

Limpopo Vhembe District 18 March 2014 Puremath Paper

Master's Thesis from the year 2010 in the subject Medicine - Public Health, , course: MASTER OF DENTAL SURGERY, language: English, abstract: Background and objectives: Growing urbanization has led to several changes in the healthcare sector. While on one hand, access to healthcare services are being provided to the community thereby resulting in the better health for all, improper management of biomedical waste emanating from these healthcare establishments has also given rise to many environmental and health problems. Although awareness in this issue has considerably increased over the last few years, sensitivity to this problem has been limited. Most hospitals are not actively involved in addressing this problem. Also, the staffs are not trained in the proper waste management procedures. The present interventional study was conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice about hospital waste management, to provide training programme on hospital waste management and to assess the effect of training among the staff of dental teaching hospitals in Bangalore city. Methodology: A specially prepared and pre-tested structured questionnaire was given to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices among the staff of dental teaching hospitals and collected personally. One day training programme on the hospital waste management was organized at each dental college. Intervention was evaluated by assessing improvements in their knowledge, change in attitude and practice scores after intervention in comparison to the base line scores. Results: Two months after intervention there was a 24.4% improvement in knowledge among the dentists, 18.7% improvement among auxiliaries and 23.3% improvement (p

An introduction to tourism development, covering the South African technikon syllabus and more, intended for students of tourism and related fields in sub-Saharan Africa
Frequent drought events have recently occurred in different Mediterranean regions. These have highlighted a general inadequacy of the current strategies applied to mitigate negative impacts of such phenomenon. This book provides various methods of drought monitoring at different spatial scales, as well as innovative drought forecasting techniques based on stochastic approaches. Besides common drought indices (i.e. SPI), new agrometeorological indices are proposed.

Proceedings of the IVth International Symposium on Applications of Modelling as an Innovative Technology in the Agri-Food-Chain

Family Planning and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Data Booklet)
A Comprehensive Guide

Neglected Dimensions of Food Choice

World Malaria Report 2016

Comparing Performance and Learning from Global Experiences

*** What is 'masculinity'? Is 'masculinities' a more appropriate term? * How are masculinities socially, culturally and historically shaped? * How are particular masculinities created, enacted and represented in specific settings? * How can masculinities best be researched and theorized? Masculinities and Culture explores how 'masculinities', or ways of 'being a man', are anchored in time and place; the products of socio-historical and cultural circumstances. It examines the emergence of a masculinity fit for Empire in the mid to late nineteenth century and, by way of contrast, the more recent media-driven, commercial New Man and New Lad masculinity. The author considers some of the media discourses shaping masculinities today, and the formation of specific masculinities in specific settings (such as prisons, hospitals and schools) which both define, and in turn are defined by, strongly held conceptions of acceptable masculine behaviour. He concludes by reviewing a range of ways in which masculinities might be researched, from fieldwork and auto/biographical and life history approaches through to semiotics and the use of both film and literary texts. This lively text provides a comprehensive introduction to contemporary debates concerning masculinities as gendered constructions, along with the means of researching and theorizing them.**

Natural resource governance is central to the outcomes of biodiversity conservation efforts and to patterns of economic development, particularly in resource-dependent rural communities. The institutional arrangements that define natural resource governance are outcomes of political processes, whereby numerous groups with often-divergent interests negotiate for access to and control over resources. These political processes determine the outcomes of resource governance reform efforts, such as widespread attempts to decentralize or devolve greater tenure over land and resources to local communities. This volume examines the political dynamics of natural resource governance processes through a range of comparative case studies across east and southern Africa. These cases include both local and national settings, and examine issues such as land rights, tourism development, wildlife conservation, participatory forest management, and the impacts of climate change, and are

drawn from both academics and field practitioners working across the region. Published with IUCN, The Bradley Fund for the Environment, SASUSG and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

This book provides detailed data and information about the cereals and cereal products that are affected by mycotoxins, and gives a basic overview of mycotoxins in these foodstuffs. Mycotoxin contamination of food occurs as a result of crop invasion by field fungi such as *Fusarium* spp. and *Alternaria* spp., or storage fungi such as *Aspergillus* spp. and *Penicillium* spp., which can grow on/in stored commodities and are able to produce mycotoxins. In the worst case, these fungi produce secondary metabolites called mycotoxins, which can be very harmful to humans and animals when, for example, they are consumed through food due to their various negative effects on several organs in both humans and animals. Mycotoxins in Plants and Plant Products: Cereals and Cereal Products lists the predisposition of a foodstuff for mycotoxin contamination, as well as the degree of contamination, concentration, and country of detection/origin for each case of mycotoxin contamination of this kind of foodstuff. It includes both alphabetical and numerical lists of literature.

African Wild Life

Tourism Development

Hospital Waste Management among the Staff of Dental Hospitals

Process and benefits of community-led multiple use water services

Farming Systems and Poverty

The Role of Smallholder Farms in Food and Nutrition Security

Politeia Tydskrif Vir Politieke Wetenskappe

Formed in Liverpool in 1960, The Beatles became one of the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed acts in the history of popular music. The group built its reputation playing clubs in Liverpool and Hamburg over a three-year period from 1960. Here, Robert Rodriguez looks at fifty years of The Beatles.

Introsuction; Performance indicators for comparison; Features of the selected indicators; The indicators; Application; Temporal and spatial variation of indicators within a project; Limitations of the indicators; Interpretation of results; Discussion; data requirements to calculate performance indicators; Calculation example of performance indicators; World markrt prices of agricultural; products in constant 1995 dollars.

Indicators for Comparing Performance of Irrigated Agricultural Systems

Productivity Improvement and Labour Relations in the Tea Industry in South Asia

Model-IT : Madrid, Spain, June 9-11, 2008

Tydskrif Vir Politieke Wetenskappe

Human Medicinal Agents from Plants

In Pursuit of Dignity

The World Malaria Report 2016 summarizes information received from malaria-endemic countries and other sources and updates the analyses presented in the 2015 report. The World Malaria Report is WHO's flagship malaria publication released each year in December. It assesses global and regional malaria trends, highlights progress towards global targets, and describes opportunities and challenges in controlling and eliminating the disease. Most of the data presented in this report is for 2015.

English and Afrikaans with abstracts in English.

A joint FAO and World Bank study which shows how the farming systems approach can be used to identify priorities for the reduction of hunger and poverty in the main farming systems of the six major developing regions of the world.

Mapungubwe

Politeia

Mycotoxins in Plants and Plant Products

Little Book of the Beatles

Cereals and Cereal Products

From a symposium at the April 1992 meeting of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco, 22 papers explore the current role and importance of plant-derived natural products in the discovery and development of drugs, in anticancer and cancer chemopreventive agents, in anti-infective and antimicrobial chemotherapeutic agents, and in the potential for products with multiple biological activities. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

It was a catastrophe without precedent in recorded history: for months on end, starting in A.D. 535, a strange, dusky haze robbed much of the earth of normal sunlight. Crops failed in Asia and the Middle East as global weather patterns radically altered. Bubonic plague, exploding out of Africa, wiped out entire populations in Europe. Flood and drought brought ancient cultures to the brink of collapse. In a matter of decades, the old order died and a new world—essentially the modern world as we know it today—began to emerge. In this fascinating, groundbreaking, totally accessible book, archaeological journalist David Keys dramatically reconstructs the global chain of revolutions that began in the catastrophe of A.D. 535, then offers a definitive explanation of how and why this cataclysm occurred on that momentous day centuries ago. The Roman Empire, the greatest power in Europe and the Middle East for centuries, lost half its territory in the century following the catastrophe. During the exact same period, the ancient southern Chinese state,

weakened by economic turmoil, succumbed to invaders from the north, and a single unified China was born. Meanwhile, as restless tribes swept down from the central Asian steppes, a new religion known as Islam spread through the Middle East. As Keys demonstrates with compelling originality and authoritative research, these were not isolated upheavals but linked events arising from the same cause and rippling around the world like an enormous tidal wave. Keys's narrative circles the globe as he identifies the eerie fallout from the months of darkness: unprecedented drought in Central America, a strange yellow dust drifting like snow over eastern Asia, prolonged famine, and the hideous pandemic of the bubonic plague. With a superb command of ancient literatures and historical records, Keys makes hitherto unrecognized connections between the "wasteland" that overspread the British countryside and the fall of the great pyramid-building Teotihuacan civilization in Mexico, between a little-known "Jewish empire" in Eastern Europe and the rise of the Japanese nation-state, between storms in France and pestilence in Ireland. In the book's final chapters, Keys delves into the mystery at the heart of this global catastrophe: Why did it happen? The answer, at once surprising and definitive, holds chilling implications for our own precarious geopolitical future. Wide-ranging in its scholarship, written with flair and passion, filled with original insights, Catastrophe is a superb synthesis of history, science, and cultural interpretation. This book embraces South Africa and its place in the Global South, providing a succinct theoretical and empirical analysis and discussion of urban issues in the country. There have been sporadic calls from the Urban Geography community for the development of an overarching and comprehensive text that explores contemporary processes and practices taking place in urban South Africa and, more widely, the Global South. This is an edited collection of chapters by leading urban theorists and practitioners working on various themes within urban South Africa and serves as a base for scholars and students interested in urban perspectives from countries in the Global South.

Improving Farmers' Livelihoods in a Changing World

An Investigation into the Origins of the Modern World

Conservation Tourism

A Practical Approach

Consuming the Inedible

Masculinities and Culture

In recent years, policy makers have been paying more attention to the problems of small farmers in developing countries with the idea of increasing their production and standard of living. The policy makers' objectives are twofold: 1) to help those whose welfare is materially below the rest of society, and 2) to help a country increase its agricultural production. With adequate agricultural policies, these two objectives are mutually reinforcing. For example, increased food production gives farm households additional food for consumption and surpluses for sale. Farmers can then use the money from these sales to buy items they do not produce, and the buyers of farm products benefit from the increased supplies.

Farming Systems Research has three core characteristics: it builds on systems thinking, it depends on the close collaboration between social and biophysical sciences, and it relies on participation to build co-learning processes. Farming Systems Research posits that to contribute towards sustainable rural development, both interdisciplinary collaborations and local actor engagement are needed. Together, they allow for changes in understanding and changes in practices. This book gives an overview of the insights generated in 20 years of Farming Systems Research. It retraces the emergence and development of Farming Systems Research in Europe, summarises the state-of-the-art for key areas, and provides an outlook on new explorations, especially those tackling the dynamic nature of farming systems and their interaction with the natural environment and the context of action.

"This book, designed for policymakers, academics and researchers, and SEZ program practitioners, provides the first systematic and comprehensive analysis of SEZ programs in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is the result of detailed surveys and case studies conducted during 2009 in ten developing countries, including six in Sub-Saharan Africa. The book provides quantitative evidence of the performance of SEZs, and of the factors which contribute to that performance, highlighting the critical importance not just of the SEZ itself but of the wider national investment climate in which it functions. It also provides a comprehensive guide to the key policy questions that confront governments establishing SEZ programs, including: if and when to launch an SEZ program, what form of SEZ is most appropriate, and how to go about implementing it. Among the most important findings from the study that is stressed in the book is the shift from traditional enclave models of zones to SEZs that are integrated with national trade and industrial strategies, with core trade and social infrastructure, with domestic suppliers, and with local labor markets. Although the book focuses primarily on the experience of Sub-Saharan Africa, its lessons will be applicable to developing countries around the world."

The Nursing Unit Manager

Biomolecular Aspects of Biodiversity and Innovative Utilization

Perspectives and Theory

Methods and Tools for Drought Analysis and Management

Community Rights, Conservation and Contested Land

The Rise and Fall of the South African Peasantry

The third edition of this classic text, presents a broad-based study of the variations in the form and functioning of the biosphere at regional and global scale. The Millennium Development Goals, adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, are the world's targets for dramatically reducing extreme poverty in its many dimensions by 2015 – income poverty, hunger, disease, exclusion, lack of infrastructure and shelter – while promoting gender equality, education, health and environmental sustainability. These bold goals can be met in all parts of the world if nations follow through on their commitments to work together to meet them. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals offers the prospect of a more secure, just, and prosperous world for all. The UN Millennium Project was commissioned by United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan to develop a practical plan of action to meet the Millennium Development Goals. As an independent advisory body directed by Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs, the UN Millennium Project submitted its recommendations to the UN Secretary General in January 2005. The core of the UN Millennium Project's work has been carried out by 10 thematic Task Forces comprising more than 250 experts from around the world, including scientists, development practitioners, parliamentarians, policymakers, and representatives from civil society, UN agencies, the World Bank, the IMF, and the private sector. This report lays out the recommendations of the UN Millennium Project Task Force on Hunger in seven major categories: political action; national policy reforms; increased agricultural productivity for food insecure farmers; improved nutrition for the chronically hungry; productive safety nets for the acutely hungry; improved rural incomes and markets; and restoration and conservation of

natural resources essential for food security. The task force strongly endorses the Secretary General's call for a 21st Century African Green Revolution. These bold yet practical approaches will enable countries in every region of the world to halve world hunger by 2015.

Proceedings of the 3rd IUPAC International Conference on Biodiversity (ICOB-3), November 3-8, 2001, Antalya, Turkey. This book discusses the value of bioresources and the need for their conservation in terms of the biomolecular chemistry of naturally occurring molecular systems. The development of pharmaceutical, agricultural and industrial products from bioresources can be used to promote incentives for conservation by providing an economic return to sustainable use of those sources. The 54 chapters inform readers on the search for insight into the species and documents how much of life remains to be scientifically identified. They also explore identification strategies and methods along with the implications for protecting biodiversity. In summary, biomolecular aspects of biodiversity and innovative utilization of bioresources are discussed from very diverse points of view ranging from their botanical, zoological, taxonomic and genomic expressions to their biomolecular, structural, mechanistic and functional aspects.

Halving Hunger

Vegetation Description and Analysis

A Study of Plants in the Ecosphere

Special Economic Zones in Africa

Abstracts of the ... General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology

Catastrophe

This book "by Mohamed Enver Surty, the Deputy Minister of Basic Education, entitled *In Pursuit of Dignity which is a collection of vignettes*" relate to "his professional, social, constitutional, parliamentary and executive activism"--Al Qalam Reporter.

The effects of tourism on the ecology and natural environment of tourist destinations are hotly debated and research has expanded in the field of ecotourism and sustainability. This book considers the positive contributions that tourism can make to the conservation of global biodiversity by reviewing and analysing the economic and political contributions of tourism to conservation through establishment of private game and wildlife reserves, lodges and tourist facilities. Featuring 100 international case studies from private marine reserves to bird watching lodges, this book covers key topics including sources of capital and operational funding, corporate and organisational structure, marketing strategies, primary conservation outcomes and spin-off effects, links to public protected areas, future plans and global trends.

Everyday, millions of people eat earth, clay, nasal mucus, and similar substances. Yet food practices like these are strikingly understudied in a sustained, interdisciplinary manner. This book aims to correct this neglect. Contributors, utilizing anthropological, nutritional, biochemical, psychological and health-related perspectives, examine in a rigorously comparative manner the consumption of foods conventionally regarded as inedible by most Westerners. This book is both timely and significant because nutritionists and health care professionals are seldom aware of anthropological information on these food practices, and vice versa. Ranging across diversity of disciplines Consuming the Inedible surveys scientific and local views about the consequences - biological, mineral, social or spiritual - of these food practices, and probes to what extent we can generalize about them.

Farming Systems Research into the 21st Century: The New Dynamic

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Biogeography

World Atlas for South Africans

The Politics of Natural Resource Governance in Africa

50 Fabulous Years

This open access book discusses the current role of smallholders in connection with food security and poverty reduction in developing countries. It addresses the opportunities they enjoy, and the constraints they face, by analysing the availability, access to and utilization of production factors. Due to the relevance of smallholder farms, enhancing their production capacities and economic and social resilience could produce positive impacts on food security and nutrition at a number of levels. In addition to the role of small farmers as food suppliers, the book considers their role as consumers and their level of nutrition security. It investigates the link between agriculture and nutrition in order to better understand how agriculture affects human health and dietary patterns. Given the importance of smallholdings, strategies to increase their productivity are essential to improving food and nutrition security, as well as food diversity.

Mapungubwe was discovered 75 years ago and has remained one of South Africa's best-kept secrets. The Hill of the Jackal was the centre of a thriving civilisation around 800AD-1200AD. Extensive trade with Arab and Chinese merchants took place here, as did the making of exquisite gold ornaments. Eventually the people moved on to what is now great Zimbabwe leaving behind a wealth of gold artefacts (3,000 to date), pottery and beadwork in the burial plots on Mapungubwe hill. Was this the site of the legendary King Solomon's mines? Who knows? But there are 20,000 Iron Age goldmines in the surrounding areas. Here then is a feast of images of the gold artefacts, the pottery and the beadwork - together with a brief history of the civilisation - Mapungubwe is now to become a Heritage site -- and there is a permanent exhibition of artefacts at the University of Pretoria. The Vembe Dongola National Park, which contains Mapungubwe, has now been renamed Mapungubwe National Park.

This booklet is based on the Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019, which includes estimates at the global, regional and country level of contraceptive prevalence, unmet need for family planning and SDG indicator 3.7.1 "Proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods".

The Use of Aerial Photographs

Biodiversity

It Can be Done

South Africa's Crown Jewels

Farming Systems Research And Development

Urban Geography in South Africa

The main purpose of these recommendations is to assist national and local public health tuberculosis (TB) control programmes in low- and middle-income countries to develop and implement case finding among people exposed to infectious cases of TB.

Systematic evaluation of people who have been exposed to potentially infectious cases of tuberculosis (TB) can be an efficient, targeted approach to intensified TB case finding that is within the purview of TB control programmes. There are, however, no comprehensive global recommendations for programmes. WHO, the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease and the International Standards for Tuberculosis Care all recommend that children under 5 years of age and persons living with HIV (PLHIV) who are exposed to infectious cases of TB be evaluated for active TB and considered for treatment of latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) if active TB is excluded. With these exceptions, there are no recommendations at global level to: 1. define the epidemiological and programme conditions under which contact investigation is indicated; 2. describe TB index patients on whom contact investigation should be focused; 3. identify TB contacts who should be investigated (other than children under 5 years of age and PLHIV); and recommend the procedures to be used for identifying, screening and tracking TB contacts. The following recommendations are based on recent systematic reviews of the literature on contact investigation in low- and middle-income countries.

Genetics of Insect Vectors of Disease

Guidelines For Developing Countries

South Africa Survey

comparing two communities in South Africa

Recommendations for Investigating Contacts of Persons with Infectious Tuberculosis in Low- and Middle-Income Countries