic such representations can be, writers must be equipped with specific strategies to overcome the epistemological problem of representation. Anthropologists have debated this issue extensively, and have devised particular strategies for avoiding the procedures of dichotomising, textualising and 'othering' prevalent in colonial era ethnographies. Elfriede Fürsich raises the question of whether representing cultures other than one's own is "epistemologically possible":

"Can one ultimately escape procedures of dichotomizing, restructuring, and textualizing in the making of interpretive statements about foreign cultures?" (Geertz cited in Fürsich, 2002: 64). Geert Lovink and Jodi Dean, who have conducted extensive theoretical analyses of blogging, highlight key features that differentiate blogging from more mainstream forms of journalism and fictional writing (2007; 2010). The author of this article uses their theoretical arguments to chart the origins of blogging, evaluate the position of the reader in relation to the text, and, finally, to suggest the most appropriate approach with which to analyse the function of satire in blog writing. As internet guides, the satirical bloggers essentially adopt a deconstructive role, signposting directions that should not be taken, and styles of writing that should be avoided. This passive stance of deconstruction recalls that of postcolonial criticism - the approach which Fürsich holds responsible for the pervading sense of 'representational crisis' in travel writing and journalism (2002: 58). In the end, the readers of SEAWL and Gurl Goes to Africa, despite the postmodern characteristics of self-referentiality and polyvocality of these blogs, is no better equipped to write about travel than when they first encountered the satire, and are left epistemologically disorientated in an enclosed web of online dead ends. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Special issue: labour in Africa / edited by Alexander Beresford and Hannah Cross - London [etc.] : Informaworld [Host], 2014.

Abstract: This special issue edited by Alexander Beresford and Hannah Cross is concerned with the study of labour within the context of the increasingly polarized debate about the current trajectories of growth, economic development and social justice in Africa. In particular, it examines how the politics of organized labour have adjusted to new international pressures. Contributions: The internationalization of labour politics in Africa (Nick Bernards); Sellers on the street: the human infrastructure of the mobile phone network in Kigali, Rwanda (Laura Mann , Elie Nzayisenga); Development, profiles and prospects: labour in Kenya's outsourced call centres (Alex Free); Making a virtue out of a necessity: promoting access to antiretroviral treatment by valorizing fair markets and consumer rights in post-apartheid South Africa (Lauren Paremoer). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcaf20/7/1> (Restricted access)

Botswana

Counselling and Pentecostal modalities of social engineering of relationships in Botswana / Rijk van Dijk. - In: *Special supplement: Sexuality, intimacy, and counselling : perspectives from Africa / Guest ed.: Eileen Moyer, Marian Burchardt and Rijk van Dijk.* - London : Taylor & Francis: (2013), p. S509-S522

Abstract: In African societies where HIV and AIDS are widespread, counselling is being used in an attempt to control people's sexual relationships and has become an important industry. Counselling is centrally placed in many AIDS-related policies in Botswana and is sponsored by both the government and religious organisations. Within the broad spectrum of Christianity, Pentecostal churches are very active. They emphasise the refashioning of relationships by mediating moral imperatives and by engaging with psychological knowledge on personal behaviour and on techniques of counselling in a changing context of sexuality. This paper explores the significance of religious counselling in terms of the disciplining effects concerning personal behaviour and the ways in which this form of communication is generating a wider interest in this society. This is particularly attractive to members of the educated classes who are engaging with Pentecostal counselling as a way of refashioning their domain of intimate relations. Yet, it does not only provide informed ideas on intimate relations being often one of the proclaimed objectives of counselling it also produces a communication about intimate matters that is intended to inform a critique of socio-cultural conventions. This is a counter-cultural dynamic of counselling, which has been little noticed in the academic study of counselling practices in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. in English (p. S509), French and Spanish (p. S522) [Journal abstract]

Burkina Faso 2006, *Mokili / un film de Berni Goldblat ; avec Moumouni Sanou ... [et al.]* Bobo-dioulasso : Les Films du Djabadjah, (39504264X).

Abstract: This film chronicles of a few crucial weeks in the lives of two adolescents in modern-day Burkina Faso: Papou and Goumbé are worlds apart, reacting in opposite ways to their approaching A-level exams. The contrasting way they deal with family and peer relations as well as with the choices they opt for on drug and sex, easy money, forced marriage and corruption are revealing of the issues faced by young people in contemporary African society today. [Abstract reproduced from la dvd-video]

Burkina Faso 2005, *Tree of spirits / Cilia Sawadogo ; The legend of black Tom / Deron Albright* [S.l. : s.n.], (395388651).

Abstract: This DVD contains two short animated cartoons. 1) 'Tree of spirits' (Burkina Faso): In the desert savannah, Kodou and Tano meet Ayoka, the caretaker of a century-old tree that a contractor wants to cut down. Kodou, guided by Ayoka, seeks help from his ancestors. But the ancestors can only advise him, the children must find the solution themselves. They discover that the gigantic baobab is a door between two worlds. The spirit of the rain, trapped by the spirit of the drought, cant come back to Earth. Without the sacred baobab, the road to Earth will remain closed forever and nature's balance will be shattered. 2) 'The legend of black Tom': When a freed American slave journeys to Regency England to fight for the bare-knuckle boxing championship of the world, he faces not only his opponent in the ring, but an entire nation. On December 18, 1810, Tom Molineaux fought against renowned British champion Tom Cribb. While written history records Cribb as the winner, this animation tells the popular (and perhaps more accurate) version of what happened that day. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

East Africa

Teacher education systems in Africa in the digital era / ed. by Bade Adegoke & Adesoji Oni - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2015.

Abstract: The authors of this collective work examine the fundamental reforms in teacher education in Africa, with examples drawn from East Africa, Nigeria and South Africa in particular, but other countries as well. The eighteen contributions stress the need for teachers and teacher educators to adopt new digital technologies. Contributions by: Adesoji Oni, Pai Obanya, Titilayo Dickson Baiyelo, Catherine Oyenike Oke, Anne Fabiyi, Sheidu A. Sule, Adams Onuka, Meshach B. Ogunniyi, E. Mushayikwa, Kayode Ajayi, Adeyinka Adeniji, Titilayo Soji-Oni, Afolasade A. Sulaiman, Emmanuel Olukayode Fagbamiye, Biodun Ogunyemi & Alaba Agbatogun, Blessing Adeoye, Francis M. Isichei, Anthonia Maduekwe, Bade Adegoke, Victor B. Owhotu, Cecilia Olubunmi Oladapo, Ayo Alani. [Abstract ASC Leiden]

<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article2345&lang=en>

Ethiopia

Attracting female sex workers to HIV testing and counselling in Ethiopia : a qualitative study with sex workers in Addis Ababa / Wole Ameyan ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 137-144 : graf., tab

Abstract: Despite growing efforts to increase HIV testing and counselling (HTC) services for most at risk populations in Ethiopia, the use of these services by female sex workers (FSWs) remains low. With rising numbers of FSWs in Addis Ketema and concerns about their high risk behaviours, exploring and addressing the barriers to uptake is crucial. This qualitative study explores the barriers to utilising HTC facilities and identifies the motives and motivations of FSWs who seek HTC through in-depth and semi-structured interviews with female sex workers, healthcare workers and key informants. Results indicate that FSWs face numerous barriers including inability to seek treatment if found to be positive due to the requirement of an identity (ID) card many do not own. Many FSWs reported discriminatory behaviour from healthcare workers and a lack of dedicated services. What is clear from the findings is that distinct strategies, which differ from those of the broader population, are required to attract FSWs - strategies which take into account the barriers and maximise the reported motives and motivations for testing. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040809> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Respondent-driven sampling: a new method to sample businesses in Africa / Charles Q. Lau and Georgiy V. Bobashev. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 128-147 ; graf., tab

Abstract: Much of our understanding about contemporary African economies relies on survey data from small and medium enterprises. In this study, the authors apply a new method for sampling enterprises: respondent-driven sampling, or RDS. RDS is a modified method of chain-referral or network sampling, in which survey participants recruit other enterprises in their social network to the study. It incorporates a mathematical model to minimise biases inherent in network sampling. RDS has the potential to complement existing sampling methods, such as household listing, random walks and using existing frames. This study has three objectives: it evaluates the feasibility of using RDS to study enterprises, tests the statistical assumptions underlying the RDS approach and compares the sample characteristics with external data. The authors applied RDS in a survey of small and medium enterprises in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They find that RDS is a feasible, efficient method for obtaining a high-quality sample of enterprises: 608 enterprises were interviewed within 6 weeks and the statistical assumptions underlying RDS generally held. They also show that RDS captures less established businesses that are less likely to be in surveys based on government and commercial sampling frames. These findings lead to the conclusion that RDS is a viable complement to existing sampling methods. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/1/128.abstract> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Reverse-share-tenancy and agricultural efficiency: farm-level evidence from Ethiopia / Hosaena H. Ghebru and Stein T. Holden. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 148-171 ; graf., tab

Abstract: Using a unique tenant-landlord matched dataset from the Tigray region of Ethiopia, the authors show how the tenants' strategic response to the varying economic and tenure-security status of the landlords helps explain sharecroppers' productivity differentials. The study reveals that sharecroppers' yields are significantly lower on plots leased from landlords who are non-kin and landlords with weaker economic and tenure-security status (such as female) than on plots leased from landlords with the contrasting characteristics. While, on aggregate, the results show no significant efficiency loss on kin-operated sharecropped plots, more decomposed analyses indicate strong evidence of Marshallian inefficiency on kin-operated plots leased from landlords with weaker bargaining power and higher tenure insecurity. This study thus shows how failure to control for the heterogeneity of landowners' characteristics can explain the lack of clarity in the existing empirical literature on the extent of moral hazard problems in sharecropping contracts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/1/148.abstract> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Gender and HIV infection in the context of alcoholism in Kenya / Nancy Muturi. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 57-65

Abstract: Women in sub-Saharan Africa account for more than half (58%) of people living with the HIV and it is the only continent where HIV prevalence is higher for women than for men. Studies have attributed alcoholism with the high rates of HIV infection due to its impact on sexual behaviour and arousal. African countries with high rates of alcoholism also reportedly have higher rates of HIV infection. This study explores rural communities perspectives on the risk factors for HIV infection among women who are in alcohol discordant relationships where the man drinks alcohol excessively. Data were gathered through focus group discussions in rural central Kenya where alcoholism has reached epidemic levels. Key findings indicate the perceived severity of alcoholism, the perceived impact of alcoholism on men's reproductive health and the unmet sexual and reproductive needs of women in alcohol discordant relationships. Women engage in risky sexual behaviours in an attempt to meet these needs. Such risky behaviour in addition to alcohol-related sexual violence and low response-efficacy for safer sexual practices make them vulnerable to HIV infection and enhances the spread of HIV within communities. The study

concludes that in preventing HIV infection among women in alcohol communities affected by alcohol, it is important to focus on their response efficacy. Intervention programmes that focus on HIV prevention among older married women and that integrate alcohol and HIV prevention are long overdue. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1016986> (Restricted access)

Malawi

Decentralised beneficiary targeting in large-scale development programmes: insights from the Malawi Farm Input Subsidy Programme / Talip Kilic, Edward Whitney and Paul Winters. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 26-56 : graf., tab

Abstract: This paper contributes to the long-standing debate on the merits of decentralised beneficiary targeting in the administration of development programmes, focussing on the large-scale Malawi Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP). Using nationally representative household survey data, the study systematically analyses the decentralised targeting performance of the FISP during the 2009-2010 agricultural season. The analysis begins with a standard targeting assessment based on the rates of programme participation and the benefit amounts among the eligible and non-eligible populations and provides decompositions of the national targeting performance into the inter-district, intra-district inter-community, and intra-district intra-community components. This approach identifies the relative contributions of targeting at each level. The results show that the FISP is not poverty targeted and that the national government, the districts and the communities are nearly uniform in their failure to target the poor, with any minimal targeting (or mis-targeting) overwhelmingly materializing at the community level. The findings are robust to the choice of the eligibility indicator and the decomposition method. The multivariate analysis of household programme participation reinforces these results and reveals that the relatively well off, rather than the poor or the wealthiest, and the locally well-connected have a higher likelihood of programme participation, and, on average, receive a greater number of input coupons. Since a key programme objective is to increase food security and income among resource-poor farmers, the lack of targeting is a concern and should underlie considerations of alternative targeting approaches. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/1/26.abstract> (Restricted access)

Malawi

HIV-related stigma: implications for symptoms of anxiety and depression among Malawian women / Charles Kamen ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 67 -73 : tab

Abstract: An estimated 11% of the adult population in Malawi, Africa, is living with HIV/AIDS. The disease has taken a toll on communities, resulting in high morbidity and mortality. Malawian women carry the burden of being caretakers for individuals infected with HIV while also worrying about their own health. However, little is known about how HIV/ AIDS affects psychological functioning among Malawian women in areas hit hardest by the epidemic. To that end, this paper examined the influence of HIV-related stigma on symptoms of anxiety and depression among 59 women 17-46 years old who were recruited from the Namitete area of Malawi. Women who reported greater worry about being infected with HIV and greater HIV-related stigma were significantly more likely to report greater symptoms of anxiety and depression. These findings suggest that interventions that reduce HIV-related stigma are likely to enhance psychological functioning among Malawian women, which in turn will improve the women's quality of life and well-being. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1016987> (Restricted access)

Mali

Impact of natural disasters on education outcomes: evidence from the 1987-1989 locust plague in Mali / Philippe De Vreyer, Nathalie Guilbert and Sandrine Mesple-Somps. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 57-100: graf., krt., tab

Abstract: This paper estimates the long-run impact of a large income shock based on regional variations in the 1987-1989 locust plague in Mali. The authors take comprehensive population

census data to construct birth cohorts of individuals and compare those born and living in the years and villages affected by locust plagues with other cohorts. They find a clear, strong impact on the educational outcomes of children living in rural areas, but no impact at all on children living in urban areas. School enrolment by boys born or less than four at the time of shock is found to be affected. School enrolment by boys born in 1987-1988, the main infestation years, is found to be hardest hit by the plagues. However, although the impact on school enrolment figures is greater for boys than girls, the educational attainments of girls attending school and living in rural areas are harder hit than the boys. The controls for individuals' potentially selective migration behaviour and for differences in school infrastructures do nothing to change the results. The findings are also robust to controls for age misreporting and variations in the cohort cut-off point. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/1/57.abstract> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Attitudes of women and men living with HIV and their healthcare providers towards pregnancy and abortion by HIV-positive women in Nigeria and Zambia / Ann M. Moore ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 29-42 : tab

Abstract: Fertility decisions among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are complicated by disease progression, the health of their existing children and possible antiretroviral therapy (ART) use, among other factors. Using a sample of HIV-positive women (n = 353) and men (n = 299) from Nigeria and Zambia and their healthcare providers (n = 179), the authors examines examined attitudes towards childbearing and abortion by HIV-positive women. To measure childbearing and abortion attitudes, they used individual indicators and a composite measure (an index). Support for an HIV-positive woman to have a child was greatest if she was nulliparous or if her desire to have a child was not conditioned on parity and lowest if she already had an HIV-positive child. Such support was found to be lower among HIV-positive women than among HIV-positive men, both of which were lower than reported support from their healthcare providers. There was wider variation in support for abortion depending on the measure than there was for support for childbearing. Half of all respondents indicated no or low support for abortion on the index measure while between 2 and 4 in 10 respondents were supportive of HIV-positive women being able to terminate a pregnancy. The overall low levels of support for abortion indicate that most respondents did not see HIV as a medical condition which justifies abortion. Respondents in Nigeria and those who live in urban areas were more likely to support HIV-positive women's childbearing. About a fifth of HIV-positive respondents reported being counselled to end childbearing after their diagnosis. In summary, respondents from both Nigeria and Zambia demonstrate tempered support of (continued) childbearing among HIV-positive women while anti-abortion attitudes remain strong. Access to ART did not impart a strong effect on these attitudes. Therefore, pronatalist attitudes remain in place in the face of HIV infection. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1016981> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

'Nigeria is my playground': Plu Awofs's Nigerian travel writing / Rebecca Jones. - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2014), no. 125, p. 65-85

Abstract: The principal focus in this article is the work of Plu Awofs, a Nigerian travel writer who has a small international audience and whose online work is increasingly generating a home-grown Nigerian readership. Since 2002, Awofs has been travelling Nigeria and documenting his experiences in personalised travel narratives, resulting in three travel books: a guidebook to Jos called 'A place called Peace' (2003), followed by 'Nigerian festivals' (2013 [2005]), featuring travel narratives as well as information about festivals, and 'Tour of duty' (2010). 'Tour of duty' is an anthology of short first-person travel narratives describing journeys to "all four corners" of Nigeria, and relating Awofs's encounters and discoveries along the way. This article focuses less on readings of Awofs's travel narratives themselves than on the work - both practical and intellectual - around travel writing and publishing, drawing on interviews with Awofs to explore his own views of his work as a travel writer. It also considers Awofs's distinctive concern with the Nigerian nation as the space for travel. The article relates Awofs's work not only to colonial and

western travel writing lineages, and thereby to the sense that African selfrepresentation within such a tradition is overdue, but also to earlier domestic travel writing by Nigerians. Awofs's sees himself producing an archive of everyday life for the long-term, "writing for tomorrow", describing the work of palm wine tappers, fishermen and sand sellers, and differences of landscape, architecture and food across the nation. But, like travel writers the world over, Awofs also uses his travel writing to auto-archive himself, to fashion himself as a substantial pioneer in the Nigerian travel writing industry. In the midst of this growing literary clamour around travel writing, he is establishing his own legacy as a travel writer, publisher, intellectual and tourism pioneer; this is a different kind of archiving, generated not so much through the text - Awofs himself is a relatively quiet presence in his actual travel texts - but through the activities around travelling and travel writing. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Networks of violence and becoming: youth and the politics of patronage in Nigeria's oil-rich Delta / Akin Iwilade. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 571-595
Abstract: This article argues that access to clientelistic networks is central to the ability of youth to engage in violent activities in Nigeria's oil-rich Delta. Even though the literature has demonstrated that the contradictions of oil wealth and economic neglect provide the backdrop for conflict in the region, the actual channels through which it becomes possible to activate incentives for violence have not been properly addressed. It also points out that a fixation on the narrative of resistance has undermined the ability to engage with other critical variables such as social codes of masculinity, survival and 'becoming' which play very central roles in animating violent networks in the region. Drawing evidence from interview data, the article uses the lived experiences of 'ex-militants' to highlight these points as well as to raise questions about the applications of neopatrimonial theory to governance projects in African states. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

The particular and the work of retrospection in Isaac Fadoyebo's 'A stroke of unbelievable luck' / Oliver Coates. - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2014), no. 125, p. 45-63
Abstract: Isaac Fadoyebo's Second World War memoir 'A stroke of unbelievable luck' is an unusual and compelling memoir of a West African soldier's Second World War service. Much of Fadoyebo's narrative centres on the Second World War, but the memoir as a whole has much more to offer. Fadoyebo uses his military service to structure a narrative that covers much of his life until the 1980s: his upbringing in Emure Ile (Nigeria), his military career and travels in Africa, India and Burma, his return home, the reaction of his family to the life-changing injury he sustained to his leg, his subsequent career in the civil service, and his reflections on the question of war in the modern world more generally. This article focusses on the role of travel in military service, showing how the constraints of military service and wartime shaped a distinct descriptive language. It argues that this language is characterised by attention to the particular. More specifically, it shows how the particular becomes especially important when the 'bigger picture' of movements, motivations and landscapes remains unknown to the soldiers. The power of his prose relies on Fadoyebo's ability to capture experience in a vivid sensory language that accumulates and compresses a considerable amount of detail into each sentence. His observation is particularly revealing when it comes to daily life in military service, especially when this involved encountering new cultures and peoples. Much of this is only very rarely documented elsewhere and deserves detailed exploration. In addition to this, Fadoyebo's tendency to offer digressions about war, peace and the world provides unusual evidence of an imaginary engaging with colonial and post-colonial affairs, often taking place in the West, from the perspective of Africa. There are few texts that provide a colonial war memoir, while also discussing the Cold War and atomic weapons. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

'A bad lot' : local politics and the survey of Oxkraal and Kamastone, 1853-1923 / Lindsay Frederick Braun. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2015), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 16-47 : krt
Abstract: The large Fingo reserve areas of Oxkraal and Kamastone in the Queenstown Division

were the site of significant social change and colonial efforts at spatial engineering in order to guide the area from communities under chiefs and hereditary headmen into landscapes with blocks of yeoman farmers and surplus labourers. From the 1850s onward, the area was a target for such efforts, which centred on the survey and titling of finite parcels to individual households. However, local communities, extant Fingo authorities, and various individuals sought to modify the project before it could be carried out, and they worked to circumvent its more onerous aspects afterwards. The relationship between the state and the Oxkraal and Kamastone communities shows both the fixations of the former and the resilient adaptability of the latter, a combination that exposes the limits of each in controlling the changing context of colonial interventions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2015.1086178> (Restricted access)

South Africa

A respectable age / Robert Ross. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2015), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 1-15
Abstract: This article sketches the contested history of Black respectability in South Africa from the early part of the nineteenth century until the post-1994 dispensation. It argues that the assumption by numbers of, in particular, mission converts of the outward trappings of respectable Christian life was a form of resistance to colonial rule which was at least as threatening to colonial order as armed incursion. Further, it claims that the exclusion of the respectable Black middle class from any position of power, or influence, under segregationist and, above all, apartheid governments drove this group into an opposition which was at once foreign to the nature of the amaRespectables and, equally, particularly dangerous to the regime. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2015.1086177> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Establishing insurance markets in settler economies : a comparison of Australian and South Africa insurance markets, 1820-1910 / Monica Keneley and Grietjie Verhoef. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2015), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 76-105
Abstract: How did insurance markets in the settler economies of Australia and South Africa develop? This paper investigates the establishment of the local insurance industries in two settler economies in the wake of the absence of comparative studies in the emergence of insurance markets in the periphery. The paper compares conditions in these settler economies and notes the innovative role of local entrepreneurs. British insurance companies extended operations into the British colonies, but local interests emerged to challenge their dominance. Innovations in organisational form, product offerings and distribution channels afforded local entrepreneurs a competitive advantage in the life market. Collusion in the fire market restricted innovative practices and retained foreign control. This article explains the agency of local entrepreneurs in the emergence of insurance markets in two settler societies at the end of the nineteenth century. This historical development path has notable implications for the current development of insurance markets in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2015.1086180> (Restricted access)

South Africa

HIV health literacy, sexual behaviour and self-reports of having tested for HIV among students / Saloshni Naidoo and Myra Taylor. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 107-115 : tab
Abstract: The HIV prevalence among young South African adults makes it important to understand their HIV knowledge, sexual behaviour and HIV counselling and testing (HCT) behaviour in this group. This paper presents the demographics, knowledge, sexual behaviour and cues to action as reported by sexually active students who had HCT. A cross-sectional study conducted in 10 high schools in the eThekweni and Ugu districts, KwaZulu-Natal, surveyed students' HIV knowledge, sexual behaviour and HCT behaviour. Complete information was available from 1 114 (97.9%) students who participated in the survey. Of these, 378 (33.9%) were sexually active and were included in this analysis. Logistic regression models tested for significant associations between the independent and the dependent variables under study,

nesting the students within schools and controlling for age, sex, grade and school location (urban/rural). The median age of students was 17 years (range: 14-23 years) with most being male (n=287; 75.9%). The lifetime median number of sexual partners of students was 3 (range: 1-27). Students who used condoms with their regular partners were more likely to have had counselling for HIV (OR :1.79; 95% CI: 1.06-3.01). Those students who were more likely to have been tested for HIV were female (OR: 44.90; 95% CI: 7.77-259.38), those who had always used a condom with their non-regular partner (OR: 2.75; 95% CI: 1.01-7.47), and those who knew a person who had tested for HIV (OR: 15.28; 95% CI: 5.16-45.23). Targeting students, especially males early in adolescence and reinforcing safe sex behaviour messages through their high school years, can encourage HCT among students. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040808> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Re-thinking agricultural development in South Africa : Black commercial farmers in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries / Stefan Schirmer. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2015), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 48-75

Abstract: This article examines which factors contributed to farmers using land more productively in the past. The article argues that the process behind productivity improvements is strongly associated with, although not confined to, a transition to commercial farming. By focusing on Black farmers who were successful in making this transition, the paper hopes to provide a clear, historically-rooted perspective on the prospects for eradicating the on-going racial divisions within the South African farming sector. The paper starts by defining the concept commercial farming and then outlines the challenges that make this type of economic orientation difficult to adopt, as well as pointing to the factors that make some farmers more capable of becoming commercial than others. By reviewing what is known about the ways in which Black farmers responded to economic opportunities as well as to political and social obstacles the article provides fresh insight into the factors behind these successes and concludes by assessing the implications of this approach for land reform policy in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2015.1086179> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Reducing the overall HIV-burden in South Africa : is reviving ABC an appropriate fit for a complex, adaptive epidemiological HIV landscape? / Christopher J. Burman, Marota Aphane, and Peter Delobelle. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 13-28 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article questions the recommendations to revive ABC (abstain, be faithful, condomise) as a mechanism to educate people in South Africa about HIV prevention as the South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey, 2012, suggests. The authors argue that ABC was designed as a response to a particular context which has now radically changed. In South Africa the contemporary context reflects the mass roll-out of antiretroviral treatment; significant bio-medical knowledge gains; a generalised population affected by HIV that has made sense of and embodied those diverse experiences; and a government committed to confronting the epidemic. The authors suggest that the situation can now be plausibly conceptualised as a complex, adaptive epidemiological landscape that could benefit from an expansion of the existing, descriptive prevention paradigm towards strategies that focus on the dynamics of transmission. They argue for this shift by proposing a theoretical framework based on complexity theory and pattern management. They interrogate one educational prevention heuristic that emphasises the importance of risk-reduction through the lens of transmission, called A-3B-4C-T. The authors argue that this type of approach provides expansive opportunities for people to engage with the epidemic in contextualised, innovative ways that supersede the opportunities afforded by ABC. They then suggest that framing the prevention imperative through the lens of dynamic prevention at scale opens more immediate opportunities, as well as developing a future-oriented mind-set, than the descriptive prevention parameters can facilitate. The parameters of the descriptive prevention paradigm, that maintain and partially reinforce the presence of ABC, do not have the flexibility required to develop the armamentarium of tools required to contribute to the management of a complex epidemiological landscape. Uncritically adhering to both the descriptive paradigm, and ABC, represents an

historically dislocated form of prevention with restrictive options for reducing the overall burden of HIV-related challenges in South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1016988> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Sexual HIV risk among substance-using female commercial sex workers in Durban, South Africa / Tara Carney ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 153-158 : tab

Abstract: This study examined data collected from a sample of female sex workers (FSWs) during the first two years of a brief risk-reduction intervention for vulnerable populations that focused on substance use and HIV risk-related behaviours (2007-2009) as part of a rapid assessment and response evaluation study. In 2007, in collaboration with a local non-governmental organisation (NGO), an initiative was begun to roll out targeted harm reduction strategies for drug-using street based FSWs in Durban, South Africa. Data were collected on demographic characteristics, substance use and HIV risk behaviours to tailor these harm reduction strategies with participants. Over the first two years of the intervention, data were collected from 646 FSWs: 428 who reported being at low risk for HIV and 218 who reported being at high risk for HIV (defined as engaging in unprotected sex with sexual partners in the past 90 days). FSWs who had previously been diagnosed with HIV or a sexually transmitted disease (STD) were significantly less likely to report engaging in unprotected sex. Those who used over-the-counter or prescription (OTC/PRE) drugs reported engaging in unprotected sex significantly more often than FSWs who did not use these substances, while those who used heroin were less likely to report unprotected sex. The findings are encouraging in that those who are aware of their HIV status are less likely to engage in risky sexual behaviour, and therefore HIV testing and counselling is recommended. It indicates the need to identify strategies to encourage the likelihood of all FSWs, particularly those who are HIV-positive, to use condoms. It also encourages further research to investigate specific substances as possible predictors of high risk behaviours in high-risk populations of sex workers. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040811> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Silence, blame and AIDS conspiracy theories among the Xhosa people in two townships in Cape Town / Jonas Samuel Sivelä. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 43-50

Abstract: Conspiratorial expressions about the origins of HIV/AIDS have been recognised as an outcome of the AIDS epidemic in South Africa. This article examines the reasons behind AIDS conspiracy theories, which include a reoccurring repertory of themes, motifs and characters. In these expressions, the malevolent antagonist is the replaced apartheid regime, along with other more archetypal adversaries. So far, AIDS conspiracy theories have been interpreted in terms of currently perceived injustices and frustrations related to the complex past of South Africa. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted among Xhosa people in two townships in Cape Town, this article goes further to examine how AIDS conspiracy theories in South Africa can be ascribed to gender-based communication. Sporadic but pronounced expressions of conspiratorial thinking should be understood as connected to local traditions of avoidance and respect. Moreover, the fact that conspiratorial expressions are more common among men can be seen in terms of a counter-narrative mechanism, which is to some extent due to the blame that is cast on men for being the main culprits behind the spread of HIV/AIDS. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1016984> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The emotional wellbeing of lay HIV counselling and testing counsellors / Maretha Visser and Princess Mabota . - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 169-177 : graf., tab

Abstract: The HIV testing, treatment and care programme of the South African public healthcare system depends on HIV counselling and testing (HCT) that is primarily delivered by lay counsellors. Lay counsellors are expected to educate clients about HIV/AIDS, advocate

behaviour change, convey test results and support those infected and affected to cope with the emotional and social challenges associated with HIV/AIDS. This research focuses on the emotional wellbeing of lay HCT counsellors because this influences the quality of services they provide. A mixed methods approach was used. The emotional wellbeing, level of burnout, depression and coping style of 50 lay HCT counsellors working at the City of Tshwane clinics were assessed. Additionally, five focus group discussions were conducted. The results showed that HCT counsellors reported average emotional wellbeing, high levels of emotional exhaustion and depression. They had a sense of personal accomplishment and positive coping skills. The results revealed that they may have difficulty dealing with clients' emotional distress without adequate training and supervision. This creates a dilemma for service delivery. In the light of the important role they play in service delivery, the role of the lay HCT counsellor needs to be reconsidered. HCT should develop as a profession with specific training and supervision to develop their emotional competencies to conduct effective counselling sessions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040812> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The epistemology of AIDS in South Africa: lessons from three scenario projects / Charl Swart and Pieter Fourie. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 179-187 graf., tab
Abstract: This article reviews the methodology of future scenario-building in the context of HIV and AIDS in Africa. It considers three scenario studies conducted in the past decade: UNAIDS (2005), Metropolitan Holdings (2006) and the AIDS Governance scenarios (2015). The article is a critical reflection of Future Studies epistemology which claims to contribute a unique heuristic niche in the study of AIDS. The article offers several methodological insights: (1) despite claims to the contrary, scenario methodology remains profoundly influenced by existing political and research agenda; instead of denying these, scenarists should acknowledge this; (2) the utility of scenario studies is strongly influenced by their unit of analysis and their time frame, which determine their applicability and therefore their policy relevance; and (3) scenario planners should guard against perpetuating the myth that this methodology is a crystal ball into the future because they are powerful tools for strategic planning about the present, rather than the distant future. In addition to these methodological insights, the article finds that future scenario studies are useful in identifying significant discursive and policy shifts in the AIDS response. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1046465> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Formalising urban informality : micro-enterprise and the regulation of liquor in Cape Town / Andrew Charman, Clare Herrick and Leif Petersen. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 623-646 : krt
Abstract: In early 2012, South Africa's Western Cape Province enacted new alcohol control legislation amid mounting concern with the costs of alcohol-related harms. This has focused on urban shebeen closure to control the informal, unlicensed trade and the negative influence it generates through crime, violence and injury. The paper explains that rather than complying with existing outside regulation, the city's shebeeners embrace multiple (self and collective) regulatory strategies to manage the inherent risks of their own informality. Drawing on novel empirical data including a 'business census' and interviews with the police and liquor traders across four Cape Town case study sites, the paper adds new depth to contemporary engagements with the appropriate and equitable regulation of the South African informal liquor trade. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

The black middle class and democracy in South Africa / Roger Southall. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 647-670
Abstract: Against the background of celebrations about the rise of a middle class in Africa and its widely posited role in promoting democracy, this paper explores the politics of the black middle class in South Africa. It does so by examining three propositions: first, that the black middle class

was a positive force in the struggle for liberation and democracy; second, that post-1994 strategies of the African National Congress (ANC) government which have benefited it secure its political alignment with the ANC's 'party-state'; and third, that its growth and increasing diversity will contribute to the consolidation of democracy. The conclusion drawn is that while the black middle class may indeed play an important role in furthering democracy, its political orientations and behaviour cannot be assumed to be inherently progressive. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Southern Africa

Special issue: Corporealities of violence in Southern and Eastern Africa / [edited by Laura Major & Joost Fontein] - London [etc.] : Informaworld [Host], 2014.

Abstract: The articles in this special issue derive from a workshop held at the University of Edinburgh in September 2013, one of three workshops that formed a three-year British Academy-funded project entitled 'Transforming bodies: health, migration and violence in Southern Africa. The 2013 Corporealities of Violence workshop in Edinburgh focused attention on how human bodies are not only the means and target of violence in a diversity of forms, and therefore transformed by it in a myriad of ways, but also how human corporealities are often at the centre of what follows violence. This can include displacement, movements and returns; medicalization, documentation and sometimes incarceration; acts of burial, mourning and commemoration; as well as forensic and vernacular examinations and exhumations for often elusive processes of transitional justice, reconciliation and healing. Contributions: Corporealities of violence in southern and eastern Africa (Laura Major , Joost Fontein); Corporealities of violence: rape and the shimmering of embodied and material categories in South Africa (Steffen Jensen); Mattering bodies: women and corporeal violence in Nadine Gordimer, J.M. Coetzee and their filmic adaptations (Mara Mattosco); Medicalizing violence: victimhood, trauma and corporeality in post-genocide Rwanda (Federica Guglielmo); Unearthing, untangling and re-articulating genocide corpses in Rwanda (Laura Major); Bones in the wrong soil: reburial, belonging, and disinterred cosmologies in post-conflict northern Uganda (Ina Rehema Jahn , Matthew Wilhelm-Solomon). Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [ASC Leiden abstract][<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcaf20/7/2> (Restricted access)]

Subsaharan Africa

Impressive growth in Africa under peace and market reforms / Gonzalo Salinas, Cheikh Gueye and Olessia Korbut. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 101-127 : graf., tab

Abstract: Economic stagnation in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) led a number of economists to question the region's ability to attain sustained economic growth, some arguing for the need to shift away from primary exports. Yet, low growth has not been common to all SSA countries and those that maintained political stability and significantly liberalised their economies experienced high and relatively stable growth in income per capita, even as high generally as the growth seen in ASEAN-5 countries, while exporting mainly primary products. The evidence, furthermore, does not support the argument that countries achieved political stability and liberalised their economies only when they already had good growth performance or strong growth determinants. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/1/101.abstract> (Restricted access)

Sudan

Disrupting territories : land, commodification and conflict in Sudan / Jörg Gertel, Richard Rottenburg, Sandra Calkins - Woodbridge : James Currey, 2014.

Abstract: This collective volume seeks to disentangle the relationships between people and land in Sudan. Sudan experiences one of the most severe fissures between society and territory in Africa. Not only were its international borders redrawn when South Sudan separated in 2011, but conflicts continue to erupt over access to land: territorial claims are challenged by local and international actors; borders are contested; contracts governing the privatization of resources are contentious; and the legal entitlements to agricultural land are disputed. Under these new dynamics of land grabbing and resource extraction, fundamental relationships between people

and land are being disrupted: while land has become a global commodity, for millions it still serves as a crucial reference for identity formation and constitutes their most important source of livelihood. The chapters in the first part focus on the spatial impact of resource-extracting economies: 1. Disrupting territories: commodification and its consequences (Jörg Gertel, Richard Rottenburg and Sandra Calkins); 2. Agricultural investment through land grabbing in Sudan (Siddiq Umbadda); 3. Territories of gold mining: international investment and artisanal extraction in Sudan (Sandra Calkins and Enrico Ille); 4 Oil, water and agriculture: Chinese impact on Sudanese land use (Janka Linke). The chapters in the second part present detailed ethnographic case studies from Darfur, South Kordofan, Red Sea State, Kassala, Blue Nile, and Khartoum State, showing how rural people experience "their" land vis-à-vis the latest wave of privatization and commercialization of land rights. Chapters: 5. Nomad-sedentary relations in the context of dynamic land rights in Darfur: from complementarity to conflict (Musa Adam Abdul-Jalil); 6. Sedentary-nomadic relations in a shared territory: post-conflict dynamics in the Nuba mountains, Sudan (Guma Kunda Komey); 7. Entangled land and identity: Beja history and institutions (Sara Pantuliano); 8. Gaining an access to land: everyday negotiations and ethnic politics of Rashaida in north-eastern Sudan (Sandra Calkins); 9. Hausa and Fulbe on the Blue Nile: land conflict between farmers and herders (Elhadi Ibrahim Osman and Günther Schlee); 10. A central marginality: the invisibilization of urban pastoralists in Khartoum state (Barbara Casciarri). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Swaziland

Factors associated with mothers decisions on male neonatal circumcision in Swaziland / Phillip Mapureti, Lumbwe Chola, and Donald Skinner. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 127-135 : graf., tab

Abstract: Neonatal male circumcision is safer, easier and cheaper than adult male circumcision, but is not widely practised in Swaziland. It has been suggested as one of several ways of controlling the spread of HIV. The authors conducted research aimed at assessing mothers' knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards circumcision and reasons why mothers have their newly born male children circumcised. A cross-sectional study was conducted at Hlatikulu Government Hospital, a rural hospital in Shiselweni region, Swaziland. The target population was mothers with children younger than 6 months old who presented at the hospital. Of the 392 participants who were interviewed, 43 (11.2%) had circumcised their children. The participants' ages ranged from 15 to 44 with a mean age of 25.3 years. All the respondents had a mean knowledge score of 7.8 out of a maximum possible of 11, a mean attitudes score of 3.6 out of 6 and a mean perception score of 1.8 out of 3. The main reasons for mothers circumcising their children were to keep the penile organ clean (97.7%), to reduce sexually transmitted infections when one is sexually active (97.7%) and to reduce HIV transmission (97.7%). Participants who did not circumcise their children cited mainly that their spouses did not approve (84.5%), that they were anxious about complications after the operation (44.4%) and fear that their newborns would feel pain (54.4%). The mothers in this study had high knowledge, positive attitudes and perceptions towards male neonatal circumcision, but the circumcision levels are still very low. Interventions need to be directed towards providing accurate information and resources that facilitate mothers, and to a greater extend fathers, in making the decision to circumcise their male children and being able to act on that decision. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040807> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Deadly gonorrhoea : history, collective memory and early HIV epidemiology in East Central Africa / Jan Kuhanen. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 85-94

Abstract: This article combines local oral reminiscences with recent epidemiological literature to sketch a historical context around the onset and expansion of the HIV-1 epidemic in southern Uganda and north-western Tanzania. The local historical imagination has associated the appearance of AIDS in two ways. First, with specific socio-economic structures and circumstances common in the region since the 1960s and their enhancement during the 1970s due to economic changes at national and global levels. Second, the epidemic is associated with changes in the epidemiological situation. Local perspectives are supported by recent

phylogenetic research and circumstantial historical evidence, on the basis of which a hypothesis on the expansion of HIV-1 in East Central Africa (southern Uganda, north-western Tanzania, Rwanda) is presented. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1016989> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Community policing and the politics of local development in Tanzania / Charlotte Cross. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 517-540

Abstract: This paper explores how the concept of 'community policing' has been understood and implemented in Tanzania. Whilst community policing is locally considered to be a very effective means of preventing crime and improving neighbourhood safety, the extent to which it constitutes a more accountable, responsive or 'democratic' form of policing, as assumed by proponents, is questionable. Based on research conducted in the city of Mwanza, this paper explains these outcomes in terms of continuities between forms of popular mobilisation that developed during Tanzania's socialist one-party era, and particularly the co-optation by the ruling party of 'sungusungu' vigilantism, and understandings of the role of citizen participation in local development today. However, this paper suggests that as multiparty political competition becomes increasingly competitive, the sustainability of this model of community policing may be undermined, as citizens challenge the notion that they are obliged to provide resources for development directed from above. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Gender perspectives in care provision and care receipt among older people infected and affected by HIV in Uganda / Joseph O. Mugisha ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 159-167 : tab

Abstract: The objective of this study was to examine gender roles in the provision and receipt of care among older Ugandans. Survey data on care work were collected in 2009-2010 from 510 older people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, at one rural and one semi-urban site. The questionnaire was adapted from the WHO Study on global AGEing and adult health survey. The type of care work done by older men and women for children in their households differs, yet, both men and women are taking on various types of care work. Women were more likely to report taking part in health/personal and physical care, whereas men were more likely to report providing financial assistance. Some older people, particularly women, were providing care at the same time as needing care. The finding on reciprocity of care suggests the need for further studies focused on how the reciprocity of care may affect health and well-being in older age. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040805> (Restricted access)

Uganda

On the road again: concurrency and condom use among Uganda truck drivers / Elizabeth C. Costenbader ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 117-125 : tab

Abstract: Long-distance truck drivers have been shown to be a critical population in the spread of HIV in Africa. In 2009, surveys with 385 Ugandan long-distance truck drivers measured concurrency point prevalence with two methods; it ranged from 37.4% (calendar-method) to 50.1% (direct question). The majority (84%) of relationships reported were long-term resulting in a long duration of overlap (average of 58 months) across concurrent partnerships. Only 7% of these men reported using any condoms with their spouses during the past month. Among all non-spousal relationships, duration of relationship was the factor most strongly associated with engaging in unprotected sex in the past month in a multivariable analyses controlling for partner and relationship characteristics. Innovative intervention programs for these men and their partners are needed that address the realities of truck drivers' lifestyles. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040810> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Urbanisation by subtraction : the afterlife of camps in northern Uganda / Susan Reynolds White ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 597-622

Abstract: As peace returns to northern Uganda, a unique arithmetic of development is evident in the former Internally Displaced Persons camps. Small trading centres whose populations multiplied as they became camps now envision futures as Town Boards. Subtraction is necessary: the displaced people and the dead buried in the camps are being returned to their rural villages. Urban planners have produced meticulous drawings that envisage the division of land into plots for development. Donors are making additions in the form of new market buildings and water supplies. Yet this arithmetic must reckon with new problems as time passes. The article is based primarily on fieldwork in Awach, a former IDP camp now slated for status as a Town Board. In analysing material from interviews with landowners, 'remainders' who stayed behind after the camp closed, local leaders and officials, the authors emphasize the paradoxes, tensions and conflicts of this special path to development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

West Africa

Environnement, changement climatique et sécurité alimentaire en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre / sous la dir. de Ahmadou Makhtar Kanté - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2015.

Abstract: Ce livre collectif est une compilation d'articles issus de la XIIIe Assemblée générale du CODESRIA, tenue en 2011. Sommaire: Introduction (Ahmadou Makhtar Kanté) - 1. L'impact des cuisinières solaires PCSA dans la conservation des équilibres écologiques et sociaux : cas de la commune de Ngaye Méckhé au Sénégal (Abibatou Banda Fall) - 2. Changements climatiques et droits humains fondamentaux : vers une climatopolitique anthropocentrée (Chrislain-Eric Kenfack) - 3. L'Afrique et la nourriture au XXIe siècle : consécration juridique, perspectives étroites ? (Patrick Juvet Lowé Gnintedem) - 4. Changements climatiques et sécurité alimentaire au Sahel : atouts et faiblesses de l'adaptation planifiée (Ahmadou Makhtar Kanté) - 5. La gestion des déchets plastiques à Kinshasa : un autre défi environnemental à relever dans la conception des villes durables (Jules Kassay Ngur-Ikone). [Résumé ASC Leiden]
<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article2310&lang=en>

Zambia

Experiences of work among people with disabilities who are HIV-positive in Zambia / Janet Njelesani ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 51-56 : graf
Abstract: This paper focuses on accounts of how having a disability and being HIV-positive influences experiences of work among 21 people (12 women, 9 men) in Lusaka, Zambia. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted in English, Bemba, Nyanja, or Zambian sign language. Descriptive and thematic analyses were conducted. Three major themes were generated. The first, a triple burden, describes the burden of having a disability, being HIV-positive, and being unemployed. The second theme, disability and HIV is not inability, describes participants' desire for work and their resistance to being regarded as objects of charity. Finally, how work influences HIV management, describes the practicalities of working and living with HIV. Together these themes highlight the limited options available to persons with disabilities with HIV in Lusaka, not only secondary to the effects of HIV influencing their physical capacity to work, but also because of the attendant social stigma of being a person with a disability and HIV-positive. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1016985> (Restricted access)

Zambia

The impact of the global economic crisis on HIV and AIDS programmes directed at women and children in Zambia / John Serieux ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 95-106 : graf., tab

Abstract: This investigation sought to ascertain the extent to which the global economic crisis of 2008-2009 affected the delivery of HIV/AIDS-related services directed at pregnant and lactating mothers, children living with HIV and children orphaned through HIV in Zambia. Using a

combined macroeconomic analysis and a multiple case study approach, the authors found that from mid-2008 to mid-2009 the Zambian economy was indeed buffeted by the global economic crisis. During that period the case study subjects experienced challenges with respect to the funding, delivery and effectiveness of services that were clearly attributable, directly or indirectly, to the global economic crisis. The source of funding most often compromised was external private flows. The services most often compromised were non-medical services (such as the delivery of assistance to orphans and counselling to HIV-positive mothers) while the more strictly medical services (such as antiretroviral therapy) were protected from funding cuts and service interruptions. Impairments to service effectiveness were experienced relatively equally by (HIV-positive) pregnant women and lactating mothers and children orphaned through HIV. Children living with AIDS were least affected because of the primacy of ARV therapy in their care. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040806> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Managing identities and parental disclosure of HIV sero-status in Zimbabwe / Nelson Muparamoto and Manase Kudzai Chiweshe. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 145-152

Abstract: Drawing from a small sample of HIV infected respondents, this paper examines parents' perceptions on the decision to disclose or not to disclose their HIV sero-status to their children. It explores how parents control the information in the interactional ritual with their children. The paper uses Goffman's concept of dramaturgy to analyse how parents manage and control disclosure within a context where HIV and AIDS is associated with stigma. Disclosure is a strategic encounter in which the interactants (parents) manage to create a desired identity or spoil an identity. Qualitative research incorporating focus group discussions and in-depth interviews was used to examine the perceptions of parents who are HIV positive on disclosure of their status to their children. Such a methodological approach allows for a nuanced understanding of the context in which decision to disclose status happens. The study findings show that in a social context involving parents and children as actors there are complex expectations which affect parental disclosure of HIV sero-status to their children. The desire to manage an expected identity militated or enabled disclosure in a parental relationship. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040804> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Legacies of a nationwide crackdown in Zimbabwe: Operation Chikorokoza Chapera in gold mining communities / Samuel J. Spiegel. - In: *Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 541-570 : tab

Abstract: Although conflict in Zimbabwe's diamond mining sector has recently received much international scrutiny, very little research has examined conflict in Zimbabwe's gold mining sector. This article analyses how a nationwide crackdown called Operation Chikorokoza Chapera ('No More Illegal Mining') affected and 'disciplined' livelihoods in profound ways in both licensed and unlicensed gold mining regions. Drawing on interviews conducted between 2006 and 2013 with artisanal miners in the Insiza, Umzingwani and Kadoma areas as well as miners who crossed the border to Mozambique, the study reveals how a highly politicized crackdown led to uneven consequences. The analysis highlights both structural and physical violence, with more than 25,000 miners and traders arrested between 2006 and 2009 and more than 9,000 still imprisoned in 2013. Situating the crackdown within evolving political and economic interests, the study contributes to an understanding of how simplified discourses on 'eradicating illegal mining' mislead and mask power dynamics, while policing activities transform patterns of resource control. The study also emphasises that conceptualizations of the crackdown's legacy should carefully consider the agency of artisanal miners' associations, which, in some cases, have been actively seeking to resist coercive policies and rebuild livelihoods in the aftermath of Operation Chikorokoza Chapera. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]