Applied Social Welfare Research & Evaluation Group
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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

ON

SOCIAL WELFARE IN AFRICA

THE SOCIAL WORK IN NIGERIA PROJECT

Acknowledgements

November 30, 2007

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Child Protection & Families

1. Campbell, E. K. & Ntsabane, T. (1997). Street children in Botswana: A case study Gaborone. *Social Development Issues, 19(2-3):* 39-53.

Abstract: Reports on the situation of street children in Gaborone, Botswana, drawing on results of a 1993 interview survey of 227 male & 12 female street children, 209 low-income nonstreet boys, 51 middle-income nonstreet boys, & 155 parents & guardians of street children. Results suggest that most street children are under age 16 & from poor families. Their educational & health levels are very poor, & their social lifestyle is reckless; drug use is common. Policy measures are urgently needed to stem problems associated with street children in Botswana.

2. Maundeni, T. (2002). Seen but not heard? Focusing on the needs of children of divorced parents in Garborone and surrounding areas, Botswana. *Childhood, 9 (3):*277-302.

Abstract: Using findings from a study of children's experiences of parental separation & divorce in Botswana, the author examines the extent to which children's expressed needs for information were or were not met by their mothers. A majority of children expressed dissatisfaction about the informational support received from their mothers. Most mothers' abilities to meet children's communication needs were influenced by their perceptions of children, their beliefs of children's needs, their experiences of divorce-related economic distress as well as their feelings about the breakdown of the marriages. The author concludes the article by noting that while Botswana has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, in practice, children's rights to information & participation in situations such as divorce are rarely exercised. The conclusion also emphasizes the importance of addressing the needs of children from divorced homes & making sure they are listened to.

3. Modie, T. (1997). Should babies be kept in prison with their incarcerated mothers? A social work response. *Scandinavian Journal of Development Alternatives and Area Studies, 16 (3-4):* 37-55.

Abstract: Discusses whether babies of incarcerated women should stay in prison with their mothers, drawing on relevant research literature & social scientific theory to weigh a child's attachment needs against the negative consequences of being raised in prison. Arguments for separation & attachment are reviewed, considering the prison system of Botswana, where incarcerated women are allowed to keep their babies. It is concluded that children should be placed where they will have the care & protection of their natural parents, placement will be the least detrimental, & recreation & health care will be provided while the mother is incarcerated.

4. Osei-Hwedie, K. & Hobona, A. K. (2001). Secondary school teachers and the emotional abuse of children: A study of three secondary schools in Gaborone, Botswana. *Journal of Social Development in Africa, 16(1):* 143-163.

Abstract: Teachers & other human service professionals have crucial roles to play in the provision of social programs to support & protect children from violence & abuse. The objective of this study, therefore, was to find out the extent of the knowledge & understanding of emotional abuse held by teachers, their ability to identify children showing symptoms of such abuse, their personal feelings about, & experience with, emotional abuse & their awareness of support & other available services in the community. Thirty-five teachers from three government community junior secondary schools participated. It was found that most teachers knew of emotional abuse & its aspects. However, about a third of them had no knowledge of emotional abuse or how to identity signs of abuse in children. It was also found that teachers do not consider that their jobs entail providing support for abused children. From the data, it is evident that teacher training & in-service programs must equip teachers with the skills to enable them to contribute effectively to the prevention & management of emotional abuse of children.

5. Raschick, Michael. (1996). A comparative anaylsis of developing nations' national programs of action for children. *Social Development Issues, 18 (2):*18-33.

Abstract: Ten developing countries' National Programs of Action -- comprehensive plans with explicitly defined objectives, budgeting & implementation strategies, & monitoring mechanisms designed to serve children through the 20th century -- are presented in a comparative content analysis. The background of these programs, which resulted from the 1990 World Summit for Children, is discussed. Unique features of individual programs, different countries' concepts of decentralization, & the major constraints & proposed implementation strategies identified in the programs, eg, reliance on nongovernmental organizations & conservative macroeconomic fiscal policies, are examined.

Gender Equality & Empowerment

6. Modie-Moroka, T. & Sossou, M. (2001). Women, criminality and multifocal empowerment responses: Some prospects for Botswana. *Journal of Social Development in Africa, 16 (2):* 5-29.

Abstract: Although the overall agenda of the women's movement is committed to recognizing the needs & aspirations of women & ending gender-based inequality, issues concerning women & crime have always been ignored. This paper documents the situation of women in prison in Botswana. Although the proportion of prisoners who are women is relatively small, women constitute a growing subset of the entire prison population whose needs are different from those of men. Whereas factors that draw women to criminal activities may not differ markedly for men & women, women's crime is a reaction to the special circumstances of their prolonged victimization & dispossession. The paper explores how prisons have historically served to enforce & reinforce women's traditional roles & to foster dependency & passivity. The paper combines empirical evidence collected through qualitative research conducted in six female prisons in Botswana with feminist & empowerment models used to highlight the personal experiences & psychosocial problems of women in prison. We argue for the development of gender-appropriate & gender-sensitive social services in education,

economic & personal empowerment, legal aid, medical & counseling, among others, in order to help women prisoners take control of their lives.

7. Ngwenya, B. N. (2002). Gender, dress and self-empowerment: Women and burial societies in Botswana. *African Sociological Review/Revue Africaine de Sociologie, 6 (2):* 1-27.

Abstract: This paper focuses on specific ways in which women in local institutions known as burial societies (diswaeti in everyday Tswana discourse) ceremonially & ritualistically empower themselves through an event known as kapeso -- to be garbed, enrobed, or dressed. Empowerment embodies a sense of competence, mastery, strength, & ability to effect change. The event incorporates biblical knowledge associated with Christian religious ceremonies of dedication or devotion & Tswana funeral ritual symbols. Given the extraordinary context of the AIDS crisis in Botswana, taking up specific intervention roles of providing emergency financial relief to households in distress demands some sort of public authentication. Women in burial societies adopt a particular dress code as ritual object of social power to perform gendered social roles that closely conform to status obligations to self, family, kin, community, & society. Their dress code enables them to dramatize social action (ie, the ability to understand what they do & to use that understanding as part of their performance) in ways that redefine gender relations, practices of spirituality across denominational affiliation, & Tswana humanism (botho).

8. Osei-Hwedie, K. (1993). Social change with equity: policy considerations for promoting social justice in gender relations. *Maatskaplike Werk/Social Work, 29 (2):* 160-171.

Abstract: An exploration of essential policy elements for promoting social justice & development with equity recognizes differential gender relations. Feminist intervention in social welfare policy suggests parental leave or affordable day care. It is argued that women must participate in restructuring institutions, producing more accessible resources & service delivery methods, & that policy should be implemented through interpersonal & structural strategies.

9. Van Hook, M.P. (1994). The impact of economic and social changes on the roles of women in Botswana and Zimbabwe. *AFFILIA Journal of Women and Social Work. 9(3):* 288-307.

Abstract: This article examines the ways in which the colonial heritage and recent social developments have influenced the roles of women in Botswana and Zimbabwe. The study describes changes that have improved the lives of women in these countries and the barriers that women still have to overcome in the legal, educational, economic, and family spheres.

HIV/AIDS

10. Chipfakacha, V.G. (1997). STD/HIV/AIDS knowledge, beliefs and practices of traditional healers of Botswana. *AIDS Care, 9 (4):*417-425.

Abstract: Questionnaire data obtained from 81 traditional healers, ages 28+, in Botswana are used to examine their knowledge, beliefs, practices, & experiences in relation to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) & human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS). The advent of HIV/AIDS & the introduction of home-based care in most African countries has increased the caseload of many traditional healers & increased their risk of contact with people with HIV/AIDS. Most healers use their bare hands as a diagnostic tool & to apply topical medicine. Many also suck blood from their patients (bloodletting) as part of disease management. Results show that most traditional healers have only scant or incorrect knowledge of HIV/AIDS & place not only themselves but all their patients at risk of HIV transmission. Improved rapport between traditional healers & scientific medical personnel is essential for an effective & successful HIV/AIDS prevention & control program.

11. Fombad, C. M. (2001). The crisis of confidentiality in the control of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Botswana. *International Social Science Journal, 53 (170):* 643-656.

Abstract: This paper looks at the recent challenges to the confidentiality of the status of HIV patients in Botswana, the country with the highest rate of infection in the world. The nature & scope as well as the legal & ethical basis of confidentiality are examined. It is argued that this concept is not only an aspect of the fundamental human rights of patients but is also crucial in any effective strategy to halt the spread of the virus by encouraging voluntary disclosure, which should help in eliminating the stigma, ostracism, & discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS. Although widely recognized as sacrosanct, confidentiality has never been an absolute principle. The derogations to it reflect a compromise, which balances the patient's right to his privacy & confidence, & the protection of persons exposed to the risk of infection by the patient. Therefore, it is argued that any radical measures that undermine the principle of confidentiality will discourage rather than encourage the candor that is essential in controlling the spread of the HIV virus.

12. Heald, S. (2002). It's never as easy as ABC: Understanding of AIDS in Botswana. *African Journal of AIDS Research,* 1 (1): 1-10.

Abstract: This paper argues for the importance of examining how messages of government AIDS educational campaigns in Africa are interpreted at the local level. One striking feature of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Botswana is that it is not universally seen as a new disease syndrome but as an old one. It has been interpreted by traditional healers as a manifestation of old "Tswana" diseases, acquiring new virulence because of the increasing disrespect for the mores of traditional culture, or to these diseases mutating as they have "mixed together." This alternative discourse on AIDS is set first in the context of official health education programs & policy. It is argued that the fact that these latter have been couched exclusively in biomedical terms, & in apparent ignorance of other conceptualizations, has been detrimental to public education & understanding. Further, it has encouraged the development of a powerful & coherent counter discourse, based in the common understandings of Tswana society & cosmology. The aim here is to contextualize this counter discourse in order to understand why there has been a move to "claim" the disease, turning it thus from a global problem into a local one. It is argued that this allows for a trenchant critique not only of current morality, but also of the government & the West. In turn, this raises a more general policy dilemma with regard to

the dissemination of medical information in societies with plural health care systems, each operating on the basis of different truth claims. Where, as in southern Africa, these coincide with entrenched social divisions, educational interventions carry an inevitable political load, operating to locate the government & its spokespeople on one or other side of the social (& epistemological) divide.

13. Jacques, G. & Stegling, C. (2004). HIV/AIDS and home based care in Botswana: panacea or perfidy? *Social Work in Mental Health, 2(2/3):* 175-193.

Abstract: The extent of the AIDS pandemic in Africa (and specifically in Botswana), and the lack of institutional frameworks to address concomitant issues, have necessitated the adoption of home-based care for sufferers as national policy. The practice is beset by problems, given the severe symptomatic nature of the disease and the general lack of human and material resources to address the needs of patients and caregivers. A study of one such program in the Kweneng District of Botswana highlighted gender imbalances, poverty, lack of appropriate skills, over involvement of the elderly, deficient specialized facilities, need for volunteer capacity building, inadequate income generating activities, insufficient counseling services, and culturally determined cognitive processes as areas requiring urgent attention. It is apparent that the program needs strengthening through appropriate support mechanisms and that alternative strategies should be devised for those whose circumstances demand them.

14. Kiley, E. E. & Hovorka, A. J. (2006). Civil society organizations and the national HIV/AIDS response in Botswana. *African Journal of AIDS Research, 5(2):* 167-178.

Abstract: This paper provides preliminary empirical evidence regarding the perceived role & actual experiences of HIV/AIDS intervention-focused civil society organizations (CSOs) in Botswana's national response. Key informants see the national response as government-centered & the role of CSOs within interventions as negligible. Despite secondary evidence that indicates a fairly robust & diverse civil society community, interviews with CSO personnel revealed that the roles & experiences of grassroots organizations are currently hampered by spatial, institutional & socio-cultural dynamics of intervention operationalization. This raises questions about the extent to which this scenario may create or exacerbate obstacles regarding the efficiency & effectiveness of the national HIV/AIDS response in Botswana.

15. Norr, K. F., et al. (2004). Impact of peer group education on HIV prevention among women in Botswana. *Health Care for Women International, 25 (3):* 210 - 226.

Abstract: A peer group HIV prevention intervention based on social-cognitive learning theory, gender inequality, & the primary health care model for community-based health promotion was developed for more than 300 urban employed women in Botswana. All women volunteered to participate in the intervention. To control for self-selection, matched workplaces were assigned to the intervention group or to the delayed control group. Compared with women in the delayed control group, women in the intervention group had significantly higher post intervention levels of knowledge of HIV transmission,

sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), & HIV prevention behaviors; positive condom attitudes & confidence in condom use; personal safer sex behaviors; & positive attitudes toward persons living with HIV/AIDS & community HIV/AIDS-related activities. The peer group leaders have sustained the program for more than 5 years after the end of research funding. Peer groups are a low-cost & sustainable intervention that can change HIV prevention knowledge, attitudes, & behaviors for ordinary urban employed women in sub-Saharan Africa.

16. Ntshebe, O., et al. (2006).The use of culturally themed HIV messages and their implications for future behaviour change communication campaigns: The case of Botswana. *Journal of Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS, 3 (2):* 466-476.

Abstract: The 'ABC' approach promoted at the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Botswana has failed to yield significant behaviour change. Formative research was conducted in urban, semi-urban & rural areas to explore how the use of socio-cultural messages depicted in posters elicited people's response to HIV/AIDS-related behaviors. The research interrogated values & practices underpinning Tswana philosophy in relation to parent-child communication, voluntary counselling & testing, condom use & faithfulness. A total of 206 individuals aged 15-49 years were purposively interviewed. The results showed that this campaign was perceived as an activation of positive Batswana culture to modify harmful norms, values & social practices, drawing upon those cultural aspects favoring more positive behaviour. We conclude that behaviour change communication should promote links to cultural values & principles. This can be achieved by: communication in other languages in order to reach all groups in Botswana; providing opportunities for venturing into other ways of communicating HIV/AIDS messages to Batswana in light of literacy skills; & using communication media that is developed on the basis of cultural approaches & focuses on segmented population groups.

17. Ntseane, P. G. & Preece, J. (2005). Why HIV/AIDS prevention strategies fail in Botswana: Considering discourses of sexuality. *Development Southern Africa, 22(3):* 347-363.

Abstract: A phenomenological study that was carried out among five ethnic groups of Botswana revealed the importance of taking into account culturally situated sexual realities when prevention policies for HIV/AIDS are considered & implemented. Furthermore the study threw light on the ineffectiveness of the current national HIV/AIDS prevention strategy of 'Abstain, Be faithful, or use a Condom' (ABC), a strategy that has been externally imposed on communities, without sufficiently engaging the behavioral practices & values of the communities themselves. This paper therefore advocates educational strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention that take into consideration localized social relations & value systems. Devising policies that engage with the discourses that are dominant in each ethnic group can make a difference in a country that has been hard-hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

18. Oduaran, A. (2003). Intergenerational practice and possibilities related to the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Botswana and Nigeria. *Journal of Intergenerational Relationships,*1(2): 21-32.

Abstract: The future of Botswana & Nigeria hangs precariously on the balance of life & death. In recent years, the latter seems to be winning as both countries face the devastation of their middle generation due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Neither country can afford to simply watch their populations be depleted at such an alarming rate. This paper seeks to propose how an intergenerational framework might be applied to this situation with the hope that intergenerational policies & approaches might ameliorate this social crisis.

19. Osei-Hwedie, K. & Namutosi, R. (2004). Condom use and HIV/AIDS: Precautionary behaviour among Botswana youth. *Maatskaplike Werk/Social Work, 40 (2):* 193-205.

Abstract: The article is based on a research study of a random sample of 250 young people aged between 12 & 18 years attending private secondary schools in Gaborone. The main focus was to assess young peoples' attitudes towards & knowledge of HIV/AIDS precautionary behaviour, & the link between certain behaviors such as inconsistent use of condoms & HIV infection. It is evident that young people are very knowledgeable about precautions against HIV/AIDS, & the relationships between certain behaviors & HIV infection. However, this awareness does not necessarily translate into a change in sexual behaviour.

20. O'Leary*, A;* Kennedy*, M;* Pappas-DeLuca*, K. A;* Nkete*, M,* et al*.* (2007). Association between exposure to an HIV storyline in the Bold and the Beautiful and HIV-related stigma in Botswana. *AIDS Education and Prevention,* 19(3): 209 -218.

Abstract: AIDS is a disease with many of the characteristics that generate stigma, including the possibility of contagion; physical deformity (sometimes); its tendency to affect already marginalized populations, such as sex workers, men who have sex with men, and drug users; and the implication of a sexually promiscuous lifestyle. There have since been many collaborations between public health groups and the entertainment industry that have resulted in the incorporation of such topics as drunk driving, breast cancer, and teen pregnancy into entertainment formats.

Mental Health

21. Moroka, T. (1998). Community-based (mental health) care: A justification for social work involvement in Botswana. *Maatskaplike Werk/Social Work, 34 (4*): 344-360.

Abstract: The deinstitutionalization process in Botswana has resulted in persons with severe & persistent mental illness being treated in the community. Social workers in Botswana are not playing a prominent role in the mental health treatment system, which, among other factors, has resulted in both high relapse rates & persons moving between the hospital & community, despite the integration of mental health in primary health care. Here, the critical role played by social workers in community-based care is addressed, & it is contended that their involvement rather than exclusion would result in a reduction in the "revolving door syndrome" & "falling between the cracks." This involvement is also

seen as justified by social work's historical role & professional knowledge & practice base, which will enhance the multidisciplinary focus in the prevention of mental illness & promotion of mental health at the community level.

Poverty

22. Asefa, S. (1996). The political economy of poverty and food insecurity in Africa. *Michigan Academician, 28 (1):* 77-92.

Abstract: African nations have been experiencing a decline in per capita income & food production, which has led to rising hunger & poverty over the last three decades. It is argued that a combination of misguided state economic policies of the colonial & postcolonial period, including the global macroeconomic environment of the 1980s, characterized by falling terms of trade & debt crisis, have led to this decline. Important linkages between agriculture & poverty are examined, & selected political economic literature related to economic policy failures of African states is reviewed. It is suggested that African governments adopt economic policies along democratic & decentralized lines to promote rural- & agrarian-based private economic initiatives. Such a strategy will empower the majority of the agrarian-based population & enable African economies to compete in the emerging international economic order of the post-Cold War era. A case study is presented of Botswana, an African nation that has been successful in achieving economic growth & in reducing hunger & poverty, based on a democratic & market-driven strategy of economic development.

23. Bar-On, A. A. (1999). Poverty amid plenty: Lessons from Botswana's social assistance scheme. *International Journal of Social Welfare, 8(2):* 97-110.

Abstract: Social assistance programs are making a strong comeback after social policy analysts had predicted their demise, as is the use of the budget standards approach to identifying poverty & to establishing the generosity of social assistance benefits. Here, the example of Botswana is used to highlight some pitfalls in using the budget standards approach in social assistance schemes, especially the parsimonious help the poor can expect from this approach. It is suggested that conventional explanations for the increasing popularity of social assistance, e.g., economic constraints & the pathologizing of the poor, are not universal. Greater attention needs to be paid to the context of poverty rather than to the customary focus of poverty studies on measuring poverty objectively.

24. Curry, R. L. (1987). Poverty and mass unemployment in mineral-rich Botswana. *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology, 46 (1):* 71-87

Abstract: The economic plight of Botswana's poor has worsened as a direct consequence of the mining sector's success. Their condition results from the process by which economic expansion & modernization has taken place. It has created an economic elite composed of a government bureaucracy & an emerging military "salariat," & a small group of corporation officials & managers. The elite have joined white farming families as the country's larger-scale land & cattle owners, purchasing land

& cattle from savings out of relatively high salaries in the mining & public sectors. The consequence is the emergence of a dual Botswana -- one rich, the other poor; the emerging clash between rich & poor could destabilize & threaten an African success story.

25. Kruger, F. (1998). Taking advantage of rural assets as a coping strategy for the urban poor: The case of rural-urban interrelations in Botswana. *Environment and Urbanization, 10 (1):* 119-134.

Abstract: Describes the importance of rural-urban links for many of the inhabitants of Botswana's cities, focusing on Old Naledi, a low-cost, self-help settlement in Gaborone. Survey data collected 1992/93 indicate that 33% of all households own cattle, & 50% retain land in the village from which they come; the proportion of households with such rural assets does not decline with length of stay in the city. These rural assets are valued both in monetary & social terms & serve as a valuable safety net for households with low incomes & uncertain livelihood prospects in the city.

26. Watanabe, B. & Mueller, E. (1984). A poverty profile for rural Botswana. World Development, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 115-127.

Abstract: Recognizing that for policy purposes it is important to learn in what ways poor households differ from those with more adequate incomes, & recognizing that these differences may be causes or consequences of low SES, a "poverty profile" of Ru Botswana was compiled. The data were taken from the Ru Income Distribution Survey conducted in 1975 by the Central Statistical Office of the Government of Botswana -- a sample of 950 randomly selected households in 20 Ru areas. The survey data reveal how close each household comes to meetings its basic requirements. The derivation of "poverty income ratios" (PIRs) enabled the r of PIRs with the demographic characteristics of households (including members' number, age, sex), & education, location, & asset holdings. Differences in time use & sources of income among the five poverty ratio groups are described. The implications for policies aimed at the alleviation of poverty are discussed.

Social Development

27. Bar-On, A. (2006). On elephants, giraffes, and social development. *Community Development Journal, 41(3):* 367-380.

Abstract: Social development rests on varied assumptions, including the greater effectiveness & efficiency of local over central management, legally endorsed resource control, & the popular ability to take responsibility for the environment. The article outlines the experience of community-based natural resource management in Botswana in validating these & other assumptions, & concludes that in some instances, particularly in small rural communities, grassroots development that follows them may not yield the expected outcomes.

28. Carroll, B. W. & Carroll, T. (1997). State and ethnicity in Botswana and Mauritius: A democratic route to development? *The Journal of Development Studies, 33 (4):* 464-486.

Abstract: Unlike other developing & newly industrialized countries, Botswana & Mauritius have been able to achieve rapid economic development while maintaining liberal democratic institutions. To explain how these two countries have managed this exceptional feat, a modified version of Goran Hyden's (1992) governance model is employed. The experiences of Botswana & Mauritius indicate that a strong bureaucratic state is essential to economic development & that state recognition of ethnic & tribal divisions helps bring about an atmosphere of social pluralism, which in turn can have a positive impact on effective, democratic governance. The necessity of talented & enlightened political leaders committed to the public welfare is also discussed.

29. Ferguson-Brown, H. (1996). Social development in a developing democracy. *Community Development Journal, 31 (3):* 187-192.

Abstract: The need for including a social development component in South African community development programs is examined. The legacies of colonialism, racism, apartheid, sexism, & repressive labor practices in South Africa have created a social context in which people-driven community development is difficult to foster. Many communities do not possess the prerequisite leadership, negotiation, decision-making, or community organization skills to determine community priorities & implement programs. Social development focusing on such skills is an essential ingredient of development programs. The community development efforts of Botswana, particularly the role of community workers & the coordinated service delivery system, may serve as a model for community development throughout South Africa.

30. Nthomang, K. (1999). The basarwa/san/bushman question in Botswana. Community economic development (CED): Creating opportunities for empowerment. *Journal of Social Development in Africa, 14(1):* 53-67.

Abstract: Based on the original objectives of the Remote Area Development Program (RADP), the need for modification & application of new alternative strategies to suit the prevailing circumstances of the Basarwa in Botswana is argued for. From its inception, RADP has been criticized, mainly on the grounds that it has been undertaken by the government with only limited community involvement. This has contributed to a dependency on government support rather than to a momentum of self-standing, sustainable improvements (Ministry of Finance & Development Planning, 1997). Community economic development (CED) as proposed here draws lessons from general failures of RADP & builds on its strengths. Its main argument is that it is necessary to continually review approaches to development of Basarwa communities with a view to overcoming past shortcomings & establishing more effective strategies for the future.

Social Work Education

31. Bar-On, A. (2001). When assumptions on fieldwork education fail to hold: The experience of Botswana. *Social Work Education, 20 (1):* 123-136.

Abstract: In most parts of the world, social work fieldwork education takes for granted that the different stakeholders in the fieldwork learning process -- students, academic staff, & field instructors -- are dedicated to their task & can carry it through, yet this assumption does not always hold. This article examines one such situation, in Botswana, & several measures that have been introduced to tackle it.

32. Osei-Hwedie, K., Ntseane, D., & Jacques, G. (2006). Searching for appropriateness in social work education in Botswana: The process of developing a master in social work (MSW) programme in a 'developing' county. *Social Work Education, 25 (6):* 569-590.

Abstract: Developing a tertiary academic programme in Botswana is not only an intellectual activity but also an institutional process that must be balanced to satisfy different stakeholders & contending claims. This paper focuses on the intellectual & institutional processes of developing a Master in Social Work (MSW) programme at the University of Botswana. It discusses the intricacies of identifying the need for a MSW & the consultative process of designing the programme & course objectives, titles, & course content. The paper takes the view that institutional & intellectual issues are significant factors of the exercise of searching for appropriateness in social work education in an African context.

33. Van Hook, M.P. (1994) Educational challenges in Southern Africa: implications for social work. *International Social Work*, 37: 319-331.

Abstract: An investigation into the problems regarding education in the developing countries of Southern Africa, particularly Zimbabwe and Botswana, reveals that social workers have a major role to play in making these countries' educational policies a success. Their responsibilities include negotiating with governmental and non-governmental organizations to establish vocational training and apprenticeship programs to bring down the number of unemployed school dropouts, serving as a link between schools and society, and providing counselling on AIDS, contraception and related problems.

Child Protection & Families

34. Ansah-Koi, A. A. (2006).Care of orphans: fostering interventions for children whose parents die of AIDS in Ghana. *Families in Society,* 87(4)*: 555-564*

Abstract: One of the devastating social problems associated with HIV/AIDS is the increasing number of children who are orphaned within relatively short periods of time. The increasing number of orphans resulting from AIDS calls for a review of the support and care systems available for them. This article addresses fostering as a traditional care and support system for orphans in Ghana, especially those whose parents have died of AIDS. Strengthening of, and support for, foster care through governmental and community efforts is advocated. The enormous nature of the burden of care and support for such orphans calls for individual, community, societal, and even global efforts.

35. Galaa, S. Z. (2006). Constraints in Using Traditional Birth Attendants in Modern Family Planning: Lessons from Northern Ghana. *Journal of Community Development in Africa.* 21(2): 119-134.

Abstract: Pioneering activities in family planning in Ghana were hospital/clinic based, aimed at assisting couples to space their children, prevent unwanted pregnancies, manage infertility and improve upon their overall reproductive health. Community-based approaches to family planning services delivery geared towards equipping Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Community Based Distributors (CBDs) with non-clinical family planning methods for them to serve as outlets for these methods in peripheral rural communities, started in the 1990s in the northern sector of Ghana. Using a case study approach, this study sought to test the efficacy of using traditional health providers, particularly TBAs, as agents of community based family planning in selected communities in the Upper West, Upper East and Northern Regions of Ghana. The data show that TBAs, especially the herbalist and spiritualist, play an ambivalent role in the provision of modern family planning services. Based on the differential orientation of TBAs to the delivery of modern family planning services, the paper recommends a selective targeting approach to the engagement of TBAs in modern family planning activities in Ghana.

36. Keller, E. T., Hilton, D. B., & Twumasi-Ankrah, K. (1999). Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood in a Ghanaian Community. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 14(1): 69-84.

Abstract: Evaluates major explanatory factors cited in the teenage pregnancy literature in the US, using data from personal interviews with 15 teenage mothers, ages 15-19, & focus group discussions in Ghana. Implications for preventing teenage pregnancy are discussed. Although the findings should be considered tentative & preliminary, several patterns do emerge. As in the US, teen pregnancies in Ghana reflected early initiation into sexual activity & little effort on the part of teens to prevent pregnancy, despite knowledge about birth control. Another similar pattern was the relationship between poverty & teenage pregnancy & the role of adult males as fathers. However, contrary to

findings in the US, peer pressure did not emerge as a major factor in teenage pregnancies in Ghana.

37. Laird, S. (2002). The 1998 Children's Act: problems of enforcement in Ghana. *The-British Journal of Social Work,* 32(7)*:* 893 - 905.

Abstract: In Ghana during 1998 the Children's Act passed into law. This legislation was imitative of Britain's 1989 Children Act, to which it bears a close resemblance. However, due to the very different socioeconomic and cultural context of Ghana, implementation of the 1998 Children's Act is problematic. This paper examines the similarity in the provisions between the British and Ghanaian Acts and explores the social, economic and cultural factors most immediately impacting on child welfare in Ghana. Consideration is then given to the criticisms of African scholars in relation to rights based approaches to intervention. Finally, alternative courses of action to protect children and maintain their welfare are considered which are more consonant with the specific socioeconomic and cultural setting of Ghana.

Gender Equality & Empowerment

38. Abane, H. (2004). 'The girls do not learn hard enough so they cannot do certain types of work.' Experiences from an NGO-sponsored gender sensitization workshop in a Southern Ghanaian community. *Community Development Journal.* 39: 49-61.

Abstract: This paper presents insights from a *gender sensitization workshop* organized by a non-governmental organization in a community where both men and women are under-educated but in which a gender gap could still be discerned. It explores the perceptions of community members regarding the importance of education generally, but girl-child education in particular. The project sought to *challenge cultural values* and beliefs concerning women in the community. The first part of the paper makes a case for interventions to ensure that the gender disparity in education is addressed. The second revisits the gender sensitization workshop, whilst the third part looks at lessons drawn from the workshop.

39. Akyeampong, E., & Obeng, P. (1995). Spirituality, gender, and power in Asante history. *International Journal of African Historical Studies*, 28(3): 481 – 509.

Abstract: Analysis of the history of power distribution in the Asante society points to limitations of the model of coercive power in analyzing the power structure in the Asante cosmos. The axioms, a woman gave birth to the king and an old man was in the world before the chief was born, indicate the existence of matriarchy and gerontocracy before the evolution of chieftaincy and kingship. The society had a belief in the spiritual origin of power. The inter relationships among age, gender, and social classification can explain the evolution of lineal control of authority structures.

40. Assibey-Mensah, G.O. (1998). Ghana's women in development program: Problems, issues, and prescription. *Journal of Black Studies.* 29(2): 277-295.

Abstract: Today, women teachers, researchers, and activists in Ghana are very enthusiastic to know more from their counterparts, particularly in developing societies, about the issues confronting women in their daily lives. As a partial consequence of their participation in international dialogues and conferences among women activists and scholars in the Western Hemisphere (i.e., the Caribbean, Latin America, and North America), they seem more comfortable with feminist approaches to issues. Also accounting partly for this is the tremendous work started by the First Lady, Nana Konadu Rawlings. Specifically, she has spearheaded the nation's first formidable women's movement, Ghana's December 31st Women's Movement. Apparently, it had hitherto been difficult for women to develop an independent space for speaking and writing about their oppression, especially outside the discourse about social development. In light of this, Ghanaian women now find it easier to articulate their plight by demonstrating that they are a major force with which the men should reckon. This empirical study focuses on the Women-In-Development (WID) Program of Ghana, highlighting the gender and implementation issues and problems. Using contemporary feminist theory as a point of departure, the genesis of a women-oriented program, some development dilemmas and issues in development societies, the WID program and its appraisal within the context of some gender and implementation problems and issues are discussed and suggestions are offered for sustaining the program.

41. Opare, J. A. (2003). Kayayei: The Women Head Porters of Southern Ghana. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 18(2): 33-48.

Abstract: For over a decade now, southern Ghana has witnessed a growing influx of young women & teenage girls whose sole business is to engage in the head porterage of goods. This paper offers information on who these women & girls are, why they migrate from their places of origin, why they engage in that business, & the plans they have for the future. A nonrandom sample of 700 subjects was selected for the study. Unstructured interviews & personal observation were used as the tools for data collection. It was found that most of the woman porters hail from the savanna zones of northern Ghana & adjoining areas of Burkina Faso & Togo. They move down south to work & save money for various forms of investment. The paper attributes the push factor, poverty, to the interplay of natural phenomena & human agency. Suggestions for policy measures are offered.

42. Stephens, D. (2000). Girls and basic education in Ghana: a cultural enquiry. *International Journal of Educational Development,* 20(1): 29-47.

Abstract: This paper attempts to do three things: first to provide an argument for acknowledging and using the cultural dimension in educational development; second to put the case for a culturally more appropriate research methodology; and third to address the issue of access and gender in schooling within a cultural framework. Using predominantly life history interviews with women teachers and girls in and out of school, the research identifies three domains of enquiry: the home, economy and school, where problems and solutions of girls' access to schooling are to be found. It concludes with implications for policy makers at national and local level.

HIV/AIDS

43. Luginaah, I. N., et al. (2005). From mandatory to voluntary testing: Balancing human rights, religious and cultural values, and HIV/AIDS prevention in Ghana. *Social Science & Medicine*, 61(8): 1689 - 1700.

Abstract: This paper examines efforts by some churches in Ghana to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. The analysis is based on focus group discussions with two groups of men & two groups of women, along with in-depth interviews with 13 pastors & marriage counselors in the churches studied. In response to government & public criticisms about human rights violations, churches that previously imposed mandatory HIV testing on members planning to marry now have voluntary testing programs. However, the results suggest that what the churches refer to as voluntary testing may not be truly voluntary. Cultural values & traditional practices, including traditional courtship & marriage rites (which are performed before church weddings), not only clash with considerations about pre-marital HIV testing but also complicate the contentious issue of confidentiality of information on HIV testing. Associated with these complexities & issues of confidentiality is a reluctance among participants, particularly those from northern Ghana, to test for HIV. The results reveal how broader social impacts of HIV testing for those planning to marry may extend beyond individuals or couples in different cultural contexts. The findings also support the general view that there are no perfect or easy solutions to combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Practical solutions & programs for Ghana cannot be neutral to cultural values & need to be tailored for particular (ethnic) populations.

44. Takyi, B, K. (2003). Religion and women's health in Ghana: insights into HIV/AIDs preventive and protective behavior. prevention in Ghana. *Social Science & Medicine*, 56(6): 1221 - 34.

Abstract: Since the late 1970s when the first cases of HIV/AIDS were identified in Africa, there has been an upsurge of research on the epidemic. Although religious involvement may be germane to AIDS protective and risk behavior, few of these studies deal with religion and AIDS. This article contributes to the discourse on religion and health in Africa by analysing the interrelationship between religion and AIDS behavior in Ghana, a West African country at the early stages of the AIDS epidemic, and one where religious activities are more pronounced. We explore whether a woman's knowledge of HIV/AIDS is associated with her religious affiliation, and whether religious affiliation influences AIDS preventive (protective) attitudes. Findings from our analysis of Ghanaian data indicate that religious affiliation has a significant effect on knowledge of AIDS. However, we did not find religious affiliation to be associated with changes in specific protective behavior, particularly the use of condoms. The limitations and implications of the study are discussed, promising directions for further research on religion and AIDS protective and risk behaviors are also discussed, and the design and development of culturally sensitive programs to help in the ongoing AIDS prevention efforts in the region are proposed.

45. Takyi, B, K. (2001). Correlates of HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and preventive behavior of men in Africa. *Journal of health and human services administration*, 24(2): 234 - 57.

Abstract: Using the 1998/99 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey dataset, this article examines the behavior of men who think they are at risk for HIV/AIDS and those who indicate they have no AIDS risks. Using a theoretical framework that borrows from rationale choice theory and individual-level characteristics, the article explores the links between AIDS risks status and changes in preventive behavior. The results show high levels of AIDS-related knowledge among men in Ghana. In addition, the majority of the men indicated that they had changed their behavior in response to AIDS although they were more likely to cite the avoidance of multiple partners rather than the use of condoms in their sexual encounters. In the logistic regression models, education, marital status, and religion emerged as important predictors of changes in behavior. The fact that few men used condoms as an HIV/AIDS preventive method raises a number of policy issues, the implications of which are discussed in this article.

Mental Health

46. Osei, Y. (1994). Psychiatric services in a developing country-The case of Ghana. *Curare, 17 (1):* 39 - 43.

Abstract: An overview of mental health services in Kumasi, Ghana, reveals that such care is shared by Western medicine, traditional healers, & churches that practice faith healing, despite the fact that mental illness in Africa adheres to Western nosology. Western-style psychiatric services are provided in private practice, general hospitals, & psychiatric units established by the 1980 Community Psychiatric Program. These units are run by nurses without physician supervision. Monthly forums are held in which staff from these service locations meet to optimize patient care & cooperate with a school for children with mental retardation, education & guidance services, the police, & prisons. Unfortunately, staff are generally overworked & undertrained. The recruitment of high-quality personnel & broad medical & cultural training for all staff should be priorities.

47. Rosenberg, D. (2002). It also takes a village…: Developing community mental health. *International Social Work,* 45(3)*:* 305 - 314.

Abstract: The community mental health philosophy that guides the development of the limited resources available in Africa is one that offers us in the developed world much to consider, as we continue to struggle with issues of community integration for those experiencing psychiatric illness. Interviews with practitioners & policymakers in Ghana, West Africa, as well as a review of local projects & publications, comprise an attempt to describe & contrast our various approaches.

Poverty

48. Ashiabi, G. S. (2000). Some correlates of childhood poverty in Ghana. *Journal of Children & Poverty,* 6 (2): 155 -168.

Abstract: This paper examines the effects of poverty on children's nutritional status, health, & educational attainment in Ghana. Toward that end, it addresses issues bearing on the definition, measurement, & characteristics of poverty. Poverty limits the ability of families to obtain sufficient food & contributes to high levels of malnutrition with long-

term adverse effects. Further, poverty is linked to the health status of children through the inability of families to secure adequate health services & engage in health-promoting behaviors. Finally, poverty is related to children's educational attainment & future employment in that it affects decisions about school & child labor. Some governmental policy implications are addressed.

49. Mba, C. J. (2004). Population Ageing and Survival Challenges in Rural Ghana. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 19(2): 90-112.

Abstract: The significant achievements of global declines in infant & maternal mortality, reductions infertility, decreases in infectious & parasitic diseases, & improvements in nutrition & education have resulted in the numerical growth of elderly populations around the world. The demographic profile of Ghana reveals that currently persons aged 60 years & over constitute about 7% of the total population. Most of these elderly persons reside in rural areas. The principal data for this study emanate from the 1960, 1970, 1984, & 2000 census results of Ghana & the 1988, 1993, & 1998 Ghana Demographic & Health Survey data. Population projections by the component method were carried out using the SPECTRUM software, while the medium variant projections were used because o their direct relevance to policy formulation & decision making. The census results showed that the proportion of the aged population in each age group (60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80+) has risen over the years. Both the number & proportion of the elderly to the total population have consistently increased & the proportion of rural elderly, persons rose markedly from 4.1% of the total population in 1960 to 7.9% in 2000. Because of modernization & urbanization, the traditional solidarity network, particularly the extended family system, is disintegrating, leaving the elderly with little or no means of support & care. As a result, Ghana's rapidly increasing older population is in a precarious situation that is likely to perpetuate poverty.

Social Development

50. Berry, S. (1997). Tomatoes, land and hearsay: property and history in Asante in the time of structural adjustment. *World Development,* 25 (8)*: 1225 - 1241.*

Abstract: After a decade of advocating market-based solutions to poverty & underdevelopment in sub-Saharan Africa, policy analysts have begun to reexamine the actual & potential role of African states & institutions in promoting sustainable development. While stressing the importance of flexibility, in policies & institutions, much of this debate rests on ahistorical approaches to understanding African institutions that portray them as inflexible & fragile, beleaguered by economic & political change rather than contributing to it. Here, a more processual approach is urged that takes account of the negotiability & ambiguity of many institutional arrangements, drawing on a case study of recent changes in land rights & agricultural practices in a rural community in Ghana.

51. Clarke-Ekong, S.F. (1997). Traditional festivals in the political economy: The case of contemporary Ghana. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 12(2)*: 49 - 60.*

Abstract: Draws on 1994/95 field research, comprising participant observation, on traditional Ghanaian festivals to explore the community rite of passage -- ie, one that accomplishes a change in the situation or status of the community -- in contemporary Ghanaian society. Ghanaian festivals, both secular & ritual, are becoming "pan-Africa" events during which enterprising & competitive activities are performed. As public events, festivals are accessible to traditional leaders, local citizens, elected & appointed political officials, tourists, & entrepreneurs. The analysis of public events is particularly useful for understanding differing mechanisms of socioeconomic development. It is suggested that the evolving role of elected government officials may provide a key to understanding the continuing value of traditions in an age of modernity.

52. Doe, S. R., & Khan, M. S. (2004). The boundaries and limits of community management: Lessons from the water sector in Ghana. *Community Development Journal,* 39: 360-371.

Abstract: *Community management*, a central part of community development, has gained wide acceptance among service intermediaries as a result of the failure of the top-down approach to community development. Governmental policy instruments therefore aim at a bottom-up approach in basic service delivery such as health care, *water supply* and sanitation without adequate critique of the circumstances. Operationally, the extent to which community management can be inserted into development strategies has remained elusive with mixed and often costly results. This paper critically examines community management and suggests some recommendations to help service intermediaries in the application of community management in communities larger than rural villages.

53. Galaa, S. Z. (2005). Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Operating in Ghana's Agricultural Sector: How Can We Harness Their Potential? *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 20(2): 87-111.

Abstract: The new prominence of NGOs in the development arena is a matter of concern to most governments in the developing world. The issue has been how to bring the activities of NGOs in tandem with those of government, for enhanced growth & development. Using empirical data on the activities of Non-governmental Organization ('NGOs,) in the agricultural sector of Ghana, this article attempts to open a discussion on how the benefits of NGOs can be harnessed for enhanced growth. The findings indicate that although there are numerous services provided to beneficiaries in the agricultural sector courtesy of the activities of NGOs & civil society organizations, these services have been found to be poorly coordinated, resulting in competition & duplication in some cases. This problem has arisen essentially due to the absence of a proper framework that specifies program areas modalities for geographical focus of the various actors, scope & nature of services delivery, co-ordination mechanisms, & so on. The paper proposes a number of strategies for harnessing the potential of the NGO sector in Ghana for better results.

54. Gayi, S. K. (1991). Adjustment and 'safety-netting': Ghana's programme of actions to mitigate the social costs of adjustment (PAMSCAD). *Journal of International Development,* 3 (5):557 - 564.

Abstract: A preliminary evaluation of Ghana's program of actions to mitigate the social costs of adjustment (PAMSCAD), based on research conducted 1990/91. PAMSCAD, the government's response to the short-run social costs of its adjustment efforts & the plight of the poor & vulnerable groups suffering from 2 decades of economic decline, is a 2-year, $84 million donor-funded program encompassing 23 projects. It is compared with 2 other multi-sector "safety net" programs -- the Bolivian Emergency Social Fund & the Philippines province-based Poverty Alleviation Programme -- drawing on secondary source data. As of Mar 1990, only 8 of PAMSCAD's projects had made some reasonable progress, & only 2 of these could be said to be relevant to the needs of the hard core poor & vulnerable groups. Some issues that could help PAMSCAD meet the needs of these groups more effectively & better achieve its objectives are discussed. Although the government of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) most likely has a genuine concern for Ghana's poor, it also has political objectives, as reflected in its commitment to the Economic Recovery Programme -- & in the high visibility criterion of project selection, which helps ensuring the sustainability of the adjustment program. It is argued that the International Fund for Agriculture & Development & the World Bank should also be interested in the politics of acceptability & sustainability since Ghana is their African success story of structural adjustment programs.

55. Sakyi, E. K. (2004). Promoting social development through national reconciliation: The case of Ghana. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 19 (1): 57 - 74.

Abstract: This article examined the context in which Ghana's National Reconciliation program was established & its implications for social development. This was a desk research, with data obtained from reports of the international conference & results of public opinion survey of 1,000 randomly sampled Ghanaians conducted in 2001 on the national reconciliation exercise. The results are that the majority of Ghanaians supported the establishment & implementation of the national reconciliation policy. Social workers can play an important role in enhancing the implementation of national reconciliation programs, thereby promoting social development & governments, civil society, nongovernment organizations & social workers in Africa should work together to achieve the goals of national reconciliation.

56. Twumasi-Ankrah, K. (1995). Rural-Urban Migration and Socioeconomic Development in Ghana: Some Discussions. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 10(2): 13 - 22.

Abstract: Examines the reasons underlying massive migration from rural to urban environments in Ghana, & discusses the impact of this migration on social & economic development. Rural-urban migration is largely the result of uneven distribution of resources between urban & rural locations; rural living is both economically & socially unfavorable while urban residents are represented as highly educated & successful. Despite the allure of the city, the majority of new migrants remain unemployed due to their lack of education & appropriate skills. Furthermore, rural areas are threatened by the loss of the young & educated. It is suggested that the negative side-effects of rural-urban migration can be lessened by a shift in the government rewards systems that nurtures rural service & facilitates the achievement of wealth & career advancement through rural activities.

Social Work Education

Trafficking & Sexual Exploitation

57. Adu-Oppong, A. (2007). Social and behavioral determinants of consistent condom use among female commercial sex workers in Ghana. *AIDS Education and Prevention, 19 (2):* 160 - 172.

Abstract: This study investigated the social and behavioral predictors of consistent condom use among female commercial sex workers (FCSWs) in Ghana. Four hundred fifty street commercial sex workers were interviewed in Accra, Kumasi and Techiman. The level of condom education was very low (14%); however consistent condom use (all the time) with clients was relatively high (49.6%). Two hundred seventy-seven of the participants did not use condoms all the time.

Child Protection & Families

58. Ahlberg, B. M., Jylkäs, E., & Krantz, I. (2001). Gendered construction of sexual risks: implications for safer sex among young people in Kenya and Sweden. *Reproductive Health Matters,* 9(17): 26 - 36.

Abstract: This study compared perceptions of sexual risk and sexual practices among youth in Kenya and Sweden. Self-generated questions on the body, perceptions of sexual risk and sexual practices were collected in Kenya while focus group discussions and individual interviews on these same issues were used in Sweden. The most striking differences between the two countries were in the level of knowledge on matters of sexuality and the ability to talk with ease on these matters. The refusal in Kenya to provide adolescents with information and services has left the 'safe period' as their only protective option and pregnancy as the overriding concern. Communication at the partner level and lack of condom use are problematic in both countries and even where access to information and preventive services exist, these may not be used optimally. In both countries, boys had more sexual freedom, while girls were controlled through labelling and rumours, and girls were assigned responsibility for safer sex. We conclude that sexual education should be based more broadly on an understanding of the social norms defining sexual behaviour. It is at the level of sexual relations that the tensions between culturally-defined sexual and gender norms and public health assumptions should be addressed, a level at which health policy and education are silent in both countries.

59. Barker, G. K., & Rich, S. (1992). Influences on Adolescent Sexuality in Nigeria and Kenya: Findings from Recent Focus-Group Discussions. *Studies in Family Planning*, 23(3): 199 - 210.

Abstract: Continuing high rates of adolescent childbearing in sub-Saharan Africa indicate a need for improved understanding of factors affecting adolescent sexuality. As traditional cultural influences on adolescent sexuality in Africa have diminished, peer interaction and modern influences have gained importance. To study peer interaction and societal factors and their impact on adolescent attitudes towards sexuality and contraception, the authors conducted a series of single-sex focus-groups discussion with in-school and out-of-school youth in urban and rural areas of Kenya and Nigeria in 1990. Out-of-school youth generally receive information on sexuality and family planning from peers (and the media), while in-school youth receive information in school, although not necessarily relevant information. Young women interviewed perceived unwanted early childbearing as something that affected them, an important precursor to family planning use. However, young people tended to have better information and more positive attitudes about induced abortion than about family planning.

60. Kariuki, M.S., & Smith, N. J. (2004). Are Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Employers Gender Sensitive? An Analysis of Gender Employer-Employee Labour Relations in Kenyan Garment EPZs. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 19(2): 69-89.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate whether Export Processing Zone (EPZ) employers were gender sensitive when setting their working condition standards. The objectives of this study were to investigate the factors that affected male & female Kenyan garment employer-employee labor relations & their perceptions towards their working conditions. The study used random sampling to select a sample of 302 employees from a total population of 15,000 EPZ garment employees in Kenyan EPZs in Nov 2002. Self-administered questionnaires were the major data collection instrument. The findings revealed that gender plays an important role in shaping the perceptions of both male & female EPZ workers toward the state of their working conditions. EPZ working conditions were found to suit male more than female EPZ employees. The results indicate that EPZ employers are not gender sensitive when setting their EPZ working conditions standards. EPZ employers therefore need to raise their working conditions to a level that is suitable for the female employees who form the majority of their workforce.

61. Mensch, B. S., & Lloyd, C. B. (1998). Gender difference in the schooling experiences of adolescents in low income countries: the case of Kenya. *Studies in family planning*, 29(2): 167 – 184.

Abstract: Although a growing proportion of young people is spending some time in school between puberty and marriage, little research on education in developing countries has been focused on adolescent issues. This article examines the school environment in Kenya and the ways it can help or hinder adolescents. Gender differences are considered with a view toward illuminating some factors that may present particular obstacles or opportunities for girls. Using both qualitative and quantitative data, 36 primary schools in rural areas in three districts of Kenya are studied. These schools are chosen to reflect the spectrum of school quality in the country. The focus in this study is on primary schools because the majority of adolescents in school attend primary school. In these schools, where considerable variation in performance and parental educational status is found, disorganization coexists with strict punishment, minimal comforts are lacking, learning materials are scarce, learning is by rote, and sex education is not provided. In the primary-school-leaving exam, girls' performance is poorer than that of boys. Teachers' attitudes and behavior reveal lower expectations for adolescent girls, traditional assumptions about gender roles, and a double standard about sexual activity.

62. Umbima, K.J. (1991). Regulating foster care services: the Kenyan situation. *Child Welfare, 70(2):* 169 - 74.

Abstract: A study compares the traditional rural clan and extended family communal form of foster care with the more recent state-sponsored nuclear foster/adoptive care prevalent in urban areas and based on a western-style constitution and child care legislation. The discussion considers whether the state's philosophy is realistic in light of the pervasive and manifold social problems in Kenya today.

Gender Equality & Empowerment

63. Chesoni, A., Muigai, S., & Kanyinga, K. Promoting women's human rights and enhancing gender equality in Kenya. Sida Evaluation – Department for Africa, 06/25.

Abstract (Summary): The evaluation focused on UNIFEM as the executing agency. The fundamental question the evaluation team sought to answer is: 'in what ways have the program objectives, activities, outputs and outcomes promoted women's human rights, enhanced gender equality and democratic governance in Kenya?' The evaluation examined the comparative advantage of UNIFEM to effectively and efficiently manage Sida's funds and programme and relevance, added value and impact of UNIFEM as the executing agency. The key findings in the areas of performance, success, relevance, partnership principles, sustainability, management modalities, challenges and lessons learnt are addressed.

64. Umbima, K.J. (1991). Regulating foster care services: the Kenyan situation. *Child Welfare, 70(2):* 169 - 74.

Abstract: A study compares the traditional rural clan and extended family communal form of foster care with the more recent state-sponsored nuclear foster/adoptive care prevalent in urban areas and based on a western-style constitution and child care legislation. The discussion considers whether the state's philosophy is realistic in light of the pervasive and manifold social problems in Kenya today.

65. Jivanjee, P. & Tebb, S. (1999). Visions of community: women and children in the developing and developed worlds. *International Social Work,* 42(1)*: 27 - 38.

Abstract: Experiences of social work teachers traveling in Kenya provide a backdrop to an examination of the principles and practices of the Harambee and women's movements in Kenya as they compare with feminist social work practice in the United States.

66. Mensch, B. S., & Lloyd, C. B. (1998). Gender difference in the schooling experiences of adolescents in low income countries: the case of Kenya. *Studies in family planning*, 29(2): 167 – 184.

Abstract: Although a growing proportion of young people is spending some time in school between puberty and marriage, little research on education in developing countries has been focused on adolescent issues. This article examines the school environment in Kenya and the ways it can help or hinder adolescents. Gender differences are considered with a view toward illuminating some factors that may present particular obstacles or opportunities for girls. Using both qualitative and quantitative data, 36 primary schools in rural areas in three districts of Kenya are studied. These schools are chosen to reflect the spectrum of school quality in the country. The focus in this study is on primary schools because the majority of adolescents in school attend primary school. In these schools, where considerable variation in performance and parental educational status is found, disorganization coexists with strict punishment, minimal comforts are lacking, learning materials are scarce, learning is by rote, and sex education is not provided. In the primary-school-leaving exam, girls' performance is poorer than that of boys. Teachers' attitudes and behavior reveal lower expectations

for adolescent girls, traditional assumptions about gender roles, and a double standard about sexual activity.

HIV/AIDS

67. Jackson, D. J, Rakwar, J. P., Richardson, B. A., Mandaliya, K., *C*hohan, B. H., Bwayo, J. J. Ndinya-Achola, J. O., Martin, H. L., Moses, S., & Kreiss, J. K. *(1997).* Decreased incidence of sexually transmitted diseases among trucking company workers in Kenya: results of a behavioural risk-reduction programme. *AIDS,* 11(7): 903 - 909.

Abstract: Objective: To establish a cohort of high-risk individuals suitable for HIV-prevention trials, and to measure changes in sexual behaviour and sexually transmitted disease (STD) incidence after a behavioural intervention. Design: Prospective cohort study in trucking company depots in Mombasa, Kenya. Participants: A total of 556 male HIV-seronegative employees of trucking companies. Interventions: HIV serological testing, individual counselling, condom promotion, STD diagnosis and management. Main outcome measures: Sexual risk behaviour and symptomatic STD incidence. Results: Using time-trend modelling, significant declines in self-reported high-risk sexual behaviour were demonstrated during a 1-year follow-up. The percentage of men reporting any extramarital sex during the 3-month period prior to a follow-up visit decreased from 49% during the first quarter of follow-up to 36% during the last quarter ($P < 0.001$). The decline in reported female sex worker contact was from 12% to 6% ($P = 0.001$). Approximately 30% of men reported consistent condom use during extramarital sex and this percentage remained unchanged during the study period. The incidence of STD declined from 34 per 100 person years (PY) during the first quarter to 10 per 100 PY during the last quarter ($P = 0.001$). Significant reductions in gonorrhoea (15 to five cases per 100 PY, $P = 0.04$), non-gonococcal urethritis (10 to two cases per 100 PY, $P = 0.05$), and genital ulcer disease (nine to two cases per 100 PY, $P = 0.02$) were observed. Conclusions: Among truck company workers who participated in a cohort study in Mombasa, Kenya, there was a significant decrease in sex with high-risk partners, but no change in condom use. The change in heterosexual risk behaviour was accompanied by a significant decrease in incidence of gonorrhoea, non-gonococcal urethritis, and genital ulcer disease.

68. Gilks, C. F., Godfrey-Faussett, P., Batchelor, B. I.F., Ojoo, J. C., Ojoo, S. J., Brindle, R. J., Paul, J., Kimari, J., Bruce, M. C., Bwayo, J., Plummer, F. A., & Warrell, D. A. (1997). Recent transmission of Tuberculosis in a cohort of HIV-1- infected female sex workers in Nairobi, Kenya. *AIDS*, 11(7): 911-918.

Abstract: Objectives: To describe the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of HIV-related tuberculosis in a female cohort, and to investigate the relative importance of recently transmitted infection and reactivation in the pathogenesis of adult HIV-related tuberculosis. Design: Members of an established cohort of female sex workers in Nairobi were enrolled in a prospective study. Women were followed up regularly and seen on demand when sick. Methods: Between October 1989 and September 1992 we followed 587 HIV-infected and 132 HIV-seronegative women. Standard protocols were used to

investigate common presentations. Cases of tuberculosis were identified clinically or by culture. All available Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains underwent DNA fingerprint analysis. Results: Forty-nine incident and four recurrent episodes of tuberculosis were seen in HIV-infected women; no disease was seen in seronegative sex workers (P = 0.0003). The overall incidence rate of tuberculosis was 34.5 per 1000 person-years amongst HIV-infected participants. In purified protein derivative (PPD) skin test-positive women the rate was 66.7 per 1000 person-years versus 18.1 per 1000 person-years in PPD-negative women. Twenty incident cases (41%) were clinically compatible with primary disease. DNA fingerprint analysis of strains from 32 incident cases identified two clusters comprising two and nine patients; allowing for index cases, 10 patients (28%) may have had recently transmitted disease. Three out of 10 (30%) patients who were initially PPD skin test-negative became PPD-positive. Taken together, 26 incident cases (53%) may have been recently infected. DNA fingerprint analysis also identified two (50%) of the four recurrent tuberculosis episodes as reinfection. Conclusions: Substantial recent transmission of tuberculosis appears to be occurring in Nairobi amongst HIV-infected sex workers. It may be incorrect to assume in other regions of high tuberculosis transmission that active HIV-related tuberculosis usually represents reactivation of latent infection.

69. Macintyre, K., Brown, L., & Sosler, S. (2001). "It's not what you know, but who you know": Examining the relationship between behavior change and AIDS mortality in Africa. *AIDS Education and Prevention. 13(2):* 160-174.

Abstract: Until there is an effective vaccine, changing sexual behavior (e.g., use of condoms or fewer partners) is still the only course of action that can slow the spread of HIV for most Africans. But exactly which factors influence behavior change and how are still debated. This article examines the notion that as the HIV/AIDS epidemic strengthens and spreads through communities in Africa, and mortality mounts, behaviors that prevent transmission should be changing. The authors focus on men in three countries--Uganda, Kenya, and Zambia--examining determinants of their behavior change, and analyze the relative importance of knowing someone who has died of AIDS as compared with other factors such as age, education level, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, economic status, and marital status. Data from three Demographic and Health Surveys in Uganda (1995), Zambia (1996), and Kenya (1998) are fitted to a model predicting behavior change. Results from this cross-sectional, multinational study suggest that married and working men aged 20-40 are significantly more likely to have changed their behavior. Personal experience of AIDS is a significant predictor of behavior change in Uganda and Zambia, and is marginally significant in Kenya. One implication in the context of the epidemic is that behavior change is partly determined by the high level of mortality experienced by African communities. A second implication is that higher levels of disclosure, or lower levels of denial of AIDS as a cause of death, may help individuals change their behavior.

70. Mugambi, J. (2006). The impact of HIV/AIDS on Kenyan rural women and the role of counseling. *International Social Work*, 49(1): 87-95.

Abstract: A research is done using a grounded theory approach to describe the experiences of women in Kenyan areas infected with HIV/AIDs. It is shown that while one of most important factor that contribute to the negative experiences of the Kenyan women is poverty, the prevalent cultural practices and traditions are still a major obstacle to their development.

Mental Health

71. Alexander D. A. (2001). Nairobi terrorist bombing: the personal experience of a mental health adviser. *International Journal of Emergency Mental Health*, 3(4): 249 - 57.

Abstract: This is a personal account of the author's involvement as an adviser in the wake of the Nairobi terrorist bombing in 1998. Much has been written in the literature about the problems for and reactions of first responders, emergency personnel and those who provide care for victims of trauma. Less is known about the role of the specialist adviser. The author describes the terrorist incident, how the Kenyans responded to it and his own role. He also highlights important learning points, dilemmas and challenges which an adviser might encounter.

72. Samuel B. (2004). Observations on the Impact on Kenyans of the August 7, 1998 Bombing of the United States Embassy in Nairobi. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma,* 9(1/2): 233 – 240.

Abstract: The August 7, 1998 bombing of the American embassy in Nairobi affected a large number of people, both Kenyan and American. The bombing led to a large-scale response from the Kenyan mental health community and to collaboration between American and Kenyan responders. Kenyans affected by the bombing frequently expressed their psychological distress in terms of somatic complaints. Case histories and written narratives illustrate the way an African worldview shaped survivors' interpretation of the bombing and its consequences.

Poverty

73. Abwunza, J. (1996). Mulugulu Avakali: City women in Nairobi. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies,* 14 (1): 105 - 117.

Abstract: The poverty & support experienced by urban women in Nairobi, Kenya, are examined using 1992 & 1994 empirical evidence obtained from case studies of 6 Avalogoli women. Analysis reveals that although natal kin ties are still functioning, patrilineal support is not forthcoming. Women are no longer provided with farm land nor the bridewealth necessary for reciprocal kinship ties. Participatory research is necessary to gather local knowledge to inform policies to alleviate the crisis.

74. Alder, G. (1995). Tackling poverty in Nairobi's informal settlements: Developing an institutional strategy. *Environment and Urbanization,* 7(2)*: 85-107.

Abstract: Describes the institutional framework needed to greatly increase the scale & effectiveness of government & aid agency initiatives to reduce poverty in Nairobi, Kenya. Informal settlements within Nairobi house 50+% of the city's population. Examined are the economic & political conditions that allowed these settlements to grow with so little attention from governments & international agencies. The development of an institutional strategy is described, through which the agencies of government & international donors

can work together & with the inhabitants of the informal settlements to address urban poverty.

75. Macoloo, G.C. (1988). Housing the urban poor: A case study of Kisumu Town, Kenya. *Third World Planning Review,* 10 (2)*:*159-174.

Abstract: An examination of the Kenyan government's policy for ensuring a decent living environment for the Ur poor in Kisumu. Housing problems are situated in the context of Kenya's general urbanization trends from the precolonial period to the present, Kenya's housing policy is summarized, & the elitist nature of the resultant housing programs is clearly illustrated. Housing problems specific to Kisumu are discussed, with particular emphasis on sites & services & squatter area upgrading schemes, the twin package advocated & financed by the World Bank & other international aid agencies as a panacea for shelter problems in the Third World. An alternative holistic framework for analyzing the housing problems in the Third World is suggested, & a rethinking of low-income housing policies is urged; recommendations are made for solutions to low-income housing problems in Kisumu.

76. Malombe, J. M. (1992). The role of dandora site and service project in providing housing for the city of Nairobi residents. *African Urban Quarterly, 7 (1-2):* 196-201.

Abstract: Growth of urban centers of less developed countries (LDCs) has not been accompanied by the necessary increases of shelter & other services. The role of site & service projects in providing housing for residents of Dandora, in Nairobi, Kenya, is evaluated to assess whether it directly or indirectly meets the housing needs of the urban poor. Both the tenants & the landlords are studied to assess the benefit accrued as a result of moving to Dandora.

77. Mitullah, W. V. (1992). Towards a policy of upgrading informal settlements and site and service schemes in the city of Nairobi, Kenya. *African Urban Quarterly,* 7(1-2)*:* 186-194.

Abstract: Discusses housing policy in the city of Nairobi, Kenya, with specific reference both to upgrading of informal settlements & to site & service schemes. A background of housing policy is given, bringing out the exploitative colonially oriented policy that placed African men in bed space rooms in segregated areas. This policy was rhetorically rejected at independence by promises of decent housing to urban dwellers. This was evident through massive demolitions that followed independence. In 1974, the government of Kenya stopped demolition of informal settlements, which had housed a large majority of low-income households. Since then, upgrading & site & service housing schemes have increased the available urban housing stock, but they serve only a small proportion of those in need.

78. Syagga, P. M., & Kiamba, J. M. (1992). Housing the urban poor: A case study of pumwani, kibera and dandora estates in the city of Nairobi, Kenya. African Urban Quarterly, 7 (1-2): 79-88

Abstract: Case studies of the Pumwani, Kibera, & Dandora housing areas in the city of Nairobi, Kenya, are used to examine the expansion of the urban poor & the housing shortage they experience. Public housing policies & programs in Kenya such as the site & services schemes & the conventional housing construction programs are examined with a view to making policy suggestions as to how they could be made more successful.

79. Warah, R. (2004).Divided City: Information poverty in Nairobi's slums. *UN Chronicle,* 41 (2)*:* 74-76

Abstract: In the past few years, an increasing number of development agencies have recognized that knowledge and information can lessen risk and improve the livelihoods of the poor. Not knowing about their rights, what services they could obtain, plans for their areas, or the options for addressing certain problems puts the poor at a disadvantage and boosts their vulnerability. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are now viewed as the key to economic development and as tools of political empowerment that can transcend traditional North-South, rich-poor divides. The real question in the debate over the claims made for ICTs is whether access to such technology will itself be a weapon against poverty. The writer discusses her research into access to ICTs among the urban poor of Nairobi, Kenya.

Social Development

80. Franktin, E. (2001). East African pastoralism in transition: Maasai, Boran, and Rendille cases. *African Studies Review*, 44(3): 1-25.

Abstract: Pastoralist societies in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) face more demands on their way of life than at any previous time. Population growth, loss of herding lands to farmers, ranchers, game parks, and urban growth, increased commoditization of the livestock economy, out-migration by poor pastoralists, and dislocations brought about by drought, famine, and civil war are increasing throughout the region. These problems are intensified as international development programs encourage privatization and individuation of formerly communally held resources. The examples of the Maasai, Boran, and Rendille of Kenya demonstrate that East African pastoralists are responding to the social, political, and economic challenges with increased economic diversification including agro-pastoralism, wage labor, and increased market integration. These changes result in increased social and economic stratification, urban migration, and diminished nutrition for women and children.

81. Miguel, E., & Gugerty, M. (2005). Ethnic diversity, social sanctions, and public goods in Kenya. *Journal of Public Economics*, 89(11/12): 2325-2368.

Abstract: This paper examines ethnic diversity and local public goods in rural western Kenya. The identification strategy relies on the stable historically determined patterns of ethnic land settlement. Ethnic diversity is associated with lower primary school funding and worse school facilities, and there is suggestive evidence that it leads to poor water well maintenance. The theoretical model illustrates how inability to impose social

sanctions in diverse communities leads to collective action failures, and we find that school committees in diverse areas do impose fewer sanctions on defaulting parents. We relate these results to the literature on social capital and economic development and discuss implications for decentralization in less developed countries.

82. Rono, P. K., & Aboud, A. A. (2001). The Impact of Socio-Economic Factors on the Performance of Community Projects in Western Kenya. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 16(1): 101-123.

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of selected socioeconomic factors including the work ethic & the level of participation in rural development performance via community development projects among the Nandi people of western Kenya. Data was sourced from a social survey of 27 randomly selected community development projects & a sample of 329 respondents -- the intended beneficiaries of the projects. The findings support the prediction that the prevailing work ethic, socioeconomic factors & the participation in such projects have a paramount influence on community development performance. It is recommended that development planners, policymakers, & implementers look for new strategies of improving the community's socioeconomic status as well as promoting the work ethic & participation level because these are the factors responsible for the poor performance of community development projects.

83. Rono, P. K., & Aboud, A. A. The Role of Popular Participation and Community Work Ethic in Rural Development: The Case of Nandi District, Kenya. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 18(2): 77-103.

Abstract: This paper examines the performance of rural community development projects in relation to the work ethic, gender, & the level of participation in the process of rural development among the Nandi people of western Kenya. Data for the study were obtained from a survey of 25 randomly selected community development projects & a sample of 305 respondents involved in these projects. Rural development projects were found to achieve on average 53% of their objectives & 56% of their operational effectiveness. Overall, rural Nandi people demonstrated on a 4-range Likert Scale an average measure (2.86) in their community work ethic & an average measure (2.38) in their actual involvement & participation in rural development projects. Policymakers, development planners, & implementers should ensure that people in this community are made aware that their level of work ethic, involvement, & participation is responsible for the poor performance of their community development projects. If the Nandi rural economy is to be revived, agents of change ought to guide the rural population toward involvement & full participation in projects that are meant to improve their welfare.

Child Protection & Families

84. Charles, J. O., Charles, A. O. (2004). Family and Child Labour: A Study of Child Hawkers in Calabar. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 19(2): 113 - 133.

Abstract: The article discussed hawking as a variant of child labor & examined the relationship between hawking & economic background of families in Calabar metropolis. Using historical, descriptive & survey research the researchers interviewed 700 child hawkers from the ages 1-16+ years in six clusters in Calabar The study found that, although child labor has a long history in Calabar in particular & Efikland in general, child hawking as a variant of child labor is a product of the circumstance that emanate from economic hardships since the last quarter of the 20th century. Although hawking begins at school age, there is a higher concentration of child hawkers in late primary & early secondary school classes than in early primary & late secondary school classes. Hawking is an ordered & organized activity which thrives among low-income parents & guardians as a coping strategy. Child hawking is a socialization process that prepares the child for adult economic life. It provides child-to-child learning & training for skill development. Child hawking becomes exploitative when it attracts stringent negative sanctions; otherwise it is like any other "child service" to a family that is in need of such assistance.

85. Chianu, E. (2000). Two deaths, one blind eye, one imprisonment: child abuse in the guise of corporal punishment in Nigerian schools. *Child Abuse and Neglect,* 24(7): 1005 - 1009.

Abstract: An examination of reported cases of child abuse in Nigerian schools was carried out against the backdrop of the legal framework for the protection of pupils. The objective was to highlight the deficiency in Nigerian law on child protection in the light of UN Conventions that Nigeria has ratified.

86. Ekwenye, C.E. (2000). Beggar children in Nigeria: strength in an out-of-order existence. *Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless,* 9(1)*:* 29-34.

Abstract: As cities across the world experience dramatic increase in the number of homeless families, concern and interest have grown in the complexity and dynamics of this phenomenon. From their observation of a public night shelter in Atlanta Georgia, Boxill and Beaty noted what they called "unraveling of the mother role." They observed teenage girls taking the leadership in preparing sleeping spaces, doing laundry, or caring for younger siblings. In essence, these children became surrogate mothers as they disciplined, fed, bathed, and bedded younger siblings. According to these researchers, "in an unkind and often assaulting world, mothers were comforted by their children's special acts of assistance and caring" (p. 59). In far away Nigeria, where homeless mothers and children are called beggars or vagrants, 10-year-old Ada trudges the busy and chaotic streets of her town as she labors to bring some order to her family's out-of-order existence. Based on field notes from a study of beggar children in Nigeria, a snapshot of one family is presented.

87. Ike, C. A., & Twumasi-Ankrah, K. (1999). Child Abuse and Child Labour across Culture: Implications for Research, Prevention and Policy Implementation. *Journal of Social development in Africa*, 14(2): 109 - 118.

Abstract: Presents an overview of the global problem of child abuse & child labor, with emphasis on implications for research, prevention, & policy making. It is argued that for a definition of child abuse & child labor to be meaningful, it must be culturally relevant. As evidenced by many empirical studies, child labor is the lot of millions of children in Africa, but focus here is on the situation in Nigeria. It has many deleterious consequences for most children. Recommendations for the prevention of child labor syndrome are summarized in terms of action research, education & public enlightenment, legislative measures, structural adjustment, & adjustment in value orientations that generate poverty & promote merchandization & exploitation of children.

88. Izugbara, C. O. (2005). Local erotic songs and chants among rural Nigerian adolescent males. *Sexuality & Culture,* 9(3): 53 - 76.

Abstract: This paper investigates local erotic songs and chants circulating among adolescent males in Nigeria. The purpose is to assess the critical themes which these erotic verses evoke and their potentials in the discursive construction of adolescent sexual identities and definition of the (erotic) spaces and meanings on the basis of which young Nigerian males constitute their sexual conducts. Data indicate high level of awareness and knowledge of local erotic songs and chants among adolescent males. The songs and chants were reportedly used to learn about gender and sex roles, the body, and sexuality, and for recreation. Themes in local boys' erotic songs and chants are primarily male privileging and penis advantaging, and celebrate male sexual activity, desire, violence, ruthlessness, and risk-taking as well as male control and subordination of women and their body. The songs and chants depict femininity and female sexuality as inferior to masculinity and male sexuality and tend to objectify women's body as a facility for male sexual pleasure. The paper argues that while erotic verses circulating among adolescent Nigerian males help relieve them of the difficulties caused by the cultural relegation of sex and sexuality to the realm of the unspoken, they contain very disturbing and potentially dangerous images that provide little space for male responsibility and respect for women. Local erotic verses circulating among adolescents present an under-explored resource in sexuality education and a critical entry point for current efforts to understand and help young people extricate themselves from the sea of half-truths, myths, and prejudices about sex and sexuality.

89. Izugbara, C. O. (2001). Tasting the Forbidden Fruit: The Social Context of Debut Sexual Encounters among Young Persons in a Rural Nigerian Community. *African Journal of Reproductive Health,* 5(2): 22 - 29.

Abstract: What circumstances surround the initial sexual encounters of young persons? And what are their implications for adolescent sexual and reproductive health status? These questions, although rarely raised in reproductive health discourse, appear to be critical in broadening the systematic understanding of key issues that impose themselves on adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Against this background, the present study attempts to use the circumstances surrounding the debut sexual encounters of young persons in a rural Nigerian community as an entry point to understanding their vulnerability to sexual and reproductive health problems. Data for

the study were gathered using in-depth interviews of 180 persons aged 11-25 years. Emerging evidence shows that first sexual encounter took place under conditions that exposed young people to infections, disability, and even death. The study recommends that there is need to build on the clear evidence that good sex and reproductive health education for young persons delay the onset of sexual activity and makes it safer when it eventually commences.

90. Izugbara, C. O. (2005). The Socio-Cultural Context of Adolescents' Notion of Sex and Sexuality in Rural South-Eastern Nigeria. *Sexualities*, 8(5): 600 – 617.

Abstract: Interest in the socio-cultural context of adolescents' sexual knowledge and behavior has proliferated recently. But the irony is that very little of this debate is informed by what adolescents themselves say about sex, sexuality, and their experiences of them. This study uses data emerging from a survey of adolescent boys in rural south-eastern Nigeria to track the influence of socio-cultural forces on adolescents' views of sex, sexuality, and sexual relationships. Findings suggest that social gatekeepers (parents, mass media, peers, teachers and others), local gender norms, and cultural narratives about sex, sexuality, and sexual expectations exert considerable influence on adolescents' ideas of sex, sexuality, and relationships. We argue that the mediation of adolescents' notions of sex and sexuality by prevailing and deeply embedded patriarchal norms of gender relations and sexuality may facilitate unsafe sexual practices among male adolescents and sustain the cultural devaluation of women. We conclude that sexuality education programs urging courses of action, which involve only individual adolescents, must find ways to identify and reach out to those groups and individuals that are critical to shaping the behaviors and views of adolescents on sex and sexuality.

91. Izugbara, C.O., & Modo, F. N. (2007). Risks and Benefits of Multiple Sexual Partnerships: Beliefs of Rural Nigerian Adolescent Males. *American Journal of Men's Health*, 1(3): 197 – 207.

Abstract: Drawing on interview data from rural Nigeria, the article explores male youth perceptions of the risks and benefits of multiple sexual partnerships. Participants associated having multiple sexual partners with several harmful health and nonhealth outcomes, including sexually transmitted infections, and frequently confirmed that the practice also bolsters their sense of maleness and boosts their acceptance and ranking among peers. Young males' involvement in multiple sexual partnerships should not be seen as always consequent on their ignorance of and/or indifference to the risks inherent in the behavior. It could also result from the integrality of the behavior to the social processes through which male youths validate their masculinity, mark their transition from boyhood to malehood, and configure their identities to gain acceptance into a local male peer community. Sexuality education curricula that ignore adolescents' understandings of the benefits of their sexual practices may not deliver expected objectives.

92. Ollendick, T. H., Yang, b., King, N. J., Don, Q. A., & Adebowale, A. (1996). Fears in American, Australian, Chinese, and Nigerian Child and Adolescents: A Cross Cultural Study. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry,* 37(2): 213 - 220.

Abstract: The fears of childhood and adolescence may differ from one cultural context to another. We explored this possibility in 1200 American. Australian. Chinese, and Nigerian children and adolescents between 7 and 17 years of age. Responses to a standard fear survey schedule revealed significant differences in the number, content, pattern, and level of fears. Nigerian children and adolescents endorsed fears at higher levels than American, Australian, or Chinese youth who did not differ from one another. However, differences in the pattern and content of fears for boys and girls of different ages were noted across the countries. Results were interpreted within a cultural context, which suggested that cultures which favor inhibition, compliance, and obedience serve to increase levels of fear. Alternative interpretations are offered and limitations of cross-cultural research are explored.

93. Obikeze, D. S. (1979). Evacuation as a child welfare intervention measure: The case of the Nigerian civil-war. *International Social Work, 22*(2)*: 2 - 8.

Abstract: A number of international welfare and relief organizations viewed the evacuation of children during the Nigerian civil war as an instrument of social work intervention. A study examined some of the basic issues involved in this evacuation. The issues considered were the acceptance of the evacuation by the affected ethnocultural groups in Nigeria and the rights of the child. Data were obtained from the parents, foster parents, and guardians of 856 children displaced during the civil war and from 35 social workers in the four states covered by the study. Results showed that the evacuation of minors in times of war was an acceptable instrument of social work intervention among Nigerians and, by extension, among Africans in general. Most foster parents made their wards adopt the foster parents' names, thus violating the children's right to a name at birth. Data also revealed violations of children's right to a nationality at birth. Finally, the study found that the overall success of the evacuation program was impaired by inefficiency and corruption among some functionaries.

94. Ogunyemi, B. (2000). Knowledge and Perception of Child Sexual Abuse in Urban Nigeria: Some Evidence from a Community-Based Project. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 4(2): 44 – 52.

Abstract: This study reports some baseline findings from a community-based project on the incidence of child sexual abuse (CSA) in two Nigerian urban centres. The study focused on low income, non-elite, occupational groups. Data were generated through in-depth interviews (IDIs), focus group discussions (FGDs), and survey questionnaires (SQs) involving 958 respondents. About 38% and 28% of female and male respondents respectively reported being initiated to sex before the age of 18 years. Majority of the respondents condemned CSA acts like rape, date rape, child prostitution and incest. However, evidence of gender-role stereotyping, which puts girl-children at reproductive health risks of these and related acts, seems widespread.

95. Ojanuga, D.N. (1990). Kaduna beggar children: A study of child abuse and neglect in northern Nigeria. *Child Welfare,* 69(4)*: 371 - 80.

Abstract: The use of children for street begging is a worldwide problem and commonly seen in northern Nigeria. Child beggars are the victims of neglect; they are exposed to health hazards, are ill cared for, and are destitute. A pilot study of beggar children in Kaduna state revealed that parents and mallams (teachers) are responsible for this practice. The parents of child beggars were most often physically disabled and destitute, while mallams used the proceeds of beggar children to support their schools. Recommendations are made for addressing this problem.

96. Oladepo, O. (2000). Sexual Attitudes and Behaviour of Male Secondary School Students in Rural and Urban Areas of Oyo State, Nigeria. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 4(2): 21 – 34.

Abstract: A randomly selected sample of 1,527 male students in rural and urban high schools in Oyo State, Nigeria, was studied. Mean age at first sexual intercourse was 13.5 years among the 19.9% who had ever had sex. Having had sex before was associated with increasing age and number of father's wives. A positive male dominance attitude was common among rural, older and sexually experienced youth. Only 26.2% of sexually experienced youth had used condom. Perceived self-efficacy was the only factor associated with condom use. Reproductive health knowledge was low, but students expressed a desire to learn more.

Gender Equality & Empowerment

97. Adeyeri, C. L. K. (1994). Nigerian women and empowerment. *Social Development Issues,* 16(1): 67 - 74.

Abstract: An overview of the sociopolitical cleavages and linkages that constitute Nigeria forms the setting for this presentation on women's organizations and issues. Traditionally women's roles, although segregated, were complementary, respected, and potentially both powerful and influential. The structures of modern nationhood challenged several traditional roles while presenting new opportunities for leadership and/or upward mobility through the civil service, government, and the professions

98. Aimakhu, C., et al. (2004). Current causes and management of violence against women in Nigeria. J*ournal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology,* 24(1): 58-63.

Abstract: English Violence against women is an important health and human rights issue. It carries with it both short- and long-term sequelae for women that can affect both their physical and psychological wellbeing. Every day obstetric providers treat patients who have been assaulted. Timely identification can interrupt the cycle of violence, prevent further injury and initiate the help-seeking process. The objectives of this study were to survey how often Nigerian obstetrician - gynaecologists see these patients in their practice and to describe the demographics and management of their most recent case so as to give an idea of the extent of the problem. This is especially important as abuse is grossly under-reported because the victims are afraid to report it because of male dominance in society and the fear of losing their homes. We used a self-administered questionnaire survey of 138 practicing obstetricians and gynaecologists in Nigeria. Questions were asked about the yearly estimation of cases seen and how

recently a case was seen. The type of abuse, risk factors and management of their most recent case was also documented. Better job opportunities and female empowerment can reduce the risk of violence. Obstetricians should screen routinely for battery, provide education about violence, assess the danger, review safety plans and refer women appropriately. We cannot solve the problem alone, but sensitivity and commitment can begin to make a difference.

99. Campbell, C. (2005). Gendered micro-credit programming in Nigeria. *Canadian Social Work Review, 22(1):* 103 - 116.

Abstract: The ability of women in Nigeria to access and enjoy the benefits of education, employment, and economic opportunities is inextricably linked to their overall empowerment. Micro-credit programs, in which small loans are provided to women through the structure of organized groups, have become the main means through which organizations attempt to empower women to enhance their autonomy. While such programs are part of local, national, and international efforts to alleviate gender inequality, little information is available about the actual impact of credit schemes on the goal of empowering women. Critical literature argues that they do not address the fundamental source of women's inequality. Research findings on a micro-credit scheme in Ijebu-Ode, Nigeria, indicate that the program's success is contingent on disciplining women's behavior by coercing them to conform to a program structure that tends to sustain traditional social expectations that privilege men over women.

100. Hollos, M. (1991). Migration, Education, and the Status of Women in Southern Nigeria. *American Anthropologist, 93*(4): 852 - 870.

Abstract: This article examines changes in the status of women migrants, educated, and none educated, to various urban centers in one Nigerian ethnic group. The migrants are examined in contrast to women who remained residents in the rural home community. The major focus is on male-female relations in the household. Findings indicate an erosion of the private status or domestic power of educated urban women, living in monogamous, nuclear family house holds.

101. Ibie, N. O. (1992). Media/Cultural Imperialism and Nigerian Women: Whose Culture, Which Imperialism? *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 7(2), 39 – 52.

Abstract: It is contended that people in the former colony of Nigeria are now a cultural hybrid due to colonialism & the assimilation of foreign values. Local elites who occupy high places in policy/decision making have been at the forefront of the acceptance & transmission of this new cultural product through various channels, most notably the media. Discussed here is Nigerian women's growing & active participation in this elite structure. One important consequence of the merging of the external component of imperialism (still being fueled in the neocolonial setting by the reality of dependency & economic restructuring & the local component of imperialism), is that it is now difficult to continue to see imperialism strictly as an external imposition.

102. Ikuesan, B. A. (1994). Drinking problems and the position of women in Nigeria. *Addiction,* 89(8): 941 - 944.

Abstract: Problems that arise for women who misuse alcohol in Nigeria are examined against the background of society's general attitudes toward women. The roles of Nigerian women are circumscribed, and these women are least expected to engage in certain socially unacceptable behaviors (alcohol misuse included) that could be at best only be pardoned if males were to behave in this way. Women who misuse alcohol in Nigeria suffer enormous psychological and social damage, besides the physical complications experienced by alcohol misusers. They are considered as social misfits; their "sins" are visited upon their children and extended family. The nature of help available to such women is discussed.

103.   Izugbara, C, O., & Afangideh, A. I. (2005). Urban women's use of rural-based health care services: The case of Igbo women in Aba city, Nigeria. *Journal of Urban Health,* 82(1): 111 - 121.

Abstract: This study addresses the quest for rural-based health care services among women in urban Nigeria relying on a large qualitative database obtained from 63 Igbo women living in Aba, Nigeria. Results indicate that urban Igbo women of different socioeconomic and demographic characteristics utilize the services of different rural-based health care providers—indigenous healers, traditional birth attendants (TBAs), faith/spiritual, western-trained doctors and nurses as well as chemist shopkeepers—for conditions ranging from infertility, through child birthing and abortions, to swollen body, epilepsy, bone setting, and stubborn skin diseases. Major attractions to rural-based therapists were the failure of urban-based health services to provide cure, perceived mystical nature of conditions, need to conceal information on therapeutic progress and/or the nature of specific disease conditions, belief in rural-based therapists' ability to cure condition, and affordability of the services of rural-based health care providers. Findings underscore the critical implications of service characteristics, cultural beliefs, and the symbolic content of place(s) for care seekers' patterns of resort. We suggest that need exists for policies and programs aimed at making health care services in urban Nigeria more responsive to care seekers' socioeconomic and cultural sensitivities, integrating informal health care providers into Nigeria's health care system, and strengthening public health education in Nigeria.

104.   Izugbara, C. O. (2004). Gendered micro-lending schemes and sustainable women's empowerment in Nigeria. *Community Development Journal,* 39: 72 - 84.

Abstract: Micro-lending to poor women has burst upon the development scene to offer a veritable strategy for *women's empowerment* in developing countries. Despite the powerful logic of this strategy and donors' commitment to it, there is lack of field-based data regarding whether the strategy really supports the sustainable empowerment of poor women. Relying specifically on definitions of women's empowerment offered by Keller and Mbwewe (1991) and Ashford (2001), and data emerging from my fieldwork in *Nigeria*, I argue that there is little evidence that the strategy promotes the goal of sustainable women's empowerment. While *micro-credit* schemes increase *poor women's* access to incomes, they often fail to help women step out of their culturally defined boundaries. Rather, the strategy merely supports the kind of empowerment that never goes beyond marginal improvements in small areas of poor local women's life, leaving unchallenged the critical issues of women subordination and gender inequality.

105.   Izugbara, C. O. (2000). Women's Understanding of Factors Affecting Their Reproductive Health in a Rural Ngwa Community. *African Journal of Reproductive Health,* 4(2): 62 – 68.

Abstract: A great deal of what is currently known about maternal reproductive health worldwide is based on physicians' examinations and laboratory findings. Little work has been done in the area of understanding how women themselves perceive and conceptualize the essential factors that affect their reproductive health status. Yet insights gleaned from people directly affected by specific health issues are increasingly becoming critical in formulating sustainable health policies and building health partnerships. For this purpose the present study was designed to find out the notions and understanding of rural Ngwa women of reproductive health issues. Data for the study were collected from a rural Ngwa community using two separate surveys - a focus group discussion and an unstructured in-depth interview survey. It was found out that Ngwa women view reproductive health as vital to a woman's identity and role purpose; place emphasis on witchcraft, curses and oaths as the primary causes of maternal reproductive health disorders; classify maternal reproductive health problems on the basis of their perceived cause; and accord high value to herbal remedies in dealing with reproductive health ailments. The findings brought to focus the need to vigorously encourage the education of women and incorporate various health providers into primary health care delivery schemes.

106.   Kritz, M. M., & Makinwa-Adebusoye, P. (1999). Determinants of women's decision-making authority in Nigeria: The ethnic dimension. *Sociological Forum,* 14(3): 399 - 424.

Abstract: Using data from a 1991 survey of five ethnic groups in Nigeria, we look at the determinants of wife's decision-making authority. Our analysis shows that ethnicity plays a very important role in shaping wife's decision-making authority and is even more important than wife's individual-level characteristics as a determinant of authority. The ethnic effect occurs both by shaping the levels of resources that women achieve and by shaping the relationships of wife's achieved characteristics to family decision-making. To the extent that characteristics other than ethnicity make a difference for authority, we find that wife's contributions to household expenditures are important. That factor significantly increases wife's authority, as does wife's formal education, age, and work for pay outside the home. The findings underscore the importance of looking at ethnic social differentiation in the African context and advancing educational and employment opportunities for women.

107.   Mamman, L. S., Brieger, W. R., & Oshiname, F. O. (2002) Alcohol consumption pattern among women in a rural Yoruba community in Nigeria. *Substance Use & Misuse,* 37(5-7): 579 - 597.

Abstract: English Indigenous Nigerian societies discourage alcohol consumption among women, yet international trends show alcohol consumption increasing in populations of developing countries, especially among women. This research implemented in 1994, examined the pattern of alcohol consumption among women in the rural town of Igbo-Ora, located in the southwestern state of Oyo in Nigeria. A majority of the 300 respondents (64%) were found to have tasted alcoholic beverages, and over half of

these reported current alcohol use. Current drinkers reported consuming an average of 1.3 bottles (60 cl per bottle) of alcoholic beverage in the week preceding the survey. Current drinking status was associated with religion. Only 9% of the respondents with indigenous beliefs reported using alcohol, compared to 40% of Christian and 30% of Moslem respondents. Those who never drank were, on average, 5 years older than current or previous drinkers. Single, separated, or divorced women were more likely to drink than married or widowed women. Special uses of alcohol for women were identified, including easing the pains of childbirth. Furthermore, the respondents identified problems associated with drinking alcohol that women confronted: accidents, fighting, illnesses, mental problems, children learning to drink, child neglect, rape, and tarnishing of one's image. With less than one-third of women reporting that they are current drinkers, and among those weekly consumption being low, one could say that there is little evidence of alcohol misuse among women in Igbo-Ora. At the same time, the fact that current drinkers are younger implies that consumption rates may increase in the future. This information about women's beliefs, practices, and preferences will be of value in designing health education programs to prevent future alcohol-associated problems.

108.   Okafor, C. B. (2000). Folklore linked to pregnancy and birth in Nigeria. *Western Journal of Nursing Research,* 22(2): 189 - 202.

Abstract: As a part of a safe motherhood project implemented in eastern Nigeria between 1992 and 1996, in-house interviews were conducted with rural women and traditional birth attendants in the seven states of eastern Nigeria. The overall project was designed to contribute toward the reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity through the involvement of community leaders and women's organizations in women's health activities in rural Nigeria. It also focused on identifying and addressing some of the underlying cultural factors in maternal mortality and morbidity in Nigeria. Findings from the interview show that women in rural eastern Nigeria still hold many folklore beliefs about pregnancy and childbirth, and some of these beliefs lead to delay in the referral of complications to hospitals.

109.   Okafor, C. B. (2003). Maternal and child health project in Nigeria. *Journal of National Black Nurses Association,* 14(2)*: 51 – 58.*

Abstract: Maternal deaths in developing countries are rooted in women's powerlessness and their unequal access to employment, finance, education, basic health care, and other resources. Nigeria is Africa's most populous country, and it is an oil producing country, but Nigeria has one of the worst maternal mortality rates in Africa. These deaths were linked to deficiencies in access to health care including poor quality of health services, sociocultural factors, and access issues related to the poor status of women. To address these problems, a participatory approach was used to bring Christian women from various denominations in Eastern Nigeria together. With technical assistance from a research unit in a university in Eastern Nigeria, the women were able to implement a Safe Motherhood project starting from needs assessment to program evaluation. Lessons learned from this program approach are discussed.

110.   Okome, M. O. (2003). Domestic, regional, and international protection of Nigerian women against discrimination: Constraints and

possibilities. *African Quarterly: The Online Journal for African Studies*, 6(3): 49 - 63.

Abstract: This article provides a brief review of the place of tradition in restructuring women's social status and rights in contemporary Africa. Using Nigeria as a case study, the analysis traces women's historical progression from the pre-colonial era, their absorption into the colonial society, and pro-gress in the post-independence era. The paper outlines their legal status over this entire period as a crucial basis for initiating the struggle to improve their social position. The final section makes a case, outlining the challenges, for reconfiguring the cultural basis for advancing their social status and rights. The author draws attention to certain developments on the international scene which could boost women's struggle to improve their lot across the continent. As noted in the analysis, one cannot overlook the specificity of women's experiences across the continent as well as the complexity of social relations which give meaning to gender as category of analysis. Hence, the purpose of this article is to highlight an important factor which the struggle for African women's rights and social status must confront, using the example of women in a specific social context.

111.   Pereira, C. (2002). Configuring "global, "national" and "local" in governance agendas and women's struggles in Nigeria. *Social Research, 69*(3): 781 - 804.

Abstract: It is suggested that both proponents & opponents of the globalization of production & consumption & the governance agendas of world financial institutions have ignored the impacts of trade liberalization on women. It is argued that the decline of democratic governance that accompanies globalization & the development of neoliberal economies will affect women not only at the global, but also at the national, local, & community levels. A gendered analysis of these governance agendas is offered here to examine some likely impacts at each of these levels for women in contemporary postcolonial Nigeria. Of particular concern are the extremes of wealth & poverty in the country & the structures of violence submerged in or emanating from these that are particularly aversive for women, e.g., through trafficking in prostitution networks, deterioration of local health & social services, sexual harassment & rape accompanying military rule, & general denial of rights across political, sexual, economic, & social arenas. Women's struggles against these effects of malgovernance & rights violations are described, citing the efforts of several women's organizations & human rights groups.

112.   Pierce, S. (2003). Farmers and 'prostitutes': Twentieth-century problems of female inheritance in Kano emirate, Nigeria. *Journal of African History, 44*(3): 463 - 486.

Abstract: This article focuses on the implications of an emir of Kano's decision to forbid women from inheriting houses and farms in 1923 and a successor's reversal of that policy in 1954. The earlier emir justified his policy by claiming that women inheritors were becoming prostitutes and the later one argued that women's re-enfranchisement would ameliorate the poverty of destitute elderly women. Both these events appear to have been radical innovations for their time and reflect continuous anxiety over women living outside of male control and a longer-term attack on women's public role. While the emirs' explanations do not fully comprehend the political logic of their decisions, both the

proclamations and the way they were explained illustrate contradictions and ambiguities within Hausa conceptions of gender.

113.	Reynolds, R. R. (2006). Professional Nigerian Women, Household Economy, and Immigration Decisions. *International Migration*, 44(5): 167-188.

Abstract: This paper demonstrates the conditions under which some African professional women make decisions to immigrate based on gaining the ability to fulfill cultural expectations for them in financial maintenance of the household. Many women within African states, including the upper-echelon of women from highly educated, wealthy, and influential families, find that cultural expectations for financial contributions to and financial management of their households are difficult to fulfill under changing economic systems in states like Nigeria. The burden to support a household according to local cultural expectations is untenable for many professional women who also find that the real practices of the state, financial institutions and the job market afford them little ability to earn and to protect the very income and investments they need to fulfill their obligations to the household. Hence, many women opt to gain control of the means to meet their household obligations by shifting to a new statal environment -- in places like Great Britain, Canada, or the United States -- where women can find legal and structural guarantees of the right to financial privacy, control of their own earnings, and ability to use earnings to support children. This paper seeks to challenge policy makers to examine the role that cultural expectations for African women's roles in household reproduction have to do with creating push factors that send African professional women into the brain drain.

114.	Smith, D. J. (2001). Romance, parenthood, and gender in a modern African society. *Ethnology, 40*(2): 129 -151.

Abstract: Young Igbo men & women in Nigeria increasingly insist on choosing their marriage partners, & ideas about love are shaping Igbo constructions of marriage. But the viability of marriage still depends on fertility. This article examines the divergent consequences for men & women as they negotiate the transition from the role of romantic lover that now commonly characterizes courtship to the roles of mother & father, embedded in webs in kinship, that characterize marriage.

115.	Togunde, O. R. (1999). Determinants of women's employment in urban Nigeria: the impact of socio-cultural factors. Journal of Asian and African Studies, 34(3): 279 - 297.

Abstract: This paper examines the determinant,; of women's employment in Nigeria, by focusing in particular, on the impact of socio-cultural factors such as ethnicity, religion, age at marriage, age difference between spouses, and family structure. Data are drawn from the 1988 National survey of 10,266 women in nine major cities of Nigeria, and logistic regression models are used to estimate whether or not a woman was employed during a five-year period. After controlling for other variables, findings indicate that: (i) the higher the age at marriage, the more likely that women are to be employed; (ii) Moslems are significantly less likely to be employed than Christians; (iii) the larger the age gap between husband and wives, the less likely women will be employed; (iv)

women in both the extended family households and polygynous unions are more likely to be employed than those in nuclear and monogamous unions; (v) women in both the Igbo and Yoruba ethnic groups are significantly more likely to be employed than their Hausa counterparts; and (vi) a higher level of education and use of contraception increase the likelihood that women are employed. The results suggest that an expansion of educational opportunities, later marriages, and promotion of contraceptive use are needed in order to increase women's labor force participation, and consequently, improve women's status in Nigeria.

HIV/AIDS

116. Ajuwon, A. J., McFarland, W., Hudes, E. S., Okikiolu, T., & Lurie, P. (2004). HIV Risk-Related Behavior, Sexual Coercion, and Implications for Prevention Strategies Among Female Apprentice Tailors, Ibadan, Nigeria. *AIDS and Behavior,* 6(3): 229 – 235.

Abstract: We describe a survey of 300 young female apprentice tailors in a periurban community in Ibadan, Nigeria. The objectives were to assess HIV risk-related behavior in order to plan appropriate prevention interventions. Most apprentice tailors were 18–21 years old (68%), single (95%), and had not completed secondary school (98%). History of sexual intercourse was reported by 53%; 42% had ever experienced unwanted touching of the breast, backside, shoulder, or waist; 4% reported being raped in the last 6 months. Of sexually active women, 57% reported sexual debut with an instructor; 21% had exchanged sex for money or gifts and only 27% had used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse. Instability of employment and lack of instructor support were primary barriers to implementing a pilot peer-education HIV prevention project. The poor social and economic conditions of apprentice tailors make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and, in turn, to HIV infection. A peer-education intervention within the context of a microcredit economic development program may reduce risk for HIV among women in Nigeria's informal economy.

117. Alubo, O., et al. (2002). Acceptance and stigmatization of PLWA in Nigeria. AIDS Care: *Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV*, 14(1): 117 – 126.

Abstract: English There is now an acknowledged burden of AIDS and the HIV in Nigeria. In treatment centers, AIDS-related disorders account for up to 40% of admissions, while many communities have recorded regular losses within the last five years. In December 1999, the federal government announced that 2.9 million people (or 5.4% of the Nigerian population) were already infected by HIV. An important aspect of HIV/AIDS programmes is the care of persons living with AIDS (PLWA), both in curative centers and in communities. Based on operations research of a STD/AIDS Management Project, this paper examines acceptance of PLWA in communities in Southern Benue State, an area of high prevalence. From interviews with PLWA, their family members and others in the communities, it was found that the level of stigmatization is high and acceptance of PLWA is low. These reactions stem mainly from the fear of contracting 'the disease that has no cure', believed to be transmittable through any form of physical contact. Based on beliefs, which are further reinforced by the local terms for AIDS, some suggested that

PLWA be eliminated before they infect others. These findings suggest that the challenges of AIDS control programmes include coming to terms with the epidemic and fostering more acceptance for PLWA and, above all, changing the current perception of HIV/AIDS from a personal to public health problem. The challenges are daunting but urgent, particularly because Nigeria's HIV/AIDS epidemic is reaching an explosion phase and more care will be provided at home.

118.　　Lawoyin, T. O., & Walker, M. (2000). Socio-Demographic Factors, Condom Use and Sexually Transmitted Infections among Married Men in Ibadan, Nigeria. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 4(2): 85 – 92.

Abstract: Data from 415 married men from the three socio-economic zones in the commercial city of Ibadan, Nigeria, were analyzed to identify the presence and pattern of sexual networking, as well as obtain information on sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the community. Of the men interviewed, 43.6% had steady girl friends, 25.8% had new girl friends, 19.8% were polygamous and 10.6% patronized commercial sex workers (CSWs). Over 65 per cent of all these men had ever used condom before. Ninety-two (22.1%) of the men reported a lifetime history of sexually transmitted infections. Of this number, 37(40.2%) got the most recent infection from new girlfriends, 35(38%) from steady girlfriends, 18(19.6%) from CSWs, 1(1.1%) from casual contact and 1(1.1%) from wife. Commonest place for treatment of STI was private clinic (40.9%), followed by traditional healers (28%) and government hospitals (17.2%). Self-medication was reported in 10.8% of men and only 2.2% went to designated STI clinics. Sexually transmitted infections are likely to be grossly under reported particularly in the younger men below 30 years in this city.

119.　　Oshi, D. C., et al. (2005). Cultural and social aspects of HIV/AIDS sex education in secondary schools in Nigeria. *Journal of Biosocial Science, 37(2):* 175-183.

Abstract: This is an exploratory study to examine the social & cultural determinants of the teaching of HIV/AIDS sex education among secondary school teachers in Eastern Nigeria. The research analyses how teachers perceive passing their knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention measures to their students in the context of their cultural & social norms, which restrict open discussion of sex. This is a qualitative study based on in-depth interviews with 60 teachers drawn from secondary school teachers in Eastern Nigeria, supplemented with five focus group discussions, & content analysis of teachers' lesson preparatory notes. The findings show a high level knowledge of HIV/AIDS preventive measures among teachers. However, teachers are not passing on this knowledge because of cultural & social inhibitions. In addition, teachers have not been receiving adequate training & motivation on information, education & communication for HIV/AIDS sex education. The situation calls for serious policy intervention.

120.　　Osowole, O. S., & Oladepo, O. (2000). Effect of Peer Education on Deaf Secondary School Students' HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes and Sexual Behaviour. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 4(2): 93–103.

Abstract: This study evaluated the effect of an AIDS education program on deaf secondary school students' knowledge, attitude and perceived susceptibility to AIDS using peer education. Two secondary schools matched for ownership (government),

composition (mixture of hearing and deaf) and teaching arrangement (separate teaching of deaf students using sign language) were used, and each school was randomly allocated the intervention or control status. All students completed a questionnaire on AIDS at baseline and post-intervention. Following baseline, volunteers from the intervention group received four weeks training as peer educators, after which they provided HIV/AIDS information to their peers on one-to-one basis and in group, using a variety of approaches for a period of eight months, while the control subjects did not. Pre-post group differential scores for knowledge of the causes, modes of transmission and methods of prevention of AIDS among intervention group compared with the control group were significant ($p < 0.0000001$) but not to perceived personal susceptibility ($p = 0.64217$). This study suggests the influence of peer education on health knowledge of youth but a limitation in changing perception of susceptibility.

Mental Health

121.   Fiki, C. (2007). Globalization and Drug and Alcohol Use in Rural Comunities in Nigeria: A Case Study. *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare,* 34(2).

Abstract: This paper presents an exploratory study of alcohol and drug use in two rural communities in Plateau State, Nigeria. The aim is to raise awareness of the rural alcohol and drug problem. The paper examines the patterns of alcohol consumption and drug use, and their perceived functions for substance use among rural farmers in Nigeria. The study shows the common use of marijuana and alcohol in addition to prescription drugs. There is also evidence of multiple or combinational drug use. Pleasure and relaxation emerged as the major reasons for drug and alcohol use. Factors influencing alcohol and drug use are the relative neglect of rural communities, and the activities of hawkers, quacks, and other untrained individuals pervading the rural health sectors. The paper calls for further research to adequately capture the reality of alcohol and drug use in rural communities in Nigeria.

Poverty

122.   Aderinto, A. A. (2000). Social correlates and coping measures of street-children: a comparative study of street and non-street children in south-western Nigeria. *Child Abuse and Neglect,* 24(9)*:* 1199 - 1213.

Abstract: This paper sought to achieve two objectives: first, to identify the social correlates attributable to street children in southwestern Nigeria as well as predisposing factors to this behavior; second, it also tried to uncover the survival mechanisms of street children. The study was carried out in Ibadan and Lagos metropoles in southwestern Nigeria. A pilot study was first conducted to clarify issues like location of the children on the streets, time of the day suitable for interview, and adequacy of the instruments. The main study involving a comparative 202 and 201 street children and non-street children, respectively, was carried out using the questionnaire and case study approach in the two cities. Data analytical procedures involved both quantitative and qualitative methods. Street children are mostly males, have low levels of education, are predominantly Yoruba, and come from families with five or more siblings. Parents of street children commonly had low education and were mainly found in unskilled

occupations; were in contract polygynous marriages that are also often characterized by marital disruption. Street children also left home because of parental/familial reasons, chiefly among which was the inability of their parents to meet with their expectations. They survive on the streets engaging in some income-yielding activities and are also faced with many hazards. The findings revealed that polygyny, large family, family disruption, and child labor were all central issues and predisposing factors to living on the streets by children. The poverty factor clearly came out as a very important factor.

123. Ezeoha, A. E. (2005). Increasing Incidence of Poverty in Nigeria: An Impact Assessment of the Government's Economic Reform Programme. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 20(2); 112 - 131.

Abstract: This paper sets out to examine why it had remained nearly impossible for a country like Nigeria to address the rising incidence of poverty among her citizenry. It also attempts to establish the impact of an apparently total lack of social alignment in government economic reforms & policies. It focuses on trends in the reform program pursued over the last five years (1999 -- 2004) by the present civilian government of Nigeria, & the attendant poverty alleviation strategies adopted. It notes that one of the high points of the manifesto of the Obasanjo government in the last five years (May 1999-2004) was its commitment to poverty alleviation in the country; & that since its inception, the government had rolled out numerous poverty reduction programs, & yet at the same time, had developed several economic reform programs that seemed to have greatly deflected the goals of these same measures. The paper posits that all the efforts of the government, & the resources invested in the poverty alleviation program over the years seem to have been wasted, as only limited positive results have been recorded. The paper further notes that regrettably, government initiatives designed to mitigate the deleterious effects of the economic reforms have, instead helped to worsen the state of poverty in the country. It recommends that a more realistic strategy to alleviate poverty in Nigeria would be for the government to take full responsibility for ensuring that poor people receive greater attention in their struggle to access affordable & better quality basic services.

124. Karger, H., Iyiani, C., & Shannon, P. (2007). The Challenge of Community Work in a Global Economy. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, 34(2).

Abstract: This article examines how and why five major stakeholders—international financial organizations; NGOs; governmental entities; multinational corporations; and community development projects—have failed to significantly and uniformly reduce aggregate global poverty. The article uses the results of a case study of HIV/AIDS prevention in a low-income Nigerian city to argue that effective action must involve local and global stakeholders in collaborative partnerships. It concludes by discussing the critical role of facilitators in such partnerships.

125. Odulana, J. A., & Olomajeye, J. A. (1999).The impact of government's alleviation of poverty program on the urban poor in Nigeria. *Journal of Black Studies,* 29(5)*:* 695 - 705.

Abstract: This article presents a study to assess the impact of the Nigeria Federal Government's Alleviation of Poverty programs on the urban poor. Households from urban slum areas in three of the fastest growing cities in Nigeria were selected to participate in focus groups and respond to an 81-item questionnaire. An epidemiological method was used to review major government policy documents, development plans relevant to components of the federal government's poverty alleviation policies and programs, as well as progress reports on their interpretation and implementation. The epidemiological and focus group data suggested that the government's policies and programs provided the greatest impact on creation of the availability of services, but they provided minimum impact on the provision of accessibility to the means to reduce poverty among the urban poor. This data will help program planners direct their efforts to where services are most needed at a cost the country and individual can afford.

126. Odumosu, O. F. (1999). Social Costs of Poverty: The Case of Crime in Nigeria. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 14(2): 71-85.

Abstract: Poverty in Nigeria, as in most developing nations of Africa, is widespread & growing. When poverty is coupled with high levels of economic & social aspirations, the stage is set for criminal activities, in particular, official corruption, robbery, & traffic in illegal goods & services. People who cannot attain desired social & economic goals legally may seek to obtain them illegally. Here, anomie theory is used to analyze how poverty, resulting from unemployment & inflation, increases criminal activities in Nigeria. Discussion stresses that poverty is a social problem deserving serious attention. It is noted that the social problems afflicting Nigerians as a people are the result of the prevalent faulty development strategy, the particular set of economic & social policies to which that strategy has given rise, & the particular structural arrangements that have produced & sustained both the strategy & the policies. A drastic modification of this development strategy is needed, at both the macro- & micro levels.

127. Oghuvbu, E. P. (2007). Education, Poverty and Development in Nigeria: The Way Forward in the 21st Century. Journal of Sociology and Science, 14(1): 19-24.

Abstract: This paper focuses attention on the issues of educational objectives, causes of poverty and effect on development. It examined the effect of poverty on education and how these could promote development. Identified causes of poverty include: political instability, manpower, wastage, illiteracy, poor leadership, mental slavery. Possible solutions that could positively resolve the relationship between poverty education development are; well formulated manpower policy, in-service programme for workers, provision of basic necessities by government, reassessment of our economic, social, cultural and political needs. Attempts are made to show how each of these issues could be integrated into our school system to reduce poverty rate and enhance national development.

Social Development

128. Abah O.S.; Zakari, O. J. (2002). Agendas in Encountering Citizens in the Nigerian Context: *Institute for Development Studies*, 33(2): 24-30.

Abstract: This article examines the question of citizenship and the different ways in which this may determine rights and privileges in Nigeria. While the Nigerian constitution establishes citizens' rights and duties, in practice, Nigerian citizenship is determined by other factors, particularly place of birth, ethnicity, gender and religion. Current practices and perceptions of citizenship can in part be traced back to the colonialist merging of disparate ethnolinguistic groups into a single nation, with unequal power distribution between ethnic groups. A major challenge in Nigeria today is to overcome the practice of excluding Nigerians who are working in a state that is not their ancestral one, from the status and benefits enjoyed by those who are *bona fide* owners of the state. The authors propose a participatory methodology for developing more inclusive understandings of citizenship, identity and rights, based on Boal's forum theatre.

129.   Adejumobi, S. (1999). Privatisation Policy and the Delivery of Social Welfare Services in Africa: A Nigerian Example. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 14(2): 87-108.

Abstract: Examines the underlying conceptual & theoretical logic of the policy of privatization in the area of social welfare services & outlines its unfolding empirical manifestations in Africa, with Nigeria as an example. The hegemony of the neoliberal economic orthodoxy in the global arena has evoked market principles & policies, including privatization, as the dominant means of economic management & service provision & delivery. Privatization is believed by many to effect efficiency, rationality, cost management, & optimal resource allocation in the provision of public goods. It is argued here that the theoretical basis of the policy with respect to the provision of social welfare services is tenuous & rests basically on a foundation of sand. Just like the market policy of structural adjustment programs, privatization is a fundamentalist economic project, rather than a sanguine economic policy that can promote societal welfare. The net benefit of privatization policy is less to society than to the interests of capital.

130.   Ajayi, R., & Otuya, N. (2006). Women's participation in self-help community development projects in Ndokwa agricultural zone of Delta State, Nigeria. *Community Development Journal*, 41: 189 - 209.

Abstract: The study was designed to assess women's participation in self-help community development projects in the Ndokwa agricultural zone of Delta State, Nigeria. A total of thirty communities were involved in the study. From the thirty communities, sixty-one project leaders were purposively selected. A total of thirty purposively selected non-participant women were also interviewed. Semi-structured interview schedules were developed and used in gathering information. Data were described through the use of frequency and percentage. The findings indicated that the women actually embarked on many self-help development projects and the most common (19.6%) one was the cooperative society. A greater proportion (93.5%) of the identified projects had been completed and they were functioning.

131.   Falola, T. (1997). Nigeria in the global context of refugees - Historical and comparative perspectives. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 32(1-2): 5-21.

Abstract: The problem of refugees from Nigeria is examined in the context of refugees in Africa as a whole. Already a third of the world's refuses have been created by conflicts or disasters in African countries. This startling condition is becoming worse as Nigeria joins this group be the numbers that can be generated will over shadow what hitherto has been considered to be an enormous refugee problem. The likelihood that refugees will be generated cannot be simply wished away as long as present problems in Nigeria remain unresolved. These problems can be traced to the colonial period and before, and the have been aggravated by natural and unnatural causes since independence. Without dynamic leadership, the refuges crises is likely to continue, both in Nigeria and in Africa more generally. Only proper management can handle the problems of economic and political development that have produced refugees. Neither military force not the tightening of immigration laws in the more fortunate countries can stem the flow of refugees unless the internal conditions of Nigeria itself are fully addressed.

132.   Fiki, O. C., Amupitan, J., Dabi, D., & Nyong, A. (2007). From Disciplinary to Interdisciplinary Community Development: The Jos-McMaster Drought and Rural Water Use Project in Nigeria. *Journal of Community Practice*, 15 (1/2): 147 – 170.

Abstract: This article presents an international university-to-university collaborative project with local communities in Nigeria between 1992 and 2000. The aim is to illustrate a marked shift from a "command and control" framework of the Nigerian state to interdisciplinary practice involving non-state actors in community development. Specifically, the article examines the potentials of interdisciplinary for realizing an inclusive and networked community development practice in local communities in Nigeria. In particular, the case study shows how collaboration and knowledge shared across disciplines, communities and institution enhances capacity building. Knowledge shared with local communities and other partners helps to maximize opportunities for problem solving, knowledge production, teamwork and sustainability. The article moves existing discussions of local engagement toward programmatic proposals for community-centered practices that promise to cement state-community relationships and promote local and scholarly engagement in Nigeria. Implications for interdisciplinary practice in developing countries are suggested.

133.   Fiki, O. C., & Lee, B. (2004). Conflict Generation, Conflict Management and Self-Organizing Capabilities in Drought-Prone Rural Communities in North-Eastern Nigeria: A Case Study. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 19(2): 25-48.

Abstract: This article presents a qualitative study of conflict over crucial resources in drought-prone rural communities in north-eastern Nigeria & shows how these conflicts are mitigated to sustain social order. The article argues that, at a time of increased agitation for local control, this study of conflict generation & conflict management presents a model for understanding governance practices & capacity at local levels & shows how they cohere to sustain the community. The article further argues that the nature of the community must be taken into consideration in local social development in order to reduce the inherent dissonance between policy prescription & the reality of the local communities in Nigeria &, indeed, in Africa as a whole. Specifically, the article extends the literature on conflict management within the framework of governance &

social development for understanding self-direction, self-organizing capabilities, community safety, & local capacity in rural communities.

134.　　Indabawa, S. A. (2000). Overcoming Destitution through Literacy: A Case of the Disabled Persons' Literacy Programme in Kano State, Nigeria. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 15(1): 15-25.

Abstract: Describes an experimental literacy program for the disabled in Kano, Nigeria, 1989/90, whose objective was to help the destitute disabled overcome some of their socioeconomic drawbacks. Of 380 participants, 70 newly literate people found jobs in the civil service bureaucracy, while 250 were able to continue their education in the post-literacy programs organized by the State Agency for Mass Education. However, lack of funds, inadequate professional preparation of the instructors, & discontinuity of the program limited its potentially wider impact. A plea is made for multilateral & international donor bodies such as the British Council, UNICEF, & the UN Development Program to provide fiscal assistance to such programs as a means of promoting greater global equity.

135.　　Lucas, E. (2001). Social development strategies of a non-governmental grassroots women's organisation in Nigeria. *International Journal of Social Welfare,* 10(3): 185-193.

Abstract: Social development initiatives of rural & poor urban women in Africa are efforts that redress the post-colonial economic development planning oversights of many African nations. Grass roots movements are responsive initiatives that have provided rural women with bottom-up management & planning opportunities focused on quality of life issues for themselves, their families, the community, &, ultimately, the nation. Since 1982, Country Women's Assoc of Nigeria (COWAN), a non-governmental organization, has addressed the needs of rural & urban poor women through economic activities that have empowered them & increased their levels of self-sufficiency. With COWAN's emphasis on popular participation & indigenous leadership, macro-community development practices are employed, as is the recognition of individual & collective skills & talents. Social workers of today should be aware of commonalities that exist in the struggles of these & other Third World women, for their struggles are not unlike those of oppressed groups found in the US & other developed countries.

136.　　Oga S. A. (2007). Vignettes of Communities in Action: an exploration of participatory methodologies in promoting community development in Nigeria. Community Development Journal, 42(4): 435-438.

Abstract: Three interconnected arguments are explored in this article. It begins by a reconsideration of community development, not from official and agency definitions but from what makes development real and satisfies not only physical needs, but also the spiritual as well as psychological. The second part looks at *Theatre for Development* (TFD) as a system of actualizing the participatory agenda so direly required, so often talked about and very consistently ignored in community development. I argue that TFD in its performative approach to discussing issues, forging alliances and community cohesion contributes to community development. In this instance, we witness TFD as a community art for instigating participation and change. I also talk about how in

combination with other participatory methods, TFD can be empowering. This combination is what I call methodological conversation and the aesthetics that defines this conversation involves respect, dialogue, inclusion and flexibility. The case study section narrates the way in which this methodology has been applied in the turbulent environment of the Niger Delta in Nigeria. I argue that TFD, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) and Questionnaire methods were the triumvirate of approaches that allowed us to understand issues and for communities to listen to us. The challenge remains how to define and develop an enduring relationship between researchers, community and government who may have the wherewithal for action.

137.   Onwuka, E. C., & Eguavoen, A. (2007). Globalization and Economic Development: The Nigerian Experience. Journal of Sociology and Science, 14(1): 45-51.

Abstract: The world has witnessed increased interdependence in the last two decades, thanks to globalization. The main driving forces of this process are technology, policy and competition and it subordinates domestic economies to global market conditions and practices. Developed nations are the beneficiaries of globalization as their share of world trade and finance has been expanded at the expense of developing countries. Thus, the process exacerbates inequality between the world's regions and poverty in the developing world. Nigeria has not benefited from globalization due to mono-cultural export, inability to attract increased foreign investments and huge indebtedness. But globalization can be domesticated in the country through diversification of exports, debt reduction and expanded development cooperation with other countries. The Nigerian state also needs to be strengthened as a bulwark against the dictates of foreign capital. All this accomplished, Nigeria could join the league of nations enjoying the benefits of globalization.

Social Work Education

138.   Anucha, U. (2007). Exploring a New Direction for Social Work Education and Training in Nigeria. *Social Work Education,* 1-14.

Abstract: American and British models of professional social work that have been exported to Africa have been critiqued as unable to address the unique issues and cultural characteristics of the majority of Africans. Such critiques have increased as the social work profession in the Western world has failed to come up with answers to many of its own most vexing social problems. African social work educators are therefore questioning the borrowing of such 'problematic' Western social work knowledge. This paper critically reviews the challenges for social work education and training in Nigeria of this Western-influenced social work legacy that is largely remedial in nature and underpinned by the charity and casework model that locates problems within individuals and their families. Building on recent scholarship, personal experiences of schooling and working in Africa and the West, as well as experiences from collaborating on a project with colleagues in a social work program in a Nigerian university, three issues are put forth that could guide an exploration of a new direction for social work education in Nigeria.

139.   Jarrett, A.A. (1991). Problems and prospects of the social welfare systems of Sierra Leone and Nigeria. *International Social Work,* 34(2)*:* 143 - 57.

Abstract: A study examined the multiple problems that impact the social welfare systems of Sierra Leone and Nigeria and intervention strategies. The first part of the article addresses the historical developments of the social systems of both countries. The emphasis is on the colonial social welfare policies, plans, and programs and the historical contribution of the indigenous social welfare authorities in the development of social welfare systems. The second part of the article deals with the promotion of social work education for social welfare practitioners. The third component of the article analyzes the residual practices and social problems impacting Sierra Leone and Nigeria and their impacts on the target populations. Finally, intervention strategies for correcting the entropy of the residual social welfare systems are suggested.

140.   Ojanuga, D.N. (1985). The Mujedawa dispensary project: an experiment in social work education in Nigeria. *Journal of Social Work Education,* 21(3)*:* 125-30.

Abstract: Social work education in Nigeria is taught only in polytechnic schools and in-service training institutes. Although social work course units have recently been introduced at the university level, no Nigerian university yet offers a degree in the field. The social work courses available are offered toward degrees in sociology. A discussion describes how social work students at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria, built a dispensary as part of their fieldwork in a newly introduced course in social work methodology. Implications of the project for social work education in Nigeria are examined

Trafficking & Sexual Exploitation

141.   Bamgbose, U. (2002). Teenage prostitution and the future of the female adolescent in Nigeria. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 46(5): 569-585.

Abstract: Nigeria has a large number of adolescents living and making a living on the streets. This has been attributed to economic factors and exposure to all forms of risks. The result is the proliferation of prostitution among the adolescents with its attendant problems. This article considers the different forms of adolescent prostitutes: those in brothels; street walkers; call girls; and casual, part-time, or floating prostitutes; as well as the trafficking of adolescent girls across international borders. The causes of adolescent prostitution in Nigeria are largely economic, sociological, and socioeconomic factors. A two-dimensional approach was adopted in considering the attitude to prostitution. Coping mechanisms include endurance, self-medication, seeking medical attention, and adaptation. The effects of prostitution are psychological reactions, psychosocial damage, and the political implication, which damages the image of the nation. Approaches to combat adolescent prostitution in Nigeria include legislative steps, governmental efforts, policy making, awareness programs, and the efforts of nongovernmental organizations,

community conscientization, and societal measures.

142.   Caldwell, J. C., Orubuloye, I. O., & Caldwell, P. (2000). Female genital mutilation: Conditions of decline. *Population Research and Policy Review,* 19(3)*:* 233-254.

Abstract: Female genital mutilation (or female circumcision) has been experienced by over 100 million women in sub-Saharan Africa and the Nile valley. Efforts to suppress the practice were made in the earlier decades of the present century, especially by missionaries in Kenya in the 1920s and early 1930s. Successful indigenous opposition to this activity led to a cultural relativist attitude toward FGM being dominant among governments and international bodies for the next half century. This situation has changed over the last 20 years as the women's movement has led an attack on the practice, so that by the mid-1990s all relevant major international bodies and governments without exception had committed themselves to its suppression. Nevertheless, efforts to counter FGM have often been weak and there has been little evidence of their success. This paper draws on a continuing research program among the Yoruba people of southwest Nigeria to show not only that FGM has begun to decline but that this occurrence can be explained wholly by programs organized by the Ministry of Health and women's organizations. The focus of this paper is on the determinants of this change. These are shown to be: (1) a reduction in ceremonies associated with the practice, (2) its increasing medicalization, (3) indigenous secular campaigning based on the provision of information, and (4) a focus on individuals, especially women. There is little belief that the campaign is an assault on the culture, but rather a growing feeling, especially among those influenced by it, that it would be more appropriate once such a campaign has begun for it to be whole-hearted rather than lukewarm.

143.   Nwajei, S. D., & Otiono, A. I. (2003). Female genital mutilation: Implications for female sexuality. *Womens Studies International Forum, 26*(6): 575-580.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to find out how female genital mutilation (FGM), also known as female circumcision, affects the sexuality of female students at Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria. A 20-item questionnaire was developed by the investigators and administered to 400 respondents using a variety of sampling techniques. The study found that the students who were circumcised favored circumcision more than those who were not circumcised. It also found out that being circumcised did not lead to early sexual experience. Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that campaigning against female genital mutilation should be waged against those women who are already circumcised and women with low level of education.

144.   Olley, B.O. (2006). Social and health behaviors in youth of the streets of Ibadan, Nigeria. Child Abuse & Neglect, 30(3); 271-282.

Abstract: This study documents the extent and impact of perceived patterns of behavior in a sample of youths of the streets of Ibadan, Nigeria, with the purpose of implementing a Life Skills Educational (LSE) intervention. The study uses both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. Qualitatively, two Focus Group Discussions

(FGD) and two in-depth interviews (IDI) with 20 boys and 2 community leaders were conducted on separate occasions for the purpose of eliciting commonly exhibited behaviors and patterns of street youth. Quantitatively, 169 youths (89.3% male) were consecutively interviewed from five subcultural areas in Ibadan, Nigeria. Street youth were accessed through a snowballing technique made possible by "Area boys" (AB, adults, who serve as a symbol of authority for street children). The mean age of participants was 18.4 years. The majority was on the street for financial reason, had been on the street for more than 1 year, and had not completed their primary schooling. While youth of the street were economically viable, 69% had a history of alcohol abuse, 14% of drug abuse, and 24% operated as drug couriers; 46% reported school refusal, 27% school suspension, and 47% school truancy. Forty-nine percent admitted to being sex workers and 11% had been raped and were, therefore, at risk of contacting sexually transmitted diseases (STD). One-third had been arrested for various offenses, including street fighting and drug use. While females were in the minority, they were more likely to engage in antisocial behaviors compared with boys. Although many youth of the street display antisocial behaviors, they also are an economically viable group. Some of their antisocial behaviors may have been exhibited within the context of economic survival.

145.   Izugbara, C. O. (2005). 'Ashawo Suppose Shine Her Eyes': Female *Sex Workers* and *Sex* Work Risks in Nigeria. *Health, Risk & Society*, 7(2): 141-159

Abstract: Current efforts to advance the capacity of *sex workers* to recognize & successfully negotiate the risks in their work rarely privilege their own constructions of these risks. Yet current research shows that lay perspectives & notions are critical to the success & sustainability of health programs. Drawing upon qualitative research with 127 *sex workers* in Aba, Nigeria, the present paper explores *sex* work risks as they are constructed, expressed, & acted upon by *sex workers* themselves. The *sex workers* were generally eloquent in expressing the idea that their work was particularly risky. They mentioned client violence & abuses, sexually transmitted infections, stigma & rejection, reduced prospects of marriage, police intimidation, & accelerated aging or physical degeneration as some of the risks in *sex* work. *Sex workers* pursued several different strategies in managing these risks, including setting boundaries for themselves, being choosy & selective about clients, using traditional medicine & charms, alcohol & drug use, & participation in religious activities. Results challenge mainstream medico-epidemiological notions that *sex workers* are unaware of the risks they are exposed to, &/or do nothing to address them. Many of the key elements for an effective risk prevention & management strategy are visible but will need to be coordinated into responsive programs of intervention & action.

Child Protection & Families

146.   Barbarin, O. A. (2003). Social risks and child development in South Africa: a nation's program to protect the human rights of children. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry,* 73(3)*: 248 - 254.*

Abstract: Poverty, violence, social inequality, rapid urbanization, the HIV epidemic, and an erosion of traditional values create a challenging environment for development in South Africa. The nation has responded with a range of efforts to promote child welfare, often through efforts to strengthen family functioning. The nation's struggles, failures, and successes at safeguarding the developmental rights of children and providing for their needs offer lessons to others about what can and must be done if they are to live up to the obligations assumed as signatories to the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child.

147.   Doctor, H. V., & Simelane, S. E. (2005). The Impact of Living Standards on Childhood Mortality in South Africa: Evidence from Cross-Sectional Data. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 20(2): 7-38.

Abstract: We employ questions on household characteristics collected in the 1997 & 1998 October Household Surveys (OHSs) in South Africa & those collected in the 1998 South Africa Demographic & Health Survey (SADHS) to examine the relationship between living standards & childhood mortality. Specifically, we examine whether childhood mortality is higher in poor households than in rich households, & whether between 1997 & 1998 the risk of childhood mortality changed. Principal components analysis is employed to combine household assets as a measure of socioeconomic status (SES). An index for SES is used in a negative binomial model to examine its association with childhood mortality. Results are inconsistent between 1997 & 1998. In 1997 the risk of childhood mortality decreases as we move from the lowest quintile to the highest quintile of the SES index. In 1998 higher levels of SES are associated with higher childhood mortality. A comparison of the findings from the 1998 OHS with those from the 1998 SADHS suggests that the 1998 OHS data may be less reliable because they yield results that deviate from the pattern shown in the 1997 OHS & the 1998 SADHS. Policy issues & recommendations for further research are discussed.

148.   Jewkes, R., Penn-Kekana, L., & Rose-Junius, H. (2005). "If They Rape Me, I Can't Blame Them": Reflections on Gender in the Social Context of Child Rape in South Africa and Namibia. *Social Science & Medicine*, 61(8): 1809-1820.

Abstract: The study was based on 77 semi-structured in-depth interviews & 3 small group discussions which were conducted with informants in Windhoek, Namibia & rural Mpumalanga province, South Africa. Children (abuse survivors & others), parents, men & women from the community & a range of key informants (such as police, social *workers*, health *workers*, NGO staff & teachers) were asked about their experiences & perceptions of child rape & child rearing. This study has its roots in the recent popular concern about the high prevalence of child rape in Southern Africa. Drawing on the data,

we reflect on aspects of the social context of child rape in South Africa & Namibia that at least provide space for, without actually legitimating, these acts. We argue that children are rendered vulnerable to abuse because of a series of ideas which create opportunities, the most important of which is the dominant patriarchal ideology, compounded by the pronounced age hierarchies found in these societies. The high status of men, with respect to particularly girl children, leads to vulnerability through reducing girls' ability to refuse sexual advances & generating expectations in men that they should control women & children. Rape is often an act of punishment, used to demonstrate power over girl children & manufacture control. Rape is also used as an instrument of communication with oneself (the rapist) about masculinity & powerfulness. This ability to avoid being caught was important in some rapes. Some children are rendered vulnerable by coming from backgrounds where the likelihood of cases being pursued was low. Whilst it is often said that communities abhor child rape, responses to cases show that often strong action is not taken against perpetrators & the girls may be equally, or predominantly, blamed. In cases close to home, perpetrators are often protected. Thus the dominant message is that much as child rape is abhorred, responses are highly inadequate. Advances in gender equity are central to positive change.

149.	Magwaza, A. S., et al. (1993). The effects of chronic violence on preschool children living in South African Townships. *Child Abuse and Neglect.* 17(6): 795 - 803.

Abstract: Violence in South Africa has reached endemic proportions. To date, more than 11,000 people have died in politically related violence. The present study is specifically concerned with researching the psychological sequelae of civil conflict and violence on preschool children. Using a combination of participatory and empirical methods, five creche teachers (also trained as field workers) took a random sample of 148 children in their creches. The Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) questionnaire for children was completed by the creche teachers for each of the children under their care. Second, the children were asked to draw pictures of things they had experienced in their life. A significant finding of this study was that preschool children exposed to violence suffered from PTSD. Further, children's drawings showed severe emotional indicators. However, an interesting finding was that these drawings were not good predictors of PTSD; the more a child was able to express emotional trauma through drawings, the less likely he/she would suffer from PTSD. This finding has interesting ramifications for trauma intervention programs for preschool children.

150.	South African Depression and Anxiety Group. (2007). The race between education and catastrophe - curbing teen suicide in South Africa: patients as partners. *South African Psychiatry Review*, 10(1): 49.

Abstract: A parent teaching aid, focusing on the increasing number of teenagers who commit suicide in South Africa. Looks at causes and treatment.

Gender Equality & Empowerment

151.   de la Rey, C., Jankelowitz, G & Suffla, S. (2003). Women's leadership programs in South Africa: a strategy for community intervention. *Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community,* 25(1)*:* 49 – 64.

Abstract: A central premise of this paper is that the training of women for leadership roles is a critical component of the development of communities as a whole. This was the central point of departure for a study that aimed to review women's leadership training programs in South Africa. This paper reports on this study in which 38 organizations from across the country participated. Three main data sources were used: organizational materials, interviews, and questionnaires. The analysis examined the following key features: motivation for leadership training, approaches to leadership, understandings of gender difference, training techniques, and strategies and outcomes. The findings revealed trends that may have implications for best practice frameworks in interventions targeted at leadership, gender and development.

152.   Dlamini, P. M. & Julia, M. (1993). African women's socioeconomic lives: alternative policies for South Africa. *Social Development Issues,* 15(2): 29 – 43.

Abstract: This study examines selected policies within South Africa that have had an impact on women's economic and social lives by continuing their poor economic status and separating the relationship between the labor market, the family, and the government. The purpose is to emphasize the structural roots and the consequences of African women's socioeconomic problems as a precursor for addressing these problems. The study provides policy formulation recommendations that are sensitive to gender issues and can be adopted in order to realize the true potential of African women's role in the social economy.

153.   Fonn, S. (2003). Not only what you do, but how you do it: working with health care practitioners on gender equality. *Women and Health,* 37(4): 105 - 120.

Abstract: The Women's Health Project, School of Public Health, Johannesburg, South Africa, has for more than the past decade been running various gender and health training courses for participants from at least 20 different countries. In this paper, the author interrogates the motivation behind and methods of the gender training and offers three prompts that assist facilitators in promoting participants' understanding of gender theory. (1) Does this program/action take gender into account? (2) Does this program/action challenge gender norms? (3) Does this program/action promote women's autonomy? Examples of training sessions are described to illustrate how our methods iterate with the content of the courses and, in particular, how the training links to actions practitioners may engage in to redress gender inequalities at work. The author goes on to argue that both structural and interrelational aspects of health programs are important in addressing gender and health concerns and discuss the impact of such training on participants and health services.

154.   Pick, W., & Cooper, D. (1997). Urbanization and women's health in South Africa. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 1(1): 45-55.

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between urbanization and women's health in Khayelitsha (outside of Cape Town), South Africa, and the impact of area of residence, employment status, social class, and migration on women's well-being. The study area comprises suburbs with private housing, core housing, shacks with communal taps and bucket sanitation, shacks with waterborne sewage, and shacks without services (new shanties). In-depth interviews were conducted among 722 respondents (659 women and 61 men) during September-December 1989. Findings focus on four measures of women's well-being (social isolation, child care, housework, and power relationships between partners) and seven aspects of reproductive health. 91.6% spent time with their neighbors, 85.5% with friends, and 97.3% with relatives. Over 80% belonged to an organization such as a church. 28% belonged to a women's group. Women living in deprived areas had more social supports. 27% of women had no child care provider if the usual one was unavailable. Almost 60% of mothers provided care solely for their children. 98.3% preferred to work outside the home and to earn money. 21% reported that spouses disapproved of their work outside the home. 77% lived where they lived. Only 46% who lived in shacks with communal taps and bucket sanitation lived where they lived. 400 women had had a pregnancy during the preceding 5 years. 94% had had prenatal care. 85.2% of pregnancies resulted in a live birth. 56% of the 565 women of childbearing age used contraception. 76% used injectables and 15% had been sterilized. Almost 18% had been treated in the preceding 3 months for a gynecological illness. Women living with waterborne sewage had more gynecological illness. 53% had a teenage first pregnancy. 45% had received a Pap smear. Marital status, education, and urbanization were related to knowledge of where to obtain a Pap smear. 86% of women knew about AIDS.

155.   Winter, J. M. (1993). Women and democracy in the new South Africa. *Social Development Issues,* 15(2): 44 - 59.

Abstract: Women of all races and classes have played important roles in the history of South Africa but have seldom taken the lead in mainstream politics. As the country moves to develop a new, democratic system of government, various women's organizations and new coalitions of women's organizations are seeking to influence the political process. Without their involvement, any new constitution may well ignore the impact of political structures and policies on women.

HIV/AIDS

156.   Camlin, C. S., & Chimbwete, C. E. (2003). Does knowing someone with AIDS affect condom use? An analysis from South Africa. *AIDS Education and Prevention,* 15(3): 231 - 244.

Abstract: Prior research in Africa suggests that personally knowing someone with HIV/AIDS or who died of AIDS (PWA) may positively influence HIV-preventive behaviors such as condom use, by countering denial and increasing perceived risk. This article uses data from the 1998 South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of women

to examine this hypothesis in South Africa, where AIDS mortality is high. Logistic regression was applied to assess whether knowing a PWA was associated with condom use, net of the effects of possible confounders. Contrary to previous findings, analyses showed no association between condom use and having known a PWA. Condom use was strongly associated with knowledge that condoms can prevent HIV/AIDS, sex with a non-marital partner, higher education level, younger ages, and urban residency. Findings suggest that communities should expand preventive efforts given the current level of AIDS mortality. Campaigns must reinforce messages that condoms are effective, and reach rural, less educated women, for whom HIV risk is high in South Africa.

157.   Eaton, L., Flisher, A. J., & Aarø, L. E. (2003). Unsafe sexual behaviour in South African youth. *Social Science and Medicine*, 56(1): 149 - 65.

Abstract: A growing body of evidence points to the complexity of sexual behaviour. HIV risk behaviour is influenced by factors at three levels: within the person, within the proximal context (interpersonal relationships and physical and organisational environment) and within the distal context (culture and structural factors). This paper presents the findings of a review of research on the factors promoting and perpetuating unsafe sexual behaviour in South African youth. Papers included in the review were dated between 1990 and 2000 and addressed sexual behaviour of youth between the ages of 14 and 35 years. Both published works and unpublished reports and dissertations/theses were included. The review concluded that at least 50% of young people are sexually active by the age of 16 years; the majority of school students who had ever experienced sexual intercourse reported at the most one partner in the previous year, with a persistent minority of between 1% and 5% of females and 10-25% of males having more than four partners per year; and between 50% and 60% of sexually active youth report never using condoms. In terms of explanations for unsafe sexual behaviour among South African youth, the findings illustrate the powerful impact of the proximal and distal contexts, and in particular, the pervasive effect of poverty and social norms that perpetuate women's subordination within sexual relationships. Personal factors and the proximal and distal contexts interact to encourage HIV risk behaviour in ways that are not fully captured by social-cognitive models. The findings will be of interest to researchers and practitioners in the fields of adolescent sexual behaviour and HIV prevention in developing countries.

158.   James, S., et al. (2006).The impact of an HIV and AIDS life skills program on secondary school students in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa. *AIDS Education and Prevention,* 18(4)*:* 281 - 294.

Abstract: The evaluation of the Department of Education's life skills program on HIV and AIDS prevention among Grade 9 students in 22 randomly allocated schools in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, showed only a significant increase in student knowledge about HIV/AIDS in the intervention group compared with the control group. No effects were found on safe sex practices (condom use, sexual intercourse) or on measures of psychosocial determinants of these practices (attitude and self-efficacy). A process evaluation among the teachers showed that some implemented the program fully (seven schools) and some partially (four schools). An exploratory analysis showed that students who received the full intervention were more positive in their perceptions about sexual behavior and social connectedness (at 10-month follow-up) and reported less sex and

more condom use (at 6-month follow-up) than students in the partial and control groups. These limited effects therefore call for further analysis of the content and implementation strategies used in the classroom.

159.   Johnson, B., & Lazarus, S. (2003). Building health promoting and inclusive schools in South Africa: community-based prevention in action. *Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community,* 25(1): 81-97.

Abstract: This paper focuses on the school as a setting for community-based prevention of factors that place learners at risk such as poverty, violence, substance abuse, learning difficulties, and HIV/AIDS. It examines the development of school-based structures aimed at addressing these issues. The health promoting and inclusive schools approaches are explored as strategies to address these and other barriers to learning. Reference is made to innovative practice at a school in a disadvantaged community outside of Cape Town. The case study reveals how school-based teams could be used to mobilize school communities in generating solutions to the difficulties that they encounter.

160.   Karnell, A. P., et al. (2006). Efficacy of an American alcohol and HIV prevention curriculum adapted for use in South Africa: results of a pilot study in five township schools. *AIDS Education and Prevention,* 18(4)*: 295 - 310.

Abstract: The high prevalence of HIV among young people in African countries underscores a pressing need for effective prevention interventions. Adapting school-based prevention programs developed in the United States for use in African schools may present an alternative to the time-consuming process of developing home-grown programs. The researchers report the results of a pretest-posttest field trial of an alcohol/HIV prevention curriculum adapted from an American model and delivered to ninth-grade students in five South African township schools. The revised intervention was based primarily on the Project Northland alcohol prevention and Reducing the Risk safer sex programs. The researchers found significant differences in change from baseline to follow-up between students in intervention and comparison groups on intentions to use a condom; drinking before or during sex; and, among females, sex refusal self-efficacy. The results of the field trial suggest that behavioral interventions developed in Western countries may be rapidly adapted to work in other cultural contexts

161.   Outwater, A., Abrahams, N., & Campbell, J. C. (2005). Women in South Africa: intentional violence and HIV/AIDS: intersections and prevention. *Journal of Black Studies,* 35(4)*: 135 - 154.

Abstract: South Africa is experiencing the turbulent aftermath of apartheid and the ravages of HIV/AIDS. Levels of violence are extremely high. In South Africa, violence has become normative and, to a large extent, accepted rather than challenged. Unusual for sub-Saharan Africa, there is a strong national research institute and rigorous data-based scientific literature describing the situation. Much of the research has focused on violence against women. This article reviews the intersection of HIV/AIDS and violence in the lives of women in South Africa. The evidence for the need for positive change is

solid. The potential for positive change in South Africa is also very strong. There are suggestions that an African renaissance based on the principle of ubuntu has already begun on national, community, family, and individual levels. If so, it can lead the way to a society with decreased levels of violence and decreased levels of HIV transmission.

162.   Pridmore, P & Yates, C. (2005). Combating AIDS in South Africa and Mozambique: the role of open, distance, and flexible learning (ODFL). *Comparative Education Review*, 49(4): 490 - 512.

Abstract: Pridmore and Yates argue that confronting and mitigating HIV/AIDS crisis requires government to embrace open, distance, and flexible learning (ODFL). The educational strategies used to date will not carry the day and reverse the spread of the disease, particularly in high-prevalence countries, including South Africa and Mozambique.

163.   Snell, C. L. (2002). Help-seeking and risk-taking behavior among black street youth: implications for HIV/AIDS prevention and social policy. *Journal of Health and Social Policy,* 16(1/2): 21 – 32.

Abstract: This article explores and analyzes the help-seeking and risk-taking behavior of 100 black urban street youth in Washington, DC, USA and Cape Town, South Africa. Structured face-to-face interviews and direct observation of informal and formal settings where youth congregated were used to gather data. Major findings indicated that the majority received high levels of support from their families and friends. In terms of formal systems, social and mental health services are viewed as much less accessible or useful. Youth were knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS, but did not translate this into safer sexual practices. Implications for health and social policy are outlined.

164.   Wechsberg, W. M., Luseno, W. K., Lam, W. K. K., et al. (2006). Substance Use, Sexual Risk, and Violence: HIV Prevention Intervention with Sex Workers in Pretoria. *AIDS and Behavior*, 10(2):131-137.

Abstract: This paper describes an HIV prevention intervention designed in the US that was adapted & implemented in South Africa. Using an experimental design, 93 women who reported recent substance use & *sex* trading were randomly assigned to a modified Standard HIV intervention or to a Woman-Focused HIV prevention intervention. Eighty women completed the one-month follow-up interview. Participants reported high rates of sexual risk & violence at baseline. At follow-up, findings showed decreases in the proportion of women reporting unprotected *sex* & the daily use of alcohol & cocaine. Daily alcohol & cocaine use decreased more for women receiving the Woman-Focused intervention. Although violence continued to be a problem, at follow-up Woman-Focused participants reported being victimized less often than women receiving the Standard intervention. This study demonstrates the feasibility of implementing cross-cultural behavioral HIV prevention interventions, & supports the need for future studies of women's contextual issues & the effectiveness of targeted interventions.

Mental Health

165. Hirschowitz, R., & Orkin, M. (1997). Trauma and Mental Health in South Africa. *Social Indicators Research,* 41(1-3): 169 – 182.

Abstract: Prior to the first democratic elections, South Africa had experienced severe political violence. In this paper, we describe the effects of this violence on mental health, concentrating mainly on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and its symptoms, including reliving aspects of the trauma, avoiding situations which remind one of the experience, and heightened irritability. As part of a nationwide survey on health inequalities covering 4000 South African households, questions were put to 3870 respondents aged 16 to 64 years on their mental health status, feelings of powerlessness, exposure to violence and other traumatic situations, symptoms of PTSD and access to health care for these symptoms. Weighted survey results indicate that approximately five million adults (23% of the population aged 16 to 64 years) had been exposed to one or more violent events, for example, being attacked, participating in violence and witnessing one's home being burnt. Just under four-fifths (78%) of those who had experienced at least one traumatic event had one or more symptoms of PTSD. This syndrome was found to be related to feelings of powerlessness, anxiety and depression and fair or poor self-ratings of emotional well-being. The authors concluded that healing the people of South Africa involves revealing the full extent of political violence that was committed during the apartheid era, confronting the effects of this violence, and establishing both professional and community structures to deal with it on a large scale, for example, the training of lay people to give counselling.

166. Hugo, C. J., Boshoff, D. E. L., Traut, A., Zungu-Dirwayi, N., & Stein, D. J. (2003). Community attitudes toward and knowledge of mental illness in South Africa. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 38(12): 715 – 719.

Abstract: *Background:* Although recent advances in psychiatry have increased our understanding of psychiatric disorders, many people with chronic or severe psychiatric disorders may be unaware that effective treatment is available. It is possible that ignorance and stigma prevent such persons from seeking appropriate help, and that community attitudes and beliefs play a role in determining the help-seeking behaviour and successful treatment of the mentally ill. Nevertheless, there is little research on the attitudes of lay persons toward mental illness within the South African community. *Objectives:* The aim of this study was to investigate the knowledge and attitudes of the general South African public toward mental illness, specifically regarding the causes of illness and treatment options. *Method:* The study design employed a questionnaire survey. Structured interviews (n = 667) were conducted with members of the general public. One of eight vignettes, portraying depression, schizophrenia, panic disorder or substance abuse, with subtle or obvious symptoms, was presented to each respondent. *Results:* The main findings were that cases were most often conceptualised as stress-related or due to a lack of willpower rather than as medical disorders. Treatment advocated was more often to talk the problem over than to consult professional medical help. Psychotherapy was the preferred treatment option, particularly in vignettes where symptom presentation was subtle, and in cases of substance abuse. *Conclusions:* These data suggest that stigma and misinformation regarding mental illness exist,

influencing preferred treatment modality and help-seeking behaviour. More work needs to be done to educate the public about the psychobiological underpinnings of psychiatric disorders and about the value of effective treatments. A better understanding of these disorders amongst the public would presumably lessen stigmatisation and encourage the use of currently available and effective interventions.

167.   Kaminer, D., Stein D. J., Mbanga, I., & Zungu-Dirwayi, N. (2001). The Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa: relation to psychiatric status and forgiveness among survivors of human rights abuses. *The British Journal of Psychiatry,* 178: 373-380.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The impact on individual survivors of human rights abuses of testifying before South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) has not been established. AIMS: To examine the degree to which participation in the TRC is related to current psychiatric status and forgiveness among survivors. METHOD: Survivors (n=134) who gave public, closed or no testimony to the TRC completed instruments measuring exposure to human rights abuses, exposure to other traumatic events, current psychiatric status and forgiveness attitudes towards the perpetrator(s). RESULTS: There was no significant association between TRC participation and current psychiatric status or current forgiveness attitudes, and low forgiveness was associated with poorer psychiatric health. CONCLUSIONS: Truth commissions should form part of, rather than be a substitute for, comprehensive therapeutic interventions for survivors of human rights abuses. Lack of forgiveness may be an important predictor of psychiatric risk in this population.

168.   Naidoo, A. V., & Van Wyk, S. (2003). Intervening in communities at multiple levels: combining curative and preventive interventions. *Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community*, 25(1): 65 - 80.

Abstract: The Jamestown Community Project (JCP) evolved in response to a request for psychological services at the primary health clinic. This article describes the genesis, implementation and evaluation of the project. Using a conceptual model of mental health intervention, the authors present the development of the JCP against the backdrop of several overlapping and inclusive conceptual and theoretical frameworks, namely the community psychology paradigm, program evaluation, action research, and prevention. The study shows how the project attempted to combine curative and preventive interventions serving the ideals of distributive equality and sufficiency to operationalize concepts of partnership, empowerment, and participation at grassroots level.

169.   Pillay, A. L., & Lockhat, M. R. (1997). Developing community mental health services for children in South Africa. *Social Science and Medicine*, 45(10): 1493 – 501.

Abstract: As a result of South Africa's Apartheid history, mental health care for black people, especially in rural areas, has been grossly inadequate and even non-existent in many areas. Children have been severely neglected in this regard. This paper describes an attempt by clinical psychologists to develop a community intervention programme for children with emotional problems. From their hospital base the authors set out, on a monthly basis, to outlying areas up to 250 km away to (1) train primary care nurses and

other personnel in the basic techniques of identifying and dealing with uncomplicated psychological problems of childhood, and (2) render consultations to psychologically disturbed children. The paper argues the need to provide primary care workers with mental health skills and thus integrate childhood mental health care into the primary care structure. Such a move could make mental health care accessible to all inhabitants, thus deviating from the policies of the past.

170.   Swartz, L. (1996). Culture and Mental Health in the Rainbow Nation: Transcultural Psychiatry in a Changing South Africa. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 33(2): 119 – 136.

Abstract: The notion of culture in psychiatry in South Africa is changing. Cultural relativism was used as a justification for oppression by the previous regime, with some researchers therefore de-emphasizing difference. Currently interest in diversity is growing. The racial integration of services poses challenges for culturally appropriate care. Community-based care, apparently a way of meeting challenges of cultural difference, presents other difficulties. There has been uneven development in understanding indigenous healing in South Africa, a factor which may be explained partly by continuing ideological tensions. Debates in transcultural psychiatry can contribute broadly to the challenge of nation-building.

171.   Swartz, L., & Levett, A. (1989). Political repression and children in South Africa: the social construction of damaging effects. *Social Science and Medicine*, 28(7): 741 - 50.

Abstract: This article discusses some dilemmas facing mental health and social service workers studying and providing services for children affected by political repression in South Africa. We argue that it is almost inevitable that progressive care providers are affected by an image of childhood as one of passive innocence and vulnerability, an image which is both outmoded in terms of modern developmental psychology and potentially destructive if the aim of intervention is empowerment. Practical experience with children affected by repression has led us to question commonly held views on the nature of psychological damage, and to recognise that our views on stress tend to be class-bound. Questions of partiality and credibility affect both practical work and the way that social service workers conceive of their role. Without an approach to the understanding of repression which takes account of underlying ideological factors, the social construction of illness and symptoms, and the historical antecedents of current abuses of children in South Africa, we are unable adequately to situate and evaluate critically the work we are doing. Even the focus on children as particular victims of apartheid needs to be thoroughly examined.

Poverty

172.   Aliber, M. (2003). Chronic Poverty in South Africa: Incidence, Causes and Policies. *World Development,* 31(3): 473 – 490.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is threefold: first, to summarize recent research that helps distinguish chronic from transitory poverty in South Africa; second, to identify groups that are especially prone to chronic poverty in South Africa, and venture estimates as to how many such people there are; and third, to examine how an understanding of chronic poverty could enhance the fight against poverty generally. The article makes the case that, in taking the lead in the fight to eradicate poverty, the government would be wise to disaggregate "the poor" according to those who are chronically and transitorily poor. Two policy areas are discussed in light of this recommendation, namely the unemployment crisis and the prospects for future growth in the formal and informal sectors; and rural land reform and the policy choices it presents. The article begins with a brief historical sketch and an overview of socioeconomic policies since 1994.

173.   Brown, M., & Neku, R. J. (2005). A historical review of the South African social welfare system and social work practitioners' views on its current status. *International Social Work,* 48 (3)*:* 301-312.

Abstract: The article addresses the plight of South Africa's poorest Black majority and the government's efforts to alleviate poverty. Qualitative findings associated with social work practitioners' perspectives on the success of the efforts and the use of a developmental practice approach for the reduction of poverty are discussed.

174.   Carter, M. R., & May, J. (1999). Poverty, livelihood and class in rural South Africa. *World Development*, 27(1): 1 – 20.

Abstract: Using data from a national living standards survey undertaken in late 1993, this paper disaggregates and explores the economics of livelihood generation and class in rural South Africa in an effort to contribute to the ongoing and vociferous debate in South Africa about poverty and its alleviation. Pursuant to the suggestion of participants in a recent participatory poverty assessment, this paper analyzes what might be termed the class structure of poverty. After exploring the range of claiming systems and livelihood tactics available in rural South Africa, the paper offers a first look at who the poor are by disaggregating the rural population into discrete livelihood strategy classes. Non-parametric regression methods are used to then estimate and graphically explore the nature of the livelihood mapping between endowments and real incomes. In addition to identifying those endowment combinations that map to consumption levels below the poverty line (the asset basis of poverty), the topography of the estimated livelihood mapping helps identify the constraints that limit household's ability to effectively utilize their assets and endowments. These results suggest that poverty is a matter of not only having few assets, but also of constraints which limit the effectiveness with which those assets are used, and poverty and livelihood policy needs to be designed accordingly.

175.   Drower, S. J. (2002). A South African perspective. *Journal of Social Work in Long Term Care,* 1(2): 9-14.

Abstract: While the paradigm of the admissions social worker/marketer is not relevant in the context of long-term care services in South Africa, the role and function of social work remains significant nonetheless. A framework of a developing country is presented where resources are sparse and unevenly distributed with the aged, frail, and chronically ill among the most vulnerable of this country's citizens. A series of new roles and

functions for South African social workers to respond to the widespread poverty, enormous backlogs in service provision, increasing need, and economic stagnation are presented.

176.   Faul, A. C., & van Zyl, M. A. (2003). Work-based social welfare reform in the United States and South Africa: the answer to self-sufficiency for poor women? *Journal of Social Work Research and Evaluation,* 4(1): 95-106.

Abstract: This article compares the work-based welfare reform programs in the United States with similar programs in South Africa, and comes to conclusions on the effectiveness of helping poor women in these two countries. Existing data on the evaluation of these programs were used, as well as existing data on the current state of poverty in these two countries, to report on the successes and failures of these programs. Neither the welfare reform programs in the United States nor the welfare reform programs in South Africa are currently effective in lifting women out of poverty. Two types of policies are needed in these countries: policies that help women gain access to the labor market where income can be generated and policies that focus on growth and overall well-being of women. If the second policies are not in place and functioning well, women who are poor and who head households will never be able to break the cycle of poverty.

177.   Mbatha, M. T. S. (1993). The impact of work history on economic security at old age among Africans in South Africa. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare,* 20(2): 37-55.

Abstract: Work histories of most Africans in South Africa determine whether or not they will be poor at old age. To illustrate this point, the author uses the literature and data collected from elderly Africans. Findings show racial discrimination in education and in the labor market as resulting in the concentration of the majority of Africans in low paying jobs. Low wages and the absence of a national pension scheme prevent most Africans from saving for their retirement. African workers constitute the largest percentage of the working poor in South Africa. Their circumstances are unlikely to change even after retirement. At old age, they look to the government's non-contributory old age pension for support. The paper recommends issues for incorporation into a post-apartheid social welfare policy.

178.   Mubangizi, B. C. (2003). Drawing on social capital for community economic development: insights from a South African rural community*. Community Development Journal,* 38(2): 140-150.

Abstract: This article examines, within a livelihoods framework, what social capital does for communities living in rural areas and the potential it holds for improving rural living conditions. It concludes by making suggestions on how this all-important form of capital can be drawn upon and fully used to fast track the fight against poverty through community economic development, and promote sustainable livelihoods. It is hoped that the information summarized in this article is helpful to agencies implementing community development initiatives or attempting to conduct research in the field.

Social Development

179.   Bak, M. (2004). Can development social welfare change and unfair world? The South African experience. *International Social Work*, 47(1): 81– 94.

Abstract: Developmental social welfare and developmental social work have been on the agenda in South Africa since liberation, but little has been reported. Founded in the historical context of radical community work in the freedom ghetto, developmental social work has found ways to empower groups and communities, in spite of an economic policy that does little to support it.

180.   Ferguson-Brown, H. (1996). Social development in a developing democracy. *Community Development Journal,* 31(3): 187-92.

Abstract: As South Africa enters its second year of democracy, with its primary declared objective being to reconstruct a New South Africa through a people-driven development program, it is struggling to find the structures, mechanisms, and approaches that can convert this vision to reality. It is only now that issues of welfare and development policy are being debated at regional and national levels, as the draft White Paper on Social Welfare, including community development, and the African National Congress Social Welfare Policy Document enter the arena. Only now also, as regional governments make senior appointments in the field of welfare and development and as they begin to work on budgets drawn up by the new government (as opposed to those inherited from the previous National Party Government), are organizations, institutions, and structures addressing the questions of how community development is going to make its contribution to the people-drive efforts for reconstruction and development.

181.   Goedeke, S. (2000). Imbali Guidance Project: Facilitating Development among Guidance Educators in Kwa Zulu Natal, South Africa. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 15(1): 27-48.

Abstract: A project to assist guidance educators in developing their skills, resources, & confidence in providing mental health services to students in their schools was established as part of a wider school-based reform initiative in South Africa. The project was structured according to the principles of community psychology: community collaboration & participation, empowerment, a needs-based approach, cultural sensitivity, a preventive/health promotion emphasis, & an awareness of the context in which individuals live & the macro systemic issues that might influence their everyday lives. Teachers reported (verbally & in diaries) feeling empowered both personally & professionally by the project, & service delivery to learners improved. Results affirm the role of psychology in serving under resourced & disadvantaged communities, & the value of a community psychology orientation in South Africa. Although the project enjoyed short-term success, its failure to more fully address the socioeconomic & political context creates uncertainty as to its long-term positive benefit; follow-up is urged.

182.   Jacques, G. (2000). The baby and the bath water: The dilemma of modern social work in Africa. *Maatskaplike Werk/Social Work,* 36 (4): 361-376.

Abstract: Discusses how work in South Africa can integrate the new paradigm of social development, including the related notions of radicalization, indigenization, authentization, participation, & empowerment. It is described how social workers must select those approaches from the available range of techniques & modalities that best match their clients; in developing Africa, the networks of relationships, extended families, clans, & village groupings are deemed more important in most environments than the dominant Western concept of the individual. However, the rapid spread in (primarily urban) South Africa of modern Western lifestyles is also discussed, & it is argued that South African social workers must be able to use both contexts. A holistic practice system, which respects both the status of the individual & the importance of social networks by integrating dominant Western approaches focusing on individual autonomy with a social development perspective focusing on traditional & rural realities, is proposed. It is asserted that only such a reconceptualization of social work may prevent the profession from becoming irrelevant in the developing world

183.   Noyoo, N. (2000). Social development in sub-Saharan Africa: lessons for social work practice in South Africa. *International Social Work,* 43(4): 453 - 465.

Abstract: This article examines some of the factors that might have engendered or impeded efforts to enhance social development in sub-Saharan African countries. It suggests how social workers could play meaningful roles in realizing social development goals in these contexts, as well as in South Africa.

Social Work Education

184.   Drower, S.J (2002). Conceptualizing social work in a change south Africa. *International Social Work,* 45(7): 7-20.

Abstract: Since 1994 South Africa has commenced a process of social and economic reconstruction and development. Through providing an overview of the changed context of practice and discussing feedback gained from social work students, this article discusses the transformation under way within the country in the conceptualization of social work. The search is for a conceptualization of social work that is rooted in local socio-economic reality, takes account of diversity and strives to actualize its mission of social justice.

185.   Engelbrecht, L. (2006). Cultural friendliness as a foundation for the support function in the supervision of social work students in South Africa. *International Social Work,* 49(2): 256-266.

Abstract: In South Africa it is essential that the cultural diversity of the social work student population be accommodated in supervision. This is possible if cultural

friendliness forms the foundation of support in supervision. Cultural friendliness is a disposition that forms part of the supervisors identity.

186.   Gray, M., & Simpson, B. Developmental social work education: a field example. *International Social Work,* 41(2): 227-37.

Abstract: This article outlines, through a particular field example, a vision for social work education consistent with the challenge of reconstruction and development currently sweeping South Africa. The article begins with a brief history of social work education in South African and examines through a particular field example the way that it is responding to the new social agenda of reconstruction and development, in the belief that social work educators have a pivotal role to play in preparing students for this challenge.

187.   Mamphiswana, D., & Noyoo, N. (2000). Social work education in a changing socio-political and economic dispensation: Perspectives from South Africa. *International Social Work*, 43(1): 21-32.

Abstract: This article examines the envisaged role of social work in a transforming South Africa. The challenges facing the country cross-sectorally and institutionally cannot be treated in an isolated manner but have to be synchronized with the challenges currently facing the profession of social work as well. In the past, social work training was skewed towards the maintenance of the status quo of colonial apartheid and did not provide practitioners with the relevant skills to deal with the problems of the majority African population which was mainly disempowered and disenfranchised. The long-standing social problems created by the past government demand a restructuring and renewal of the human service disciplines. Social work, because of its origin and closeness to the poor, must take a leading role in changing society's view of how to address social problems. In the pursuit of relevant social work practice in the new order, social work education must therefore be transformed. Indeed, we should like to see the re-orientation of all human service practitioners to the demands of a new democratic environment.

188.   Mamphiswana, D., & Noyoo, N. (2000). Social work education in a changing socio-political and economic dispensation: perspectives from South Africa.

Abstract: This article examines the envisaged role of social work in a transforming South Africa. The challenges facing the country cross-sectorally and institutionally cannot be treated in an isolated manner but must be synchronized with the challenges currently facing the profession of social work. In the past, social work training was skewed toward the maintenance of the status quo of colonial apartheid and did not provide practitioners with the relevant skills to deal with the problems of the majority African population. Social work, because of its origin and closeness to the poor, must take a leading role in changing society's view of how to address social problems, and social work education must therefore be transformed. Suggestions are made for changes in social work curricula and practice. Social work educators must unlearn past teaching methods and be conversant with developmental trends. There is a need for macro practice training, working with diversity, and training for a developmental approach to practice.

189.   Maritz, A., & Coughlan, F. (2004). Developmental social work: Exploring the attitudes and experiences of South African social work students. *Community Development Journal,* 39: 28-37.

Abstract: The attitude of students to community development will influence the extent to which they are willing to engage in community-based interventions after graduation. This article reports on a limited survey of South African students. The survey found that students understand the need for community development but would not opt to practise community development if given a choice. Most of the reasons given centre on attitude. The article offers recommendations for curriculum development aimed at ensuring a more positive community-level experience for students and a resultant shift in attitude. The discussion is placed within the context of international social work education and the current South African policy context in which universities operate.

190.   Mosavel, M., Simon, C., van Stade, D., & Buchbinder, M. (2005). Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) in South Africa: Engaging Multiple Constituents to Shape the Research Question. *Social Science & Medicine*, 61(12): 2577-2587.

Abstract: Community engagement is an on-going, arduous, & necessary process for developing effective health promotion programs. The challenges are amplified when the particular health issue or research question is not prominent in the consciousness of the targeted community. In this paper, we explore the community-based participatory research (CBPR) model as a means to negotiate a mutual agenda between communities & researchers. The paper is focused on the (perceived) need for cervical cancer screening in an under-resourced community in Cape Town, South Africa. Cervical cancer is a significant health problem in this community & elsewhere in South Africa. Unlike HIV-AIDS, however, many Black South Africans have not been educated about cervical cancer & the importance of obtaining screening. Many may not consider screening a priority in their lives. Our research included extensive consultations & informal interviews with diverse community & regional stakeholders. Following these, we conducted 27 focus groups & 106 demographic surveys with randomly selected youth, parents, local health care personnel, educators & school staff. Focus group data were summarized & analyzed cross-sectionally. Community stakeholders were involved throughout this research. Our consultations, interviews, & focus group data were key in identifying the concerns & priorities of the community. By engaging community stakeholders, we developed a research framework that incorporated the community's concerns & priorities, & stressed the intersecting roles of poverty, violence, & other cultural forces in shaping community members' health & wellbeing. Community members helped to refocus our research from cervical cancer to 'cervical health', a concept that acknowledged the impact on women's bodies & lives of HIV-AIDS & STDs, sexual violence, poverty, & multiple social problems. We conclude that the research agenda & questions in community-based health research should not be considered immutable. They need to be open to negotiation, creativity, & constant reinvention.

191.   Noyoo, N. (2000). The state of the University of the Witwatersrand social policy training in South Africa. *Journal of Social Work Education,* 36(2)*: 253-259.*

Abstract: The University of the Witwatersrand School of Social Work in South Africa did not teach social policy training during the years of apartheid, and although social policy is integrated into some courses, there still are no social policy training courses being offered. This article discusses the importance and need for social policy to be integrated into the curriculum as a core course. Implications for students and the country as a whole are discussed.

192.   Patel, L. (1987). Towards a critical theory and practice in social work with special reference to South Africa. *International Social Work,* 30(3): 221-36.

Abstract: A study examines the structural context within which social work is practiced in South Africa. The political conflict in the country has forced social workers to appraise their role critically. The author argues for the need to develop a critical theory and practice in social work and identifies some pointers in this direction. South Africa is a society in transition. The challenge of social work education and of the profession is to prepare social workers to respond creatively to the needs of the society. Finally, a theory and practice have to be developed that will be rooted in a commitment to a just social order, free of racial oppression and exploitation.

193.   Wint, E & Sewpaul, V. (2000). Product and process dialectic: developing an indigenous approach to community development training. *Journal of Community Practice,* 7(1)*: 57-70.*

Abstract: An appreciation of constructivist theory guides the authors' understanding of the circular nature of community development training and learning, particularly in a society in transition from division to unification. The writers examine the process of indigenization of a community development curriculum, emphasizing the consequential empowerment of both self and community as the students become involved in creating an environment for social and economic change in new South Africa. The teaching innovations examined include learning beyond the classroom and peer-mediated video learning. Students were from black, Indian, white, and colored middle-income African families and carried out their community development task in a selected low-income black community. The authors discuss the teaching/learning innovations in light of Gokarn's three competencies: development of self-awareness, knowledge about the learner, and the use of small group technology of education.

Trafficking & Sexual Exploitation

194.   Campbell, C., & Mzaidume, Z. (2001). Grassroots Participation, Peer Education, and HIV Prevention by Sex Workers in South Africa. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91(12): 1978 – 1986.

Abstract: Objectives. This microqualitative case study of a community-based peer education program led by sex workers at a South African mine examined the role of grassroots participation in sexual health promotion. Methods. The study involved in-depth interviews with 30 members of the target community. The interviews were analyzed in terms of social capital, empowerment, and identity. Results. The study yielded a detailed analysis of the way in which community dynamics have shaped the peer education program's development in a deprived, violent community where existing norms and networks are inconsistent with ideal criteria for participatory health promotion. Conclusions. Much remains to be learned about the complexities of translating theoretically and politically vital notions of "community participation" into practice among hard-to-reach groups. The fabric of local community life is shaped by nonlocal structural conditions of poverty and sexual inequality in ways that challenge those seeking to theorize the role of social capital in community development in general and in sexual health promotion in particular.

195. Russell, D. E. H. (1995). The making of a whore. *Violence Against Women,* 1(1): 77-98.

Abstract: This study opens with a lengthy personal account of a 23-year-old incest survivor who was interviewed in South Africa in 1991. The subject defined herself as a "whore" and described how her abusive maternal grandfather had groomed her for this role. The relationship between incest and prostitution in general is documented in the concluding section of this case study; relevant literature on this relationship is cited, and illustrative statements by the survivor are quoted. This case study provides a powerful example of how illusory the "choice" of prostitution as a lifestyle and/or a means of work can be for some incest survivors.

196. Stadler, J., Delany, S. (2006). The 'healthy brothel': The context of clinical services for *sex workers* in Hillbrow, South Africa. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 8(5): 451 - 464.

Abstract: Conventional health services often present barriers to *sex workers* seeking health care resulting in untreated sexually transmitted infections (STI) and increased risk of HIV infection. A brothel-based clinic was established to provide STI treatment for *sex workers* who worked in the inner city suburb of Hillbrow, South Africa. Qualitative research demonstrated that the clinic was acceptable to women in terms of service quality, accessibility, and efficacy, and positively influenced health-seeking behaviors, health awareness, and condom use. The intervention also transformed the image of the hotels from sites of 'dirt and disease' into 'healthy brothels'. The paper concludes that clinical services offered on site are a viable alternative to the provision of conventional clinical services.

197. Snell, C. L. (2003). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Youth in South Africa. *The Journal of Negro Education,* 72(4): 506-514.

Abstract: This article provides an overview of commercial exploitation, with a focus on commercial sexual exploitation of Black children and youth in South Africa. A literature review on research on the labor exploitation among youth globally and in South Africa and on the commercial sexual exploitation of South African youth is presented first. International and national policy proclamations related to South African youth are

highlighted. Second, findings from a study of Black South African youth who engaged in commercial sexual activities in Cape Town are presented. Third, conclusions and recommendations to consider the complex social, educational, economic, and political aspects of child exploitation are offered. This includes implications for further research, policy, and programs to assist this group of youth and their families.

Child Protection & Families

198.   Burke, J. (2004). Infant HIV infection: Acceptability of preventive strategies in central Tanzania. *AIDS Education and Prevention,* 16 (5): 415 - 425.

Abstract: Safe, cost-effective interventions are being developed to reduce HIV transmission to children, suitable for lower-income countries such as Tanzania. The interventions include Nevirapine treatment, replacement feeding, exclusive breast-feeding, & heat-treating breast milk. This article reports on research to explore factors, which may influence the acceptability of these interventions. Data collection methods used were qualitative in-depth interviews with 12 health workers & focus group discussions with five community groups. Findings are presented with reference to the theory of diffusion of innovation, which seeks to explain how new ideas & products are disseminated through a community. Respondents describe the factors that may help & hinder this process. They propose ways to maximize this diffusion, such as integrating HIV & antenatal services, encouraging male participation, community-wide education, offering free HIV testing, & training health workers as change agents.

199.   Green, R. H., & Singer, H. (1984). Sub-Saharan Africa in depression: The impact on the welfare of children. *World Development*, 12 (3): 283 - 295.

Abstract: The impact of the post-1979 world recession on the welfare of children in sub-Saharan Africa is analyzed. Countries in this region were more severely afflicted by poorer economic environment due to: (1) lower levels of skilled manpower; (2) overdependency on primary exports; (3) smaller industrialized sectors; (4) insufficient growth in agricultural commodities; (5) a higher proportion of Ru inhabitants; & (6) a one-to-one child dependency ratio. A detailed examination of Nigeria, Zambia, & Tanzania illustrates the relative weights of these factors across national & geographic borders. Zambia & Tanzania provide inadequately for their children; addition of a greater resource base & increased foreign exchange are suggested as means to correct the situation. Although Nigeria has the same problems, it is argued that this country has adequate funds & resources to develop a more coherent economy & thus improve the welfare of its children.

200.   Lalor, K. (2004). Child Sexual Abuse in Tanzania and Kenya. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 28(8): 833-844.

Abstract: Objective: Most research on child abuse in Tanzania and Kenya is unpublished in the international literature. The purpose of this paper is to examine the various commentaries and reports extant, toward an overview of the nature and frequency of child sexual abuse in Tanzania and Kenya. Methods: Contacts were made with academics, government departments, NGOs, and UN agencies. This was followed by a field trip in the summer of 2001 where all available reports were examined and a wide range of interviews conducted. Results: Little empirical data exist on child sexual abuse in Tanzania. It is widely perceived that it may be increasing as a result of AIDS sufferers'

attempts to "cleanse" themselves. The breakdown of traditional childcare systems, foreign influences, poverty, and the lowly position of girls in society are also implicated. More research has been conducted in Kenya. It is clear that first coitus occurs at a young age for many Kenyan children and adolescents. Also, a degree of force, trickery, or material exchange is not uncommon in adolescent sexual relations. Conclusions: Child sexual abuse is under-researched in Tanzania and Kenya. Studies by UN agencies such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labor Organization (ILO) have focused on the commercial sexual exploitation of children, to the neglect of more pervasive abuse in children's own communities by family, relatives, and neighbors. Nationwide surveys of the general population are required for an empirical understanding of this topic. Given the high incidence of AIDS/HIV in both countries, it is important to know if the epidemic is increasing the risk of rape or incest for children.

Gender Equality & Empowerment

201.   Rogers, S. G. (1982). Efforts toward women's development in Tanzania: Gender rhetoric vs gender realities. *Women & Politics*, 2(4): 23-41.

Abstract: At the level of rhetoric, it is acknowledged that unequal gender relations rooted, manifested, & perpetuated in the sexual DofL are central to women's subordination & oppression in contemporary Tanzania. Nevertheless, available research, including data from interviews (N not given) conducted June-Aug 1979, suggests that this reality remains unaddressed, with respect to both theoretical conceptualization & execution of women's development projects & programs in Tanzania. In addition to a discussion of the organizational capacities & interests of Tanzania's National Women's Organization, the scope & nature of women-focused or -directed projects in the country are considered, & the nature of the constraints on Tanzanian women -- the Ru poor as well as women who make decisions about the kinds of programs initiated for & by women -- is assessed.

202.   Swainson, N. (2000). Knowledge and Power: the design and implementation of gender policies in education in Malawi, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. *International Journal of Educational Development,* 20(1): 49-64.

Abstract (Summary): Donor and government interest in gender inequalities in education has arisen from two main sources: (i) the rise of the international women's movement following the Women's Decade after the Nairobi Conference in 1985 and (ii) from the evidence concerning economic efficiency and the high social and economic benefits accruing from investing in female education. Over the past 15 years both donors and governments have committed themselves to increased spending on basic education and the elimination of gender disparities in primary and secondary education by the year 2005. And yet, despite these commitments, the gender gap in literacy appears to have widened since 1990 (UNESCO, 1996). In order to understand why so little progress has been made, it is necessary to analyse in considerable detail how policies that seek to redress gender inequalities have been designed and implemented by governments, usually with the support of donor agencies in developing countries. This study focuses on these two sets of issues in three case study countries: Malawi, Tanzania and

Zimbabwe. What is interesting about these three countries is that they have all had significant gender components in their respective education policies, but, at the same time, there have been marked differences between them in the extent to which policy has been shaped by research findings and other relevant knowledge.

HIV/AIDS

203.   Boerma, J., et al. (1999). Spread of HIV infection in a rural area of Tanzania. *AIDS,* 13 (10): 1233 - 1240.

Abstract: To assess the spread of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) into rural areas, a demographic surveillance system (with 5-month rounds) & a cohort study (initial N = 5,820) were established in 1994 in a rural ward in Tanzania. Results indicate that HIV prevalence increased from 5.8% to 6.6%, 1994-1997. Striking differences in HIV prevalence & incidence were observed: HIV prevalence in the trading center was twice that in the 2-kilometer area surrounding the center & 3-4 times that in the rural villages. Aggregate level data showed significant differences between the trading center & nearby rural villages in terms of sexual behavior, commercial sex workers, mobility of the population, & alcohol use. The rapid decrease in HIV prevalence following a localized intervention emphasizes the importance of concentrating HIV prevention efforts on high transmission areas, such as trading centers, especially in resource-poor settings. Further, results have considerable implications for monitoring the spread of HIV through sentinel sites, typically located in high-transmission areas.

204.   Lugalla, J. L. P., et al. (2004). Social, Cultural and Sexual Behavioral Determinants of Observed Decline in HIV Infection Trends: Lessons from the Kagera Region, Tanzania. *Social Science & Medicine*, 59(1): 185-198.

Abstract: This paper is a follow-up of earlier findings by the Kagera AIDS Research Project (KARP), which documented declining trends in the prevalence & incidence of HIV infection in the Kagera region of Tanzania. The paper examines socio-cultural & sexual behavioral changes as possible determinants of the observed declining trends in Bukoba, the largest urban area of the region. The study used in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, field observations & ethnographic assessments to collect the required data. The findings suggest that since the initial years of the epidemic there have been significant changes in sexual behaviors, norms, values, & customs that are considered high-risk for HIV transmission. The findings show an increase in condom use, abstinence, zero grazing (sticking to one sexual partner) & uptake of voluntary HIV testing while traditional practices such as polygamy, widow inheritance, excessive alcohol consumption, & sexual networking are declining. We suggest that these changes are partly a result of the severity of the epidemic itself in the study area, & interventions that have been carried out in this area since 1987. The major interventions have included health education, the distribution of condoms, AIDS education in schools, voluntary HIV counseling & testing. These are encouraging findings that give hope & we believe that other places within Tanzania & other countries experiencing a severe AIDS crisis have much to learn from this experience. However, changes in norms & behavior are vulnerable; people in Kagera are still at risk & there is a need for continued intervention together with monitoring of the direction of the epidemic.

205.   Lugalla, J. L. P., et al. (1999). The social and cultural contexts of HIV/AIDS transmission in the Kagera Region, Tanzania. *Journal of Asian and African Studies,* 34(4): 377-402.

Abstract: Like poverty, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is affecting the subcontinent of Saharan Africa more severely than any other parts of the world, with 63% of global AIDS cases occurring in this region. Tanzania is one of the severely affected countries within sub-Saharan Africa. It is evident that AIDS in this continent is transmitted mainly through heterosexual contact. Since a cure is yet to be found, a change in sexual behavior seems to be the only reliable method of controlling the further spread of HIV. Sexual behavior is shaped by a variety of social & cultural factors inherent in the society. Therefore, understanding the sociocultural context within which AIDS is spreading is important for successful intervention. In order to achieve this, the Kagera AIDS Research Project (KARP) initiated a study aimed at understanding the social-cultural processes that shape the dynamics of HIV transmission in the Kagera region of Tanzania. The findings suggest that there are a variety of factors responsible for the rapid transmission of HIV/AIDS in this region, which include political factors such as organized violence (war); economic factors, particularly poverty; & cultural factors or traditions, especially in terms of the way they shape gender inequality, romantic attachments, & sex meanings & beliefs. The study proposes that intervention strategies must be multidimensional, & must reflect the local cultural conditions as well as involve the local people.

206.   Seha, A. M., Klepp, K. I. & Ndeki, S. S. (1994). Scale reliability and construct validity: a pilot study among primary school children in Northern Tanzania. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 6(6): 524-34.

Abstract: Based on the World Health Organization's standardized survey inventories assessing AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and practices (KABP) for adolescents, a written questionnaire was developed and pilot tested among primary school children in Northern Tanzania. Subjects included 472 fifth- and sixth-graders at four schools in Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions. Results indicated that the large majority of the students understood the questions and were able and willing to complete the survey. Non-response patterns did not seem to be related to the sensitivity of included questions. AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes toward engaging in sexual behavior had acceptable reliability and construct validity when compared with similar surveys in Western countries, while perceived social norms and self-efficacy need further development. KABP questionnaires may serve as a useful method in AIDS-related surveys and evaluation studies among school children in Tanzania if survey instruments are adapted to reflect the local social and cultural context.

207.   Strauch, I. & Eickhoff, A. B. (2004). KIWAKKUKI - women fight against HIV/AIDS, an encouraging example for social work in Tanzania. *Social Work & Society*, 2(2): 237-244.

Abstract: For 20 years, AIDS has continued its relentless spread across the globe. By the end of the year 2000, the United Nations' Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS reported that 36.1 million men, women, and children around the world were living with HIV and 21.8 million had died of it. Though AIDS is now found in every country, it has most

seriously affected sub-Saharan Africa - home to 70 % of all adults and 80 % of all children living with HIV, and the continent with the least medical resources in the world. Today, AIDS is the primary cause of death in Africa and it has had a devastating impact on villages, communities and families. In many African countries, the number of newly infected persons is increasing at a rate that is threatening to destroy the social fabric. Life expectancy is decreasing rapidly in many of these countries as a result of AIDS related illnesses and socioeconomic problems. Of the approximately 13.2 million children orphaned by HIV/AIDS worldwide, 12.1 million live in Africa.

Mental Health

208.   Kilonzo, G. P., & Simmons, N. (1998). Development of Mental Health Services in Tanzania: A Reappraisal for the Future. *Social Science and Medicine,* 47 (4): 419-428.

Abstract: Traces the historical development of mental health services in Tanzania from traditional practices through (1) custodial institutions during the colonial period & (2) efforts toward decentralization, including the development of innovative agricultural rehabilitation villages during the 1960s & the introduction of primary mental health care since the 1980s. Available indigenous resources, including the traditional healing system, the family, & ample arable land, are discussed regarding their use in the care of mental patients & the promotion of mental health in general. Opportunities & a possible course of action for the future are identified.

Poverty

209.   Evans, R. (2002). Poverty, HIV, and barriers to education: Street children's experiences in Tanzania. *Gender and Development,* 10 (3): 51-62.

Abstract: This article discusses the links between poverty, HIV/AIDS, & barriers to education, based on the first-hand experiences of 'street children' in northern Tanzania. Within the context of national levels of poverty, 'cost-sharing' in health & education sectors, & the AIDS epidemic, poor families in Tanzania are under considerable pressure, & increasing numbers of girls & boys are consequently seeking a living independently on the streets of towns & cities. My research with street children shows that some children orphaned by AIDS are subject to rejection & exploitation by the extended family after the death of their parent(s). They are exposed to considerable risks of abuse, sexual violence, & HIV within the street environment. Here, I discuss the links between poverty, HIV, & barriers to education that compound young people's vulnerability, & offer some policy recommendations in response to the young people's experiences.

Social Development

210.   Burke, J. & Ngonyani, B. (2004). A social work vision for Tanzania. *International Social Work*, 47(1): 39-52.

Abstract: A social work vision can contribute to promoting human welfare, social change and challenging oppression. A vision for Tanzania is presented as an example of the potential contribution of social work within a context of major political, economic and social change and widespread poverty.

211.	Heisel, M. A. (1979). Adult education in Tanzania. *International Social Work*, 22(3): 38-46.

Abstract: Since the Arusha Declaration in 1967, adult education in Tanzania has become a major instrument in national development. Programs in literacy, health care, and hygiene and in the acquisition of technical competence have been particularly successful because adult education has been approached as an intrinsic and meaningful part of the learner's life. The purpose of education has changed from the learning of skills to the learning of self-reliance and the improvement of life on both the individual and national level. For example, in the teaching of literacy, attention is focused on subjects such as health, agricultural techniques, or political responsibilities and literacy is included in response to demand, as the learners become aware of its functional importance. This review describes various education programs in Tanzania, focusing on "Literacy for Working" and radio programs with discussion groups.

212.	Omari, C. K . (1985). Self-help programs and social development in Tanzania. *Social Development Issues*, 9(2): 26 - 38.

Abstract: In precolonial Tanzania, intravillage recruitment promoted the success of self-help programs at the community level. Among the Pare people, traditional self-help programs, known as mtharagambo ("not of the individual undertaking"), involved the organization of labor forces composed of various families from several villages. The colonialists who came to Tanzania, then known as Tanganyika, found that the traditional concepts of self-help programs could be useful in furthering their domination. The Germans, who were the first to rule, used these concepts to build roads, local government buildings, and the like. When the British arrived, they followed the pattern of organization adopted by the Germans but with less strictness. After independence, self-help programs made only a small contribution to the national formation of capital because most were oriented toward service rather than toward production. The political implications of these programs in the early period of Tanzania's independence are discussed, as are the ways in which the self-help program can be used as a model for rural development in the Third World.

Social Work Education

213.	Kendall, K. A. (1986). Social work education in the 1980s: accent on change. *International Social Work,* 29(1): 15-28.

Abstract: In the 1980s, social work education around the world must confront new challenges in response to a range of influences that affect the objectives and programs of schools of social work. A discussion explores the impact of ideologies and economic and cultural forces on selected programs in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. The examples from Tanzania, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Brazil, the Philippines, and the Nordic countries, particularly Sweden, represent programs that depart in content or in structure

from traditional patterns of social work education and that reflect revolutionary as well as evolutionary change.

Trafficking & Sexual Exploitation

214. Mgalla, Z., Schapink, D., & Boerma, J. T. (1998). Protecting school girls against sexual exploitation: A guardian programme in Mwanza, Tanzania. *Reproductive Health Matters,* 6 (12):19 - 30.

Abstract: Draws on 1996 interview data from 1,219 girls, ages 13-19, to assess a guardian program in 62 primary schools in two districts in Mwanza region, Tanzania, designed to protect adolescent girls against sexual exploitation, thought to be common in African educational institutions. Guardians were women teachers whose role was to help in cases of sexual violence or harassment & act as counselors on sexual health problems. About 50% of the girls in the highest three classes of these primary schools had had sex, with sexual exploitation of schoolgirls by schoolboys, young men in their teens & 20s, & teachers common. The guardian program has been well accepted & has already generated considerable public debate. One of the most important initial effects is that sexual abuse is less hidden, & abuse by teachers may be more difficult. However, most guardians & other teachers were opposed to any sexual activity among girls, which limited their potential to encourage contraceptive use & prevention of sexually transmitted diseases & human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In this context, the guardian program should be only one component in a much broader effort to address the issue of adolescent sexuality.

215. Outwater, A., et al. (2001). Health care seeking behaviour for sexually transmitted diseases among commercial sex workers in Morogoro, Tanzania. *Culture, Health & Sexuality,* 3(1)*:* 19-33.

Abstract: A qualitative study was conducted in a community of 100 female, self-employed commercial sex workers (CSWs) in Morogoro township, Tanzania, using key informant interviews & open-ended questionnaires. Respondents had extensive experiential knowledge of STDs & HIV/AIDS. They pursued several different avenues in attempting to prevent STDs, including eating nutritiously to enhance immunologic status, using condoms, & vaginal washing after each act of intercourse. When they acquired a symptomatic STD, they pursued different avenues of treatment, including self-treatment with known herbs, traditional healers (herbalists), injectionists, pharmacies, government hospitals, & private clinics. Almost all CSWs explored all options. Many of the key elements for an effective STD prevention & control program are in place & will be made more effective by training medical personnel, traditional healers, & sex workers themselves.

216. Silberschmidt, M., & Rasch, V. (2001). Adolescent girls, illegal abortions and "sugar-daddies" in Dar es Salaam: vulnerable victims and active social agents. *Social Science and Medicine,* 52(12): 1815-26.

Abstract: Adolescent girls' early sexual activity, early pregnancy, induced abortions and the increase in HIV infections have become major concerns in Sub-Saharan Africa. Efforts, though, to understand their sexual behavior and to prevent reproductive health

problems are almost non-existent. Adolescent girls are normally seen as victims and easy preys of (often older and married) men's sexual exploitation. This article, which is based on a qualitative study of 51 adolescent girls who had just had an illegal abortion in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, reveals that these girls are not only victims but also willing preys and active social agents engaging in high-risk sexual behavior. In order to get material benefits they expose themselves to serious health risks, including induced abortion - without realizing their own vulnerability. In our study, one out of four girls had more than one partner at the time they became pregnant, and many counted on an illegally induced abortion if they got pregnant. Even if adolescents are now allowed free access to family planning information, education and services, our study shows that this remains in the realm of theory rather than practice. Moreover, most adolescent girls are not aware about their right to such services. The paper concludes that the vulnerability of adolescent girls increases without the recognition that sexuality education and contraceptive services do not constitute a license to practice illicit sex - but rather a means to create more mature and responsible attitudes and to increase sexual and reproductive health.

Child Protection & Families

217.   Bourdillon, M. F. C. (2000). Child Labour and Education: A Case Study from South-Eastern Zimbabwe. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 15(2): 5 - 32.

Abstract: This article looks at a system by which children contract to work for tea estates as a condition of attendance at their boarding schools. The children have very little free time & the conditions are harsh. Nevertheless, attendance at the school is by choice & the schools offer opportunities for many that would not otherwise get to school. They even offer some advantages to those children who have alternatives available. The interests of these children would not be served by simply banning this form of labor.

218.   Dhlembeu, N., & Mayanga, N. (2006). Responding to Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children's Crisis: Development of Zimbabwe's National Plan of Action. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 21(1): 35 - 49.

Abstract: The development of the National Plan of Action for Orphans & Other Vulnerable Children (NPA for OVC) framework in Zimbabwe established a nationally agreed-upon framework, which mobilized support & action specifically for OVC in the country. This paper demonstrates the strategic significance of multi-sector & consultative approach in developing NPAs for OVC & other national processes for addressing children's issues. It explores the value of using participatory approaches in all the processes that led to the development & adoption of the NPA for OVC. A description & analysis of the coordination mechanisms used & the characteristics of the multi-sector stakeholder participation1collaboration in developing the NPA for OVC is given. The technical quality of the final NPA for OVC content is discussed. The lessons learnt & challenges encountered are outlined & discussed. The paper challenges other countries in Africa, which are in the process of developing their NPAs & conducting Rapid Assessment, Analysis & Action Planning processes to take a cue from the Zimbabwe's multi-stakeholder collaboration strategy. The paper argues that broader participation & consultation processes are critical for consensus building & ownership of national programs for addressing children's issues. The significance of children's input into the process is highlighted. The strategic influence of regional & international conferences & processes such as those of the United Nations, in developing programs that address children's issues, cannot be overemphasized.

219.   Howard, B., Matinhure, N., McCurdy, S. A., & Johnson, C. A. (2006). Psychosocial Disadvantage: Preparation, Grieving, Remembrance and Recovery for Orphans in Eastern Zimbabwe. *African Journal of AIDS Research,* 5(1): 71-83.

Abstract: Few programs for sub-Saharan Africa's 12.3 million children orphaned by AIDS have focused on their high risk for psychosocial problems. As groundwork for supporting orphans' healthy development, this study describes the preparation, grief, & memorial experiences & the physical & psychosocial well-being of 144 double orphans & 109 single orphans in rural eastern Zimbabwe. Most received no preparation or orphan-

specific support for mourning & emotional recovery. On measures of physical & psychosocial well-being, orphans did more poorly than 87 non-orphaned classmates, perhaps reflecting the combined interaction of economic disadvantage & orphan status. Financial hardship was most severe among single orphans. Double orphans' responses suggested perceptions of isolation, lack of support & personal difference. Distress was greatest among younger orphans (<13 years). Given the importance of emotional health to child & societal development, scaled-up financial assistance should incorporate programs to help children prepare for & recover from the loss of their parents.

220.   Moyo, O. N. (2005). The child labor movement: the case of Zimbabwe. *Social Development Issues*, 27(2): 38 – 56.

Abstract: This article examines the ideology that informs the child labor movement, using vignettes drawn from observations of children's work in Zimbabwe's urban townships. The author argues that the child labor movement should embrace divergent views in order to encourage effective localized actions that support child well-being, rather than compressing child labor issues into narrow areas of policy enactment and enforcement.

Gender Equality & Empowerment

221.   Kawewe, S. M. (2001). The impact of gender disempowerment on the welfare of Zimbabwean women. *International Social Work,* 44(4): 471-485.

Abstract: This article presents a comprehensive integrative feminist perspective by arguing that in order for social workers to successfully help improve the condition of sub-Saharan African women and children, with particular reference to Zimbabwe, major structural forces that perpetuate impoverishment should be understood and addressed in an integrated and comprehensive manner. Factors to be addressed include: cultural traditions, historic economic disempowerment, political disenfranchisement and unfair resource distribution, especially land. This article, therefore, uses a feminist structural approach to demonstrate how major structural forces of society impair the social, economic, and political status of women and children in Zimbabwe, as elsewhere. According to feminist structural theory, poverty is not just lacking an adequate standard of living, but is rooted in the structural system failure to provide sufficient needs-meeting mechanisms for the poor. In Zimbabwe, as elsewhere in Africa, much of the existing socioeconomic and political activity has been carried out with little, if any, gender consideration. In addition, this article goes beyond an analysis of the dynamics of the women's predicament, by using the strength perspective in addressing women's potential and exploring strategies social workers can employ to alter women's and children's plight in the region.

222.   Mpofu, S. T. (1996). The women's movement, adult education and globalization: Women's agencies in Zimbabwe. *Convergence,* 29(4): 58-66.

Abstract: While women's agencies aimed at particular or local groups would seem to be the antithesis of globalization, it is argued that they are, in fact, compatible with current globalization trends. This thesis is supported by an examination of 40 women's agencies

that use adult education to promote the women's movement in Zimbabwe, agencies categorized as pursuing practical, strategic, &/or interagency gender interests. Common features of the agencies are the explosion of pluralism, cultural homogenization, the "Lebanonization" of countries, coalescence of numerous transnational processes, & domestic structures. They cater to a particular clientele & confront colonial structures.

223.   Sawaya, J. M. (1995). Rights education as a means of economic empowerment for women in sub-Saharan Africa. *Georgetown Journal of Fighting Poverty,* 2(2): 329 - 63

Abstract: This study describes the current economic status of women in sub-Saharan Africa. The study demonstrates in four parts: (1) the economic imbalance between men and women and the negative impact that Economic Structural Adjustment Programs have had on women's status; (2) that despite women's low economic status, women's legal rights organizations have not focused on economic rights, the economic rights that are guaranteed by international law; (3) why rights education is the best means for achieving change; and (4) the law and culture in one sub-Saharan nation, Zimbabwe, and explains how rights education projects have contributed to change in that country.

HIV/AIDS

224.   Chase, E., Wood, K., & Aggleton, P. (2006). Is This 'Coping'? Survival Strategies of Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Young People in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 21(1): 85-105.

Abstract: An in-depth study of the coping strategies of orphans & other vulnerable children (OVC) affected by HIV & AIDS was conducted across six sites in rural & urban Zimbabwe. Qualitative methods including case studies & in-depth interviews were used to examine the daily lives & coping strategies of children & their families. Data were gathered primarily from children & young people, but also from adults in families & communities. The research identified considerable hardship for most interviewees as a result of HIV & AIDS combined with the harsh economic climate in Zimbabwe. A range of both positive & negative coping strategies were employed by children & young people in response to the difficulties that they faced. Considerable resourcefulness, innovativeness & resilience were observed in relation to securing basic commodities & sustaining households. The extent to which children coped with the emotional & psychosocial impact of HIV & AIDS was more difficult to ascertain, & scant consideration was given to these aspects of their lives by adults in families & communities. The research concludes that HIV/AIDS programming must ascertain the extent to which children cope with both the practical & psychosocial impact of HIV & AIDS, & respond accordingly. This can only be achieved if children living with & affected by HIV & AIDS are engaged more centrally.

225.   Gregson, S., Terceira, N., et al. (2004). Community Group Participation: Can It Help Young Women to Avoid HIV? An Exploratory Study of Social Capital and School Education in Rural Zimbabwe. *Social Science & Medicine,* 58(11): 2119 - 2132.

Abstract: The lifetime risk of acquiring HIV infection in many rural as well as urban areas of southern Africa is currently as high as two-in-three. For women, much of this risk still accrues rapidly at young ages despite high levels of knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Thus, programs that are more participatory & address underlying structural & community-level factors appear to be essential. We use cross-sectional data from a large-scale, population-based survey in rural eastern Zimbabwe to describe the relationships between membership of different forms of community group & young women's chances of avoiding HIV. Our results show that participation in local community groups is often positively associated with successful avoidance of HIV, which, in turn, is positively associated with psychosocial determinants of safer behavior. However, whether or not these relationships hold depends on a range of factors that include how well the group functions, the purpose of the group, & the education level of the individual participant. We identify factors that may influence the social capital value of community groups in relation to HIV prevention at the individual, group, & community levels. Young women with secondary education participate disproportionately in well-functioning community groups & are more likely to avoid HIV when they do participate. Longitudinal studies are needed: (i) to establish whether community group membership supports the development of safer lifestyles or merely has greater appeal to individuals already predisposed towards such lifestyles, & (ii) to pinpoint directions of causality between hypothesized mediating factors. In-depth research is needed on the specific qualities of community groups that enhance their contribution to HIV control. However, our findings suggest that promotion of & organizational development & training among community groups could well be an effective HIV control strategy.

226.   Scott, S. J., & Mercer, M. A. Understanding cultural obstacles to HIV/AIDS prevention in Africa. *AIDS Education and Prevention,* 6(1): 81 - 89.

Abstract: Global efforts to prevent further spread of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are faced with tremendous obstacles, and limited understanding of the cultural and social context of HIV and AIDS is an important factor hindering prevention efforts to date. Examples from the authors' experience in providing technical support to seven nongovernmental projects for HIV/AIDS prevention in Africa illustrate the importance of including qualitative data in initial baseline studies for projects responding to the problem. Qualitative data are needed to provide a deeper understanding of the meanings of behavior and other phenomena that are identified through quantitative methods. Runyoka is discussed as an example of a traditionally defined illness in Zimbabwe that appears to affect local understanding of HIV/AIDS. The authors suggest approaches that would assist HIV/AIDS projects to better understand and respond to the social and cultural context of AIDS in local settings.

Mental Health

227.   Broadhead, J. C., & Abas, M. A. (1996). Depression in Zimbabwe -- investigations and community involvement in the generation of recommendations for service development. *Curare,* 19(2): 227 - 232.

Abstract: Describes a program to investigate & implement preventative measures for depression among women in Harare, Zimbabwe. In 1990, general psychiatric nurses at

the city's 10 largest clinics administered a psychiatric symptom screening survey to patients. Although fewer than 5% of patients typically receive a psychiatric diagnosis, 30+% of those screened had high scores, & many exhibited depressive symptoms. As a result, the Harare City Health Dept initiated several community-based studies of the prevalence, local expression, & social causes of depression, including psychiatric testing of local samples, a survey of attitudes among key community figures, & targeted screenings at primary health care clinics. A community workshop was held to overview findings & make recommendations concerning prevention, education, training, health & social services, & treatment. These recommendations & implementation efforts are discussed.

228.   Patel, V., Mutambirwa, J., & Nhiwatiwa, S. (1995). Stressed, Depressed, or Bewitched? A perspective on mental health, culture, and religion. *Development in Practice,* 5 (3): 216 - 224.

Abstract: Mental illness is an important cause of disability in sub-Saharan African countries. Examined here is the close relationship between mental illness, religion, & culture, drawing on personal experiences in Zimbabwe. Emphasis is on the importance of gaining a sympathetic understanding of the religious beliefs & social contexts of psychosocial distress states in treating mental illness, rather than simply translating concepts & ideas developed in the societies of Europe & North America.

229.   Wintersteen, R. T., et al. (1997). Families and Mental Illness: Observations from Two Developing Countries. *International Social Work*, 40(2): 191-207.

Abstract: Data obtained via structured interviews from members of 62 families in Malaysia & Zimbabwe are drawn on to describe the survival strategies, social support, & needs of families caring for mentally ill members. In both countries, families feel isolated, ill informed, & bereft of support, yet their needs are similar to the needs of families in developed countries. Myths surrounding the role of the extended family as a source of material & moral support are questioned. Results show how important it is for mental health systems to improve helping networks if families are to remain the primary providers of care in the community.

Poverty

230.   Dhemba, J. (1999). Informal Sector Development: A Strategy for Alleviating Urban Poverty in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 14(2): 5 - 19.

Abstract: The World Bank, quoted by S. Mhishi (1998), estimated urban poverty in Zimbabwe in 1990/91 to be 12%. The 1995 Poverty Assessment Study found an urban poverty rate of 39%. It is evident that urban poverty is growing at unprecedented rates, but also that those caught up in urban poverty resort to the informal sector as a survival strategy. Of further concern is the likelihood of more people living in urban than in rural areas in the future. The past 8 years of "structural adjustment without growth" unleashed massive retrenchments in both the public & private sectors, & there are indications that the formal economic sector will shrink even more. It appears that the only sector with

potential to create more jobs is the informal sector. It is against this background of increasing urban poverty, urbanization, & declining formal employment opportunities that some suggestions are put forth for promoting the growth of the informal sector.

231.   Dhemba, J. (2006). Housing Zimbabwe's urban poor: looking beyond "Operations Murambatsvina and Garikai/Hlalani Kuhle". *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 21(2): 57 - 76.

Abstract: This paper examines the shortage of housing in Zimbabwe and interventions in place to address this problem, with particular emphasis on the post-colonial period. Its point of departure is the observation that at independence Zimbabwe declared its intention to adequately house its people, and that a few years back, the country also acceded not only to the "Housing for all by the year 2000" policy, but perhaps more importantly, to the Millennium Development Goals, one of whose key targets relates to the need to reduce the urban housing backlog to zero by 2015. In spite of the Zimbabwe Government's laudable intentions and a seemingly strong desire to provide adequate shelter, the housing problem has, over the years remained intractable and persistent. The paper examines the impact and implications of a controversial Government initiative dubbed Operation Murambatsvina, and the attendant Operation Garikai/Hlalani Kuhle on housing delivery in the country, strongly arguing there is need to go beyond these initiatives if the noble goal of housing provision for all is to be realised. It is the author's contention that if the supply of housing in Zimbabwe is to improve, both central and local governments need to be proactive and encourage partnerships with other stakeholders in the delivery of housing. It therefore urges the Government to take concrete steps to create an environment and policies conducive to the adoption of a multifaceted, multi-sectoral approach to Zimbabwe housing question.

232.   Dhemba, J., Gumbo, P., & Nyamusara, J. (2002). *Social security in Zimbabwe. Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 17 (2): 111-115.

Abstract: This study of social security in Zimbabwe aimed to identify existing formal & non formal social security systems & assess their viability & their potential for strengthening. Two non formal social security schemes were selected for in-depth analysis in Phase II: these were the chief's granary (Zunde raMambo) & burial societies. Most people are covered by non formal arrangements & the family & community still play a critical role in social protection even though poverty has impacted negatively on their ability to do this effectively. Churches are another source of social security. Semiformal arrangements include burial societies, savings, & credit clubs. Their viability is compromised by high levels of poverty in all areas but they could be strengthened through employment creation & the funding of specific community income-generation projects.

233.   Kawewe, S. M. (2001). Economic disempowerment, women's and children's rights in Zimbabwe. *Development,* 44 (2):107-110.

Abstract: Kawewe looks at how human rights are intricately linked to economic, cultural, political, & legal spheres of Zimbabwean society. She argues that poverty is rooted in the structural failure to provide sufficient mechanisms to meet the needs of the poor.

Women's & children's rights will only be fully realized when institutional structures of society facilitate their economic empowerment.

234.   Kanji, N. (1995). Gender, poverty and economic adjustment in Harare, Zimbabwe. *Environment and Urbanization*, 7(1): 37 - 55.

Abstract (edited): This study examines the gender-differentiated effects of Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) on households in Zimbabwe during 1991. Interviews and focus groups were conducted among 120 randomly selected households in Kambuzuma, a densely populated suburb of Harare with mostly Black residents with a considerable range in income. Interviews were conducted in mid-1991 and re-interviews were conducted among 100 households in mid-1992. 40 semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted. Policy changes were partially instituted, and intensification of changes was planned during 1991-95. By 1992 debt servicing increased rather than decreased as planned. Adjustments were made in employment sectors, cost of living, and social services. Findings reveal that cost of living for lower-income urban families rose by 45%. Expenditures showed a real decline among the lowest 25% income group by 12.4%. Food expenditures declined by 15.4% in real income in the lowest income group and by only 3.4% in the highest income group. Food declines in male-headed households were 1.3% in real terms, but 13.4% in female-headed households, which were predominantly low-income households. It is concluded that class-based inequities must be changed in order to improve the lives of both men and women that are affected by SAPs.

Social Development

235.   Bindura-Mutangadura, G. (2001). Morbidity and Mortality in Zimbabwe's Urban Areas: Policy Implications for Social Protection. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 16(1): 5 - 24.

Abstract: In times of tightening national budgets as a result of structural adjustment requirements, the need to make choices in a country's publicly funded social protection program is heightened. A greater understanding of the patterns & causes of morbidity & mortality in Zimbabwe's urban areas forms an important basis for designing an effective social protection policy & programs that may have a positive impact on the welfare of the urban poor: This study assesses the prevalence of morbidity & mortality in some low-income suburbs of Zimbabwe. Results indicate that the reported leading causes of long illness & death were predominantly AIDS related. This calls for social policies & programs to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention & improve access to treatment for the poor. The study revealed that households are heavily dependent on informal forms of support to help them cope with adult morbidity & mortality. Policies aimed at strengthening these informal sources of support can help foster the well-being of poor families. Lower-income households are less likely to make use of nation-wide public support programs. The resultant policy implication is that public social support schemes such as health & education support & employment guarantee schemes should be intensified & expanded to generate substantial positive welfare effects by complementing informal resources.

236.   Mupedziswa, R. (1998). Crisis and challenge: social work practice in an environment of economic reform in Zimbabwe. *Social Development Issues,* 20(2): 39 - 51.

Abstract: In 1990, Zimbabwe launched an economic structural adjustment program (ESAP) with a view to revamping its ailing economy. The program has not, however, lived up to expectations, as it has wrought havoc on the lives of most Zimbabweans, in particular the marginalized groups. The negative effects of ESAP, coupled with the impact of intermittent drought periods and the scourge of HIV/AIDS, have combined to create a crisis situation. Social work practitioners find themselves having to practice in this most demoralizing environment characterized by austerity and thus extremely limited resources. The major challenge for social work professionals in the country is therefore to try and dig deep into their "bag of tools" in order to render meaningful service to their thousands of often desperate clientele.

Social Work Education

237.   van Hook, M.P. (1994) Educational challenges in southern africa implications for social work. *International Social Work*, 37: 319 - 331.

Abstract: An investigation into the problems regarding education in the developing countries of Southern Africa, particularly Zimbabwe and Botswana, reveals that social workers have a major role to play in making these countries' educational policies a success. Their responsibilities include negotiating with governmental and non-governmental organizations to establish vocational training and apprenticeship programs to bring down the number of unemployed school dropouts, serving as a link between schools and society, and providing counselling on AIDS, contraception and related problems.

Trafficking & Sexual Exploitation

238.   Ray, Sunanda., et al. (2001). Constraints Faced by Sex Workers in Use of Female and Male Condoms for Safer Sex in Urban Zimbabwe. *Journal of Urban Health*, 78(4): 581 - 592.

Abstract: We investigated whether female condoms are acceptable to sex workers in Harare & whether improved access to male & female condoms increases the proportion of protected sex episodes with clients & boyfriends. Sex workers were randomly placed in groups to receive either male & female condoms (group A, n = 99) or male condoms only (group B, n = 50) & were followed prospectively for about 3 months each. We found a considerable burden of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) & sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in our cohort at enrollment (86% tested HIV positive & 34% had at least one STI). Consistent male condom use with clients increased from 0% to 52% in group A & from 0% to 82% in group B between enrollment & first follow-up 2 weeks later & remained high throughout the study. Few women in group A reported using female condoms with clients consistently (3%-9%), & use of either condom was less common with boyfriends than with clients throughout the study (8%-39% for different study groups, visits, & types of condom). Unprotected sex still took

place, as evidenced by an STI incidence of 16 episodes per 100 woman-months of follow-up. Our questionnaire data indicated high self-reported acceptability of female condoms, but focus group discussions revealed that a main obstacle to female condom use was client distrust of unfamiliar methods. This study shows that a simple intervention of improving access to condoms can lead to more protected sex episodes between sex workers & clients. However, more work is needed to help sex workers achieve safer sex in noncommercial relationships.

OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Child Protection & Families

239.   Charnley, H., & Langa, J. (1994). Community based interventions for separated children in Mozambique: The Family Tracing and Reunification Program. *Community Alternatives,* 6(1): 115 - 146.

Abstract: Reflecting on one of the key concepts contained in the preamble to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the declaration of the Rights of the Mozambican Child includes "the right to live in a family that loves you." However, during 16 years of war and destabilization, thousands of children have been separated from their families in indiscriminate attacks and other acts of violence. This article describes the Family Tracing and Reunification Program, designed to restore that right to the separated child, and presents the results of a one year study of 99 children in a variety of community and residential settings between 1991 and 1992. Interviews with the children and their families or other carers offers little evidence to support the widely held fear that placement in unrelated substitute families will lead to maltreatment. There were no obvious differences in somatic symptoms experienced by the children in different settings, although children from all settings experienced high levels of anxiety, including those never separated from their families. A parallel case study of one residential children's home did however demonstrate many problems, raising concerns about the longer term prospects for children in residential care. These findings strengthen the appropriateness of the national policy of community-based care and the determination to offer Mozambican children the opportunity of growing up in a family setting.

240.   Darkwa, O. K., Mazibuko, F. N. M., & Darkwa, K. (2002). Population aging and its impact on elderly welfare in Africa. *International Journal of Aging& Human Development,* 54(2): 107-123.

Abstract: This article discusses the demographic transition and its impact on the welfare of the elderly in Africa. It provides a brief socio-demographic profile on elderly Africans. Also, it addresses challenges brought about by population aging and how it affects the provision of services to address the care giving needs of the elderly. Additionally, it examines the major features and limitations of current social insurance and retirement programs in Africa. Finally, it proposes measures to better meet the challenges brought about by population aging.

241.   Lalor, K. (2004). Child sexual abuse in sub-Saharan Africa: A literature Review. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 28(4): 439 - 460.

Abstract: Objective: This article reviews the English-language literature on child sexual abuse in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The focus is on the sexual abuse of children in the home/community, as opposed to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Methods: English language, peer-reviewed papers cited in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) are examined. Reports from international and local NGOs and UN agencies are also examined. Results: Few published studies on the sexual abuse of children have been conducted in the region, with the exception of South Africa. Samples are predominantly clinical or University based. A number of studies report that

approximately 5% of the sample reported penetrative sexual abuse during their childhood. No national survey of the general population has been conducted. The most frequent explanations for the sexual abuse of children in SSA include rapid social change, AIDS/HIV avoidance strategies and the patriarchal nature of society. Child sexual abuse is most frequently perpetrated by family members, relatives, neighbors or others known to the child. Conclusions: There is nothing to support the widely held view that child sexual abuse is very rare in SSA-prevalence levels are comparable with studies reported from other regions. The high prevalence levels of AIDS/HIV in the region expose sexually abused children to high risks of infection. It is estimated that, approximately .6-1.8% of all children in high HIV-incidence countries in Southern Africa will experience penetrative sexual abuse by an AIDS/HIV infected perpetrator before 18 years of age.

242.   Osei-Hwedie, K. (1991). Work Attitudes and Life Goals of Zambian Youth. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 6(1): 63-73*.*

Abstract: This paper focuses on work attitudes and life goals of youth in Zambia. More specifically the discussion deals with whether the youth have their own goals or accept societal ones, what they consider to be important means to success, and whether these are in line with societal prescriptions and norms, and their feelings about work and their general occupational preferences. The main concern was to ascertain whether there is inconsistency between culture and the social structure, ie between the cultural goals of material success and culturally approved means to achieve those goals (Merton, 1968).

243.   Seelig, J. M., & Tesfaye, A. (1994). Child welfare issues in Ethiopia. *International Social Work,* 37(3): 221 – 258.

Abstract: This article reflects the findings of a recent eight-month study of child welfare systems in Ethiopia. The scope of problems faced by the country in the areas of displaced, orphaned, street, and delinquent children is documented. Strategies for alleviating these problems, currently being implemented by government, private, and mass organization, are examined. The study concludes with a discussion of contemporary policy issues faced by social welfare planners within Ethiopia today.

244.   Wolff, P. H., & Fesseha, G. The orphans of Eritrea: what are the choices? *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry,* 75(4): 475 - 484.

Abstract: The authors examined the emotional well-being, adaptability, and emotional distress of 10--13-year-old Eritrean war orphans cared for in 3 different social environments and 1 group of home-reared children using 2 scales of the Behavioral Assessment System for Children and informal interviews with the children. Orphans reunified with extended families had greater adaptive skills than institutional orphans but as many signs and symptoms of emotional distress as orphanage children. Group-home orphans had fewer signs and symptoms of emotional distress and greater adaptive skills than either reunified or institutional orphans, and they had fewer symptoms of emotional distress than home-reared children. However, placing orphans in small group homes was far more expensive than reunifying them with extended families. The public policy implications of the findings for the protection of unaccompanied children in impoverished developing countries are discussed.

245.   Youth Welfare in the Arab-African World: The Tangiers Symposium (1979). *International Child Welfare Review,* 42: 35 - 50.

Abstract: The proceedings of an Arab-African symposium, which was held in Tangiers in March 1979 under the auspices of the International Union of Child Welfare, are summarized. Participating nations included Morocco, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Senegal, and Cameroon. The purposes of the symposium were to pool information and ideas concerning the welfare of children and youths in Arab and African countries and to agree on recommendations for the development of mutual policies in behalf of children and youths. The individual papers presented by the participants are summarized, and the text of the recommendations growing out of the conference are presented. Recommendations cover the family and its stability, health and nutrition problems, training and education, maladjusted children, the provision of educational and social-oriented subjects through the mass media, and children's legal entitlements. These recommendations will be used as a basis for discussion in a follow-up conference of Arab and African ministers in December 1979 in Yaounde, Cameroon, in West Africa.

GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT

246.   Abusharaf, R. (2004). The Shadow of a man is not better than the shadow of a wall: the uses of anthropology in understanding women's human rights and struggles in the Sudan. *The Oriental Anthropologist*, 4(1): 1-19.

Abstract: A Sudanese proverb stating that "the shadow of a man is better than a shadow of a wall" stresses the importance of marriage and draws attention to central gender ideologies that exalt and venerate male superiority. This ideology, however, does not go unchallenged. This article explores the multiple strategies employed by Sudanese women to question and challenge this predominant principle. This article also attempts to chronicle the indigenous concepts of women's rights and feminism in an effort to excavate local meanings of rights and entitlements. Four Sudanese feminists are interviewed to probe in depth the particularities of the multiple forms of resistance to patriarchal ideology that infringe upon women's rights in a variety of ways.

247.   Ahmed, A. M., & Elmardi, A. E. (2005). A study of domestic violence among women attending a medical centre in Sudan. *Eastern Mediterranean health journal,* 11(1-2): 164 - 74.

Abstract: To investigate domestic violence in the Sudanese family, we studied 394 literate, married women attending the Arda Medical Centre, Omdurman, from October 2001 to February 2002. Through self-administered questionnaires, the women provided data on sociodemographic characteristics and abuse by the husband. Abuse was reported by 164 women (41.6%), who suffered 525 violent episodes in the previous year, classified into controlling behavior (194), threatening behavior (169) and physical violence (162). Frequency of violent episodes varied from 1 (25%) to > 6 (20.7%). Violence during pregnancy was reported by 27 women (16.5%). Provoking events

included suspicion of illicit relations, talking back and inadequate home care. Common reactions reported by the women included staying quiet, crying and resistance.

248.   Ampofo,A., Beoku-Betts,J., Njambi,W. N., & Osirim, M. (2004). Women's and Gender Studies in English-Speaking Sub-Saharan Africa: A Review of Research in the Social Sciences. *Gender & Society,* 18(6): 685-714.

Abstract: This article seeks to broaden understanding of issues & controversies addressed in social science research on women's & gender studies by researchers & activists based in English-speaking sub-Saharan Africa. The topics covered were selected from those ratified by African women in the Africa Platform for Action in 1995 as well as from current debates on the politics of identity. The common feminist issues the authors identified were health; gender-based violence; sexuality, education, globalization & work; & politics, the state, & nongovernmental organizations. In addition, the authors address theoretical & methodological trends. All four coauthors are feminist sociologists: One scholar is based in an African academic institution, two are Africans based in U.S. academic institutions, & one is an African American based in a U.S. academic institution.

249.   Atekyereza, R. P. (2001). The Education of Girls and Women in Uganda. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 6(2): 115-146.

Abstract: This paper analyzes the contextual reasons for low enrollment & high dropout figures in Ugandan schools, particularly for women. It explains the extent to which sociocultural, economic, policy, & political factors are obstacles to the education of women in particular. It is partly based on the findings of a study carried out in Uganda's Eastern District of Kamuli in 1996 by UNICEF/ACTIONAID Uganda in which the author was the team leader. Both primary & secondary comparative data show that sociocultural, economic, & ideological factors greatly influence parents' or guardians' decisions on which of their children should receive education. Political factors & traditional customs pertaining to the social status of women, which have been integrated, consciously or unconsciously, into the economic & political policy framework, further aggravate the precarious position of women. A clear explanation of the factors responsible for lack of accessibility & retention of girls in schools is needed if policies are to address the causes rather than symptoms of the problem.

250.   Fonchingong, C. C. (2005). Negotiating Livelihoods beyond Beijing: The Burden of Women Food Vendors in the Informal Economy of Limbe, Cameroon. *International Social Science Journal,* 57(2): 243 - 253.

Abstract: As a response to the trappings of globalization & the commoditization of the sphere of production, women continue to play a crucial role in securing livelihoods by guaranteeing access to food in rural, peri-urban, & urban areas. Based on a survey of food vendors, this paper evaluates women's input through informal earnings, the coping strategies devised to stave off poverty occasioned by the economic meltdown, the travails of meeting the daily demands of family survival & the influence on gender relations. The profile of vendors indicate that most are assuming greater headship of households, they straddle between the home & their business premises with attendant effects on time, mobility, health & labor. Amid these hurdles, the vendors are barely able

to address the basic needs of their families. However, they are becoming economically empowered as they exercise greater leverage in intra-household resource allocation. These minimal gains are offset by a heavy tax burden, the poor regulatory framework for informal sector activities & the incessant crackdown by municipal authorities. Reconciling the trade-off between income generation & care-giving hinges on drawing additional labor from the family-especially the girl child & some supportive family relations.

251.   Hillcoat-Nalletamby, S., & Ragobur, S. (2005). The Need for Information on Family Planning among Young, Unmarried Women in Mauritius. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 20(2): 39 - 63.

Abstract: In Mauritius, young women's experience of adolescence is changing rapidly. Compared to their parents, they are likely to encounter broader social influences than those provided by the immediate family environment as they spend time in education or in the workplace, & are exposed to global influences of technology, media & travel. It is therefore more likely that they will be sexually active before marriage, & as indicators point to rises in premarital conceptions & adolescent childbearing, it becomes increasingly important to recognise the family planning information needs of this group. Although the 1994 Cairo Conference has contributed to the promotion of young women's reproductive rights & health needs in Mauritius, meeting the requirements of young, unmarried women can be difficult, & they are often omitted from large-scale studies addressing contraceptive needs & practices. Using a case study approach, with qualitative & quantitative components, this article explores knowledge of contraceptives & perceptions of problems associated with their use amongst a group of young unmarried Mauritian women. Data are from a village community study completed in 1995 & a pilot study completed in 2002. In contrast to married women, results indicate that although less knowledgeable, young women who have never been married nor used contraception do identify various problems associated with use of supplied methods, including pain & retention in the body, & are concerned that use may encourage weight gain.

252.   Seesemann, R. (2005). Islamism and the Paradox of Secularization: The Case of Islamist Ideas on Women in the Sudan. S*ociologus*, 55(1): 89-118.

Abstract: The article focuses on the relationship between Islamism and secularization and the position of women in Islamic societies in Sudan. Since 1989, Sudan has witnessed stepwise the establishment of an Islamic state designed by Islamist leaders who were behind the military coup that brought the current government into power. The developments in the Sudan have not received the academic attention they deserve, despite the fact that nowhere else Islamists had the opportunity to put their theories about the ideal Islamic state into practice. Further, Islamists are those who propagate the most restrictive ideas with regard to women's rights. Most if not all Sudanese Islamist women fully support the major Islamist tenet with regard to gender relations, namely, that men's and women's roles are complementary, with each sex having its own defined tasks to accomplish, on the family level as well as on the national level, and up to the level of the Muslim umma. However, social reality in contemporary Sudan is totally different from the image of the ideal Muslim woman as conceived by the Islamists. Many women are not even aware that they are supposed to experience their liberation.

HIV/AIDS

253. Ali, M., & Pett, C. (2005). A sexual and reproductive health education initiative for young southern Sudanese refugees in urban Egypt. *Community Development Journal,* 40(2): 192 - 200.

Abstract: This case study focuses on the work of a Cairo-based project working with the southern Sudanese refugee community on sexual and reproductive health issues related to young people. The paper reports on the lessons learned from refugee training and awareness-raising events organized during 2002-2004 and the challenges facing such initiatives in what can be a hostile climate.

254. Doctor, H. V. (2004). Parental Survival, Living Arrangements and School Enrollment of Children in Malawi in the Era of HIV/AIDS. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 19(1): 31 - 56.

Abstract: Using the 1998 Malawi census data, this paper examined the level of orphanhood, the pattern of living arrangements, & the effect of poverty on the school enrolment of children in Malawi during a period when adult HIV/AIDS prevalence had reached epidemic proportions. Results show that the proportion of orphans increases with age. By the age of 14, 2%+ of children have lost both parents, about 11% have lost a father, & about 6.5% have lost a mother. The rural areas are home to the majority of the orphans, & the southern region has a higher proportion of orphans than the northern & central regions. Girls & boys seem to be faced by the same constraints in household circumstances & educational opportunities, suggesting that there is no gender bias in allocating household resources or providing educational opportunities in Malawi. The differences in enrolment rates between orphans & nonorphans are insignificant. These findings are consistent with results from other countries that are hit hard by the AIDS epidemic & point to the critical role of the extended family system in taking care of the disadvantaged & vulnerable children.

255. Dugasa, F, B. (2006). Ethiopian Language Policy and Health Promotion in Oromia. *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*, 33(4).

Abstract: In the time of HIV/AIDS, epidemics for which we have no vaccination or cure, public health is bound entirely to depend on the traditional health education strategies to stop or contain this disease. This reality demands that we travel extra miles and thoroughly employ every health promotion tool at our disposal. The Ottawa Charter for health promotion stressed the need for public policy to create supportive social conditions for health. This necessitates a commitment to enduring social conditions for health and raises topics that have been neglected by the traditional public health scholars. A close examination of the colonial language policy of Ethiopia reveals that language is not value free and is intermingled with power and has significant public health impacts. In this paper, I critically examine Ethiopian language policy within the framework of health promotion and demonstrate the ways in which such policy creates a barrier for the Oromo people in making life choices. Additionally it hinders them from ensuring the conditions in which they can be healthy. This paper addresses a gap in the research literature on the impacts of colonial language policies on health promotion.

256. Fonchingong, C. C., et al. (2004). Barriers to couselling support for HIV/AIDS patients in south-western Cameroon. *African Journal of AIDS Research,* 3(2): 157 - 165.

Abstract: The potential synergy between counseling & HIV/AIDS prevention is gaining recognition in Cameroon as counseling sessions are more often organized at health centres. In order to evaluate the actual achievements of these efforts, a qualitative ethnographic survey (based on interviews & focus group discussions) was conducted in two public & two private hospitals in the South- West Province. Churches & public health officials in Cameroon are struggling with the psycho-social, philosophical, psychological, theological, social, moral, ethical & cultural dimensions of HIV/AIDS, as they seek out viable prevention strategies. Health centres are also struggling to embrace the full meaning of counseling & to make psychological & spiritual support to AIDS patients available through the centres. Patients using these health centres may receive HIV testing against a backdrop of cultural standards that allow unsafe sex & bar open discussion on sex & sexuality. We propose that reversing the trend of the epidemic requires the intervention of the State, organizations in civil society & the family. Equally crucial is the role played by the churches -- specially in confronting issues of stigmatization & abandonment that often accompany patient disclosure, & in providing spiritual, emotional & psychological support to patients undergoing treatment.

257. Kloos, H., & Mariam, D. H. (2000). HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia: An overview. *Northeast African Studies*, 7(1): 13 - 40.

Abstract: Problem Statement: The rapidly growing literature on HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia has failed to examine the epidemic, its impacts, & the national prevention & control program in their socioeconomic, cultural, & political contexts. Objectives: This paper reviews the epidemiology, driving forces, & impacts of the epidemic at the societal level & evaluates prospects for prevention & control. Methods: The literature was reviewed through online searches of PubMed/ National Institute of Health, Medscape, & PAHA (Partners Against HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia) databases; unpublished sources were obtained from the Ministry of Health & other Ethiopian institutions, United Nations organizations, as well as the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) & nongovernment organizations. Results: Since the rapid spread of HIV infection in the 1980s & 1990s-primanly by commercial sex workers, truck drivers, & soldiers along major transportation routes-children, adolescents, & the general population have increasingly become infected. While the epidemic has spread rapidly in the towns & more slowly in rural areas, surveillance activities remain underdeveloped. Thus, the fragmentary data on the occurrence & impact of HIV/AIDS are speculative, & planning & implementation of prevention & control programs have been hindered. Available data show that knowledge levels about HIV/AIDS & use of condoms have increased in towns, & a few populations with declining risk behavior have been identified in Addis Ababa, although a high degree of denial, discrimination, & high-risk behavior persist. Little is known about the situation in rural Ethiopia. Poverty, war, gender inequities, traditional practices, & political problems have all inhibited the effectiveness of prevention & patient care/support programs. The socioecnomic impacts of HIV/AIDS are severe & increasing, & a sharp decline in population growth is anticipated. The national HIV/AIDS prevention program is briefly reviewed, & prospects for decentralized, multisectoral, & community-based planning & implementation of prevention & patient support strategies are examined. Conclusion: The HIV/AIDS epidemic has become a major threat to Ethiopian society.

Limited administrative capacity & persisting economic, behavioral, & attitudinal problems at all levels of society need to be improved rapidly, & the Ministry of Health's Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan should be implemented on schedule to reverse the epidemic. Emerging behavioral changes associated with declining HIV rates in selected urban populations similar to those reported from Uganda & other countries with successful prevention programs give rise to guarded optimism, assuming that these changes can be achieved in the broader population.

258.   Miles, K., et al. (2001). Sexual health seeking behaviours of young people in the Gambia. *Journal of Adolescence,* 24(6): 753 – 764.

Abstract: In the Gambia, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and their complications are a major health problem and although the prevalence of HIV-1 in the Gambia is currently low, it is increasing. Relatively little is known about the sexual health treatment-seeking behaviors of young people in West Africa. This information is vital to target resources appropriately. To investigate this concept, 12 single-sex focus group discussions (FGDs), within three rural villages, elicited the views, opinions, attitudes, and experiences of 49 young men (mean age 17.4 years; range 15-21) and 48 young women (mean age 18.2 years; range 15-25). The participants talked openly about sexual activity within their peer communities. Six major themes were identified from the FGDs: (1) groups percieved to be at risk of acquiring STIs; (2) STI transmission and classification; (3) treatment-seeking behaviors; (4) barriers to treatment; (5) consequences of non-treatment; and (6) problem resolution strategies. The study concludes that while there may be barriers to improving sexual and reproductive health, young people in rural West Africa have enthusiasm for and commitment to finding solutions to the problems that local communities face.

259.   Mitchell, K., et al. (2002). Exploring the community response to a randomized controlled HIV/AIDS intervention trial in rural Uganda. *AIDS Education and Prevention,* 14(3): 207 – 216.

Abstract: Investigators need, both for ethical and methodological reasons, to consider the acceptability of their intervention to the study population. The authors explored the response to a community-based randomized controlled trial (RCT) of an HIV/AIDS behavioral change intervention in rural Uganda. The views of field-workers, trial community, nongovernment organization representatives, and religious leaders were explored via 13 focus groups and 45 interviews. The results suggested that the components of the intervention valued by the community are not necessarily those prioritized by trial implementers. Specifically, prevention activities appear to be valued less than material assistance. Furthermore, universal acceptance of the trial is probably unattainable. For these reasons, sensitive mobilization, respect for community members and their appointed leaders, and ongoing communication is essential. It was suggested that evaluations of process be regarded as essential to the conduct of community-based RCTs and highlight the need for appropriate evaluation indicators to facilitate this.

260.   Molassiotis, A., et al. (2004). The simalelo peer education programme for HIV prevention: A qualitative process evaluation of a project in Zambia. *African Journal of AIDS Research*, 3(2): 183 - 190.

Abstract: The aim of the project was to evaluate a peer education programme in Zambia run by local people in relation to changes in behaviours, the effects of the programme on the community & the dynamics of peer health promotion. A qualitative process evaluation using focus groups consisting of both participants in the peer education programme & educators was utilized. The peer education programme was aimed at setting up anti-AIDS clubs through recreational activities, empowering people in a variety of ways, & reaching people in some of the most remote parts of the country. Key findings indicate that the programme had an impact on participants' attitudes to HIV/AIDS as well as on lifestyle & behaviour, both in relation to sexual practices & cultural norms. Knowledge about HIV prevention was substantial & clear. Most importantly, the findings suggest that success of the programme is related to the fact that it brought the community together to fight AIDS. Peer education programmes must be able to motivate people to work together with appropriate methods, empower local communities & consider issues of long-term sustainability.

261.   Tice, C. (2005). HIV/AIDS in Uganda, sub-saharan Africa and Appalachia: Comparison and contrast: Journal of HIV/AIDS & Social Services, 4(1): 57 - 70.

Abstract: There is a dearth of information on the national & international rural HIV/AIDS epidemic. This article provides information on this topic by comparing the HIV/AIDS situation in Sub-Saharan, with a special emphasis on Uganda, to that of Appalachia America. Best practice suggestions are offered for both regions.

262.   Weir, S. S. (1998). Measuring condom use: asking "do you or don't you" isn't enough. *AIDS Education and Prevention, 1*0(4): 293 - 302.

Abstract: This article compares cross-sectional measures of condom use among 2,269 female sex workers in Cameroon randomly assigned to receive one of five different questionnaires measuring condom use. It was found that the level of reported condom use varied depending on the type of survey questions used. Measures based on 2-week coital logs or the past 10 acts categorized more women as "100%" or "0%" users than always-to-never scales categorized women as "always" or "never" users. Consistency of use also varied by type of partner. Internal consistency of responses was high. Future studies should assess differences in prospective measures of condom use and the level of association between various measures and infection with sexually transmitted disease.

Mental Health

263.   Gatarayiha, F., et al. (1991). The development of mental health services in Sub-Saharan Africa: the case of Rwanda. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare,* 18(2): 25 - 40.

Abstract: This paper considers several aspects of the evolution, organization, and current status of the mental health system of Rwanda. The centerpiece of the Rwandan mental health system is the neuropsychiatric hospital in Ndera. Resource constraints preclude development of an extensive system of specialty mental health care. The World Health Organization has proposed that mental health services can best be delivered in

developing countries through decentralization and integration with primary health care services. The accomplishments and problems encountered in implementing this model in Rwanda are described and, based on this experience, some recommendations are offered for other developing countries.

264.   Glen, K., Rabih, T., & Lynn, L. (2007). Basic health, women's health, and mental health among internally displaced persons in Nyala Province, South Darfur, Sudan. *American Journal of Public Health*, 97(2): 353 – 61.

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: We assessed basic health, women's health, and mental health among Sudanese internally displaced persons in South Darfur. METHODS: In January 2005, we surveyed 6 registered internally displaced persons camps in Nyala District. Using systematic random sampling, we surveyed 1293 households, interviewing 1 adult female per household (N=1274); respondents' households totaled 8643 members. We inquired about respondents' mental health, opinions on women's rights, and the health status of household members. RESULTS: A majority of respondents had access to rations, shelter, and water. Sixty-eight percent (861 of 1266) used no birth control, and 53% (614 of 1147) reported at least 1 unattended birth. Thirty percent (374 of 1238) shared spousal decisions on timing and spacing of children, and 49% (503 of 1027) reported the right to refuse sex. Eighty-four percent (1043 of 1240) were circumcised. The prevalence of major depression was 31% (390 of 1253). Women also expressed limited rights regarding marriage, movement, and access to health care. Eighty-eight percent (991 of 1121) supported equal educational opportunities for women. CONCLUSIONS: Humanitarian aid has relieved a significant burden of this displaced population's basic needs. However, mental and women's health needs remain largely unmet. The findings indicate a limitation of sexual and reproductive rights that may negatively affect health.

265.   Holmes, T. R., & Hokenstad, M. C. (1991). Mental health services: an international perspective. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare,* 18(2): 5 - 23.

Abstract: This paper provides an introduction to this special issue of the Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare on international mental health perspectives. The importance of an international perspective is discussed and key questions are raised to provide the reader with a frame of reference for examining the mental health systems in the countries presented. Questions addressed include: (1) What is the status of institutional care? What is the extent of movement towards deinstitutionalization and decentralized services? (2) What is the status of mental health services outside of institutions? (3) What is the configuration of mental health care staff? (4) What is the role of community interventions in prevention and mental health promotion? (5) How available and accessible are mental health services? The countries selected for study in this issue include: Rwanda in Africa; Israel and Egypt in the Middle East; Japan, India, and Hong Kong in Asia; and Mexico in Latin America. The countries are a culturally, geographically, and developmentally diverse group of nations that provide interesting comparisons and contrasts among themselves as well as differentiation from the westernized countries of Europe and North America.

266.   Okasha, A. (1991). Mental health services in Egypt. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare,* 18(2): 75 - 87.

Abstract: This paper begins with a historical perspective on mental health care from ancient Egypt to modern times. Current mental health services are described including epidemiological information, the structure of services and methods of service delivery. Contrasts are made between urban and rural community care systems. The changing demographics of institutional care are analyzed in detail and future plans for psychiatric services are discussed. Also described are the recent development of a comprehensive interdisciplinary model of service and the founding of a training center for this model.

Poverty

267.   Chilimampunga, C. D. (1997). Community's survival mechanisms in times of extreme deprivation. *Community Development Journal,* 32(4): 312 – 320.

Abstract: Little is known about survival mechanisms that poor households devise during periods of extreme deprivation. This study is based on 118 interviews with Tengani villagers in Malawi. The main survival strategies they adopted during the 1990-1992 period when a severe drought and nearly 60,000 Mozambican refugees caused acute shortage of basic resources, were resource-sharing, modification of consumption patterns, temporary out-migration, income generation, and competition for grazing pastures. The paper suggests policy action to strengthen these strategies as a means of enhancing poor communities' chances of survival in times of scarcity and reducing both budgets for relief programs and their wastage.

Social Development

268.   Allen, J. A. V. (1985). Women as a major force in the planning and implementation of social development strategies. *Social Development Issues,* 9(1): 34 - 52.

Abstract: There are barriers that limit the achievement of economic security among women and their contribution to broad social development within the national context. The contemporary roles of women in agriculture, in small-scale commercial enterprises, in industry, and in family life must be assessed in order to develop more adequately strategies for social development that have positive and enriching effects on this segment of the world's population. The lengthy tradition of international aid in such forms as technical assistance, economic aid, and adult education and training has proven insufficient to arrest the phenomenon of the worldwide growth of poverty, primarily among women and children. History, existing values, cultural practices, economic parameters, as well as certain social and political realities, all contribute to the intensification of this policy issue. A discussion presents arguments that underscore the need for involving women more centrally in the design and implementation of national strategies aimed at social development. Examples are drawn from Jamaica, from Liberia and Sierra Leone, and from the experiences of black women in the United States.

269.　　Colclough, C., Rose, P., & Tembon, M. (2000). Gender inequalities in primary schooling: The role of poverty and adverse cultural practice. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 20(1): 5 – 27.

Abstract: This paper suggests a simple model for the relationships between poverty, schooling and gender inequality. It argues that poverty—at both national and household levels—is associated with an under-enrolment of school-age children, but that the gendered outcomes of such under-enrolment are the product of cultural practice, rather than of poverty per se. Using detailed case study material from two African countries, evidence is presented to show the variety and extent of adverse cultural practice which impede the attendance and performance of girls at school, relative to boys. It follows that gender inequalities in schooling outcomes, measured in both qualitative and quantitative terms, will not necessarily be reduced as incomes rise.

270.　　Godfrey, S., & Obika, A. (2004). Improved community participation: Lessons from water supply programmes in Angola. *Community Development Journal*, 39: 156 – 165.

Abstract: The study highlights methods supporting critiques of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique stating that participation is most successfully achieved through a thorough understanding of *community heterogeneity*. Findings outlined in the paper demonstrate that this can be achieved through a two-stage approach: (1) the identification of varied heterogeneous groups and (2) through a process of 'social inclusion' of potential community leaders. The paper presents an understanding of community heterogeneity in the context of construction and management of *community water supplies* in Angola, South West Africa.

271.　　Kuenzi, M. (2006). Non-formal education and community development in Senegal. *Community Development Journal*, 41: 210 – 222.

Abstract: Given the often limited capacity of most African states to address the needs of their populations, local communities must find ways to tackle many *development challenges.* For example, in Senegal, villagers have had to ensure a steady supply of water, construct health huts, and dispose of waste. As these problems have become more acute, new practices and structures are required. To effectively address different issues and problems requires a high level of *community cooperation.* This article explores the factors that give rise to community participation and specifically the role of *non-formal education.*

272.　　Njoh, A. J. (2002). Barriers to community participation in development planning: lessons from the Mutengene (Cameroon) self-help water project. *Community Development Journal*, 37: 233 – 248.

Abstract: The study draws on the experience of the Mutengene, *Cameroon self-help water project* to: (i) underscore the indispensable role of *community participation* (CP); and (ii) identify and discuss leading barriers to CP in *development planning.* Eleven

constraints, including the paternalistic posture of authorities, prescriptive role of the state, embellishment of successes, selective participation, inattention to negative results, hard-issue bias, intra/inter-group conflicts, gate-keeping by leaders, excessive pressures for immediate results, lack of interest, population size, and belief systems, are discussed. Efforts to promote understanding of CP as a viable strategy for implementing capital improvement projects in LDCs are recommended.

273.   Noyoo, N. (1999). Good governance and national social development: A Zambian experience. *Social Development Issues,* 21(1): 70 - 76.

Abstract: This discourse explores national social development in Zambia. Central to the discussion is the concept of "good governance." The author argues that an elevation of living standards for many Zambians can only be realized when good governance exists. Good governance in this paper deviates from a Western conceptualization, and an attempt is made to have one that fits a Zambian mould.

Social Work Education

274.   Crawley, B. K. J. (2003). Creative pathways to establishing a graduate social work program: An international context. *International Social Work,* 46(4): 511 – 523.

Abstract: This article will identify the development of a two-year Masters of Social Work (MSW) program in a small southern African country. The focus is on the challenges, dilemmas, and creative pathways used to develop graduate social work education relevant to this country's culture and context. It is hoped that this hands-on account of an international social work education program undertaking adds to knowledge building and program development literature.

275.   van Wormer, K. (1994). Preparing for war casualties; therapy considerations. *Journal of Teaching in Social Work*, 10(1/2): 149 - 64.

Abstract: In the still early aftermath of the Persian Gulf War and the Somalia expedition, the need for skilled practitioners cannot be ignored. In the years ahead, civilian mental health professionals will encounter war-related stress in clients who fought in both long ago and more recent wars. This article contends that today's training for social workers with its here-and-now, present-oriented focus is inadequate to the task of dealing with the anguish of emotional trauma. Vietnam veteran studies provide us with a basis for infusion of relevant content into the social work practice curriculum.

276.   Muleya, W. (2006). A Comparative Study of *Social Work* Intervention *in* Context *in* Zambia and England. *International Social Work*, 49(4): 445 - 457.

Abstract: This study compared practitioner's views on how *work* environments affected their choice of theory *in social work* context *in* Zambia & England. It found no significant differences *in* theories used, but found variations *in* levels of application. Different *work*

environment factors influenced practitioner's choice of intervention method *in* each country.

277. Laird, S. E. (2004). Inter-Ethnic Conflict: A Role for Social Work in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Social Work Education*, 23(6): 693 - 709.

Abstract: African *social work* educators have consistently argued that conventional *social work* tasks & practice fail to address the critical socioeconomic needs of communities living *in* the sub-Saharan region. This paper identifies inter-ethnic conflict *in Africa* as both cause & symptom of the inequitable distribution of natural resources & public goods between ethnic groups *in* conditions of pressing material need. Reporting on results from a survey of *social work* students at the University of Ghana that explored their own experiences of inter-ethnic conflict, this article considers alternative strategies for training *in* anti-discriminatory practice. Training approaches developed *in* the US & the UK are critically examined & the problems of their direct applicability *in* an African context discussed. *In* conclusion the need for a distinctively African approach to conflict management & anti-discriminatory training is advanced.

278. Osei-Hwedie, K. (1993). The Challenge of Social Work in Africa: Starting the Indigenisation Process. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 8(1): 19 - 30.

Abstract: *Social work in Africa* has failed to respond to major *social* problems of the region *in* large part because the profession, overly influenced by Western models, has not tailored theory & practice to the African *social*, economic, & practical environment. *Social work in Africa* needs to redefine itself by reappraising the knowledge, skills, & values necessary for meaningful & appropriate intervention, & by adopting a developmental approach that requires *social* workers to play a variety of roles within the framework of *social* development.

Trafficking & Sexual Exploitation

279. Lalor, K.J. (2000). The victimization of juvenile prostitutes in Ethiopia. *International Social Work,* 43(2): 227 - 242.

Abstract: This article quantifies the victimization experienced by 30 juvenile prostitutes in Addis Ababa. Of these, 73% had been raped at least once, and 93% had been beaten in the course of their work. Only 50% used contraception, resulting in a pregnancy rate of 37%. Findings indicate that prostitution is a lifestyle highly conducive to victimization and fostered by conditions of extreme deprivation. Policy and practice implications are discussed.

280. Morison, L., et al. (2001). Commercial sex and the spread of HIV in four cities in sub-saharan Africa. *AIDS,* 15(4): S61 - S69.

Abstract: To examine whether commercial sex transactions were more common &/or transmission between sex workers & clients more efficient in two African cities with high HIV prevalence (Kisumu, Kenya; & Ndola, Zambia) compared with two with relatively low

HIV prevalence (Cotonou, Benin; & Yaounde, Cameroon). Data on sexual behavior, HIV, & sexually transmitted infections were collected from representative samples of around 300 female sex workers in each city. Sexual behavior data from a population based study of around 1,000 men aged 15-49 in each city were used to estimate the extent of contact with sex workers. The number of sex workers per 1,000 males was highest in Kisumu & Ndola, but other estimates of the extent or characteristics of sex work contact showed no consistent differences between high or low prevalence cities. HIV prevalence among sex workers was 75% in Kisumu, 69% in Ndola, 55% in Cotonou, & 34% in Yaounde. The prevalence of genital ulceration & trichomoniasis was higher among sex workers in Kisumu & Ndola, but no clear pattern was seen for the other sexually transmitted infections. Around 70% of sex workers in Cotonou reported use of a condom with the last client, markedly higher than in the other cities. Although sex work is likely to have played an important role in the spread of HIV in all four cities, differences in present patterns of sex work do not appear to explain the differential spread of HIV. However, high levels of condom use among sex workers may have slowed the spread from sex workers to the general population in Cotonou, highlighting the importance of interventions among sex workers & their clients.

281.   Weir, S. S., Roddy, R. E., Zekeng, L., Ryan, K. A., & Wong, E. L. (1998). Measuring condom use: asking "do you or don't you" isn't enough. *AIDS-Education-and-Prevention,* 10(4): 293 - 302.

Abstract: This article compares cross-sectional measures of condom use among 2,269 female sex workers in Cameroon randomly assigned to receive one of five different questionnaires measuring condom use. It was found that the level of reported condom use varied depending on the type of survey questions used. Measures based on 2-week coital logs or the past 10 acts categorized more women as "100%" or "0%" users than always-to-never scales categorized women as "always" or "never" users. Consistency of use also varied by type of partner. Internal consistency of response was high. Future studies should assess differences in prospective measures of condom use and the level of association between various measures and infection with sexually transmitted diseases.

282.   Veldhuijzen. N., Nyinawabega, J., Umulisa, M., Kankindi, B., Geubbels, E., Basinga, P., Vyankandondera, J., & Van De Wijgert, J. (2006). Preparing for microbicide trials in Rwanda: Focus group discussions with Rwandan women and men. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 8(5): 395 – 406.

Abstract: The acceptability and feasibility of microbicide studies and future microbicide use are influenced by existing norms and values regarding sexual and contraceptive behavior. In preparation for microbicide research in Rwanda, focus group discussions were conducted to assess sexual and contraceptive behavior, preferences for vaginal lubrication, and hypothetical acceptability of microbicides among Rwandan women and men. Seven focus group discussions were conducted among sexually active married women, unmarried women, sex workers, female students, older women and men living in Kigali, Rwanda, and an additional group of women living in a rural area. The results indicate that condom use is low among Rwandan men and women and that condoms are mainly used by men during commercial sex. Women have limited power to negotiate

condom or family planning use. Vaginal hygiene practices are very common and consist primarily of washing with water. Lubrication during sex is highly preferred by both men and women. Hypothetical microbicide acceptability after an explanation of what microbicides are and a demonstration with lubricant jelly was high.

GLOBAL SOCIAL WORK ISSUES – NON COUNTRY SPECIFIC

Globalization

283.   Ahmadi, N. (2003). Globalisation of social consciousness and new challenges for international social work. *International Journal of Social Welfare,* 12: 14 – 23.

Abstract: Although the notion of international social work is not new, it is only in recent times that its central premises have been in focus. Considering diverse ongoing globalisation processes and in regard to the weakening of the national welfare state, social work must tackle the challenge of redefining its role and mission if it is to remain true to its professional commitments. The emergence of new global regions and the globalisation of local social problems make the consolidation of democracy and human rights, the prevention of conflicts and the promotion of solidarity and peace through global cultural integration some of the main concerns of international social work. In this article, international social work is discussed as a project of partnership between diverse social actors such as practitioners, universities and local governments cooperating beyond the boundaries of the nation-state.

284.   Cooper, F. (2001). What is the concept of globalization good for? An African historian's perspective. *African Affairs*, 100(399): 189.

Abstract: African history reveals the inadequacy of the concept of globalization. In contrasting a present of flows with a past of structures, it misreads the ways in which a 400-year-long process defined both Africa and the Atlantic-centred capitalist economy. In regard to both past and present, it draws attention to the specific mechanisms by which long-distance connections were forged and the limits of those mechanisms. Like modernization theory in the 1950s and 1960s, globalization talk is influential -- and deeply misleading -- for assuming coherence and direction instead of probing causes and processes. The article argues for more modest and more discerning ways of analyzing processes that cross borders but are not universal, that constitute long-distance networks and social fields but not on a planetary scale.

285.   Craig, G. (2003). Globalization, Migration and Social Development. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 18(2), 49-76.

Abstract: This paper critically examines assumptions underpinning the alleged benefits of globalization for poorer countries & argues that globalization creates the conditions that are promoting large-scale migration from poorer to richer countries. In conjunction with the programs of structural adjustment promoted by the north, this undermines local economies & welfare structures & services. In turn, these processes accentuate the existing phenomenon of structural racism, reflected in increasingly harsh policies & attitudes toward migrants among northern countries that are creating stronger barriers to most forms of migration. The paper concludes by arguing that community development, informed by the values of social justice, has an important role to play in building bridges between communities & combating racism at local, national, & international levels.

286.	Ife, J. (2001). Local and global practice: Relocating social work as a human rights profession in the new global order. *European Journal of Social Work*, 4(1): 5-15.

Abstract: Globalization, as currently understood, is confined to an economic world view, and does not include notions of global citizenship, social priorities and human rights. Yet social workers, because of the value base of the social work profession, must be concerned with these issues, and work towards a form of 'living in one world' that locates human values as paramount. One of the reactions to globalization has been an increase in localization, and social workers are now required to work at both global and local levels, and to relate the two. This is explored in relation to social work knowledge, values and skills, with particular reference to using a human rights framework for social work theory and practice. In a globalized world, all aspects of social work are affected by global issues, and all social problems have a global dimension. Hence international social work can no longer be a marginalized specialization within the social work profession, but must be part of the day-to-day practice of all social workers, if social work is to remain relevant to the pursuit of human rights and social justice.

287.	Midgley, J. (2007). Perspectives on Globalization, Social Justice and Welfare. *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*, 34(2).

Abstract: Although the social science literature on globalization has proliferated, social policy and social work scholars have not adequately debated the consequences of globalization for social welfare and social justice. Drawing on different social science interpretations of globalization, four major perspectives that offer different analytical and normative insights into globalization are identified and their implications for social welfare and social justice are briefly examined. The implications of these perspectives for social policy and social work scholarship are also considered.

288.	Midgley, J. (2000). Globalization, capitalism and social welfare: A social development perspective. *Canadian Journal of Social Work, 2*(1): 13 - 28.

Abstract: Although the social work and social policy literature now makes frequent references to globalization, the concept is often oversimplified and reified, and few innovative suggestions for responding to its challenges are offered. Based on the argument that globalization is a human invention that can be managed to enhance social well-being, new ideas that transcend a defensive critique of globalization and harness its dynamic for social welfare are needed. Social development may offer a perspective of this kind.

289.	Sewpaul, V. (2006). The global-local dialectic: Challenges for African scholarship and social work in a post-colonial world. *Journal of Social Work*, 36: 419 - 434.

Abstract: This paper addresses the global-local dialectic in respect of the convergence and divergence of culture and democracy, and the consequences of neo-liberal capitalism. The argument is that while the globalization of people has produced some

gains, the globalization of capital has created a world of unbridled consumerism, individualism and greed with the maintenance of a capitalist ideological hegemony that precludes our search for alternatives and, indeed, limits our very ability to think outside the system. The paper concludes with a call for the development of a counter-hegemonic consciousness to neo-liberal capitalism and a commitment to redistributive justice as we envision another world order.

Global Standards for Social Work

290.   Gray, M., & Fook, J. (2004). The quest for a universal social work: Some issues and implications. *Social Work Education*, 23(5): 625 - 644.

Abstract: What debates and issues are involved in moves to generalise about social work across the globe? This paper attempts to examine some of these major debates and, in so doing, to suggest some directions for a flexible approach. Crucial to these debates are several tensions around the issues of Westernisation, localisation and indigenisation in social work. It is also important to seek clarity around the complexities of international social work. The political implications involved in these movements are discussed and possible approaches to finding a flexible framework which allows for differences yet provides for accountability, responsiveness and connectivity are suggested.

291.   Harrison, G. (2006). Broadening the Conceptual Lens on Language in Social Work: Difference, Diversity and English as a Global Language. *British Journal of Social Work,* 36(3): 401-418.

Abstract: Language is infused in multiple dimensions of human behaviour, and social work is essentially a language-centred activity. Yet, despite the pivotal position of language to many social work activities, its significance has rarely been explored in terms of difference. Moreover, the linguistic diversity that characterizes the local and global contexts in which many practitioners operate has been given minimal attention in the social work literature. In this paper, I contend that how language is conceptualized in social work both shapes and constrains the way that practitioners perceive issues relating to linguistic diversity. The paper maps out the limitations of some of the existing conceptual lens used for viewing language in relation to the multilingual milieu in which social work takes place. It also draws attention to the global pre-eminence of English, the significance of bilingualism and the limitations of a monolingual frame of reference for social work. A case is made for augmenting the existing knowledge base on language with a multidisciplinary approach to language that incorporates bilingual perspectives. Rather than providing a definitive model for understanding language, I suggest that such an approach expands the conceptual landscape for exploring language and difference in social work.

292.   Mishra, R. (2005). Social rights as human rights: Globalizing social protection. *International Social Work, 48(1):* 9-20.

Abstract: The United Nations' charter of human rights has the potential of becoming a focal point for the globalization of social rights. But in order to realize this it is necessary to go beyond the universal language and principles of social rights

enshrined in the relevant UN Covenant and formulate more specific global norms and standards of social provision, that is, standards commensurate with the level of economic development of nation states. A major objective of this article is to attempt this task – not attempted thus far – by outlining an approach to formulating social standards or levels of feasible social rights. It is suggested that a realistic set of global social standards could provide a focal point for greater interaction between social workers, concerned organizations, national governments and the international community represented by the UN Covenant system. It could help to bridge the gap between the local and global levels of action in furthering social rights and social welfare.

293.   Mohan, B. (2005). New internationalism: social work's dilemmas, dreams and delusion. *International Social Work. 48(3):* 241-250.

Abstract: Globalization and its many faces have essentially changed the content and character of inter- and intra-societal relationships. A new kind of social work will have to embrace universalization of values, knowledge, and skills that promote inclusive world citizenship and global coexistence. The purpose of this article is to posit social work theory and practice in an anti-essentialist context emphasizing human diversity and social justice as the touchstones of a new and decent society that promotes mutual well-being at the expense of existing territorial pugnacious imperatives.

294.   Sewpaul, V. (2005). Global standards: Promise and pitfalls for re-inscribing social work into civil society. *International Journal of Social Welfare*,14: 210 - 217.

Abstract: This article critiques the modernist logical-positivist ideology that has underscored social work, and interrogates the promise of the development of global standards to re-inscribe social work into civil society at the global level. The potential pitfalls and dangers of such an initiative are also examined. The development of global standards was born out of an assumption that there is a common core to social work on a global level and on an essential affirmation of humanity and human dignity of all peoples across the world. Global standards might be construed to constitute a hegemonic Western discourse and a denial of context-specific realities. However, a judicious, sensitive, post-modernist and critical approach may enhance sensitivity towards difference and a greater appreciation of locally specific realities, within the global sphere.

295.   Sewpaul, V. & Jones, D. (2005): Global standards for the education and training in the social work profession. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 14: 218 - 230.

Abstract: This is the final document adopted at the IASSW and IFSW General Assemblies in Adelaide, Australia, 2004. However, as the use, implementation and review of the Global Standards is to remain a dynamic process.

296.   Williams, L. & Sewpaul, V. (2004): Modernism, postmodernism and global standards setting. *Social Work Education*, 23(5): 555 - 565.

Abstract: This paper discusses the key features of modernism and postmodernism, and critiques global standards setting from a postmodern theoretical perspective. The main areas of critique consist of the possibility of the creation of yet another totalizing discourse or grand narrative; debates around the particular and the universal; issues around representation; and power, knowledge and discursive formations. We argue that to treat modernism and postmodernism as a linear progression and as a bi-polar categorization is to fall within the traps of modernism itself. We have thus avoided making a choice between modernism and postmodernism--between justification, objectivity, reason, universalism, proof and unity of science on the one hand and the postmodern emphases on language, power, and the particular, contingent and relational on the other hand.

297.	Weiss, I. (2005). Is there a global common core to social work? A cross-national comparative study of BSW graduate students. *Social Work. 50(2):* 101-110

Abstract: This article reports findings from a cross-national comparative study that examined the commonalities and differences in professional ideology among social work graduates in 10 countries by studying their attitudes toward poverty and the goals of social work. The major finding is the substantial similarity in the students' professional ideology despite the different contexts of their professional socialization process. Students in all the countries attributed poverty to structural causes and supported the extension of state social welfare as a way of dealing with poverty. They expressed a large degree of support for individual well-being and social justice as major goals of social work. Differences were also identified. The similarities and differences reflect the interplay of centrifugal and centripetal forces that fashion the characteristics global social work.

Social Work and Cross-Cultural Issues

298.	Coates, J., Gray, M., & Hetherington, T. (2006). An 'Ecospiritual' Perspective: Finally, a Place for Indigenous Approaches. British Journal of Social Work 2006 36(3):381-399

Abstract: Despite holding significant roles in providing social services to First Nations or indigenous communities, social work has been reluctant to accept indigenous perspectives and traditional forms of helping and healing. Most often, social workers have operated within the dominant paradigms that, despite efforts to the contrary, have primarily imposed Western social work beliefs and practices which have been unable to effectively accommodate diversity. This paper argues that the recent attention to the importance of the environment and spirituality, and the paradigmatic shift that such issues require, has created a welcoming space for indigenous voices. Such acceptance has opened the opportunity for the profession to benefit not only from a genuine exchange among cultures, but also from a re-thinking of the foundational beliefs of the social work profession.

299.	Dominelli, L. (2004). Crossing international divides: Language and communication within international settings. *Social Work Education*, 23(5): 513 - 525.

Abstract: Feminists and postmodern thinkers have identified the importance of language in communicating with others and highlighted how language structures not only thinking but the ways in which individuals perceive and make sense of their world and subsequently use these understandings in their interactions with others. In other words, language is both a practice and a tool for practice. These writings focus primarily on the use of language amongst people of the same language group. They say little about how language structures communication across language groups, including situations in which people communicate with others who do not share a common language, or those who on account of the situations they work within, have to use a language other than their own to communicate in. It is important that social work practitioners and educators who work in international arenas, even if it is only to give a paper at an international conference, think about this issue and create strategies for more egalitarian forms of communication amongst people of different language groups as well as those within their own particular language group. In this article, I begin to address this issue and consider what guidelines might assist us in this task, because if we are unable to communicate with one another on the basis of equality, we will neither understand the meaning of global qualifying standards, the subject of this special edition of the Journal, nor how we might use or even challenge them and their relevance to a particular local situation.

300. Dumbrill, C. G., & Green, J. (2007). Indigenous Knowledge in the Social Work Academy. *Social Work Education*.

Abstract: This paper provides a model for including Indigenous knowledge in the social work academy. This model does not hinge on being sensitive to Aboriginal world views and open to including them in the academy, but on being sensitive to the ways Eurocentric world views dominate the academy and open to disrupting this dominance. Disruption is necessary because despite a commitment to diversity and inclusion, social work education continues to be taught from a Eurocentric perspective in a manner that perpetuates the colonization of Indigenous peoples. The authors triangulate their interrogation of Eurocentrism from the vantage of their own social locations: Jacquie is a female Indigenous professor from the Haisla Nation of the upper part of Turtle Island (known as Canada to non-Indigenous people) and Gary is a White male Canadian professor originally from London, England. Adopting a critical anti-racist approach and drawing on Whiteness theory, Indigenous storytelling and the Medicine Wheel, the authors present a pedagogical framework that enables Indigenous knowledge to be included in the academy in ways that ensure that it is not colonized in the process.

301. Gray, M., & Allegritti, I. (2003). Towards Culturally Sensitive Social Work Practice: Re-Examining Cross-Cultural Social Work. *Social Work,* 39(4): 312 - 325.

Abstract: In this paper we stress the importance of cross-cultural or intercultural dialogue within the indigenization debate. To this end, we explore the notion of culture further & examine how we might begin to articulate particular cultures, such as Australian, African, & North American culture. We argue that, while there might be such a thing as a dominant Australian, African, & North American culture, in truth these comprise a host of minority cultures which may or may not conform to the dominant culture or, if they do, there are varying degrees of conformity & harmony between cultures. As Dean

(2001:624) observed, the reality is that ".we live in a multiethnic, multiracial, multiclass society." Having developed certain ideas about culture, we offer our ideas about Australian culture. We then examine the literature on "cross-cultural social work" & the idea of "cultural competence." Our purpose is first to build on earlier work on "cross-cultural social work" which identified the need to consider the interest of African social workers in finding ways to articulate how indigenous cultures differed from dominant Western culture as a first step in devising indigenous approaches to social work practice (Gray & Allegritti, 2002; Gray & Fook, 2002). Secondly, in the light of existing sociological & social work literature on this subject, in this paper we examine some implications of current thinking on culture for social work practice.

302.	Nimmagadda, J. & Cowger, C.D. (1999). Cross-cultural practice: social worker ingenuity in the indigenization of practice knowledge. *International Social Work.* 42(3): 259 - 276.

Abstract: Social workers in developing countries have difficulty in comprehending Western knowledge in day-to-day practice. This study examined by interpretive methods how Indian social workers in an alcohol treatment center, which was patterned after an American treatment model, deal with technology transfer. Dharma, karma, and making pragmatic judgments as to "what works" were found to be the predominant influences in the social worker's utilization of knowledge and everyday practice

303.	Schatz, M., Furman, R., & Jenkins, L. E. (2003). Space to Grow: Using Dialogue Techniques for Multinational, Multicultural Learning. *International Social Work,* 46(4): 481-494.

Abstract: Dialogue as a technique for group facilitation is valuable for social workers working in the international arena. This article explores the theoretical and practice implications of the dialogue approach. The authors have found that this process offers transformative experiences for participants when used at multinational, multicultural conferences and training events. Two examples of the dialogue approach are presented, from consultation and conference work in Russia and Central and Eastern European communities.

Social Work Education

304.	Mupedziswa, R. (2001). The quest for relevance: Towards a conceptual model of development social work education and training in Africa. *International Social Work*, 44(3): 285-300.

Abstract: Critics have argued that for social work education and training in Africa to realize relevance, it has to shed its remedial character and assume a developmental outlook. However, what has not been clearly articulated is how to implement the developmental social work approach among the various institutions in the continent. This article suggests benchmarks, or a checklist (or model), to enable institutions to work out the extent to which they may be in the process of implementing this strategy.

305.   Nagy, G. & Falk, D. S. (2000). Dilemmas in international and cross-cultural social work education. *International Social Work,* 43 (1): 49-60.

Abstract: The authors summarize the dramatic impact that ongoing global processes are having on the social work profession. They review the literature on international and cross-cultural social work education, citing the rationales for and barriers to incorporating such content, and discussing models of introducing international content into social work education. They suggest the need for developing new approaches to bring international/cross-cultural perspectives and content into the mainstream of social work education, and to create more specialized professional programmes.

306.   Rambally, R. E. T. (1999). Field education in a developing country: Promoting organizational change and social development. *International Social Work,* 42(4): 485 - 496.

Abstract: This article discusses from a cross-cultural perspective the process of establishing a new field in a developing country, highlights inherent problems in its sustainability, and demonstrates that field education transcends its traditional boundaries and emerges as a catalyst for organizational change and social development. Illustrations are given of the role of students in initiating organizational changes and of the social development ventures spearheaded by the Field Placement Coordinator and community agencies.

307.   Razack, N. (2002). A critical examination of international student exchanges. *International Social Work,* 45(2): 251 - 265.

Abstract: There has recently been a proliferation of international placement exchanges. This article examines the purpose, planning and nature of practicum exchanges, with special focus on their unidimensional nature, which allows for continued forms of professional and benevolent imperialism. This study includes observations and informal discussions with exchange students and their host advisers, and begins a broader study of the subject.

308.   Sewpaul, V., & Lombard, A. (2004): Social work education, training and standards in Africa. *Social Work Education*, 23(5): 537 - 554.

Abstract: This paper describes the historical development of social work education in South Africa, paying particular attention to the transformation of social work education and training post-1994, and provides some detail about the efforts being made toward the development of a regional qualifications framework. It also describes the constitution of the Social Work Standards Generation Body (SGB), its functions, the processes followed by the SGB, and details the outcomes generated by the SGB. The potential costs and benefits of the development of minimum standards are discussed, with specific reference to the debates around the 'whole qualifications' and 'unit standards' approaches to generating standards. Although the registration of social work qualifications on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) is a statutory requirement of the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA), and was imposed, it holds promise and signifies an achievement by the social work profession. Since the inception of social

work education and training in South Africa in the 1920s these are the first nationally formulated standards that have been accepted.

309. Skolnik, L., Wayne, J., & Raskin, M. S. (1999). A worldwide view of field education structures and curricula. *International Social Work,* 42(4): 471 - 483.

Abstract: This worldwide study of field instruction provides comparative data about curriculum, field instructors, school-field partnerships and student assignments. While field education is nearly universal for entry-level education, there are notable structural and curricular differences amongst countries. Nearly all respondents identify the major educational challenge as helping students to integrate theory and practice.

310. Taylor, Z. (1999). Values, theories and methods in social work education: a culturally transferable core? *International Social Work*, 42(3): 309 - 318.

Abstract: Due to the crisis of the welfare state in the industrialized countries, voluntarism, privatization and self-help have replaced many statutory programs. Attempts to "indigenize" social work as a profession in developing country contexts require that the main thrust of social work education be questioned. The lack of resources available for social services has implications for the development of a model for social work education which is compatible internationally.

Social Work: Practice, Theory and Values

311. Daniels, J. E. (2001). Africentric social work practice: The new approach for social work practice intervention in the 21st century. *International Social Work*, 44(3): 301-309.

Abstract: This article identifies the Africentric approach as a viable link to understanding multicultural social work practice. This Africentric social work model views the client with an African ancestry with minority status in the community as in need of unique cultural understanding in the helping process. Although most of the research and articles in this article are from the United States, social workers worldwide can find it useful in helping racial or ethnic minority clients everywhere. Examples are given with the treatment and prevention of violent and criminal problems using this Africentric approach.

312. Drucker, D. (2003). Whither international social work. *International Social Work,* 46(1): 53 - 81.

Abstract: In this present article I ask whether social can genuinely claim to be an international profession with an international perspective and knowledge base. Are we to be found performing specialized and effective tasks in relation to large-scale human catastrophes and social needs? What is our record on the global scene in the cause of promoting attention to social issues and demonstrating action in the main stream of development? Do we actually possess the requisite education, skills and vision to work

and teach others in the international arena? What have we been teaching theoretically, and imparting what skills related to practice on the international scene?

313. El-Nasr, M. M. A. (1999). Social work practice and local politics in Egypt. *International Social Work*, 34(1): 7 - 25.

Abstract: A study provided some information and data on political participation, commitment, and involvement of social workers in Egypt today. The data are based on scientific research investigation undertaken in Egypt by the author. Some comparisons are also made between the present research and other research studies from Egypt, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Carrying out research on this topic could help social workers in using an explicit political approach to their work in a conscious and planned way.

314. Gray, M. (2005). Dilemmas of international social work: paradoxical processes in indigenisation, universalism and imperialism. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 14: 231 - 238.

Abstract: This article explores current paradoxical processes in international social work concerning the global diffusion of the social work profession's principles, values and practice methods or approaches. Some criticize these activities on the grounds that they are imperialistic. Others advocate strongly for the indigenisation of social work. Still others believe in social work's universality. This article attempts to stimulate debate on, and promote greater understanding of, and mutual respect for, divergent views on these critical questions. It puts forward the notion that culture is an important consideration that enables indigenisation, retains universals yet avoids imperialism.

315. Haug, E. (2005). Critical reflections on the emerging discourse of international social work. *International Social Work*, 48(2): 126 - 135.

Abstract: As informed by critical theory's attention to voice and power relations, this article explores international social work as an emerging discourse body. In particular, the legacy of colonialism and professional imperialism to current paradigms for international social work exchanges is explored.

316. Midgley, J. (2001). Issues in international social work: Resolving critical debates in the profession. *Journal of Social Work,* 1: 21 – 35.

Abstract: A review of the theoretical construction of international social work. Although social workers are now more frequently engaged in international activities than ever before, they remain divided on a number of critical issues. These include the definition of international social work; the nature and impact of globalization on social work; the proper role of remedial, activist and developmental practice; and finally the place of values, cultural diversity and internationalism as an ideological position. These issues are discussed and clarified, and an attempt is made to formulate proposals that can accommodate and resolve differences. The applications of this article concern the theoretical construction of social work, in particular, the development of transnational social work; the construction of curricula for social work education and a

reconceptualization of the importance of globalization and regionalism for social work practice.

317.   Midgley, J. (1990). International social work: learning from the Third World. *Social Work*, 35(4): 295 – 301.

Abstract: Although social workers in industrial and developing countries have established strong professional links, exchanges between them have been largely unidirectional, with ideas and practice methodologies flowing from the West to the Third World. These activities have perpetuated the belief so prevalent in the West that Third World countries will prosper only if they adopt Western technologies, expertise, and culture. Rejecting this view, a discussion argues that social workers in industrial societies have much to learn from the Third World and calls for truly reciprocal exchanges between social workers in different parts of the world.

318.   Norman, J., & Hintze, H. (2005). A sampling of international practice variations. *International Social Work*, 48(5): 553-567.

Abstract: Across the globe, social workers generally share common values and purposes, yet the focus of activities and practice parameters vary greatly. In an exploratory study, a survey of international practitioners revealed variable definitions of practice. The recent joint IASSW and IFSW definition of social work practice would likely help specific countries to clarify practice descriptions while promoting a more unified voice in social work efforts worldwide.

319.   Roff, S. (2004). Nongovernmental Organizations: The Strengths Perspective at Work. *International Social Work,* 47(2): 202 – 212.

Abstract: This article highlights the development and emerging significance of nongovernmental organizations, as well as their relevance to the future of social work. It provides the practicing social worker with an introduction to NGOs and illustrates

Gender and Social Work

320.   Morrison, C., & Jutting, J. P. (2005). Women's discrimination in developing countries: A New data set for better policies. *World Development*, 33(7):1065 - 1081.

Abstract: Based on a new data set, this paper develops two innovative indicators to measure gender inequalities in developing countries. The indicators measure different aspects of constraints imposed on women by social institutions, that is, laws, norms, traditions, and codes of conduct that exist in societies for centuries. The paper finds that social institutions are the most important single factor determining women's participation in economic activities outside the household.

321.   Robertson, C. (2000). Invisible workers: African women and the problem of the self-employed in labour history. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 23 (1988): 180 – 198.

Abstract: Applying Marxist categories to Africa has always posed problems most particularly when dealing with the self-employed. Most sub-Saharan countries have populations who are mostly self-employed in various capacities, and yet the focus of most African labor history has been on wage earners, following the traditional Marxist perspective regarding the emergence of a proletariat. Not coincidentally, such a focus has also eliminated from consideration the class position of most women and most agricultural laborers. Petty commodity production tends to overlooked or regarded as transient, and yet it has been growing at a rapid rate. This paper attempts a theoretical reformulation to modify Marxist theory into a Marxian approach which accounts for the impact of the world capitalist economy on the masses of the African population. It is heavily influenced by socialist feminist analyses which view the household as a power structure allocating labor and resources, and by studies of small African entrepreneurs and the social impact of development projects.

Community Development

322.   Harvey, P. A., & Reed, R. A. (2007). Community-managed water supplies in Africa: sustainable or dispensable? *Community Development Journal*, 42(3): 365 – 378.

Abstract: Over the past two decades, community management has become the prevalent model for management of rural water supplies throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Despite its widespread popularity among donors and implementing agencies, low water supply sustainability levels throughout the sub-continent indicate that it is not the panacea it is often presented to be. There is a strong need to distinguish between 'community participation' which is a prerequisite for sustainability and 'community management' which is not. If community management systems are to be sustainable, they require ongoing support from an overseeing institution to provide encouragement and motivation, monitoring, participatory planning, capacity building, and specialist technical assistance. If such support is not available, alternatives such as household water supplies and private sector service delivery should be considered.

323.   Midgley, J. (1993). Promoting a development focus in the community organization curriculum: relevance of the African experience. *Journal of Social Work Education,* 29(3): 269 - 78.

Abstract: As the problem of poverty has become more acute, community organization teaching needs are focusing more directly on programs that will raise standards of living at the local level. This article suggests that African community development is highly relevant to the promotion of community-based economic and social development projects. Although the idea that approaches from Third World countries can be adapted to enhance educational programs in the United States is a novel one, the African approach to community development has much to offer American schools of social work

that are seeking to prepare students to work with poor communities in both inner-city and rural areas.

Health Issues

324.   de Waal, A. (2003). How will HIV/AIDS transform African governance? *African affairs*, 102(406): 1 – 23.

Abstract: The HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa has far-reaching implications for governance and development. In addition to killing millions of individuals and causing serious economic contractions, the pandemic threatens structural transformations in African economies, institutions and governance. Decreased adult life expectancy has important adverse impacts upon savings, capital accumulation, skills acquisition, and institutional functioning. This article examines how the impacts of the pandemic can be envisaged as running processes of demographic transition, economic development and the growth of a bureaucratic state, in reverse. Meanwhile, expanded HIV/AIDS programming is likely to become a major feature of some African countries. The article examines different models for social and political mobilization against the pandemic and sketches a unified framework for understanding its impact.

325.   Jackson, H. (1991). AIDS and Social Work in Africa. *Journal of Social Development in Africa,* 6(1): 47 - 62.

Abstract: Recommendations are presented regarding the application of social workers' (SWs) expertise to the prevention & treatment of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in Africa, based on responses to a 1990 questionnaire (N not provided) sent to social work training institutions & associations in 27 African nations. It is suggested that a combination of inadequate AIDS training & expertise & insufficient recognition & involvement of SWs by medical & health service-dominated programs, e.g., the National AIDS Control Programs, prevent SWs from being more involved. The roles of SWs are discussed & arguments are advanced for: including AIDS issues in all social work training; closer coordination between medical & social aspects of care; & mobilization of widespread community resources for the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), & for support of people with HIV or AIDS & their families.

326.   Whiteside, A., de Waal, A., & Gebre-Tensae, T. (2006). AIDS, security and the military in Africa: a sober appraisal. *African Affairs*, 105(419): 201 - 219.

Abstract: This article examines four accepted wisdoms about HIV/AIDS and African armies and in each case concludes that substantial revision is necessary in the light of emerging evidence. First, it appears that military populations do not necessarily have a higher prevalence of HIV than civilian populations. HIV levels in armies depend on many factors including the demographics of the army, its pattern of deployment, the nature and stage of the epidemic in the country concerned, and the measures taken to control the disease by the military authorities. Second, although the epidemic has the potential to undermine the functioning of national militaries, and may have done so in isolated instances, armies in general are well placed to withstand the threat. Third, evidence that war contributes to the spread of the virus is meagre and suggests that we should be

concerned primarily with specific risks that conflict may entail including population mobility and changing sexual networks. Lastly, the hypothesis that MDS has the potential to disrupt national, regional, and international security remains speculative.

327. Fredland, R. A. (1998). AIDS and development: an inverse correlation? The *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 36(4): 547 - 549.

Abstract: The spreading AIDS epidemic in Africa contributes to the region's vulnerability to Western intrusions. Some of these intrusions take the form of force used on poorer African states to become passive recipients of AIDS programs, commercial dominance and economic interventions. Thus, it can be argued that the international community's response to the AIDS epidemic in Africa impedes the region's future development and contributes to the undermining of African autonomy.

328. Hope, K. R. (2000). The socio-economic context of Aids in Africa. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 35(4): 427.

Abstract: The socio-economic impact of the AIDS pandemic in developing countries, and in Africa particular, is now a matter of great global concern. This is so because the magnitude of the potential disastrous effects of the disease has severe implications for the process of development and the modalities through which those development efforts are financed. The AIDS pandemic imposing and will continue to impose, in the foreseeable future, a significant burden on the peoples, economies, and already inadequate health care systems of the African countries. It is a human and economic disaster of extraordinary dimensions which now requires that intervention programs be bolstered by political commitment and leadership as well as the additional resources required to implement them.

Poverty

329. Castro-Leal, F., Dayton, J., Demery, L., & Mehra, K. (1999). Public social spending in Africa, do the poor benefit? *The World Bank Research Observer*, 14(1): 49 - 72.

Abstract: Education and health care are basic services essential in any effort to combat poverty and are often subsidized with public funds to help achieve that purpose. This paper examines the effectiveness of public social spending on education and health care in several African countries and finds that these programs favor not the poor, but those who are better-off. It concludes that this targeting problem cannot be solved simply by adjusting the subsidy program. The constraints that prevent the poor from taking advantage of these services must also be addressed if the public subsidies are to be effective.

330. Kaseke, E. (1998). Structural adjustment programmes and the problem of urban poverty: an African perspective. *International Social Work,* 41(3): 311 - 320.

Abstract: This paper examines urban poverty in Africa in the context of structural adjustment. The paper begins by examining briefly some of the external and internal

factors responsible for Africa's poverty and looks at structural adjustment as an International Monetary Fund and World Bank prescription intended to bring African economies back into the path of sustainable growth. The paper also considers the social impact of structural adjustment and how this has exacerbated the problem of urban poverty. Lastly, the paper looks at the implications for social work practice.

331.   Seipel, M. M.O. (2003). Global Poverty: No Longer an Untouchable Problem. *International Social Work, 46(2):* 191-207.

Abstract: Poverty has plagued humanity for generations. Even today roughly 1.3 billion people in developing countries live in abject poverty as measured by the international income threshold. Despite the progress made in reducing poverty in the last 50 years, there are growing trends that threaten to increase poverty. This article examines the nature and scope of poverty and makes several recommendations to reduce it.

332.   Yanay, U., & Benjamin, S. (2005). The role of social workers in disasters: The Jerusalem experience. . *International Social Work*, 48(3): 263 - 276.

Abstract: During city emergencies, Jerusalem municipality social workers are assigned to the disaster site, and with them hospitals, police services, the forensic institute and notification units form the Jerusalem Emergency Team (JET). Using formal and informal ties, social workers establish a professional, closely-knit helping network. Disasters happen everywhere. Social workers should be trained to deal with relief work and its traumatic outcomes.

Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation

333.   Doezema, J. (2001). Ouch! Western feminists' 'wounded attachment' to the 'third world prostitute'. *Feminist Review,* 67(1): 16 - 38.

Abstract: Trafficking in women has, in recent years, been the subject of intense feminist debate. This article analyzes the position of the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) & the writings of its founder, Kathleen Barry. It suggests that CATW's construction of "Third World prostitutes" is part of a wider Western feminist impulse to construct a damaged "Other" as justification for its own interventionist impulses. The central argument of this article is that the "injured body" of the "Third World trafficking victim" in international feminist debates serves as a powerful metaphor for advancing certain feminist interests, which cannot be assumed to be those of Third World sex workers themselves. This argument is advanced through a comparison of Victorian feminist campaigns against prostitution in India with contemporary feminist campaigns against trafficking.

334.   Roby, J. L. (2005). Women and children in the global sex trade: Toward more effective policy. *International Social Work,* 48(2): 136 – 147.

Abstract: Around 1.2 million women and girls enter the sex trade every year, generating US$1.5 billion annually for their exploiters. Between 30 percent and 35 percent of the victims are girls under 18 years old. This article explores the growing problem of global

trafficking of women and children for prostitution and outlines specific policy recommendations.

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