

HSRC review

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**SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIONAL
DRUG POLICY:** comparing
the drug-prescribing habits
of private and public hospitals



HSRC
Human Sciences
Research Council

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MESSAGE FROM THE CEO Dr Olive Shisana



TAKING STOCK –THE HSRC ANNUAL REPORT LAUNCH

I WAS MORE THAN DELIGHTED to see the large number of people and the broad diversity of institutions and organisations that showed up at the launch of the HSRC Annual Report on 10 October. Clearly, the HSRC continues to be well regarded in the community, and to enjoy the respect, confidence and goodwill of its various stakeholders. The HSRC is seen as a dynamic organisation that delivers – something of which the staff can be justly proud.

With the 2005/06 Annual Report, the HSRC takes stock of its performance and achievements, and provides a ‘show and tell’ account of the activities of individual research programmes and units during the preceding financial year. The Report says it all, and I warmly commend it to those who may wish to gain a deeper understanding of what the HSRC is all about.

I am therefore not going to attempt to repeat the contents of the Report in this brief column, except to highlight selected items, starting with resource management. The Chair of the HSRC Council commends the HSRC for ‘competent and prudent’ management of resources, culminating in ‘yet another unqualified nod from the HSRC financial auditors’, and for ‘the recognition of risk management as a distinct management tool’.

Thanks largely to the efforts of its senior researchers, the HSRC has continued to grow its portion of funding sourced from external (non-parliamentary grant) sources to complement the small but growing parliamentary grant, which enables it to reach its goals.

The Report shows that the HSRC has continued to consolidate the organisational changes initiated during the tenure of Dr Mark Orkin while simultaneously implementing the restructured organogram conceived after I took office. It further shows that the organisation amply achieved or surpassed the performance targets it had set for itself, and was able to respond to an enlarged volume of commissioned research.

One striking achievement during the year under review was the increased research output of 0.99 peer-reviewed articles per researcher published in accredited journals, as opposed to the national average of 0.44 per researcher. In this, black researchers excelled, bucking the national trend, where more than 80% of research output emanates from white, largely male scientists. In the context of South African realities, this blazes a new trail and affirms the HSRC policy on diversity. Both developments should be cause for celebration by all within the HSRC family.

The HSRC, through the endeavours of its research programmes and cross-cutting units, has remained true to its public purpose mandate to inform policy and contribute to poverty alleviation, and to its commitment to further the aims of the Millennium Development Goals. With the establishment of the Policy Analysis Unit and the appointment of its first executive director, Dr Temba Masilela, as well as the adoption of the implementation networks strategy, the HSRC is set to significantly enhance its impact on policy-making and implementation as we advance towards the next decade.

None of the year’s achievement would have been possible without the loyalty and dedication of HSRC staff, and the Annual Report is a fitting tribute to their efforts. To them, I say ‘Thank you’.

INFORMATION TOOL TO HELP TACKLE POVERTY

Following the recognition of the need to better understand food security, hunger and vulnerability in the Social Cluster, a research team, led by Mr Craig Schwabe of the Geographical Information Systems Centre (GISC) at the HSRC, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, has developed an information system tool to satisfy this need. The project was funded by the UN World Food Programme.

This tool is called the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Management System (FIVIMS). It consists of a decision-making information management support tool that provides updated information on poverty and hunger, and analyses the underlying causes. This includes the investigation of how people access food – through their own production or purchases.

FIVIMS intends to build up a repository of reports and analytical capacity in government to better inform planners and decision-makers regarding relevant food-security interventions within needy communities in the country. The information can be used by everyone – including government partners and the private sector, especially for their corporate social responsibilities – to locate those in need.

The gathering of the information is done through the compilation of an inventory of existing information sources from government departments such as Education, Health, Social Development, Public Works, Water Affairs and Forestry, and Provincial and Local Government. This inventory will, for example, contain information regarding programmes such as the Schools Feeding Programme, integrated nutrition programme, social grants and the Expanded Public Works Programme.

A key indicator database is derived from the inventory. This is followed by a concise livelihood survey and the development of a food security model.

In 2004 and 2005 a pilot study, also led by the HSRC, was successfully conducted in the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality, which is one of the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Nodes.

WHAT ABOUT THE CHILDREN?

A 60-page report entitled, *Where the heart is: Meeting the psychosocial needs of young children in the context of HIV/AIDS*, an output of a series of workshops on psychosocial support for children held by the Bernard van Leer Foundation and the Coalition on Children Affected by AIDS (CCABA) was launched at the 2006 XVI International AIDS Conference in Toronto.

In this publication, authors Professor Linda Richter, executive director of the HSRC’s Child, Youth, Family and Social Development programme, Geoff Foster and Professor Lorraine Sherr, Professor of Clinical and Health Psychology at the Royal Free and University College Medical School, University College of London, discuss the issues surrounding psychosocial care and support for children made vulnerable by the HIV/AIDS pandemic and make recommendations for future priorities and programming directions.

The publication includes a five-point ‘call to action’ which summarises how governments and civil society should respond to

The study was carried out with assistance from specialised research institutions and universities. The livelihood survey indicated that food insecurity was an issue of concern in Sekhukhune and that 53% of individuals skipped meals because of a lack of food.

More than 50% of children in that area ate less than they needed to because of a shortage of food, and 36% of children indicated that they sometimes went to bed hungry because of a lack of money to buy food.

Based on the experiences gained since 2004, the Department of Agriculture is now in an excellent position to provide much needed advice. More importantly, it is crucial that the system uses standardised definitions, key indicators and analytical tools, models and measurement indexes or scales which will allow the government to make comparisons between different provinces and communities and allocate funds to the neediest areas.



Professor Jakes Gerwel, chair of the HSRC Council (right), officially hands the HSRC’s 2005/06 Annual Report to Minister of Science and Technology, Mosibudi Mangena, at a breakfast launch in Pretoria on 10 October.

the need to protect the rights of affected young children. It was compiled by the CCABA and announced at the Toronto Conference. The call to action is available separately in the form of colour postcards which can be sent to decision-makers with an additional message of your choice on <http://www.bernardvanleer.org>.

Where the heart is is a call to action to:

- Prioritise everyday systems of care;
- Make long-term investments in integrated services to promote psychosocial well-being;
- Realise the right of all children to these integrated services;
- Demand action from governments to guarantee this right; and
- Provide resources for research into appropriate and effective action.

The two publications, *Where the heart is: Meeting the psychosocial needs of young children in the context of HIV/AIDS* and *Call for action*, are available on <http://www.bernardvanleer.org>.

NewsRoundup

LOCAL ICT INDUSTRY ARE CONSUMERS AND NOT PRODUCERS

Does it matter that South Africa is lagging behind when it comes to producing computer science graduates who choose to follow a career in research and development (R&D) and complete postgraduate degrees?

Dr Andrew Paterson, research director in the Education, Science and Skills Development (ESSD) research programme, thinks that it does.

Globally, research and development in information and communication technology (ICT) is a burgeoning field. New IT patents are being registered all the time, but in South Africa the number of patents registered in ICT is not increasing fast enough for our country to be competitive.

‘We are simply not producing enough postgraduates who are able to undertake meaningful research in ICT,’ he says. Data from the European Patent Office (EPO) shows that, between 1991 and 2002, a significant increase in ICT patents was recorded in 29 of the 31 countries for which data was available. Only in Japan and South Africa did the ratio of ICT-related patents to total patents decrease. And in South Africa, ICT-related patents make up less than 20% of the total registered each year.

‘Of course non-computer science graduates are able to make breakthroughs in ICT and develop new software, but our patent record, coupled with the fact that only 18.49% of computer science graduates go on to do postgraduate research, shows that growth in this field is sadly lacking.’

Paterson’s research showed that only 0.26% of computer science graduates study further and achieve their doctorates. ‘Compare this to physics, for example, between 2000 and 2003, 40.78% of physics graduates went on to attain a postgraduate degree, with 6.17% awarded PhDs.’

Paterson also compared computer science with engineering and mathematics.

‘Computer Science departments in all national higher education institutions would collectively have to increase total numbers of graduates at the postgraduate level by more than 2 000 – or by 500 per year – to emulate the levels achieved in the Engineering field in the 2000 to 2003 period,’ he said. ‘And ramping up the number of PhD graduates in any field is not a short-term challenge.’

One reason for the shortfall is that the ICT labour market is very attractive to graduates, which cuts off the flow of academically promising students into further study.

In addition, local software and hardware providers in South Africa seem to have a characteristically weak innovation orientation. South Africa imports most of its computer software and hardware with some application development taking place, but with low levels of innovation.

‘This “reseller” status is antithetical to an R&D orientation and leaves South Africa as a consumer rather than a producer of innovative products and services in ICT,’ Paterson says.

He hopes to get an interaction going between South African professionals in the broad field of ICT and contribute to a wider discussion and hopefully attract further funding to do more in-depth study on the output of graduates from the broad computer science disciplines to get a better understanding of skills needs in South Africa and to help foster a congenial environment for research and development in the ICT fields.

‘We must make sure that South Africans are provided with the right environment to find innovative solutions to local and global problems.’

HSRC SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH CODESRIA

Strengthening ties with Africa is one of the HSRC’s prime strategic objectives. To this end, the organisation has forged a formal relationship with the most significant social science organisation in Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Sciences in Africa (CODESRIA), based in Dakar, Senegal.

This relationship was sealed on Friday 29 September with the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the two organisations.

CODESRIA aims, *inter alia*, to ‘promote and facilitate knowledge production, and to combat the fragmentation of knowledge production along linguistic and geographical lines’.

The preamble to the MOU identifies some of the socioeconomic challenges facing Africa as including ‘widespread food insecurity, a high level of vulnerability to disease, high child and maternal mortality, growing youth disaffection, continuing problems of the full integration of women into public life, and other indicators of underdevelopment’. The HSRC is of course actively engaged in a variety of research endeavours in all of these areas and therefore has much to bring to the party.

The MOU foresees joint projects in which both organisations and possibly other partners from across Africa will participate to investigate ‘many issues that face the continent as a whole, but which are often studied piecemeal’ such as HIV and AIDS, land rights and agrarian reform, gender issues, and capacity building.

It further seeks to develop all-Africa networks and to create robust transcontinental research relationships, and to establish active collaborative relationships between the publishing houses of the respective organisations.



Professor Adebayo Olukoshi, executive secretary of CODESRIA, signs the memorandum of understanding, with Dr Olive Shisana, CEO and president of the HSRC, on the left.

The preamble sounds a celebratory note of South Africa’s ‘home coming’ and that the demise of apartheid has made it possible to ‘re-imagine the country as an intellectual as well as political and economic partner with its neighbours’.

The HSRC, on its part, is committed to a relationship with its African partners based on the values of equality and mutual respect, and looks forward to a fruitful future with CODESRIA.

NEW@HSRC



MS DIANA SANCHEZ BETANCOURT has been appointed as a researcher in the Democracy and Governance research programme. Before joining the HSRC she was a desk researcher at the Swedish NGO Diakonia in Pretoria.



MR TEWODROS G GEBRESELASIE has been appointed as a research specialist in the Employment, Growth and Development Initiative. Before joining the HSRC in September 2006 he worked as Trade Projects Coordinator for the University of Pretoria.



DR CHARLES HONGORO, formerly a programme director of Health Economics and Systems at Aurum Institute for Health Research in Johannesburg, has been appointed as a research director in the Policy Analysis Unit. He acts as director of the SAHARA network and has also



worked as a lecturer in Health Economics and Systems at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

DR PETER KAGWANJA, formerly the director of the International Crisis Group Southern Africa Project, senior researcher, and head of the Peer Review Unit of the Pretoria-based think tank, Safer-Africa, has been appointed as a director in the Democracy and Governance research programme.



PROFESSOR SIMEON MAILE, formerly an associate professor and head of Educational Management at the University of Limpopo and a senior lecturer at the University of Pretoria’s Department of Education Management and Policy Studies, has been appointed as a research director in the Policy Analysis Unit, and acts as director of Capacity Development.



MR SIBONGINKOSI MAZIBUKO has been appointed as a researcher in the Urban, Rural and Economic Development (URED) research programme. Before joining the HSRC he was a researcher at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Pretoria.



MR GEOFFREY MODISHA has been appointed as a researcher in the Democracy and Governance research programme. Before joining the HSRC he was a research coordinator at Sociology of Work Unit (SWOP), University of the Witwatersrand.



DR NOMA MONDE has been appointed as a research specialist in the poverty and land section of URED. Before joining the HSRC she was a lecturer in the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Fort Hare.



DR SARAH MOSOETSA has been appointed as a senior research specialist in URED. Before joining the HSRC she worked at SWOP as a researcher and lecturer in the Department of Sociology, University of the Witwatersrand.



MR MPHAHLE GEOFFREY NKADIMENG has been appointed as a senior research manager in the Policy Analysis Unit. Before joining the HSRC he taught industrial and economic sociology courses at the University of the Witwatersrand.



Land-redistribution beneficiaries,
Elliot District, Eastern Cape.

CASE STUDIES OF RESTRIBUTED LAND REVEAL PATCHY RESULTS

THE THREE AREA-BASED CASE STUDIES seek to understand the significance of land reform in economic contexts in Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality in the eastern Free State, Theewaterskloof Local Municipality in the Western Cape, and Sakhisizwe Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape (see map).

The Maluti-a-Phofung (MaP) Local Municipality was formed out of the former Harrismith and Witsieshoek (Qwa Qwa homeland) magisterial districts during the municipal amalgamation of 2000. Historically, the economy relied heavily on state subsidies to Qwa Qwa. The withdrawal of these state subsidies in the post-apartheid period led to a general decline of the local economy.

The RDP boldly asserted that a national land-reform programme would be the central driving force behind rural development. Over a decade later, this doesn't appear to be true. Were the RDP's expectations fundamentally ill-founded, or has land reform failed to realise its potential, asks MICHAEL ALIBER.

Most rural land in MaP is owned by white farmers. However, a large area of formerly white-owned land, purchased by the South African Development Trust, was transferred to black farmers, known locally as the '114 farmers'. Despite the high demand, there is only a small number of recent land-redistribution projects on state land, which are typical of land reform projects in their early phases.

The '114 farmers' afford a glimpse of what newer land reform projects might look like in another 10 to 20 years. Based on the research, one can venture a number of observations. Firstly, the cause of failure among black farmers can be traced, at least in part, to inconsistent government policies and/or the absence of appropriate support. Secondly, a sizeable fraction (more than a quarter) show remarkable resilience, even

showing positive growth over time. Finally, there is no evidence that even the most successful of the land-reform farmers have been able to integrate into the commercial farming sector.

Maluti-a-Phofung: The cause of failure among black farmers can be traced, at least in part, to inconsistent government policies and/or the absence of appropriate support”

While state support for the '114 farmers' makes some sense, there are however very few new land-based livelihoods being created in MaP.

Theewaterskloof Local Municipality (TLM) is located in the Overberg region of the Western Cape, and was formed in 2000 when various transitional rural councils and local municipalities were amalgamated. Agriculture is the major economic activity in the area and also the main employer. The southern part of the region focuses on deciduous fruit farming, while the central and northern parts of the region specialise in wheat and livestock farming.

There are ten land reform projects on commercial farms in Theewaterskloof. These can be divided into equity schemes of various sorts and tenure projects relating to farm housing. Equity schemes show a variety of ownership arrangements, ranging from Geelbekslei (5% worker-owned) to Vuki and Destiny (100%). All of the equity schemes show strong continuity in production because land reform has not led to any subdivision of land or change in land use – with the partial exception of Thandi, which has seen former forestry plantations converted into vineyards.

While the scale of land redistribution is too modest to have a discernible impact on the number of livelihoods or the local economy, there is broad agreement that evictions from commercial farms have reached worrying proportions, resulting in visible pressure on housing and services. Evictions are often in breach of what tenure reform – a key aspect of land reform policy – is seeking to accomplish.

Whether land reform has significant potential to promote economic development in Theewaterskloof is difficult to say, but at the present rate it will not. According to government officials, high land prices (which are roughly twice the national average) are the reason why there are so few willing-buyer/willing-seller projects. However, an alternative explanation is that Land Affairs has not identified a model which reconciles high land prices with its grant system and the economic potential of beneficiaries. Except for share equity schemes, the nature of commercial farming in Theewaterskloof is unattainable for land-reform beneficiaries,

reform will remain a marginal activity. In the meantime, the evictions are having a negative impact on the municipality's attempts to improve access to housing and services.

Sakhisizwe Local Municipality has enjoyed one of the largest concentrations of redistribution projects in the country, in particular since 2002. As of 2004, over 10% of the commercial farmland of Sakhisizwe had been redistributed via land-reform projects. Thus Sakhisizwe offers an opportunity to examine an instance of unusually rapid delivery within the willing-buyer/willing-seller context, as well as a good base from which to extrapolate to the 30%



Whether land reform has significant potential to promote economic development in Theewaterskloof is difficult to say, but at the present rate it will not”

and yet there are low-income households for whom land access is an important component of their livelihood strategy.

Theewaterskloof is thus a good example of the mental hurdle land-reform policy faces: there is an active land market on which plenty of land can be acquired for a price; but until one accepts the value of providing it to people who have little prospect of resembling white commercial farmers, land

target in asking the question whether land reform can make a contribution to rural development.

As elsewhere in South Africa, commercial farming in Sakhisizwe has undergone dramatic change in recent decades. The number of operational units has declined from 141 in 1988 to 61 in 2002, while average farm size and average hectares per farmer have increased commensurately. ▶

When farmers purchase additional farms, they rarely keep on the farm workers from the newer farm. By 2004, farm employment was around 38% of its 1988 level, with an especially sharp decline from 1999.

The main explanation for the rapid pace of land-redistribution delivery in Sakhisizwe was the robust strategy adopted by the Eastern Cape Land Reform Office to sensitise local farm owners. Interviews with key informants and recent sellers support the conclusion that land reform managed to tap into a 'pent-up supply' of land, but that this pent-up supply is limited, and indeed was largely exhausted by 2005.

The estimate is that there has been a net creation of 132 livelihoods to date through land reform in Sakhisizwe. If one extrapolates to the 30% target, this would amount to about 400 livelihoods. This represents about 5.5% of the 2001 total unemployed for Sakhisizwe Local Municipality, but only 2% of the unemployed from the area served by land redistribution in Sakhisizwe, which includes Engcobo. Although a success in some ways, the local economic impact of land redistribution in Sakhisizwe is not encouraging.

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The three case studies show that land reform is presently having a very limited impact on rural development. Ostensibly the reason is that the scale of land reform – even in areas which have seen a relatively large amount of it – is too limited, in particular in that it involves relatively few people. A second reason is that land-reform projects tend to involve a de-intensification of land use. Thus, although labour use on land-reform land may be steady or even modestly greater, it is far from the significant increase that the RDP envisaged.

One possible response is therefore to redouble efforts to give land-reform beneficiaries a better chance at competing on equal terms with commercial farmers. There may be some opportunity for doing this, but presently the gap between beneficiaries and established commercial farmers is so vast that it is not clear that this is a strategic route to pursue on the whole. At any rate, what can be said with some certainty is that land reform does not appear to have workable models according to which it can make the economic contribution it is meant to. The economic case for land reform remains highly problematic. ●

The Maluti-a-Phofung case study was undertaken by Stephen Greenberg and Ann Eveleth of Praxis Development Facilitation; the Theewaterskloof case study was undertaken by Karin Kleinbooi, Edward Lahiff and Boyce Tom of the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies at the University of the Western Cape; and the Sakhisizwe study was conducted by Michael Aliber, research director at the HSRC, Patrick Masika and Julian Quan, of the HSRC, the University of Fort Hare and the University of Greenwich, respectively. Michael Aliber was the overall project coordinator.

For a draft copy of the report, e-mail media@hsrc.ac.za

FET COLLEGES set to become 'FIRST CHOICE' to skill youth

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, Naledi Pandor, recently called for further education and training (FET) colleges to become institutions of 'first choice' for young people. The Department of Education (DoE) has embarked on recapitalisation funding of colleges, which provides a much needed national impetus for renewal.

Against this background, and sponsored by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA, as part of their Support to Education and Skills Development (SESD) programme, the conference provided an opportunity for all involved in FET to share information on the initiatives by the Departments of Education and Labour. Participants included representatives of all 50 FET colleges, provincial FET directorates, the Department of Labour and other education and training stakeholders.

In her address to the conference, Pandor stressed the intention to build and sustain a well-designed, responsive set of FET institutions that offer flexible programmes.

Penny Vinjevold, deputy director-general for FET in the national DoE, outlined plans to develop a new FET curriculum in 13 critical sectors identified by the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA). These plans balance fundamental skills (reading, writing, calculating and IT), theory, applied theory and workplace experience.

The new curriculum, to be phased in from 2007, evoked considerable debate, as it will be a significant departure from the colleges' current National Education Department courses (the N1–N3 certificates that have been criticised in the past for being outdated and obsolete) and National Qualifications Framework (NQF) type programmes.

Professor Michael Young of the Institute of Education at the University of London presented a paper on the importance of professional education for FET college lecturers, particularly significant in South Africa in the light of the proposed new curriculum change.

Four models of professional development were proposed, which informed small group discussion the following day to draw on the expertise and concerns of participants. A 'college-university partnership' model of professional development enjoyed broad support, but it was recognised that it may not be possible to implement such a model immediately.

Mounting a coherent programme of professional development may require a coordinated national response. The suggestion was that a

A joint conference by the HSRC and the Department of Education earlier this year explored current practices and fresh possibilities for the further education and training (FET) college sector. GLENDA KRUSS reports.



national institute for FET college professional development should be established in a reputable university of technology, with the remit to kick-start the process.

As the process gains momentum, responsibility can be devolved to a number of regionally based professional development units, which are independently situated but premised upon close working partnerships between universities and colleges that reflect joint ownership and involvement of both institutional types and simultaneously cater for DoE and Department of Labour (DoL) interests.

The DoL has strengthened relations with FET colleges in the roll-out of learnerships. Sam Morotoba, acting deputy director-general, presented an overview of proposed improvements to the learnerships system, highlighting the role and contribution to be played by FET colleges in the National Skills Development Strategy.

Morotoba proposed that the central vision is for FET colleges to become a seamless interface between basic schooling and workplace learning, and a bridge to higher learning. Like the minister, he emphasised the vision that FET colleges become the automatic and first choice of young people in any community to become skilled workers in any occupation.

HSRC researchers contributed to the discussion of future possibilities by presenting key trends and recommendations from research conducted over the past three years to evaluate DANIDA-funded interventions in pilot FET colleges.

An impact assessment of the DANIDA SESD programme concluded that there had

been steady if modest progress on an impressively wide scope of college activities over three years in a highly challenging environment – college unification, a shift from the National Education Department courses to NQF-aligned qualifications and a

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shift in the nature of the student base. The SESD programme succeeded slightly better in achieving its objectives for institutional capacity building than it did for its programme delivery objectives.

One research project developed a framework for organising academic support within courses that have large numbers of students at risk of dropping out or failing, taking into account the specific FET college sector context and the nature of vocational education and training programmes. A key recommendation pertinent to the successful implementation of new curriculum plans is that student academic support should

be planned as part of overall institutional development and systems, within the context of a concern for quality.

A second research project considered the role of Linkages and Programme units in enhancing the responsiveness of FET colleges and the employability of their learners as they proceed to the world of work. This project stressed that FET colleges are diverse and do not act uniformly, determined by the historical and external socioeconomic factors that shape their identity, by the distinct organisational ecology of the college, and by the current curricula resources of colleges and the curricula needs of external stakeholders.

A third research project investigated the organisation and effectiveness of pilot marketing and communication units in colleges located in metropolitan, urban and rural settings. Here too, a wide range of approaches was found, reflecting diverse strategic marketing priorities, provincial visions, college resources and leadership approaches, given the legacy of the past. It is recommended that colleges need to determine strategically which model is most suitable for adoption in their own institutional context, but that the question of available resources is fundamental to the sustainability of the units.

The conference offered an excellent opportunity for all in the FET college sector to take stock of the achievements of the past few years, and to consider policy, plans and practice to inform future progress. ●

Dr Glenda Kruss is a chief research specialist in the Education, Science and Skills Development (ESSD) research programme.

Drug-prescribing habits in private surgeries and public hospitals

A new study investigates the impact of South Africa's National Drug Policy on pharmaceuticals in South Africa ten years after implementation. The study compares prescribing habits in public hospitals and private surgeries, reports GORDEN MOHLALA.



AFTER THE 1994 ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA, the minister of health appointed a Drug Policy Committee (DPC) following the draft of a National Drug Policy (NDP) to develop an essential drug list (EDL) for the public sector and to prepare treatment guidelines for health personnel. The implementation of the NDP was characterised by a mixed and at times controversial set of outcomes. A number of studies and reviews were commissioned by the national Department of Health to look at the impact of these important gains (EDL and standard treatment guidelines) on primary healthcare in the provinces, followed by a national essential drugs programme (EDP) survey that was finalised in 2003. This was supposed to serve as preparation for the implementation of certain aspects of the NDP. Among other objectives, the NDP was to improve rational drug use by both health personnel and consumers.

Overall we found that medical staff in public hospitals prescribed more drugs per prescription compared to private surgeries

This study looks specifically at prescribing habits and examines the following questions: what impact the NDP has on pharmaceutical use in the public sector; whether the NDP achieved rational prescribing and dispensing of drugs by medical, paramedical and pharmaceutical personnel; whether the EDL is used effectively; and what the level of generic prescribing is. On another level, which added much value to the study, we compared prescribing habits between the public hospitals and private surgeries run by private doctors. The study was conducted in the Western Cape and Limpopo between August and December 2005. We included a random selection of 15 public hospitals and 36 private surgeries from four districts and

employed World Health Organisation (WHO) methods and guidelines for the evaluation of drug use. The investigation included a review of patients' medical records and patient exit interviews. Table 1 shows a comparison of drug-prescribing habits in public hospitals and private surgeries by province. According to the WHO/International Network for Rational Use of Drugs (INRUD) the following standards apply:

- ▶ The number of drugs prescribed per patient should be 1.6 per encounter;
- ▶ The percentage of antibiotics per case should not exceed 20%;
- ▶ The percentage of injections per case should not exceed 15%;
- ▶ Ideally, all prescribed drugs should be those listed on the essential drug list.

Overall we found that medical staff in public hospitals prescribed more drugs per prescription compared to private surgeries. In the Western Cape, however, an average of 1.9 drugs were prescribed in private surgeries compared to 3.0 in public hospitals. In Limpopo, analysis of data revealed an average of 3.7 (SD=1.6) in private surgeries compared to 3.4 in public hospitals. In general, an average of 4.5 drugs in public hospitals were prescribed per hospitalisation (in-patient files) compared to 3.1 (SD=2.3) drugs prescribed per day consultation. Staying within the provinces, in Limpopo alone, public hospitals prescribed an average of 4.85 drugs per hospitalisation and 3.3 per day consultation, while private surgeries prescribed 3.94 per consultation. Public hospitals in the Western Cape prescribed an average of 4.0 per hospitalisation and 2.8 per day consultation, while private surgeries prescribed an average of 2.5 drugs per consultation.

The national EDL is meant to serve as a medicines formulary for the public sector. Challenges facing the EDL are that it does not cover all classes of drugs and that is why certain institutions, especially those that offer tertiary and quaternary (highly specialised treatment) healthcare, formulate their own medicines formulary lists through a drugs and therapeutics committee (DTC).

Drugs not appearing on the EDL and on the hospital's formulary list can, therefore, only be obtained following a written motivation by a doctor. This explains in part why, since the launch of the EDL and standard treatment guidelines, some drugs

appearing on patients' prescriptions are not listed on the EDL. In the private sector, prescribers have a greater choice of which medications they want to prescribe since they are not bound to using the EDL, which explains the low EDL prescribing levels

in the Western Cape, 72.8% (n=902) of drugs prescribed on the day of visit were antibiotics, while antibiotic prescription in private surgeries was 27.2% (n=275) on the day of visit. In Limpopo we found a 63.4% (n=1 552) prescription rate of antibiotics in

WHO/INRUD Indicators	Limpopo		Western Cape		Total	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Drug use						
Average number of drugs per prescription	3.4 (SD=1.8)	3.7 (SD=1.6)	3.0 (SD=2.0)	1.9 (SD=2.5)	3.2 (SD=0.3)	2.8 (SD=1.3)
Injection use						
% of encounters with ≥1 injection	9.8 (n=429)	32.9 (n=152)	6.7 (n=282)	13.7 (n=124)	8.3 (SD=2.2)	23.3 (SD=13.6)
Antibiotic use						
% antibiotic prescribing (per total responses)	63.4 (n=1 552)	36.6 (n=630)	72.8 (n=902)	27.2 (n=275)	68.1 (SD=6.6)	31.9 (SD=6.6)
Other indicators						
% drugs prescribed from EDL	93.1 (n=1 409)	69.0 (n=415)	92.0 (n=828)	68.0 (n=181)	92.6 (SD=0.8)	68.5 (SD=0.7)
Other indicators						
% drugs prescribed generically	41.7 (n=1 367)	21.9 (n=147)	48.6 (n=859)	27.1 (n=153)	45.2 (SD=4.9)	24.5 (SD=3.7)

Table 1: Comparison of drug prescribing habits in public hospitals and private surgeries, by province

Researchers have linked patients' conditions, the market, economic objectives and clinical trials to doctors' prescribing habits

observed in this sector. In the Western Cape, 92% (n=828) of all prescribed drugs in public hospitals were drugs appearing on the EDL, compared to 68% (n=181) in private surgeries. In Limpopo, 93.1% (n=1 409) of prescriptions were drugs appearing on the EDL, compared to 69% (n=415) in private surgeries. Our findings suggest that there could be reason to investigate the lower generic prescribing percentages in the private sector. In the Western Cape, generic prescription was higher in public hospitals (48.6%, n=859), compared to private surgeries (27.1%, n=153). In Limpopo, however, generic prescriptions in private surgeries were found to be 21.9% (n=147), compared to 41.7% (n=1 367) in public hospitals. The problem of overprescribing antibiotics has been linked to the global problem of drug resistance and could further be linked to the frustration of dealing with multiple infections in people infected with HIV. We measured and compared the levels of antibiotic use in public hospitals and private surgeries and found that in public hospitals

public hospitals, compared to 36.6% (n=630) in private surgeries. Injection prescription was found to be within acceptable standards in public hospitals compared to high-usage rates in private surgeries. In the Western Cape, 13.7% (n=124) of patients who visited private surgeries received at least one injection compared to 6.7% (n=282) in public hospitals. In Limpopo, 32.9% (n=152) of patients who visited private surgeries received at least one injection compared to 9.8% (n=429) in public hospitals. Doctors may prescribe for different reasons in different scenarios. Researchers have linked patients' conditions, the market, economic objectives and clinical trials to doctors' prescribing habits. In conclusion, our findings suggest that, although the binding processes brought up as a result of the NDP, the EDL and the standard treatment guidelines have no clear regulatory role in the private sector with regard to drug use, drug prescribing in both sectors needs to be regulated through public-private partnerships for public benefit, especially with regard to the use of antibiotics, essential drugs and generic prescribing. •

Mr Gorden Mohlala is a senior researcher in the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS and Health (SAHA) research programme. The full report, The impact of South Africa's National Drug Policy on pharmaceuticals in South Africa, is available on www.hsrc.ac.za.

The feminisation of medical schools in South Africa

Women are now in a clear majority at undergraduate level at most medical schools in South Africa. This has certain implications for the profession which are not obvious, write MIGNONNE BREIER and ANGELIQUE WILDSCHUT.

WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS began to outnumber men in 2000 when they formed 51% of MBChB enrolments. By 2003 they had increased to nearly 55% and formed even greater proportions at some medical schools, as indicated in Figure 1 opposite. Only Medunsa (the Medical University of Southern Africa, now part of the University of Limpopo) had a smaller proportion of women than men (44%). At the other end of the spectrum, the University of Cape Town (UCT) had 63% women students.

With race brought into the picture, the class of 2003 (total enrolments across all the medical schools) is represented in Figure 2 opposite, with African men forming the greatest proportion of enrolments (21%), followed by African women and white women (both 20%). White men had dropped from 19% of enrolments in 1999 to 14%. The enrolments are not yet representative of the country as a whole, which according to the 2001 Census is roughly 79% African, 9% coloured, 2% Indian and 10% white. But the figures need to be seen in relation to the numbers of matriculants who achieve the grades necessary to enter a medical school. For example, Department of Education (DoE) figures show that in 2003 only 19% of matriculants achieved Senior Certificate with endorsement (the basic

Proportions of women students were far lower at postgraduate level than at undergraduate level, but this is changing quite rapidly

requirement for entry to university) and only 10% passed physical science on the higher grade and 6% mathematics on the higher grade – both requirements for entry to a medical school. Although the DoE no longer disaggregates its figures by race, given the legacy of apartheid education, it can be presumed that a high proportion of the successful students would have been white or Indian. Whether the high numbers of female undergraduate medical students will translate into gender equity in postgraduate enrolments and in the profession remains to be seen. The profession remains predominantly male, but female numbers are increasing quite rapidly. The numbers of doctors

registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa rose 11% overall in the period 2002 to 2006. Male registrations increased by 6%, but females rose by 24%. The proportions of men are still high but dropping (70% in 2006 compared with 73% in 2002). Again, it is not possible to discern racial trends. It is also important to consider whether women are specialising. An HSRC case study of the UCT medical school found that proportions of women students were far lower at postgraduate level than at undergraduate level, but their numbers were increasing quite rapidly thanks to a concerted transformation programme. In 1999 women formed 28% of the total MMed enrolments.

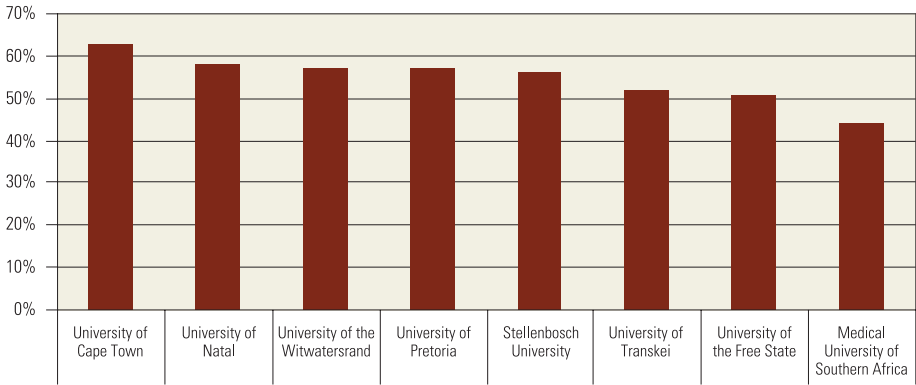


FIGURE 1: Percentage of female MBChB enrolments at South African medical schools, 2003

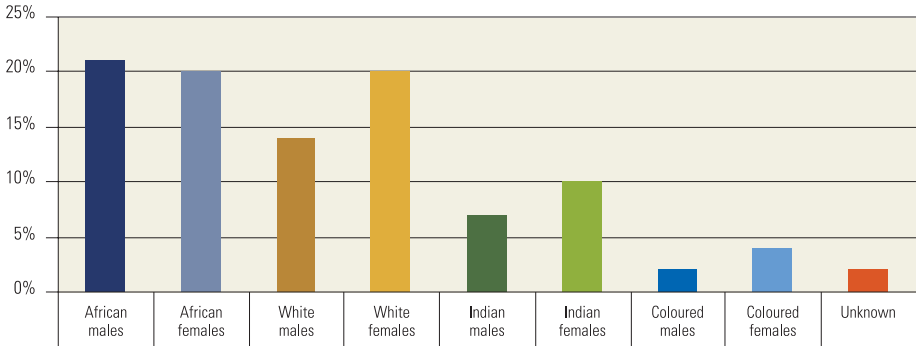


FIGURE 2: Race and gender of MBChB enrolments across all South African medical schools in percentages, 2003

is no exception. Women formed no more than 11% of enrolments in any of the seven years which we reviewed at that university, and some surgical disciplines had no women students at all. When one brings race into the equation, one can see that white males have dominated the surgical disciplines, followed by African males and white women. There were no African or Indian women in any of the surgical disciplines between 1999 and 2005. There were very few coloured women, not more than one per year, and even white women were few and far between. The greatest number of female enrolments was in 1999, when out of a total of 101 surgical enrolments, 11 were women (10 white and 1 coloured). Thereafter total enrolments in these disciplines ranged from 88 to 93 students a year and numbers of females ranged from two to five. The trend at UCT has been confirmed at national level by the Association of Surgeons in South Africa (ASSA), which found that across the country female doctors amounted to only one-tenth of the number of male doctors specialising in general surgery and has reportedly attributed this to the ‘chauvinistic image’ of the profession.

Literature from the UK, US and Canada confirms what UCT academics told us: the traditional gender hierarchy which characterised medicine in previous decades is still felt acutely in the operating theatre. Women surgeons say they experience problems ranging from exclusion from unofficial male networks to outright hostility from male colleagues. The lack of female mentors and role models and the shortage of part-time specialisation posts and locums for maternity leave are other important factors. The implications of the feminisation of undergraduate enrolments are discussed below.

1. Internationally it is widely recognised that women play an invaluable role in the medical profession – being more likely to adopt a patient-centred approach and to practise in the public service, in primary care and among the poor, along with many other advantages. But they also tend to work fewer hours. For this reason, the international studies claim, high proportions of female medical graduates can lead to problems in health-system provision.
2. There is no research to show that a similar trend is occurring in South Africa, ►

but concerns have been expressed that the imbalance in undergraduate enrolments might have long-term implications for planning and provision, given that women doctors, even if they choose to work full time, will still need maternity leave. We were told that UCT is now seeking suitable male applicants to balance its gender ratio.

Women play an invaluable role in the medical profession, but they also tend to work fewer hours

3. The debate has highlighted some difficult underlying issues about the gender division of labour in the home and traditional expectations of medical work. The medical profession traditionally demands that doctors should work inordinately long hours. Men have managed to do this because they have been supported in the background by women. But many women doctors do not have that support because society still expects them to bear the brunt of child and home care. Because they cannot work these long hours, they choose part-time appointments. However, it is not only women who would prefer more time for family and leisure. Male doctors would like this too. The answer to the problem lies in the sharing of the ‘invisible’, unpaid labour in the home and society and in humane working conditions for all. We also need to train and employ more doctors.

More details of this research can be found in the monograph, *Doctors in a Divided Society: The profession and education of medical practitioners in South Africa*, which is available from www.hsrbpress.ac.za. •

Dr Mignon Breier is a chief research specialist and Ms Angelique Wildschut is a researcher in the Education, Sciences and Skills Development (ESSD) research programme.

FIELD NOTES

The ARK, a London-based foundation that supports projects working with children in distress, contracted the HSRC to develop monitoring and evaluation tools (M&E) for the de-institutionalisation of children in Bulgaria and to assess the outcome at the end of the process. ANDY DAWES flew to Bulgaria to pilot these tools.



I WORKED WITH the Bulgarian project staff, a welfare NGO called the Samarani (Samaritans) and the state Child Protection Department social workers of the Municipality of Stara Zagora to pilot the M&E tools and to develop a strategy for the de-institutionalisation programme.

Bulgaria has some 25 000 institutionalised children, many with health problems and disabilities (50% in the study area). They are normally institutionalised on a long-term basis, frequently from birth. The institutions have a strong ‘medical care’ orientation.

The negative psychological outcomes for children growing up in these conditions are well established. Foster care is not part of the social work tradition, and there are only some 50 foster parents in the entire country.

Institutional care is accepted practice for a wide range of children, not only those with disabilities, but no doubt because of a lack of alternatives. A significant challenge is that most children are of Roma origin (although they constitute less than 10% of the population). I believe there is considerable prejudice towards this group and it will be a challenge to place them once the de-institutionalisation process gets going.

In the study area, 45% of the children were infants when first placed – normally directly from the maternity wards. It appears that when young women from very poor backgrounds give birth, the child may be placed in care based on a judgement as to

HSRC project with institutionalised children in BULGARIA

whether the child’s well-being will be at risk if she remains with the mother. In addition, it is not uncommon for very poor families to request such a placement, believing the child will obtain better care than they can provide.

There is also a perverse incentive to take in and hold on to children because they are funded on a per capita basis. As placement planning and interventions for vulnerable families are rarely undertaken, long-term institutionalisation is often inevitable.

We developed tools for measuring child outcomes in the age bands 0–5, 6–11 and 12–17 and also measures for the assessment of the child’s placement environment to assess the effects of different placement types (for example, foster care and small group homes) and conditions (for example, the child’s relationship with the caregiver), on children’s adjustment and well-being in the placement. The tools had been translated into Bulgarian prior to my arrival.

We piloted the tools in various contexts with all three age groups. The process was slow as few of my colleagues understood English (my PowerPoint was translated into Cyrillic script!). The tools were then adjusted in consultation with the social workers. A particular challenge was the translation of English idiom into Bulgarian. In several instances a measure had to be dropped or substantially altered so as to ‘work’ in the vernacular without changing the construct.

A concern was working with the Roma. There is no written Roma, and all children are schooled entirely in Bulgarian. I strongly encouraged the team to work with Roma NGOs and, if at all possible, with Roma social workers. This will prove a challenge as there is only one such individual in Stara Zagora.

There is also a perverse incentive to take in and hold on to children because they are funded on a per capita basis

As part of my approach to finalising the tools, I spent several hours in the Roma community trying to obtain at least some understanding of their situation and how the tools might or might not work in that context. For example, I visited a family of five who lived in a one-roomed dwelling with a mud floor and plastic over the two window openings. The father slept on the floor and the rest of the family shared beds. There was no running water and only a pit latrine (the pit was full). The temperature that day was 5 °C and in midwinter it drops to minus 12 °C.

In contrast, I visited one of the local Roma clan leaders in a middle-class dwelling in the

same neighbourhood. We discussed some of the Roma approaches to childcare and as a result I strongly recommended that the views and practices of these folk be a subject of ethnographic study before we finalise the de-institutionalisation process.

After my departure, the translation of the final post-pilot versions of the tools will be completed and I will make such final adjustments as may be necessary. I will then return them to Bulgaria and a final pilot study will be undertaken. Any subsequent adjustments will be made locally.

The ARK team was most hospitable and, at a party at the end of my visit, they expressed the view that their acceptance of both the M&E model and the tools had been facilitated by the fact that I came from a country with similar challenges to their own and with a sensitivity to the challenges of social work in a low-resource context.

It is unusual for the HSRC to be contracted for work in a non-African country, although ARK does have several projects in South Africa. Following this project, and based on my conversations with the London ARK head-office staff, there is a strong probability that we will be commissioned to undertake further work for ARK in South Africa. •

Professor Andy Dawes is a research director in the Child, Youth, Family and Social Development (CYFSD) research programme. He works closely on the project with Dr Cathy Ward, a senior research specialist, also in CYFSD.

Synergy of science and tradition can yield

IMPROVED NUTRITION

A study of two villages in the Mopane district of Limpopo has shown that indigenous knowledge integrated with scientific know-how can optimise agricultural production and help alleviate poverty in agrarian households. TIM HART and INEKE VORSTER compiled a valuable record of indigenous (or local) knowledge relating to the production of African vegetable crops.



AFRICAN VEGETABLE CROPS make a significant contribution to food security and nutrition in these rural Shangaan communities. Researchers made use of a range of data-collection approaches, or Participatory Rural Appraisal tools, ranging from workshops to informal, semi-structured interviews to participant observation. A formal questionnaire surveyed 108 randomly selected households to assess consumption patterns and the significance of African leafy vegetables as a foodstuff. By examining and recording local practices, foundations have been laid for further collaboration between science and tradition.

In the two villages, indigenous knowledge is important as a means of producing food crops. The survey showed that 96% of the respondents had consumed African vegetables during the past year and 95% said they had dried and stored some African vegetable leaves to ensure a food supply during the dry winter.



From left: Thyeke (Amaranthus); Rirhudzu (Cleome or spider plant); Tinhwembe (pumpkin/squash); Dried Guxe (Jutes Mallow).



Mr Tim Hart is a senior research manager in the Urban, Rural and Economic Development (URED) research programme, and Ms Ineke Vorster is a senior researcher at the Agricultural Research Council.

African leafy vegetables such as *Amaranthus*, *Cleome* (spider plant) and pumpkin/squash leaves compared very favourably with exotic crops like cabbage. African vegetables are still the predominant source of fresh produce in the villages. However, they are being gradually replaced by the availability of exotic vegetables, which residents are able to purchase using their social grants, pensions, remittances and wage-labour earnings. Despite the fact that cabbages have to be bought, they are popular among the younger generation.

African vegetables and traditional food crops are high in nutrients and thus sufficient availability and increased consumption could reduce undernourishment. Simple cropping and harvesting farming practices are in place, but there is the possibility for the implementation and integration of more scientific agricultural methods like improved intercropping – a cropping process in which two or more crops are planted together on the same piece of land so that they can share from each other’s beneficial characteristics. There is also definite awareness of the need for improved soil nutrition and support in this area would be vital to optimise production.

Any intervention must take cognisance of the impact of water scarcity in the area. Limited land resources and the risk of crop failure make farmers open to new developments and there are a number of areas where practices could be improved, including rainwater harvesting and the improvement of the soil’s water-retention abilities by improving soil content.

It is likely that science can collaborate with some of these households to develop technologies that will enhance current endeavours and optimise production

Seeds are still collected and stored, but this is a declining practice and plant populations have diminished in the last 40 years. Lack of water-management skills results in seed losses through erosion as a consequence of uncontrolled run-off during summer thunderstorms.

Agricultural rituals and taboos, such as forbidding a woman to enter a cropping area or field during menstruation or for the first couple of months after giving birth, are generally only implemented by the older generation. These taboos also had an important social function in that they allowed women to rest and get their strength back. The younger generation question them and do not seem to obey them. They argue that times and social structures have changed, therefore the taboos are no longer appropriate or applicable. Young women, for example, are often head of a single-parent household and have no choice but to enter the fields, no matter how ‘unclean’ they might be.

African vegetables crops still have some direct economic significance, but only for a relatively small group of people. Some crops are sold in the surrounding areas in small volumes. However, there is a market and some vendors outside the villages wished they could get more varieties as there is demand for diverse produce.

Households rely on indigenous agricultural

knowledge to ensure that they produce a supplementary source of food within the constraints imposed upon them by poverty and their physical environment. However, given developments in agricultural research, it is likely that science can collaborate with some of these households to develop technologies that will enhance current endeavours and optimise production. Appropriate technologies would have to be of low cost and rely predominantly on locally available resources.

Water management and soil management are the two main challenges in the area and need to be dealt with simultaneously. If there is no intervention at this level, agriculture will decline and there won’t be much point in considering other areas such as seed systems, food preparation and processing.

It is vital to record the process of how the two knowledge systems are integrated. This would provide a model that could be used as a tool for further participatory approaches like farmer field schools and participatory technology and innovation development.

The study, *The importance of indigenous knowledge in reducing poverty of rural agrarian households*, was partly funded by the National Indigenous Knowledge Systems Office of the Department of Science and Technology. The full report can be downloaded from www.hsrc.ac.za.

African vegetables and traditional food crops are high in nutrients and thus sufficient availability and increased consumption could reduce undernourishment

POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA:

Extent of access to food and income

The majority of South Africans still perceived themselves as lacking enough food and income to meet all their household needs, according to information collected by the HSRC's annual South African Social Attitudes Survey (SAFAS) 2003, 2004 and 2005, and processed by YUL DEREK DAVIDS.

POVERTY IS MULTI-DIMENSIONAL and cannot be reduced to a single definition. Some researchers, especially in developing countries, have attempted to broaden the concept of poverty to include aspects of well-being and inequality which reflect the lived experience of being poor more realistically. Two such items focus on assessing people's access to enough food and income to cater for all their household needs. And although these are by no means a comprehensive measure of poverty, they do measure some aspects of people's ability to secure basic necessities. The surveys asked citizens whether they agree that 'my household is able to get enough food for its needs'. A comparison of the SASAS surveys reveals that the white respondents consistently succeeded much better than Indian, coloured and black respondents in securing enough food for their household needs (Figure 1). The 2005 survey found that 91.3% of the white respondents agree with the statement, whereas 85.9% of Indians, 65.2% of coloureds and 48.5% of blacks agreed. It is also evident that the 2004 survey respondents were the least optimistic about whether they get enough food for their household needs. However, the views of the coloured respondents in the 2004 survey were better than in the 2003 survey. When the data is disaggregated by residential area, the results of the SASAS survey over three years indicate that respondents in urban formal areas are the most likely group to have enough food for their household needs, and the rural formal respondents are more likely to secure enough food for their households needs. Figure 2 shows that in general the respondents from the informal and tribal

areas were the least successful in securing enough food compared to their counterparts in the urban informal and rural areas. It is only in the 2003 survey that the respondents in tribal areas recorded a slightly better score than the respondents in the rural formal areas. On the question of household income and whether it was enough for their needs, 74.0% of the white respondents in the 2005 survey agreed with the statement, compared to 71.5% of the Indian, 39.3% of the coloured, and 34.4% of the black respondents. The results are consistent over the three surveys, with a slight decrease from 2003 to 2004, but with the exception of coloured people, who registered an increase in that year and a gradual increase from 2004 to 2005. Indians, on the other hand, had a much more positive outlook, with more respondents agreeing in 2005 than in 2004 that they have enough income for their household needs. Both black (34.4%) and coloured (39.3%) respondents perceived access to enough income for their household needs negatively in the 2005 survey. White (74%) and Indian (71.5%) respondents, on the other hand, perceived access to income much more positively. As with the answers to questions on household food (Figure 3), respondents in the formal areas are much more positive than their counterparts in the informal areas in securing enough income for their household needs. It is also evident that respondents residing in urban formal areas are much better off than rural informal areas. The results from the tribal and urban informal areas are mixed and vary from the 2003 to 2005 surveys. Overall the results of the SASAS surveys indicate that, compared to the other racial



groups in South Africa, black people are still way behind in terms of access to enough food as well as income for their household needs. These results concur with those of Adato, Carter and May (2004) which suggested that inequality and poverty have further deepened in post-apartheid South Africa, and that stark differences still exist between black and white South Africans. Based on the Ten Years of Democracy Survey, Hamel, Brodie and Morin (2005) further demonstrated that poverty in South Africa is divided along racial lines and that black people are more frequently going without basic services and necessities than people in white, coloured and Indian communities. The SASAS surveys have demonstrated that most black people still perceive themselves as lagging behind the other racial groups in South Africa in terms of access to enough food and income. These perceptions are important because they inform how people explain poverty. Policy-makers and governments should take cognisance of how people explain poverty since it has direct bearing on how they experience it. Finally, these results remind us that South Africa is continually challenged by our bitter history that has divided our society in every sphere – economic, social, political, moral, cultural and environmental.

Mr Yul Derek Davids is a senior research specialist in the socioeconomic surveys section of the Knowledge Systems Unit of the HSRC.

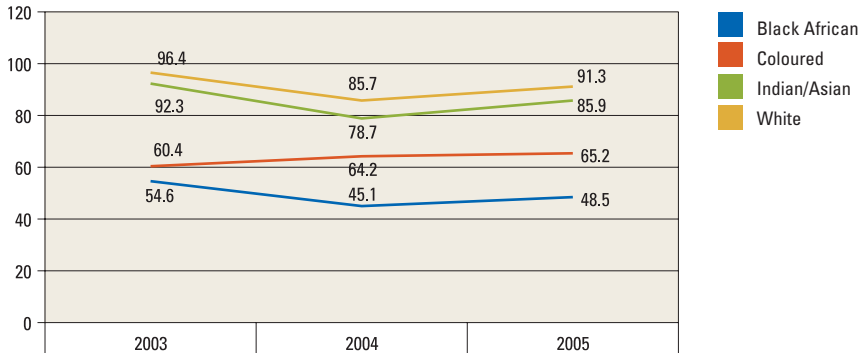


FIGURE 1: Enough food for household by race
Percentage of respondents who agree or strongly agree

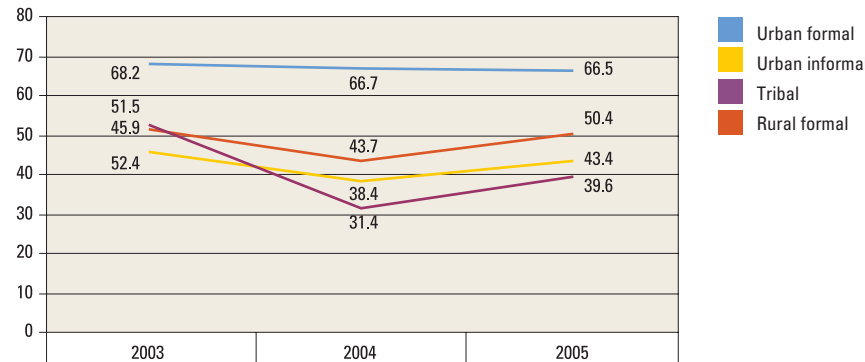


FIGURE 2: Enough food for household by residential area
Percentage of respondents who agree or strongly agree

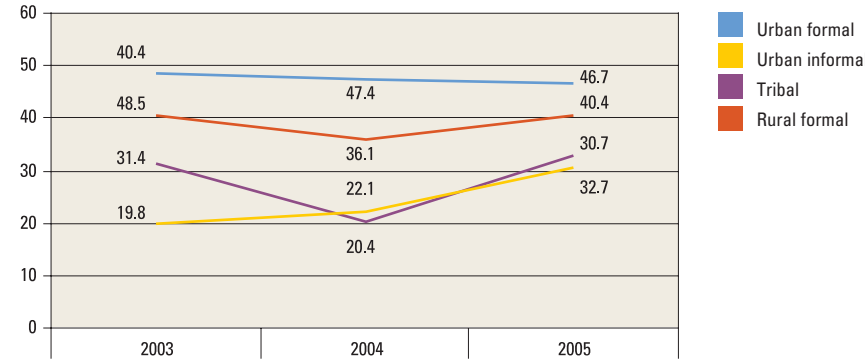
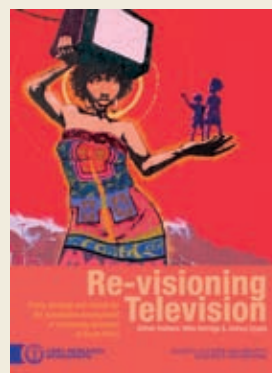
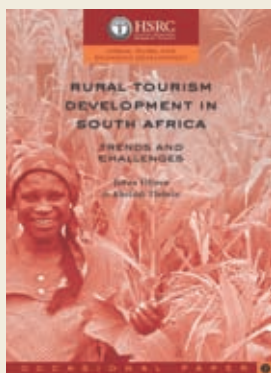
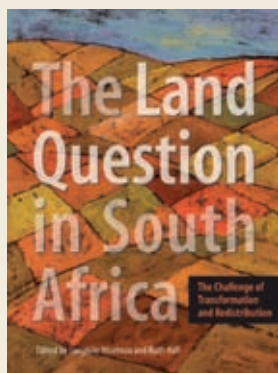


FIGURE 3: Enough income for household needs by residential area
Percentage of respondents who agree or strongly agree



The Land Question in South Africa: The Challenge of Transformation and Redistribution

Edited by Lungisile Ntsebeza & Ruth Hall

The extent to which indigenous people were dispossessed of their land by whites in South Africa under colonial rule and apartheid has no parallels on the African continent. Since the advent of democracy in 1994, issues at the heart of the land question in South Africa are how to reverse this phenomenon and how a large-scale redistribution of land can contribute to the transformation of the economy and the reduction of poverty, both rural and urban. *The Land Question in South Africa* debates these issues against the backdrop of a land-reform programme that made limited headway in the first decade of South Africa's democracy and offers a robust assessment of that programme, raising critical questions for its future. This book is bound to have wide appeal among activists and students, as well as academics, researchers and policy-makers.

2007 / 264pp / 0-7969-2163-6 / R160.00 / Softcover

Rural Tourism Development in South Africa: Trends and Challenges

Johan Viljoen & Kholadi Tlabela

The steadily increasing popularity of rural tourism in both developed and developing countries has led to an intriguing debate around its role in sustainable development. In this concise overview, the authors begin by defining rural tourism and examining international trends in rural tourism development in both developed and developing contexts. They then examine post-1994 tourism policy development in South Africa and show how internal changes and the massive increase in international tourists visiting South Africa are shaping the development of niche tourism types.

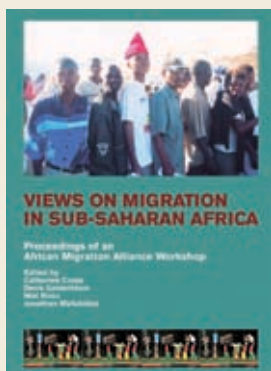
2006 / 40pp / 0-7969-2180-6 / R65.00 / Softcover

Re-visioning Television: Policy, strategy and models for the sustainable development of community television in South Africa

Edited by Adrian Hadland, Mike Aldridge & Joshua Ogada

The introduction of a quality, accessible local television network represents the final piece in post-apartheid South Africa's media jigsaw. With legislation and policy now in place, the fitting of the last piece is imminent. Free media and/or community media is anathema to repressive governments around the world. In South Africa, by contrast, community television is expected to play an important role in job creation and skills development as well as contribute to the strengthening of civil society, the promotion of participative governance and the expression of the country's rich linguistic and cultural heritage. This book, compiled by South African experts in community broadcasting with the assistance of many key figures in the sector, traces the two-decade campaign for local-level television in South Africa. It highlights the development of policy, reviews existing international models and spells out the technical, financial and managerial challenges that face this nascent sector. Policy-makers, community television station managers and staff, development analysts and funders, media academics and students, press officers, organisations wishing to access local TV, together with anyone interested in community media in the developing world generally, and community television specifically, will find this book important reading.

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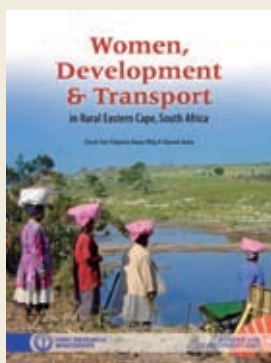


Views on Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Proceedings of an African Migration Alliance Workshop

Edited by Catherine Cross, Derik Gelderblom, Niel Roux & Jonathan Mafukidze

As the world's poorest continent, Africa is seeing an increasing number of its citizens migrate from its rural sector to its cities and to new overseas destinations. In intriguing new research papers, the leading migration scholars of the continent give their views on new destinations, free movement of peoples, xenophobia, human trafficking and other migration issues, as they outline public priorities and work toward guidelines for future African migration policies.

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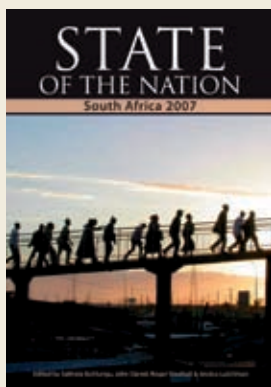


Women, Development and Transport in Rural Eastern Cape, South Africa

Cheryl-Ann Potgieter, Renay Pillay & Sharmla Rama

This monograph addresses the challenges facing policy and its implementation in respect of women, development and transport by concentrating on selected sites in the rural Eastern Cape province of South Africa. A key indicator in social, political and economic development, transport is not simply about mobility and infrastructure, but also about socio-cultural roles and responsibilities that impede the development of women and girl children. The study provides original perspectives – via established methodologies and through the use of time-use diaries – on the important social, economic and cultural barriers that confirm women's negative experiences as effects of patriarchal power. This rich empirical evidence is reinforced by appropriate recommendations to provide valuable impetus for national policy and planning.

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State of the Nation: South Africa 2007

Edited by Sakhela Buhlungu, John Daniel, Roger Southall & Jessica Lutchman

Assembling academics, journalists, researchers and analysts, the *State of the Nation: South Africa 2007* volume will provide much fuel for debate. It offers 23 diverse angles on contemporary South Africa in one compelling, comprehensive and relevant publication. The politics section focuses on the outcome of the 2006 local government elections and issues of service delivery. The section on the economy examines the rapidly growing social welfare net, the state of our public hospitals and health delivery systems, issues of water and the environment, and heritage and tourism. The critical issues of violence against women, prison reform,

the plight of South Africa's former guerrilla fighters, the vast Zimbabwean exile community in South Africa, South African rugby and the role of the post-apartheid church all come under the spotlight in the section on society. The volume concludes with an analysis of the growing involvement of South African banks and financial institutions on the African continent, while another chapter looks at our long involvement in the complex search for peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

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