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THE CEO NOTES

A law that will hurt women

The newly reintroduced Traditional Courts Bill has too many flaws and will only contribute further to the misery of millions of women in the rural areas - women without a voice or power to address issues that directly affect them. Parliament is urged to reconsider the need for the bill.

This was clearly expressed by the vast majority of the participants at a seminar hosted at our video conference centres in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria in May this year, asking the fitting question of whether this bill is 'reconciling the irreconcilable' in a constitutional democratic state (article on page 7).

From research we know that the gender dimension is vital in understanding equality within relationships. In every society, males and females are expected to behave in prescribed ways. In some cultures in southern Africa, men are expected to have multiple partners, while women are expected to be monogamous; the age of marriage is often lower for females than for males; and men are expected to have younger sexual partners. Common law and customary laws reinforce these expectations.

Most harmful practices have their origin in patriarchal societies that promote the superiority of men over women; gender-insensitive and gender-biased laws are passed in parliaments which are usually male dominated. In a study on human rights and gender issues in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe it was observed that while these countries have acceded to the Convention of the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, there was evidence of common and customary laws that encourage gender discrimination.

Few of these countries have applied domestically the international conventions to which they agreed, and their laws keep women subservient to men and thus put them at increased risk.



CRUCIAL MEASURES

Firstly, it is essential for governments to implement gender-sensitive policies and it is crucial that governments and civil society collaborate to create a social environment of equality between the genders. Governments should domesticate international laws and conventions to ensure women do not remain subservient to men. This includes challenging through the courts the customary laws that disempower women in property ownership, land ownership and inheritance.

Second, we must adopt strategies that involve traditional leaders to lead a campaign to change the traditional practices and stereotypes that increase vulnerability of women and children.

Finally, appropriate gender-sensitive training programmes for the judicial system must be developed and implemented to ensure that in instances of gender discrimination, offenders are punished.

A LAW THAT WILL HURT WOMEN

It is my considered opinion that in a constitutional state like ours that bars discrimination on the basis of gender, the Traditional Courts Bill that relegates women to minors, has no place. In a democratic state that prides itself in having ended apartheid there is no room for legislation that catapults us back to the dark days where different laws existed for different population groups.

This bill, if passed, will affect that segment of the population living in rural areas, and they are black and largely women. We need more laws that protect women; this one will hurt women.

Dr Olive Shisana

Comparing notes: **SOUTH AFRICA** and **CHINA** service delivery project

The HSRC and the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS) are collaborating on a study comparing three best practice municipalities in South Africa with three similar municipalities in the People's Republic of China to examine areas of good practice in local municipalities and to undertake a comparative analysis in three service areas, namely sanitation, electricity and water provision.

This project emanates from a memorandum of understanding established between the HSRC and CASS in 2002 that aims to facilitate exchange and cooperation between the two organisations.

CASS and HSRC researchers met at the end of 2011 to commence with fieldwork in South Africa. The fieldwork comprised primarily interviews and the following focus group discussions took place in:

- Cape Town Metro (sanitation)
- Moses Kotane local municipality in North-West province (electricity)
- Tswelopele local municipality, in the Free State (water).

The team met again in China to participate in similar fieldwork in the city of Shaoxing (electricity), a city located in the southern wing of the Yangtze River Delta; Xinyu City, Jiangxi Province (water); and Qingdao City, Shandong Province (sanitation).

Both parties have completed a report on their findings and will now compile a comparative study between the different countries that would make recommendations based on lessons learnt and best practice interventions in each country in order to accelerate service delivery.



City power - a waterway in the city of Shaoxing, China, which is one of the municipalities used for a comparative study of best practices in service delivery of electricity

The principal investigators of the study are Prof Lisheng Dong (CASS) and Dr Udesb Pillay (HSRC).

Anticorruption research

A delegation of the Chinese Anticorruption Research Centre, which falls under the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS), visited South Africa and the HSRC in April on a fact-finding mission of five countries to establish anticorruption initiatives elsewhere in the world.

The centre has established cooperation and exchanges with many anti-corruption institutions in various countries and is dedicated to studying the development of anti-corruption theory and practice in China and other countries.

During a visit to the HSRC, Mr Ben Roberts, the coordinator of the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS), discussed the information gathering and analysis methods used in the annual survey and emphasised the importance of public opinion (also read the latest SASAS analysis of public perceptions of corruption on pages 12 to 15).

Topics addressed during the discussion included questions on the functions of South African anti-corruption agencies; legislation and policy-making against corruption; major measures to combat and prevent corruption in an effective way; effective measures to supervise and check powers of employees in public institutions; the role of the media to supervise corruption and its challenges; the experiences of civil society organisations and academic institutions in anti-corruption; and measures taken towards implementing the review of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), both as a country participating in reviewing other countries and under review.

The Chinese researchers will compile a comparative report of best anti-corruption practices in different countries.



Ben Roberts

Labour market intelligence research project

Research teams across the HSRC, representatives of public and private research organisations, universities and government departments convened for a workshop in Centurion to flesh out the approach to be employed in undertaking the comprehensive Labour Market Intelligence Research Project, commissioned by the Department of Higher Education and Training.

The HSRC's Dr Vijay Reddy and Dr Glenda Kruss will lead a consortium of research organisations to provide information, knowledge and intelligence to support a credible mechanism for skills planning, and the development of the post-school sector. This research will support the national priority of a skilled and capable workforce to achieve inclusive economic growth for the country.

The research consortium includes the Development Policy Research Unit at the University of Cape Town and the Education Policy Unit at the University of Witwatersrand. Research partners include the Centre for Education Policy Development, the Joint Education Trust, the University of KwaZulu-Natal and Statistics South Africa.

The aims of the intensive three-day workshop were to develop a common understanding

of the project goals and the 'state of the art' of research relative to policy challenges. On this basis, the consortium can identify critical cross-cutting issues and potential gaps in the design, to determine new research areas to be covered.

The six themes, each under a project leader, are the following:

- **Theme 1:** Establishing a foundation for a labour market information system in SA
- **Theme 2:** Forecasting the supply of and demand for skills
- **Theme 3:** Studies of selected priority sectors in the South African labour market
- **Theme 4:** Reconfiguring the post-school sector
- **Theme 5:** Pathways through education and training and into the workplace
- **Theme 6:** Understanding changing artisanal occupational milieus and identities.

An important aspect of the project is to build and develop research capacity among young researchers and within DHET and the SETAs.

The research will run until 2015.



Dr Vijay Reddy



Dr Glenda Kruss

Antiracism award for HSRC researcher



Dr Ernest N Khalema

Dr Ernest N Khalema, senior research specialist in the Human and Social Development research programme in Durban, received the Individual Antiracism Award (2012) for outstanding academic/community research by a leading Canadian NGO, the Centre for Race and Culture.

The centre also appointed Dr Khalema as an honorary research associate.

Just recently, the editorial team of the journal *International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care* awarded Dr Khalema the 2012 Literati Network Awards for Excellence for an outstanding paper. The paper was entitled: 'Challenges and Barriers to Services for Immigrant Seniors in Canada: You are among others but you feel alone'.

The award-winning papers were chosen following consultation among the journal's editorial team, many of whom are eminent academics or managers. The paper was considered as 'one of the most impressive pieces of work' the team has seen throughout 2011.

For further information go to Literati Network Awards for Excellence.

The economic impacts of the **SOUTH AFRICAN CHILD SUPPORT** grant

The child support grant (CSG), particularly aimed at children in poor families, has been expanded greatly in recent years. A new study, commissioned by UNICEF and conducted by the Economic Performance and Development (EPD) research programme at the HSRC under leadership of Prof Margaret Chitiga-Mabugu, will be exploring the economy-wide impact of the grant on the South African economy.

There are several channels at the household level through which these impacts can be transmitted:

- Changes in labour supply of different household members
- Investments of some part of the funds into productive activities that increase the beneficiary household's revenue-generation capacity
- Prevention of detrimental risk-coping strategies such as distress sales of productive assets, children school drop-out, and increased risky income-

generation activities such as commercial sex, begging and theft

- Research has also documented three types of local economy impacts: transfers between beneficiary and ineligible households; effects on local goods and labour markets; and multiplier effects on income and/or welfare.

This project will analyse the last of these channels, namely the multiplier effects on income and/or welfare of the CSG in South Africa. To this end, the study will develop a micro-simulation technique, which will be used with a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model to determine these effects. An innovative bottom-up/top-down approach is proposed.

In particular, the micro-economic module identifies two main channels through which the extension of the social grant affects the economy: labour supply and household consumption. After the consumption and labour supply models are estimated, we propose to simulate the extension of the CSG



Margeret Chitiga-Mabugu

in order to reach around two million eligible children that are not covered by the scheme.

We will present three scenarios:

- An increase in the value of the CSG (20% of the CSG for people already benefiting from the transfer)
- An increase in the number of beneficiaries (among the eligible households)
- In the last instance, a combination of the two scenarios above.

This project is scheduled to be completed by July 2012. HSRC researchers in the Economic Performance and Development programme will work with the Financial and Fiscal Commission and Laval University in Canada.

Study on 'moffie culture' in Cape Town wins research grant

An ethnographic study by Allanise Cloete entitled 'The invention of moffie life in Cape Town, South Africa' was among only 10 proposals to be awarded study grants by the International Association for the Study of Sexuality, Culture and Society (IASSCS).

The objective of the IASSCS grants is to promote research capacity globally in socio-cultural dimensions of sexuality, with special attention to countries where sexuality research is not well-developed. IASSCS received over 160 applications for these grants. Ms Cloete is currently pursuing her doctorate in social anthropology at the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of the Western Cape.

Her proposed study on 'moffie' life in the coloured population's popular culture and everyday life presents an interesting case study on hetero-normativity and its contestations. In this study she explores the links between the cultural performance of gay men in local popular culture (specifically focusing on beauty drag shows) and the everyday performance of being a 'moffie' and how this is related to the seemingly social acceptance of this culture in the working class coloured communities of the Western Cape.

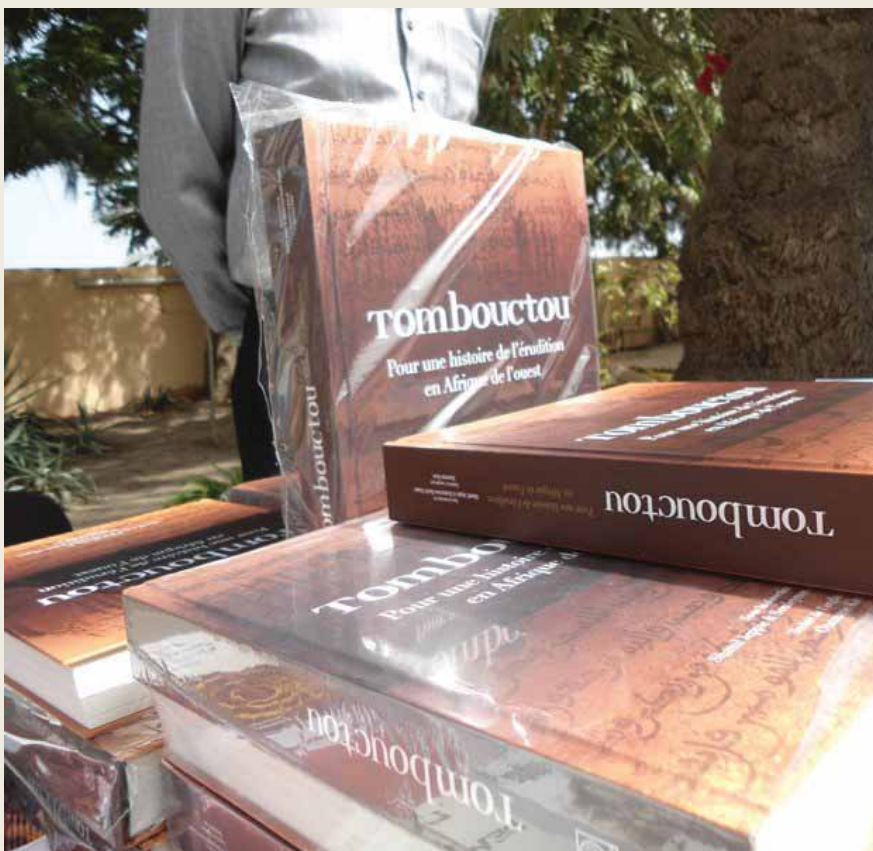


Allanise Cloete

Launch of French translation of ***THE MEANINGS OF TIMBUKTU***



History revisited - Dr Ebrima Sall, executive secretary of CODESRIA, participates in a panel discussion at the launch of the French translation of the book, *The Meanings of Timbuktu*, in Dakar Senegal.



Tombouctou - exhibition of the French translation of the book

'Salt comes from the north, gold from the south, but the word of God and the treasures of wisdom are only to be found in Timbuktu.'
- 15th-century Malian proverb

This volume, authored by leading international scholars and launched in English in 2008, is now also available in French. The French translation, *Tombouctou: Pour une histoire de l'érudition en Afrique de l'Ouest*, was launched on 3 May by the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) and the HSRC in Dakar, Senegal.

Contradicting the popular notion that African history survived only through the oral tradition, this collection of essays examines the rich legacy of written history on the continent, specifically in Timbuktu. It brings together articles written by a number of leading international scholars covering a wide range of areas in the study of Timbuktu, from archaeology and literature to the intellectual life, libraries, and private collections in Timbuktu and West Africa.

The book begins to sketch the different 'meanings' of Timbuktu within the context

of the intellectual history of West Africa, in particular, that of the African continent. In a joint project between South Africa and Mali, a library to preserve more than 200 000 Arabic and West African manuscripts dating from the 13th to the 19th centuries is currently under construction. It is the first official cultural project of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the socio-economic development plan of the African Union, and when the library is built, the cultural role of Timbuktu will be revived, as it becomes the safe haven for the treasured manuscripts. The manuscripts prove that Africa had a rich legacy of written history, long before western colonisers set foot on the continent.

The book covers four broad areas: Part I provides an introduction to the region; outlines what archaeology can tell us of its history, examines the paper and various calligraphic styles used in the manuscripts; and explains how ancient institutions of scholarship functioned. Part II begins to analyse what the manuscripts can tell us of African history. Part III offers insight into the lives and works of just a few of the many scholars who became well-known in the region and beyond. Part IV provides a glimpse into Timbuktu's libraries and private collections. Part V looks at the written legacy of the eastern half of Africa which, like that of the western region, is often ignored.

A fascinating read for anyone who wishes to gain an understanding of the aura of mystique and legend that surrounds Timbuktu, *The Meanings of Timbuktu* strives to contextualise and clarify the importance of efforts to preserve Timbuktu's manuscripts for Mali, for Africa and for the intellectual world.

The Meanings of Timbuktu, Shamil Jeppie, Souleymane Bachir Diagne (eds), HSRC Press.

The Traditional Courts Bill that seeks to regulate traditional courts and customary law to replace an outdated piece of legislation contained in the Black Administration Act of 1927, was met with strong opposition from participants at an HSRC seminar attended by lawyers, academics, members of civil society, and human rights groups.



Ina van der Linde reports

Reconciling the irreconcilable: the **TRADITIONAL COURTS** Bill

Participants described this piece of legislation as unconstitutional and flawed. Most agreed that the passing of the bill should be either delayed or withdrawn and that the whole process should start from scratch.

The bill was initially submitted to parliament by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in 2008 to align it with the Constitution and human rights. It was subsequently withdrawn following an outcry from ordinary rural people and civil society organisations because of perceived shortcomings. In December 2011 the same bill was reintroduced, but with the same content that caused its withdrawal in the first place. The bill has now been submitted to the National Council of Provinces for discussions.

The main concern of speaker Dr Sindiso Mnisi Weeks, a senior lecturer in African customary law at the University of Cape Town, was that the 17 to 21 million South Africans living under traditional law were not consulted. The bill therefore contains largely the opinions of the National House of Traditional Leaders, and gives traditional leaders unprecedented powers.

She said all concerned parties agree that traditional courts have their place in the rural areas. These courts are conveniently close to communities and are more accessible and cheaper than the national justice system. If regulated properly and becoming democratic institutions elected by the communities they

serve, they can become valuable assets in solving local disputes and issues of a social nature.

At the moment, however, the concerns are the following:

- Power is centralised in the hands of traditional leaders, who are largely men. They are the presiding officers of the court; they constitute the court, decide whether one is guilty, determine punitive action and even determine what customary law is mostly not written down. This means that there is no separation of power between applying customary law and adjudicating disputes, which is a fundamental principle of a constitutional democracy.
- Decisions of the traditional courts are final and carry the same weight as that of a magistrate's court.
- The bill makes no provision for women to serve as members of the court and women are therefore most likely to be marginalised.
- When found guilty, parties cannot appeal. The courts have extensive administrative powers to decide over land administration, natural resources, health education, safety and security, and the issuing of marriage, death and birth certificates. A party found guilty may appeal sanctions, but some sanctions are excluded, for example forced labour, or any other order that the

traditional court may deem fit cannot be appealed.

- Sittings of the courts are often held in 'sacred' places where women are forbidden to enter; in many instances women are not allowed to speak in courts anyway. In both these examples men are appointed to speak on the women's behalf.
- Communities cannot opt out of a traditional court, or choose to use the state's court system and the accused may also not appoint a legal representative.

The issue here, said Dr Weeks, is about voices and power: 'This bill... does not appreciate the true value of customary dispute resolutions, namely to encourage debate, to build consensus and be inclusive in a sense.

'The overarching consequence is that it encourages corruption and creates a separate and inferior legal regime for formal homelands areas and for people living in those areas and entrench past distortions such as authoritarian rule, regarding traditional leaders as all powerful and ruling over subjects and entrenches patriarchy.'

Ms Jennifer Johnny of the South African Law Reform Commission proposed a solution. She suggested introducing specialist courts dealing with customary law in the mainstream courts, similar to specialist courts dealing with child maintenance and domestic violence.

After weeks of countrywide public hearings most of the provinces either rejected the bill or asked for massive changes. The bill was referred back to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

Heart of the matter: NUCLEAR ATTITUDES in South Africa

Nuclear power and its associated risks remain a public concern. In the 1988 White Paper on Energy Policy the government signalled its intent to investigate nuclear as a source of energy. To develop a better understanding of the views of civil society on nuclear technologies Jarè Struwig and Ben Roberts present select findings from one of the first detailed studies of public attitudes towards nuclear technology and energy in the country.

HOW MUCH DO WE KNOW?

South Africans exhibit particularly low levels of knowledge about nuclear energy and technology. Only a selected few claim to be very knowledgeable (3%) or somewhat knowledgeable (15%), with greater shares reporting that they were ‘not very’ (18%) or ‘not at all’ knowledgeable (34%).

Almost a third (30%) of respondents were unable to express an opinion, instead opting to provide a ‘do not know’ response. Comparing the knowledge levels of South Africans with those in Canada and Europe, we found that more than half of the populations profess to be either ‘very’ or ‘somewhat’ knowledgeable.

When analysing the ‘don’t know’ responses it was found that coloured and black Africans were respectively 2.7 and 1.6 times more likely than whites to not express an opinion on the matter. Our analysis showed that among those

that expressed an opinion on nuclear energy, the following groups were significantly more likely to express a favourable view of nuclear energy:

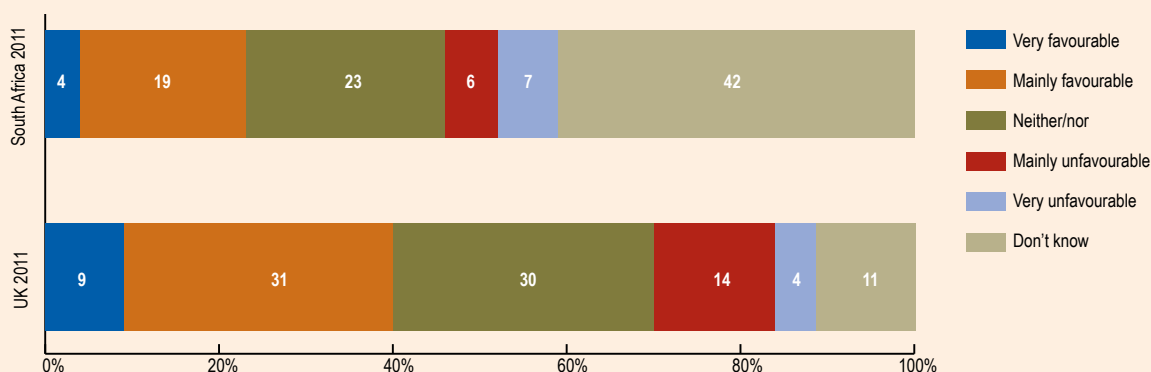
- Black Africans relative to coloured and whites;
- those with a tertiary, Matric or incomplete secondary education relative to those with no schooling;
- those in formal urban areas and informal urban settlements compared to those living in rural, traditional authority areas; and
- those in the Western Cape, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Free State, North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga relative to those in the Eastern Cape.

NUCLEAR AS A SOURCE OF ENERGY

When asked specifically about nuclear energy, it again surfaced that a substantial proportion (two-fifths) of respondents were unable to offer an opinion on whether they favour or disapprove of nuclear as a source of energy. A sizeable 23% were in favour of nuclear energy while an equivalent percentage was ambivalent. Barely more than a tenth held negative views (*Figure 1*).

Comparing South African opinions with those of Europeans our analysis showed that the level of non-response was nearly four times higher in South Africa. This finding reinforces the importance of science communication and awareness-raising initiatives to address the lack of information that persists around nuclear energy issues.

Figure 1: People that favour or disfavour nuclear energy (percent)



Source: HSRC SASAS 2011, module on nuclear technology and energy attitudes



Acknowledgement: The research presented in this article was commissioned and financed by the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (Necsa) under the leadership of Chantal Janneker, Group Executive: Marketing & Communication. The views expressed in this article are the authors' own and do not, in any way, represent those of Necsa.

It is imperative that the government, the nuclear industry and non-governmental stakeholders alike invest in imparting to the general public sufficient basic information about the nuclear options for the country.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

The respondents were asked to identify the benefits and disadvantages of nuclear energy as a source of electricity in the country. As a benefit, the survey showed that most South Africans were inclined to perceive nuclear energy as a means of ensuring a reliable supply of electricity and as an energy source that will assist in combating climate change (cited by 23% and 16% respectively). A smaller share (14%) perceived nuclear to be competitive in terms of costs and also proclaimed that it offered an unlimited supply of power.

Table 1: Benefits of nuclear energy as a source of energy (percent)

It ensures a reliable supply of electricity	23%
Helps to combat climate change	16%
Nuclear energy is not more expensive than other fuels (costs are competitive)	14%
It offers an unlimited supply of power	14%
It is a proven technology that already exists	13%
It is a cleaner source of energy with less impact on the environment	11%
Only a small amount of waste is produced; it uses fewer fossil fuels or natural resources; there are no benefits to nuclear energy	<10%
Don't know	50%

Source: IPSOS MORI, 2011; HSRC SASAS 2011, module on nuclear technology and energy attitudes

Safety risks, nuclear waste disposal and risk of radiation were seen as the predominant disadvantages of nuclear. A third (34%) of the respondents believed that nuclear accidents were a risk, while the long-term disposal of nuclear waste and the risk of radiation or contamination were issues cited by a fifth of South Africans.

Table 2: Disadvantages of nuclear as a source of energy (percent)

Risk of accidents	34%
The long-term disposal of nuclear waste	20%
Risk of radiation or contamination	19%
General impact on the environment	17%
Cost is too high; nuclear power stations are unsightly; there are no disadvantages	<10%
Don't know	49%

Source: HSRC SASAS 2011, module on nuclear technology and energy attitudes

CONCERNS ABOUT NUCLEAR SAFETY

Conducted six months after the nuclear incident at the Fukushima I Power Plant in Japan, the survey unequivocally demonstrates the importance that the South African public attaches to issues of safety when referring to nuclear technology and energy.

Risk features prominently in the minds of South Africans when they think about the issue from a personal point of view. More than a third (35%) believes nuclear power plants pose either 'some risk' or 'a big risk' to them or their families, while less than a fifth believed nuclear energy was not much of a risk. Half of the respondents could not answer the question about personal risk (Figure 2).

Consistent with this finding, the respondents were almost four times more likely to agree that there is a possibility of a nuclear accident occurring in the country (27% agreed versus 7% disagreed), with approximately a fifth ambivalent and half providing 'don't know' responses.

Among those able to express an opinion there was a greater tendency for respondents to exhibit concern than reassurance about the management of radioactive waste from nuclear reactors. More than a quarter (26%) of South Africans felt that more needed to be done to address the challenge posed by nuclear waste.

FUTURE ENERGY PREFERENCES

Despite some safety concerns, two-fifths (40%) of South Africans agree or strongly agree that the nuclear reactors at Koeberg should continue to operate (44% do not know). Thirty-eight percent think that South Africa should construct new nuclear reactors to generate more electricity in the country (42% do not know).

Table 3: Agreement with future energy preference statements (percent)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total
SA should continue to operate its existing nuclear reactors at Koeberg, Western Cape	14	26	9	6	2	44	100
SA should build new nuclear reactors to generate more electricity in SA	15	23	11	6	3	42	100

Source: HSRC SASAS 2011, module on nuclear technology and energy attitudes

the importance this decision will have on the lives of ordinary citizens, it is imperative that the government, the nuclear industry and non-governmental stakeholders alike invest in imparting to the general public sufficient basic information about the nuclear options for the country. This is critical for deliberative democracy and for ensuring that the energy decisions that are made are discussed and debated publicly.

In line with the emphasis in the 2008 Nuclear Energy Policy on raising public awareness about the country's nuclear energy programme, including the associated risks and benefits, the survey results suggest that a sustained, differentiated and targeted science communication is required.

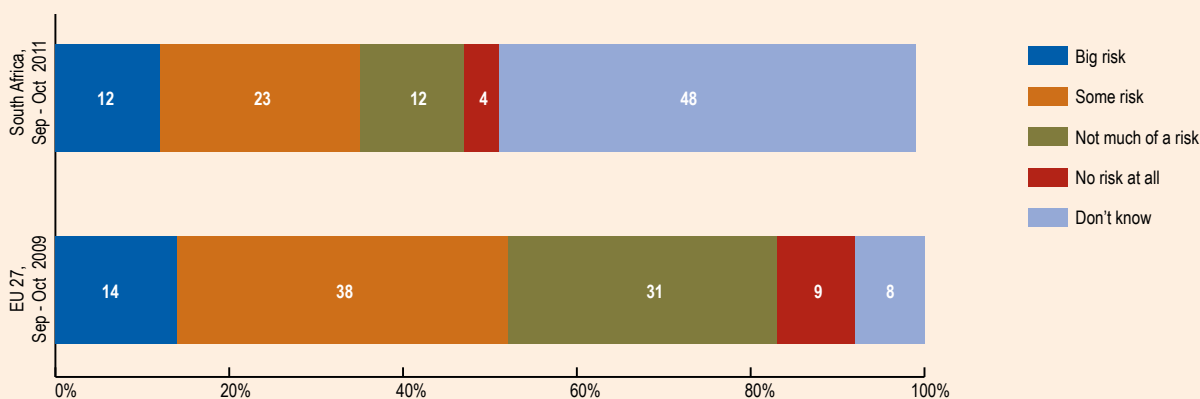
Authors: Jarè Struwig and Ben Roberts are SASAS co-ordinators, Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery research programme, HSRC.

Those that are most supportive of Koeberg continuing its operations were the same proportion of people who favoured the continuance of the nuclear energy programme.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

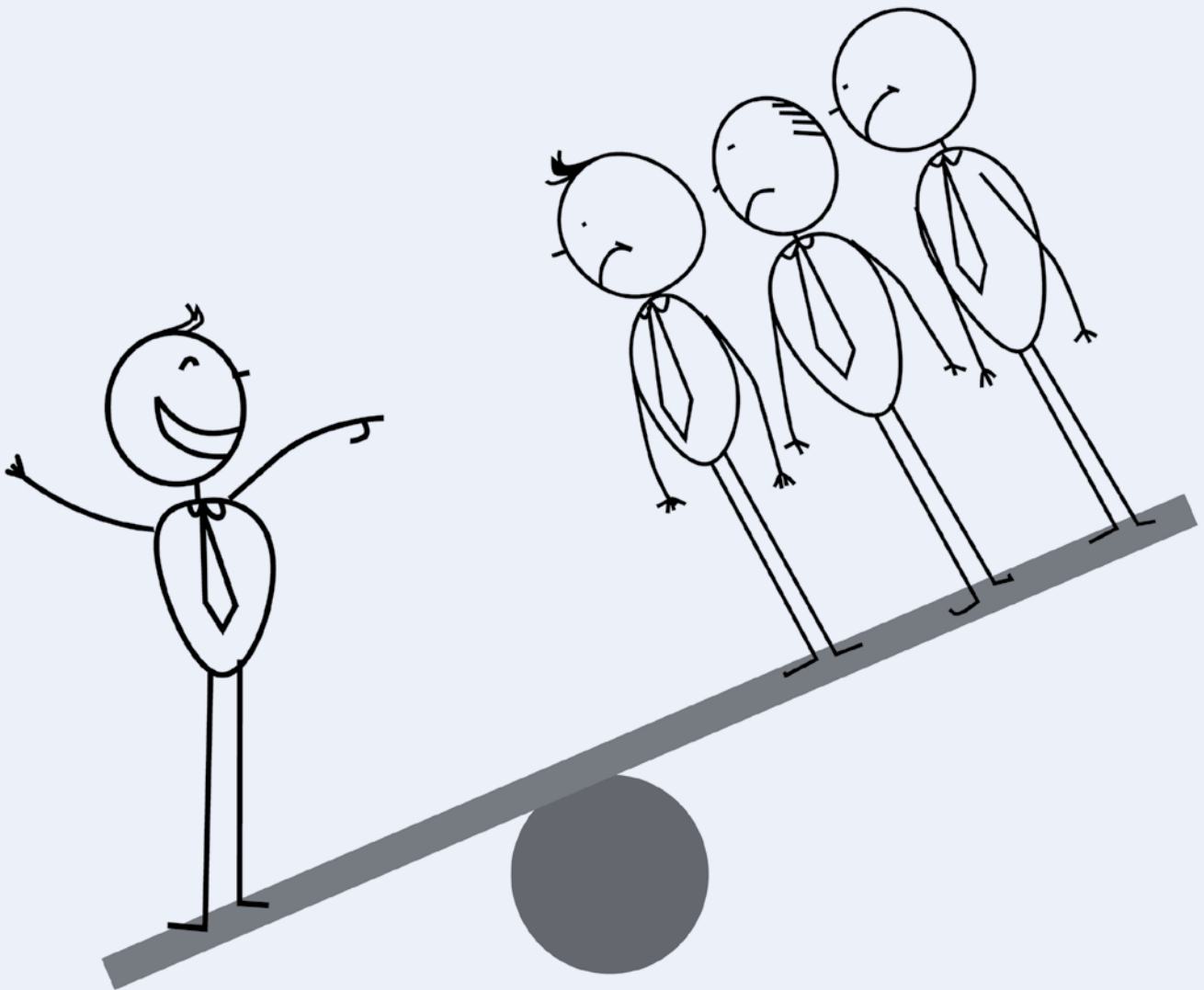
The high share of the adult population that offers no opinion ('don't know' responses) to the questions on knowledge of nuclear technology and nuclear energy is alarming and could be understood in the light of the poor mathematics and scientific literacy levels in the country in general. However, given the emphasis being placed on nuclear energy in the IRP 2010 and

Figure 2: Perceived level of risk of nuclear power plants to you and your family in South Africa and Europe (percent)



Source: Special Eurobarometer 324 (2010); HSRC SASAS 2011, module on nuclear technology and energy attitudes

Business unusual: **PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION** in South Africa



Around three-quarters (74%) of all South Africans believe the incidence of corruption has increased in the past three years, while 10% feel it has declined and 12% report that it has remained unchanged over the period.

In recent years, there has been mounting attention and concern focused on corruption scandals involving the police, politicians and the nation's business elite, to the extent that Public Protector Thuli Madonsela recently proclaimed that the country has reached a tipping point in its battle against corruption. In this article, Steven Gordon, Ben Roberts, Jarè Struwig and Siphesihle Dumisa examine public attitudes towards corruption in the country. The results show high levels of dissatisfaction with the problem and widespread support for tougher action.

To better understand attitudes towards corruption in South Africa, the authors used data from the 2011 South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS), conducted annually by the HSRC since 2003. The survey consists of nationally representative samples of South Africans aged 16 years and older living in private households. A total of 3 057 respondents took part in the 2011 survey which included a module of questions designed to reflect attitudes towards corruption.

LEVEL OF PUBLIC CONCERN

Freedom, security and justice are critical features of a democracy and have been enshrined in the Constitution. Corruption is seen as a major obstacle in realising these

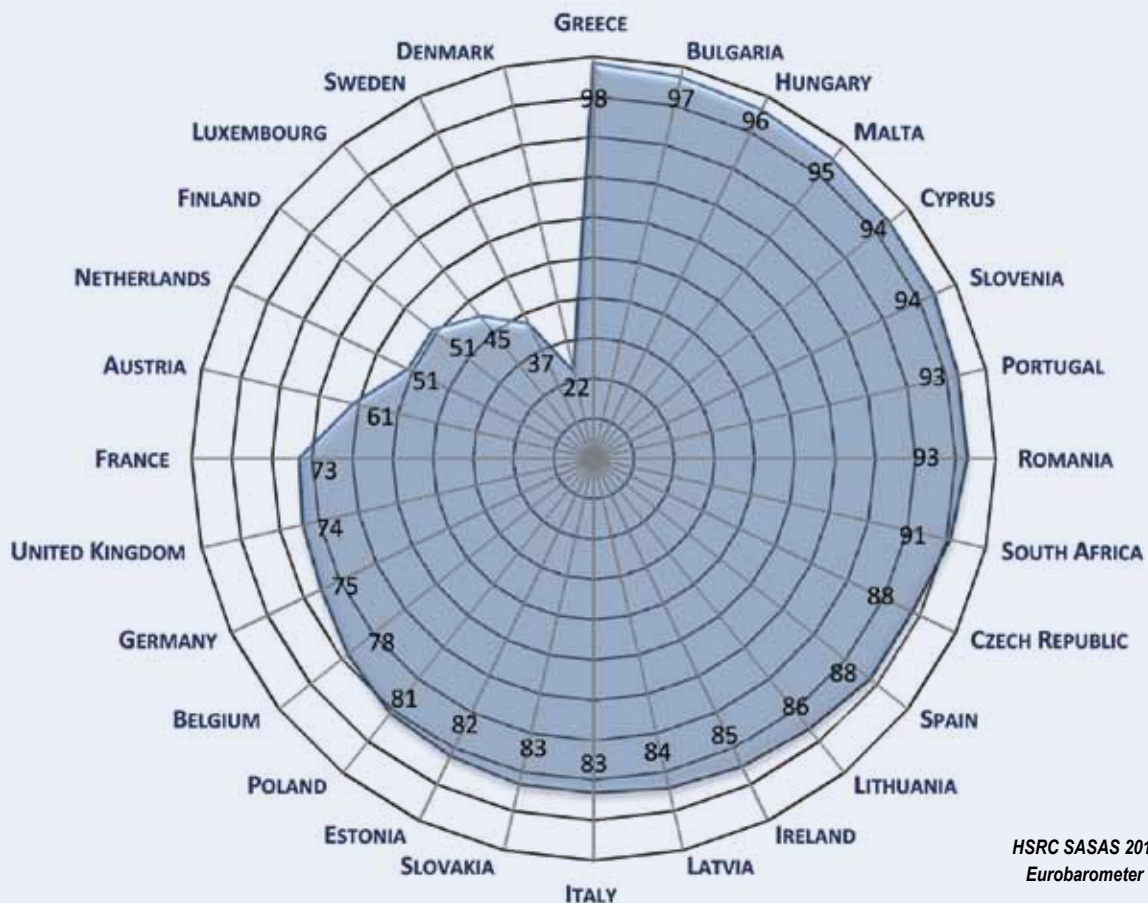
constitutional ideals. Justice Minister Jeff Radebe recently stated that: 'Corruption seeks to extinguish the flame that shines on all South Africans, the flame that promises freedom and security for all, the flame of democracy'. In response, the government has developed a series of anticorruption policies and interventions, including a wide-ranging legislative framework and the establishment of a number of task forces.

However, the survey reveals that in spite of these efforts, many South Africans are of the view that corruption still represents a salient societal concern. In late 2011, there was almost universal agreement (91%) that corruption represents a major problem. Furthermore, many South Africans acknowledge that corruption is escalating in the country. In 2003,

only 9% mentioned corruption in their list of the top three challenges facing the country, but this had increased to 26% by 2011. Around three-quarters (74%) of all South Africans believe the incidence of corruption has increased in the past three years, while 10% feel it has declined and 12% report that it has remained unchanged over the period.

This professed aversion to corruption is not unique to South Africa and appears to be characteristic of nations that have undergone a transition to democracy in recent decades. Indeed, comparative results from Eurobarometer suggest that South Africans share a common concern over corruption with many post-transition nations such as former communist Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Percentage reporting corruption as a societal problem in South Africa and Europe



Sources:
HSRC SASAS 2011; Special Eurobarometer 325 (2009)

Apart from government-led anticorruption initiatives, South African citizens also demonstrate a resolute belief in the role of ordinary individuals in addressing corruption.

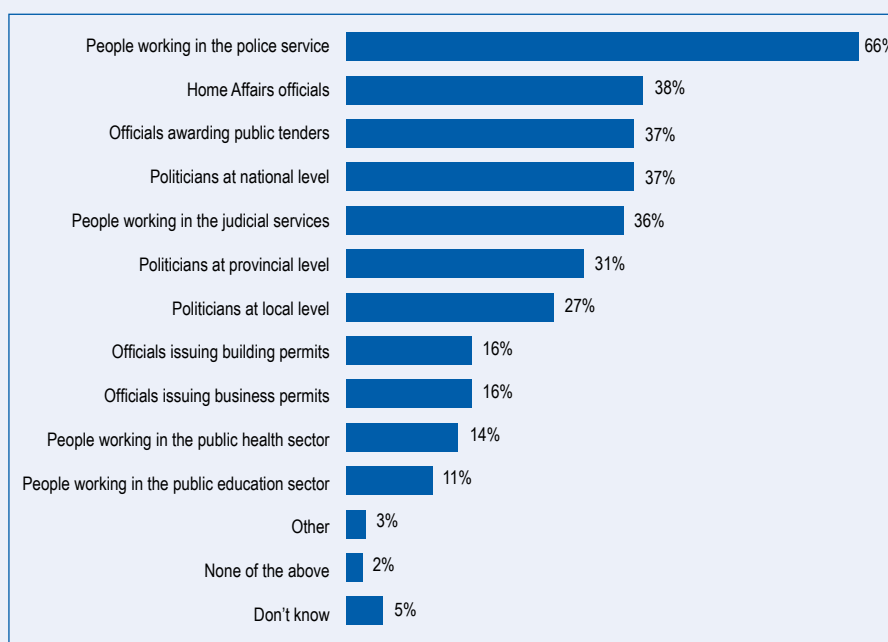
WHERE IS CORRUPTION?

Respondents were asked to identify the areas of public service in which they felt bribery and abuses of power for personal gain were noticeably widespread (Figure 2). The most commonly cited state representatives were the police, with two-thirds (66%) of South Africans expressing the view that bribery and corruption are endemic in the South African Police Service. More than a third of South Africans hold the view that there is considerable bribery and corruption among Home Affairs officials (38%), national politicians (37%), officials awarding public tenders (37%), and people working in the judicial services (36%). The extensive exposure afforded to corruption cases by the media in recent years, including high-level policing scandals and tender irregularities, are likely to have fuelled these perceptions (Figure 2).

PERCEIVED REASONS FOR CORRUPTION

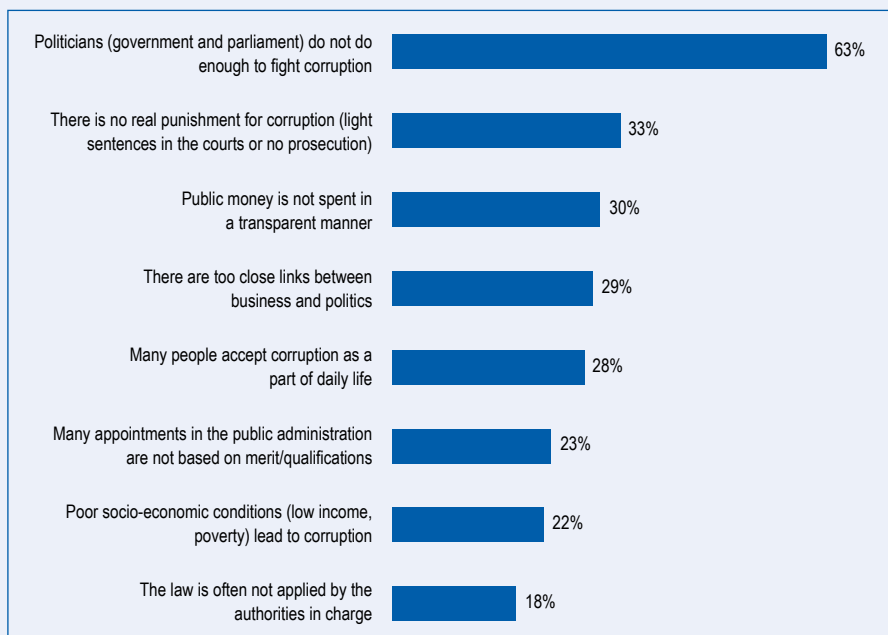
South Africans were asked to specify the main reasons why corruption exists in our society (Figure 3). The predominant response, mentioned by almost two-thirds (63%), is that the national government and parliament are not doing enough to fight corruption. A secondary cluster of reasons mentioned by close to a third of South Africans include the lack of adequate punishment by the judicial system (33%), a lack of transparency in public spending (30%), the close links between business and politics (29%), and the societal acceptance of corruption as part of daily life (28%). Slightly lower shares cite factors such as inappropriate public appointments, poor socio-economic conditions, and inconsistent application of the law by authorities (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Which public officials and leaders do South Africans consider corrupt?



Source: HSRC SASAS 2011

Figure 3: Why is corruption prevalent in South African society?



Source: HSRC SASAS 2011

FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Reflecting further on the aforementioned results, while a majority believe the government and parliament are not doing enough, there does appear to be public division about the effectiveness of pre-existing interventions, with 54% stating that existing governmental measures to combat corruption are effective and 39% offering a critical evaluation. This disagreement may be attributable to the demand for greater punitive measures for those found guilty of corruption among certain segments of society. For instance, more than three-quarters (77%) of adult South Africans believe that court sentences in corruption cases are too light. Recent high-profile corruption scandals in the media may also be responsible for polarising public perceptions on state efficacy in handling corruption.

Despite dissatisfaction with the handling of corruption cases by government and the courts together with entrenched views on corruption among the police, citizens tend to believe that preventing corruption is ultimately the job of these institutions. Asked to name the institutions that should be responsible for preventing and fighting corruption, 73% identified the police and 69% identified national government. Furthermore, the police are seen as the most trusted institution (66%) to resolve any issues of bribery or corruption that members of the public might personally experience, followed to a lesser extent by the courts (38%) and the media (17%). No other source was trusted by more than a tenth of the adult population. Taken together, these results may suggest the desire by a majority of citizens for the police and government (and to some degree the courts) to become legitimate and capable actors in the fight against corruption, despite concerns with present performance.

Apart from government-led anticorruption initiatives, South African citizens also demonstrate a resolute belief in the role of ordinary individuals in addressing corruption. South Africans do not seem to want to accept corruption as part of daily life, and the majority indicated that they wanted to take a proactive stance in combating corruption. An

overwhelming 85% claimed that they would report an incident of corruption, 83% stated they would support a colleague or friend if they fought against corruption, while 82% agreed that ordinary people could make a difference in the fight against corruption.

CONCLUSION

The 2011 SASAS results create the impression of a critical citizenry in South Africa, one which tends to recognise corruption as a serious societal challenge and which possesses a strong desire for a corruption-free democracy. People are willing to harness their individual agencies in combating corruption, but also have an urgent mandate for the state to respond more decisively. Of particular note, there is a strong awareness of the ongoing problems beleaguering the police. While regarded as the most likely to be characterised by widespread corruption, this is also the institution that citizens feel should be most responsible for taking the lead in preventing and tackling corruption and that is most trusted to assist victims in corruption cases. Similarly, many South Africans seem frustrated with court outcomes, provoking a demand for more punitive sentencing. For some the statistics discussed in this article may represent compelling signs of democratic anxiety, yet they may also be taken as encouraging from an accountability perspective where citizens actively monitor and hold public and private institutions to account.

Authors: Steven Gordon, Master's intern; Ben Roberts and Jarè Struwig, SASAS coordinators; Siphesile Dumisa, Master's intern, Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery research programme, HSRC.

The most commonly cited state representatives were the police, with two-thirds (66%) of South Africans expressing the view that bribery and corruption are endemic in the South African Police Service.

Indeed, comparative results from Eurobarometer suggest that South Africans share a common concern over corruption with many post-transition nations such as former communist Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania.

The low-achievement trap: **CHANGING THE CULTURE OF INEFFICIENCY** in teaching

This article is based on Martin Carnoy, Linda Chisholm, Bagele Chilisa and others. The Low Achievement Trap: Comparing Schooling in Botswana and South Africa (HSRC Press 2012).



What knowledge, skills, values and attributes do education and training programmes need to provide teachers to ensure that their learners perform well in mathematics? In a unique study to explore the relationship between teacher quality and learning outcomes Martin Carnoy, Linda Chisholm and Bagele Chilisa compared mathematics teachers in North West schools with those of teachers in Botswana, and came up with some intriguing results.

South African students score poorly in mathematics and language tests when compared with students from other African countries and when considered against what should be expected almost 20 years after the achievement of democracy. The TIMMS, PIRLS, and SACMEQ studies¹, as well as the Department of Basic Education's Annual National Assessments, all show that South African pupils perform well below their academic potential. In the international TIMMS and PIRLS we are at the bottom of the class. In the regional SACMEQ studies, we fall below the SACMEQ norm.

The reasons for our poor performance are well-known, but have never been revealed in as much empirical detail as in this comparative study among similar students on either side of the South Africa-Botswana border. The National Planning Commission (2011) synthesised an emerging consensus on the causes of poor results. School contexts are as important as what goes on inside schools and classrooms. But ultimately the crux of the matter, according to the Commission, is school leadership and management, and teacher performance.

In 2009 we conducted our classroom-based study of teacher quality and learning outcomes. We focused on the characteristics of teachers and teaching that may contribute to student learning gains in Grade 6 of a group of lower- and lower-middle income schools in two different historical settings: North West province and Botswana. We sampled

¹ Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMMS); Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS); Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).

60 schools in each of the two countries, 62 Grade 6 mathematics teachers in North West schools and 64 teachers in Botswana, covering a total of 5 500 students in those 126 classrooms. (Figure 1).

ROLE OF POLITICAL CONTEXT

Contexts play a role in learner performance, but how do they do so? One of the aspects we consider is long-range historical and political differences between contexts. Despite South Africa being much larger, socially complex and more heterogeneous than Botswana, for example, the two countries - and especially the border region - share important similarities. At a broader level South Africa and Botswana are both middle-income countries and highly unequal. In their own way both are 'star performers', although South Africa's growth pattern has not been as dramatic as that of Botswana in the latter part of the 20th century.

Both countries have very different political histories, which have shaped the respective educational systems. When looking back over a century, Botswana's political history

has been one of relative peace and calm. By comparison, South Africa's history - and especially its educational history - has been marked by conflict and violence.

Educational policies in Botswana did not change dramatically but gradually and incrementally improved after the achievement of independence in 1966. The comparable period in South Africa - the period of high apartheid - was one in which educational policies were imposed on the majority by force and accompanied by repression. Educational change after 1994 continued to occur in a conflictual manner.

Spending on education in the two countries is similar and the nature of the policies is not that dissimilar but there are tremendous differences in how they have been implemented.

HOW WE DID IT

Perhaps it is not surprising that a careful study of teaching practices and learning gains over time has revealed differences and patterns

that point to why South African children do less well than those in Botswana schools.

The method we used makes this a unique study. This is the first study that has examined these issues in such depth in one context; tested learners and teachers; asked them to complete questionnaires; took videos in class; checked learner notebooks and made observations of the schools and their environments (Figure 2).

The study is also unique in the way it measured gains in student learning in mathematics in each region over the course of a Grade 6 academic year. These changes in achievement in Grade 6 are significant because they can be associated directly with the quality of teachers and other classroom conditions that students experienced in that year. In the process, we examined teachers' knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge, teacher preparation and experience, school management and how much was taught during the school year.

Figure 1: Frequency of observed mathematics lessons - 2009

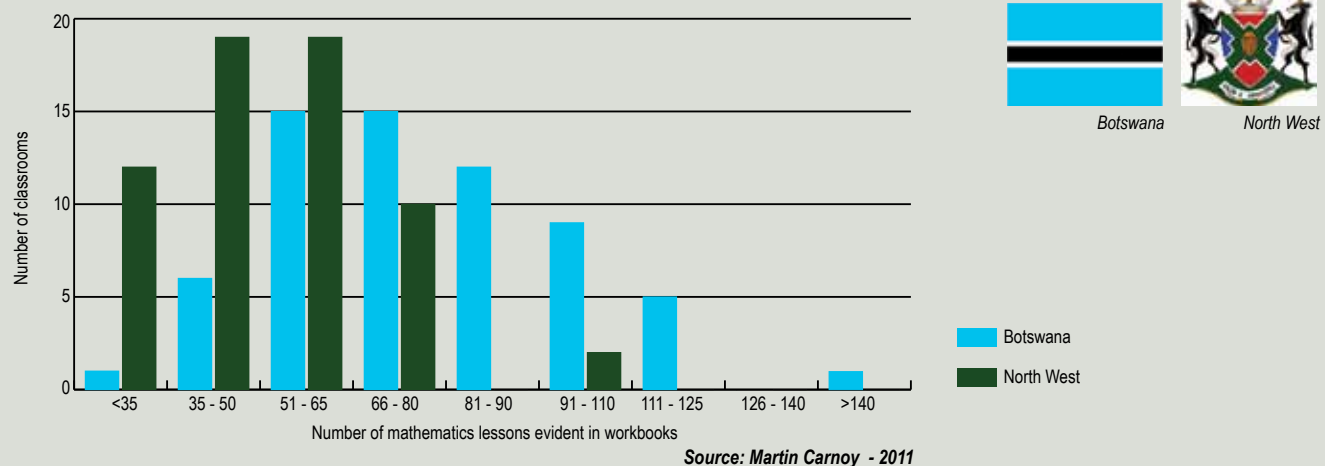
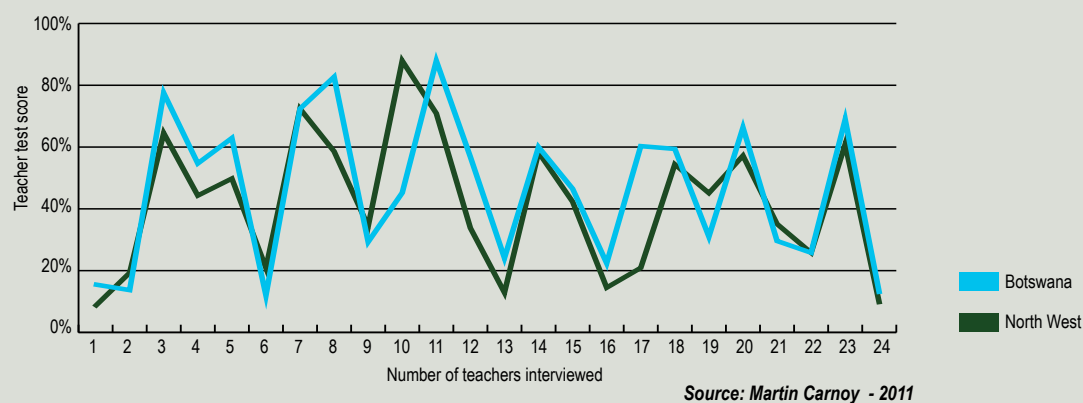


Figure 2: Results from questionnaires given to teachers



WHAT WE FOUND

Our study found, as others have done, that learners and teachers do badly in their tests and that some areas are better taught, known and understood than others, but also that teachers do not spend nearly enough time teaching, and that the pace of work is very slow.

Teachers did not teach 60% of the scheduled lessons in North West and almost 40% of the lessons scheduled in Botswana. There was considerable variation in the number from classroom to classroom of lessons taught, but this very low average figure in North West province implies that students were not getting much exposure to mathematics during their Grade 6 year. They were getting more in Botswana, but much less than what they were supposed to.

We know and expect this, but what was surprising was that teachers and principals we interviewed did not consider teacher absenteeism a major issue. Even teachers who were actually present in school on a particular day may not teach their scheduled mathematics lessons for a host of other reasons. One of these, raised by many North West teachers, is the 'lack of confidence' teachers feel in teaching the required elements of the Grade 6 mathematics curriculum. In discussions, teachers attributed this lack of confidence to a lack of knowledge of the subject.

We learned through both our teacher questionnaires and our interviews that teachers in North West are often also pulled away from school by teacher in-service training and union meetings and in Botswana by departmental meetings. In a meeting with teachers to discuss our results we learned that in North West, many teachers 'bunk' maths classes because they feel grossly inadequately prepared to teach many parts of the required curriculum. The fact that this was the case in the midst of the President's campaign for teachers to be in class, on time, teaching, is disturbing.

The methodology we employ is innovative. The contexts we examine are varied. The results and findings continue to be a shocking wake-up call. But the most important contribution of our study is in the finding and conclusion about change.

HOW DO WE CHANGE?

In some sense, South African policy-makers have an easier task in that South African



Our study found, as others have done, that learners and teachers do badly in their tests and that some areas are better taught, known and understood than others, but also that teachers do not spend nearly enough time teaching, and that the pace of work is very slow.

education is so inefficient and under-resourced in terms of teacher quality that the steps needed to reach Botswana's level of student achievement gains are more apparent. The changes that are required are not big bang changes: they are small changes across a range of areas. A number of small changes will make a big difference.

In our book we have shown what those steps are and the high payoff taking them would have for the vast majority of South African students. The steps may be evident, but taking them in the South African political and social context may be exceedingly difficult. They will require changing a now deeply ingrained culture of inefficiency in producing learner achievement.

Most schools in the South African educational system have, plainly and simply, organised themselves to produce something that is not student achievement. That suggests

that our recommendations, evident as they may be to most reformers, represent more than just showing teachers and principals how to improve their effectiveness — it may require changing the underlying school culture from one that places first priority on teacher autonomy to one that focuses much more clearly on making students academically competent.

Authors: Dr Martin Carnoy, Vida Jacks Professor of Education, Stanford University; Dr Linda Chisholm, Advisor to the Minister of Basic Education, seconded from the HSRC; Dr Bagele Chilisa, Professor of Education, University of Botswana and others.



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Access to JUSTICE fundamental to social change



Dr Narnia Bohler-Muller

As the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides both the framework and foundation for the transformation of state, law and society. The preamble of the Constitution and the socio-economic rights entrenched in the Bill of Rights - including health, housing, water, social assistance and education - reflect the characteristics of South Africa as a developmental state. At the centre of the transformation agenda is a need to establish a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society founded on human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights.

Despite interventions at all levels of government, inequality and poverty still persist. This challenge is summarised in three main concerns emerging from the National Planning Commission draft plan (Vision 2030) in that South Africa needs to grow its economy; reduce poverty; and improve the quality of lives of all South Africans.

It is within this broader context of socio-economic transformation that the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development's (DoJCD) discussion document entitled *The Transformation of the Judicial System and the Role of the Judiciary in the Developmental South African State* should be viewed.

The discussion document highlights the department's mandate for further research and investigation into the impact of judgments by the Constitutional Court (CC) and the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA), including assessing the role of the CC in advancing transformation and promoting access to justice as a fundamental value in attaining social change.

In an opening address at the 2011 Access to Justice Conference former Chief Justice Ngcobo stated:

'We owe the people of South Africa a justice system that is just in the results that it delivers; that is fair to all litigants regardless of their station in life; that is inexpensive; that delivers results in the shortest possible time; that people who use it understand; that responds to their needs and that is effective'.

The Cabinet statement of 23 November 2011 announced the 'review of the courts' which, read together with the Minister's discussion document, provides for government's review of the judicial system and an assessment of its ultimate objectives and whether they have been achieved.

The DoJCD tender invitation of 23 March 2012 is narrower in focus and calls for research to assist with the assessment of the impact of the two apex courts (CC and SCA), particularly related to socio-economic rights within the context of the developmental state.

In a media statement released on 2 May 2012, the DoJCD emphasised that the research request related to the impact of court decisions - and the implementation of directives by the other branches of government - on South African society and did not constitute a review of the courts, which would not fall within the mandate of the department.

MEDIA AND PUBLIC COMMENTARY

Since the Cabinet announcement in November 2011 there has been much public debate related to the process and in response to the DoJCD discussion document. The reactions have been mixed. In a speech at UCT in

March, Justice Zak Yacoob stated that there is 'absolutely nothing wrong with an evaluation of the work of the Constitutional Court or any other court. I would take results of evaluations of this kind extremely seriously'. He also cautioned against encouraging an approach that requires too much co-operation between the judiciary, the legislature and the executive. However, his cautionary note seems to be limited to discussions with the judiciary directly and outside a court hearing, 'in an effort to influence it'. One would assume that conversations can take place between the three branches of government as to how to attain constitutional objectives in order to secure a better life for all, but that there should be no attempts to influence the work of the judiciary in respect of specific cases.

Usually a severe critic, UCT academic Prof Pierre de Vos sees no problem with the terms of reference as set out by the department. His only concerns were related to the methodologies of measuring levels of 'service delivery' at national, provincial and local levels of government; as well as whether it would be practically possible to achieve the objectives.

In a similar vein, Steven Friedman has reiterated his stance that the reform agenda should be broader. His position, articulated at an Institute for Security Studies' seminar on the transformation of the judiciary on 26 April, remains that '... we ought to judge our judiciary and our justice system by its legitimacy among the citizenry, not by the peer review of the legal profession'. In order to increase public trust, the system should be more efficient, accessible and transparent. Friedman questions the notion that lawyers and the judiciary should be left alone to apply their knowledge unhindered as judges

make moral choices and these choices can be questioned.

Some commentators, among them Sandra Liebenberg from the Centre for Socio-Economic Rights and Justice (SERAJ), have remained critical. Liebenberg states that it is not appropriate for the legislative or executive branches of government to prescribe or even recommend to the court how it should exercise its responsibility to adjudicate disputes in terms of the Constitution.

Loammi Wolf strongly criticised the current attempt to 'judge the judiciary and emasculate the courts', stating that '[t]he mere idea that assessment of judgments of the highest courts in the country should be granted to a tenderer by way of a state contract is probably the ultimate slap in the face of the judiciary'. A better position in terms of post-1994 jurisprudence is that judges and courts are accountable to the people for the consequences of their decisions.

TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM

Transformative constitutionalism, a term developed by Prof Karl Klare, describes 'a long-term project of constitutional enactment, interpretation, and enforcement committed (not in isolation, of course, but in a historical context of conducive political developments) to transforming a country's political and social institutions and power relationships in a democratic, participatory, and egalitarian direction. Transformative constitutionalism connotes an enterprise of inducing large-scale social change through non-violent political processes grounded in law'.

Despite misgivings about this research project, an endeavour to measure the impact of judgments is by no means unique or unusual. A World Bank report by Gauri and Brinks illustrates that law can be used to achieve social change through what they call the 'judicialisation' of policy-making.

The World Bank study analyses the results of healthcare and education litigation in five countries (South Africa, Brazil, Nigeria, India, and Indonesia) and shows that courts are generally pro-poor, with South African courts faring very well. Although South Africa only has a small number of cases, the effects of the cases have been felt widely through the modification of public policy as a result of court orders. South African judgments, through adopting a philosophy

of transformative constitutionalism, reach a large number of the relevant policy area beneficiaries, including the poor.

Former Justice Pius Langa has described 'transformation' as 'a social and an economic revolution'. South Africans have to contend with unequal and insufficient access to housing, food, water, healthcare and electricity and it has become necessary to level the economic playing fields that were so drastically skewed by the apartheid system.

The establishment of an equal society and the provision of basic socio-economic rights to all is a necessary part of legal transformation. Langa argues that legal culture must change in order to facilitate the role of courts in creating a better life for all.

What is required is a change in legal mindset. In terms of the new value-oriented approach to interpretation, courts must ensure a just

outcome of the legal process. As such, constitutional values are meant to serve a transformative role in the sense that the values, goals, and analytics of social change must inform the process of adjudication. Transformative constitutionalism places emphasis on attaining socio-economic justice and has been described as having a 'pro-poor' orientation that focuses on addressing inequalities within the post-apartheid context.

Measuring the socio-economic impact of court decisions would be a way of facilitating debate in order to engage in the ongoing conversation to improve the lives of all South Africans.

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A number of post-1994 cases have shown that some judges are reluctant to deviate from traditional legal reasoning and fail to be sensitive to the context, and potential and real consequences, of their judgments. Many judges tend to stick to the comfort of old methodologies (taught to them in law faculties) and this results in three problems:

1. A reluctance to interrogate the distributive consequences of private law rules on lived experiences;
2. The emergence of a neo-liberal strand in the application of the constitution; and
3. A lack of critical sharpness when it comes to issues related to the separation of powers.

Food for thought: the **COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMME**

Food security refers to the availability of food and people's access to it. A household is considered food-secure when its occupants do not live in hunger or fear of starvation; it includes both physical and economic access to food that meets people's dietary needs as well as their food preferences.



'CWP is working wonders, feeding my children and is bringing in money' - reflection of a participant in a CWP Impact Assessment Workshop in Matatiele in 2011

The Presidency piloted an innovative type of public work scheme that has the potential to help meet the food security and nutrition needs of vulnerable children. Shirin Motala and Peter Jacobs discuss new evidence that the Community Work Programme (CWP), introduced in 2007, may do just that.

The Community Work Programme is an employment guarantee scheme providing participants with two days' work per week to a total of 100 days per year at a stipend of R60 per day. At the time of this research in 2011, more than 70 CWP sites were operational across the country involving just under 100 000 participants.

In his 2012 budget speech Minister Gordhan announced a government commitment to scale up the programme to reach over 300 000 participants by 2014.

During 2011 the HSRC undertook a study of the CWP to assess the potential contribution it could make towards improving the food and nutrition security and early childhood development (ECD) outcomes for young children. It was anticipated that through the study a case could be made for strengthening CWP's ability to address critical public needs and service deficits while at the same time providing safety nets for the poor.

This qualitative study involved a review of available information about the CWP and primary research through key informant interviews and focus groups. The study was conducted in 17 CWP sites (approximately 25% of all sites), including urban and rural sites across eight provinces. Interviews were conducted with key informants including local and provincial CWP implementation agents, ECD community-based organisations, community reference group members and provincial and local government officials. In total, 79 interviews and six focus group sessions were conducted.

A key feature of the CWP is that work done must be 'useful work' that contributes to broader community good or to quality of life. Types of 'work' activities that have been prioritised by CWP sites include: agricultural

and food security interventions; environmental rehabilitation and maintenance; social and community services, including home-based care and community safety interventions.

What is the potential contribution of the CWP towards improving the food and nutrition security and early childhood development (ECD) outcomes for young children? In the context of high levels of poverty, unemployment, and HIV prevalence, children in South Africa live in extreme situations of vulnerability in terms of their survival, growth and development.

MEANINGS ATTACHED TO FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

The most common understanding of food and nutrition security was of 'three meals a day' and freedom from 'hunger'. The concept 'security' in relation to food and nutrition was almost foreign to some respondents who reportedly 'never heard of it before'. Nutritious or healthy food for children was typically listed as staple grains and cereals (maize, bread, wheat products) and vegetables (spinach, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes).

In a few rural locations the need for children to eat 'green leafy vegetables' was noted, although no reasons were provided for this suggestion, presumably due its nutritional value.

Overall, 'nutritionally adequate' or 'healthy' food for children appeared to be primarily about the intake of calories and starches whereas proteins or fruit did not feature frequently in the ideal meal-plan for children under five. Dietary diversity was not understood and neither was there a sense of children's macronutrient requirements (vitamin A, zinc, iron) or appropriate portion sizes.

NATURE AND SCALE OF FOOD GARDEN PROJECTS

Food gardening appears to be a central activity in almost all CWP sites through the development and maintenance of communal food gardens, home food gardens and food gardens targeting particular vulnerable groups (for example early childhood development (ECD) centres, hospitals or clinics and institutions providing care for the elderly, disabled and for children). The overarching goal of the food gardens is to cultivate and harvest foods (mainly varieties of small vegetable crops) for community members unable to provide enough of their own food or who might be at risk of food insecurity.

These beneficiaries are typically identified through community consultation processes based on poverty and vulnerability criteria or perceptions ('needy community members') and include those who are elderly, chronically ill, disabled or caring for vulnerable children. Site managers cited 'willingness to work in community gardens by participants (supply of labour input/work effort)' as the fundamental determinant of whether a food garden existed at a CWP site.

The scale of CWP food garden production across sites expanded over time as well as in the numbers of beneficiaries reached as the figures below indicate:

- At the Meriting CWP site (North West), the initial goal was to provide hungry school children with a meal. This was broadened subsequently to providing food to 'orphans and other vulnerable households';
- At the Harrismith site (Free State) 20 food gardens were providing food to home-based care beneficiaries as well as early childhood development centres;

- At the Keiskammahoek site (Eastern Cape) 54 schools, 30 crèches and a hospital had been supported in establishing and maintaining food gardens;
- The Welkom (Free State) site has become a platform for the launch of over 400 home food gardens under the auspices of the Merci of Life Community Project; and
- Sterkspruit (Eastern Cape) has developed and maintained 5 000 home gardens.

Three types of distribution channels for food production output were predominantly identified, namely outputs from home gardens are for household occupants, outputs from gardens on unused land at schools and institutions (residential care facilities, hospitals) were for beneficiaries of those services, while outputs from communal gardens were donated to 'needy beneficiaries'. Recognising that hungry children need to eat even out of school, at some sites it was reported that in addition to feeding children at the ECD site they were given food to take home. At the Bohlabela site in Mpumalanga food donations were the norm with the previous season's tally of donated food garden output being '50 boxes of tomatoes; 100 boxes of cabbages; 100 bunches of spinach; 100 bunches of okra and 50 boxes of Moroga'.

A fourth distribution channel, although not encouraged by CWP, was the sale of marketable surplus food garden products. At a few sites the funds generated from such sales were utilised to purchase seeds and other requirements for expanding the food garden or as in the Bulungula site (Eastern Cape) example for purchasing meat and milk products to feed children at the crèche.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR FOOD GARDENING INTERVENTIONS

The nature and extent of support from local departments of agriculture was uneven across CWP sites. Where support was available it included education and training and farming inputs such as fencing. We also identified local government (access to land) and non-profit organisations as stakeholders that provided support and assisted with funding.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of CWPs is to contribute to the quality of life of poor and vulnerable people and evidence suggests that its food security interventions can do just that. However it needs to intentionally incorporate household food security and nutrition security objectives in project design. This will ensure that food security and nutrition concerns are appropriately addressed.

CWP needs to be intentional about measuring impacts on food security and nutrition and ECD services on young children.

CWP also needs to explore the potential for CWP to promote animal food production to provide access to protein and dairy produce. In addition it needs to encourage the production of micronutrient-rich crop varieties.

Several CWP food gardens produce enough to sell surplus output in local markets even if the programme does not encourage this practice. CWP is designed to invest public resources in useful community employment projects and not geared towards local enterprise development. Further planning and strategising should focus on enabling the transition of CWP food gardens to sustainable farming enterprises. As in the traditional 'infant industry paradox', the challenge is to find the appropriate cut-off ('exit strategy') for reduced public support alongside increased self-sustaining investment in the enterprise.

Typical CWP workers in food security are women, mainly older women. It is important to incentivise men and younger people to work in food gardening initiatives.

Finally the benefits accruing from the social solidarity contributions of CWP need to be explicitly acknowledged and supported.

Authors: Shirin Motala, senior research manager; Economic Performance and Development research programme (EPD), HSRC; Dr Peter Jacobs, Chief Research Specialist, EPD.

To maximise nutritional impact on vulnerable groups CWPs need to consider the following:

- include the integration of nutrition counselling, which includes supporting farmers in agricultural production, either for their own use or for commercial production, particularly in cases counselling women; and
- pay greater attention to identifying key target groups requiring nutritional support.

Linking GROWING AFRICAN ECONOMIES and MUSHROOMING CITIES

Government decisions over the next few years on where and what types of infrastructure are pursued will lock in particular growth paths for decades to come. These growth paths could create a positive link between urbanisation and economic development, writes Ivan Turok, or cause Africa's urban problems to become overwhelming.

The relationship between urbanisation and development is one of the crucial questions of our time. Data from the United Nations Population Division released in April shows that Africa's urban population is likely to treble in size from 400 million at present to 1 300 million by 2050 (Figure 1). This is by far the fastest urban growth rate in the world. It stems from a combination of natural growth (births exceeding deaths) and rural-urban migration.

Three-quarters of African governments would like to reduce migrant flows to cities. They fear the effects of urban overcrowding on food shortages, overloaded infrastructure, public health problems, social frustration and political unrest. These concerns are very real, given past experience, but there is another

vital dimension to urban growth that is often overlooked on the continent.

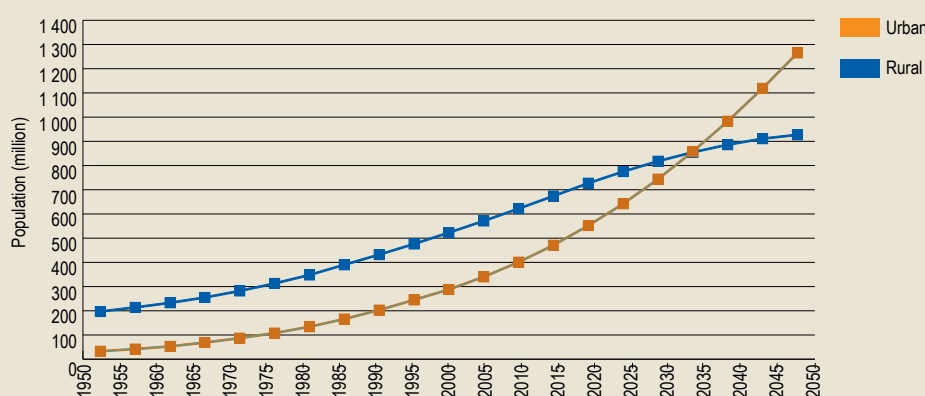
POLICIES FOR CITIES TO FLOURISH

International experience shows that urbanisation has the potential to transform living standards for households, communities and nations. With the right institutions, infrastructure and policies in place, cities can contribute to accelerated economic development, increased private investment and job creation. Policy priorities need to shift from trying to contain and eliminate the growth of informal settlements, to harnessing the benefits of concentrated economic activity in higher productivity and entrepreneurial dynamism. Ordinary people must be enabled to access emerging opportunities and find

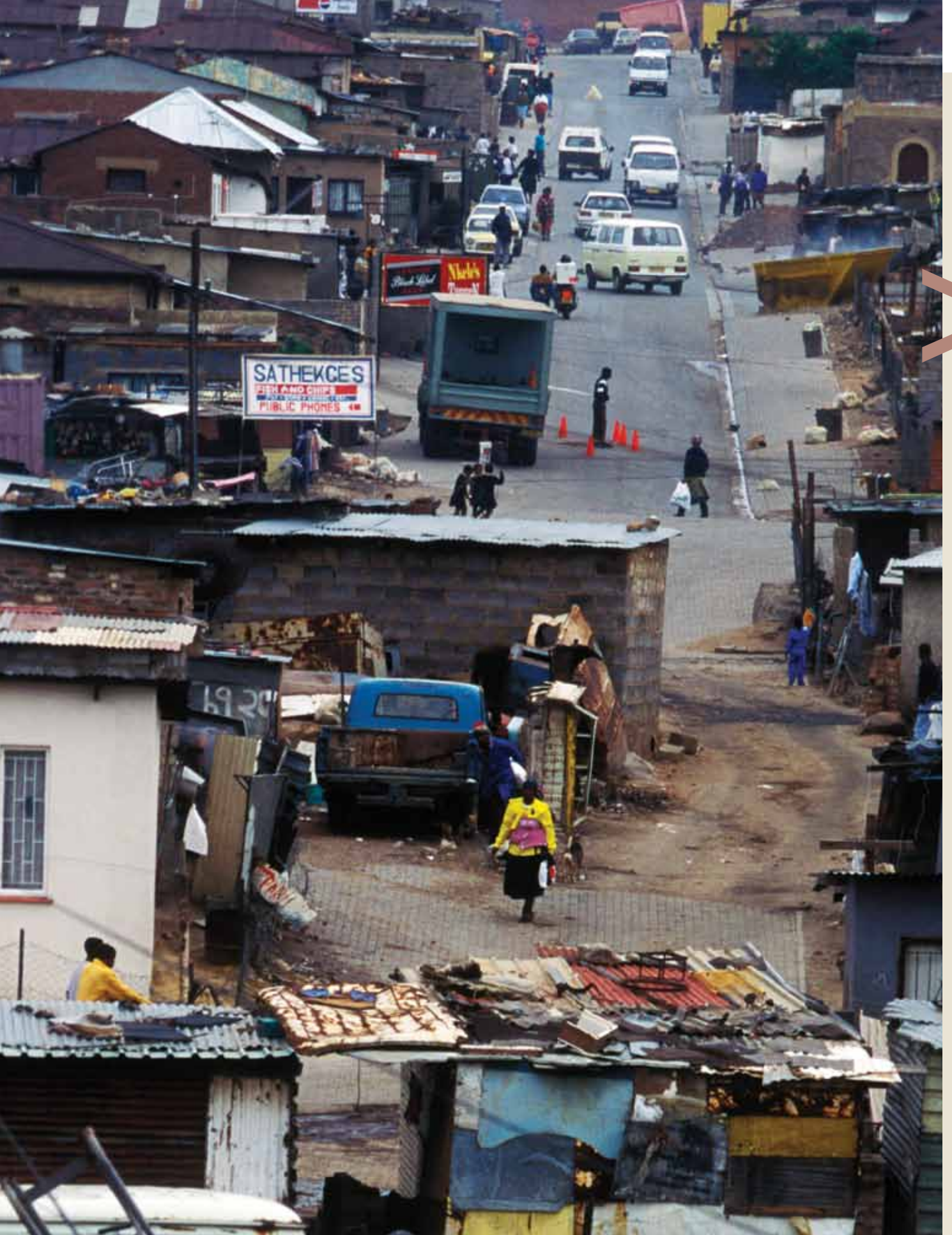
their position in urban labour markets, education systems and social networks.

Fortunately, economic circumstances across many parts of Africa have improved recently. An unexpected upturn during the last decade has caused a noticeable reversal in mood and confidence about the continent's future. Strong global demand for primary commodities (especially oil, gas, metals and minerals) and agricultural products have been the main drivers of growth. Large new mineral deposits are regularly being identified, such as the recent discovery of major oil and gas reserves in Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya and Ethiopia. Major construction projects, new buildings, roads, pipelines and shopping malls offer tangible signs of Africa's revival.


Figure 1: Africa's urban and rural population, 1950-2050



Source: UN Population Division



With the right institutions, infrastructure and policies in place, cities can contribute to accelerated economic development, increased private investment and job creation.



Professor Turok produced a report and organised an international workshop for UN-Habitat providing up-to-date evidence and fresh thinking about the links between economic trends, demographic shifts and urban outcomes in Africa, called: 'Unleashing the Economic Potential of African Cities'.

VITAL TO ADD VALUE TO RAW MATERIALS

Yet growth focused on harvesting raw materials is not necessarily good for African cities. Capital investment tends to be targeted at assisting mineral extraction from resource-rich areas outside cities, and upgrading transport corridors linking them to coastal ports. Infrastructure to improve the functioning of cities and living conditions is a lower priority. Booming commodity exports tend to boost the amount of money in circulation before the real economy can respond to supply the rising demand, resulting in a flood of imports. There is also plenty of evidence that resource-rich states are vulnerable to rent-seeking behaviour and predatory political structures that inhibit broader and deeper development.

In cities like Luanda and Accra, surging oil revenues are also prompting speculative land acquisition and luxury property development. This inflates land prices and crowds out the growth of other productive activities, such as manufacturing. Meanwhile at least three-quarters of these cities' residents have no access to piped water on site and no waterborne sewerage, despite their countries' vast oil wealth. National authorities have recognised the escalating value of well-located urban land and engaged in large-scale demolition and eviction of informal settlements in order to make space for commercial buildings, hotels and government offices. 'Slum eradication' is supported on the grounds that informality is out of place in a contemporary urban setting.

EXPANDING LOCAL HORIZONS

It is vital that African economies begin to diversify by adding more value to their natural resources prior to export. The continent's

stock of natural resources is diminishing and these vital assets need to be used in ways that will help to sustain economic growth into the future. Countries need to make their own products and produce more of what they consume, in order to retain domestic spending power, expand job creation and increase household incomes. Diversification involves developing upstream and downstream activities such as refining, beneficiation and supplying inputs to mining and manufacturing. This would create more integrated economies with stronger backward and forward linkages. It would ensure that any stimulus to growth generates larger multiplier effects, substantially more employment and a broader spread of incomes.

Diversification will require a concerted effort and patient investment in infrastructure, institutions, skills and the development of local enterprises. One approach is to encourage global corporations engaged in resource extraction to do more local processing and to establish joint ventures with local firms to transfer knowledge and experience. Another is to persuade the suppliers of these corporations to invest in local production of relevant inputs, equipment and services. Governments need to be determined in doing deals with foreign investors to increase local procurement so that Africa can bolster its productive capabilities. Given the scale of the mineral reserves and consumer market opportunities available, the potential must be considerable. And with stagnant markets in Europe and North America they may find that they are pushing at an open door.

African cities can help to build more diverse, integrated economies based on domestic production rather than imports. Urban

environments have comparative advantages for broad-based economic development that governments cannot afford to ignore. Cities can reduce business transaction and transport costs, support more intense trading and collaboration between companies, improve access to diverse skill-sets, and foster local enterprise and innovation. The provision of all kinds of public infrastructure is more cost-effective in large urban centres than in towns and rural areas. This will help African cities to become more than centres of luxury consumption, public administration and informal trade.

INVEST IN INFRASTRUCTURE

Investing in urban infrastructure and municipal institutions will enable African cities to function more efficiently and secure positive externalities for all-round development. Critical decisions taken over the next few years on where and what types of infrastructure are pursued will lock in particular national growth trajectories for decades to come. They could reinforce a positive relationship between urbanisation and development, or cause urban problems and poverty to become overwhelming.

Decisions on transport systems, power generation, water treatment, sanitation systems and serviced land will determine whether cities become more productive and prosperous, or run into disastrous social and ecological limits to growth as a result of their burgeoning populations.

Author: Prof Ivan Turok, deputy executive director, Economic Performance and Development research programme, HSRC.



This article is based on the *State of the Population in the Eastern Cape Report*, written by the HSRC and the Africa Strategic Research Corporation on behalf of the Department of Social Development in the Eastern Cape province.

The people matter: **POVERTY, POPULATION DYNAMICS and POLICY**

Fifteen years after apartheid, the Eastern Cape - with an estimated population of 6.74 million in 2010 with 87.6% black Africans - is one of the poorest provinces in South Africa and has an extremely high level of income disparity (Gini coefficient: 0.70). Monde Makiwane and Dan Chimere-Dan recommend that demographic profiles be used to increase the impact of policies aimed at development and poverty reduction in the province.

The Eastern Cape's share of the national population dropped from 15.5% in 1996 to 13.5% in 2010, mainly because of complex changes in fertility, mortality and migration.

This study, *State of the Population in the Eastern Cape Report*, conducted by the HSRC, provides a general description of the region's basic demographic characteristics during the first half of 2010, and highlights issues in population dynamics that are relevant to the development and implementation of policies aimed at fighting poverty in the province.

BACKGROUND

The Eastern Cape is one of the poorest provinces in South Africa and a historical understanding of how successive colonial and apartheid authorities related to this region provides useful insights into the contemporary socio-economic outcomes of the region. Of particular importance is the practice of labour reserve, which started in the early stages of colonial rule but was gradually institutionalised in the apartheid era when the Nationalist Party assumed power. Early in its administration of the area, the colonial authorities set aside large parts of the Eastern Cape as a labour reserve that was indirectly ruled by white magistrates and traditional authorities. These trends which began centuries ago continue to impact on population dynamics in the Eastern Cape with a self-perpetuating cycle of migration due to poor economic opportunities which further distort the population dynamics leading to further out-migration.

Improving development through changing demographic imbalances

Three recommendations emerged from this research, which feed into existing government development strategy and the programmes of various departments, and will positively impact on the fight against poverty in the province.

- 1. Actively monitor demographic trends in the province**

The demographic trends in the province should be actively monitored by national and provincial departments to integrate these effectively into planning, implementation and evaluation of development programmes, especially changes in age and sex distribution of the population, fertility, marriage, childbearing patterns, levels and age patterns of mortality and the volume and age patterns of internal migration.
- 2. Integrate population factors into development plans and programmes**

Basic population indicators and complex demographic dynamics should be integrated into all levels and stages of development activities in the province. This should involve an explicit incorporation of prevailing and projected demographic patterns and trends into the planning and implementation of development programmes.
- 3. Build technical capacity for planning with population information**

Provincial departments should train staff in the technical understanding and effective in-house uses of demographic information for efficient planning and delivery of services at the local level. Part of the technical capacity needed in every department is the skill to produce (where necessary), analyse and apply demographic information in ways that guide programmes and delivery of services at the lowest local levels in the province.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE EASTERN CAPE SKEWED BY MIGRATION

The Eastern Cape is the third most populous province in South Africa, after Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Youth comprise a sizeable portion of the population; with children aged 0-4 and 5-14 accounting for 10.6% and 25%, respectively, and young people aged 19-24 accounting for a further 21.4% of the population. Data from 2007 indicate that adults in the 15-64 age group comprised 57.4% of the total provincial population. The propensity for a sizeable growth in the youth population is tempered by significant out-migration of those less than 35 years of age. Adults aged 65 years or older comprised only 7.0% of the population.

Women outnumber men in the province and comprise 53% of the provincial population in 2007. The male to female ratio in 2007 declined with age (69:100 for those aged 50-54 and 49:100 for those 70 years or older).

Sex ratio imbalances

This sex ratio imbalance is the combined effect of sex-selective patterns of migration, especially in active working ages, and gender differences in mortality rates in the older ages. The Eastern Cape suffers more out-migration than any other province, particularly among young people escaping from crippling poverty to search for better livelihoods elsewhere. Most migrants are men in their work ages between 25-39 years. They move from the province to the more economically advanced provinces and to metropolitan parts of the country.

As a result of this sex-selective migration, the Eastern Cape has a large proportion of females compared to more affluent provinces (such as Gauteng and the Western Cape). This is in line with the general trend in South Africa where poorer provinces have a higher proportion of women.

These patterns of out-migration have negatively affected social development and family and social relations and have resulted in a higher than average proportion of the population who are either unable to work (older persons, children) or whose work is not remunerated (women whose main work is childbearing, caregiving, etc.). As such, the socio-economic development of the province is unlikely to benefit from its well-educated and entrepreneurial citizens who migrate to other parts of the country. The resulting burden of heavy economic dependency contributes to the disorganisation of families and the breakdown of the social fabrics of the provincial population.

Fertility

Fertility rates are declining and differences follow predictable differences in socio-economic status. The prevalence of marriage among women in the reproductive ages of 15-49 has declined since 1996 and this has affected childbearing rates. In 2007, only 30.2% of all people aged 15 years or older were married.

Health and mortality

The province lags behind other parts of the country in a number of critical and objective

health indicators. Although the rates of infant mortality have declined from 65 per thousand in 1996 to an estimated level of 57 per thousand in 2010 and child mortality has slightly declined from 88 per thousand in 1996 to a projected 86 per thousand in 2010, they remain among the highest in the country.

Education

There have been significant improvements in the educational profile of the provincial population, especially in the areas of literacy and female school attendance. However, major challenges are the matric pass rate, access to a good quality infrastructure for learning, and better models of human capital development.

Environmental constraints on human development

The systematic destruction of the rural economy in the past has resulted in the poor performance of subsistence agriculture. In both rural and urban areas of the province a significant percentage of the provincial population lacks basic amenities and services that facilitate sustainable use of natural resources and relationship with the ecosystem. Given this context, global environmental concerns do not resonate with families trapped in poverty and deprivation.

Authors: Dr Monde Makivane, chief research specialist, Human and Social Development research programme, HSRC; Prof Dan Chimere-Dan, director, Africa Strategic Research Corporation, Johannesburg.

Master class in **MEASURING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY and INNOVATION**

The Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII) at the HSRC, in collaboration with the NEPAD Planning and Co-ordination Agency (NPCA) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), hosted a remarkable training workshop on the collection of science, technology and innovation indicators in Cape Town in April. The workshop formed part of the implementation of the second phase of the African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII) initiative. Demetre Labadarios, Neo Molotja, Moses Mefika Sithole and Cheryl Moses report.

The development and the role of science, technology and innovation (STI) indicators in supporting policy decision-making is a relatively new concept in Africa. Yet, the ability of organisations and economies to constantly innovate, and the means that promote this capability, are central to the competitiveness of nations.

Just as important for policy-making is to be able to measure and monitor research and experimental development (R&D) and innovation activities to understand their dynamics in terms of human resources, expenditure and focus areas in relation to economic growth.

Realising this, the African Union Ministerial Conference in charge of Science and Technology (AMCOST) established the African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII) - a programme within the African Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action. The main funder of the initiative is the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA).

The overall goal of the initiative is to compile science, technology and innovation (STI) indicators that will contribute towards improving the quality of STI policies at national, regional and continental levels. ASTII achieves this by supporting and strengthening Africa's capacity to develop and use STI indicators in developing planning and policy.

TRAINING TO GATHER DATA ON STI

To further this process, the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII) at the HSRC, in collaboration with the NEPAD Planning and Co-ordination Agency (NPCA) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), hosted a training workshop on the collection of STI indicators in Cape Town from 23 - 27 April 2012.

The workshop was organised as part of the implementation of the second phase of ASTII. The first phase of the initiative was implemented in 2007 and 19 African Union countries participated in the this phase namely: Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Some countries undertook either the R&D survey, or the innovation survey, while other countries elected to undertake both surveys.

The second phase of the ASTII initiative was launched in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, on 23 - 25 May 2011. The list of the participating countries was extended to include nine more countries, namely Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Togo, Tunisia and Zimbabwe. Other countries showing interest and willing to participate in the future include Algeria, Burundi and Rwanda. The launch of the second phase was followed by the first training workshop of this

phase which was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon from 3 - 4 October 2011.

The results of these surveys were published as the African Innovation Outlook 2010 initiative, as will be the upcoming surveys.

THE CONTENT OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop, co-organised by CeSTII, was the second of the series of workshops that were planned in the second phase of the project by the NEPAD-NPCA to build capacity on the measurement and production of the STI indicators.

The workshop was designed to impart skills and tools, to interpret the STI manuals used to implement the surveys in particular the OECD Frascati (R&D) and Oslo (innovation) Manuals and to apply this knowledge in designing their surveys and collecting data in the respective countries, thus affording the necessary basis for comparative studies. Discussions also included the relevance and implications of STI indicators to policy. Furthermore, newer countries to the project presented their current STI systems including strategies and policies.

The training covered the following:

- methodologies for the measurement of research and experimental development (R&D) and innovation;
- understanding of R&D and innovation definitions and concepts in relation to STI indicators;



Measuring innovation - participants at the training workshop on the collection of science, technology and innovation indicators.

- R&D and innovation data collection and frameworks;
- processing R&D and innovation survey data and analysis and dissemination; and
- linkages between STI indicators, science policies and development.

The training was conducted through presentations which were complemented by the relevant exercises and follow-up question and answer (Q&A) discussions.

ATTENDANCE

Altogether 71 participants attended the workshop from countries in the first and second phases of the ASTII initiative as well as other invited countries (Botswana, Burundi, Morocco and Swaziland).

Also present at the workshop were international experts on the field of STI indicators, Professor Fred Gault, a professorial fellow at United Nations University (UNU-MERIT) Maastricht; Mr Martin Schaaper, programme specialist at UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Professor Claes Brundenius, Honorary Professor at Lund University, Sweden. Other speakers included Dr Phillipe Mawoko, representing the African Observatory for STI (AOSTI), who gave an update on the progress made on the establishment of the AOSTI; Dr Shamila Nair-Bedouelle, chief of Science Policy and Sustainable Development at UNESCO who spoke on linking STI policies to indicators;

and Dr Roland Kouakou Roland, the head of the Division of Science and Technology of the ECOWAS commission who spoke about the STI activities and plans of ECOWAS.

The NEPAD-NCPA-CeSTII secretariat was represented respectively by Mrs Estherine Lisinge-Fotabong, Dr Towela Nyirenda-Jere, Mr Lukovi Seke and Ms Nancy Ngum, while CeSTII were represented by executive director Professor Demetre Labadarios, Mr William Blankley, Dr Neo Molotja, Dr Moses Mefika Sithole, Ms Cheryl Moses and Mrs Natalie Vlotman. Additional CeSTII personnel presented lectures and workshops in their areas of expertise.

THE IMPACT OF WORKSHOP

CeSTII's work is largely directed to building capacity and expertise in science and technology (S&T) surveys and indicators and in constructing a concrete national baseline and data series. As part of this broad objective, the work of CeSTII is currently mainly focused on South Africa's National R&D and Innovation surveys and also extends to create a broad a collegiate, and dialogue, with researchers and practitioners globally. CeSTII works closely with the OECD, S&T offices in other African countries, the NEPAD-NCPA, UNESCO and other international agencies. CeSTII, and by extension, the South African Department of Science and Technology, has emerged as a leader and focal point in the SADC region and the continent for the

initiative's objective to support and strengthen Africa's capacity to develop and use STI indicators in development planning and policy-making.

Through this activity CeSTII had the opportunity to share its work with other African countries and it is in this regard that CeSTII hopes to see more and more countries participating in this initiative. The workshop also presented opportunities to collaborate in studies that explore and develop indicators on areas that are not currently covered by the conventional measurement methods of STI indicators. Through the collaboration with UIS, CeSTII further developed its training material and is ready to continue offering such services to other countries or agencies.

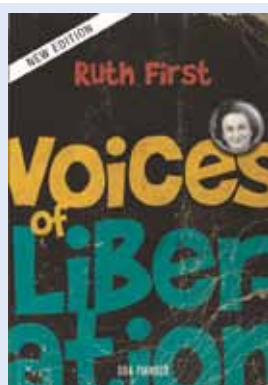
Overall, this workshop set the bar at a higher level for future ASTII workshops.

Authors: Prof Demetre Labadarios, executive director; Dr Neo Molotja, senior research specialist; Dr Moses Mefika Sithole, African research fellow; and Cheryl Moses, senior researcher, all from the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation research programme, HSRC.

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BOOKS THAT MAKE A DIFFERENCE



VOICES OF LIBERATION

RUTH FIRST

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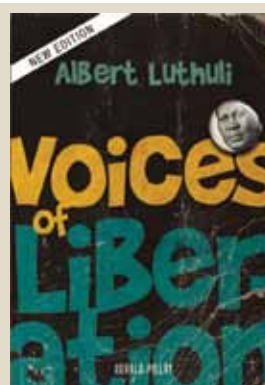
HSRC Press is proud to launch the first two books in its new *Voices of Liberation* series. This series celebrates the lives and writings of South African and African liberation activists and heroes. The human, social and literary contexts presented in this series have a critical resonance and bearing on where we come from, who we are and how we can choose to shape our destiny.

The *Voices of Liberation* series ensures that the debates and values that shaped the liberation movement are not lost. The series offers a unique combination of biographical information with selections from original speeches and writings in each volume. By providing access to the thoughts and writings of some of the many men and women who fought for the dismantling of apartheid, colonialism and capitalist legacy, this series invites the contemporary reader to engage directly with the rich history of the struggle for democracy and the restoration of our own identity.

2012 is the thirtieth anniversary of Ruth First's murder. This volume presents a brief biography of Ruth First, followed by a selection of her writings as a political activist, scholar and journalist. The new edition presents a timeline summary of significant events in Ruth's life within the context of major socio-political events of the time. It concludes with a reflection on her legacy from a current perspective and offers a further reading list. This book is a testament to an individual as much as it is to a specific time in the South African struggle for liberation.

'She was something of a hero to us in her lifetime. She made us proud to belong to a movement that had personalities like hers in its ranks. She lived vividly ...' - Judge Albie Sachs on Ruth First.

HSRC Press will launch the new *Voices of Liberation* series on 7 June in London, to coincide with the celebration of Ruth First's life, and the launch of the new digital library of papers and books at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at London University. The series will also enjoy a local launch at the Cape Town International Book Fair between 15 and 17 June.



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This volume presents a brief biography of South Africa's first Nobel Peace Prize winner, Albert Luthuli, followed by a selection from the many speeches he made, first as President of the Natal branch of the African National Congress and then as President-General. Born at the beginning of the 20th century, Luthuli was a man with a vision - a vision that encompassed people of all races and beliefs in southern Africa. As a teacher, as a national president of the ANC, and as an activist Luthuli survived house arrests, bannings, trials and detentions to emerge as not only a national but an international symbol of leadership. By the time of his tragic death - a train accident in 1967 - he had gained the respect of such individuals as Nelson Mandela, Dr Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy. The book concludes with a reflection on his legacy from a current perspective and a further reading list.

'I can tell you what history will say, that a noble voice was silenced when it would have been better for us all if it had been heard.' - Alan Paton at the funeral of Albert Luthuli.

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