

Africa

Metropolitan blueprints of colonial taxation? : lessons from fiscal capacity building in British and French Africa, c. 1880-1940 / Ewout Frankema, Marlous van Waijenburg. - In: *Journal of African History*: (2014), vol. 55, no. 3, p. 371-400 : graf., tab

Keywords: 1880-1889/1890-1899/1900-1949/Africa/colonial administration/France/Great Britain/taxation

Abstract: The historical and social science literature is divided about the importance of metropolitan blueprints of colonial rule for the development of colonial states. The authors exploit historical records of colonial state finances to explore the importance of metropolitan identity on the comparative development of fiscal institutions in British and French Africa. Taxes constituted the financial backbone of the colonial state and were vital to the state building efforts of colonial governments. A quantitative comparative perspective shows that pragmatic responses to varying local conditions can easily be mistaken for specific metropolitan blueprints of colonial governance and that under comparable local circumstances the French and British operated in remarkably similar ways. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Africa

The diaspora of Africans liberated from slave ships in the nineteenth century / Daniel Domingues da Silva ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal of African History*: (2014), vol. 55, no. 3, p. 347-369 : tab

Keywords: abolition of slavery/Africa/America/diasporas/freedmen/labour/Sierra Leone

Abstract: This article uses the extensive documentation of Africans liberated from slave vessels to explore issues of identity and freedom in the nineteenth-century Atlantic world. It tracks the size, origin, and movement of the Liberated African diaspora, offers a preliminary analysis of the 'disposal' of African recaptives in societies on both sides of the Atlantic, and assesses the opportunities Liberated Africans had in shaping their post-disembarkation experiences. While nearly all Liberated Africans were pulled at least partly into the Atlantic wage economy, the article concludes that recaptive communities in Freetown and its hinterland most closely met the aspirations of the Liberated Africans themselves while the fate of recaptives settled in the Americas paralleled those who were enslaved. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Benin

L'autoritarisme à pas de caméléon?: les dérives de la révolution passive démocratique au Bénin / Richard Banégas. - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2014), no. 249, p. 99-118

Keywords: authoritarianism/Benin/democratization/political conditions

Abstract: Le Bénin connaît depuis 2012 de fortes tensions politiques liées notamment à l' "affaire Talon". Cet article analyse les dérives autoritaires du régime de Boni Yayi et ses rapports complexes avec les contre-pouvoirs qui tentent de résister à ses velléités. Il met également en lumière les luttes factionnelles qui se développent autour des principales rentes du pays et s'interroge sur la signification de ces batailles qui s'énoncent volontiers sur le registre ethno-régionaliste. Ces tensions traduisent-elles un basculement du modèle pacifique de la "révolution passive démocratique" vers un scénario plus conflictuel de "rupture hégémonique"? La conclusion suggère que les luttes actuelles doivent être analysées dans une perspective de moyenne durée qui permette de comprendre quels furent, depuis les années 1990, les ressorts de la consolidation du pluralisme dans ce pays pionnier des transitions en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

East Africa

East Africa in transition : communities, cultures, and change / ed. by Judith Mbula Bahemuka and Joseph L. Brockington - Nairobi : Acton Publishers, 2001.

Keywords: arts/Democratic Republic of Congo/East Africa/economic conditions/history/Kenya/political conditions/social change/social conditions/South Africa/Uganda

Abstract: This book is based on the proceedings of the symposium "East Africa in transition:

communities, cultures and change", organized by the International Learning Centre (ILC) at the University of Nairobi in 2000. The goal of the symposium was to re-examine the process of social change in this region in all aspects of life: political, economic, social, cultural, and so on. Papers included are divided into three parts. Part one: social sciences, includes contributions by Joshua Akong'a (on cultural engineering), Judith Mbula Bahemuka (on humanity and nature), Hannah W. Kinoti (on religion and strife), Karuta Kanyinga (on leadership and governance), Octavian N. Gakuru (on social provision), Charles Nzioka (on HIV/AIDS), Rose A. Mwonja (on gender equity in Kenya), Washington H.A. Olima (on environmental management in Kenya), Richard B. Peterson (on forest management in the Democratic Republic of Congo), and Catherine Lukhoba (on medicinal plants). Part Two: history and archaeology, includes chapters by Godfrey Muriuki (on Kenya's history), Florida A. Karani (on education in Kenya), Clifton Crais (on visions of nations in South Africa), Carol Summers (on colonialism in Uganda), Jonathan Scott Lee (on Julius Nyerere), and Simiyu Wandibba (on primate behaviour). Part Three has contributions by Suki K.K. Mwendwa (on traditional drama), Sonja R. Darlington (on coming-of-age literature), J.P. Odoch Pido (on nakedness in arts), H. Oronga A. Mwanzi (on literature), and Mary Bruce (on liberal arts). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

'The chiefs, elders, and people have for many years suffered untold hardships' : protests by coalitions of the excluded in British Northern Togoland, UN Trusteeship Territory, 1950-7 / Paul Stacey. - In: *Journal of African History*: (2014), vol. 55, no. 3, p. 423-444 : krt., tab

Keywords: chieftaincy/colonial period/decolonization/Ghana/international relations/minority groups/Togo/UN

Abstract: This article examines the use of tradition by minority groups whose territorial incorporation into British Northern Togoland under UN trusteeship was marked by political exclusion. This contrasts with the more typical pattern of productive and inclusive relations developing between chiefs and the administering authority within the boundaries of what was to become Ghana. In East Gonja, marginalized groups produced their own chiefs while simultaneously appealing to the UN Trusteeship Council to protect their native rights. The article contributes to studies on the limits of the 'invention of tradition' by showing the influence of external structures on African agency and organization. As the minority groups sought UN support on the basis of their native status, the colonial power affirmed alternative versions of tradition that were perceived locally as illegitimate and thereby rendered ineffective. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ghana

The recreation of modern and African art at Achimota School in the Gold Coast (1927-52) / Rhoda Woets. - In: *Journal of African History*: (2014), vol. 55, no. 3, p. 445-465 : foto's, ill

Keywords: art education/arts/colonialism/Ghana

Abstract: The formative influence of colonial art education on modern art movements in Africa has not attracted a great deal of scholarly attention. Yet, European art teachers in the Gold Coast challenged colonial prejudice that Africans were incapable of mastering European aesthetic forms. This article analyses the art education provided at the Teacher Training College at Achimota School where pupils learned both to revalue African art forms and to draw and paint in European, representational art styles. Modern artists built on and reshaped what they had learned at Achimota in order to respond to changing social and political conditions. The last section of this article explores the impact of colonial art education on the work of two of the earliest modern artists in Ghana: Kofi Antubam and Vincent Kofi. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Lesotho

Development, politics, and the centralization of state power in Lesotho, 1960-75 / John Aerni-Flessner. - In: *Journal of African History*: (2014), vol. 55, no. 3, p. 401-421 : krt

Keywords: 1960-1969/1970-1979/centralization/development/development cooperation/Lesotho/political change

Abstract: The rhetoric of development served as a language for Sotho politicians from 1960 to 1970

debate the meanings of political participation. The relative paucity of aid in this period gave outsized importance to small projects run in rural villages, and stood in stark contrast to the period from the mid-1970s onwards when aid became an 'anti-politics machine' that worked to undermine national sovereignty. Examination of the democratic period in Lesotho from 1966-70 helps explain the process by which newly independent states gave up some of their recently won sovereignty, and how a turn to authoritarianism helped contribute to this process. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

Institutionalisation of knowledge transfer on sexual behaviour in the times of AIDS: a case study from a village community in north-central Namibia / Mari Kervinen. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 247-260

Keywords: health education/Namibia/sex education/social change

Abstract: This paper concentrates on the changes in knowledge transfer in northern Namibia with respect to sexual norms, behavioural advice and sexual health information. The research was conducted in a small village community in Ohangwena region, where over 100 semi-structured and structured interviews were held with a sample of 67 community members and 50 professionals dealing with HIV/AIDS issues. The results of the research indicate the change in social roles in family and community dynamics, especially between generations, and thus a change in trust, respect and responsibility attached to information sharing. This further exerts pressure on the classification, choice, adaptation and transmission of information at both the individual and family level. Secondly, and partly as a consequence of this, the levels of indigenous, community level information from elders to youth and the level of institutionalized information sharing leave space for variations in behavioural norms. The research contributes to the discussion on problems in information sharing, knowledge transfer and adaptation of behavioural advice in HIV/ AIDS work. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.952649> (Restricted access)

Northern Africa

Trans-Saharan trade : the routes of 'African sexuality' / Rudolf P. Gaudio. - In: *Journal of African History*: (2014), vol. 55, no. 3, p. 317-330

Keywords: Arabs/Blacks/Christianity/homosexuality/Islam/Nigeria/Northern Africa/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: The idea that homosexuality is 'un-African' is widely regarded, at least among Western scholars, as a myth concocted during the colonial era. The evidence adduced to support this consensus is largely convincing, but it does not account for all the features of contemporary African leaders' homophobic discourses. In particular, it does not account for differences between Christian and Muslim rhetorics with respect to a putative 'African sexuality'. Historical, ethnographic, and literary evidence suggests these differences can be traced in part to the trans-Saharan slave trade, which gave rise to racialized sexual tropes of blacks and Arabs that circulated and continue to circulate on both sides of the Sahara. In Nigeria and perhaps elsewhere, it seems that sexual stereotypes of Arabs and black Africans derived from both the trans-Saharan trade and European colonial rule have been respectively, if unevenly, mapped onto Muslims and Christians, in a way that hinders national integration. This is so even when the leaders of both groups seem to be in agreement, as when they join forces to condemn homosexuality. To ignore such religious, racial, and sexual contradictions is to ignore some of the major cultural faultlines within contemporary African nation-states and the continent overall. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Northern Africa

Science, technology and sustainability in the Middle East and North Africa / ed.: Allam Ahmed - Genève : Inderscience Enterprises Ltd, 2007.

Keywords: Egypt/Eritrea/information management/innovations/Middle East/Northern Africa/public health/science/Sudan/sustainable development/technology/Tunisia

Abstract: This book examines the complex relationship between science, technology and the environment in the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA). It investigates efforts made by

different countries in the MENA region to tackle the challenges of sustainable development. Contributions on Africa include: The evolution of the ICT industry in Egypt (Sherif Kamel); Information and communication technologies, education and development in Eritrea (Ravinder Rena); Technology transfer by transnational corporations in Egypt's car industry (Ali Shamsavari and Yasser Taha); A comprehensive solution to compact malaria in Sudan: constraints and challenges (Samar Ahmed); Water demand management in Tunisia (Mounir Belloumi); Heavy metals and pesticides residue in commercial fresh vegetables in Sudan (Mohamed S. DafaëlSeed, Mohammed M. Eltayeb, Amro B. Hassan and Elfadil E. Babiker). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Sahel

Dossier : les dynamiques du pastoralisme au Sahel / [sous la dir. de Jean-Bernard Véron]. - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2014), no. 249, p. 1-82 : fig., photo's, krt., tab

Keywords: Chad/Mali/natural resources/Niger/pastoralists/Sahel/water resources

Abstract: Ce dossier traite de la question de l'élevage pastoral au Sahel, en insistant sur les défis que cette activité doit relever, qu'ils soient d'origine naturelle ou humaine. Les articles pointent les différentes dimensions de l'insécurité auxquelles le pastoralisme est directement confronté. Elles résultent du contexte agroclimatique de la région, caractérisé par la disponibilité aléatoire des ressources, eau d'abreuvement et pâturages, nécessaires aux animaux. Contributions: Les dynamiques du pastoralisme au Sahel (Jean-Bernard Véron); Quelle accessibilité aux ressources pastorales du Sahel? L'élevage face aux variations climatiques et aux évolutions des sociétés sahéniennes (Pierre Hiernaux, Mamadou Diawara, Fabrice Gangneron); Stratégies d'adaptation aux vulnérabilités du pastoralisme: trajectoires de familles de pasteurs (1972-2010) (Bernard Bonnet, Bertrand Guibert); Convoitises et conflits entre ressources pastorales et extractives au Nord-Niger: verts pâturages et 'yellow cake' chez les "hommes bleus" (Abdoulkader Afane, Laurent Gagnol); Accompagner la mobilité pastorale au Tchad: construction d'un modèle innovant d'intervention pour le développement (Saverio Krätli, Marie Monimart, Blamah Jalloh, Jeremy Swift, Ced Hesse). Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Somalia

Understanding Islamic charities / ed. by Jon B. Alterman and Karin von Hippel - Washington, DC : CSIS press, 2007.

Keywords: charities/Europe/Islam/Middle East/politics/Somalia/terrorism

Abstract: This book explores the variety of roles that Muslim charities play in different countries, their interactions with national and international institutions, and the boundaries and connections between their philanthropic roles and their political impacts. Contributions: Islamic charities, faith-based organizations and the international aid system (Jonathan Benthall); Recognizing the Umma in humanitarianism: international regulation of Islamic charities (James Shaw-Hamilton); Aid effectiveness: improving relations with Islamic charities (Karin von Hippel); Islamic charities after catastrophes: the Kashmir earthquake and the Indian Ocean tsunami (John Ratcliffe); Saudi charities and support for terror (Jon B. Alterman); Islamic charities in Europe (Julianne Smith and Natalia Filipiak); Hamas: resistance and transformation of Palestinian society (Haim Malka); Hizballah: Islamic charity in Lebanon (A. Nizar Hamzeh); Islamic charities in Somalia (Andre Le Sage). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

Complaints and findings by the Press Ombudsman on the ANC and ANC-led government : a case study / Gloria Edwards Cilliers and Johannes D. Froneman. - In: *Communicatio*: (2014), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 271-286

Keywords: African National Congress (South Africa)/freedom of the press/media law/press/South Africa

Abstract: In South Africa a growing crisis of confidence between the ANC and the ANC-led government and the press came to a head in 2010-2011. The ANC suggested the creation of a statutory press tribunal and supported the Protection of Information Bill, both regarded as an infringement on freedom of the press by critics. Parallel to this, a review process of the voluntary self-regulation system took place, followed by another commission on press self-regulation. The

result was a new system of "independent co-regulation", which was implemented on February 1, 2013. This article takes a step back to investigate the possible reasons why the ANC and the ANC-led government were so critical of the old system of self-regulation. The success, or lack thereof, experienced by the ANC and the ANC-led government in their complaints to the Press Ombudsman could, the authors argue, have played some role in shaping their views. It was found that of the total of 593 cases dealt with in the period August 2007 to August 2011, 91 were lodged by representatives of one or another government entity and the ANC, accounting for 15 per cent of the total. The Ombudsman upheld the highest number of government complaints compared to other complainant types, but this only came to 14 per cent. This is regarded as noteworthy, considering one of the ANC's major criticisms, namely that the ombudsman was biased towards the press in his rulings. The authors state that this finding was, however, not conclusive in any way. While the full findings may be of some value to determine, in conjunction with other factors, why the ANC and the ANC-led government were so critical towards the press, one also needs to seriously consider the reality that their philosophical position(s) regarding press freedom and responsibility (which underpins self-regulation), may be steeped in other normative media positions. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.939681> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Obstacles to HIV prevention, treatment and care in selected public universities in South Africa / Blessing Mbatha. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 237-246

Keywords: AIDS/health education/South Africa/universities

Abstract: South Africa, like the rest of Southern Africa, is ravaged by AIDS. Higher education in South Africa has a significant role to play in the fight against the spread of HIV and AIDS. This article reports the factors contributing to the spread of HIV and AIDS in three selected public universities in South Africa. To achieve the stated aim, the study answered the following research question: What are the factors contributing to the spread of HIV and AIDS in South African public universities? The problem in this study stems from South Africa's HIV and AIDS infection rate, one of the highest in the world, especially in KwaZulu-Natal. A qualitative approach was adopted by conducting focus group interviews with the students. The data were analysed using axial coding and open coding, where dominant themes from the discussions were identified and discussed in detail. The findings show that barriers to HIV and AIDS prevention, care and treatment exist in the tertiary institutions under study. Social and economic interventions are needed to stem the spread of HIV and AIDS at tertiary institutions. A range of recommendations for halting the spread of HIV and AIDS in these institutions is provided. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.952648> (Restricted access)

South Africa

South Africa : the 2014 national and provincial elections / Ulf Engel. - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2014), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 79-89 : tab

Keywords: 2014/elections/South Africa

Abstract: On 7 May 2014, South Africa held its fifth national and provincial elections since the end of apartheid in 1994. Despite a degree of discontent, the ANC remained firmly in power, receiving 62.15 per cent of the vote. Frustration about non-delivery of services, autocratic tendencies within the ruling party and widespread corrupt practices did not translate into substantially more votes for opposition parties, except in the Western Cape and Gauteng regions (and a swing vote from COPE to DA in Northern Cape). However, voter mobilisation seems to be stagnating and ANC breakaway parties are not faring particularly well. Twenty years after the end of apartheid, popular discontent with the ANC government has expressed itself in voting apathy, particularly among the 'born-free' generation. Just as in 2004 and 2009, non-voters remain the largest group in the South African electorate, outnumbering even the ANC. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Tangible skill building and HIV youth prevention intervention in rural South Africa / Jill

Hanass-Hancock. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 229-235 : tab

Keywords: AIDS/health education/literacy/rural areas/sexuality/South Africa

Abstract: There have been countless youth programmes throughout Africa resulting in increased knowledge of HIV, but all too often there is a discrepancy between knowledge and behaviour change. According to available literature, successful projects need to consider the context in which young people live, be consistent with community values, and be family inclusive and youth centred. This, however, requires active involvement of communities, families and youth, which in turn implies a more local response to the epidemic in small projects. This paper presents results from a survey in a rural community of South Africa which investigated the contextual factors associated with HIV knowledge, attitudes and practice in such a setting. The community was of particular interest as it had developed a local youth literacy and family support programme which included HIV-prevention messages. All school aged children of the two settlements were approached (N = 100), some of whom regularly participated in the literacy classes. The survey investigated the association between contextual factors such as caregivers, peers and exposure to the literacy classes in regards to HIV-knowledge, attitudes and practice. The results suggest that contextual factors have an impact on sexual behaviour and self-efficacy as well as on attitudes towards condom use. This indicates that peers and caregivers influence the perceived agency to practise safe sex and the likelihood that adolescents practise 'deviant' behaviour such as drinking, getting involved in drugs or becoming sexually active. However, the results suggest that exposure to community projects such as literacy classes have the potential to positively influence reading scores, attitudes towards condom use and delay of sexual debut while it has little effect on HIV knowledge. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.952647> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The bond of education : gender, the value of children, and the making of Umlazi Township in 1960s South Africa / Mark Hunter. - In: *Journal of African History*: (2014), vol. 55, no. 3, p. 467-490 : foto, graf., krt

Keywords: apartheid/children/education/mothers/South Africa/urban households

Abstract: 'High apartheid' in the 1960s was marked by intensified efforts to redraw urban areas along racial lines and quash black South Africans' schooling and employment ambitions. The 1953 Bantu Education Act became infamous for limiting African educational opportunities. Yet this article shows how women in Umlazi Township, outside of Durban, schooled their children despite and indeed because of apartheid's oppressive educational and urban policies. Drawing on oral histories and archival records, it explores the 'bond of education', the gendered material-emotional family connections that enabled schooling and resulted from schooling. In the face of increasingly insecure intimate relations, a booming economy, and expanded basic education, mothers' attention to their children's and grandchildren's education grew in importance and scale: education required sacrifices but promised children's eventual support. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

The Press Freedom Commission in South Africa and the regulation of journalists online : lessons from Britain and Australia / Gabriel J. Botma. - In: *Communicatio*: (2014), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 223-238

Keywords: Australia/electronic publishing/freedom of the press/Great Britain/journalism/media law/South Africa

Abstract: The last few years have seen several attempts to strengthen press regulation in various parts of the world, while the difficulty of controlling online publication is arguably only increasing. In this article the focus is on recent suggestions for a new system of co-regulation of the press in South Africa, in order to see how online journalism is viewed and treated by regulators. In comparison, the article refers to suggestions in this regard by the Leveson Inquiry in Britain and two Australian press and media reviews. Reference is made to Flew and Swift (2013), who apply six main theories in three overlapping categories in debates on the role of journalism and its relationship to the State: fourth estate/market liberal; social responsibility/critical pluralist and dominant interest/radical. A literature review and a qualitative approach were used to identify and

compare key debates in various reports from Australia, Britain and South Africa. While suggestions in Britain and Australia favoured an inclusive approach to the regulation of print and online journalism, the South African Press Freedom Commission rejected the idea, due to principle and practical objections. It also became clear that the key problem in the three countries lay in the inability to establish consensus between divergent perspectives on dominant interest and social responsibility, and the entrenched values of the fourth estate/market liberalism.

Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.932295> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

HIV-serostatus disclosure in the context of free antiretroviral therapy and socio-economic dependency : experiences among women living with HIV in Tanzania / Leah F. Bohle, Hansjörg Dilger, and Uwe Groß. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 215-227 : tab

Keywords: AIDS/attitudes/Tanzania/women

Abstract: The worldwide implementation of free antiretroviral therapy (ART) raised great hopes among policy makers and health organizations about the positive changes it would bring about in attitudes and behaviours towards HIV and AIDS, as well as for infected people's lives. A change in illness perception was anticipated, leading to the hypothesis of a possible change in disclosure rates, patterns and the choice of significant others to inform. In the era of free treatment availability in the United Republic of Tanzania, the authors examined reasons for disclosure and non-disclosure among HIV-seropositive women enrolled on ART and their choice of significant others to inform. In so doing, the authors contribute to the necessary yet neglected debate about the social impact of ART on the lives of infected women. The study, for which an ethnographic cross-sectional pilot approach was chosen, was conducted at the Care and Treatment Center (CTC) at Bombo Regional Hospital (BRH) in Tanga city, Tanzania. Data presented here derive from participant observation, questionnaires and semi-structured interviews conducted with 59 HIV-seropositive women on ART. Interestingly, and despite treatment availability, the choice of significant others to inform, as well as reasons for disclosure and non-disclosure, mirror findings from previous studies conducted before the introduction of free ART. The main reason for non-disclosure was fear of discrimination. The hope for social, economic or health support was the main motivation for disclosure, followed by the need for a 'clinic companion' in order to receive ART, as requested by hospital staff. Nevertheless, healthcare staff were not unanimous in thinking that disclosure is always beneficial, thus the recommended extent of disclosure varied. ART and concomitant factors were raised as an entirely new and significant reason for disclosure by interviewees. Finally, findings confirm that despite ART, disclosure remains a highly stressful event for women. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.952646> (Restricted access)

Zanzibar

Most at-risk populations : contextualising HIV prevention programmes targeting marginalised groups in Zanzibar, Tanzania / Naheed Ahmed. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 205-213

Keywords: AIDS/health education/Zanzibar

Abstract: According to a 2009 UNAIDS report the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in Zanzibar, Tanzania, is low in the general population (0.6 per cent), but high among vulnerable groups, specifically sex workers (10.8 per cent), injecting drug users (15.1 per cent), and men who have sex with men (12.3 per cent). In response to this concentrated epidemic, the Government of Zanzibar, international and local non-profit organisations have focused their prevention activities on these marginal populations. Although these efforts are beneficial in terms of disseminating information about HIV/AIDS and referring clients to health clinics, they fail to address how the socio-economic status of these groups places them at a greater risk for contracting and dying from the virus. Furthermore, there is an absence of qualitative research on these populations which is needed to understand the challenges these groups face and to improve the effectiveness of interventions. Through interviews with employees of government agencies and non-profit organisations, medical professionals, vulnerable populations and HIV/AIDS patients, this paper

used a political economy of health and syndemic framework to examine how local realities inform and challenge HIV/AIDS programmes in Zanzibar. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.952645> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwean politics in the post-2013 election period / Brian Raftopoulos. - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2014), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 91-103

Keywords: government policy/international relations/political conditions/Zimbabwe

Abstract: The 2013 elections in Zimbabwe confirmed the grip of Mugabe and ZANU-PF on Zimbabwean politics. The electoral outcome was the result of a combination of factors that included not only the longterm legacy of ZANU-PF's coercive politics, constructed through a radical nationalist discourse, but also the changes in the social structure of the country as a result of the reconfiguration of Zimbabwe's political economy since the late 1990s. In the aftermath of the 2013 elections, the enormous economic constraints confronting the country have forced the Mugabe regime to take a more conciliatory tone as it seeks to re-engage with the West in the search for economic assistance. In its attempts to find a path through these economic challenges, ZANU-PF must also contend with the growing battle for succession within the party as Mugabe's rule draws to an end. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]