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THURSDAY 22 SEPTEMBER 2016

09:00 – 11:00

Registration

Venue: Foyer, Kgotla

Plenary Session

Venue: Kgotla

11:00 – 11:15

1. Welcome: Prof. Crain Soudien – CEO, HSRC

11:15 – 13:00

Plenary Session

Poverty and inequality: diagnosis, prognosis, responses

Chair: Prof. Leickness Simbayi – DCEO: Research, HSRC

11:15 – 11:45

2. Keynote address

Prof. Murray Leibbrandt, School of Economics,, University of Cape Town, Director, Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

11:45 – 12:30

3. Research-based perspectives and institutional responses to poverty and inequality

- Bishop Malusi Mpumlwana, General Secretary, The South African Council of Churches (SACC)
- Mr Tsediso Matona, Head of Secretariat and Planning branch, National Planning Commission, The Presidency
- Ms Kefiloe Masiteng, Deputy Director-General: Population and Social Statistics, Statistics South Africa (STATSSA)

12:30 – 13:00

4. Discussion

13:00 – 14:00

5. Lunch

Venue: Epsom Terrace Restaurant

BREAKAWAY SESSIONS

BREAKAWAY SESSIONS						
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Kgotla	Lecture Room 7	Lecture Room 8	Lecture Room 11	Lecture Room 12	Lecture Room 13	Lecture Room 14
14:00 – 15:30	14:00 – 15:30	14:00 – 15:30	14:00 – 15:30	14:00 – 15:30	14:00 – 15:30	14:00 – 15:30
<i>Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships</i>	<i>Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being</i>	<i>Spatial dynamics, migration and regional integration</i>	<i>Economic growth, employment and competitiveness</i>	<i>Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being</i>	<i>Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships</i>	<i>Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality</i>
Dr Temba Masilela (RIA)	Dr Edmore Marinda (RIA)	Prof John Stanfield (DGSD)	Prof. Mogege Mosimege (ESD)	Prof. Demetre Labadarios (PHHSI)	Dr Hester du Plessis (RIA)	Dr Nazeem Mustapha (CeSTii)
<p>6. Panel: Youth and inequality in South Africa: The overlooked agendas.</p> <p>a. Language. Author: Dr Adam Cooper (HSD)</p> <p>b. Conceptualising and measuring capacities. Author: Prof. Sharlene Swartz (HSD)</p> <p>c. Working with the pain of disadvantage: Youth strategies for taking self-control in higher education. Author: Prof. Crain Soudien (CEO, HSRC)</p> <p>d. How racialised identities are performed in ways that incorporate historical experience. Author: Mr Molemo Ramphilile, HSD</p> <p>e. How rural youth can thrive in contexts where they are forced to negotiate powerful patriarchal values and practices, high unemployment and lobola payments. Author: Dr Gerard Hagg (DGSD)</p>	<p>7. Panel: Pathways out of Poverty: Enhancing the outcomes of social protection and labour market access interventions. Insights from recent evidence.</p> <p>a. Agro-processing for inclusive development: The Case of The Nkawkowa Demonstration Center Fruit Processing factory. Authors: Dr Alexis Habiyaemye, Dr Evans Mupela and Mr Stewart Ngandu (EPD)</p> <p>b. Poverty eradication vs. alleviation? Outcomes from CSO grant funding poverty eradication interventions. Author: Mr Stewart Ngandu (EPD)</p> <p>c. Strengthening the livelihoods and food security capabilities of poor women through increasing the efficiency and responsiveness of social protection spending – evidence from recent studies. Authors: Mr Stewart Ngandu and Ms Shirin Motala (EPD)</p> <p>d. Poverty reduction measures and pro-poor growth strategies for economic sustainable development in South Africa. Author: Ms Samantha Senosha (EPD)</p> <p>e. Public Spending Programmes for improved Household Food and Nutrition Security- South African exploratory evidence. Authors: Dr Peter Jacobs, Ms Maria Molokomme & Anele Abraham (EPD)</p>	<p>8. A critical skills attraction index. The case of South Africa. Authors: Dr Emmanuel Sekyere (AISA), Prof. Barwa Kanyane, Mr Nedson Pophiwa, Mr Johan Viljoen & Ms Marie Wentzel (DGSD), Ms Onele Tshitiza and Ms Lineo Sakoane (EPD)</p> <p>9. Family and household structures in KwaZulu-Natal: Findings from Project SIZE. Authors: Dr Alastair Van Heerden, Dr Tawanda Makusha, Ms Sara Naicker (HSD) Prof. Linda Richter (DST Centre of Excellence, University of Witwatersrand)</p> <p>10. In thought and deed? Anti-immigrant violence and attitudes in South Africa. Authors: Mr Steven Gordon, Mr Benjamin Roberts, and Ms Jaré Struwig (DGSD)</p>	<p>11. Panel: Identifying skills mismatches in South Africa: new approaches and methodologies.</p> <p>a. Analysing skills mismatches to inform skills development: what does the national data show? Author: Dr Vijay Reddy (ESD)</p> <p>b. Skills mismatches: evidence from a survey of public attitudes to work Author: Ms Bongiwane Mncwango (ESD)</p> <p>c. 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Author: Ms Nophiwe Job (PHHSI)</p> <p>e. Obesity and non-communicable diseases: implications for household economic wellbeing. Author: Ms Chipo Mutyambizi (PHHSI)</p> <p>f. Cost-effective interventions to reduce obesity and its health related outcomes: The case for introducing a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages in South Africa. Author: Dr Lumbwe Chola (PHHSI)</p>	<p>13. A Qualitative exploration of the meaning and understanding of male partner involvement in ante-natal care (ANC) in the South African context: Implications for prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) programs. Authors Prof. Sibusiso Sifunda, Ms Gladys Matseke, Prof. Geoffrey Setswe, (HAST), Dr Robert Ruiter (Maastricht University, Netherlands) and Dr Deborah Jones (University of Miami)</p> <p>14. Corporate Social Responsibility in the South African forestry industry – a Western Cape perspective. Authors: Mr Theodore Sass (CeSTii) & Dr Richard Knight (University of the Western Cape)</p> <p>15. The association between parenting styles and family functioning within families of substance abuse users and non-users in a low-income rural community in the Western Cape Author: Ms Roshin Essop (HAST)</p>	<p>16. Poverty in South Africa: Who are the real owners of poverty? Authors: Prof. Khangelani Zuma (RMDC) and Dr Musawenkosi Mabaso (HAST)</p> <p>17. Interventions for the enhancement of quality centre based ECD services. Author: Ms Subashini Govender (EPD)</p> <p>18. Interface of Mass Media and Sexual behaviour of Adolescent Males in Nkonkobe Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa. A Descriptive Analysis. Authors: Ms Sinovuyo Takatshana (CeSTii) and Dr Jabulani G. Kheswa (University of Fort Hare)</p> <p>19. 'I think that nothing can prepare you for actually going there': University students' experiences of community engagement in materially poor areas. Author: Ms Lorenza Williams (HSD)</p> <p>20. Preliminary results of a behavioural intervention study exploring risky sexual behaviour in KwaZulu-Natal. Author: Mr Thabang Manyapelolo (PHHSI)</p>

BREAKAWAY SESSIONS

Session H	Session I	Session J	Session K	Session L	Session M	Session N
Kgotla	Lecture Room 7	Lecture Room 8	Lecture Room 11	Lecture Room 12	Lecture Room 13	Lecture Room 14
16:00 – 17:30	16:00 – 17:30	16:00 – 17:30	16:00 – 17:30	16:00 – 17:30	16:00 – 17:30	16:00 – 17:30
<i>Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development</i>	<i>Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development</i>	<i>Spatial dynamics, migration and regional integration</i>	<i>Institutions, power relations, trust, legitimacy and accountability</i>	<i>Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development</i>	<i>Human rights, justice, and peace and security</i>	<i>Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships</i>
Dr Vijay Reddy (ESD)	Dr Charlotte Motha (ESD)	Prof. Sibusiso Sifunda (HAST)	Ms Yazini April (AISA)	Prof. Charles Hongoro (PHHSI)	Mr Shandir Ramlagan (HAST)	Dr Heidi van Rooyen (HSD)
<p>21. Panel: Promoting a policy of innovation for inclusive development.</p> <p>a. How can government intervene? How is the policy environment aligned with DST's intention to develop an inclusive national system of innovation? Authors: Dr Il-haam Petersen and Dr Glenda Kruss (ESD)</p> <p>b. Mechanisms to diffuse, absorb and use innovation to develop informal enterprises. Author: Ms Azinga Tele (ESD)</p> <p>c. How ready is the system to support and promote wellbeing through the provision of public goods: the example of water and sanitation. Author: Ms Jennifer Rust (ESD)</p> <p>d. Spaces for policy intervention and directions for new research. Author: Dr Glenda Kruss (ESD)</p>	<p>22. Panel: Overcoming rural poverty and inequality through Science Technology and Innovation (ST&I).</p> <p>a. Empowering local actors to change their innovation landscapes. Author: Mr Tim Hart (EPD)</p> <p>b. Innovations in delivering basic public services to poor rural communities. Authors: Mr Siyanda Jonas, Ms Alex Mhula-Links and Dr Peter Jacobs (EPD)</p> <p>c. The innovative potential of 'developmental local government' in South Africa's priority districts. Authors: Mr Kgabo Ramoroka, Dr Irma Booyens and Dr Peter Jacobs (EPD)</p> <p>d. Measuring innovation readiness of local public sector officials? Towards an Innovation Maturity Index Authors: Ms Alex Mhula-Links and Dr Irma Booyens (EPD)</p>	<p>23. Spatial inequality: Informal settlements perspective. Author: Dr Tholang Mokhele (PHHSI)</p> <p>24. Revisiting household size, household formation and household splintering in the South African context. Author: Mr Johan van Zyl (HAST)</p> <p>25. Systems analysis of the transformation of South African cities. Author: Dr Thokozani Simelane (AISA)</p> <p>26. Migration for survival: two entrepreneurs in Johannesburg. Author: Dr Stephen Rule (RIA)</p> <p>27. Migration and Health in South Africa. Authors: Ms Charmaine Hlophe & Prof. Pamela Naidoo (PHHSI)</p>	<p>28. Amandla Awethu: Public attitudes towards South African democracy. Authors: Mr Benjamin Roberts, Mr Steven Gordon and Ms Jaré Struwig (DGSD)</p> <p>29. How systemic racism permeates in the private sector and within the interactions at work. A case study for private organizations based in Cape Town. Authors: Ms Amarone Nomdo and Ms Zandile Matshaya (DGSD)</p> <p>30. Social restitution: A human response to poverty and inequality. Author: Prof. Sharlene Swartz (HSD)</p> <p>31. Discourse Strategies used to achieve consultative shared decision making in staff. Author: Dr Konosoang Sobane RIA</p> <p>32. Questioning the Power of the Ballot Box: An Analysis of Public Attitudes towards Voting in South Africa. Authors: Ms Jaré Struwig, Mr Benjamin Roberts and Mr Steven Gordon (DGSD)</p>	<p>33. Promoting Social Inclusion via ICT Development in the BRICS. Author: Mr Krish Chetty (BRICS)</p> <p>34. Borderline innovation, marginalised communities: universities and inclusive development in ecologically fragile locations. Author: Dr Michael Gastrow (ESD)</p> <p>35. Providing quality literacy education in schools. Authors: Ms Jaqueline Harvey and Dr Cas Prinsloo (ESD)</p> <p>36. Local obstacles facing innovation for local economic development. Author: Mr Tim Hart (EPD)</p> <p>37. Prospect for sustainable agriculture under changing climate variables. Author: Mr Lavhelesani Rodney Managa (AISA)</p>	<p>38. Building a better world: socio-economic rights and development in South Africa and Africa. Author: Prof Narnia Bohler-Muller (DGSD)</p> <p>39. Inclusive Peacebuilding: the place and role of local voices in the reconstruction and development of Madagascar. Author: Mr Frank Lekaba (AISA)</p> <p>40. Level of safety faced by South Africans. Author: Mr Goitseone Mafoko (RMDC)</p> <p>41. Humanitarian Intervention in Libya: From Just Intervention to Just Peace? Author: Mr Tshepho Mokwele (RIA)</p> <p>42. Developing and validating a multidimensional Sexual Identity Stigma Scale in South Africa. Authors: Prof. Nancy Phaswana-Mafuya (HAST), Dr Aaron Siegler and Dr Patrick Sullivan (Emory University Rollins School of Public Health), Prof. Linda-Gail Bekker (UCT), Dr Travis Sanchez, Mr Ryan Zahn, Ms Rachel Kearns, (Emory University Rollins School of Public Health), Mr Clarence Yah (NMMU), Ms Karen Dominguez (UCT), Prof. Stefan Baral (Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health)</p>	<p>43. From knowledge brokering to research synthesis – a way forward for PAN Children? Author: Ms Isabel Magaya & Ms Valeria Fichardt (RIA)</p> <p>44. South Africans perceptions of poverty influence their intergroup relations. Authors: Dr Yul Derek Davids, Mr Benjamin Roberts, Dr Gregory Houston and Dr Nazeem Mustapha (DGSD)</p> <p>45. The absence of biological fathers as a mediating factor to child poverty in South Africa Author: Prof. Monde Makiwane (HSD)</p> <p>46. Community-based substance use programmes: A qualitative analysis of the lived experiences of adolescents. Authors: Dr Zaino Petersen (PHHSI), Michelle Adonis (Hoyar SASS, Delft)</p> <p>47. Tapping into the potential of action research and collaborating with municipalities to address the challenges of citizen engagement: collaborative research methodologies and experiences from the city of Cape Town. Author: Ms Diana Sanchez Betancourt (DGSD)</p>

- 17:45– 18:30** **48. CEO Prof. Crain Soudien address to interns.**
Venue: Kgotla
- 49. Delegates checking into rooms**
- 18:30 – 19:00** **50 Pre-dinner cocktails**
Venue: Foyer of the **Injabulo**
- 19:00** **51. Dinner**
Venue: **Injabulo**
- 20:00** **52 Key note address:**
Minister Naledi Pandor, Department of Science and Technology
- 21:30 –** **53. Transfer to hotels, the last bus will be at 23:00hrs**

FRIDAY 23 SEPTEMBER 2016

06:30 – 7:30 Breakfast at Indaba Hotel and City Lodge hotel
 07:30 – 8:00 Transfer from City Lodge hotel to the Indaba

BREAKAWAY SESSIONS

Session O	Session P	Session Q	Session R	Session S	Session T	Session U
Kgotla	Lecture Room 7	Lecture Room 8	Lecture Room 11	Lecture Room 12	Lecture Room 13	Lecture Room 14
8:30 – 10:00	8:30 – 10:00	8:30 – 10:00	8:30 – 10:00	8:30 – 10:00	8:30 – 10:00	8:30 – 10:00
<i>Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development</i>	<i>Spatial dynamics, migration and regional integration</i>	<i>Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships</i>	<i>Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being</i>	<i>Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality</i>	<i>Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being</i>	<i>Economic growth, employment and competitiveness</i>
Dr Glenda Kruss (ESD)	Dr Palesa Sekhejane (AISA)	Dr Sizulu Moyo (HAST)	Dr Whadi-ah Parker (PHHSI)	Dr Mpumi Zungu (CEO office)	Dr Greg Houston (DGSD)	Dr Cas Prinsloo (ESD)
<p>54. Teacher Classroom Practices and Mathematics Performance in South African Schools: A Reflection on TIMSS 2011. Authors: Mr Fabian Arends, Ms Lolita Winnar and Prof. Mogege Mosimege (ESD)</p> <p>55. Identification of biomarkers for the early detection of prostate cancer. Author: Dr Firdous Khan (CeSTII)</p> <p>56. Metabolomics profile of wild versus cultivated South African indigenous traditional African Leafy Vegetables. Author: Ms Nolitha Nkobole-Mhlongo (HSD)</p> <p>57. Beyond numbers: understanding contextual factors impacting on learner performance. Author: Dr Kholofelo Charlotte Motha (ESD)</p> <p>58. A comparative analysis of socio-economic and environmental transformation of African communities through renewable energy the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. Authors: Dr Shingirirai Mutanga and Dr Thokozani Simelane (AISA)</p>	<p>59. Provision of Affordable Social Housing to address the right to shelter: A case study and model of 3 South African Metropolitan cities. Authors: Dr Jaya Josie, Mr Krish Chetty and Ms Nozibele Gcora, (BRICS)</p> <p>60. The statistical qualities of the Automated Zone-design Tool census output areas. Author: Dr Tholang Mokhele (PHHSI)</p> <p>61. African Migrants and the Hair Care Creative Sector in South Africa: The case of Cameroonian female hairdressers in Tshwane. Authors: Dr Mathias Fubah Alubafi (HSD)</p> <p>62. Can Socio-economic Rights Approaches Build Inclusive Cities? The case of housing in South Africa. Author: Dr Andreas Scheba (EPD)</p> <p>63. Development and Validation of the Violence-P propensity Scorecard for Youth Violence-Reduction & Development Practitioners. Author: Dr Ian Edelstein (RIA)</p>	<p>64. Language ideologies in formal and informal educational places. Author: Dr Adam Cooper (HSD)</p> <p>65. Burden and social factors influencing HIV/AIDS in BRICS countries. Authors: Prof. Setswe, Dr Mpumi Zungu, Ms Salome Sigida, Ms Tinyiko Chauke, Mr Thendo Ramaliba, Ms Neo Mohlabane, Mr Sakhile Msweli and Mr Vincent Maduna (HAST)</p> <p>66. Exploring how different constructions of sexual identity for men who have sex with men and woman may be placing them at risk of HIV infection. Author: Mr Sakhile Msweli (HAST)</p> <p>67. Experiences of Mental Health Care users living with severe and chronic mental illness in a disadvantaged community in the Tshwane District. Author: Ms Leana Meiring (PHHSI)</p>	<p>68. School and home determinants of science and mathematics achievement of South African students. Authors: Ms Andrea Juan and Ms Mariette Visser (ESD)</p> <p>69. The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Prevention of Deaths and Complications Associated with Initiation and Traditional Male Circumcision. Author: Dr Anam Nyembezi (PHHSI)</p> <p>70. Reflections from marking processes in large-scale learner performance survey studies: Challenges and opportunities for informing classroom teaching and learning. Author: Mr Matthews Matome Makgamatha (ESD)</p> <p>71. Laser-Mediated Biomedical Technologies Advances in Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment: Gaps for Innovation Adoption in Africa's Health Care Systems. Author: Dr Palesa Sekhejane (AISA)</p> <p>72. Libraries, information literacy and intellectual property rights as innovations for inclusive and sustainable development in Africa and particularly South Africa. Author: Ms Nomusa Biyela (IS)</p>	<p>73. Transforming the lives of young children – locating the role of Early Childhood Development (ECD) forums in addressing social inequality Authors: Dr Shirin Motala, Mr Stewart Ngandu and Mr Steven Masvaure (EPD)</p> <p>74. Security of Tenure in informal settlements Targeted for Upgrading: Lessons for Policy and Practice. Authors: Dr Catherine Ndinda (EPD) & Prof. Charles Hongoro (PHHSI)</p> <p>75. Developing core competencies for health promotion in Africa: What is needed and what can be learnt from other initiatives. Authors: Dr Mbuyiselo Douglas (PHHSI), Dr Peter Delobelle (UWC), Prof. Suraya Mohamed (UWC), Dr Oliver Mweemba (UZambia), Prof. J Hope Corbin (Western Washington University USA), & Prof. Hans Onya (University of Limpopo)</p> <p>76. Prevalence and factors associated with fixed-dose combination antiretroviral drugs adherence among HIV positive pregnant women in Mpumalanga. Authors: Mr Shandir Ramlagan, Prof. Karl Peltzer and Prof. Sibusiso Sifunda (HAST)</p> <p>77. Examining the effect of status on the emergence of ethnocentrism and selfishness in a minimal group setting using the Virtual Interaction Application (VIAPPL). Authors: Ms Natasha Gillespie (HSD)</p>	<p>78. Performance management omissions and consequences. Author: Dr Thembinkosi Twalo (RIA)</p> <p>79. HPV vaccination roll-out and awareness. Lessons learned from the 2014 HPV vaccination roll-out. Authors: Ms Zandile Matshaya and Ms Amarone Nomdo (DGSD)</p> <p>80. Assessing public satisfaction with basic municipal service delivery in South Africa. Authors: Dr Tyanai Masiya, Dr Yul Dr Derek Davids and Prof. Barwa Kanyane (DGSD)</p> <p>81. A study investigating investment and its impact on youth unemployment in Eastern Cape. Authors: Ms Babalwa Siswana (BRICS) & Mr Loyiso Maciko (CeSTII)</p> <p>82. Determinants of maize productivity among farming households in Msinga, KwaZulu-Natal Province of South Africa. Author: Mr Mbongeni Maziya (HSD)</p>	<p>83. Mechanism for Reducing Inequality and Poverty in South Africa: National Minimum Wage or Improving Education System? Author: Mr Dinga Fatman (EPD)</p> <p>84. Separate Space: An approach to addressing gender inequality in the workplace. Author: Ms Zuziwe Khuzwayo (RIA)</p> <p>85. A brief exploration of the effectiveness of the Expanded Public Works Programme as a poverty alleviation strategy in Nyandeni Local Municipality, in the Eastern Cape. Author: Mr Khanya Xhongo (HSD)</p> <p>86. Men in South Africa: A story of two tales. Authors: Dr Tawanda Makusha, Dr Chris Desmond & Ms Sara Naicker (HSD)</p> <p>87. A case of industrial policy for mineral resources-driven industrialisation: Lessons from Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Author: Dr. Vuyo Mjimba (AISA)</p>
10:00 – 10:30 Tea break and hotel check out						

Session V	Session W	Session X	Session Y	Session Z	Session 1	Session II
Kgotla	Lecture Room 7	Lecture Room 8	Lecture Room 11	Lecture Room 12	Lecture Room 13	Lecture Room 14
10:30 – 12:00	10:30 – 12:00	10:30 – 12:00	10:30 – 12:00	10:30 – 12:00	10:30 – 12:00	10:30 – 12:00
<i>Ideology, paradigms, epistemologies of the south and theoretical approaches</i>	<i>Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being</i>	<i>Human rights, justice, and peace and security</i>	<i>Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality</i>	<i>Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development</i>	<i>Economic growth, employment and competitiveness</i>	<i>Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality</i>
Prof Sharlene Swartz (HSD)	Dr Catherine Ndinda (EPD)	Ms Safiyya Goga (HSD)	Dr Angelique Wildschut (ESD)	Dr Adam Cooper (HSD)	Dr Ivan Turok (EPD)	Dr Michael Cosser (BRICS)
<p>88. Eloquence, epistemic strategies and social value in the OGP ecosystem: Really making all voices count. Author: Dr Temba Masilela (RIA)</p> <p>89. Investigating black women's experiences of colonial patriarchal constructions of gender in contemporary South Africa: A case study of rural Schoemansdal in Mpumalanga Province. Author: Ms Tinyiko Chauke (HAST)</p> <p>90. An analysis of South Africa's views & aspirations as contained in the au agenda 2063: Voices of the African People. Author: Mr Mojalefa Dipholo (DGSD)</p> <p>91. Poverty and inequality: the staying legacy of the long duree of racism and racist dispossession in the making of modern South Africa. Author: Mr Nkululeko Majozo, DGSD</p>	<p>92. Beyond intervention studies: exploring the potential of force-field analysis. Authors: Dr Ke Yu (RIA) and Dr George Frempong (ESD)</p> <p>93. Infographics: an innovative tool for communicating scientific research. Author: Ms Sylvia Hannan (ESD)</p> <p>94. Poverty and inequality related evidence at the HSRC. Authors: Prof. Khangelani Zuma and Dr Lucia Lötter, (RMDC)</p> <p>95. Power and transboundary water governance: the case of the Incomati River Basin. Author: Ms Thobekile Zikhali (DGSD)</p> <p>96. Is it true that TB is a disease of poverty and low socio-economic circumnances in South Africa? Authors: Prof Geoffrey Setswe, Dr Mpumi Zungu, Ms Salome Sigida, Ms Tinyiko Chauke, Mr Thendo Ramaliba, Ms Neo Mohlabane, Mr Sakhile Msweli, Mr Vincent Maduna (HAST)</p>	<p>97. The judiciary, public goods and service delivery – realising socio-economic rights. Authors: Prof. Narnia Bohler Muller, Mr Gary Pienaar and Prof. Barwa Kanyane (DGSD)</p> <p>98. 'White sympathy, Black perpetration': Representations of racial inequalities in the Western Cape print media. Authors: Dr Benita Moolman and Mr Dane Isaacs (HSD)</p> <p>99. Persisting challenges of 'landing' a tuberculosis diagnosis in a setting with universal health care: patient perspectives from urban Blantyre, Malawi. Author: Dr Jeremiah Chikovore (HAST)</p> <p>100. DGSD Transformative Governance Matrix. Author: Mr Gary Pienaar (DGSD)</p> <p>101. They can start by treating homeless people as human beings!": Homeless persons' reflections on living on the street. Authors: Ms Candice Groenewald, Mr Kombi Sausi, Ms Furzana Timol and Dr Chris Desmond (HSD)</p>	<p>102. Abortion rhetorics: Failed Womanhood performance in a rural community. Author: Ms Molobela Lien Reabetswe (HSD)</p> <p>103. Haunted by Poverty and Inequality – plight of mineworkers injured in the cause of duty prior 1977. Author: Mr Bitso Bitso (RIA)</p> <p>104. Challenges in equipping youth with Civic Education for Development: youth and elite views case study of University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard college campus Durban. Author: Ms Mukeliwe S. Shezi (EPD)</p> <p>105. Reflecting on adolescents' evolving sexual and reproductive health rights: Canvassing the opinion of social workers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Authors: Dr Zaynab Essack (HSD), Ms Jacintha Toohey and Dr Ann Strode (UKZN)</p> <p>106. Investigating the socio-economic and epidemiological risk factors associated with TB transmission in a high TB and HIV burdened community in Cape Town, South Africa. Authors: Dr Rebecca Tadokera (HAST), Prof. Linda-Gail Bekker, Dr Keren Middelkoop (UCT)</p>	<p>107. Understanding Teachers' Perception of Technology Integration in Formative Assessment Practices. Authors: Ms Catherine Namome & Dr George Frempong (ESD)</p> <p>108. Closing the Gap? E-Governance and Distantiation. Author: Ms Rachel Adams (RIA)</p> <p>109. Socio-demographic and behavioural determinants of HIV infection among adolescent girls and young women aged 15-24 years in South Africa: Findings from the 2012 HIV population-based household survey. Authors: Dr Musa Mabaso, Ms Zintle Sokhela, Ms Neo Mohlabane, Ms Buyisaile Chibi, Prof. Khangelani Zuma and Prof. Leickness Simbayi (HAST)</p> <p>110. The role of WhatsApp in promoting and sustaining teacher professional development. Authors: Mr Maglin Moodley & Dr George Frempong (ESD)</p>	<p>111. The Devil is in the Detail: Articulating the Disjuncture between Economic Growth, Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion in South Africa. Author: Dr Claudious Chikozho (AISA)</p> <p>112. Global Financial Crisis consequences for unemployment, poverty and inequality in BRICS & Emerging Economies: An example using data from South Africa, Author: Dr Jaya Josie, Ms Babalwa Siswana, Mr Krish Chetty (BRICS)</p> <p>113. The effect of South Africa's relationship with China on the manufacturing Industry. Authors: Ms Babalwa Siswana & Mr Isaac Khambule (BRICS)</p> <p>114. Policy implications of investments and human resources in public agricultural research in South Africa. Author: Dr Moses Sithole, Ms Cheryl Moses, Ms Natalie Vlotman & Ms N Le Roux (CeSTII)</p>	<p>115. Perceptions of academic staff and students on the implementation of the Language Policy at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard College Campus. Author: Ms Balungile Shandu (RIA)</p> <p>116. Leveraging community and peer-based approaches to impact the HIV treatment cascade among men who have sex with men in South Africa. Author: Dr Batlile Maseko (HAST)</p> <p>117. Fostering collaborative partnerships with traditional leaders in South Africa: Towards developing contextually relevant community based health and development programmes. Authors: Prof. Sibusiso Sifunda (HAST), Dr Anam Nyembezi and Dr Priscilla S. Reddy (PHHSI).</p> <p>118. "I am making it without you, dad": Conversational identities of fatherless Black female university students. Author: Ms Ncamisile Thumile Zulu (ESD)</p>
12:00 – 13:00	119. Lunch	Venue Restaurant				

Session III	Session IV	Session V	Session VI	Session VII	Session VIII	Session IX
Kgotla	Lecture Room 7	Lecture Room 8	Lecture Room 11	Lecture Room 12	Lecture Room 13	Lecture Room 14
13:00 – 14:30	13:00 – 14:30	13:00 – 14:30	13:00 – 14:30	13:00 – 14:30	13:00 – 14:30	13:00 – 14:30
Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships	Economic growth, employment and competitiveness	Ideology, paradigms, epistemologies of the south and theoretical approaches	Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships	Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality	Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships	Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being
Dr Vanessa Barolsky (DGSD)	Ms Shirin Motala (EPD)	Dr Christa Van Zyl (DCEO office)	Dr Firdous Khan (CeSTii)	Prof. Khangelani Zuma (RDMC unit)	Dr Sarah Chiumbu (HSD)	Dr Hlamulo Makelane (CeSTii)
<p>120. The response of the research sector in South Africa to trans women and HIV. Author: Ms Allanise Cloete (HAST), Ms Leigh Ann Van der Merwe (Social Health and Empowerment) and Mr Mike Grasso (University of California, San Francisco)</p> <p>121. Discursive practices in the Sesotho mourning process and their pragmatic functions. Author: Dr Konosoang Sobane and Dr Cyril Adonis (RIA)</p> <p>122. Women's narratives about the use of agency to reduce chances of being infected with HIV in a township in Cape Town, South Africa. Author: Dr Yoliswa Ntsepe (HAST)</p> <p>123. Conceptualization of the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness by VhaVenda indigenous healers. Author: Ms Salome Thilivhali Sigida (HAST)</p>	<p>124. Public attitudes to work and occupations in changing labour markets. Authors: Ms Bongiwe Mncwango and Dr Angelique Wildschut (ESD)</p> <p>125. An Examination of Youth Unemployment in South Africa: The Case Study of Mafikeng in the North-West Province. Author: Ms Tsholofelo Madise (AISA)</p> <p>126. The level of Acceptance among students' on Women Employed in Male Dominated Occupations. Author: Ms Precious Chauke (EPD)</p> <p>127. An analysis of the economic value and sustainability of museums and heritage sites: Case study of Bakone Malapa Open Air Museum in Limpopo Province. Author: Mr Mokwatlo Godfrey (EPD)</p> <p>128. Comparative experiences of household shocks by family structure: Evidence from the SIZE study in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Authors: Ms Sara Naicker, Dr Alastair van Heerden, Dr Tawanda Makusha, (HSD) and Prof. Linda Richter (Wits)</p>	<p>129. Addressing epistemological inequality in the sciences. Author: Dr Hester du Plessis (RIA)</p> <p>130. Practices of Freedom: pedagogical interventions towards youth agency, leadership and self-knowledge in a transforming South Africa. Author: Dr Alude Mahali (HSD)</p> <p>131. Problematizing the pattern of commitments in a university language policy: insights from close textual analysis. Author: Ms Chanel Van Der Merwe (RIA)</p>	<p>132. Harnessing Innovation for Economic and Social Development in the Eastern Cape. Authors: Ms Babalwa Siswana (BRCS) and Mr Loyiso Maciko CeSTii)</p> <p>133. Bafokeng Inc.: combining custom and mineral wealth in building and equal nation. Author: Dr Gerard Hagg (DGSD)</p> <p>134. Socio-economic profile of patients treated for tuberculosis in the Lephalale sub-district of Limpopo province, South Africa. Authors: Mr Thendo Ramaliba (HAST), Dr S Moyo (HAST), TG Tshitangano (University of Venda)</p> <p>135. Urban Poverty. Authors: Ms S'bonisile Zama & Mr Frederick Tshitangano (RMDC)</p> <p>136. "The problem is with the farmers' mindset": Policy, power and Primary Animal Healthcare (PAHC) services in two poor livestock keeping communities in South Africa. Author: Ms Safiyya Goga (HSD)</p>	<p>137. Are Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) the neglected orphan in our response to HIV/AIDS, STI and TB (HAST)? Authors: Prof. Geoffrey Setswe, Dr Mpumi Zungu, Ms Salome Sigida, Ms Tinyiko Chauke, Mr Thendo Ramaliba, Ms Neo Mohlabane, Mr Sakhile Msweli and Mr Vincent Maduna (HAST)</p> <p>138. Gendered Outcomes? The Evaluation of State funded poverty reduction strategies with specific reference to NDA funded projects. Author: Mr Aubrey Mpungose (EPD)</p> <p>139. Youth risk behaviour, vulnerability, capability and impacts on youth unemployment in South Africa. Authors: Dr Jaya Josie, Mr Krish Chetty and Mr Isaac Khumbule (BRICS)</p> <p>140. Wosa weekend: negotiations of working class 'coloured' masculinities. Authors: Dr Jacqueline Mthembu and Dr Tawanda Makusha (HAST)</p> <p>141. Communities approaches to improving parental functioning for child development and wellbeing: The capabilities approach. Author: Dr Mokhantšo Makoae (HSD)</p>	<p>142. The politics of poetry: Exploring the poets' perspectives on the significance of Spoken Word poetry in Pretoria and Johannesburg. Author: Ms Bashonga Ragi (RIA)</p> <p>143. A feminist investigation into the processes of social closure for women lawyers in South Africa. Author: Ms Tamlynne Meyer (ESD)</p> <p>144. Beyond disease and violence: A systematic review of research about lesbian and bisexual women and transdiverse persons in Africa. Author: Dr Ingrid Lynch (HSD)</p> <p>145. Information and communication technology in public service delivery and development in South Africa. Author: Mr Thabani Mdlongwa, (DGSD)</p>	<p>146. A capability approach to poverty analysis in SADC countries. Authors: Dr Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere (AISA) & Kemedi Hlali Kgaphola, (DNA Economics)</p> <p>147. Measuring the impact of poverty, inequality and unemployment on youth trajectories in the BRICS. Author: Dr Michael Cosser (BRICS)</p> <p>148. Developing Education and Health Indicators for the BRICS. Authors: Mr Krish Chetty, Ms Nozibele Gcora & Mr Ephraus Mashatola (BRICS)</p> <p>149. HIV/AIDS, inequality and social justice in South Africa. Authors: Prof Geoffrey Setswe, Dr Mpumi Zungu, Ms Salome Sigida, Ms Tinyiko Chauke(HAST)</p> <p>150. Exploring the views of primary health care facility managers on the utility of maps for TB treatment adherence. Authors: Dr Ebrahim Hoosain & Mr Adlai Davids (HAST)</p>
14:30 – 15:00 Tea						

15:00 – 16:30

Plenary Session: *Closing session***Venue: Kgotla**

Chair: Dr Temba Masilela (ED: RIA)

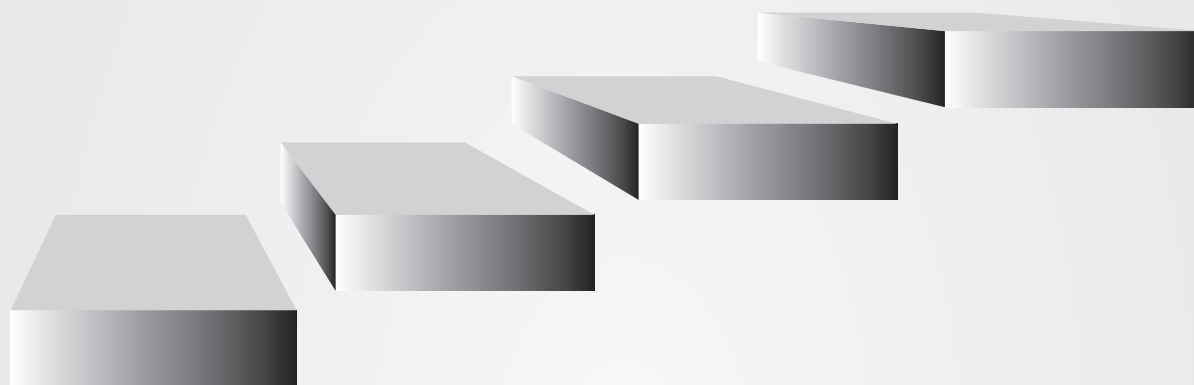
15:00 – 16:00

Panel Discussion: Reflections and commentary on the HSRC's poverty and inequality research agenda

151. Prof. Mario Scerri, Professor of Economics and Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI) and Centre of Excellence in Scientometrics and STI Policy, Faculty of Economics and Finance Tshwane University of Technology,
152. Dr Wiseman Magasela, Deputy Director-General: Research and Policy Development, National Department of Social Development
153. Mr Mohamed Motala, research service provider and former head of CASE
154. Ms Jocelyn Vass, Chief Director: Skills for the Economy, Special Economic Zones & Economic Transformation (SEZ & ET) Division, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

16:00 – 16:30

155. Closure: Prof. Crain Soudien (CEO)**Departure**



ABSTACTS

THURSDAY 22 SEPTEMBER 2016

09:00 – 11:00

Registration

Venue: Foyer, Kgotla

Plenary Session

Venue: Kgotla

11:00 – 11:15

1. Welcome: Prof. Crain Soudien – CEO, HSRC

11:15 – 13:00

Plenary Session

Poverty and inequality: diagnosis, prognosis, responses

Chair: Prof. Leickness Simbayi – DCEO: Research, HSRC

11:15 – 11:45

2. Keynote address:

Prof. Murray Leibbrandt, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Director, Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit.

11:45 – 12:30

3. Research-based perspectives and institutional responses to poverty and inequality

- Bishop Malusi Mpumlwana, General Secretary, The South African Council of Churches (SACC)
- Mr Tsediso Matona, Head of Secretariat and Planning branch, National Planning Commission, The Presidency
- Ms Kefiloe Masiteng, Deputy Director-General: Population and Social Statistics, Statistics South Africa (STATSSA)

12:30 – 13:00

4. Discussion

13:00 – 14:00

5. Lunch

Venue: Epsom Terrace Restaurant

BREAKAWAY SESSIONS

Session A

Kgotla

14:00 – 15:30

Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships

Chair: Dr Temba Masilela (RIA)

6. Panel: Youth and inequality in South Africa: The overlooked agendas.

a. Language.

Author: Dr Adam Cooper, HSD

b. Conceptualising and measuring capacities.

Author: Prof. Sharlene Swartz, HSD

c. Working with the pain of disadvantage: Youth strategies for taking self-control in higher education.

Author: Prof Crain Soudien, CEO, HSRC

d. How racialised identities are performed in ways that incorporate historical experience.

Author: Mr Molemo Ramphilile, HSD

e. How rural youth can thrive in contexts where they are forced to negotiate powerful patriarchal values and practices, high unemployment and lobola payments.

Author: Dr Gerard Hagg, DGSD

Swartz and Soudien recently outlined a theory of youth development that attempted to align young people's needs and resources with the particular contextual challenges that South African youth face. Their concept of 'navigational capacities' moves the youth studies agenda beyond deficit-based, individualistic conceptualisations of youth. Building on Swartz and Soudien's piece, this roundtable discussion will consist of five youth studies scholars provocatively introducing a wide range of overlooked issues related to South African youth, with the aim of shifting debate towards a more appropriate theoretical framework through which to study youth development in places like South Africa. Discussion will then be opened up for debate with the audience.

Issues raised for discussion will include:

- How the developmental capacities needed by youth in contexts of adversity can be reconceptualised and made more relevant than conventional assessments of assets and indicators described in Global North literature.
- How rural youth can thrive in contexts where they are forced to negotiate powerful patriarchal values and practices, high unemployment and lobola payments. Rural youth are regularly deterred from decision-making structures and participation in formal and informal governance, while increased access to social media makes these youth aware of better livelihoods outside of their rural context.
- Urban South African youth often have access to a reservoir of multilingual resources, which they bring to educational sites to buttress their learning endeavours, only to discover powerful linguistic ideologies that operate in educational sites. How young people can be supported to use their forms of linguistic capital and deal with ideologies that denigrate their cultural and linguistic resources is therefore an important issue.
- How racialised identities are performed in ways that incorporate historical experience, distinctive forms of expression and particular ontological realities, all of which have particular relevance for youth in the Global South.

BREAKAWAY SESSIONS

Session B

Lecture Room 7

14:00 – 15:30

Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being

Chair: Dr Edmore Marinda (RIA)

7. Panel: Pathways out of Poverty: 'Enhancing the outcomes of social protection and labour market access interventions. Insights from recent evidence.

a. Agro-processing for inclusive development: The Case of The Nkowankowa Demonstration Center Fruit Processing factory.

Authors: Dr Alexis Habiyaemye, Dr Evans Mupela and Mr Stewart Ngandu (EPD)

This paper presents an evaluation of the socio-economic spill overs of the introduction of the Nkowankowa Demonstration Centre (NDC) factory in Tzaneen. The factory was setup to provide alternative income streams to the local community. This would provide additional income opportunities for the local population leading to a reduction in poverty and an increase in overall well-being of the local population. The long-term goal is to foster local development through income diversification using local products. In depth interviews were conducted with local suppliers of fruit to the factory and entrepreneurs who were trained in business management skills in 2011. The results indicate that local entrepreneurs have benefited from the arrival of the agro-processing project, although only to a relatively limited extent. The employment effects have also been marginal as a result of competing fruit processing plants in the area. A closer collaboration between the agro-processing plant and the intended beneficiaries is recommended so as to stimulate wider participation of the members of the local community in sustaining the factory as a way of securing the income diversification advantages in the long run.

b. Poverty eradication vs. alleviation? Outcomes from CSO grant funding poverty eradication interventions.

Author: Mr Stewart Ngandu (EPD)

Within the context of high levels of poverty, government interventions have tried to create sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable communities. With poor employment outcomes in nodal rural areas, some of these interventions have focused on the creation of employment opportunities. The National Development Agency, whose mandate is to eradicate poverty, has approached this through grant funding to civil society organisations (CSOs). This approach was meant to create a channelling of state resources for anti-poverty programmes to non-state entities. However, hitherto, a comprehensive systematic evaluation of the poverty outcomes of its interventions had not been done. This made it difficult to assess whether the NDAs mandate was being achieved. Through a comprehensive poverty profiling of beneficiaries, from a sample of projects over the study reference period, 2007 to 2012, this paper reports on the findings of an outcomes evaluation of CSOs that received support from the NDA. The scope of the study was restricted to projects funded under the following themes, income generation, food security and early childhood development.

The findings raise critical questions about the relationship between development expenditure and the resultant impacts of this expenditure on poverty eradication and poverty alleviation.

c. Strengthening the livelihoods and food security capabilities of poor women through increasing the efficiency and responsiveness of social protection spending – evidence from recent studies.

Author: Mr Stewart Ngandu and Ms Shirin Motala (EPD)

Despite the implementation of a battery of legislative, policy and programme redistributive measures focussed on strengthening the livelihoods capabilities of the poor and the gradual expansion of an extensive pro-poor social protection programme, the National Development Plan Vision 2030 notes that South Africa remains a 'highly unequal society where too many live in poverty and too few work' (NPC, 2012, p14).

It has become increasingly evident that the focus on achieving substantive gender equality has to transcend legal reforms and address economic patterns of development which are known to undermine the positive impact of such reform efforts.

Recognizing that women share disproportionately in their exposure to poverty and inequality, many social protection schemes deliberately target female headed households as beneficiaries for these interventions, particularly as they seek to enhance the nutritional wellbeing of such households as well as the promotion of women's economic empowerment. This is in keeping with the global focus on the intersection of access to food and development which now forms a core indicator in the post-2015 SDG agenda.

In a context of constrained fiscal space for further social spending, a glaring omission has been the lack of detailed understanding of how efficient and responsive these public funded programmes have been in reducing poverty, inequality and more importantly food insecurity among beneficiaries.

This study presents findings from two household level impact assessment studies of social protection programmes implemented in South Africa. The studies sought to test the linkages (correlation) between improvements in economic wellbeing arising from targeted public spending and nutritional security at a household level disaggregated by gender status of the beneficiaries.

The study findings are expected to contribute to policy recommendations aimed at strengthening the efficiency and sustainability of social protection programmes through gender sensitive design of such interventions, based on recognition of the gender determinants of food insecurity and poverty.

d. Poverty reduction measures and pro-poor growth strategies for economic sustainable development in South Africa.

Author: Ms Samantha Senosha (EPD)

In 2014 South Africa celebrated two decades of democracy, while progress has been made in education, healthcare and the provision of basic services, the problem of widespread poverty is still prevalent. To address this, the South African government introduced various poverty reduction measures and pro-poor growth strategies to enhance economic sustainable development in South Africa.

These measures and strategies are largely aimed at improving the quality and standard of living of the poor and promoting economic development within the country. While the poverty

reduction measures serve as a benchmark to ensure that widespread poverty is adequately dealt with in the country. The pro-poor growth strategies on the other hand were introduced primarily to enhance economic growth and human development.

The article aims to conceptualise the poverty reduction measures and the pro-poor growth strategies for economic sustainable development in South Africa. It will develop a conceptual framework for poverty in the context of economic sustainability. In addition, it will discuss the various measures taken by the South African government to reduce poverty to promote economic sustainable development. Furthermore, the pro-poor growth strategies will be highlighted and assessed in terms of their progress towards improving economic sustainability and human development in South Africa.

It suggests that the current poverty reduction measures and pro-poor growth strategies being implemented by the South African government fail to adequately address the problem of widespread poverty in the country. In addition, the measures and strategies are not sufficient to reduce the high levels of poor economic sustainable development, especially among the poor.

e. Public spending programmes for improved household food and nutrition security - South African exploratory evidence.

Authors: Dr Peter Jacobs, Ms Maria Molokomme & Anele Abraham (EPD)

Government departments in South Africa assist food and nutritionally insecure people in different ways. However, the country lacks a coherent picture of the scale of these state-funded household food and nutrition security (FNS) interventions. This information gap is a concern for reasons connected with both country-level and international policy commitments. South Africa needs this information for measuring and monitoring the extent to which it is realizing its Constitutional imperatives of ensuring access to enough healthy foods for all people. At a global level, this issue now forms a core indicator in the post-2015 SDGs.

Conceptually, this paper distinguishes direct from indirect public spending for improving household food and nutrition status. Examples of direct food security programmes are agricultural inputs schemes for subsistence production, food parcels to vulnerable households and public school feeding schemes (including ECD centers). The mechanisms of indirect interventions, like social grants or public employment schemes, would be more intricate as household food security is but one of multiple outcomes. In practice, the direct and indirect spending streams might be tightly intertwined and this could compound the difficulties of disentangling the unique effect of an intervention.

This study combines South African household survey data and findings from semi-structured interviews. It tests how strongly the prevalence of household food and nutrition insecurity correlates with targeted government spending for the provision of adequate food to the needy. The argument and findings contribute to policy-oriented research aimed at strengthening the efficiency and sustainability of food and nutrition security policies in developing countries.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session C

Lecture Room 8

14:00 – 15:30

Spatial dynamics, migration and regional integration

Chair: Prof. Narnia Bohler - Muller (DGSD)

8. A critical skills attraction index. The case of South Africa

Authors: Dr Emmanuel Sekyere (AISA), Prof. Barwa Kanyane, Mr Nedson Pophiwa, Mr Johan Viljoen & Ms Marie Wentzel (DGSD), Ms Onele Tshitiza and Ms Lineo Sakoane (EPD)

Recent events in South Africa warrant the need to deepen studies on South Africa's attractiveness as a migration destination. The eruption of xenophobic violence during the months of January and April 2015, almost seven years after the first spate of widespread violence against immigrants in South Africa has triggered debates about how migration should be managed.

The Department of Home Affairs had prior to the start of the xenophobic violence been conducting a number of roundtables with experts and business to consult on matters regarding skilled immigration and the management of so-called low-skilled economic migrants. The International Migration Policy Roundtables were held under the theme: 'Strengthening national capacity to manage international migration in South Africa'. The overall objective was for the Department to establish solutions on the management of international migration with a key focus on, amongst others, attracting critical skills to South Africa as well as building social cohesion between South Africans and migrants. All these top-down initiatives are commendable but it remains important for independent research to be conducted, the findings of which would provide a basis for evidence based policy formulation to address challenges related to the management of immigration faced by South Africa. While South Africans are not opposed to immigration, the common thread is around the need for a highly selective immigration policy that will promote the attraction of skilled immigrants needed for economic growth and development while minimising the influx of low skilled or unskilled migrants who are likely to be a liability to the State, compete for low skilled jobs with locals thereby aggravating unemployment in South Africa. All these conversations are made against the backdrop of high unemployment, poverty and inequality in South Africa and stalled economic growth.

The specific focus of this study is to research into ways in which South Africa could attract, retain and integrate skilled immigrants into different sectors of the economy so as to trigger economic growth and development. The following broad research questions emerge;

Which countries at the global level serve as the dominant migration destination for skilled migrants?

- Who are South Africa's competitors in attracting skilled migrants especially from African countries– Australia, Canada, USA, UK etc.?
- What is South Africa's current migration policy on attracting skilled migrants?
- Which criteria should be used by South Africa to select, attract and retain the 'best and brightest'?
- What are the main obstacles to a successful labour market integration of skilled migrants when they arrive in South Africa?
- How can South Africa's economy benefit from skilled immigration especially in terms of improving economic growth and development as well as transfer of knowledge to further develop the skillset of the local labour force?

- In what ways can immigration policies of the country receive a buy in from citizens in order to ensure social cohesion?

Objective of the study

The main purpose of this study is to conduct a baseline study and to produce a comprehensive report on factors (both push and pull factors) that drive the flow of skilled migrants, which countries serve as the main migration destination for such skills and how South Africa compares in terms of its competitiveness and attractiveness to skilled migrants.

Contribution of the study

It is envisioned that the findings of the study will highlight key challenges and critical aspects to consider in immigration-related policy formulation, legislation development, regulation, planning and management practices that would enhance South Africa's ability to attract and retain skilled migrants deemed 'critical' to South Africa's development and growth.

A Critical Skills Attraction Index will be developed in this study to serve as a barometer to be used by South Africa to monitor and evaluate its progress in attracting and retaining much needed critical skills for economic growth and development. The index would help to highlight which specific issues require Government attention and which policy interventions are required to mitigate the challenges identified for redress.

The findings of this study would also enable South Africa to assess its relative competitiveness compared to the preferred destination for skilled migration both in African and around the world.

Current state of this study

This study is currently being conducted by a multi-disciplinary, multi-programme team from the HSRC. The essence is to launch the findings and the Critical Skills Attraction Index under events of Theme 3 at this HSRC Biannual Conference in September

9. Family and household structures in KwaZulu-Natal: Findings from Project SIZE.

Authors: Dr Alastair Van Heerden, Dr Tawanda Makusha, Ms Sara Naicker (HSD), Prof. Linda Richter (DST Centre of Excellence, University of Witwatersrand)

High levels of poverty and inequality, continuing post-Apartheid labour migration, rising female labour force participation, low marriage rates, high non-marital fertility and an increase in paternal absence all play an important role in changing composition of South African families. One dimension along which changes are examined is with respect to male and female household headship. The aim of this analysis was to move beyond headship and describe more fully family structures within a sample of rural and peri-urban households in KwaZulu Natal.

Data for this analysis were collected from a cross-sectional sample of 1961 households all with at least one child between the age of 7 and 11 years. Households were systematically sampled from 24 communities in the Msunduzi municipality in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), South Africa. This area is characterized by high rates of both household poverty and HIV/AIDS. For the analysis all household members were first characterised by age, gender, relationship type, employment status, educational attainment and night's presence in the home.

These characteristics were used to compute frequent item sets and thereby establish the most commonly occurring household family structures.

When considering the three most common family members found living together in a household, six household types

accounted for 69.25% of the variation. The two most frequent of these (14.7%) being a single unemployed adult female with matric who is present most nights of the week at home (person 1) looking after a boy (person 2) and a girl child (person 3). The second most common combination was similar except for the fact that the female (person 1) was employed rather than unemployed (11.2%). This three person family pattern existed in both rural and urban settings with the only difference being a higher level of educational attainment among the urban adult females.

The range of family members found frequently together in four member households was more diverse with 32 family member groupings accounting for 70% of the variation. The four people most frequent found together in a home were two or three adult females looking after one or two children. Disaggregating by location, a different pattern emerged for families living in a rural setting. In this context the most common four family members found together are unmarried male and female adults looking after two children. With some families having upward of 20 permanent household members, non-nuclear families are the norm. Cultural and socio-economic factors make marriage rare, even when adult males and females share a home. These findings suggest a more nuanced understanding of family composition will be required to more fully appreciate the impact of poverty on South African families.

10. In thought and deed? Anti-immigrant violence and attitudes in South Africa.

Authors: Mr Steven Gordon, Mr Benjamin Roberts, and Ms Jaré Struwig (DGSD)

Introduction: Urban communities in South Africa were affected by riots targeting foreign immigrants and shops owned by foreigners in April 2015, resulting in several deaths and the displacement of thousands. This violence has been blamed on xenophobia. These incidents do not represent the first instance of anti-immigrant violence in the country and such violence highlights a strong undercurrent of popular opinion against migrants. Steven Gordon, Benjamin Roberts, and Jaré Struwig explore the propensity of the adult public to take part in violence action against foreign nationals.

Methods: Data from the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2015 round was used for this study. SASAS is a nationally representative public opinion survey and uses a multi-stage sampling method based on census enumerator areas. The sample consists of adults (aged 16 years and older) living in private residences and the survey has been conducted annually by the HSRC since 2003. A total of 3,087 persons were interviewed by trained fieldworkers between October and November 2015. The sampling frame used for the survey was based on the 2011 census and a set of small area layers (SALs). Estimates of the population numbers for various categories of the census variables were obtained per SAL.

Respondents may be disinclined to disclose such potentially incriminating information. But researchers from the African Centre for Migration and Society at the University of the Witwatersrand have undertaken similar research with residents from Alexandra (north of Johannesburg) and have reported reliable results. However, we should be aware that there may be underreporting of public participation in violence due to social desirability bias.

Research questions: This paper asks what the level of public support among the general adult population is for violence against international migrants and what factors are associated with support for violence?. This study will focus primarily on the

role that individual-level socio-economic characteristics could play in predicting support. The article will examine how public support for violence is shaped by attained socio-economic factors (e.g. employment status and marital status). In addition, we will look at the possible correlations that may exist between attitudinal variables and xenophobia. Bivariate and multivariate regression techniques will be employed to identify those factors most associated with public support for anti-immigrant violence.

Policy implications: The most important finding to come from our analysis is that a significant minority of South Africans report that they deem their involvement in future anti-immigrant violence as a real possibility. An apparent class dynamic appears to inform such intentions, which is worrying given the levels of material and social disadvantage that persists in the country. This situation is compounded by the fact that anti-immigrant attitudes drive the intention to engage in violent action to some degree, even though a majority of those voicing such views do not support such aggression. In conclusion, this paper will explore the relationship between economic vulnerability and the propensity of the adult public to take part in violence action against foreign nationals.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session D

Lecture Room 11

14:00 – 15:30

Economic growth, employment and competitiveness

Chair: Prof Mogege Mosimege (ESD)

11. Panel: Identifying skills mismatches in South Africa: new approaches and methodologies.

In a global and local economy it is important to understand what types of key occupations, and accompanying qualifications and skills, are required to support social development, economic growth, trade and investment. It is equally significant to understand what qualifications and skills training are required to ensure that the complex and changing needs of society and the economy are met.

Since 1994 there have been efforts to plan for skills development in South Africa, to promote global competitiveness, equity and redress. Government is committed to lead a process to 'establish a credible institutional mechanism for skills planning' that links decision making to the outputs from an embryonic Labour Market Intelligence System. The complexity of the task, starting on a weak and fragmented base, is well recognised, and it will take time to establish and strengthen the necessary institutional conditions and capabilities for skills planning.

The Labour Market Intelligence Partnership (LMIP) has provided a vehicle for a vast amount of research over the past four years, to strengthen the evidence base for skills planning over the medium to long term. Researchers have proposed an architecture and framework for decision making, skills planning indicators and methodologies, processes to enhance institutional responsiveness, and new labour market information datasets and systems.

This presentation will reflect multiple perspectives on one key issue – how do we define and measure 'skills mismatches' in South Africa? There are concerns that jobs are growing in high-skills occupations and sectors, while there is not a large enough pool of people with the required qualifications. In contrast, some people take jobs for which they are over-qualified, in order to access the labour market. Moreover, the nature of work is changing rapidly, which leads to changes in the knowledge and skills expected of traditional occupations and professions. At a systemic level, there are complaints about mismatches between what industry demands, and what education and training institutions provide.

The panel will reflect on evidence and new approaches and methodologies designed by HSRC researchers, to inform the research agenda going forward.

- a. Analysing skills mismatches to inform skills development: what does the national data show?**
Author: Dr Vijay Reddy (ESD)
- b. Skills mismatches: evidence from a survey of public attitudes to work.**
Author: Ms Bongiwwe Mncwango (ESD)
- c. Interrogating the concept of skills mismatch: Insights from two studies of the changing nature of occupations and work.**
Author: Dr Angelique Wildschut (ESD)
- d. Aligning skills demand and supply: evidence from case studies of sectoral innovation systems.**
Author: Dr Glenda Kruss (ESD)

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session E

Lecture Room 12

14:00 – 15:30

Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being

Chair: Prof. Demetre Labadarios (PHHSI)

12. Panel: Food, Nutrition and Health Security

a. Using the dietary diversity, hunger CCHIP index and BMI scores to show that food insecurity explains hunger, inequalities, undernutrition and obesity in South Africa.

Authors: Dr Zandile Mchiza, Dr Whadi-ah Parker, Prof. Demetre Labadarios, Ms Ronel Sewpaul, Dr Lumbwe Chola, Ms Nophiwe Job, Ms Nwabisa Bikitsha (PHHSI)

While underweight remains a problem among younger South Africans, overweight and obesity are increasing across lifespan in the country. Underweight can be explained by food insecurity (FI) given its definition by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that it is a lack of access to nutritionally balanced and diverse diets. However, associating FI with obesity may seem erroneous given its afore-mentioned definition. However, in South Africa it seems as if FI explains poverty and inequalities, and also influences the development of both undernutrition and obesity. This study aimed at using methods such as the: i) dietary diversity score (DDS), ii) Community-Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) index score and iii) body mass index (BMI) to determine the relationship between FI, hunger, inequalities, underweight and obesity in South Africa. A cross-sectional survey and secondary analyses of data for 2081 South Africans participating in the 1st South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (SANHANES-1) were undertaken. Dietary diversity (based on the number of food groups consumed), as well as food insecurity experienced (based on hunger experienced using responses from the CCHIP index) were investigated and compared to the participants' socio-demographic characteristics and their BMI (based on age, weight and height). Data were analysed using STATA version 11.0 and results are presented as percentages, means, 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and odds ratios. Overall results showed that 7.9%, 22.8%, 27.4% participants were underweight, overweight and obese, respectively. These participants resided in 46%, 28%, and 26% households that were food secure, at risk of hunger and experiencing hunger, respectively. Hunger was differentiated by socio-demography (namely: social class, geographic location, gender and ethnicity). Moreover, the total mean dietary diversity score for South Africans was equal to 4.2 (suggesting that the South Africans were on the border line of acceptable dietary diversity). Poorer, rural, and black populations were more likely to be hungry and presented with mean DDS that was <4.0 when compared to their affluent, urbanised and non-black counterparts who had a mean score of 4.7. Nine percent and 25% of the underweight and obese participants respectively were FI and experienced hunger. Obese participants were more likely to be food insecure compared to underweight participants. To conclude, it is clear that hunger and FI are rife in South Africa. Poorer, rural and black South Africans are highly affected. Food insecurity seems to relate to hunger and inequalities; and also influences the development of both undernutrition and obesity in the country.

b. Negative body image as a risk factor for obesity, food addiction and substance dependence in South Africa.

Authors: Ms Nwabisa Bikitsha, Dr Zandile J Mchiza, Dr Whadi-ah Parker & Prof. Demetre Labadarios (PHHSI)

Substantiated studies looking at body image in South Africa and the broader African continent suggest strong links between body image, obesity and dietary intake. There is however a dearth of data on the relationship between body image, food addiction and disordered eating and the abuse of substances such as alcohol, nicotine, heroine and other illicit drugs in South Africa. As in other provinces, poverty and inequality is rife in the Western Cape. Communities in poverty stricken areas in the Western Cape tend to have a high rate of drug and substance abuse. It is therefore mandatory to explore the impact of negative body image on food addiction and disordered eating, alcohol consumption and substance use among youth in poverty stricken communities. The proposed exploratory study will shed light on the development of obesity and will attempt to fill the research gap on obesity and substance abuse. The proposed PhD study therefore will utilize mixed research methods (i.e. both qualitative and quantitative research methods) to ascertain whether body image can be considered as a risk factor for food and substance addiction. A risk assessment tool will be used to ascertain the risk for 'food addiction' in youth in the Western Cape. In addition, a correlation analysis will be conducted to determine the relationship between disordered eating and substance abuse. Finally in-depth interviews will be used and thematic content analysis will be applied to explore perceptions, attitudes and practices of individuals with food addition / disordered eating who abuse alcohol and other substances. This information will be used to develop an intervention directed at promoting positive body image, healthy eating and responsible use of substances or complete abstinence.

c. The status of the public health workforce, with a focus on the nutrition workforce in Africa.

Authors: Dr Whadi-ah Parker, Dr Zandile J Mchiza, Dr Lumbwe Chola & Prof. Demetre Labadarios (PHHSI)

There is a critical shortage of health workers globally as well as an inequitable distribution of the health workforce, especially in developing countries including South Africa. Ideally the distribution of health workers should be proportionate to the burden of disease in a given country, however, this is not so. For example America is home to 14% of the world's population, has 10% of the global burden of disease, 42% of the world's health workers and spends more than 50% of the global health expenditure, while Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 11% of the world's population, has more than double (25%) the global burden of disease, only 3% of the world's health workers and spends less than 1% of the global health expenditure. Not only are there inequities in the distribution of health workforce between developed and developing countries, there are also inequities within countries where the majority of the health workforce are concentrated in urban areas, leaving rural areas with an even greater shortfall to contend with. While the shortage of health workers in Sub-Saharan Africa can in part be attributed to the migration of health workers to developed countries, migration is only one of many factors driving the workforce on the African continent. One of the underlying issues is a severe shortfall in educating and training health workers. While South Africa still experiences difficulties such as workforce shortages, inappropriate skills mixes, migration to developed countries, rural-to-urban migration, public-to-private drainage, and poor-to-wealthy settings; it is not experiencing the same challenges as Sub-Saharan Africa does in relation to the establishment of the health workforce and the supply and training of health

workers. This can be attributed to the implementation of various human resources strategies aimed at improving the production, distribution and retention of the health workforce as well as the National Health Insurance Plan. Nutrition has recently received greater attention on the global health agenda, especially since the Global Nutrition Report stated that nearly every country in the world is affected by malnutrition, and that multiple malnutrition (both under and over-nutrition) burdens are now the 'new normal'. This study provides an overview of the successes and challenges facing the South African health workforce and further reviews the status of the nutrition workforce and the capacity for nutrition training in Africa and summarizes recommendations to address the nutrition workforce capacity on the continent. These recommendations are multi-faceted and include stronger representation of nutrition in the sustainable development goals, accountability of stakeholders, prioritization of nutrition research, modifications to training, retention strategies and incentives.

d. The need to align training of the nutrition workforce in South Africa with the public health nutrition needs of the country.

Authors: Ms Nohiwe Job, Dr Whadi-ah Parker & Dr Zandile J Mchiza (PHHSI)

South Africa has attempted to address the shortage of the health workforce by implementing compulsory community service in 2003 for all health workers. Since 2003, an average of 190 dieticians have been employed in community service each year, thereby ensuring that nutrition services reach rural communities. Prior to 1994 the South African health system focussed on curative / therapeutic health care. Similarly, training programs were geared to produce health workers who were competent in a therapeutic environment. Post 1994 the health system shifted its focus to primary health care. A review of competencies of nutrition workers in 2013 identified a disjuncture between nutrition training and the public health nutrition needs of South Africa. Training programs must therefore be adapted accordingly. Areas highlighted as requiring improvement included public health / community nutrition, provision of services in under resourced areas and community engagement. With regard to public health nutrition the Department of Health has developed guidelines and tools to be used in public health facilities. Some of these include the South African food based dietary guidelines (FBDG) aimed at ensuring the adoption of adequate diets that meet all nutrient needs, while helping to prevent the development of both nutritional deficiencies and non-communicable diseases, as well as the Road to Health Booklet aimed at documenting and monitoring important health indicators in the first 5 years of a child's life. It is of utmost importance that both healthcare workers and parents/guardians have a good understanding of what the RtHB records and its interpretations. The synergy of these two tools (RtHB and paediatric FBDGs) in child health is expected to decrease the incidence of childhood illnesses and specifically malnutrition in the first 5 years of life. Should the two tools be misunderstood or under-utilized by health professionals and the general public, efforts made towards the reduction of child mortality and the overall country's health profile with regards to non-communicable diseases will have been undermined. As a result this study aims to establish whether the current custodians of the South African FBDGs (namely, health professionals) are effectively integrating them into health education communicated to the South African public at primary health care institutions. In addition to this, it is of interest to determine the communication of the Paediatric FBDGs in corroboration with the Road-to-Health-Booklet introduced in 2011.

e. Obesity and non-communicable diseases: implications for household economic wellbeing.

Authors: Ms Chipso Mutyambizi, Dr Lumbwe Chola, Dr Zandile Mchiza, Dr Whadi-ah Parker, Prof. Demetre Labadarios & Prof. Charles Hongoro (PHHSI)

Obesity is a global public health concern and the World Health Organisation (WHO) has estimated that it affects 500 million people worldwide with this burden projected to increase to one billion obese globally by 2030. Obesity is associated with significant health risks and comorbidities such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes (type 2) and various cancers. South Africa is undergoing a rapid epidemiological transition and has the highest prevalence of obesity and related non-communicable diseases in sub-Saharan Africa. Millions of people are affected by the rising non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in South Africa, many of whom do not have access to adequate care. It is estimated that NCDs account for approximately 40% of deaths in South Africa. The implications of the obesity and NCD epidemic on the wellbeing of South Africans are dire. Research in several settings has shown that there are at least four major categories of economic impact linked with the obesity epidemic: direct medical costs, productivity costs, transportation costs, and human capital costs.

Increasing healthcare expenditures on NCDs impacts negatively on individuals, households, families and governments, by perpetuating a cycle of poverty brought about by limiting disposable income and a reduction in savings. The macroeconomic impact manifests in indirect costs of worker absenteeism and reduced productivity as a result of chronic disability and premature mortality. The implications of obesity and non-communicable diseases on the socio-economic wellbeing of South Africans are not well documented nor understood. Our research aims to determine the economic impact of obesity and its health related outcomes on South African households. Data from the South African National Nutrition and Health Examination Survey (SANHANES) study are used to determine healthcare utilisation and document household expenditures related to NCDs. The study estimates catastrophic household expenditure, defined as any healthcare expenditure which amounts to more than a certain threshold (usually 40%) of total non-food consumption expenditure. The study will bring to the fore the need to invest in preventive measures for NCDs and will facilitate the designing of social safety nets and measures to alleviate the negative social consequences of obesity and NCDs.

f. Cost-effective interventions to reduce obesity and its health related outcomes: The case for introducing a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages in South Africa.

Authors: Dr Lumbwe Chola, Mercy Manyema, Lennert Veerman, Aviva Tugendhaft, Prof. Demetre Labadarios, Prof. Karen Hofman (PHHSI)

Introduction

The prevalence of obesity in South Africa has risen sharply, as has the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs). Research shows that consumption of SSBs leads to weight gain in both adults and children, and reducing SSBs will significantly impact the prevalence of obesity and its related diseases. Research shows that price increases for SSBs can influence consumption and modelling evidence suggests that taxing SSBs has the potential to reduce obesity and related diseases. This research estimated the impact of introducing a 20% SSB tax on the prevalence of obesity, burden of diabetes and stroke-related mortality, costs and health-adjusted life years in South Africa.

Methods

A mathematical simulation model was constructed to estimate

the effect of a 20% SSB tax on the prevalence of obesity, burden of diabetes and stroke-related mortality, costs and health-adjusted life years in South Africa. Consumption data were obtained from the 2012 South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and a previous meta-analysis of studies on own- and cross-price elasticities of SSBs to estimate the shift in daily energy consumption expected of increased prices of SSBs, and energy balance equations to estimate shifts in body mass index. The population distribution of BMI by age and sex was modelled by fitting measured data from the South African National Income Dynamics Survey 2012 to the lognormal distribution and shifting the mean values. Uncertainty was assessed with Monte Carlo simulations.

Results

The impact of SSB tax on obesity

A 20% tax is predicted to reduce energy intake by about 36kJ per day (95% CI: 9-68kJ). Obesity is projected to reduce by 3.8% (95% CI: 0.6%–7.1%) in men and 2.4% (95% CI: 0.4%–4.4%) in women. The number of obese adults would decrease by over 220 000 (95% CI: 24 197–411 759).

Cost of inaction on SSB consumption

A 2.4% annual growth in SSB sales alongside population growth and ageing will result in an additional 1 287 000 obese adults in South Africa by 2017, 22% of which will be due to increased SSB consumption.

SSB tax and the burden of type II diabetes

Over 20 years, a 20% SSB tax could reduce diabetes incident cases by 106 000 in women (95% uncertainty interval (UI) 70 000–142 000) and by 54 000 in men (95%UI: 33 000–80 000); and prevalence in all adults by 4.0% (95% UI: 2.7%–5.3%). Cumulatively over twenty years, approximately 21 000 (95%UI: 14 000–29 000) adult T2DM-related deaths, 374 000 DALYs attributed to T2DM (95%UI: 299 000–463 000) and over ZAR10 billion T2DM healthcare costs (95%UI: ZAR6.8–14.0 billion) equivalent to USD860million (95%UI: USD570 million–USD1.2 billion) may be averted.

SSB tax and stroke mortality, costs and health-adjusted life years An SSB tax may avert approximately 72 000 deaths, 550 000 stroke-related health-adjusted life years and over ZAR5 billion, (USD400 million) in health care costs over 20 years (USD296-576 million). Over 20 years, the number of incident stroke cases may be reduced by approximately 85 000 and prevalent cases by about 13 000.

Conclusions

In order to meet the South African target of reducing the number of people who are obese and/or overweight by 10% by 2020, the country cannot afford to delay implementing effective population-wide interventions. Taxing SSBs could impact the burden of obesity in South Africa particularly in young adults, as one component of a multi-faceted effort to prevent obesity. Fiscal policy has the potential, as part of a multi-faceted approach, to mitigate the growing burden of diabetes and stroke in South Africa and contribute to the achievement of the target set by the Department of Health to reduce relative premature mortality (less than 60 years) from non-communicable diseases by the year 2020

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session F

Lecture Room 13

14:00 – 15:30

Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships

Chair: Dr Hester du Plessis (RIA)

13. A Qualitative exploration of the meaning and understanding of male partner involvement in antenatal care (ANC) in the South African context: Implications for prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) programs.

Authors: Prof. Sibusiso Sifunda, Ms Gladys Matseke, Prof. Geoffrey Setswe, (HAST) Dr Robert Ruiter (Maastricht University, Netherlands) & Dr Deborah Jones (University of Miami)

Background: Male partner involvement (MPI) in the implementation of PMTCT programmes has recently been highlighted as a key aspect that can lead to improved health outcomes for HIV positive women and their babies. Earlier protocols of PMTCT implementation used to focus mainly on pregnant women and almost completely ignored male partners and other family members as being a critical component of the success of PMTCT. However it later emerged that involving men or partners in PMTCT programs is critical in improving the coverage as well as women being able to successfully adhere to the complex cascade of protocols that needs to be followed in order to prevent vertical transmission of HIV from mothers to babies. Despite the widely held belief that MPI is very important there doesn't seem to be a similar understanding on what MPI should ideally look like or even what it really means. The main aim of this paper is to present results a qualitative exploration of the meaning and understanding of MPI and its integration in PMTCT programmes in clinics in Mpumalanga province.

Methods: Focus groups discussions were conducted with men in four different communities representing both urban and rural settings. About 48 men participated in the focus group discussion. Findings from the FGDs demonstrated that the meaning and understanding of MPI varies in different communities.

Findings: Material support was viewed as more critical to men than attending ANC appointment. Lack of patience among men was mentioned as a barrier as ANC visits entails waiting for long periods at the clinic before consultation. Some participants mentioned hostility from clinic staff who were not very receptive to having men accompanying their partners. Cultural beliefs around pregnancy and child birth were cited as some of the reasons for poor MPI in ANC. We also found interesting themes on the division of labor between partners whereby a man would go to the clinic to reserve a spot in the queue for the partner early in the morning and then go back home when the partner arrived to take up the spot with the baby.

14. Corporate social responsibility in the South African forestry industry – a Western Cape perspective.

Authors: Mr Theodore Sass (CeSTII) and Dr Richard Knight (University of the Western Cape)

Globally plantation forestry plays a pivotal role in terms of timber production, ecological services and maintaining local livelihoods. In South Africa commercial forestry occupies a relatively small

portion of the total land area, but contributes significantly towards the national GDP. Forestry had been labelled as a stream flow reduction activity. Thus further afforestation is not possible.

In order to gain access to foreign timber markets, it is required that South African timber be certified. Forest certification specifies that timber products had been sourced from a sustainable supplier that adheres to environmental standards as well as being socially responsible. Although more than 80 per cent of South African plantations are FSC certified, the certification body is still weak on social issues. One way of achieving sustainable forest management practices, is through the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) principles.

It is the objective of this study to highlight the contributing roles of employees in insuring the long-term sustainability of the Western Cape plantations. The research was conducted from 2013 to 2014 at two plantations in the Western Cape that is owned by Capepine Investment Holdings Ltd.

The primary aims of this study were to investigate the overall well-being of forestry workers in the Western Cape plantations and to explore CSR initiatives that could address worker issues in plantation villages. Working environment and conditions, lack of investment in resident / neighbouring communities, lack of adequate stakeholder consultation and poor standards of worker accommodation were highlighted as the most important issues for employee well-being. This study recommends a tripartite approach to CSR

15. The association between parenting styles and family functioning within families of substance abuse users and non-users in a low-income rural community in the Western Cape.

Author: Ms Roshin Essop (HAST)

Background: The rising concern of youth involvement in crime and substance abuse has long been a concern in SA, especially within rural communities. Though research has addressed many risk factors that lead young people to engage in substances, parenting and family functioning are factors that have received little focus. Often rural communities are left with little to no resources to combat social problems that occur particularly when it comes to youth. Rural areas in South Africa are generally characterised by high poverty, substance abuse, crime and violence some of which the youth gradually participate in. Unhealthy family functioning and negative parenting are seen as contributors to the youth's engagement in these activities.

Methods: The study used a quantitative approach with a cross sectional, correlational comparative design. The sample consisted of N = 300 adolescence between the ages of 15-17 in two schools in Grabouw. The participants completed the McMaster Family Assessment Device (FAD) and the Parenting Styles Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ). Descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation were used to analyze the data.

Conclusion: Findings reveal that authoritative and permissive parenting styles are the prevalent parenting styles in both users and non-user groups in Grabouw. Furthermore the results indicate that the authoritarian parenting style was higher in the substance abuse using group. The findings also show that there is no correlation between family functioning and authoritative parenting style. However correlations do exist between the other variables. Results inform psycho-social intervention and encourage the need for development of resources in low income communities.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session G

Lecture Room 14

14:00 – 15:30

Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality

Chair: Dr Nazeem Mustapha (CeSTii)

16. **Poverty in South Africa: Who are the real owners of poverty?**

Author: Prof. Khangelani Zuma (RMDC) and Dr Musawenkosi Mabaso (HAST)

Poverty and inequality are among the biggest challenges that South Africa faces. Albeit numerous existing definitions of poverty, all are in unison. In this paper, we used an index that defines poverty and vulnerability in relation to the minimum living standards that are essential (Gordon and Pantatis, 1997). The list of these minimum living standards have been incorporated in the South African Social Attitude Survey and South African HIV prevalence survey of HSRC, the latter being the focus of this paper. A total of 37 626 respondents were interviewed from a nationally representative stratified household survey in 2012. In South Africa, 40.1% [95%CI: 33.6 - 47.0] of respondents were considered vulnerable thus considered to be living in poverty. Vulnerability varies considerably by race where Africans (48.9%) carry the brunt of vulnerability followed by Coloured (10.5%), Whites (1.9%) and Indians (0.9%). Eastern Cape and Limpopo are the worst affected provinces. HIV is a compounding factor with 52% among those that were HIV positive considered vulnerable compared to 39.3% among those that were HIV negative. Clearly, disparities associated with poverty and vulnerability in South Africa still reflect racial lines. A lot more efforts than before are needed to address determinants of vulnerability.

17. **Interventions for the enhancement of quality centre based ECD services.**

Author: Ms Subashini Govender (EPD)

Early Childhood Development (ECD) has over the past decade come to the forefront as government's, policy makers and NGO's alike, globally and in South Africa, begin to recognise the importance and need for promoting early childhood education and care interventions in addressing learning and developmental gaps, especially amongst the poor.

In South Africa, children are exposed to a multitude of risk factors, such as poverty, HIV/AIDS, disability, that hinder their development. Findings suggest that children living in poverty experience higher levels of stress, in comparison to children from high-income backgrounds, which may negatively affect their school performance. Stress associated with extreme poverty, abuse, maternal depression and malnutrition hampers or damages the brain development of a child. This has negative consequences as children are unable to develop and function to their full potential in later years. Thus the environment in which children grow up is a crucial determinant of success later in life. Children need support to develop their cognitive and non-cognitive skills, which can be acquired through verbal interaction with family or the caregiver, cognitive and socio-emotional stimulation, as well as through adequate nutrition and medical care (World Bank, 2015; Anderson et al, 2003). If children are deprived of these experiences they could lag behind in their development, affecting their readiness for school - which could have negative consequences later on in life.

Hence the importance of programmes and interventions that address child development amongst the poor and bridge the learning gap between poor and rich contribute to levelling out the playing field, giving poorer children the opportunity to succeed. In order to reduce generational inequality and assist in laying the foundation that will provide future opportunities especially for disadvantaged children, exposure to quality ECD intervention early in a child's life is necessary in developing countries such as South Africa where a significant proportion of children live in compromised poverty environments. It is thus important to examine the quality of services provided by ECD centres, especially those that operate in poorer communities, in order to assess the challenges they face and what assistance they require.

Examining the data collected from an audit of 21 ECD centres undertaken for Save the Children SA in 2014 I explore the quality of centre based ECD services that are currently in place and what more needs to be done in order to strengthen ECD quality in this particular community. Findings suggest that addressing issues related to the infrastructure needs, food and nutritional provisioning by the centre, the extent to which the centres compile with regulatory requirements including health and safety and to a limited extent explore some proxy indicators for ECD programming. Examining these factors provides an opening to determine what interventions are needed to enhance quality centre based ECD services to children in the 0-4 age cohort.

The presentation is drawn from a study titled Early Childhood Development Forums - Telling the Good Story: Networking to successfully enhance outcomes for young children. Authored by: Ms Shirin Motala, Mr. S Ngandu, Dr M Ndokweni, Mr S Masvaure, Ms S Govender, Mr J Mathebula, Ms Z Jeeva, Ms Y Gwenhure, Ms M Molokome, Mr S Jonas, and Ms L Sakoane

18. **Interface of mass media and sexual behaviour of adolescent males in Nkonkobe Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa. A descriptive analysis.**

Authors: Ms Sinovuyo Takatshana (CeSTII) & Mr Jabulani G. Kheswa (University of Fort Hare)

This paper will report on how the media shapes the sexual behaviour of male adolescents in Nkonkobe Municipality, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. Research indicated that the media has long been tagged as one of the predisposing factors that influence adolescents to myriad of risks, such as violence, rape and substance abuse. By media, it is referred to radio, television, print, computers and other gadgets such as cell phones (e.g. Facebook, Twitter). With all the technology readily available to almost every adolescent, it cannot be denied that whatever adolescents see and hear, will have an effect on them. Drawing from Bandura's social learning theory, literature found that adolescent males tend to practice violence and risk sexual behaviour from internet and that predisposes them to becoming sexually aggressive towards their sexual partners.

In a descriptive cross-sectional study, 176 Xhosa-speaking adolescent males from one rural school in the Nkonkobe Municipality, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa, were selected using the purposive sampling technique. These learners were in grades ten, eleven and twelve with an age range from a low of 14 to a high of 25 years. Permission for the participation of the adolescent males was obtained from the Eastern Cape Department of Education. Participation was voluntary and non-discriminatory as the following ethical measures were adhered to, during data collection; informed consent, confidentiality, privacy and anonymity, protection from harm and honesty with professional colleagues. A survey was conducted by means of

self-administered questionnaires. Data was analyzed using SPSS statistical software version 18. The mean age of respondents was 18.06 years while the standard deviation was 144.

The results show that 88.7% (N=156) of the learners indicated that the media did not influence their decision on their sexual behaviour, while only 11.3% (N=20) of the learners indicated that they agree that the media has an influence on their decisions on sexual behaviour. Furthermore, these 176 male learners were asked to indicate whether they surf the Internet to watch pornography. Only 17.3% (N=29) of the learners indicated that they watched pornography on the Internet and 83.5% (N=147) of the learners indicated that they do not surf the Internet to watch pornography.

Only 31.3% (N=55) learners indicated that their mothers were employed full-time and only 38.1% (N=67) learners indicated that their fathers were employed full-time. Furthermore, 58.5% (N=103) of the learners indicated that they agreed on negotiating safe sex with their partners as compared to 41.4% (N=73) who disagreed with negotiation of safe sex.

In conclusion, this research recommends that as young people in South Africa become sexually active at an early age, schools should initiate programmes to prepare adolescents against risk-behaviours (such as HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, crime). Also, public health efforts should continue to be aimed at promoting consistent condom use and monogamy for young people in general who are already sexually active and choose to do so, as it decreases (although not fully eliminate) the transmission of STI's including HIV

19. 'I think that nothing can prepare you for actually going there': University students' experiences of community engagement in materially poor areas.

Author: Ms Lorenza Williams (HSD)

Community engagement refers to a variety of activities that universities undertake in collaboration with the communities where they are located. In South Africa, community engagement is interwoven with other core functions of universities namely teaching and learning, and research. Various studies have gauged the collaborative relationship between universities and community representatives. Several studies have also explored the experiences of students and mostly highlighted personal growth, connecting-theory-to-practice and feel-good outcomes. However, there is a scarcity with regards to research that explores the psychological dimensions and underlying dynamics that may inform the engagement relationship between students and community members. Especially in a diverse society like South Africa with its Apartheid history and where people from different racial groups and backgrounds are not readily in contact with one another, engaging with people from different backgrounds may pose various challenges for students. It is against this background that the present study set out to explore the psychological aspects that may inform community engagement on different levels of analysis, including the individual, interpersonal and collective levels.

The present study is based at Stellenbosch University. The research design followed a generic approach to qualitative research that drew on research strategies used in constructivist grounded theory. Focus groups were conducted with purposefully selected students in service-learning programmes in social work, engineering and psychology; as well as residence-based and university-wide volunteer project leaders. Additionally, semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with university

staff members in strategic leadership positions with regards to community engagement, and community partners that hosted projects at their schools and community-based organisations. The data for this study was managed and analysed with the help of qualitative data analysis software, ATLAS.ti. In the current paper I will focus on students' perceptions and experiences of entering and becoming involved with diverse communities, as well as the preparation and support that they have received throughout the process. In that sense, the present paper is only one section of the research towards my PhD in Psychology.

Drawing on ecological theories in Community Psychology as well as transformative learning theories, the dynamic experiences of students involved in community engagement will be presented. The research findings suggested that after the initial anxiety of entering a new community, the students found the experience to be enlightening in different ways, enjoyable, and stressful. Some of the salient themes on the individual level included enhanced self-awareness; personal growth; experiencing internal ambiguity; and heightened awareness of personal vulnerability and safety. Emotionally, students experienced excitement; enjoyment; sense of appreciation; sense of achievement; sense of failure; stress and emotional exhaustion. On the interpersonal level awareness of differences and various interpersonal skills were prominent themes. Similarly was awareness of boundaries and limitations in terms of the students' abilities to act in situations. On the collective or societal level, differences in language, culture, age and socio-economic backgrounds also posed challenges as well as learning opportunities for the students. Students expressed a need for more holistic preparation and orientation, as well as a need for more reflection sessions that focus on personal experiences and not just on management or implementation of projects, and reaching learning outcomes. These needs were apparent among volunteers (non-academic credit bearing) and service-learning students (academic credit-bearing).

The study holds various implications for the conceptualisation, implementation and management of university-based community engagement programmes. The potential for students to make a difference in the lives of the learners and other community partners with which they work has been widely recognised. On the other hand, the involvement in community engagement programmes, especially in materially poor areas, also has the potential to reinforce students' beliefs about other cultures and racial groups, if reflection sessions are not readily available to mediate, deconstruct and reconstruct beliefs. Furthermore, when critical approaches are followed, students are made aware of longstanding inequalities and informed of how to challenge social structures; in addition to working towards personal agency with individual project participants and learning about others and themselves. The latter implication of this study may therefore contribute to addressing poverty and inequality in South Africa, through bridging the gap between socially segregated people, facilitating participative processes, developing personal agency, and challenging social structures.

20. Preliminary results of a behavioural intervention study exploring risky sexual behaviour in KwaZulu-Natal.

Author: Mr Thabang Manyapelo (PHHSI)

Background: Since risky sexual behaviour has been linked to increased STI disease acquisition it is important that we fully understand what influences people to engage in these behaviours. This paper forms part of a larger study that tested an adaptation of a health behaviour intervention, which targeted young men between the ages of 18 and 35 in KwaZulu-Natal. The analysis reported here is from the baseline data collected from

the participants prior to administering the adapted curriculum. The psychosocial determinants of risky sexual behaviour such as having sex while intoxicated, not using a condom and not testing for HIV are explored using the theory of planned behaviour (TPB) as the guiding framework.

Methods: Correlations and hierarchical stepwise linear regression analyses tested the relationship between the outcome variable of the following determinants: the intention to avoid having sex when personally intoxicated; the intention to avoid sex when the sexual partner is intoxicated; the intention to use a condom; the intention to get tested for HIV against Step 1 TPB variables; Step 2 Reduction of alcohol variable; Step 3 Responsible Manhood variables and Step 4: Demographic and behavioural variables respectively..

Results: About 78% of the participants reported regular use of alcohol and 39% indicated ever-using marijuana. A total of 36.3 % used both alcohol and marijuana, and 73% said that they engaged in multiple sexual partner behaviour. For all the behaviours reported here, subjective norms and perceived behavioural control are seen as the strongest predictors of the intention towards the respective behaviours.

Conclusions: These findings imply that health education interventions should focus on changing the normative beliefs as well as control beliefs of the target population either directly through education and training or indirectly by creating physical and social environments that facilitate safe sexual practices.

15:30 – 16:00 Tea break

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session H

Kgotla

16:00 – 17:30

Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development

Chair: Dr Vijay Reddy (ESD)

21. Panel: Promoting a policy of innovation for inclusive development:

a. How can government intervene? How is the policy environment aligned with DST's intention to develop an inclusive national system of innovation?

Authors: Dr Il-haam Petersen and Dr Glenda Kruss (ESD)

b. Mechanisms to diffuse, absorb and use innovation to develop informal enterprises

Author: Ms Azinga Tele (ESD)

c. How ready is the system to support and promote wellbeing through the provision of public goods: the example of water and sanitation

Author: Ms Jennifer Rust (ESD)

d. Spaces for policy intervention and directions for new research.

Author: Dr Glenda Kruss (ESD)

Session I

Lecture Room 7

16:00 – 17:30

Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development

Chair: Dr Charlotte Motha (ESD)

22. Panel: Overcoming rural poverty and inequality through science, technology and innovation (ST&I).

Two thirds of South Africa's poor people live in rural areas and more than two thirds of rural people are poor. People living in rural areas do not only have incomes pegged below the national poverty line but lack access to many basic public services. The National Development Plan Vision 2030 acknowledges the need for using innovation for improving access to water, sanitation, energy and other support services to poor rural communities. With its strategic focus on innovation for inclusive development, the Department of Science and Technology is at the forefront of initiatives aimed at harnessing innovation for the benefit of the poor.

Four papers in this panel showcase new thinking and evidence about the societal and human well-being spin-offs from Science Technology and Innovation. Concepts with accompanying tools (novel metrics) have been developed for deeper insights into localised innovation landscapes and processes. This exercise has not been merely about applying a more inclusive perspective of innovation but also to empower local actors. Municipalities, for instance, are becoming champions of innovation-driven local development. Innovative initiatives with the potential to catalyse socio-economic development in municipalities with high impacts on the living standards of rural communities are emerging. Themes for the respective papers in this panel are:

a. Empowering local actors to change their innovation landscapes.

Author: Mr Tim Hart (EPD)

This paper describes the process of setting up Participatory Evaluation, Reflection and Learning (PERL) sessions with 8

Local Municipalities in order to empower them in the sense of being aware of their local innovation landscape. The purpose of generating awareness is to ensure that they acknowledge the local innovation landscape actors and the prominence of certain aspects of the Innovation Value Chain. Drawing on qualitative information obtained from the PERL sessions this paper highlights some of the research and local level challenges in setting up processes in order to increase the awareness of local officials regarding the innovation landscape. The paper also reflects on the participants perceptions of the process of the PERL session and the benefits derived from the session. Generally the challenges indicate weaknesses in local systems of innovation.

b. Innovations in delivering basic public services to poor rural communities

Authors: Mr Siyanda Jonas, Ms Alex Mhula-Links & Dr Peter Jacobs (EPD)

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) through its Integrated Partnership for Rural Development (IPRD) is in a process of demonstrating water, sanitation and smart geyser technologies in rural communities. Reliable access to these basic public services should yield quality of life enhancing benefits for targeted households. A significant determinant of this outcome is how well the innovations have been implemented at a sample of demonstration sites. This paper presents the findings of evaluating the implementation processes of demonstrating the innovative technologies in priority municipalities.

c. The innovative potential of 'developmental local government' in South Africa's priority districts.

Authors: Mr Kgabo Ramoroka, Dr Irma Booyens and Dr Peter Jacobs (EPD)

The current expectation from innovation policy makers in South Africa is that local government through LED offices play a key role in fostering ST&I in local areas for improved economic and social well-being of the society. We use insights from the two rural innovation projects in the HSRC funded by DST to look at the patterns through which of local actors promote innovation. This paper strives to answer the following question: If developmental local government contribute to innovation, what are the structures and mechanisms available to support and promote interactions with other innovation know-how producers? How can the learning capabilities and absorptive capacity of local municipalities for innovation be strengthened? It is stressed the effective utilisation of networks for facilitating learning and establishing collaboration partnerships for the conceptualisation, development and implementation of new or improved approaches and technologies aimed at enhancing organisational operations and/or address basic service delivery challenges.

d. Measuring innovation readiness of local public sector officials? Towards an Innovation Maturity Index

Authors: Ms Alex Mhula-Links & Dr Irma Booyens

This paper focuses on understanding the level of maturity of local public sector officials in implementing technology-based innovation for public service delivery. It zooms in on addresses the issue of capacity of public sector officials to efficiently and innovatively deliver basic public services to marginalised communities by employing appropriate water, sanitation and energy technologies. To measure this readiness and capacity, an Innovation Maturity Index was developed and tested in four priority district municipalities. Based on the quantitative data obtain from the piloting of the index, it is possible to present some indicative readiness of local municipalities to be innovation champions.

Session J

Lecture Room 8

16:00 – 17:30

Spatial dynamics, migration and regional integration

Chair: Prof. Sibusiso Sifunda (HAST)

23. Spatial inequality: Informal settlements perspective.

Author: Dr Tholang Mokhele (PHHSI)

Spatial inequality is defined as inequality in economic and social indicators of wellbeing across geographical units within a country. Some communities have a greater range of resources and services and then those that would be able to change that do not live near or associate with those communities making it almost impossible to change this cycle. In South Africa, uncertainty exists as to appropriate responses to persistent and deep-rooted spatial inequalities in the country. It has been shown that poverty and deprivation are spatially differentiated, with the highest levels of both occurring in the former homelands and in urban informal settlements. This paper presents on the findings of a baseline study for future impact evaluation for informal settlements targeted for upgrading in South Africa. Multi-stage stratified random sampling was applied to obtain a national representative sample of informal settlements targeted for upgrading. A fixed number of households was randomly selected from these settlements. Overall, 3 330 households were visited from 78 settlements across the country. Weights were applied to account for potential bias due to unequal sampling probabilities well as non-response. Findings from this study show high levels of unemployment in informal settlements targeted for upgrading across the country.

24. Revisiting household size, household formation and household splintering in the South African context.

Author: Mr Johan van Zyl (HAST)

The size of families – and households – has been declining almost universally for a prolonged period of time. In typical Western countries the average household size is less than three, which is more than a 100 % reduction in household size compared to the situation a century ago. This decline is a result of the complex interaction between urbanisation, migration, modernisation, rising levels of education, changing modes of production, changing marital patterns, declining fertility and many more factors.

Similar processes and trends are present in South Africa. Data collected by StatsSA appear to show that the temporal decline in average household size is real, but even more noteworthy is that the decline in household size is taking place at a rate far in excess to that experienced in other countries. Therefore, this phenomenon has far reaching implications in many areas, such as the provision of a range of services.

Methods and approach

The main findings of this work are based on the analysis of secondary data. In particular the following data sources will be used for analysis:

- Comparison of the 1996, 2001 and 2011 population censuses.
- Utilising data collected by the series of General Household Surveys conducted by StatsSA.
- Analysis of data collected in the HSRC SABSSM 1, 2, 3 and 4 series of surveys. The data provide an opportunity to link household size to a variety of other variables e.g. spatial location, type of household, vulnerability status, education, employment

and more.

The paper covers the following topics:

- A description of trends in household size in South Africa over time.
- A discussion of the nature and extent of 'unbundling' / splintering of households in South Africa with particular emphasis on recent changes and underlying patterns.

Findings and conclusions

Earlier analysis showed that whereas the total population grew by 10.5% between 1996 and 2001, the number of households increased by nearly 25% over the same period. The driver of this phenomenon was a temporal decline in average household size.

Besides the obvious increase in the demand for housing and services, the process may also contribute to the spreading of poverty, as seen by an increase in the number of households falling under the poverty line.

25. Systems analysis of the transformation of South African cities.

Author: Dr Thokozani Simelane (AISA)

The need to quantify and model changes that have taken place in the cities of South Africa is one of the grand challenges that can be linked to country's transition to Democracy. While there is a growing concern that there are emerging trends of urban poverty and inequality in the cities of South Africa, given the complexities associated with various stages of city transformation it cannot be established with great certainty that changes, which have taken place in the cities of South Africa represent an emergence of poverty and inequality. As a result there is a call for novel scientific models that can be used to unpack socio-economic transformation of South African cities.

In this study it emerged that statistical methods alone are not adequate to fully present, in a comprehensible way, all facets of changes that have taken place in the cities of South Africa. As a result, statistical methods were combined with mathematical and system dynamics models. Results revealed that changes that have taken place in the cities of South Africa derive from a number of triggers. Underlining these are income, migration and shortage of houses or accommodation. The empirical data collected, which was later incorporated into models demonstrated that income is a primary driver that fuels city migration. System Dynamic Models demonstrated that the availability of houses or accommodation serve as constraints that keeps the city population within the limits of carrying capacity. In addition to migration, it was confirmed, through mathematical models that income has varying effects on the attractiveness of cities. This was found to be linked to the shape of the distribution of income in the city. A normally distributed income with a peak in the middle results in a city being more attractive than an evenly distributed income that peaks either at very low or high income levels. This observation brought forth a need to test heterogeneity when analyzing changes that are taking place in a city using income as an index.

Mathematical Models that incorporated heterogeneity confirmed the efficiency of systems analysis in unpacking city transformation, a component of city management that requires serious consideration for planning and budgeting so as to reverse features that represent emergence of poverty and inequality in the cities. Success of methods used to reach this conclusion led to a need to incorporate other techniques such as agent based models, which are more accurate in capturing real time situation, when analyzing city dynamics. Using these techniques will enhance the understanding of the changes of cities under different conditions than those that has prevailed in South Africa.

26. Migration for survival: two entrepreneurs in Johannesburg.

Author: Dr Stephen Rule (RIA)

Cross-border migration is a frequent individual response to, and demographic consequence of, the differential distribution of global poverty and inequality. Official statistics indicate that in recent years, South Africa has issued in excess of an annual 100,000 temporary residence permits to foreign migrants. These documents were primarily for Visitors, Work, Relatives and Study. The greatest demand for visas has been among people arriving from Zimbabwe, Nigeria, India, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Almost two-thirds of the migrants were aged between 20 and 40 years (StatsSA, 2013). Upsurges of xenophobic hostility and violence towards foreigners, especially those operating small businesses in urban townships and low-income settlements (Masuku, 2006; HSRC, 2008), have not halted the inflow of migrant arrivals. Within this context, the paper aims to elucidate qualitatively the particular migration motivations and experiences of two individual entrepreneurs who have been economically active in Johannesburg. Both are male and in their early 30s, with national origins in Mutare (Zimbabwe) and Dhaka (Bangladesh), respectively. The two subjects have been personal acquaintances for several years and have freely shared the stories of their origins, families, motivations and migration trajectories during intermittent encounters since 2012. The literature is replete with theoretical approaches to the study of migration over the last century. Preliminary attempts will be made to assess the extent to which the migration trajectories of these two migrants substantiate or perhaps contradict the precepts of some of these theories. The oldest are the original gravity model (Ravenstein, 1889), and the theory of mobility transition (Zelinsky, 1971). More recent analytical tools for the explanation of migration are the pervasiveness of structural economic inequalities between the global South and North as differently conceptualised by dependency theorists such as Frank and Wallerstein (Boles, 2002); the importance of migrant networks (Mabogunje, 1970); the role of the state in managing international migration (Gavelstad, 2013); the capacity for motility (Kaufman et al, 2004); the relative importance of structure versus individual agency (Morawska, 2012).

27. Migration and Health in South Africa.

Authors: Ms Charmaine Hlophle and Prof. Pamela Naidoo (PHHSI)

South African migration history is marked by miscellaneous historical and contemporary migration patterns (Vearey 2012). South African migration comprises of oscillating rural urban circular migration. This population of migrants is predominantly in quest of improving their current condition, through job and educational opportunities in urban and peri-urban areas. Since establishing the democracy 1994, SA has seen a drastic increase in cross-border migration (Vearey 2012). Estimates suggest that South Africa (SA) is one of two countries which host the highest number of migrants within the African context, and it is estimated that in South Africa, women represent 42.7 per cent of the total cross-border migration (UN DESA, 2010.; IOM, 2012). Migration can have positive or negative health outcomes. Migration in itself is not a risk to health although conditions surrounding the migration process can increase the vulnerability to ill health. Section 27 of the South African Constitution states that, access to health care is a right that includes all those who live within the South African soil, regardless of their legal status or whether they possess documentation or not. However, are those put into practice? Studies conducted to interrogate this topic suggest otherwise. Several studies have reported that despite South African policies, migrants still face obstacles and

barriers with regards to accessing health services in SA. The literature on migration in SA reveal that, there are cases where migrants face barriers in accessing healthcare, and these barriers are solely experienced and specific to migrants. In a study which was conducted in Johannesburg and Alexandra Township, in a cross-border migrant population, the study reported that 39 per cent of the participants who were surveyed for this study reported that, previously they have tried to access health care and have been refused access to healthcare because they did not have adequate documentation (Misago et al. 2010). This presentation will focus on the medical aspect and the ways in which xenophobic attitudes impede on access to healthcare.

Some of the barriers to access reported by literature are that, there is a general perception among health care service providers that the South Africans should be given priority, especially in instances where there are shortages of staff and medical supplies (IOM 2013). This then means there is inequality that exists, whereby in certain instances access is determined by whether the recipient of health care is South African or not, natives or non-and this occurs, despite the fact that the constitution ensures all persons who are within the South African borders equal access to health care. Some of the reasons that affect access have to do with the negative attitudes exuded by the health-care service providers towards migrants, some of them refuse to treat cross-border migrants (IOM 2013). Hungwe, further talks about xenophobic attitudes by healthcare workers, which migrants face in South African hospitals and clinics, which was later coined as 'medical xenophobia' by Crush and Tawodzera (2011). Hungwe describes medical xenophobia as 'insults, non-recognition of foreign identity books, delays in treatment and sometimes outright denial of treatment (Hungwe 2013: 20)'. This occurs even when migrants have rights to certain services like basic health and education it may be difficult to enjoy these rights as access is impeded by service providers.

Crush et al argue that, medical xenophobia is ultimately a breach of South Africa's Constitution and Bill of Rights, international human rights obligations and various professional codes of ethics governing the treatment of patients (Crush & Tawodzera 2011). Medical xenophobia manifests itself in several ways in the public health system. However, in a number of studies that have been conducted, there were many practices that revealed and exposed discriminative practices that were carried out by health professionals among African migrants in the study but there were four main ones and they are characterized by the fact that African foreigners are required to show identity documentation, proof of residence status and evidence of a home address before they can access the treatment and those patients who do not have such papers can be denied treatment (Crush & Tawodzera 2011). Additionally, the language is also used as a tool to discriminate, where communication difficulties arise because of the health staff refusal to communicate with patients in a common language or allow the use of translators. Treatment is habitually accompanied by verbal abuse and xenophobic statements and insults. Fourthly, non-South African patients often have to wait until all South African patients have been attended to even if they have been waiting longer for treatment.

BREAKAWAY SESSIONS

Session K

Lecture Room 11

16:00 – 17:30

Institutions, power relations, trust, legitimacy and accountability

Chair: Ms Yazini April (AISA)

28. **Amandla Awethu: Public attitudes towards South African democracy.**

Authors: Mr Benjamin Roberts, Mr Steven Gordon and Ms Jaré Struwig (DGSD)

Introduction: From a political sciences perspective, the active engagement of citizens is seen as an integral component of representative and participatory democracy. In the contemporary South African context, there is strong recognition of the importance of the role of such public participation. Despite various successes in the arena of nation building, the failure of the post-apartheid dispensation to provide economic opportunities to South Africans and to substantially reduce poverty and unemployment have created an increasingly dissatisfied majority –an unemployed and marginalized quotient of citizens growing increasingly disenchanted with the contemporary power structure. Citizens have become more critical, more concerned with accountability of office-bearers and the political elite generally. Benjamin Roberts, Steven Gordon and Jaré Struwig explore attitudes towards democracy amongst the adult South African adult public.

Aim of the Research: The state and government and its ability to remain in charge is at the mercy of the ordinary citizen, which is continuously interacting with the system, evaluating and challenging it and at times contesting it or perhaps in its extreme form undermining it. The intention of this paper is to provide an account of the speed and direction of change in underlying public values towards government and democracy in modern South Africa. The study aims to give an overview of evolving social and political values among ordinary South Africans which can be pursued to determine the confidence in the state and government and will inevitably give information about the ability of the state to remain in charge.

Methods: Data from South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) rounds 2003 to 2015 will be used for this study. SASAS is a nationally representative public opinion survey and uses multi-stage sampling method based on census enumerator areas. The sample consists of adults (aged 16 years and older) living in private residences and the survey has been conducted annually by the HSRC since 2003. A typical SASAS sample is about three thousand persons, interviewed by trained fieldworkers. The sampling frame used for the survey are based on the census and sets of enumerator areas (EAs) or small area layers (SALs).

Results: The findings presented in this study will show that a considerable segment of the public has lost faith with the execution of the democratic ideal. Satisfaction with democracy and political institutions is low and this decline has occurred alongside a marked rise in protests activity. Such discontent, particularly among the poor, seems to be linked in large part to widespread public dissatisfaction with government's efforts to create jobs and keep people safe.

Implications: Public discontentment is always disconcerting and raises a number of fundamental questions. The most important question is what are the principal factors influencing such broad-based dissatisfaction with leaders and services

rendered? While the answer to such a question is likely to be context and time specific it is apparent, given the data provided in this paper, that many South Africans are disillusioned with fundamental democratic institutions, such as local government. The failure of some of these institutions to deliver their mandate and the inability of people influence these democratic institutions has led to broad based discontent. Promoting and protecting civic virtues is essential to the maintenance of electoral democracy and governance. This paper will conclude by discussing how civic virtues and attachment to democratic ideals can be strengthened and deepened.

29. How systemic racism permeates in the private sector and within the interactions at work. A case study for private organizations based in Cape Town.

Authors: Ms Amarone Nomdo and Ms Zandile Matshaya (DGSD)

After twenty two years of democracy; the first generation of young working class blacks is still experiencing innuendos of racism and worse, they are experiencing the institutionalised version of racism. When one struggles to access formal tertiary education and manages to conquer it only to work under another formal structure of work that not alienates them from advancement and fulfilment simultaneously perpetuating notions of racism by isolating them from races other than their own in social settings at work.

The workplace is where we spend most of time and reinforce the socialization skills we have developed in life. It is where we continue to learn and progress, and work, is an important part of how we self-actualize according to Maslow hierarchy of needs. It is therefore important for the born-frees who hold Nelson Mandela's Rainbow Nation dream to all to find work fulfilling. Being part of a racial majority in your country; not owning means of production and now as this paper will study, being injured at work are definitely not the direction the architects of our democracy wished for. And the first step to mitigate this arising problem is to examine the power relations at work using racism and how those affect the legitimacy; accountability of organisations.

There are have been many scholars and doctrines that have conceptualized and defined racism but all had one thing in common; racism is best understood as a form of discrimination that propels attitudes; ideas and behaviour of individuals against a group based on the pigmentation of their skin colour. However, not nearly as much has been done to explore impressions and studies of racism in the workplace (Steve Biko, 1980).

To get a better understanding of racism and/or systemic racism in the workplace, this paper will look at a case study of young black professionals working in the private sector; their perceptions of race and racism at work including how they navigate and negotiate their agency in their respective industries. This is primarily a qualitative study utilising focus groups and key informant interviews in addition to the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) and StatsSA data. Young black professionals aged between 20 to 30 years from various industries based in Cape Town within the private sector will be interviewed to provide an interpretivist approach and substantiate the above-mentioned survey data.

In addition to the above, a preliminary analysis consisting of panel discussions was analysed to investigate whether the empirical evidence collected from the focus groups measured up to the collected theory and the results were encouraging. Participants confirmed their workplaces as environments

inundated in diversity however upon closer inspection that very same diversity negatively impacted them since race played a role in where they were placed in terms of rank; how and if they were trained including issues around their compensation and endorsement within their workplace. What was even more evident in the test groups was how all the participants articulated feelings of powerlessness being unable to manage their respective organization's culture of 'new racism.' This meant that 'new racism' was difficult to identify and prove due to its complexity and subtleness intertwined in the organization's structures, policies and systems.

30. Social restitution: A human response to poverty and inequality.

Author: Prof. Sharlene Swartz (HSD)

Joining the conversation about how we fit into South Africa's past is the first step to being fully human in South Africa. Our country is filled with stories of violent crime, deep seated-racism and callousness to which many of us have become immune. Taking a panga to a neighbour from somewhere else in Africa, a farmer dragging a worker behind a bakkie, a man hiring someone to shoot his wife, a nine-year-old being abducted, raped and then set alight, shooting a policeman who stops to help a car stranded on the side of the road, abandoning a new-born in a gutter, or punching an elderly person in an old age home. These are the stories, and many others beside, that have made headlines in the past year or so. They do not reflect well on the state of our humanity. Neither does the fact that 60% of our population live on less than what many of us pay for a monthly cell phone contract.

Drawing from my forthcoming book *Another Country: An invitation to social restitution*, this paper deals with the lingering damage from South Africa's history of injustice: what's to be done about it and who should do it? I discuss the concept of 'social restitution' - understood as the actions and attitudes that everyday people can undertake in dialogue with each other in pursuit of social and economic equality. I argue for a revised understanding of restitution as a critical and missing response to the past in a country where, for White South Africans in particular, recognition of the effects of the past and current day inequality is low, and where talk about corruption, 'moving on' and forgetting the past are rife - despite the many protests South Africa is currently experiencing.

In setting out an understanding of, and agenda for social restitution I offer four ideas based on engaged reflection with sixty ordinary South Africans of all ages, colours and classes. First, injustice damages all our humanity and continues over time, and must be understood before we can simply move forward. Second, that a broad understanding of restitution is a helpful tool to bring about change, and that we need new language beyond the labels of victim and perpetrator to talk about our role in the past (such as beneficiary, resister, ostrich, architect or implementer). Third, that restitution should aim at restoring dignity, opportunity, belonging and memory, and so include symbolic, practical and financial acts. Fourth, that there is something for everyone to do - individuals and communities, alongside government and institutional efforts, and the best way to decide on what action should be taken is to decide together, in dialogue, across previous divides.

Ultimately this paper offers the opportunity for reflection on the actions that are possible at community level for addressing issues of poverty and inequality, and that have the potential, as the African proverb states 'When spider webs unite, they can tie up a lion'.

31. Discourse Strategies used to achieve consultative shared decision making in staff.

Author: Dr Konosoang Sobane (RIA)

Scholars in business communication acknowledge the importance of the managerial attributes of consultation and shared decision making in professional settings. Meetings are critical speech events in which these attributes are realised. In-depth analysis of discourse in meetings is therefore crucial in order to gain insight into how managers strategically balance the skill of inviting subordinates to participate, while they also keep decision-making under their control. Although there is a myriad of literature on business communication, very few studies focus on the analysis of discourse in staff meetings in the South African context. This paper discusses the discourse strategies that managers use to achieve participation of their subordinates in decision making in staff meetings. The paper draws on Goffman's (1974, 1981) notion of frames and participation frameworks, to carry out a rich discourse analysis of audio recorded minutes of staff meetings. Data is drawn from three departments in a South African based company. Preliminary results show a recurrence of a discourse pattern characterised by power markers combined with subtle persuasion among the managers. This pattern reinforces the power relations, with the manager at a dominant position, while it also constructs a sense of belonging into a community of practice for subordinates. The results also show discourse features that mark the ability of managers to strategically move between discourses without being stuck in the managerial role. The completed analysis is envisaged to provide knowledge on how discourse analysis can provide insight into the value of the often 'taken for granted' meetings as discourse events in which power is constructed and constituted, and the effects that this has on decentralisation of decision-making.

32. Questioning the Power of the Ballot Box: An Analysis of Public Attitudes towards Voting in South Africa.

Authors: Ms Jaré Struwig, Mr Benjamin Roberts and Mr Steven Gordon (DGSD)

Introduction: The political landscape in South Africa has undergone a degree of change since the 1994 elections with a plethora of new political organisations emerging. A total of 185 political parties registered for the 2014 elections and 135 parties contested the elections at the national level. After two decades of experience with peaceful national and local government elections, it seems that South African democracy has come of age. In this context, it is important to ask how South Africans have come to understand elections and their democratic right to participate in elections. In this article Jaré Struwig, Benjamin Roberts and Steven

Gordon examine public opinion on voting, investigating how much confidence South Africans have in the power of their vote.

Methods: Data from South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) rounds 2003 to 2015 will be used for this study. SASAS is a nationally representative public opinion survey of adults (aged 16 years and older) living in private residences. The survey has been conducted annually by the HSRC since 2003. A typical SASAS sample consists of about three thousand persons, interviewed by trained fieldworkers.

Research Questions: This paper asks: Do the public see their vote as instrumental to political change? Are other types of political behaviour seen as more effective in achieving change? And what factors are associated with confidence in the power of the vote. This study will focus primarily on the role that individual-level socio-economic characteristics could play in predicting

such confidence. The article will examine how public support for violence during elections is shaped by attained socio-economic factors (e.g. employment status and marital status). In addition, we will look at the possible correlations that may exist between attitudinal variables and confidence in voting. Bivariate and multivariate regression techniques will be employed to identify those factors most associated with a belief in voting efficacy.

Policy Implications: South African democracy continues to change and evolve. It is heartening to note that the civic duty to vote is very much embedded in the national consciousness. However, findings from this study do seem to suggest that the public is somewhat critical of the power of voting as instrumental to democratic change and holding elected leaders to account. In particular it is the poor and underprivileged who do not believe in the efficacy of their vote, suggesting a possible sense of disillusionment from this socio-economic subgroup towards electoral politics. As we as a country begin to navigate the next twenty years, there is a need to monitor and evaluate the trends outlined in this article. If not adequately addressed, voter apathy can eventually result in public disengagement with democratic institutions and a decline in electoral participation.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session L

Lecture Room 12

16:00 – 17:30

Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development

Chair: Prof. Charles Hongoro (PHHSI)

33. Promoting Social Inclusion via ICT Development in the BRICS.

Author: Mr Krish Chetty (BRICS)

Information and communication technologies (ICT) offer innovative new solutions that could empower the poor. Although, these advances have emerged in South Africa over the past decade, various challenges remain that prevent these technologies from being used fully. Poverty and inequality in the country continues to deny digital inclusion to the masses of the South African population, thus competing in the knowledge economy remains elusive whilst this portion of the population finds themselves in a survivalist mode.

Unemployment is a major factor in South Africa that underpins digital exclusion and traps the population in a state of poverty. Unemployment is fueled by poor performance in the Education sector which is marked by large number of school system dropouts. Less than 50% of all learners actually complete grade 12 and less than 10% complete some form of higher education. Thus the skills base in the country is very low, and the majority of the population has found that they become unemployable. The dichotomy of the economy highlights how the current advantaged population move into the high productive jobs whilst the unemployed and semi-skilled fit into the low paying jobs. Thus the majority seldom move out of the poverty trap.

As this poverty trap has solidified over a number of years, access to the internet is a foreign concept for many, and the various benefits that are on offer to the Education, Health, Rural Development and finance sectors are under-utilized. We find that the population is often uninformed of these benefits or see little value in using it. For the poor, the price of internet access is substantial and such access is not seen as a priority compared against basic needs of housing, transport and food.

To realize the potential of ICT, a substantial investment is required in this area especially in the manner the service is offered to the poor and small firms. ICT needs to become more affordable or accessible in public spaces. There is a need to advance technological applications in the social sector such as the incorporation of E-Education networks that link schools with reduced infrastructure to those with better facilities (which also produce better results) or with the use of Telemedicine in the health sector which is an equally valuable initiative which also improves the inclusivity of social services. Despite the difficulties experienced when implementing such solutions locally, there are many successful examples in South Africa and the BRICS that may be used. This paper reviews a selection of programmes have been implemented across the BRICS countries that deserve greater analysis. By taking advantage of the lessons learnt from our BRICS partners South Africa may find solutions to bridge the digital divide exacerbating, unemployment and inequality.

34. Borderline innovation, marginalised communities: universities and inclusive development in ecologically fragile locations.

Author: Dr Michael Gastrow (ESD)

Where do the notional boundaries of the concept of innovation lie, and what does this mean for the study of innovation in socially marginalised settings, where changes are localised, incremental, informal, and social? How can this help us understand new aspects of innovation and inclusive development? To explore these questions, we draw on an evidence base describing university interactions with highly marginalised communities in South Africa, Uganda and Botswana. These universities have established interface structures through which participative knowledge-building has led to new processes and social structures that have helped communities to address their livelihoods challenges. At the same time, universities have benefitted from the interaction, gaining from the communities' local knowledge. This paper explores the characteristics of these interactions in order to open up a new empirical frontier, and also to reflect on the utility of innovation systems theory for understanding borderline cases of innovation that take place in informal settings and marginalised communities.

35. Providing quality literacy education in schools.

Authors: Ms Jaqueline Harvey and Dr Cas Prinsloo (ESD)

In spite of classification as an upper middle income country, a vast number of South Africans live below the poverty line. Efforts to increase socioeconomic development and employment rates can be assisted by focusing on transformation of the education system. Since the end of Apartheid, several educational policies have been implemented in order to develop an inclusive education system. Although this has increased access to education for learners, the quality of education also needs to be evaluated and improved.

The complexity of improving the quality of South African education is made more so by the varying perceived values of each of the eleven official languages. During the Apartheid period, the language of learning and teaching (LoLT) was used to promote individuals who spoke Afrikaans as a home language, reduce the value of English, as well as marginalise and disempower individuals who spoke an African language as a home language. The policies referred to above have attempted to correct these past injustices but there remains significant debate regarding the language to be used as the medium of instruction. The current practice is for the LoLT to be in the home language of the learner for the first three grades after which a switch occurs to English as the medium of instruction. However, this practice is under scrutiny and may not be in the best interest of the learner according to their linguistic and cognitive development.

The implications of the language in education debate with regards to quality are particularly relevant for the first year of education. In this year, literacy is developed which is the foundation for all future academic achievement. The switch from home language to English necessitates great skill on the part of the teachers. Foundation phase teachers must impart adequate literacy in the home language within the first three years of formal education whilst simultaneously effectively teaching English as a subject to prepare the learner for the subsequent switch. Therefore, the quality of the instruction depends heavily on the proficiency of the teacher.

A recent impact evaluation of a home language literacy intervention was performed by the Education and Skills Development (ESD) programme of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). Data collection for the first-year of the intervention impact evaluation included a questionnaire completed by approximately 500 teachers from 230 schools in the North-West Province, South Africa, assessment of teacher's reading fluency in Setswana, as well as assessment of 4 600 learner's literacy ability in Setswana. The teacher reading fluency exercise was comprised of a Setswana passage through which the teacher was asked to read silently as far as they were able in one minute. With the passage in front of them, the teachers were then given three minutes to answer ten multiple choice questions based on the passage. The latter part of this exercise acted as a proxy for decoding fluency, as well as reading speed. Drawing on this data, teachers' proficiency in Setswana and some related teacher-classroom practices and conditions, as they relate to the LoLT, is discussed in terms of the influence on the literacy skills achievement of Grade 1 learners.

Observations drawn from the above analysis hold implications for the association between teacher proficiency and the quality of education that learners receive. In addition, the larger systems influencing the perceived value of the African languages, the language in education debate, as well as the impact on teacher training is discussed.

36. Local obstacles facing innovation for local economic development.

Author: Mr Tim Hart (EPD)

Between 2014 and 2016 the Department of Science and Technology has pursued at least two strategies with the intention of introducing science, technology and innovation (STI) into district and local municipalities with the purpose of increasing local economic development (LED). These two strategies are Innovation for Local Economic Development (ILED) and Innovation for Inclusive Development (IID). ILED aims at being more participatory in how science technology and innovations are introduced into the local economy and in this manner give the users or consumer of innovations a greater voice in the selection of innovations that are introduced. The second approach intends to identify, acknowledge and include the appropriate innovations generated by the marginalised members of these municipalities into the broader local development framework or plans.

Drawing primarily from explorative qualitative, and some limited quantitative, research conducted with both municipal and other stakeholders in various impoverished district and local municipalities since 2012, this paper argues that the introduction of strategies such as ILED and IID are likely to face several challenges based on the existing conditions in these municipalities. Provisional findings suggest that these challenges include but are not limited to the following: local innovations are seldom acknowledged; innovation networks are often weak and hamper processes of inward and outward diffusion; the LED office within the municipalities is often not considered an integral part of the broader municipal structure and function, and in some instances duplicates services of provincial departments; many interventions remain continually top-down and are embraced locally not for their ultimate benefit but for the potential short-term financial resources and employment opportunities they offer; there exists conflicts of interest within and also between municipal and provincial departments; many local officials have a 'project mind-set' which prevents innovations and innovative ideas from realising sustainable (continued) growth or even catalysing broader and more inclusive growth. Challenges can only be understood when contextualised and the behaviour of actors clarified. Consequently, these challenges may be more pronounced in some areas than in others.

The paper concludes that without tackling some of these basic circumstances and creating a more stable platform for introducing these strategies of ILED and IID it is unlikely that they will have the desired impact intended by their policy architects.

37. Prospect for sustainable agriculture under changing climate variables.

Author: Mr Lavhelesani Rodney Managa (AISA)

Climate change has become a major threat to human developmental sectors in recent times. Agriculture is particularly vulnerable sector because it is highly dependent on climate variables. Change in climate variables directly affects food production in one way to another. Predictions for Southern Africa suggest a general decrease in total seasonal rainfall, accompanied by more frequent in-season dry spells that significantly impact crop and livestock production, and hence economic growth in the region. Crop failure due to drought is already common to Sub-Saharan Africa, and the hardest hit is the rural poor in the drier areas. Both commercial and subsistence farming are subject to climatic effects, but compared to commercial agriculture, smallholder farmers are less adapted to climate change and usually do not have access to financial instruments such as credit and insurance to hedge against climatic risk, thereby leaving the poor and the marginalised exposed and more vulnerable to effect of climate change. Though, adaptation measures are currently in place, the capacity to adapt to climate change vary among farmers based on combination of factors. In Sub-Saharan Africa, smallholder farmers, particularly those in semi-arid regions are likely to be more exposed and vulnerable to impact of climate change, and there is limited knowledge regarding the effectiveness of current measures in reducing farmers' vulnerability. New paradigm in agricultural research and technology transfer that makes full use of modern science and technology in conjunction with traditional knowledge is therefore required to efficiently address impact of present and future climate change in Africa. This paper therefore, reviews perspective of present and future climate change impact on crop productivity. Thereafter, it draw upon a variety of current adaptation strategies at farm level, with the attempt to examine barriers and opportunities for providing sustainability framework.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session M

Lecture Room 13

16:00 – 17:30

Human rights, justice, and peace and security

Chair: Mr Shandir Ramlagan (HAST)

38. **Building a better world: socio-economic rights and development in South Africa and Africa.**

Author: Prof Narnia Bohler-Muller (DGSD)

Globally, most States have repeatedly committed themselves to the realisation of socio-economic rights (SERs). This includes amongst others the rights to food, water, shelter/ housing, health-care and social security. The protection of these rights is captured in the Charter of the United Nations (1945), and is also found in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948) and numerous international treaties, including the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966).

These international commitments include the obligation to progressively realise SERs in accordance with the resources available to States, and to guarantee these rights without discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, sex and gender identity and so on. All these instruments incorporate an individual complaints procedure, which is significant for the adjudication of such rights claims. In South Africa, for instance, the courts have steered away from considering the SERs of individuals outside the context of communities and society.

At the African level, a number of key regional human rights treaties explicitly entrench socio-economic rights. These include the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981); the African Children's Charter (1990); and the African Women's Protocol (2003). All these instruments are supervised by judicial and quasi-judicial mechanisms in the form of the African Commission, the African Court and the African Children's Committee of Experts. These judicial and quasi-judicial mechanisms have generated significant socio-economic rights jurisprudence on the continent.

Within this context the paper will comparatively address the protection of socio-economic rights under three African jurisdictions – South Africa, Namibia and Kenya.

39. **Inclusive Peace building: the place and role of local voices in the reconstruction and development of Madagascar.**

Author: Mr Frank Lekaba (AISA)

Peacekeeping, peace-making and peacebuilding are processes often overshadowed by the presence and interference of external actors in the African continent. This has made the African Union (AU), the continental multilateral organisation, to boldly declare that it shall take the responsibility to resolve problems in the continent and pleaded with the international community to afford them this space. This approach was coined, 'African solutions to African problems', with regards to the aforementioned processes. Madagascar experienced a mayhem in 2009 that led to the overthrow of the then president Marc Ravalomanana, who was ultimately exiled to South Africa. At the moment, peace and stability have been restored to the country. Madagascar's peacebuilding is a process ushered in by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) under the auspices of the AU. Madagascar serves as an example of the efforts undertaken by the AU through SADC to stamp its authority in the continent around

the question of peacekeeping, peace-making and peacebuilding. Situations in Cote d'Ivoire, in Libya, and Mali embarrassed the AU and were examples used by the International Community to undermine the competency of the AU in resolving conflicts in the continent. The International Community intervened in these countries using the principle of 'responsibility to protect'. Thus this article is interrogating the authenticity of the principle, 'responsibility to protect' and explores how the AU through its agencies, is advancing the adage 'African solutions to African problems', this is done through presentation of the views of the Malagasy actors; state, civil society and business. The article focuses mainly on the role South African and the international community can play in the reconstruction and development of Madagascar, also expressed through the views of the Malagasy actors. These actors are referred to as local voices. The people who bear the brunt of the conflict and who can a meaningful role in sustaining peace in their country.

40. **Level of safety faced by South Africans.**

Author: Mr Goitseone Mafoko (RMDC)

Background: South Africa is said to be one of the countries which has a high rate of crime. This analysis will seek to explore whether people feel safe in the areas where they reside and whether they have concerns about becoming victims of violent crime.

Method of analysis: Using 2 data sets from longitudinal studies where South Africans from selected households were interviewed in different years. Using one way tables, we will seek to explore whether people feel safe or not in their of residence in different timelines and. We will be using South African Social Attitudes Survey 2008 Questionnaire 1 and South African Social Attitudes Survey 2012 Questionnaire 2.

Results: South African Social Attitudes Survey 2008 Questionnaire 1 data: 50.74% of people indicated that they felt safe personally on most days. 62.24% indicated that they felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day. 70.11% indicated that they did not feel safe walking alone in their areas of residence after dark. 62.73% worry about becoming victims of violent crime.

South African Social Attitudes Survey 2012 Questionnaire 2 data: 54.85% of people indicated that they felt safe personally on most days. 64.81% indicated that they felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day. 70.78% indicated that they did not feel safe walking alone in their areas of residence after dark. 67.53% worry about becoming victims of violent crime.

Discussion: According to the results, it appears that a majority of people personally feel safe. They tend to feel safer during the day as opposed to at night as a greater number feel unsafe. It seems there is not much of a difference when it comes to levels safety in the two data sets which are four years apart. A great percentage of people are worried about becoming victims of violent crimes.

Conclusion: It may be said that it is human nature for one to not feel safe walking around their areas at night compared to during the day and it is also understandable that people are worried about becoming victims of violent crimes as no one wants to experience harm or loss. As a result of crime faced in their societies, this has an impact on the level of safety. Further studies may be conducted to determine the prevalence of crime in different areas to take a closer look and determine how much of an impact areas have on levels of safety people have.

41. Humanitarian Intervention in Libya: From Just Intervention to Just Peace?

Author: Mr Tshepho Mokwele (RIA)

The core mandate of the United Nations (UN) is to maintain international peace and security by, among other things, promoting and protecting universal human rights. In 2011, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1973 to authorise a military intervention by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in Libya. The main objective of the intervention was to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack by Muammar Qaddafi's regime. However, the intervention generated a contentious debate around its justification. On the one hand, proponents of military intervention heralded the Libyan episode as a success and model for undertaking humanitarian intervention through the invocation of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) doctrine for it 'prevented' an imminent massacre at the hands of Qaddafi's forces in Benghazi (Kuperman, 2012). On the other hand, opponents have argued that the intervention was primarily about 'regime change' for it culminated not only in the overthrow of Qaddafi but also his killing and thus caused more harm than good in light of post-intervention political instability, multiplicity of rival militia groups, Islamic radicalism and the lack of security (Chivvis & Martini, 2014; Campbell, 2012).

Much of the literature on the intervention in Libya argues that the operation was justified while the post-intervention discourse is skewed toward the negative, reinforcing the opponents' argument that it was not justified given the lack of peace and security. This paper aims to critically analyse the justification for the use of force to protect civilians in Libya and whether it has led to a better state of peace and security.

To achieve this aim, the paper's theoretical framework will build on three schools of thought. The first, just war theory (on which R2P heavily draws), argues that war is sometimes justified, especially in self-defense or in response to mass atrocities (e.g. war crimes, genocide) in another country (Walzer, 1977; Orend, 2006). The second, realism, contends that states act out of national interests and only go to war or intervene when and if such interests are at stake (e.g. 2003 US invasion of Iraq) (Morgenthau). And the third, pacifism, argues that war or intervention is always wrong and should not be engaged in because it involves killing (this theory would implicitly endorse inaction reminiscent of the 1994 Rwandan genocide) (Teichman, 1986). The study acknowledges that just war theory serves as a nuanced framework for inquiring into the justification of war/intervention compared to realism and pacifism. The theory's philosophical underpinnings serve as principles that must be satisfied to justify war/humanitarian intervention: just cause, right authority, right intention, last resort, proportional means employed, the probability of success, non-combatant immunity and proportional use of force.

This is a single case study that assumes a qualitative methodological approach. It relies on multiple sources of secondary data that aim to yield explanations for the intervention in Libya. Academic, scholarly, and peer-reviewed works were reviewed in contextualising the study, outlining the theoretical framework, defining concepts, and giving background history of Libya. Journal articles, official government statements, media reports (by, e.g., BBC, CNN etc.), research reports by think-tanks, and reports by humanitarian/human rights organisations (e.g., HRW, AI, MSF etc.) serve as sources of data on the Arab Spring, Libyan civil war (2011), UNSC Resolutions 1970 and 1973. The data will be analysed and triangulated to establish the justification for intervention in Libya and whether it paved the way for a better state of peace. This will allow judgement as to whether Libya was a model for humanitarian intervention and implementing the R2P norm and whether it led to a just peace. Moreover, the episode in Libya will either serve as a best practice or offer

lessons to learn from insofar as protection of human rights and the maintenance of peace and security, conducive for mitigating poverty and inequality, go.

The study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on just war theory, humanitarian intervention and the developing literature on R2P and offer some recommendations for future applications of the R2P doctrine in humanitarian crises.

42. Developing and validating a multidimensional Sexual Identity Stigma Scale in South Africa.

Authors: Prof; Nancy Phaswana-Mafuya (HAST), Aaron Siegler and Patrick Sullivan (Emory University Rollins School of Public Health), Linda-Gail Bekker (UCT), Travis Sanchez, Ryan Zahn, Rachel Kearns, Sullivan (Emory University Rollins School of Public Health) Clarence Yah (NMMU), Karen Dominguez (UCT), Stefan Baral (Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health)

Background

Stigma is associated with negative health outcomes, and there is currently no validated measure to assess sexual-identity stigma affecting men who have sex with men (MSM) in South Africa. As part of a larger study evaluating a combination HIV prevention package, we adapted and validated a sexual-identity stigma scale using Earnshaw's model that specifies domains of enacted, internal, and anticipated stigma.

Methods

We performed a literature review, convened an expert panel, conducted focus groups, and held cognitive interviews to identify, develop, and refine items. Based on formative work, we developed an additional domain, sexual orientation concealment. A final set of items were tested with 168 participants in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, South Africa. Cronbach's alphas were calculated to assess internal reliability. Factor analysis and correlations with six related constructs, identified a priori, were conducted to assess construct validity.

Results

High levels of each stigma domain were observed: 36% reported a past sexual relationship with a female to hide identity (orientation concealment), 13% reported physical assault in the last year (enacted), 27% anticipated being called hurtful words (anticipation), and 24% believed that being gay is against God's will (internal). Factor analysis of the final 23-item scale revealed a four-factor solution theoretically congruent with our four-domain stigma model. The overall scale indicated internal reliability ($\alpha=0.87$). Sexual orientation concealment was associated with four of six a priori related constructs, including lower likelihood of obtaining condom-compatible lubricant ($b=-0.22$, $p<.05$). Enacted stigma was associated with two related constructs, including greater likelihood of identifying as gay rather than bisexual ($b=0.31$, $p<.05$). Internal stigma correlated with five related constructs, including lower likelihood of obtaining condoms ($b=-.26$, $p<.05$). Anticipated stigma was associated with two related constructs, including less disclosure of sexual identity to healthcare providers ($b=0.43$, $p<.05$).

Conclusions

The sexual-identity stigma scale exhibits content validity, internal reliability, and construct validity, indicating it would be appropriate to use the scale to assess effectiveness of programs targeting stigma. The high levels of stigma faced by MSM in South Africa merit consideration for future interventions, including as a means to improve coverage and retention in evidence-based combination HIV prevention and treatment approaches.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session N

Lecture Room 14

16:00 – 17:30

Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships

Chair: Dr Heidi van Rooyen (HSD)

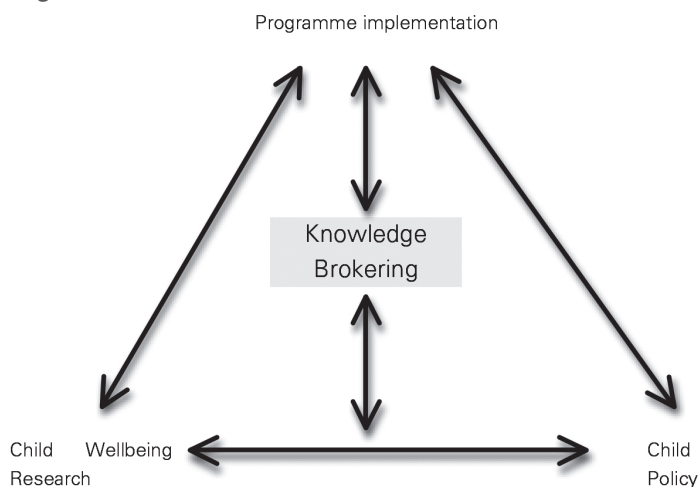
43. From knowledge brokering to research synthesis – a way forward for PAN Children?

Author: Ms Isabel Magaya and Ms Valeri Fichardt (RIA)

The PAN Children programme was established as a partnership between the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) South Africa and rooted in a common ambition for an evidence-informed, policy-oriented knowledge hub on children’s rights and equity in South Africa. Its priorities reflect a specific commitment to the achievement of the vision set out in the South African legislative framework on the protection of children’s rights, in international instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Children’s Charter (ACRWC) and the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

The trilateral principles underpinning the bases of Evidence Informed Policy Making (EIPM) in the context of child wellbeing involve the nexus of child wellbeing research, child policy and programme implementation, as represented in Figure 1 below. The essence of PAN: Children’s work is bridging this nexus.

Figure 1:



It is clear that the policymaking process, in general, is complex, shifting and dynamic and that there are many elements that influence the policymaking cycle. There is, however, consensus that evidence is most likely to influence policy development through an extended process of communication and interaction. Given the exponentially growing volume of information in the child wellbeing domain, both locally and internationally, it is not surprising that policymakers lack the time or capacity to search for and appraise information. The range of resources and skills needed to operationalize effective communication, facilitate collaboration for knowledge exchange and disseminate good practice is rarely available in a single institution.

Thus, mechanisms are needed to filter and appraise research evidence and make it available using a more rigorous, structured and systematic approach. Communicating knowledge would include facilitating greater dialogue and conversations across different sectors in government and facilitating better collaboration between knowledge producers. Facilitating interactions and communication between policymakers and

researchers can increase the uptake of research findings and lead to research agenda’s that more accurately reflect the priorities of policymakers.

The growing knowledge base on knowledge brokering work in EIPM is one such mechanism which can promote the use of research evidence and has gained credibility over the last decade as a viable approach to narrowing the gap between research, policy and practice.

It is important to note that access to research evidence on children’s rights and equity in South Africa cannot be seen as an end in itself. Instead, it is a significant contributor to that change and must be recognised as a crucial asset in guiding decision-making and in informing practice to support positive outcomes for children. It is widely accepted that access to and the utilisation of evidence does not happen automatically and that there is a need for a bridging service to broker knowledge and advocate for its use in policy. PAN: Children will be a case study of this knowledge brokering role in a South African context.

Since the advent of democracy, South Africa has made many inroads in addressing evils of its apartheid past. Despite progress made in redressing historic imbalances and providing much needed public services, evidence reveals high inequality rates and vast asymmetries in terms of income, access to food, education, health, housing, water and employment, with children bearing most of the brunt. The shared frustration by all stakeholders and the general public over the persistence of these problems is matched by the widespread frustration at the failure of much policy and practice to reflect an evidence-informed approach.

There is consensus that policymakers need to accelerate interventions to improve the wellbeing of children and that one way to avoid the disarticulation between policy and practice in children’s policy implementation is a more widespread adoption of evidence-informed approaches. Policymakers need access to evidence so that they can make more informed policy choices which will have a higher likelihood of successful programme implementation, greater workforce productivity and, thus, more efficient use of public and private resources.

This presentation will share PAN: Children’s experiences over the past two years as a knowledge broker operating from a research institution. The presentation will set out a theory of how PAN Children, through its knowledge brokering role, can contribute to the wellbeing of children in South Africa by supporting and encouraging the uptake of research evidence in the policymaking cycle. Challenges and opportunities will also be considered.

44. South Africans perceptions of poverty influence their intergroup relations.

Authors: Dr Yul Derek Davids, Mr Benjamin Roberts, Dr Gregory Houston and Dr Nazeem Mustapha (DGSD)

How people perceive the causes of poverty influence their outlook on life and with whom they normally associate or engage or trust? This poses a major threat to the social cohesion in South Africa. Literature on perceptions of the causes of poverty indicates that poverty is often explained according to three perspectives. The first theoretical perspective is that individuals are themselves to blame for their own poverty, the second explains poverty as a consequence of external economic, political and / or cultural factors that operate at a supra-individual or societal level, and the third often view poverty as a result of some unforeseen circumstances, such as illness or bad luck (Shek, 2004: 273; Shek, 2002: 789; Sun, 2001: 161; Halman & Oorschot, 1999: 3; Smith & Stone, 1989: 94).

Proponents of the individualistic perspective distinguish between two separate explanations in this category: the ‘culture of poverty’, and the theory of the ‘underclass’. The culture of poverty theory reasons that many poor people get

accustomed to their deprived situation and then develop a way of life that keeps them poor; the poor further exhibit feelings of marginality, helplessness, dependency and inferiority. The second explanation in this category is in the notion of the underclass, which is conceptualized 'as a small group of people living in poverty with a distinct set of values and behaviours, and a strong propensity for crime and other anti-social behaviour' (Auletta, 1982: 12; Hunt, 1996: 312; Ward, 1989: 2; Wilson, 1987: 8). The second theoretical perspective suggests that 'structural' explanations are the cause of unequal conditions within society that create poverty, rather than the intellectual and cultural deficits of the poor. Within the structural framework, distinctions are made between social injustice (lack of social opportunities) and economic injustice (exploitation by capitalists, for example, poor people are exploited by the rich). In this category the poor are not to blame for their own circumstances, as external factors have placed them unfavourably in social structures, in a position often characterized by a lack of access to opportunities (Shek, 2004: 273). A third perspective often attributed poverty to ill-health or social and economic consequences. Some scholars refer to these as accidental dimensions, while others refer to them as 'fatalistic' dimensions (Bullock & Waugh, 2005: 1133; Shek, 2004: 273). Here, perceptions of the causes of poverty are often viewed as a result of some unforeseen circumstances, such as illness or bad luck.

These explanations of people's perceptions of the causes of poverty are complex and multi-dimensional. Furthermore, research shows that socio-demographic variables such as race, education, geographical location, and employment status all interact with people's perceptions of poverty (Hunt, 1996: 296; Mukherjee & Benson, 2003: 349). Previous studies also showed that the poor and non-poor perceive the causes of poverty differently (Clarke and Sison, 2003: 216; Wilson, 1996: 417). This paper will therefore assess the interaction of socio-demographic variables as well as contrast non-poor and poor perceptions of the causes of poverty. In addition, we will use regression analysis to examine whether these poverty perceptions, socio-demographic variables and poverty status (poor versus non-poor) influence peoples' intergroup relations and trust in others. Our data for this study will be drawn from the national representative 2012 South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS). Using SASAS we measure intergroup relations as the extent people feel attached to 1) those who speak the same language as them, 2) those who belong to the same race group as them, 3) those who are in the same financial position as them and 4) those who live in your neighbourhood? Intergroup relations will also be measured as the level of trust people have of different racial groups. In sum, 1) we will determine South Africans perceptions of poverty, 2) how the non-poor and poor perceive the causes poverty, and 3) whether their perceived perceptions influence their intergroup relations.

We believe the findings of this study will make a valuable contribution in understanding why people often feel left out; marginalized; or excluded simply because they perceived to be poor because of it is their own fault or because of the worldview held by those better off (wealthy) or more advantaged. Furthermore, understanding these perceptions of poverty will enhance our efforts to address barriers of social cohesion and social equality. In essence, we argue that peoples' perceptions of the causes of poverty influences their outlook on life and make poor people more likely to feel left out of society and less optimistic about their future.

45. The absence of biological fathers as a mediating factor to child poverty in South Africa

Author: Prof. Monde Makiwane (HSD)

The changing nature of family structure and how it impacts on the children's outcomes is a topic that invigorates debate in our contemporary scholarship. Indeed, family processes perspectives assert that aspects of the family structure such as the absence of a biological father has detrimental effects on the outcomes of the children. In addition, the limited frequency and restrictive amount of parent-child contact has detrimental psychological impact on the child. Furthermore, aspects of the family structure have perceived links to the intergenerational accumulation of wealth. For instance, a body of the literature has shown that the effects of absent fatherhood results in poor educational achievements on the part of the children – a key aspect to acquiring wealth. Indeed, it is within the context of such family structure that child poverty is mediated. Thus, this paper argues that despite the range of government assisted programmes which are aimed at improving the socio-economic and health outcomes of children and thereby alleviating poverty; the family is the important primary institution for which the positive well-being of children can be achieved. Against the background of persistent child poverty in South Africa secondary data will be used to analyse the extent of co-residence children with their biological fathers. In addition, the South African Social Attitudes Survey data will be utilized to assess the level of social presence of fathers in the lives of their children and how it is affected by the physical distance between children and their fathers. Thus this study ascertains the extent at which high child poverty in this country is mediated by the absence of fathers in the lives of many children in South Africa.

46. Community-based substance use programmes: A qualitative analysis of the lived experiences of adolescents.

Authors: Dr Zaino Petersen (PHHSI), Michelle Adonis (Hoyar SASS, Delft)

Background: South African youth are increasingly exposed to alcohol and a variety of illicit drugs. While rehabilitation services for adolescents are available, they are few and often not easily accessible to poor communities. Intervention programmes need to take into account the socio-ecological systems and issues faced by young people; such as peer pressure, self-confidence, and availability of drugs at school or in the community.

Aim: The proposed study will gain an in-depth understanding of the effectiveness of a community based programme for adolescents who either abuse -or are at risk of abusing- Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) in Delft.

Objectives:

- 1) To identify the perceptions and beliefs of teaching staff regarding AOD use among adolescents and their perceptions of the importance of interventions,
- 2) To investigate the strategies employed by teaching staff to identify AOD use, how it is handled within the school system and the guidelines used when dealing with adolescents or when referring them for secondary care,
- 3) To understand the role of parent/care-givers while adolescents are engaged in the intervention programme and afterwards,

- 4) To explore the perceptions of adolescents about the effectiveness of the intervention programme, and
- 5) To present, through meetings and consultation, the findings of the study to all possible stakeholders.

Methods: Qualitative research methods will be employed. In-depth interviews will be conducted with principals, life skills teachers, other teaching staff, parents and adolescents who participated in a community substance use programme. Participants who were exposed to the intervention will be purposively selected on the basis of the substance use behaviour, age and gender. Interviews with teaching staff and parents will be analysed using content analysis. Interviews with adolescents will be analysed using a phenomenological approach in order to highlight specific phenomena as perceived by individual participants, given their social circumstances (school, family, peers and the environment).

47. Tapping into the potential of action research and collaborating with municipalities to address the challenges of citizen engagement: collaborative research methodologies and experiences from the city of Cape Town.

Author: Ms Diana Sanchez Betancourt (DGSD)

Enhancing citizen engagement processes, especially for the poor and most vulnerable, remains a critical component of good governance. This has been at the centre of development discourse over the past 20 years, and is encapsulated in South Africa's Constitution as well as the more recent National Development Plan. In theory, citizen engagement realises active citizenship and makes government more accountable and responsive to the needs of citizens and communities. Given some of the limitations of conventional participatory mechanisms in South Africa, however, it has become important to explore potential innovative initiatives across the service delivery chain in order to push for different forms, scales and areas of engagement to achieve substantive development outcomes.

The Cities Support Programme (CSP) from National Treasury is an overarching programme to accelerate the process of urban transformation by influencing where and how public funds are invested in the urban environment in order to promote well governed, productive, inclusive and sustainable cities. It covers a range of support mechanisms to municipalities, including research support for cities to improve their citizen and community engagement practices. DGSD on behalf of National Treasury implement in 2014 the governance support aspect of the CSP. The overall project objectives were to:

- strengthen selected cities' citizen engagement processes in order to enhance service delivery; and
- support cities to review, enhance and innovate on the objectives of, approaches to and instruments for citizen engagement.

It is under this framework that a citizen engagement pilot was implemented in Cape Town between 2014 and 2015, which later on created an opportunity to expand the action research collaboration with the City under a grant from the DPSA (to be implemented in 2016-2017). Both of these projects highlight the importance of action and participatory research for the HSRC to contribute in a meaningful way to changes in policies, structures and most importantly governance practices. In this paper, we share some lessons and reflections in this regard, highlighting the importance of participatory and action oriented research to live up to our collective promise of delivering social science that makes a difference.

Participatory and community-based research (CBR) propose a fundamental reconfiguration of research principles and practice,

including how research is done, the value and purpose of research, who conducts and controls research, and what constitutes valuable research knowledge and evidence. In 2015, the DGSD with the City of Cape Town and five informal settlements, implemented a 'community scorecard' process. It combined elements of qualitative and participatory research with a public engagement intervention where residents and public officials monitored and evaluated two services. Participants formulated questions, collected and analysed data, and together reflected on experiences, challenges and ideas for improvement. The 'on the ground' approach (visits to observe the services and face-to-face discussions) served to unveil nuances and local realities of service delivery. Furthermore, this method brought together key actors (citizens, government officials and academics) who usually operate in silos or even in antagonistic ways. This methodology, implemented and adapted for the first time to a South African urban context, evolved throughout the course of the project into a powerful form of community-based and action research (CBR).

Community-based research approaches (as we learned while adapting and applying the scorecard) thus aim to transform local conditions by opening up spaces for stakeholders to engage with local issues and reflect on the challenges and possibilities around these. In this way it doesn't simply extract information from communities but supports local knowledge, experience and practices as core elements of the research process and purpose.

In the South African context of high levels of poverty, inequality and community frustration, CBR joins researchers, communities and practitioners in constructive ways to tackle local issues. This approach seems therefore fundamental if research is to genuinely contribute to inform knowledge and responses to the challenges of poverty and inequality in South African cities. The paper is an invitation for researchers to reflect collectively on the implications, advantages, limitations and utility of this method for the South African context.

17:45– 18:30

48. CEO Prof. Crain Soudien address to interns.

Venue: Kgotla

49. Delegates checking into rooms

18:30 – 19:00

50. Pre-dinner cocktails

Venue: Foyer of the Injabulo

19:00

51. Dinner

Venue: Injabulo

20:00

52. Key note address

Minister Naledi Pandor, Department of Science and Technology

21:30

53. Transfer to hotels, the last bus will be at 23:00hrs

FRIDAY 23 SEPTEMBER 2016

06:30 – 7:30 Breakfast at Indaba Hotel and City Lodge hotel

07:30 – 8:00 Transfer from City Lodge hotel to the Indaba

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session 0

Kgotla

8:30 – 10:00

Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development

Chair: **Dr Glenda Kruss (ESD)**

54. **Teacher Classroom Practices and Mathematics Performance in South African Schools: A Reflection on TIMSS 2011.**

Authors: Mr Fabian Arends, Ms Lolita Winnaar and Prof. Mogege Mosimege (ESD)

Teachers play an important role in the provision of quality education. Their role is affected by a variety of classroom practices that they use as they interact with the learners. The following measures of teacher classroom practices were analysed from the mathematics teacher questionnaire administered as part of the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Survey (TIMSS) 2011 – Teacher Clarity, Classroom Discussion, Feedback, Formative Assessment, and Problem Solving and Metacognitive Strategies. The results show a positive relationship between most of the measures and the learners' performance in mathematics. The study also investigated how collaboration between mathematics teachers affected learner performance and the analysis shows that teachers observing each other's lessons affected the learners' performance positively, although most teachers were not keen on collaboration with their peers. This study shows that various teacher classroom practices affect learners' performance in mathematics significantly and these should be identified and mechanisms put in place to support the teachers in these practices.

55. **Identification of biomarkers for the early detection of prostate cancer.**

Authors: Dr Firdous Khan (CeSTII), Dr M. Meyer and Dr A. Pretorius Meyer (Department of Biotechnology, University of the Western Cape)

Cancer is a class of diseases, classified by the organ of origin and characterized by uncontrollable cell growth. For the purpose of the study we focussed on prostate cancer (PC), which starts in the prostate located below the bladder. Prostate cancer is the second most common form of cancer death in men globally. Furthermore, approximately 4500 men in South Africa are diagnosed annually thus making PC a global epidemic. PC follows a natural course, starting as a tiny group of cancer cells that can grow into a mature tumour. In some men if PC is not treated it may spread to surrounding tissue by a process called metastases and could lead to death.

Current diagnostic methods include digital rectal examinations, prostate specific antigen test, biopsy and ultrasound however; these methods are invasive and lack specificity and sensitivity. Furthermore, these types of diagnostic methods are also expensive and thus inaccessible to those from poverty stricken regions. Therefore, the development of a non-invasive, specific, sensitive and inexpensive method for the early detection of PC is required. Biomarkers are biological indicators i.e. DNA, proteins

and miRNA, which have recently been identified as targets for the early detection of disease.

MiRNAs are small, naturally occurring, non-coding RNA molecules directly involved in regulating gene expression at the post-transcriptional level. They offer great potential as biomarkers for cancer detection due to their remarkable stability in blood and characteristic expression in different diseases. The aim of this study is therefore to identify miRNAs as specific biomarkers for the early detection of PC.

The study is multidisciplinary i.e. computational analysis, molecular validation and nanotechnology application. Insights gained from this study may deliver valuable insights into the development of a Point of care device for the early detection of PC. By developing a point of care device, impoverished communities would gain access to a low cost, non-invasive means of screening for PC. With the capacity to detect PC in its early stage, PC will be treated more effectively which would lead to an increase in life expectancy thus positively impacting the public health system of South Africa.

56. **Metabolomics profile of wild versus cultivated South African indigenous traditional African Leafy Vegetables.**

Author: Ms Nolitha Nkobile-Mhlongo (HSD), Dr A. Hussein (University of the Western Cape) & Dr G. Prinsloo (University of South Africa)

Due to the socio economic status of many South Africans, access to a balanced diet which includes vegetables is lacking in many households. It is no surprise therefore that many South African children suffer from micronutrient deficiencies. Indigenous leafy vegetables (ILVs) which are also known as wild leafy vegetables offer an alternative solution to this problem. There exists a large body of research that has been conducted to study the ILVs in South Africa. Most recommendations arising from such studies have been geared towards promoting use of ILVs mostly in rural areas where they are available in the wild. With the aim of promoting not only harvesting ILVs from the wild, but means to cultivate these vegetables by smallholder farms and individuals, the study is set out to use the science of metabolomics as well as chemistry in order to explore the profile of primary and secondary metabolites in wild and cultivated vegetables that were selected for the study. In addition to this; nutritional analysis of these plants will also be conducted. In addition to the metabolites nutrients such as Vitamin A and β -carotene will be evaluated in order to determine their concentration in both the wild and cultivated population.

57. **Beyond numbers: understanding contextual factors impacting on learner performance.**

Author: Dr Kholofelo Charlotte Motha (ESD)

The 2011 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) South African perspective report revealed that South Africa's Grade 9 learners continue to demonstrate low performances in both mathematics and science. Large scale studies such as TIMSS working within a positivistic paradigm emphasise quantitative methods using structured questionnaires to provide insights into the link between learner performance and other home and school factors. Although quantitative approaches provide information on some of these factors, these studies do not provide qualitative in-depth investigations into those factors. This paper is based on a pilot study which proposes qualitative approaches that would enable deeper understanding of home, school and community factors that could be impacting on and/or provide explanations for learner performance. A qualitative case study methodology approach was chosen because such

approaches focus on a holistic description and explanation of a particular problem within a given context, and are well placed to offer in-depth descriptions of participants' everyday realities in their home, school and the local community. Data was collected with a semi-structured interview schedule using focus group interviews with two groups of 2015 grade 9 learners from two high schools in an urban township who participated in the 2015 TIMSS. Data analysis involved identifying common themes emerging from the interviews and showing relationships across the themes. The analysis allows for the researcher to produce a description that includes comparisons and contrasts between the two schools. The results will be reported in the full paper.

58. A comparative analysis of socio-economic and environmental transformation of African communities through renewable energy the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania.

Authors: Dr Shingirirai Mutanga and Dr Thokozani Simelane (AISA)

Access to energy and electricity is one of the measures of poverty and inequality. In Africa access to electricity is still limited to urban areas. This means that rural communities are left out in the mainstream of economic development and are thus trapped into perpetual poverty. Renewable energies constitute a suite of new sociotechnical means to equitable access to energy by all communities a new conduit to sustainable development. They promise to break the cycle of energy scarcity, in countries where access to energy is limited to urban areas and unreliable.

This is directly linked to several factors and benefits of renewable energy sources. Estimating how each of these will influence the adoption of renewable energies as socio-technical system reflects that the future of renewable sources of energy should involve a spectrum of wide interrelated changes. These should occur in coordinated and interacting systemic patterns that involve a variety of actors across the economy and complex interrelated issues that have various costs and benefits. This aspect of renewable energy makes one assume that renewable energy will have a wider socio-economic impact than fossil fuels. This raises a pertinent question of how could migration to renewable sources of energy in Africa be utilised to trigger broad based socio-economic impact, and what factors would influence the successful adoption and the diffusion of renewable energy technology to communities.

Responding to this question not only does it call for the development of new concepts and research methods but an interrogation of the technologies diffusion across different countries in Sub Saharan Africa? This study attempted to do that by introducing a new paradigm that links social, environmental and economic transformation of communities through renewable energy technologies. Essentially the emergence of complexity science promises to be a favoured scientific technique of studying relationship between factors involved in the dissolution of renewable energy and its infusion in the economies. Tools that have been developed for the analysis of complex systems such as system dynamics are useful as both thinking framework and as simulation model that represents the dynamics of a complex inter relationship between factors or variables. Applying this technique in studies similar to the one conducted here revealed that sustainable migration to renewable sources of energy will require changes in socio-technical systems and wider societal change so that technology, social beliefs and values co-evolve.

The preliminary findings presented in this paper juxtaposes DRC and Tanzania. The DRC situation as reflected by observations made during this study represents a complex and dynamic interface

between energy shortage, inefficient planning, infrastructure development and policy formulation. On the other hand Tanzania provides hope and grounded evidence of Renewable energy drive and how this is transforming communities particularly the rural population.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session P

Lecture Room 7

8:30 – 10:00

Spatial dynamics, migration and regional integration

Chair: Dr Palesa Sekhejane (AISA)

59. **Provision of Affordable Social Housing to address the right to shelter: A case study and model of 3 South African Metropolitan cities**

Authors: Dr Jaya Josie, Mr Krish Chetty and Ms Nozibele Gcora (BRICS)

Post-apartheid democracy housing provision in South Africa is dominated by the legacy of apartheid spatial and socio-economic inequality, social exclusion and slums characterized by environmentally unsustainable living conditions. Despite government's efforts housing provision is caught between having to provide subsidized housing for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable, and those wishing to access the housing market but cannot, because they don't earn enough to access mortgage housing finance. The latter live mostly in rented accommodation on the edges of home ownership and housing provision. Households from this segment, known as the 'gap market', are marginalized living in slums with little or no access to shelter, water and sanitation, transport and waste removal. Government policy for the gap market thus far has resulted in a backlog in the supply of affordable sustainable housing in general and social housing in particular. Our paper provides an affordable housing financing model for sustainable public housing policy in South Africa and other BRICS countries with lessons for improving social housing policy in the context of the UN proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The study proposes a financing model for the progressive public financing of the right to housing and shelter in South Africa. The model targets the funding of affordable social housing backlogs to bring the level of such housing stock up to a predetermined policy standard. The purpose of the model is to give policymakers an instrument to finance the backlog and, the demand for affordable housing from the housing gap market made up of households caught between inaccessibility to mortgages because they don't earn enough, and inaccessibility to subsidized housing because they earn too much. In this phase of the study we apply the model and run simulations in a case study using data from three of the largest Metropolitan Municipalities in South Africa. The municipalities or Metros include Cape Town, Johannesburg, and eThekweni (Durban).

60. **The statistical qualities of the Automated Zone-design Tool census output areas.**

Author: Dr Tholang Mokhele (PHHSI)

The statistical qualities of the census output areas are of great importance especially when the purpose of output areas is to understand the statistical properties of the population rather than mapping only. If the purpose of creating census output areas is solely for displaying results in map format, shape compactness of output areas is prioritised. In that case, other statistical characteristics such as population, population mean and social homogeneity are often ignored. This paper explored the statistical qualities of the newly Automated Zone-design Tool (AZTool) generated census output areas using the 2001 census EAs as building blocks in South Africa. The statistical qualities were mainly based on population target mean as a way of controlling population distribution, minimum population threshold, social homogeneity as well as shape compactness. The homogeneity variables that were selected from the 2001

census data were dwelling type and geotype (geography type). The results showed that the AZTool generated output areas substantially out-performed the original EAs and SALs in terms of the minimum population threshold and population distribution statistical qualities. It is worth noting though that the AZTool output areas were less compact and homogeneous than the original EAs in both urban and rural settings. The fact that a minimum population threshold of 500 was respected by AZTool output areas in both rural and urban settings was a huge success from confidentiality point of view. It is therefore concluded that the AZTool could be utilized to produce robust and high-quality optimised output areas for population census dissemination in South Africa.

61. **African Migrants and the Hair Care Creative Sector in South Africa: The case of Cameroonian female hairdressers in Tshwane.**

Authors: Dr Mathias Fubah Alubafi (HSD)

In present day South Africa, few would argue that hair care is one of the major and fastest growing organs of the creative industry. Moreover, that hair care is a valuable sector of the creative industries cannot be questioned. South African shopping malls and streets are inundated and decorated by countless hair dressing salons and hair styles, signifying the important role that hair care plays in the economy. As an industry, hair dressing in South Africa cuts across cultural and racial boundaries. However, in terms of numbers, it is dominated by women and more especially, African female migrants. This, however, is in spite of the strict immigration policies associated with living and working in South Africa.

Hair care in South Africa provides a fascinating opportunity to investigate the ways in which African female migrants are able to contribute to the local economy. This paper, therefore, is about the contribution of Cameroonian women to the hair care creative industry in Pretoria, South Africa. It considers the complex nature and restrictions of the South African immigration policies on African migrants, which at first sight appears to be detrimental to their success in the hair care sector, especially considering the high unemployment rate in the country. It demonstrates that formal employment restrictions on African migrants by the South African Department of Home Affairs have encouraged African migrants, particularly Cameroonian women to tap from entrepreneurial skills developed both from home and in South Africa, and to be able to create a vibrant hair care industry dominated predominantly by African migrants to the extent that it is now seen as a threat to the success of similar businesses run by local South Africans. Indeed, the understanding is that immigrant entrepreneurs do not just respond to static opportunity structures, but they are also able to 'change and mould them through innovative behaviour and thereby create opportunities that till then did not exist' (Kloosterman and Rath 2001, cited in Ojong 2005: 90). The outcome of migrants innovations and by extension, some of the opportunities they create is the xenophobic attacks that are mostly geared towards migrant businesses such as hair care salons since the locals see these businesses as a threat to theirs. Departing from previous claims that the South African immigration policies do not favour African migrants (cf. Reitzes 1999; Ojong 2005), the chapter unveils the many successes of Cameroonian female hair dressers and highlights the huge contributions that these women have made, and are making not only to the hair care sector, but also to other areas where their success has permitted them to diversify their creativity (cf. Ojong 2005; Ndjio 2009; Pineteh 2011). Drawing from these, the paper reminds us that no matter how insignificant the contributions of African migrants might be, South Africa needs their skills if the hair care creative industry is to succeed and position itself and compete favourably as a means of addressing poverty and inequality.

These findings are based on qualitative interviews conducted in selected hair dressing salons across Pretoria central between June and September 2015.

62. Can Socio-economic Rights Approaches Build Inclusive Cities? The case of housing in South Africa. Author: Dr Andreas Scheba (EPD)

South Africa's growing cities face considerable challenges of poverty and inequality, which has consistently led to social protest and conflict about service-delivery and spatial segregation. In response, scholars and activists have increasingly called for a rights-based approach to urban development, arguing that city governments are essential in realising the socio-economic rights granted to citizens by the Constitution. The aim of this paper is to contribute to current debates on the 'right to the city' framework by examining whether and how socio-economic rights approaches can build more inclusive and liveable cities in South Africa. The paper will specifically focus on the right to adequate housing to provide a critical and constructive assessment of the progress to date and the opportunities and challenges of realising socio-economic rights in cities. I will discuss the most important political, economic and environmental factors enabling and constraining municipal strategies to promote low-income housing. I will conclude the paper by identifying a range of suggestions and practical ways that can assist municipal governments to accommodate low-income groups effectively and to address spatial inequality in our cities.

63. Development and Validation of the Violence-Propensity Scorecard for Youth Violence-Reduction & Development Practitioners.

Author: Dr Ian Edelstein (RIA)

The Khayelitsha Youth Violence Panel Study followed more than 300 young male subjects over a 3-year period from 2012-2014 to explore pathways to violent behaviour and pro-violent attitudes, along with the violence-intervention effects of a sport-based life skills programme.

Through the panel data, a unique violence-potential 'scorecard' was developed and tested through confirmatory factor analysis, correlation with self-reported violent behaviours, and an external assessment (from the subject's primary maternal caregiver). The 20-item scorecard combines sub-scales of deviant/criminal associates, favourable attitude toward gangs, and positive attitude toward the use of interpersonal violence, along with a measure of physical fighting, and is scored on a 100-point scale. The 100-point scoring system makes for simple pre/post evaluation (of within-subject change or group change), allowing for measurement of changes in violence-risk over time.

In this presentation, I will present the development and testing/empirical validation of the short-form Violence-Propensity Scorecard and advise on how it can be easily administered by youth development practitioners with minimal training.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session Q

Lecture Room 8

8:30 – 10:00

Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships

Chair: Dr Sizulu Moyo (HAST)

64. Language ideologies in formal and informal educational places.

Author: Dr Adam Cooper (HSD)

In this paper I explore how language ideologies, powerful ideas about correct or proper language usage, operate in place specific ways to indicate to young people what their futures are likely to hold. Teachers often make assumptions about young people's intellectual potential based on their speech, beliefs that can become self-fulfilling prophecies if educators blatantly or subtly communicate to students that they are unlikely to succeed academically. Multisite linguistic ethnography was used to juxtapose and compare language ideologies in three interlinked settings that were connected by the fact that they all involved youth from the same neighbourhood, using language in educational exchanges with peers, educators and other adults. The settings included 1) classrooms at the local high school, 2) a youth radio show and 3) a metaphorical 'place', in the form of a young hop-hop crew. All three places were inhabited by young South Africans from one low-income Cape Town neighbourhood. The informal Afrikaans spoken by youth in the study differed radically from the language used in the school curriculum, a version which became standardised as a result of White Afrikaner political pressure, in the first half of the twentieth century. At the school, both teachers and students described young people's language as a mixture, inferior and unfit for school learning. Similarly, at the radio show, students from elite schools denigrated and dismissed these young people's language. The hip-hop group created an educational place with an alternative set of linguistic ideologies, using their words confidently to engage with the environments through which they moved. Ideas about correct or proper language use are place specific, related to the people, institutions and social relations associated with particular sites. Informal, out of school educational settings hold great potential to illuminate how the reservoir of linguistic resources that youth have at their disposal can be used both for learning endeavours and to boost confidence.

65. Burden and social factors influencing HIV/AIDS in BRICS countries.

Authors: Prof. Setswe, Dr Mpumi Zungu, Ms Salome Sigida, Ms Tinyiko Chauke, Mr Thendo Ramaliba, Ms Neo Mohlabane, Mr Sakhile Msweli and Mr Vincent Maduna (HAST)

Introduction: BRICS countries represent almost half the world's population and are threatened by HIV/AIDS caused by social and other factors. BRICS countries committed to work together to address HIV/AIDS as part of development and health. We analysed the burden and social factors influencing HIV/AIDS in the five BRICS countries.

Methods: We conducted a mixed method analysis of the burden and social factors influencing HIV/AIDS. We used a comparative case study design to compare the burden and social factors influencing HIV/AIDS in BRICS. We used multiple sources of data on a data abstraction template. The themes that were used to analyse data included Burden of HIV/AIDS and social factors influencing HIV/AIDS. Comparative quantitative and qualitative content analysis was used.

Findings: Overall, BRICS countries had an estimated 11, 08 million people living with HIV/AIDS with an average prevalence of 2.8%. Data shows change in new HIV cases in Russia, India and South Africa over a ten year period. During this period, Russia had a 47% increase in new HIV cases. This is a lot and begs the question: Is Russia losing the battle against AIDS? However, India and South Africa seem to have turned the corner with declines of 43% and 38% respectively.

For the first time since the virus was discovered, there has even been discussion about 'stopping' the epidemic. However, Russia is still showing dramatic growth in new infections. The burden of HIV in BRICS countries was Brazil, (0.5%), Russia (1.1%), India (0.3%), China (0.1%) and South Africa (12.2% HIV).

From the viewpoint of risk factors, HIV/AIDS is mostly related to most-at-risk and vulnerable populations such as commercial sex workers (CSW), men having sex with men (MSM), intravenous drug users (IDUs) and bridge populations that include migrant workers, long distance truck drivers and prisoners. Examples of risk factors include unprotected sex with a partner whose HIV status is unknown, multiple sexual partnerships involving unprotected sex, and injecting drug use with contaminated needles and syringes.

Conclusion: BRICS countries have a huge HIV burden and the elimination of HIV in BRICS is far off – it's a pipedream! The key social factors that cause HIV in BRICS countries vary and are not easy to deal with; they all require targeted interventions that respect the context in each country.

66. Exploring how different constructions of sexual identity for men who have sex with men and woman may be placing them at risk of HIV infection.

Author: Mr Sakhile Msweli (HAST)

Background: In post-apartheid South Africa citizens of the country have equal rights before the law regardless of their sexual orientation. However, being identified as being anything other than heterosexual still bears untold amount of prejudice, stigma and internalized self-hatred for most people who are not purely heterosexual. In dealing with issues around same sex sexual partnerships the phrase men who have sex with men [MSM], has been adopted as an umbrella to group different types of men who have same sex behaviours. What is critical is that men who have sex with men and women [MSMW] are a diverse group and in diverse settings such as South Africa, they span from a wide range of socio-economic backgrounds, sexualities, racial profiles, and ages, the only thing they seem to have in common is having sex with other men. Moreover, MSMW risks and practices are shaped by various factors in highly complex ways, from wider historical and socio-economic dynamics.

Although, in South Africa the HIV pandemic is still considered to be heterosexually driven there is evidence that MSMW are more at risk of infection than their counterparts. MSMW hence become an important group to study as there is limited research done with this diverse group of people. This qualitative exploratory study will try to explore how different constructions of sexual identity may be presenting the risk of HIV infection for MSMW and their partners.

Methodology: A qualitative research design was adopted. Ten African male participants aged between 20 and 29 years were sampled for one on one interviews. Sampling was done through snowballing. All participants were self-identified as being MSMW. Thematic content analysis was conducted on all the data, using a sex script theoretical framework, as well as a discursive approach as complementary analytic tools.

Results: There are complex ways of understanding manhood and these could be seen as having a link with how MSMW understand their sexual identities. Traditional notions of manhood can be seen as affecting disclosure of sexual identity to individuals who are not seen as not being part on the so called 'in-group'. MSMW draw their understanding of sexual activity from the male-sex-drive discourse and other gendered sexual norms. This then contest with the trust discourse when they are in serious long-term relationships.

Conclusion: MSMW are a complex group, which draws from a variety of discourses to legitimise their sexual actions and help them to rationalise what might be considered as irrational risky sexual behaviours. What this suggests is that the complexities of different categories of MSMW should not be underestimated, their needs and healthcare challenges should be addressed separately or at least communicated separately. This could aid in informing interventions that are tailored towards this key population.

67. Experiences of Mental Health Care users living with severe and chronic mental illness in a disadvantaged community in the Tshwane District.

Author: Ms Leana Meiring (PHHSI)

Background

Stigmatisation has been identified as a major barrier in the process of recovering from chronic and severe mental illness. This holds particularly true for mental illness accompanied with psychotic symptoms. Stigmatising attitudes stem from beliefs that people with severe mental illness are dangerous, unpredictable, bewitched, or being punished for wrongdoing. These beliefs contribute to the social isolation and alienation of many Mental Health Care (MHC) users living with chronic and severe forms of mental illness. The Mental Health Care Act No. 17 of 2002 defines rehabilitation as 'a process that facilitates an individual attaining an optimal level of independent functioning'. In line with this is the recovery model central to the National Mental Health Policy Framework and Strategic Plan 2013-2020 advocating that MHC users are assisted to restore a meaning full life and attain meaningful social roles despite serious mental illness. Stigmatisation and alienation prevent many MHC users from attaining meaningful social roles and successfully reintegrate into community life. This paper is based on a completed study conducted with MHC outpatients who attended a support group at their local Community Health Centre from March 2010 to October 2015.

Purpose

This paper aims to share first person accounts of MHC users living with chronic and severe mental illness in a disadvantaged community in the Tshwane District. It will illuminate their experiences of stigmatisation and social isolation that hamper their recovery and attainment of meaningful social roles.

Method

A Social Constructionist epistemology informed the qualitative research approach used in this study. Data from two phases of individual semi-structured interviews were thematically analysed to highlight research participants' experiences of stigmatisation and social isolation in their community.

Conclusion

Stigmatising attitudes towards people with severe mental illness is a great barrier in their recovery process. This hampers realising the central tenants of rehabilitation and recovery advocated in MHC policy and legislation. A deeper understanding of the experiences of stigma of MHC users in a local community could provide valuable insights into stigma as a barrier in recovery to inform evidence based suggestions for future research initiatives.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session R

Lecture Room 11

8:30 – 10:00

Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being

Chair: Dr Whadi-ah Parker (PHHSI)

68. School and home determinants of science and mathematics achievement of South African students. Authors: Ms Andrea Juan and Ms Mariette Visser (ESD)

Identifying the determinants of educational achievement is especially important in South Africa which has experienced numerous educational policy reforms, over the past 20 years, which have sought to redress historical imbalances in the allocation of educational resources, as well as promote the economic development of the country. Using an ecological systems perspective, put forward by Bronfenbrenner (1979), this paper asserts that human development takes place, not in isolation, but is influenced by interactions between multiple systems or environment. Environmental determinants of educational achievement go beyond the school to include the home environment. These environments provide tangible and intangible resources to students that can influence science and mathematics achievement. South Africa provides a context where inequalities in socio-economic statuses are vast, thus the environments from whence students can draw resources are variable.

This paper investigates both school and home environments to determine what resources are currently associated with student performance in mathematics and science as well as how strong those relationships are. Through this investigation, the paper will answer the following key questions: (1) Which home resources have a significant association with students' achievement in mathematics and science in South Africa? (2) Which school resources have a significant association with students' achievement in mathematics and science in South Africa? (3) When examined in unison, what environmental resources are significantly associated with performance?

Multiple regression analyses were conducted on home and school resources as predictors of mathematics and science performance utilizing data from 11 969, ninth Grade South African students who participated in the 2011 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study. The findings reveal that both school and home environments play significant roles in students' mathematics and science performance with the speaking the language of the test at home, the number of home assets and the condition of the school buildings exhibiting the strongest associations. The analyses furthermore reveal that if all other factors are kept constant, the frequency of speaking the language of the test plays a much stronger positive role in science than in mathematics achievement. The class size has a larger negative effect on mathematics than science performance.

69. The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Prevention of Deaths and Complications Associated with Initiation and Traditional Male Circumcision.

Author: Dr Anam Nyembezi (PHHSI)

Initiation and traditional male circumcision (ITMC) has long been practiced as a rite of passage that marks the transition from boyhood to manhood by various nations in South Africa. This rite of passage forms part of cultural practices in South Africa and are therefore protected by the South African Constitution and falls under the legal jurisdiction of the traditional leadership in the rural areas. In recent years, ITMC has become a matter of significant public health concern and human rights, following an increase in the morbidity and mortality rates resulting from botched circumcisions. In the Eastern Cape Province, a total of 5035 initiates were admitted to hospitals, 214 penises amputations and 453 died between June 2006 and June 2013. Moreover, illegal traditional male circumcision schools continue to flourish unabatedly. In view of the high morbidity and mortality rates, there is an urgent need to better understand the challenges faced by ITMC and the effect of potential prevention strategies. This paper attempts to provide a brief explanation of factors contribute to the deaths and complications associated ITMC using Social-Ecological Model (SEM). These factors have been critically evaluated in the light of the available literature. It is intended for this model to further stimulate and guide research in this area.

70. Reflections from marking processes in large-scale learner performance survey studies: Challenges and opportunities for informing classroom teaching and learning.

Author: Mr Matthews Matome Makgamatha (ESD)

Since 1994 the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) has participated in several nationally and provincially conducted large-scale studies in South Africa. These are studies commissioned by either the Department of Education or by non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Broadly these studies involved administering mathematics and language tests to representative samples of learners or to the entire learner populations. The purposes to such studies have been used for are monitoring education delivery by government, or evaluation of the progress education interventions were making by NGOs. The paper will focus on three cases of large-scale studies the HSRC conducted as commissioned by the then national Department of Education, the current Department of Basic Education and the United State Agency for International Development (USAID).

This paper will provide a description of each case study including purpose of the study, administration of tests to learners, processes of marking learners' scripts and the reporting processes. The paper will address the following issues: (a) the management of the process of marking learners' scripts, (b) the process put in place to ensure quality assurance during marking, (c) collection of diagnostic information from learners' responses. The paper will conclude by highlighting the value and relevance of gathered diagnostic information to informing teaching and learning within typical South African classroom context.

71. Laser-Mediated Biomedical Technologies Advances in Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment: Gaps for Innovation Adoption in Africa's Health Care Systems.

Author: Dr Palesa Sekhejane (AISA)

In South Africa 1 out of 4 people will be affected by cancer, either directly or indirectly. Cancer diagnosis and treatment is an expensive consequence financially, physically and emotionally. Health care system in Sub-Sahara Africa are generally incapacitated to deal with majority of human health challenges. That said, adoption of biomedical technologies and innovative medicines by health care systems also is a great challenge. Innovation and economic analyses are imperative in order to achieve a robust health care system. Objective: This paper studies the progress made in the field of biophotonics as an innovative biomedical intervention/technology that utilizes light for biomedical application. Biophotonics is a broad term for light-based biotechnologies, but for the purpose of this paper, we will only focus on the studies of cancer diagnosis and treatment. Finally this paper will attempt to present the cost-analysis of adopting biophotonics as a biomedical intervention/technology for cancer diagnosis and treatment. Methods: Data was obtained from South African Cancer Registry and World Health Organization (WHO). Systemic review of literature of health system's adoption of technologies was conducted with a particular focus on South Africa and SADC. Second step was to establish which health care facilities or systems (public and private) have adopted biophotonics technology. Finally on the cost analysis will be calculated on the basis of approved cancer biophotonics modalities used in other health care facilities. Discussion and Conclusion: At the centre of achieving a responsive health system it is the economics studies – which include several analyses of cost-benefit, cost-effectiveness, cost-minimization and cost-utility. There is a need to conduct a large, multicentre, publicly funded pragmatic double-blind randomized clinical trials with parallel evaluation of health economics to assess not just the impact of adopting biophotonics in health care system and budget, but also measure the quality of life and survival. The area of biophotonics and other new biomedical technologies is an area under very active investigation, so this technology should be kept under close review.

rural villagers have rich local knowledge but lack skills to benefit from it in their democratic country. Results also indicated that the community had limited or lacked knowledge about libraries, information and communication technologies, intellectual property rights as innovations that can be used for sustainable development and thus curb the scores of poverty. Many authors view libraries as crucial agents of change that can play a critical role in reducing poverty and inequalities. However there is a cry that their mention has been disregarded in the national development programmes of many African countries because some governments do not share the same notion. The other side of the coin is that libraries have not been sufficiently visible in partnering with other disciplines in the campaigns to reduce poverty and inequality. In South Africa the Library and Information Services (LIS) Charter (2009) clearly stipulates the role of libraries especially community libraries in reducing poverty and inequality. However this initiative does not seem to have been sufficiently realised especially in the informal setting environments or rural communities. Therefore this paper seeks to explore the role of libraries, literacies and intellectual property laws in reducing poverty and inequality in Africa and particularly South Africa. As already highlighted primary data for this study is informed by the results of the study that was conducted by the author in a rural setting in South Africa. Secondary data was gathered through surveying the related literature. Recommendations suggest that there is a need for collaboration and rigorously implement innovations in line with the information needs of the studied communities.

72. Libraries, information literacy and intellectual property rights as innovations for inclusive and sustainable development in Africa and particularly South Africa.

Author: Ms Nomusa Biyela (IS)

Information literacy is not confined to one definition and in this context it is used to refer to a person who is able to independently realize the need for information; retrieve; use and also disseminate it. Literacy is viewed as a tool for social and human development hence it is critical in a democratic country. But the challenge facing developing countries including Africa is that the majority of the people are illiterate in terms of ability to read and write local languages including mother tongue languages and English language. Illiteracy is one contributory factor to social exclusion, poverty exacerbations and inequalities. It has perpetuated knowledge and digital divides globally and locally. Social exclusion implicates variables like: gender, ethnicity, social class, disability, social and economic statutes, inadequate or lack of access to services; lack of or low levels of information literacy skills; low incomes; poor household; poor infrastructural services; high crime rates; family breakdowns and other challenges that exclude certain groups from effectively participating in democratic governance of the country. Findings of a research study that was conducted by the author in one of the rural villages in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa confirmed that

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session S

Lecture Room 12

8:30 – 10:00

Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality

Chair: Dr Mpumi Zungu (CEO office)

73. Transforming the lives of young children – locating the role of Early Childhood Development (ECD) forums in addressing social inequality

Authors: Dr Shirin Motala, Mr Stewart Ngandu and Mr Steven Masvaure (EPD)

Improving access to and quality of services for young children to ECD services is critical to enhancing positive outcomes for children, particularly those living in compromised situations. National policy, planning and programmes can make very little difference to children's lives unless they are widely implemented and systematically coordinated at the government level closest to communities. Local government remains the primary location where children find themselves and together with the provincial and national government, organizations in civil society and the community, can contribute to creating environments that either directly or indirectly positively impacts the lives of young children. ECD forums in this case were formed with the prime aim of influencing and improving the quality of services provided by the ECD centres. Community forums are a critical component in democracy; they afford the communities avenues to contribute to decision making by public bodies and towards influencing the level of service delivery within their communities thereby increasing the community's social capital. The study employed qualitative approach and data collection for this study included observation visits, key informant interviews, a desktop review of available records and focus group discussions in 5 areas regions in KZN with three of the sites being in the Greater Durban area. The results of this study revealed that ECD forums are important as they are a networking platform, improves access of ECD centres to resources, improves the quality of services delivered and also act as platform for ECD practitioners to access various forms of training.

74. Security of Tenure in informal settlements Targeted for Upgrading: Lessons for Policy and Practice. Authors: Dr Catherine Ndinda (EPD) and Prof. Charles Hongoro (PHHSI)

Background

Informal settlements are the epitome of poverty and inequality in South Africa as elsewhere in the world. The indicators of poverty and deprivation are nowhere as magnified as they are in informal settlements globally and in South Africa in particular. A range of reasons have been advanced for the proliferation of informal settlements all over the low-income countries and among these are the lack of affordable formal housing and unemployment which relegate rural-urban migrants to informal settlements on the periphery of affluent cities. Different policy approaches have been developed to tackle the challenge of informal settlements by different countries and South Africa is no exception. In 2004 the Department of Human Settlements designed the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) which aimed at implementing in-situ upgrading to existing settlements. The objectives of the UISP were broadly outlined as providing security of tenure, ensuring health and safety and community empowerment. Since the implementation of the programme, few studies examined the baseline status of the

settlements targeted for upgrading. In 2014, the Department of Human Settlements (DHS) set out to assess the baseline status of informal settlements targeted for upgrading with the goal of assessing the impact of the UISP in future.

The baseline assessment of the informal settlements targeted for upgrading was conducted in the nine provinces. The baseline study used a mixed methods approach to collect data from 78 informal settlements around the country. Given the lack of accurate data on the number of informal settlements and those targeted for upgrading in particular, the study employed purposive sampling at the settlement level and in selecting the settlements for the focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Random sampling was employed in selecting the households where the household questionnaires were administered. The purpose of the study was to generally assess the baseline status of informal settlements targeted for upgrading and achieve this aim, twelve dimensions of measurement and indicators were developed. While a range of indicators were used to understand the status of tenure, this paper examines the type of occupation rights, possession of documentation that proves the right to occupy, type of documentation, obstacles to owning land and housing, and knowledge of any attempts at eviction/relocation within the last one year.

The findings suggest that most informal settlements are located on land belonging to municipalities and few are located on land belonging to traditional authority and private developers. The state of tenure for informal dwellers depends on their ownership of the land where their dwellings stand. While the majority of residents claim to have secure tenure, most have no possession of documentation to prove their claim. A comparison of the notions of tenure among informal residents and official conceptualisation of tenure points the need to reconcile these different understandings. The contribution of the paper lies in explicating the state of tenure at baseline in informal settlements targeted for upgrading within a national context that has been characterised by a range of macro-economic policies all of which impinge on land ownership and public housing provision. The paper argues that to ensure that informal residents have comfort in their type of tenure, there is need to ensure that informal residents are in possession of a recognised form of documentation that guarantees security and comfort from arbitrary eviction.

75. Developing core competencies for health promotion in Africa: What is needed and what can be learnt from other initiatives.

Authors: Dr Mbuyiselo Douglas (PHHSI), Dr Peter Delobelle (UWC), Prof. Suraya Mohamed (UWC), Dr Oliver Mweemba (UZambia), Prof. J Hope Corbin (Western Washington University USA), & Prof. Hans Onya (University of Limpopo)

Background

Health promotion training in Africa is characterized by fragmentation and lack of professional standards. Developing core health promotion competencies helps establish health promotion as a profession and allows the conduct of quality assurance through professional accreditation mechanisms. The project called 'Developing Competencies and Professional Standards for Health Promotion Capacity Building in Europe (CompHP) Project for health promotion can serve as a template in this regard.

Objective

The aim was to gather stakeholders in health promotion from South Africa and abroad to initiate discussion around these issues:

- (a) Do current health promotion training programs address existing needs?;

- (b) Which lessons can be learnt from projects in which core health promotion competencies were developed; and
 (c) Which core health promotion competencies are needed in South Africa?

Methods

A survey questionnaire was sent to all higher education institutions (HEI) to map existing health promotion training programs, assessing the type and level of training, the target audience, and its format and content. The round table included debate of existing frameworks and examples of curricular development followed by interactive group sessions, in which participants ranked core competencies according to their relevance for health promotion in South Africa.

Results

Overall nine HEI responded to the questionnaire, most of which offer under- and postgraduate academic training. Short courses and in-service training are only offered by a few institutions, raising the need to match the training with needs encountered in the field and to standardize and strengthen existing training programs. There was a consensus that certification should be based on acquisition of competencies according to the envisaged level of practice.

Participants agreed with core health promotion domains outlined in the CompHP framework, with a specific focus towards skills development for negotiating partnerships, community needs assessment, advocacy and social mobilization, while considering cultural competency and health literacy to be of equal importance.

Conclusion

Core competency domains need to be identified for cadres of health promotion practitioners in line with the criteria for entry levels into the profession. Existing core competency frameworks and previous experience with curricular development are useful, but there is need for strategic ongoing engagement between training institutions, government and civil society institutions to formulate context specific competencies for health promotion.

76. Prevalence and factors associated with fixed-dose combination antiretroviral drugs adherence among HIV positive pregnant women in Mpumalanga.

Authors: Mr Shandir Ramlagan, Prof. Karl Peltzer & Prof. Sibusiso Sifunda (HAST)

The possibility for all babies to be born and remain HIV negative for the first year of life is achievable in South Africa, but begins with HIV positive mothers' adherence to their antiretroviral (ARV) medication. Adherence decreases risk of mother-to-child transmission and supports maternal health by decreasing HIV disease progression. Information is needed on adherence during pregnancy in rural communities; this study examines factors associated with adherence to fixed-dose combination (FDC) ARV drugs proposing intervention targets.

Cross-sectional data was collected over 12 months, 2014-2015, from HIV positive women ($n = 673$), less than 6 months pregnant, attending antenatal care, and on Option B treatment (ARVs continues after breast feeding if the mothers health requires it). Respondents completed a self-administered assessment at 12 community health centres in rural Mpumalanga Province, South Africa. Adherence measures included Adults AIDS Clinical Trials Group (AACTG) 4-days, adherence cut-off 86% and Visual Analog Scale (VAS) 7-days, 100% adherence cut-off. Funding was received from the National Institutes of Health with grant number R01HD0781887.

Results indicated that 78.8% of respondents were adherent over 4-days, while 68.8% adherent over 7-days. In multivariate logistic regression, older age; drinking less than three alcoholic drinks on at least on one occasion in the past 4 weeks; lack of depression and probability non-disclosure contributed to both AACTG and VAS adherence rates.

Low adherence to ARVs was identified among rural pregnant women receiving PMTCT treatment. Programs targeting maternal depression continue to be needed; consideration should be given to education on prenatal alcohol intake.

77. Examining the effect of status on the emergence of ethnocentrism and selfishness in a minimal group setting using the Virtual Interaction Application (VIAPPL).

Authors: Ms Natasha Gillespie (HSD)

Background: All men are created equal but we live in a world of inequality where there are great differences in wealth, status and power among people and societies. It could be argued that striving for equality is not actually fair because equality suppresses social diversity, creates sameness and leads to a rejection of difference. However, an argument for the rejection of equality based on these points is logically unsound because people may be different but still considered socially equal depending on the structure of the society in which they exist. In contrast, there is a strong link between difference and inequality, not logically but socially. For instance, there is no logical reason why dark-skinned people should be socially disadvantaged in predominantly white societies and yet they are. Socially recognised differences create the distinction between us and them which forms the basis for ethnocentrism. Ethnocentrism is an attitudinal construct that involves a strong sense of ethnic group self-centredness and self-importance.

Aim: The aim of the study was to examine the effect of status on the emergence of ethnocentrism and selfishness using a minimal group situation under equal and unequal conditions.

Methodology: The study used a within-subjects and between-groups experimental design. A sample of 224 students from the University of KwaZulu-Natal (Pietermaritzburg campus) was recruited using non-probability sampling. To investigate the effect of status differentiation on the production of biased behaviour among low, equal and high status groups an experiment was conducted using the Virtual Interaction Application's (VIAPPL) give-and-get token exchange game. A pre- and post-experiment questionnaire was administered to determine whether interaction through token exchanges during the experiment altered the participants' rate of identification with their assigned group. The VIAPPL data was analysed using a generalised linear model (GLM) and a repeated measures ANOVA was used to analyse the psychometric data.

Results: The results indicated that identity as a group member was the most important variable in determining ethnocentric behaviour ($F(1, 220)=34.74$; $p<0.001$; $\eta^2=0.14$). Low status participants tended to exhibit a significantly higher rate of ethnocentrism than their high status counterparts ($F(1, 108)=30.83$; $p<0.001$; $\eta^2=0.22$). Further, inequality increases the tendency to exhibit ethnocentric behaviour ($F(1, 220)=4.20$; $p<0.04$; $\eta^2=0.02$). Although, the results did not indicate a difference in selfish behaviour between low- and high status participants, those interacting as individuals self-allocated a significantly higher number of tokens than group members ($F(1, 220)=10.08$; $p<0.001$; $\eta^2=0.04$).

Discussion: Given the huge inequalities that exist in the world it is not surprising that examples of ethnocentric injustices can be found in almost all nations. The effect of status on the emergence of ethnocentrism is interesting because one would expect high status groups to favour their ingroup given their superiority. In contrast, it appears that high status groups are more generous toward their low status counterparts and that it is in fact low status groups that tend to be more ethnocentric. Further, although identifying as part of a group is more likely to lead to ethnocentrism but being part of a group appears to reduce selfish behaviour.

Conclusion: While a totally egalitarian society is inconceivable and unattainable it is important to recognise the existence of inequalities and the impact these have on the way humans treat each other.

Session T

Lecture Room 13

8:30 – 10:00

Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being

Chair: Dr Greg Houston (DGSD)

78. Performance management omissions and consequences.

Author: Dr Thembinkosi Twalo (RIA)

The South African education system is by and large shaped by the human capital model with its heavy reliance on the acquisition of academic certificates' as indicators of workers' capacity to undertake their responsibilities appropriately. Certificates or academic credentials are certainly a good indicator of the workers' ability or competence to do a job. However, they do not give a full picture as labour (ability to work) is a product of multifarious forms of capital which include human capital, social capital, cultural capital, and reputation capital. Recruitment and performance management practices, however, generally seem oblivious to the other forms of capital. This study then attempts to have a broader look at the ability to work and thus take into consideration systemic, structural and human factors which enable/constrain the ability to work at the Buffalo City Municipality. It further draws attention to the role of attitudes, ethics and values in the labour process. The findings underscored the notion that performance does not take place in a vacuum, but in a specific context which must be taken into consideration when undertaking performance management and appraisal. The study also revealed some impediments to labour productivity and these were manifested in several ways such as ineffective decision making processes, high staff turnover at management level, organisational instability and compromised reporting lines.

79. HPV vaccination roll-out and awareness. Lessons learned from the 2014 HPV vaccination roll-out. Authors: Ms Zandile Matshaya and Ms Amarone Nomdo (DGSD)

There are topics within the health sector that have created controversy often followed by stigma, and one such topic that has made the 'taboo list' is the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV); a sexually transmitted infection (STI). Specific strands of HPV have been found to cause 70% of cervical cancer cases, and are also linked to penile and anal cancers in men. The question becomes why the second most common form of cancer, still remains a mysterious disease not only to the public. Furthermore, cervical

cancer is an alarming example of health inequality for women. Cervical cancer affects women globally; the burden of the disease can be located in developing countries where over 7000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer in South Africa every year, of which more than half ultimately die. Reasons for high mortality rates include the effect of the HIV epidemic and low screening coverage of 14% especially for black women. Just as HIV/AIDS education and protocols are in place such as education programmes and free male circumcision, similar processes should be prioritised for HPV. The paper seeks to analyse the available dataset on HPV and HPV vaccinations, looking into the lessons learned from the April 2014 roll out in addition to educational programmes initiated by the Health Ministry to create awareness.

Concerning cervical cancer prevention, is the prevention of HPV through vaccinations. HPV vaccinations were recently approved (2008) in South Africa and a pilot study was up taken in April 2014. Studies have shown that HPV vaccination programmes have a crucial effect on developing countries such as South Africa. Furthermore, studies indicated that vaccination may lead to a 70% decline in cervical cancer cases, where vaccination is suitable for both boys and girls, and even young women and prevents 90% of genital warts. As a result, it is essential that citizens have access to this information in order to make informed health choices.

SASAS data (2003-2015) indicates that a majority (52%) of South Africans are satisfied with their access to health care. In addition, only 40% of those residing on rural farms were satisfied with their access to health care. This means that the poorest and most marginalised in society remain dissatisfied with this basic service. In turn, these women's access to free cervical cancer screenings (3 per lifetime) remain limited where studies state that cervical cancer is generally a disease which affects poverty-stricken women.

This paper will adopt a case study approach as it focuses on South Africa and its HPV programmes. It uses a mixed-methods approach in the form of a systematic review where secondary desktop analysis will be collected to contextualise and evaluate policies surrounding HPV. Primary data will be used in the form of key informant interviews with high level health professionals to uncover insights into long term planning in mitigating the effects of HPV in the country. The aim is that the data collected will emphasise why the vaccination remains unpopular both to staff and citizens by presenting the lessons learned from the April 2014 pilot roll-out. The purpose of the paper is to make recommendations, specifically to government as to what can be done to ensure a successful future roll out of the vaccination, as well provide a foundation for the Ministry of Health to invest in long-term studies.

It is hoped that this study will break the taboo around HPV which will allow citizens, particularly those marginalised who are the most affected to make informed health choices. This can only be achieved through effective education programmes. These programmes should not be limited to health care professionals, but schools should take onus by incorporating teachings on HPV in Life Orientation which remains a compulsory subject. In addition, before vaccination roll outs, workshops and meetings should be convened in order to educate parents on HPV, and this should be a collaborative effort between health care professionals/clinics and schools. Lastly, just as Antiretroviral (ARV's) and tuberculosis (TB) medication has become affordable in South Africa, hopefully educating people on the severity of HPV will allow for the lobbying of vaccination prices to decrease, or even become freely available.

80. Assessing public satisfaction with basic municipal service delivery in South Africa.

Authors: Dr Tyanai Masiya, Dr Yule Dr Derek Davids and Prof. Barwa Kanyane (DGSD)

The purpose of this study is to examine public opinion or satisfaction with basic municipal service delivery, mainly water, electricity, refuse collection and housing using key drivers of satisfaction. Key drivers of satisfaction used include education, gender, occupation, family characteristics and other environmental/structural issues. Chapter 7 of the South African Constitution provides for municipalities to be responsible for the provision of basic services to all citizens in a sustainable manner. The advent of democracy in 1994 ushered in political transformation and institutional reforms that are critical in prioritising delivery of basic services particularly to previously under-serviced communities in South Africa. It is based on the premise that the local government sphere is a vital cog in the delivery of services to communities. However in the last ten years, service delivery protests some of them violent, have characterised many South African municipalities. Most analysts have argued that these protests can be attributed to municipal governments' failure to provide satisfactory basic services. Many South African communities remain un-serviced. In this study in order to get an understanding of what ordinary South Africans think about service delivery we employ data from the 2012 South African Social Attitude Survey (SASAS). The SASAS is a long term survey project which has been tracking public attitudes towards democracy, the economy and a range of other socio-economic issues including voting and elections since 2003. It uses a quantitative approach and survey respondents across demographic and socio-economic differences such as race, gender, age, geographic location, education, and class (socio-economic status) and finds out how these may influence how people perceive the problems they face on a daily basis. Public opinion in policy studies is critical in that as a summation of individual attitudes, sentiments or views it can change the way government does business and can contribute towards robust and sustainable public policies. We conclude that the traditionally underserved poor black communities continue to bear the brunt of poor service delivery. These communities are characterised by high unemployment, poverty and inequality. Twenty two years after the advent of democracy, the government need to reconsider its model of service delivery in order to reach this under serviced majority.

81. A study investigating investment and its impact on youth unemployment in Eastern Cape.

Authors: Ms Babalwa Siswana (BRC) and Mr Loyiso Maciko (CeSTII)

Despite the vast research that has been conducted on the national level, little has been done to address the problem of youth unemployment provincially. Eastern Cape Province consists of four universities that have produced well-groomed scholars yet the province does not have enough capacity to harness their skills. This is evident from the high levels of unemployment and stagnant economy. Furthermore, it has not been able to combat poverty which contributes to high levels of inequality.

It will further explore the number of graduates produced by Eastern Cape universities from 2005 to 2015. The objective of the paper is to determine the level of investment and its impact on youth unemployment in the Eastern Cape. This will be achieved by exploring the number of graduates produced by Eastern Cape universities from 2005 to 2015 and investigating the impact of this on youth unemployment in the province. Further economic models will be presented to evaluate the cointegration between youth unemployment and economic growth in the Eastern Cape.

The paper will be based on both quantitative and qualitative acquired by the researchers through various sources. This is intended to lead to informed policy recommendations, in terms strategies and programmes that can be put in place for reducing youth unemployment.

82. Determinants of maize productivity among farming households in Msinga, KwaZulu-Natal Province of South Africa.

Author: Mr Mbongeni Maziya (HSD)

Agriculture is a crucial sector of the economy in many developing countries as it significantly contributes to domestic production and hence household food security. Maize is the staple crop for the majority of South Africans and is grown by small-scale farmers to provide their basic household requirements. This study set to determine the factors that affect maize productivity among farming households in the Tugela Ferry irrigation scheme and Machunwini are in Msinga, KwaZulu-Natal Province of South Africa. Data was collected from a random sample of 250 small-scale farmers. A structured questionnaire was administered through face-to-face interviews for data collection. The statistically significant variables were total land owned, competency in determining planting depth, competency in determining irrigation scheduling and determining frequency of irrigation, education level, farming practice (irrigation or dryland cropping) and farming experience. These findings suggest that adjustments of the respective significant variables can influence maize productivity and hence household food security.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session U

Lecture Room 14

8:30 – 10:00

Economic growth, employment and competitiveness

Chair: **Dr Cas Prinsloo (ESD)**

83. Mechanism for Reducing Inequality and Poverty in South Africa: National Minimum Wage or Improving Education System?

Author: Mr Dinga Fatman (EPD)

Introduction

This topic can be deemed to be of importance from a political-sociological perspective in South Africa in 2016 as both areas, that is, minimum wages and education have been high on public agendas in current times.

Trade unions have been calling for national minimum wages for a while contemporaneously, as in some sectors workers feel that their wages are below the living wage, and thus these employees would appreciate earning more to be able to partake in the country's social and cultural life. Thus, these workers are not only looking for wages that will allow them to be able to set food for themselves and their families on the table, but they are also looking for a way to be able to buy clothes; take their children to school; and save money from their wages.

In 2015, students across South Africa's universities were seen demonstrating their frustrations at higher education institutions for setting fees 'too high' for poor students to be able to afford tuition. Thus 'Fees Must Fall' protests were held, where mass amounts of property was vandalised by the students. What was clear, in the entire process was how much the students actually valued higher education, presumably because it is seen as way to improve a person's employment prospects in life.

South African National Minimum Wage Context

In 2016 there does not exist a unified national minimum wage in South Africa. However, there are predetermined wage levels in various sectors, where employers are not allowed paying their employees below such levels. These levels are determined in Rand value, and are called sectoral determinations. These wages vary across the different sectors.

The ILO defines a national minimum wage (NMW) as: 'the minimum sum payable to a worker for work performed or services rendered, within a given period which may not be reduced either by individual or collective agreement and which is guaranteed by law.'

National Minimum Wages in Reducing Poverty and Inequality

To begin off with, it makes sense to illustrate the counter-argument often used against the adoption of NMWs. It is not difficult to conceive that the people who are often against NMWs being institutionalised are employers, paying workers below the proposed NMW. The argument often posed is that some employers will not be able to afford the proposed NMW, and so would ideally have to lay-off some employees who would be willing to work at the old wages (which were below the proposed NMW) adding to unemployment, and hence making some workers worse off, since they would now be out of work, and not earning anything; as these employers attempt to keep their business afloat.

Education in Reducing Poverty and Inequality

South African education, despite massive investment allocated to it, is not producing the required results. The newly produced school leavers are not finding employment. There appears to be a mismatch between the skills supplied and the skills demanded in the labour market.

Policy Concern

The politico-economic concern in considering these two features, as with all other economic problems, is constrained by the problem of limited resources to solve problems. Both features have the potential to cause a major constrain on the public sector budget in South Africa.

Education for example is already consuming a major portion of the state budget, with students demanding 'free education' that would be that much more expensive for the state to fund education.

Workers who are likely to be affected by a NMW are poor workers, since their wages are somewhat low. Should a number of these poor workers find themselves out of employment as a result of a NMW making their wage offers to the labour market uncompetitive (or too high for prospective employers), this could result in a higher demand for social security payments (by way of UIF payments) and a lower tax revenue base for the government.

Both UIF and education payments by the government are deemed to be part of the social wage bill. The South African public sector social wage budget for 2016/17 is estimated to be R880 billion, or 60 per cent of spending (National Treasury, 2016)!

Thus, imposing policies that could possibly negatively affect both economic dimensions, that is, employment of the poor; or the education system, does not only pose a threat of destabilising employment creation, in an economy that is really struggling with this process, but possibly poses a threat of leading to a great number of unemployed citizens.

84. Separate Space: An approach to addressing gender inequality in the workplace.

Author: Ms Zuziwe Khuzwayo (RIA)

Gender inequality in the workplace continues to be one of the most challenging issues to deal with in South African society where patriarchy still exists. This paper evaluates whether the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union's (SACCAWU) separatist model for dealing with gender inequality has been successful. The union's decision to create a 'separate space' for women within the union is analysed. Data collection comprised of analysis of SACCAWU's gender policy and material (including workshops, discussions and programmes run by the union). Participant observation and semi-structured interviews with 22 SACCAWU male and female members regarding gender policies, inequalities as well as their own gendered behaviours. The findings show that the separatist model has been successful in terms of fostering leadership development amongst women within the union as well as improving women's self-esteem. In addition the findings reveal the challenges that still remain in the union with respect to how patriarchy still informs the way in which resources are distributed along gender lines, as well as how attitudes and behaviours conjure issues of gender inequality in the workplace.

85. A brief exploration of the effectiveness of the Expanded Public Works Programme as a poverty alleviation strategy in Nyandeni Local Municipality, in the Eastern Cape.

Author: Mr Khanya Xhongo (HSD)

Background: In South Africa, poverty remains a major societal problem. In the context of unemployment and deepening poverty, government developed a comprehensive strategy to alleviate poverty. One such programme is the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) for youth, women and the disabled. Using mixed methods approach the researcher considered the following; poor planning and execution of the programme and also that an approach taken to the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) has made it somewhat unwieldy to curb poverty significantly. More needs to be done to improve project definition, training strategies, monitoring and evaluation so that the programme will have an impact on curbing unemployment significantly. The researchers tried to determine the participants' perception of the EPWP and any benefits or limitations they believed the programme had.

Methods: A triangulated research methodology was adopted through the administration of survey questionnaires and semi-structured interviews among the EPWP participants, as well as semi-structured interviews with community stakeholders to determine their perceptions of the EPWP and any benefits or limitations they believe it might have. A sample of EPWP beneficiaries was drawn from selected communities within Nyandeni local municipality. The study employed non-probability sampling as such, a purposive or judgmental sampling technique was selected based entirely on the fact that it would allow the researcher a degree of flexibility in coming up with respondents was used to sample 49 respondents (n = 49), 42(83%) of whom were EPWP participants and 7(17%) were community stakeholders.

Results: EPWP beneficiaries show a grave concern with lack of monitoring and evaluation in their region (40%); there are also those (35%) who believe that the aspects of the EPWP are inappropriate and (25%) believe that proper planning and execution is much needed. Based on the findings of this research it was recommended that improvements be made, that would enable the EPWP achieve its objectives more effectively in this area.

Conclusion: The research findings suggest planning and execution of EPWP objectives is crucial and that monitoring and evaluation is essential. The design elements and the implementation aspects of the EPWP are not entirely appropriate for enabling the unemployed to become more employable. More planning and evaluation is required and collaboration between Department of Public Work, Local Municipality and Community leaders is essential in this regard.

Key words: Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP); Nyandeni Local Municipality (NLM); Unemployment; EPWP Projects, Effective Implementation; Development; Exit Opportunities; Persons with disabilities; EPWP participant

86. Men in South Africa: A story of two tales.

Authors: Dr Tawanda Makusha, Dr Chris Desmond and Ms Sara Naicker (HSD)

The socio-economic status of men in South Africa is both a cause and outcome of many of the issues addressed in this paper. It provides the backdrop to every topic – influencing the options available to men and motivating a range of behaviours. This paper reviews the changing economic situation of men over the past 20 years – both in relative and absolute terms. This includes reporting data on membership of men in households in the

poorest 20% and richest 20%, and the tracking of employment and unemployment rates. The analysis focuses on who has been doing well and who has been falling behind, and includes an examination of rural/urban variations, ethnic group, age and returns to education. In addition to examining the impact this has on the representation of men among the poorest in society, we examine changes in patterns of economic inequality among men. The relative position of men to other men may well play an important role in shaping behaviours and a range of outcomes.

High rates of unemployment among young men, combined with low levels of access to social grants, mean that young men are disproportionately represented among the extremely poor. A review of data from 1994 onwards is likely to show that young men have been leapfrogged by women (because of the Child Support Grant) and the elderly (because of the Old Age Pension). Unemployed men who are not resident in households with either women and children or pensioners are the worst affected. Being unemployed, poor and facing no immediate prospect of change to their economic circumstances is likely to contribute to risk and socially costly behaviours; behaviours which, in some instances, may worsen economic conditions.

Socio-economic circumstances of men, and how they vary across the life course of men, play a role in determining a host of social outcomes. We consider how socio-economic circumstances affect men and influence their behaviour at different points in their life. Extreme poverty and few employment opportunities immediately following graduation or drop-out from school, is particularly worrying. We review literature which examines the impact of poor socio-economic circumstances during this period on marriage rates, risk behaviours and crime. Poor socio-economic conditions have been linked to lower marriage rates, particularly in contexts where bride price is payable and remains high. Migration often has economic roots, and crime is commonly blamed on poverty and inequality.

Continued poverty later in life has been associated with difficulties in fulfilling expected roles in the family – such as being a resident father. There is significant literature on the absence of fathers, but less on the economic contributors to this absence. Poverty is linked to behaviours which are linked to disruptions of family life, such as migration, inability to meet expectations, substance abuse, and domestic violence. Appreciating the role of economic drivers, as well as how some men resist them is critical in the design of policy aimed at supporting greater male involvement in family life.

87. A case of industrial policy for mineral resources-driven industrialisation: Lessons from Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Author: Dr Vuyo Mjimba (AISA)

A significant premise of the industrial policy opponents group is information asymmetry particularly pertaining to government's exposure to imperfect information for a selective industrial policy regime. Critics of industrial policy argue that the government does not possess relevant information and is thus not in position to select specific industrial sector to support within the implementation of industrial policy. However, there is a plethora of contemporary evidence of the efficacy of industrial policy in both de novo industry creation and industry protection cases. This policy approach is the basis of the most recent attempts to lift the world out of the economic recession triggered by 2008 financial collapse and is arguably a critical ingredient of China's rise to a leading manufacturing hub. Against this background, this paper argues a case for industrial policy driving a primary commodities-driven industrialisation process in resource-endowed industrially lagging countries through the lenses of research of large-scale mining operations in Zimbabwe and Tanzania. A mineral sector

driven approach is based on the arguments of economic diversification that mitigates the adverse economic, social and political ills associated with a strong or sole dependence on primary commodities, most notable minerals and oil.

Underpinned by the value chain governance theory, the paper examines the nature and determinants of backward linkages in selected large-scale mining operations in Tanzania and Zimbabwe's mining industry. The nature and determinants of the backward linkages was explored through interviews with public and private sector informants in the mining and economic development sectors, observations of practices in the mining, manufacturing and services sector linked to the mining industries of the two countries over a period spanning October 2009 to March 2015. The analysis reflects on both formal and informal engagements and reflections on the subject over a period covering October 2009 to date. The findings show weak backward linkages into and out of the mining sector of both countries. Domestic backward linkages are largely confined to simple and cheap services such as the supply of food stuff and menial services like the maintenance of amenities in mining projects. South Africa has a significant role in the mid-level supply of goods and services in both countries. Developed economies dominate the supply of high value and expensive goods and services. The paper argues that there is a need for government intervention to champion the development and maturation of a few selected backward linkage industries to enhance mineral resources-driven industrialisation in the two countries. However, this is not a call for the replacement of market but rather government effort to create non-existent markets and correct notable market imperfections under the governed markets policy regime. Against the background of resource scarcity the paper concludes that government support must have both scope and temporal limitations.

10:00 – 10:30 Tea break and hotel check out

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session V

Kgotla

10:30 – 12:00

Ideology, paradigms, epistemologies of the south and theoretical approaches

Chair: Prof Sharlene Swartz (HSD)

88. Eloquence, epistemic strategies and social value in the OGP ecosystem: Really making all voices count.

Author: Dr Temba Masilela (RIA)

The case continues to be made that in South Africa's efforts to effectively address poverty and inequality all sectors of society will have to go beyond their current ways of thinking (Hoppers and Richards, 2011) and that 'ambitious open government reforms that stretch the government beyond its current state of practice' are required. This ambition for reflexive and responsive government, as stated by Deputy Minister Dlodlo in the 3rd South African Open Government Partnership [OPG] Country Action Plan (2016 – 2018) is the programmatic backdrop for this paper that explores issues of epistemic strategies and social value in the meaningful engagements (dialogue) between civil society and government regarding the implementation of the OGP country plan.

Through a focus on migrant (émigré) communities in South Africa and their mediated participation in the OGP, this paper examines issues of social distance, reflexivity, and capabilities in the ecosystem of institutions which play a role in the OGP. The paper seeks to augment the theoretical and methodological frameworks that have been used in the social sciences to examine these issues by drawing on the artistic inspiration in Africa's literary heritage. In telling the story of this literary heritage Ayi Kwei Armah in his book 'The Eloquence of Scribes' (2006) suggests concepts, analytical insights and organizational ideas that animate epistemic strategies and actualize social value.

Many of the organizations in the OGP ecosystem in South Africa that mediate the participation of migrant communities work in collaboration with the Making all Voices Count consortium. This consortium is a partnership between Hivos, Ushahidi, and IDS (UK) and is sponsored by DFID, USAID, Sida and the Omidyar Network (ON). The explicit epistemic strategy of this consortium is a useful reference point but this paper is specifically concerned with the eloquence, epistemic strategies and social value (public benefit) of particular organizations in the OGP ecosystem that mediate the participation of migrant communities. These organizations are the Agency for Refugee Education, Skills Training and Advocacy (ARESTA); the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CoRMSA); and the Refugee and Migrants Rights Programme of the Lawyers for Human Rights.

Building on the Ayi Kwei Armah's 'memoir on the sources and resources of African literature' this paper makes the case that in order to really make all the voices count we have to be embedded in and utilize the explanatory promise of narrative art – an art that speaks from the histories, lived realities and discourses of African migrants in South Africa. From within a public research organization that emphasizes empirical social sciences it is an attempt to 'rethink thinking' and ensure cognitive justice in the methods used to assess the social value of the mediated participation of migrant communities in South Africa's OGP.

89. Investigating black women's experiences of colonial patriarchal constructions of gender in contemporary South Africa: A case study of rural Schoemansdal in Mpumalanga Province.

Author: Ms Tinyiko Chauke (HAST)

Background: South Africa and its people are survivors of the greatest tragedies known to the human race namely, the apartheid regime which followed the colonial era. It is well documented that during apartheid black women in particular experienced triple discrimination based on their race, class as well as their gender. South Africa has since then struggled to address apartheid-era imbalances such as decent housing, education, and health care, thus, widening the astounding inequality gap wherein an overwhelming majority are black women. The oppression of women is located in the meanings assigned to having a woman's body by male oppressors. Evidently, the ideologies of colonisation have reconstructed South African men's and women's positions in society both in their private and public lives. It is against this backdrop that the study endeavoured to investigate the pre historic instruments and power structures that South Africa has inherited and continues to function within that impinge on the development of the country.

Methods: This exploratory study is based on on qualitative research methodology and comprised of ten women between the ages of twenty and fifty that were purposefully sampled to participate in the study. The 2013 data were collected by means of semi-structured face-to-face interviews as well as focus group discussions. Thematic analysis was utilised to analyse the data, the study deployed decolonial and African feminist frameworks to push forward the struggle of liberating gendered African cultures as part of creating emancipated African futures.

Results: The participants conceptualised gender inequality through the culturally constructed sexual roles for women as well as the traditionally constructed femininities. Data reveals that the socio-cultural contexts of the participants maintained the oppressive colonialist patriarchal constructions of gender, in order to preserve the African culture and tradition. Participants perceived some cultural practices oppressive to women and favouring patriarchal roles of men. As an example, participants experienced female circumcision, elongation of the labial minora as demeaning and perpetuating gender inequalities. In addition, the social-cultural meanings and expectations attached to lobola or married traditional women were reported as tools to keep women in subordinate positions and impinging on their sexual freedom and well-being. Interestingly, the rural women covertly utilised their sexuality to oppose the patriarchal order within their contexts. The participants found these sexual experiences as liberating because they were going against the predetermined cultural norms, sexual scripts as well as expected roles for so-called respectable traditional rural women.

Conclusion: Colonialism has ended but left its structures that continue to impact significantly on developmental efforts of many African nations. As result, the African and decolonial feminist lenses became suited the study as it questions, deconstructs, reimagines and transforms with the hope of undoing the colonial categories of gender, class and race. The emancipation of women does not speak to the incorporation of women within the patriarchal system but rather to try and understand how the patriarchal system functions. This highlights the need to consider decolonising of gender in order to bridge the widening inequality gap in South Africa.

90. An analysis of South Africa's views & aspirations as contained in the au agenda 2063: Voices of the African People.

Author: Mr Mojalefa Dipholo (DGSD)

As part of its Golden Jubilee Celebrations, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, during the 21st Ordinary Session in May 2013, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia adopted a Solemn Declaration that rededicated the collective leadership towards the development of Africa. What the Declaration also called for was the development of the Continental Agenda which would guide work towards an Africa that is peaceful integrated and prosperous and that is led by its citizens in order to take its rightful place in the world by 2063. In order to ensure that the articulation of Agenda 2063 became people-centred as well as people driven, the African Union Policy Organs, requested Member States to consult domestically in their home countries to determine the views of key non-governmental stakeholders. To this end, the government of South Africa, led by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation did consultations with representatives from the youth, academics and think-tanks, parliament, women, civil society and business. The end results of the discussions and robust deliberations were analysed through a book publication which was commissioned and compiled by the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery Unit of the HSRC.

Several aspirations were provided to the Summit through the AU 2063 draft agenda and thoroughly discussed and agreed upon amongst member states at the 22nd Ordinary Session of the AU Heads of State and Government. South Africa was requested to contribute to those aspirations through discussions and deliberations by the above-mentioned groups between September and October 2014.

The aspirations are as follows:

- 1) A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
- 2) An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism.
- 3) An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
- 4) A peaceful and secure Africa.
- 5) An Africa with a strong cultural identity, values and ethics.
- 6) An Africa where development is people-driven, relying particularly on the potential of women and youth.
- 7) Africa as a strong and influential global player and partner

From the perspective of South Africa, the chosen focus groups had to interpret how they saw each aspiration and what they envisioned for the continent in 2063? Although all groups had something to say on each aspiration, some aspirations resonated more with particular groups. For instance for aspiration 1, the academics and think tanks focused on the need to eradicate poverty in Africa beyond the scope of the Millennium Development Goals. They proposed setting goals to reduce extreme poverty to 10% by 2045 and to below 3% by 2063. This was but one of a number of ideas around how to better the African continent from the perspective of the aspiration. For aspiration 2, business highlighted the frustration and limitations inherent in the continent, mainly due to the slow pace of integration which continued to hinder the private sectors ability to take advantage of the vast opportunities found in Africa. In terms of Aspiration 3, the South African parliament emphasised the need to improve on governance by entrenching the rule of law through fostering the independence of the judiciary, accountability of the executive and a strong legislature.

For aspiration 4, women wanted the root causes of conflicts to be identified and thoroughly addressed and for women to occupy a more central role during key dialogues of discussion in order to devise widely accepted mechanisms towards attaining peace and ensuring security across Africa. In terms of aspiration 5, civil society placed emphasis on the importance of the family, community, beliefs, heritage and value systems in African culture. They felt reasserting African identity should be enhanced through appropriate education with an emphasis on indigenous languages and ownership of the means of communication. The youth felt that aspiration 6 could be attained through involving women in governance, protecting and enforcing the rights of children, protection of children against violence and the elimination of the practice of child soldiers. For the final aspiration, there was a joint consensus amongst the groups that Africa needs to speak with 'One Voice' on the global stage. Thus further analysis is necessary to go beyond the feasibility of Agenda 2063 from the perspective of South Africa and the pessimism around Africa's probability to change and benefit the continent and the people who live in it.

Source: Agenda 2063. 2015. AU Agenda 2063: Voices of the African People, South Africa's views and aspirations. International Relations and Cooperation and the Human Sciences Research Council.

91. **Poverty and inequality: the staying legacy of the long duree of racism and racist dispossession in the making of modern South Africa.**

Author: Mr Nkululeko Majozi (DGSD)

This paper surveys the history and effects of the long durée of European colonial settler racism and racist dispossession against the native black population in South Africa as the foundation for the formation of the modern South African state. The author argues that the cruel and dehumanising levels of poverty and inequality witnessed today in modern, democratic South Africa are a direct result of over three centuries of systematised discrimination, dispossession, and impoverishment of the black people of this country at the hands of the minority white settler community. This involves the rampant dispossession of the land and property of black people in South Africa ever since Jan van Riebeeck landed at the Cape in 1652 and the forced labour of black people in the white-owned mines and factories of the Transvaal ever since the discovery of gold and diamonds in the country in the late 19th century. As such, the author also delves into the long history of the entanglement of race and class in the formation of an unequal society in South Africa. Hence, the paper locates South Africa's current inhumane legacy of poverty and inequality in the untransformed nature of the country's economic landscape. The author further argues that the advent of democracy and the ascension of black people to political power through the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) over the last 22 years have thus far failed to sufficiently address the issue of economic transformation. And this can be attributed to a lack of political will on the part of the governing party, as well as its inability to imagine an alternative South African future outside of the hegemonic, racist, Euro-American centred global capitalist system.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session W

Lecture Room 7

10:30 – 12:00

Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being

Chair: Dr Catherine Ndinda (EPD)

92. **Beyond intervention studies: exploring the potential of force-field analysis.**

Authors: Dr Ke Yu (RIA) and Dr George Frempong (ESD)

For decades, educational researchers have experimented various interventions to improve school participation and learning outcomes, with an understanding that education is one important tool to break poverty traps among children. One recent systematic review of such interventions in low- and middle-income countries (Snilstveit et al, 2015) find some effective interventions (with effect size ranging from 0.11 to 0.23 SMD), but caution that 'the findings for many intervention areas are based on few studies and we also observe substantial variability of effects' (p.10). The report further conclude that 'most studies do not address other questions comprehensively, such as those relating to how and why interventions work or not, and at what cost' (p.9) and recommends 'future studies should use mixed-methods study designs to assess the effects of intervention as well as process, implementation and contextual factors that influence final outcomes' (p.9).

This presentation adopts the conceptual framework of the Force-field analysis, a model developed by Kurt Lewin in sociology in the 50s, with a specific attention to identifying driving forces and restraining forces in understanding changes. It discusses examples (or the lack) of intervention studies that explicitly and specifically incorporate contextual analysis and therefore able to link variation in outcome to contextual characteristics. It also identifies interventions that incorporate Force-field analysis and analyses their outcome and sustainability.

93. **Infographics: an innovative tool for communicating scientific research.**

Author: Ms Sylvia Hannan (ESD)

Organisations, government departments, businesses and research institutions are continuously collecting and presenting different forms of information and data. Within research institutions, this information is often not translated into communicable material or is communicated only through lengthy research reports. Although this provides an abundance of information to relevant stakeholders, there is a high likelihood that only some of the information presented is read and absorbed by the intended audience. Visual representations of data are being used more frequently as a way to tell stories through data and represent information in an attractive and easily digestible way. These visual representations are used by politicians, activists, reporters, advertisers, among others, as backdrops for stories about topics such as health, economics, and product usage. One form of visual representation which has become increasingly popular is infographics. Infographics are defined as visual representations of information or data, and are used to represent information in a simple and eye-catching way. Within the world of research, infographics have been used effectively to communicate large scale survey data, presenting an innovative form of science communication. Infographics therefore provide a way for scientific data to be represented in a way that is easily accessible to other researchers, policy makers, government departments, as well as communities and individuals. In our

quest to address the issues of poverty and inequality, infographics provide an important tool to communicate information to all sections of the population. This poster/ paper will reflect on the work we have done within ESD using infographics, the challenges we have encountered, and what has worked for us.

94. Poverty and inequality related evidence at the HSRC.

Authors: Prof. Khangelani Zuma and Dr Lucia Lötter (RMDC)

As part of the HSRC's research mandate, empirical evidence which underpins research, policy and public discussion of developmental issues are regularly collected. Although this represents a wealth of information, it is not necessarily optimally being used to answer questions related to poverty and inequality. In this paper reference will be made to high profile, multi-year studies, such as the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) and the South African National HIV Prevalence, HIV Incidence, Behaviour and Communication Survey (SABSSM) to illustrate this point, to indicate how data from these studies can contribute towards our understanding of poverty and inequality and are capable of serving as a resource for monitoring and evaluation, further research as well as foresight activities.

95. Power and transboundary water governance: the case of the Incomati River Basin.

Author: Ms Thobekile Zikhali (DGSD)

This paper uses the case of transboundary water governance to argue that there is no clear association between power and the outcomes of interactions among states. It uses a Foucauldian approach and key informant interviews to critically engage with power relations in the Incomati River Basin shared by South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique. The river basin is central to the economic development of the three countries; making effective management of the water resource key to poverty alleviation within the countries. The scope and extent of poverty varies across the countries meaning there is need for solutions which take into consideration the inequalities within each state and amongst the states. South Africa has always been considered a regional hegemon, able to project power beyond her borders. In fact, the demise of apartheid regime in South Africa was not only a beckon of democracy and change within the country but also heralded a change in the economic and geopolitical landscape of Southern Africa. It is, thus, easy to assume that given its economic dominance, South Africa would have a domineering position in the management of the Incomati River Basin. This paper illustrates that this is not necessarily the case. It shows that while South Africa is shown as a clear hegemon in the Incomati river basin, it does not mean that her basin activities have gone uncontested. The outcomes of interactions among the three states with regard to the basin management are shaped by the evolving nature of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Hydro-political Complex. It is continuously changing due to economic and socio-political factors affecting the region. All the three states have matured from the era of colonialism and apartheid; meaning that presently there are confronted with new challenges and obviously calling for new ways to solve these challenges. Mozambique's economy has been improving and attracting foreign investments in some areas of the economy. Swaziland's economy seems to be suffering juxtaposed by growth in her military expenditure. South Africa's socio-economic challenges such as modest economic growth prospects, inequalities within her population, and various social protests, have led to some labelling the country as a 'fragile hegemon'. All these aspects impact directly or indirectly on the capabilities of the three states to negotiate fair outcomes. Overall,

the paper shows that there is need to go beyond evaluating the progress solely in terms of regional cooperative arrangements to considering the complexities that are involved in sharing a river basin among sovereign states. Achieving water security in the Southern African region requires governments and policy makers to rethink the conceptualisation of transboundary water governance.

96. Is it true that TB is a disease of poverty and low socio-economic circumstances in South Africa?

Authors: Prof Geoffrey Setswe, Dr Mpumi Zungu, Ms Salome Sigida, Ms Tinyiko Chauke, Mr Thendo Ramaliba, Ms Neo Mohlabane, Mr Sakhile Msweli, Mr Vincent Maduna (HAST)

Introduction: South Africa has the third highest level of TB in the world, after India and China. New infections have increased by 400% over the past 15 years, reaching 970 per 100 000 people in 2009. About 1% of the South African population develops TB every year. The relationship between poverty and health, and their impact on tuberculosis (TB) is well known. The World Health Organization has identified the people who live in absolute poverty as being most vulnerable to such infectious diseases. This paper explores the roles of poverty and socio-economic circumstances on TB in South Africa.

Methods: Analysis of evidence related to TB, poverty and socio-economic circumstances was conducted. As the evidence-base for TB-poverty is difficult to determine, a purposive and targeted search of the literature was used. Information was extracted using an abstraction tool. The extracted information was then aggregated and undergone qualitative synthesis under pre-defined themes.

Findings: Data shows that illness with TB follows a social gradient - the lower the socio-economic position, the worse the chances of getting infected with TB. The social gradient in South Africa is steep - the gap between the rich and the poor within each race group is widening and the Gini coefficient - a measure of inequality - has risen in all population groups in South Africa. The burden of disease thus reflects the social gradient in the country. For example, the average TB cure rate in the most deprived districts is 55.3%, whilst in the least deprived it is 71.4%. Even within districts, disease rates vary according to the economic status of the area.

Conclusion: It is evident from literature that in South Africa, TB disproportionately affects the poor and marginalised people as compared to the rich. The poorer you are, the more vulnerable you become to TB.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session X

Lecture Room 8

10:30 – 12:00

Human rights, justice, and peace and security

Chair: Ms Safiyya Goga (HSD)

97. **The judiciary, public goods and service delivery – realising socio-economic rights.**

Authors: Prof. Narnia Bohler Muller, Mr Gary Pienaar and Prof. Barwa Kanyane (DGSD)

Although there isn't full consensus on the judiciary's role in social and economic transformation, the Constitutional Justice Project suggests that it is generally agreed that the courts have been transformative within the context of constitutional imperatives, such as the separation of powers. The executive as a branch of government are responsible for the development, choice and implementation of policy and bear primary responsibility for the realisation of social economic rights, and hence social transformation. The judiciary on the other hand are widely understood to be 'guardians' of the Constitution, and thus have the right and duty to review government legislation and public policy, especially in the context of policy in practice.

The courts' landmark decisions on socio-economic rights have not only shown that rights-directed litigation can improve the conditions of vulnerable citizens, but have also highlighted the constrained institutional capacity of the state, and of public administration and management. This presentation looks at the implications and implementation of the courts' decisions and considers the extent to which they have spurred transformation in improving practice and capacity within public administration and management. To the extent that they have not, we explore whether respect for existing conceptions of separation of powers can be maintained by exploring an expanded conception of 'constitutional dialogue'.

98. **'White sympathy, Black perpetration': Representations of racial inequalities in the Western Cape print media.**

Authors: Dr Benita Moolman and Mr Dane Isaacs (HSD)

The persistence of the historical discourse of race and apartheid in Cape Town is clearly evident in the spatialised, apartheid geographies which epitomise a bounded separateness. In some ways, Cape Town represents a city 'unable to move'. The continuities and presence of racism has recently been exposed in media reporting of public incidents of racism. The media have been recognised as playing an important role in influencing individual perceptions of social issues, including race and racism. However, few studies have investigated how these issues come to emerge within the Western Cape media. This paper explores the representations of race and racism in two newspapers that attract the highest readership in the Western Cape, attending in particular to how these representations construct racial identities. Guided by critical race theory, an inductive thematic analysis was conducted to identify representations of racism in articles published in Cape Times and Cape Argus. The analysis suggests that newspaper reports contributed fairly explicitly to the justification of racial inequality and maintenance of the inherent white privilege that constitutes South Africa's 'European City' as Cape Town is so often referred to. Newspaper reports favourably featured the white minority as helpless victims of Black racism whom readers could possibly sympathise with or as saviours of black communities. In stark contrast, journalist predominantly criminalised the activism of Black groups, representing them as enraged perpetrators of extreme racial violence. The paper

highlights the importance of deepening social discourses of race to shift racist attitudes and work towards the goal of meaningful social transformation.

99. **Persisting challenges of 'landing' a tuberculosis diagnosis in a setting with universal health care: patient perspectives from urban Blantyre, Malawi.**

Author: Dr Jeremiah Chikovore (HAST)

End TB – the strategy currently in use internationally to address tuberculosis (TB) - has set ambitious targets to eliminate the disease by 2035. Despite some countries having made TB diagnosis and care free, seeking care for TB is still associated with significant costs. Additionally, health delivery systems are well documented as being beset with challenges and weaknesses. Combined, the widespread poverty and health systems challenges can exacerbate vulnerability to TB. Part of the End TB strategy's aim is to reduce catastrophic costs associated with tuberculosis illness, and to promote universal access to healthcare including addressing health system weaknesses. This paper presents data illustrating the challenges related to getting a definitive diagnosis of TB in a low-income setting. The paper is based on a qualitative study designed initially to understand masculinity's role in healthcare seeking delay for men, with a focus on TB-suggestive symptoms. Data were collected during March 2011 – March 2012 in low-income suburbs in urban Blantyre, and the research process was inspired by grounded theory. The findings highlight persisting challenges that patients who have TB-related symptoms encounter in obtaining a diagnosis, despite health care being freely available. The study raises questions regarding what interventions are necessary beyond making healthcare universally available in low-income contexts.

100. **DGSD Transformative Governance Matrix.**

Author: Mr Gary Pienaar (DGSD)

Shared commitment to South Africa's transformative Constitution and the enabling political settlement is weakening. Political and civil rights enshrined in the Constitution are not uniformly and widely respected, and the intended progressive realisation of socio-economic rights has been disappointingly slow. Inequality, poverty and unemployment persist, with the direct consequences and indirect impacts of associated social ills severely affecting vulnerable members of society, especially women and children.

An underperforming economy, unresponsive governance and uneven quality service delivery, and lack of accountability for widening corruption and patronage, are giving rise to increasing disillusionment with prospects for a better life for all. Within this context, the conduct of some public and private sector actors is increasingly perceived as prioritising the interests of privileged elites, while failing to realise large-scale social benefits, including employment, among historically disadvantaged South Africans. The state is seen by many as unable to ensure inclusive and sustainable development that clearly respects the rights of all while prioritising the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable.

One result of this multifaceted malaise is a growing view that the Constitution itself represents a pact that has 'sold out' to elite interests, and is largely at fault for the lack of transformation. Other consequences include increasingly widespread and angry 'service delivery' protests, and heightened political, class and racial tensions. Poor communication, disputed information, and declining trust in other stakeholders' motives and tolerance of others' conduct are undermining efforts to build a socially cohesive and sustainable democracy.

Underpinning this lack of trust and tolerance is the absence of a shared vision for our future rooted in an understanding of the Constitution as a fundamentally transformative social compact. The courts are often incorrectly perceived as reticent when adjudicating socio-economic rights cases. The National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) is the primary multi-sectoral national platform for constructive policy debate and coordination, but it has been largely unable to effectively perform this function. In addition, South Africa lacks a broad, coherent and credible evidence base against which to measure progress towards the transformation of society envisaged by the Constitution. The Matrix aims to provide both a mechanism to reinvigorate multi-sectoral engagement and the evidence for a shared assessment of progress towards the constitutional vision and Vision 2030 set out in the National Development Plan.

The research has the following key objectives:

1. To design and implement a collaborative transformative governance matrix (TGM) that assesses and encourages progress towards the South African Constitution's vision of a transformed society through governance across sectors that reflects the values and principles enshrined in the Constitution.
2. To promote coordinated action in four main areas to stimulate transformative governance: Effective Institutions, Rule of Law, Social Accountability and Social Justice.
3. To use the TGM to promote the constitutional values of dignity, equality and freedom by developing a platform for broad social dialogue between the public, private and civil society sectors to stimulate coordinated and concerted policy and action based on the vertical and horizontal application of the Bill of rights, and that consciously and more effectively promote socio-economic inclusion and reduce socio-economic inequalities in South Africa.

A key question now faces our research: Do we pursue a rights-oriented approach that emphasises the horizontal application of the Bill of Rights to natural and legal persons (such as companies), or do we pursue a 'soft law' approach that tries to make sense of the plethora of voluntary global and national standards (such as the UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles and the Global Reporting Initiative)?

A drawback with the former is that little case law exists as guidance regarding the content and implications of non-state actors' duties, while an emerging constraint affecting the former is that, just as voluntary business standards proliferate, they are being diluted.

Nationally, there is uneven evidence of a focused prioritisation of policies and actions to realise widespread respect for dignity and equality through enjoyment of socio-economic rights. The South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) has launched a Business and Human Rights initiative, publishing a Country Guide in 2015, but it doesn't address the full range of rights with horizontal application. Government has so far preferred to focus on revising investment management through the Protection of Investment Act, 2015, and to back efforts at the UN Human Rights Council aimed at a global treaty on business and human rights.

101. They can start by treating homeless people as human beings!': Homeless persons' reflections on living on the street.

Authors: Ms Candice Groenewald, Mr Kombi Sausi, Ms Furzana Timol and Dr Chris Desmond (HSD)

Homeless individuals are often neglected and regarded as a hopeless population. Seltser and Miller (1993, p. 93) assert that 'being homeless threatens the essential dignity of human beings, undermining or often destroying their ability to be seen, and to see themselves as worthwhile persons'. Research shows that fostering positive identities, dignity and hope can promote an increase in self-worth, self-sufficiency and agency which could advance pathways out of homelessness. Yet, the significance of these psychosocial concepts is generally underestimated and overlooked in the development of services and interventions for people who are homeless, especially in South Africa. In this paper we unpack homeless individuals' experiences of living on the streets, with a particular focus on their narratives on identity, dignity, hope, stigma and marginalisation and social exclusion. We discuss the implications of our findings for researchers, practitioners and policymakers and provide some direction for future research.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session Y

Lecture Room 11

10:30 – 12:00

Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality

Chair: **Dr Angelique Wildschut (ESD)**

102. **Abortion rhetorics: Failed Womanhood performance in a rural community.**

Author: Ms Molobela Lien Reabetswe (HSD)

The legalization of abortion in South Africa has led to the removal of abortion restrictions at the macro-structural level. However, cultural and religious constraints at individual and community levels continue to exist as barriers to women's access to safe abortion. These constraints often contribute towards unsafe abortions, which may put women's lives at risk. These constraints to safe abortion are linked to the African pro natalist stance which makes it hard for health practitioners to provide service and for women to seek safe abortion services. Drawing from critical feminist theory and Foucault's notion of power, this paper interrogates the intersections of the body, power, and distribution of knowledge in society. Data were collected through individual interviews and focus group conversations with women aged 25-35 in a rural area in the lowveld of South Africa. These were analysed using Parker's discourse analysis approach. The paper will offer preliminary findings that point to how safe abortion practices continue to be a challenge within many communities due to persistent unequal power relations within families and the control of women's sexuality. I shall highlight how these maybe contributors towards unsafe abortions.

103. **Haunted by Poverty and Inequality – plight of mineworkers injured in the cause of duty prior 1977.**

Author: Mr Bitso Bitso (RIA)

Introduction

Mineworkers injured out and in the course of employment are entitled to compensation in terms of the law (COIDA). However, there is an unequal treatment for mineworkers injured prior 1977 and those injured after. The unequal treatment coupled with disability has plunged those injured before 1977 into poverty as they are not eligible to the same kind of benefits at their peers while their capabilities and functioning have also been severely compromised.

Aim

The aim of this paper therefore is to expose the predicament of mineworkers disabled prior 1977 with the hope that policy makers and other stakeholders would be aware of their situation and intervene. Since they were breadwinners in their home, the situation has affected their dependants too.

Eleven (11) disabled mineworkers injured prior 1977 were interviewed on one-to-one. Additional data was obtained from further fifteen (15) disabled by way of focus group discussion. The participants were selected using purposive sampling in order to provide a deeper understanding of their lived experiences. Ethical considerations were also considered when conducting this study. Participants were made aware of their rights. Among others, they were informed about their participation in the study that it should be voluntary and not forced and that they had a right to withdraw at any time without prejudice.

Theoretical considerations

Theoretically the paper is informed by the capability approach which holds the view that disability compromises people's capabilities and functionings. This has been termed capability deprivation. The paper therefore determines the extent to which the disability has compromised capabilities and functionings of the disabled mineworkers, hence their well-being and that of their households in general. The advantage of capability approach in context of this paper is that it gives one the freedom to investigate capabilities and functionings as well as deprivations or non-freedoms.

Findings/Analysis

The findings points to the fact that the mineworkers injured prior 1977 are indeed living in poverty as a result of unequal treatment which tends to favour more the mineworkers who were injured after 1977. The paper further argues that disability has deprived them of their capabilities and functionings and hence cannot compete at the same level as their able-bodied peers hence they are marginalised. Since they are marginalised they cannot partake in activities of daily living including those that advance their economic interests. Since they cannot participate they are left to survive on ex-gratia income which has done little to lift them and their families out of poverty.

Conclusion

The paper therefore makes a call for equal treatment of all disabled mineworkers irrespective of the period of injury if injustices of the past are to be addressed in South Africa and inequality gap bridged. This is achievable especially considering that their numbers have diminished over the years.

104. **Challenges in equipping youth with Civic Education for Development: youth and elite views case study of University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard college campus Durban.**

Author: Ms Mukeliwe S. Shezi (EPD)

Many societies have various ways of cultivating and preparing young people for citizenship to contribute in civic life. In democratic societies this is considered as important as each citizen should be active in participating in development activities. There are practical barriers that hinder youth to participate in civic education. Inadequate and unequal access to civic education has been identified as a major development issue internationally. This issue has received practical attention from different stakeholders in an attempt to increase youth participation and to promote equal access to civic education. However, it has been recognised that such attention was not adequate to ensure access to civic education for the majority of deserving youth. As a result, the lack of proper civic education is one of the possible aspects making youth vulnerable in the participation of community development. It thereby remains critical that the public, private and civil society sectors cooperate to develop appropriate strategies could improve youth access and participation in civic education. The enhancement of youth development, competences and skills for young individuals can contribute to development. Therefore it is important to encourage youth to be engaged in civic education, so that youth will see that they are valuable and can bring positive change in society, since youth are future leaders. The inclusion of young people in development will lead to democratic development and community development. Thus, cultivation of youth to become active citizenry has to start at community, primary, secondary till tertiary level. Research has indicated that civic education at tertiary level is benefitting youth at primary and secondary levels as tertiary students play a significant role in educating younger learners in their community.

The study conducted explores more specifically, the lesser known factor of 'lack of civic education' for youth to be engaged in democratic development. Study goes beyond looking at these practical obstacles which hinder youth from accessing civic education.

Research Methodology: This study uses a qualitative research methodology to understand the challenges in equipping youth with civic education for development: youth and elites views. The study conducted at University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard College, and Durban. The sample of the study includes youth who are at Howard College more especial student leaders and staff members who are lecturers at Howard College. Therefore a sample consisting of youth of 5 students and 5 Lecturers from Howard college campuses of UKZN will be selected using a purposive judgemental sampling

The findings suggested the following lack of civic education is one of the major obstacles that hinder youth from participating in community development. Aspiration for civic education is one of the main drivers for youth to become motivated and contribute to development. This suggests the need to implement effective programmes that aim at increasing youth aspirations for civic education. This study demonstrates that although it is important to address practical barriers such as providing support to youth for civic education, but it is also important to emphasise the importance of civic education in tertiary institutions. It also strengthens the capacity from primary, secondary schools. Therefore, community should also take responsibility to prepare youth to be engaged and be active citizens. Additionally, to encourage youth participation on development programmes will promote civic education.

105. Reflecting on adolescents' evolving sexual and reproductive health rights: Canvassing the opinion of social workers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

Authors: Dr Zaynab Essack (HSD), Ms Jacintha Toohey and Dr Ann Strode (UKZN)

Children below 18 years old are considered vulnerable and deserving of special protections due to their youth and inexperience. In South Africa, children under the age of 18 are legal minors and considered not fully capable of acting independently without the assistance of parents/legal guardians. However, in certain defined circumstances the law has granted minors the capacity to act independently, including regarding their sexual and reproductive health (SRH). Children's sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHRs) are set out in the Children's Act, Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act, the Sterilisation Act and the Sexual Offences Amendment Act. These various legislations provide that children have the right to decide independently whether to confidentially access contraceptives (12 years and older), terminate a pregnancy (at any age, granted that they have sufficient maturity to consent), and access treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the diagnosis of HIV status (12 years and older).

Recently, the Criminal Law [Sexual Offences and Related Matter] Amendment Act, 2007 (hereafter the SORMA) came under constitutional review specifically regarding sections 15 and 16 which related to consensual sex/sexual activity between 12-16 year olds. Sections 15 and 16 of the SORMA were declared to be inconsistent with the constitution and the offending sections were referred to parliament for amendment. In July 2015, the Criminal Law [Sexual Offences and Related Matters] Amendment Act Amendment Act (No. 5 of 2015) was signed into law. The amendment decriminalised consensual sexual activity and sexual penetration insofar as it relates to adolescents aged 12-15 who engage in such conduct with each other; and when one child was 12-15 and the other 16-17, granted that there is not

more than a two-year age difference between them.

This qualitative study explored the perspectives and practices of seventeen social workers from KwaZulu-Natal on legislation relevant to adolescents' evolving SRH rights and the decriminalisation of consensual underage sex. Interviews were conducted by the researchers between November 2013 and January 2014 and lasted 45 minutes to an hour long. Data were analysed using thematic analysis. Key themes were developed inductively by listening to audio-recorded interviews and summarising each interview. Emerging issues of relevance to the research questions were identified and portions of the interview that illustrated these issues were transcribed verbatim. These emerging issues informed the development of a coding framework, which was refined in team discussions. Interview transcripts were coded according to this framework on QSR NVIVO 10 (a qualitative software package). A sample of transcripts was co-coded by two researchers to ensure reliability.

This study found that liberal laws promoting access to SRH services and the new less stringent provisions regarding underage consensual sex amongst adolescents were perceived by some participants in a positive light as they are protective of adolescents and bring various laws into harmonisation. However, the majority of participants were very critical of the law. It appeared that most participants did not oppose adolescent SRH rights per se, but were concerned that as legal minors, children below the age of 18 are too young and inexperienced to make SRH decisions independently of their parents/guardians.

A key finding was that many social workers have conservative views about adolescent access to SRH advice and services and many were critical of the recent decriminalisation of underage consensual sex. In the main, social workers in this study were concerned that adolescents may not have the cognitive capacity to appreciate the consequences of their decisions and that SRH laws may promote immoral behaviour. Despite antagonistic views of SRH laws related to adolescents, many social workers felt that they are able to uphold their professional rather than personal views in delivery social services to adolescents.

These findings are important given that a key barrier to adolescent access and uptake of SRH advice and services relates to concerns that they will be judged. Therefore service providers need to be regularly updated on adolescent SRH issues (including SRH rights, laws, and policies) and engage these key role-players in critical thinking about conflicting cultural, moral and personal judgements around adolescent sexuality. Such training should include counselling and communication skills that address issues on confidentiality, adolescents' dignity, privacy and best interests.

106. Investigating the socio-economic and epidemiological risk factors associated with TB transmission in a high TB and HIV burdened community in Cape Town, South Africa.

Authors: Dr Rebecca Tadokera (HAST), Prof. Linda-Gail Bekker and Dr Keren Middelkoop (UCT)

Background

While several studies have studied the associations between biological factors such as HIV-status with TB transmission or clustering, our understanding of the associations between TB transmission and socio-economic risk factors for TB remains incomplete. More studies are required to enhance our understanding, and hence inform targeted interventions to curb TB transmission, particularly in high burden communities. In this study we aimed to explore the associations between TB transmission and socio-economic risk factors in one such high TB and HIV burdened community.

Methods

A cross-sectional molecular epidemiology study was conducted among adult TB patients resident in a geographically well-defined peri-urban township of Cape Town between 2001 and 2010. Following informed consent, clinical and demographic data were extracted from TB registers and clinical folders. Additional socio-economic data were collected using interviewer-administered questionnaires that were designed to capture data on TB history, TB contacts, socio-economic conditions such as occupation, income level, educational level, sexual behaviour, sexual history in addition to other social and demographic data.

M.tb isolates from TB patients were previously analysed for the parent study using IS6110-based RFLP. Strains with <6 copies of IS6110 (low bandwidth strains) are generally known to be poorly differentiated and so were excluded from analysis. Composite variables were generated for the social and economic factors using a scoring algorithm to create a 'social score' and an 'economic score'. Data was analysed using StataCorp version 12 software. Bivariate associations and adjusted binary logistic regression analyses were performed to determine associations between TB transmission and the social/economic score in addition to other risk factors that were studied.

Results

Of the 509 participants who had complete data available, 352 (69%) were classified as clustered while the remaining 157 participants (31%) were classified as non-clustered. Our analysis showed that clustered cases were more likely to have stayed for a longer period in the study community, (OR=1.06, C.I.: 1.02 to 1.10, $p=0.006$). Clustered cases were also more likely to have stayed in the same house for longer, (median=3 years vs. 2 years, $p=0.06$) and to live in more crowded conditions as shown by the size of the house and number of rooms used for sleeping ($p=0.038$). While the evidence was weak, there was a tendency towards a positive association between a high social score and clustering (OR=1.39, C.I.: 0.94; 2.03, $p=0.08$). Conversely, there was a moderate negative association between a high economic score and clustering (OR=0.69, C.I.: 0.45; 1.06, $p=0.09$).

Conclusions

While the association between poverty (poor socio-economic status) and TB transmission is not new, the association between TB transmission and prolonged stay within a high burdened community that we report in this study is novel. Our findings further suggest that even in poorer communities there is a 'sliding-scale of poverty', with individuals at the lower end of the economic scale being at greater risk for acquiring TB infection.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session Z

Lecture Room 12

10:30 – 12:00

Science, technology, innovation and inclusive development

Chair: Dr Adam Cooper (HSD)

107. Understanding Teachers' Perception of Technology Integration in Formative Assessment Practices.

Authors: Ms Catherine Namome and Dr George Frempong (ESD)

Introduction

Over the past four years, a team of researchers at Education and Skill Development (ESD) have been involved in a study developing software for the purpose of helping South Africa foundation phase teachers to integrate technology in their formative assessment practices. Among others, this study investigated teachers' perceptions of classroom based computerised assessment in literacy and their current classroom assessment practices. Specifically, the study sought to gain an understanding of the extent to which teachers use different classroom assessment methods and tools to understand and support both the learning and teaching processes. Study research questions included; (1) what kinds of assessment practices and tools foundation phase teachers used to assess learners (2) how foundation phase teachers perceived classroom computerised assessment? And finally (3) what drives teachers' perceptions in adopting particular assessment practices.

Methods

A survey questionnaire was developed within the theoretical framework delineated by the literature on classroom assessments and administered to a sample of sixty teachers through face to face interviews in the four districts of the province. Descriptive statistics are used to determine the distribution of the kinds of assessments practices that foundation phase teacher use. Constructs of assessment practices were determined by one-way variance tests. The data set on assessment practices were further factor analysed with principle axis method of extraction and a varimax orthogonal rotation. The principle factor analysis was used in order to provide more information and easier interpretation for factor structures of perception of assessment practices. In determining factors that drive teachers in using computer based assessments, a logit regression model is used. The statistical software used are SPSS version 23 and STATA version 13.

Conclusion

This study investigated teacher assessment practices and the perception of computerised assessment systems within the classroom of foundation phase teachers. To some extent teachers have their traditional assessment practices and some perceive computerised assessments systems as a second option to the traditional classroom assessment processes. The factors that drive that perception may be related to teacher background factors and we intend to explore this relationship.

108. Closing the Gap? E-Governance and Distantiation.

Author: Ms Rachel Adams (RIA)

It can hardly be contested that poverty and inequality are pervasive characteristics of South African society, regardless of how these terms are defined and understood. What is more difficult to pinpoint, however, is the responsibility incumbent upon the public sector to address these issues, noting in particular how 'poverty' and 'inequality' are both subjective experiences as well as societal conditions. In recent years, ideas such as 'public participation', 'transparency', 'open government' and 'e-government' have been globally advocated as a means to promote a public sector more responsive to the needs of its citizens. These ideas have been closely linked to anti-poverty strategies, both locally in South Africa (notably through the National Development Plan Vision 2030), and on a global scale. One such initiative is the multi-lateral Open Government Partnership (OGP), of which South Africa is a founding member. In a recent OGP guide, it was written that, 'open government principles can accelerate poverty-eradication efforts'. The guide goes on to articulate that 'open government provides a voice for citizens to ensure that public funds are spent on community priorities, in turn enabling the poor to benefit from the services they need most'. As a mechanism for public participation and transparency, the OGP advocates harnessing innovative technologies to promote e-governance. In theory, this is supposed to bring about a more responsive and democratic government which can more effectively address the challenge of poverty alleviation. Notably, the concepts of public participation and transparency, as well as the use of technology, are all considered democratic tools of equality: public participation gives voice to disenfranchised communities; transparency promotes the free and equitable distribution of information to all; and technology is generally understood to be socially neutral.

In response to these claims, which form part of the discourse of the OGP and which have been endorsed by South Africa - including through its third OGP Action Plan, I intend to explore the idea of e-governance in light of Göran Therborn's theory of distantiation. Therborn articulates the concept of distantiation as a mechanism through which inequality proliferates: in short, he writes that 'distantiation means that some people are running ahead while others are falling behind'. Therborn discusses the idea of distantiation particularly as it produces economic inequality. Yet, the concept can be more broadly understood and applied. This research, therefore, considers Therborn's concept of distantiation within a broad framework, analysing whether e-governance as a tool for promoting public participation, can be a means of closing the inequality gap in South Africa. More specifically, this research assesses the extent to which the concept of e-governance promoted by the OGP perpetuates distantiation as a form of inequality in South Africa. I do so by examining both the structural subjectivities upon which the concept of e-governance is based, that is, the kind of subject e-governance assumes; as well as the distance created by the imposition of global mechanisms on local contexts. I argue that, in order for e-governance to close the gap of inequality, it needs to be conceptualised from a position which gives credence and understanding to the various forms in which inequality and distantiation manifest in South Africa.

109. Socio-demographic and behavioural determinants of HIV infection among adolescent girls and young women aged 15-24 years in South Africa: Findings from the 2012 HIV population-based household survey.

Authors: Dr Musa Mabaso, Ms Zintle Sokhela, Ms Neo Mohlabane, Ms Buyisaile Chibi, Prof. Khangelani Zuma and Prof. Leickness Simbayi (HAST)

Background: Although South Africa is making tremendous progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS, adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) remain at risk of new HIV infections. Understanding the determinants of HIV infection among this vulnerable group will provide a platform for new and/or improved targeted interventions.

Methods: This secondary data analysis is based on the 2012 population-based nationally representative multi-stage stratified cluster random household sample. Bivariate and multiple logistic regression analysis were used to assess the relationship between HIV status and selected socio-demographic and behavioural variables.

Results: Out of 3 092 interviewed and tested AGYW 11.4% (95% CI: 9.8-13.2) were HIV positive. Young women aged 20-24 years were significantly more likely to be infected [OR=2.6 (95% CI: 1.7-3.9), $p < 0.001$] compared to those 15-19 years. Decrease likelihood of HIV infection was significantly associated with belonging to other race groups [OR=0.2 (95% CI: 0.1-0.4), $p < 0.001$], having a partner within 5 years of their age [OR=0.6 (95% CI: 0.4-0.8), $p < 0.001$], having tertiary education [OR=0.3 (95% CI: 0.1-1.0), $p = 0.047$], and self-reported perceived risk of HIV [OR=0.7 (95% CI: 0.5-1.0), $p = 0.029$].

Conclusion: These findings support the need to design combination prevention interventions which simultaneously promote education, equity and access to schooling, and target age-disparate partnerships, low self-perceived vulnerability to HIV among AGYW. Furthermore, sexual behaviour that is common to some race groups putting them at risk of HIV needs further investigation.

110. The role of WhatsApp in promoting and sustaining teacher professional development.

Authors: Maglin Moodley & George Frempong (ESD)

The introduction and integration of ICT's to support teaching and learning is gaining impetus within the South African education context. To ensure that the affordances of ICT are exploited, an effective Teacher Professional Development programme becomes a necessity. The TARMIIfp study conducted by the Education and Skills Development unit of the HSRC introduced TARMIIfp which is an assessment software specially designed for the South African Foundation Phase teacher. As part of the research design, teachers who formed part of the study were expected to attend three compulsory professional training programmes hosted by the HSRC and the District education office. Although the study took place in four provinces, this paper will focus primarily on the North West province. A total of sixty teachers from this province attended each of the three

compulsory training programmes. Factors such as distance, time and workload of the district officials became a serious impediment in achieving another of the study designs, which was post-training teacher support. The study teachers from the North West province together with the District and the HSRC provincial team decided to introduce the use of the WhatsApp social media platform to nullify the challenges of distance, time and workload.

Although the use of the WhatsApp was an unintended consequence of the study, its introduction, acceptance and eventual use by the group of teachers brought to the fore the power of WhatsApp and other similar social media platforms. In order to fully appreciate the events that unfolded in the North West province, it is important to view the occurrence through a theoretical lens. The widely used Social Networking Spiral model best unpacks the various stages of interaction, exposure and acceptance or rejection individual teachers experienced in the use of the WhatsApp social media platform. The framework describes through a series of outward spiral movements how individuals interact with fellow community members using the social media platform as a conduit. An important product from this framework is the formation of an Online Community of Practice which brought about instances of collaborative and constructive learning.

It is hoped that this paper will provide an understanding of how social media platforms can be used to motivate social interaction and develop professional communities of practice and how these communities become immune to barriers which to a great extent hinder social and collaborative interaction.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session 1

Lecture Room 13

10:30 – 12:00

Economic growth, employment and competitiveness

Chair: Dr Ivan Turok (EPD)

111. The Devil is in the Detail: Articulating the Disjuncture between Economic Growth, Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion in South Africa.

Author: Dr Claudious Chikozho (AISA)

Despite realization of significant economic growth since 1994, the livelihoods of the majority of citizens in South Africa have not been transformed and poverty, unemployment, and inequality remain 'wicked' challenges. Overall, economic growth in the country has not been sufficiently inclusive and a large proportion of people in various parts of the country still do not enjoy the level of access to basic social and economic services and opportunities that the middle and upper classes in the society take for granted. There has been limited improvement in individual and household welfare, particularly among the social groups (blacks) that were previously disadvantaged by apartheid policies of segregation. As a result, South Africa is still considered one of the most unequal countries in the world. Using both qualitative and quantitative data from published and grey literature, this paper seeks to articulate the main reasons for the disjuncture between economic growth, poverty reduction and social inclusion in South Africa from 1994–2014. The paper finds that the post-apartheid state inherited a set of institutions and policies that made up a distributional regime that was originally not intended to be pro-black-poor. Even though the national economic distributional regime was deracialized in the post-apartheid era, this did not transform a distributional regime that revolved around privilege for whites amidst poverty among blacks. It is clear that neither the enfranchisement of the poor, through democratic elections, nor pro-poor rhetoric and interventions crafted in post-apartheid South Africa are sufficient on their own to transform this distributional regime. More systematic efforts at inclusive growth and poverty reduction are required to make the dreams articulated by the government in post-apartheid South Africa real.

112. Global Financial Crisis consequences for unemployment, poverty and inequality in BRICS & Emerging Economies: An example using data from South Africa.

Authors Dr Jaya Josie, Ms Babalwa Siswana and Mr Krish Chetty (BRICS)

Following the 2007/08 global financial crisis the key risks and challenges facing the global economy is unemployment, poverty and inequality in emerging and developing economies in BRICS, Africa, Asia and Latin America. These risks and challenges pose a serious threat to the principles of allocation, redistribution and stability within developing, emerging and developed economies. This new crisis is manifest in the instability, conflicts and unprecedented exodus and migration of people in search of stability, employment and a better life within and across borders in emerging and developing economies. Currently the impacts of the on-going global financial crisis (GFC) on South Africa, in Sub-Saharan African and emerging economies in BRICS and elsewhere has had negative impacts on economic growth and development with devastating consequences for households, resulting in high levels of unemployment, rising poverty, inequality and social unrest. If mass unemployment in developing and emerging economies, especially among the young people, is a consequence of the global financial crisis (GFC), the most

obvious response for the groupings such as BRICS and the G20 is to promote macroeconomic policies for mobilizing global savings and investments that target full employment in developing and emerging economies as a means to address poverty and inequality. Using updated data in an employment-targeting model (Pollins et al) for South Africa this study seeks to enhance the analysis of current forms, patterns and trajectories of unemployment, poverty, and inequality, and improve the understanding of the drivers, dynamics and structural constraints underlying the current situation. The aim of the study is to explore the opportunities and tools for targeting employment as a means to address poverty and inequality.

in the South African agriculture sector through strategies that are aimed at increasing investment and personnel in agricultural R&D and extension. The paper seeks to identify challenges faced by the agriculture sector in stimulating growth in these aspects. This is achieved by analysing trends of investment and personnel in agricultural R&D and extension and reviewing the relevant current policies and strategies. The paper concludes by recommending ways of dealing with these challenges.

113. The effect of South Africa's relationship with China on the manufacturing industry.

Authors: Ms Babalwa Siswana and Mr Isaac Khambule (BRICS)

The South African manufacturing industry has been on a decline since 1994 and has remained one of the contributing factors to a slow economic growth. Employment is a source of income which addresses South Africa's triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality. South Africa's economic sectors have always been centred on mining, manufacturing and agriculture. A decrease in employment opportunities thus undermines the fight against the triple challenges that the country is currently facing.

Manufacturing has declined significantly since its peak in 1981 and its contribution to the total economy is now just less than 15%. In 2006, employment in manufacturing industry was 13.6 percent before South Africa joined BRICS countries and it decreased to 12.9%, recording a decline of 0.7% in first quarter of 2016. In 2014 it was estimated that the manufacturing industry contributed 15.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and by 2015 it had declined to 13.9% of the overall GDP.

The objective of this paper is to examine the relationship between the decline of South Africa's manufacturing industry with a specific focus on the automotive industry in the Eastern Cape in relation to economic trends amongst BRICS and the rise of China as a leading trade partner. Comparative yearly data will be utilized to review the trends of employment and other affected variables.

114. Policy implications of investments and human resources in public agricultural research in South Africa.

Authors: Dr Moses Sithole, Ms Cheryl Moses, Ms Natalie Vlotman & Ms N Le Roux (CeSTII)

Agriculture plays an important role in the economic and social development of South Africa. In the past twenty years, the country's agriculture sector has undergone considerable reforms. At this point in time, South Africa needs an effective and sustainable National Agricultural research System (NARS) to respond to the challenges of poverty and food security as well as the need for increased competitiveness and profitability. Drought, adaptation to climate change and crop production to meet the needs of the biofuel industries as well as for food security and biosecurity are some of the challenges faced by the sector.

Several policy initiatives have been put in place to respond to the demands and challenges faced by the sector as well as to contribute to social and economic reform.

This paper discusses ways of increasing the research drive and improving the quality and efficiency of extension services

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session II

Lecture Room 14

10:30 – 12:00

Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality

Chair: Dr Michael Cosser (BRICS)

115. Perceptions of academic staff and students on the implementation of the Language Policy at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard College Campus.

Author: Ms Balungile Shandu (RIA)

Language policy in South Africa has been one of the burning issues in the country. Language policies have existed from 1996, but there are still impediments in the implementation of these policies to date. There have been a number of perceptions and debates around this topic from the public which further impacts the implementation of the policy. Various studies have looked at the perceptions of teachers and parents on multilingualism, however, the perceptions of students are often ignored. As it is stated by Ruddick (1991: 30) students' views are often regarded as 'our blind spot'. Smith (1973) further states that a between component tension may occur between the target group and the ideal policy component. Policymakers expect target groups to welcome policies, however, that is normally not the case as every so often the reception is a hostile one. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to assess the perceptions of the students and the staffs on the implementation of the University of KwaZulu-Natal's Language Policy. In this paper, I argue that for a successful policy implementation, the target groups need to be part of the decision-making processes as they need to be receptive to the policy. Thus, focus group discussions were held for students; interviews were conducted for Deans; and survey questionnaires for students and staff members. This study employed the 5C Protocol Model by Brynard to assess the effectiveness of policy implementation. Consequently, gathering such information will assist the policymakers of the policy with essential information which will be useful. At the same time there have been numerous debates nationally on the Language Policy, therefore this study will be useful to the UKZN's policymakers and will also be of added knowledge for the national policymakers.

116. Leveraging community and peer-based approaches to impact the HIV treatment cascade among men who have sex with men in South Africa.

Author: Dr Batlile Maseko (HAST)

South African men who have sex with men (MSM) are at high risk of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) acquisition and transmission. There is an increasing understanding of the disproportionate burden of HIV among key populations including MSM in the context of the generalized epidemics in South Africa. The purpose of the study is to launch an effectiveness-implementation trial to investigate the effectiveness of a package of innovative interventions to reach MSM and link them to health services, improve program delivery and uptake of services, link men who test positive for HIV into care, retain them in care, and support adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) to achieve viral suppression. These steps will optimize the cascade of HIV care for MSM. The study will use a single-step stepped wedge design. The study will be undertaken in six Provinces, namely Western Cape (City of Cape Town), Eastern Cape (Nelson Mandela Bay Metro), Limpopo (Greater Tzaneen municipality in

Letsitele), Gauteng (Ekurhuleni metro in Kwa-Thema, Springs), Mpumalanga (Thembezi Hani sub-district in Kwa-Mhlanga) and KZN in uMgungundlovu district). The sites were randomized into immediate onset and delayed onset sites. Three sites in the immediate-onset arm (City of Cape Town, Kwa-Mhlanga and uMgungundlovu) will begin the intervention package in the first month and three sites in the delayed-onset arm (Nelson Mandela Metro, Letsitele and Kwa-Thema) will initiate the intervention after 9 months to allow the effect of the intervention package to be assessed during months 1-9.

The intervention

At the immediate-onset sites and during the intervention period for delayed-onset sites:

- Consented men will be enrolled in the study,
- They will have a finger prick for HIV rapid testing. If they test positive for HIV,
- Nurse will perform POC CD4 testing, If the participant's CD4 count is ≤ 500 cells/mm³
- POC creatinine testing will be completed to assess eligibility for first line ART
- If creatinine clearance rate ≥ 60 mL/min, they will be offered on-site treatment initiation by a NIMART-trained nurse.
- They will be linked to a peer navigator, who will follow up with the study participant following the study visit and assist with linkage to care, and treatment initiation and adherence.
- Blood will be collected for baseline viral load
- Dry Blood Spot (DBS) samples will be collected for:
 - Presence of antiretrovirals in blood to complement self-reported ART use
 - HIV incidence testing to understand recency of infection for newly diagnosed men
 - HIV viral genotyping to explore exposure and transmission dynamics (for example, clustering of participants)
 - HIV drug resistance to inform resistance patterns prior to therapy (for example, transmitted resistance or pre-exposure to ART)

The primary outcomes:

Viral suppression is the ultimate outcome the package of interventions intends to impact

We will measure:

- The proportion of previously untreated ART-eligible men enrolled in the study who achieves viral suppression at the end of the 12-month follow-up period.
- The linkage to HIV care and treatment among newly diagnosed HIV-positive MSM and engagement of men with previous HIV diagnoses in care
- initiation of ART at HIV diagnosis through POC CD4 and NIMART-trained nurses,
- retention in care and treatment among MSM, and ultimately
- viral suppression among MSM living with HIV

Secondary outcomes:

- Proportion of HIV-positive men who enter into care
- Proportion of men whom receive CD4 count results
- Proportion of ART-eligible men who initiate ART
- Time to ART initiation for ART eligible men
- Proportion of ART eligible men who initiate ART and are retained in care
- Proportion of Treatment ineligible HIV-infected men who receive a CD4 within 6 months following their study visit

Implementation outcomes

- Acceptability of outreach/CBO-based testing intervention
- Relative advantages of non-clinic-based ART initiation and retention packages compared to standard of care
- Perceived credibility of CBOs to initiate ART as compared to standard ART clinics
- Utility of decentralized NIMART-trained nurse initiated ART

and peer navigator based support

- Implementation costs associated with experimental condition
- Maintenance and routinization of using clinic-based approaches and peer-navigators for retention as indicators to describe potential sustainability of the intervention

117. **Fostering collaborative partnerships with traditional leaders in South Africa: Towards developing contextually relevant community based health and development programmes.**

Authors: Prof. Sibusiso Sifunda (HAST), Dr Anam Nyembezi and Dr Priscilla S. Reddy (PHHSI)

Background

This paper describes a novel strategy of a partnership between research scientists and traditional leaders (Amakhosi) in finding collaborative synergies in conducting research and gaining access at a community level aimed towards formulating Health and Development interventions that are relevant to the local communities. As part of mitigating the deaths of male young adults undergoing traditional initiation and circumcision in the Eastern Cape a partnership between researchers and Amakhosi was established. In order for social and health promotion interventions to be successful the key philosophy continues to be building sustainable community partnerships. Such partnerships not only engender ownership of these interventions but also ensure common problem identification and therefore result in developing realistic and sustainable problem solving approaches

Lessons Learnt

There is a dearth of studies in this type of research and therefore this partnership has resulted in development and piloting of research instruments as well as testing the feasibility of conducting research amongst initiates. Additionally we recently completed a large scale survey of over 2000 participants amongst men who had recently undergone traditional circumcision in the Eastern Cape. Additionally this work led to formulation of strategies and methodologies for recruiting research participants through the use of Community Popular Opinion Leaders (CPOL) in rural settings.

Conclusion

There has been a clear bias towards implementing programmes in mainly urban and peri-urban areas with the rural areas being left out and working with traditional leaders provides for greater access to this communities. In the Nguni Languages they say 'injobo enhle ithungelwa ebandla'. Meaning that the best solution to a problem comes from the collective views and opinions of the entire community. The institution of Ubukhosi provides sophisticated structures which have been developed over centuries and are still in existence today. It is these structures which will enable interventions to be sustainable long after the researchers have left.

118. **'I am making it without you, dad': Conversational identities of fatherless Black female university students.**

Author: Ms Ncamisile Thumile Zulu (ESD)

Aim of the study: The study aimed to explore the discursive tools (i.e., the meanings conveyed through the use of language and interaction) that Black South African female students employ when portraying their academic identities while growing up without a father

Alignment with the scope of the HSRC Social Sciences Research Conference (sub-theme 5: Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality): The study was focused on dimensions of academic performance and career

choice among Black fatherless female students, and used narrative and conversational strategies to achieve this focus. In addition, the study sought to trace Black female academic development throughout various schooling stages and familial contexts.

Overview

Historically, labour migration patterns in South Africa compromised the role that fathers could play in their children's lives and identity formation. In contemporary South African society, paternal absence persists in relation to a number of interrelated socio-economic, political and cultural drivers. Although not unique to the South African context, maternal parenting has been strongly reified within Black African families, while the influence of paternal absence has been largely overlooked. Recent literature, research, and child care legislation has emphasised the importance of a father in a child's life, however this has often been focused on the identity and life outcomes associated with paternal absence among Black boys and men. The influence of paternal absence on Black girls and women remains largely unexplored by researchers. The study reported in this paper was qualitative and social constructionist in orientation, and was conducted with five Black South African father absent female students who were studying at a South African university. Drawing on a blend of resilience theory and a traditional African metaphysical framework, the study aimed to explore the discursive tools (i.e., the meanings conveyed through the use of language and interaction) that Black South African female students employ when portraying their academic identities while growing up without a father. Collectively and conversationally, the participants constructed themselves to be resilient to the victimisation sometimes associated with being a fatherless child, and communicated their academic and personal identities as self-sufficient, empowered, motivated and driven in relation to academic performance and achievement. The findings offer novel insight into current thoughts around paternal absence among Black females, and how this absence does not necessarily yield negative identity and achievement outcomes.

12:00 – 13:00

119. **Lunch**

Venue Restaurant

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session III

Kgotla

13:00 – 14:30

Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships

Chair: Dr Vanessa Barolsky (DGSD)

120. The response of the research sector in South Africa to trans women and HIV.

Author: Ms Allanise Cloete (HAST, HSRC), Ms Leigh Ann Van der Merwe (Social Health and Empowerment) and Mr Mike Grasso (University of California, San Francisco)

Bringing trans women's experiences into a discourse of human rights was affirmed through the adoption of Act 49. Since the adoption of Act 49, research focused on trans women and HIV has increased following pressure from advocacy and activist groups in South Africa. This has resulted in an optimistic turn in recent years to begin to address the HIV prevention needs of trans women in South Africa. Until this point, the few NGOs that work with trans women in South Africa, has provided HIV prevention services on often limited budgets without knowing the full extent of the epidemic or the specific social and behavioural factors which make trans women vulnerable to HIV infection in South Africa. While this may signal an optimistic turn to the availability of HIV programming for trans women in South Africa, what critical strategic information however is still missing from the research agenda?

Research has provided insights to inform gaps in understanding the continuum and breadth of sexual behaviour of trans people (and trans women in particular) and to contribute to building access to better health services to address sexual health needs in the context of the HIV epidemic. Research has also shown that trans women have poor access to holistic care, and that the healthcare system is not gender responsive and often silent on the health issues facing trans women, in particular with regards to HIV. Healthcare workers require more training on the health and HIV related issues affecting trans women.

In this context, however more often than not, trans women are assumed to share similar behavioral and social risks as MSM, and were frequently subsumed under the umbrella category of MSM and LGBT. Such amalgamation of trans women within a broader MSM term masks the different HIV risks between the two populations [12]. Furthermore, the challenge of finding consensus in defining trans women has contributed to difficulties in identifying trans people and determining the size of the population, and consequently, the development of targeted HIV prevention interventions for this group [1]. These issues have made this an epidemiologically invisible population [13], which has a domino effect on restricting funding, research opportunities and allocation of resources for tailored HIV prevention, care and treatment services for this population.

121. Discursive practices in the Sesotho mourning process and their pragmatic functions.

Author: Dr Konosoang Sobane and Dr Cyril Adonis (RIA)

Research on mourning and bereavement has underscored the importance of language in the mourning process. Many cultures therefore have institutionalised discursive practices that form part of bereavement. In Sesotho such practices include funeral rites with a distinct speech programmes. Despite the commonality of these practices, very little has been documented about the speeches in the funeral rites and the pragmatic functions that they serve. In particular, there is lack of knowledge on the

intended illocutionary function of these speeches and their effect on the bereaved. This paper is going to analyse the funeral as a discursive practice and scrutinise the dominant speech acts, their illocutionary function and their perlocutionary function. The paper will draw on the speech act theory to derive a method of analysis that looks at the balance between intent and function. Data for this paper will be drawn from recordings of 10 funerals where a man has died, interviews with the people who have made the speeches and interviews with the widowed woman. This paper will add to knowledge on language use and communicative behaviours in the Sesotho culture, and also add to knowledge on the pragmatics of death and bereavement, a topic that is very rarely addressed in research in linguistics.

122. Women's narratives about the use of agency to reduce chances of being infected with HIV in a township in Cape Town, South Africa.

Author: Dr Yoliswa Ntsepe (HAST)

Women's agency (ability to effect change) in intimate relationships to avoid HIV infection is a neglected subject in South Africa, despite their attempts to reduce their vulnerability to infection. Neglecting to understand the role of women's agency in relation to sexual decision making is not helping in empowering them to be in control of HIV prevention in their relationships. A discourse about women leading the HIV prevention agenda is necessary, considering the high levels of gender inequalities and gender based violence that drive HIV/AIDS. Since the outbreak of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, women living in poor and densely populated urban informal settlements, like Mfuleni, have carried the brunt of this disease. This paper discusses how women use their agency to avoid HIV infections.

Feminist narrative research methods that recognise the researcher and the research participants as socially informed actors who co-create knowledge were used. Forty eight in-depth interviews and two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women who are sexually active and were HIV negative at the time they took their last HIV test were conducted over a period of six months. FGDs and interviews were recorded, transcribed verbatim and later translated into English to enable the process of coding and identification of themes.

This study revealed that women are aware of the social and cultural factors that constrain them in articulating the HIV prevention messages to their partners and families. They know that their partner's infidelity could expose them to HIV and in this regard use alternate femininities to subtly resist being subordinated to unprotected sex. While using agency to effect positive changes in their intimate relationships, women acknowledge the possibility of being rejected by their partners and families and this further problematise their use of agency.

HIV prevention interventions need to critically consider women's ability to effect changes necessary in the deconstruction of social and cultural norms that limit their participation in sexual decision making.

123. Conceptualization of the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness by VhaVenda indigenous healers.

Author: Ms Salome Thilivhali Sigida (HAST)

Background: Indigenous healers hold a valued and powerful position in the diagnosis and treatment of various illnesses. They play an important role in addressing the mental health care needs of people in rural communities by offering cultural appropriate treatment. Indigenous healers are typically the entry

point for care in many African communities. People in the rural areas prefer to go to indigenous pre healer because they believe they are knowledgeable of their culture and belief system.

Methods: A qualitative approach, and in particular, the case study method was used in the present study. Ten indigenous healers (male = 8: female = 2), aged between 35 and 60 were selected through snowball sampling and requested to participate in the study. Data was collected using semi-structured interviews and analysed using the content analysis method.

Results: According the findings a number of procedures are used to diagnose mental illness. For example, the observation of the patients' behaviour and the use of mufuvha or hangu (divination bones) are common procedures that are used to diagnose mental illness. The findings also revealed that mental illness can be treated through the use of indigenous remedies and practices such as inhaling the indigenous herbs and wearing a wristlet. The findings also revealed that for the treatment of mental illness the mentally ill person also bath the body with remedies in the water and given soft porridge to eat.

Conclusions: Both traditional medical interventions and some culturally relevant psychological procedures are used to treat mental illness by indigenous healers. This suggests that indigenous healers play an important role of medical and psychologist at the same time in their communities.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session IV

Lecture Room 7

13:00 – 14:30

Economic growth, employment and competitiveness

Chair: Ms Shirin Motala (EPD)

124. Public attitudes to work and occupations in changing labour markets.

Authors: Ms Bongiwé Mncwango and Dr Angelique Wildschut (ESD)

The South African labour market is highly segmented, characterised by persistently high unemployment, a very strong discourse around skill shortages in some sectors, notable increase in low-skilled jobs, employment opportunities that cannot be characterized as decent-work for particular groups of workers. Given this context, it is not surprising to find rising protest action calling for fair wages, tensions within trade unions centred on adequate representation of the needs of the working poor and concerns about basic conditions of employment. Amidst such a host of different concerns, there are those who question whether current labour market measures, concepts and methods are providing us with comprehensive insight into the problematic issues we experience in our labour market. Some authors are arguing for more qualitative investigations and more nuanced approaches to understanding the labour market, but essentially all agree that we need research that provides better and more comprehensive insight into the changing nature of work and employment expectations.

Currently, there is paucity of national data on public perceptions about the labour market. Such empirical information including workers subjective and qualitative assessment of their jobs are key to understanding labour market decisions such as commitment, job satisfaction, or resignations. Interventions seeking to improve labour market participation rates are influenced by the extent to which policy makers have a complete understanding of the public attitudes to work 1) including how the public think of, define and value work; 2) their experiences of the labour market including how occupations and related perception of work have changed in response to the changing structure of the labour market.

As part of the Labour Market Intelligence Programme's (LMIP) project, we undertook exploratory studies which gathered both qualitative and quantitative information about the labour market situation of employed individuals allowing us to incorporate measures of occupational identity and job quality. The study's findings emphasized the value of a national survey triangulated with qualitative case study insight in order to understand the public's attitudes to and experience of employment. Attitudes and experience were shown as being influenced significantly by an individual's race, educational attainment and social class. The findings on occupations and identity on the other hand, confirmed the fluidity of the concept within the workplace as well as changes to occupational domains.

We thus propose to grow this area of research in South Africa through annually fielding specific and focused questions on social attitudes to the labour market. This is supplement existing labour market macro datasets that do not address attitudinal variables in much detail. For instance, a growing reluctance has been recorded amongst the unemployed to accept jobs in particular sectors and occupations. Some occupations are perceived as popular (such as doctors, engineers, and auditors) or unpopular (such as artisans, social workers), but we seldom have an empirical base from which to explore the impact of

such perceptions on various aspects of individual behaviour, for e.g. labour market participation and possibly career and study choices. This underscores a need for continued tracking and monitoring of public's perceptions towards certain occupations.

125. An Examination of Youth Unemployment in South Africa: The Case Study of Mafikeng in the North-West Province.

Author: Ms Tsholofelo Madise (AISA)

The aim of the study is to examine the problem of youth unemployment in the Mafikeng district. The objectives of the study were firstly, to determine the causes of youth unemployment in Mafikeng, secondly, to determine the impact of unemployment among the youth in Mafikeng, thirdly, to explain the trends and patterns of youth unemployment in Mafikeng, and lastly to propose solutions to the problem of youth unemployment in Mafikeng.

This study used a quantitative approach in order to determine the rate of unemployment among the youth in Mafikeng as well as provide practical solutions to the problem. The population of this study consisted of all black unemployed youth between the ages of 15-35 with educational qualification ranging from matric to postgraduate level and who reside in Mafikeng. Only 100 were selected using the convenience sampling method using structured questionnaires. The researcher self-administered the questionnaires to the respondents.

The findings showed that unemployment is rife among those between the ages of 21-25, particularly among females, and those who have obtained their first degree certificates. In addition, the study found that unemployment causes many young people to resort to crime as a means of survival. Furthermore, the study also found that the type of education offered by tertiary institutions does not address the needs of the labour market adequately.

The study concluded that there is a general high rate of youth unemployment in the Mafikeng district and when the youth get employed, this is only for a short period of time. In addition, the major causes of youth unemployment lies in the fact that tertiary institutions do not offer the kind of education relevant to address the needs of the labour market and hence the mismatch between educational curriculum and needs of the labor market.

The study recommends partnerships among tertiary institutions and the public and private sectors that might be useful for tertiary institutions to provide programmes that addresses the needs of the labour market.

126. The level of Acceptance among students' on Women Employed in Male Dominated Occupations.

Author: Ms Precious Chauke (EPD)

Perceptions of women working in largely male occupations have been an important area of research focus over the past century. Literature has illustrated that women have always worked, but their work was limited to the domestic setting during the past century and mostly focused on unpaid labour. Women's work was seen as important in the context of the family's survival that dominated preindustrial society. While women's work was perceived as essential for the family's subsistence, it also contributed to the women's subordinate position in the patriarchal society. 'Women in work' was explained by referring to the women in the American colonies, where they made contributions to both agricultural production and domestic

manufacturing but could still not own property or enter work contracts of their own. In addition, the legal framework facilitated the subordinate position of women by limiting their economic advantages and therefore confirming societal perceptions that a women's place was in the home.

Perceptions of women in male dominated occupations can also be generally found in the contexts of students, because these are potential employees and they are busy preparing to enter the job market. This paper argues that there is a belief that women are not capable of undertaking traditional male occupations, even if they are encouraged by parents or teachers to expand their academic goals to enter these fields. This belief is influenced by the fact that young people perceive certain jobs as male or female only, therefore young people grow up believing that they are capable of some jobs but not others. The paper furthermore explores whether there are significant differences among students in the level of acceptance of women working in male dominated occupations.

The paper concludes by demonstrating that there is no significant relationship between students and their acceptance of women employed in male dominated jobs. This topic should be further researched, especially in the South African context where there is a history of gender discrimination in the work force which is based on archaic misperceptions, discriminatory practices and legislation.

127. An analysis of the economic value and sustainability of museums and heritage sites: Case study of Bakone Malapa Open Air Museum in Limpopo Province.

Author: Mr Mokwatlo Godfrey (EPD)

The museum industry plays a significant role in preserving the cultural heritage of different ethnic groups. South Africa like other developing countries, has established strategies and management plans to protect and conserve the history, identity and cultural practices for the benefit of present and future generations. For that reason, there are approximately 300 heritage sites in South Africa including those dealing with agriculture, geology, military affairs, archaeology, arts, mining and natural history.

Cultural heritage, like human DNA, determines people's identity and the values that will guide our lives in a changing world. Little research has been done on the management and survival of apartheid established cultural-heritage institutions in post-apartheid South Africa. Heritage is unique and precious, and it cannot be renewed. It helps to define cultural identity and therefore lies at the heart of our spiritual well-being and has the power to build our nation. For a long time, economists and policy makers neglected the concept of cultural heritage and its economic contributions. Economists have always quoted the cultural activities as prototype of the non-economic commodity, non-reproducible and non-substitutable and therefore, culture was excluded from the field of economic. Heritage is today considered an important lever for economic development through tourism and historical activities.

This paper provides an analytical literature review of the Bakone Malapa museum's contribution to the economy of the Limpopo Province, and to explore how the museum is managed and the challenges hindering its full potential for sustainability. The paper also assess how successful the Bakone Malapa museum is in contributing to the economy of Polokwane city and the neighbouring towns and communities and how it is managed to ensure its sustainability.

128. Comparative experiences of household shocks by family structure: Evidence from the SIZE study in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

Authors: Ms Sara Naicker, Dr Alastair van Heerden, Dr Tawanda Makusha, (HSD) and Prof. Linda Richter (Wits)

Household composition and family structure, in its many variations, have a range of implications on the wellbeing of families. Household headship is one indicator often used to explore the ways in which families may differ in their experiences of household shocks or adversities. The changing the composition of the traditional South African family and household headship means that men are no longer identified as the only primary household heads. Conceptualizing household headship alternatives, particularly in female-headed households is more nuanced than the conventional de facto and de jure definitions of female headship. Using two alternative concepts of household headship – reported household head and decision-making household head – this paper aims to compare the experiences of household shocks by household headship.

Data for this analysis were collected from a cross-sectional sample of 1961 households all with at least one child between the age of 7 and 11 years. Households were systematically sampled from 24 communities in the Msunduzi municipality in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), South Africa. This area is characterized by high rates of both household poverty and HIV/AIDS. The incidence and impact of a range of household shocks were collected as part of a broader risk assessment about the vulnerabilities facing households and their impact on families and households. Reported headship is based on the information provided by the primary respondent on the head of the household. Using information about whom in the household is responsible for making 1) day to day household expenditure decisions 2) decisions about large or unusual purchases and 3) who is allowed to live in the household, a decision-making head is identified.

Using reported headship, 37% of male-headed households and 38% of female-headed households report no household shocks in the previous 12 months; 51% of male- and female-headed households report 1 shock in the previous year; and 12% of male-headed households compared to 11% of female-headed households report 2 or more shocks in the previous year. Using decision-making headship, 42% of male-headed households and 37% of female-headed households report no household shocks in the previous 12 months; 46% of male-headed households and 52% of female-headed households report 1 shock in the previous year; and 12% of male-headed households compared to 11% of female-headed households report 2 or more shocks in the previous year. These findings suggest a more nuanced understanding of the ways in which household composition and family structure may leave families vulnerable to certain household shocks or resilient in the face of these adversities.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session V

Lecture Room 8

13:00 – 14:30

Ideology, paradigms, epistemologies of the south and theoretical approaches

Chair: Dr Christa Van Zyl (DCEO office)

129. Addressing epistemological inequality in the sciences.

Author: Dr Hester du Plessis (RIA)

There are many recommendable efforts to address gender inequality. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003), popularly known as the Women's Protocol, serves as example. This is the first human rights treaty to be adopted by the African Union. The Women's Protocol defends women's rights in cases of violence, and protects women against discrimination in many forms. While this is a recommendable document, millions of girls across the globe do not have access to basic education and are, as a result, not in any position to contribute to humanity's formal lexicon of knowledge.

With women entering science in large numbers in modern times, the understanding of gender dynamics in the context of this tremendous backlog is yet to be fully understood. This said, with most governments focussing on the increase in the number of women in scientific research, it is easy to neglect the historical loss of women's knowledge – knowledge that is often ignored under the influence of dominant political ideologies.

It is not easy to measure the impact women have on the growth of knowledge (epistemology) in its shaping of the science and society interaction. It is therefore becoming progressively more important to understand how feminist epistemology and feminist philosophy of science influence the growth of knowledge produced by, for example, women's traditions, in the sciences. The central concept of feminist epistemology is based on situated knowledge that articulates as feminist standpoint theory, feminist postmodernism and feminist empiricism. Various practitioners of feminist epistemology used to argue that dominant male orientated practices disadvantage women. The question arises: is this still the case?

In this presentation I will argue that we need to take a transdisciplinary approach to find the answer. This will enable us to develop insight into the way political aspects of everyday epistemic practices maintain gender inequality. This will also allow for an understanding how state ideology influences a country's science culture and approach to gender equality. The presentation will look at the way a culture of science developed based on a historical 'ontological tyranny' that was fundamentally founded upon religious and paternalistic values. A brief exploration of the continued exclusion practices of current fundamental ideologies and its impact in the culture of science will assist in ascertaining whether humanity is progressing or regressing in achieving gender equality.

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130. Practices of Freedom: pedagogical interventions towards youth agency, leadership and self-knowledge in a transforming South Africa.

Author: Dr Alude Mahali (HSD)

Youth in South Africa are struggling with preparedness in different areas of their lives: school, employment and enduring and adapting in a fast-changing world more broadly. Of course underpinning these problems is intergenerational poverty, though this paper asks how we bolster socio-emotional competencies as a remedy to the general privation of readiness. I examine the work of ACTIVATE! a network of young leaders working collectively to affect change in South Africa. The ACTIVATE! program emphasizes active citizenry and encourages young people to think critically about issues of identity and systems of domination. ACTIVATE! uses collective capacity and a praxis that covers the topics of innovation, leadership, social capital, socio-political navigation, management, network mobilization, problem solving, safe cooperation, change agility, communication, self-reflection, accountability and responsibility. Through observation, I detail and make meaning of ACTIVATE! pedagogical tools as useful strategies to navigate through difficulties, I identify how programs like ACTIVATE! dynamically address youth experiences and social problems in an engaged pedagogical way and prepare youth for navigating the world, levelling access. This paper additionally examines how instances of self-knowledge manifest in the interaction between young people. The paper uses constructivist and participatory approaches, specifically liberatory humanizing pedagogy (Paulo Friere), transgressive learning (bell hooks) and habitus (Pierre Bourdieu) as conceptual frameworks that elucidate self-knowledge and agency for youth living in South Africa. I argue that the participatory involvement of youth in such programs contributes to the larger debates over the South African National Youth Policy 2015-2020.

131. Problematizing the pattern of commitments in a university language policy: insights from close textual analysis.

Author: Ms Chanel Van Der Merwe (RIA)

The need for 'public texts' such as language policy documents to be critically analysed using in-depth linguistic analysis has been underscored by several scholars especially since 'public texts often carry agendas they conceal' (Lo Bianco, 2009: 112-113). Hart (2014) endorses the call for such an analysis in that it 'enable[s] systematic, theoretically-driven, comparative approaches to analysis on the back of which well-founded observations may be made' (2014: 5). The need for in-depth linguistic analysis is apparent in the context of South African Higher Education where language policies have been central to a wide range of debates which problematizes their effectiveness in institutionalizing multilingualism in over two decades post-apartheid. However, these debates have been restricted to the dominant discourse that policy texts are adequately conceptualised, and the problem lies with implementation.

Against this backdrop, this paper subjects the language policy of the University of the Western Cape to a detailed linguistic analysis, drawing on experiential analysis, demodalisation, activation, the use/non-use of conditional clauses and modality. The analysis reveals that even though the policy expresses unequivocal commitment to the country's multilingual heritage and the promotion of Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa, it does betray a pattern of differential commitment to English versus Afrikaans and isiXhosa. For instance, whereas the provisions concerning English are demodalised and therefore positioned as 'non-negotiable' (ledema, 2000: 50), the provisions concerning Afrikaans and isiXhosa are activated and placed in the realm of

contestability. As such, linguistic resources are used to weaken provisions for the non-preferred languages, placing English in the default position. The close textual analysis thus allows for the making of 'well-founded observations' (Hart, 2014: 5) on the conceptualisation of the policy. An analysis such as undertaken here is especially relevant given current debates on the language issue in South African higher education and on-going efforts to review institutional language policies.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session VI

Lecture Room 11

13:00 – 14:30

Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships

Chair: Dr Firdous Khan (CeSTII)

132. Harnessing Innovation for Economic and Social Development in Eastern Cape.

Authors: Ms Babalwa Siswana (BRICS) and Mr Loyiso Maciko (CeSTII)

Innovation activities play a significant role to provincial dimension and growth. Innovation capabilities are not limited to the provincial growth but also the whole economy as well. Previous research shows that innovation is an important tool that promotes competitiveness and growth stimulation. There is evidence that suggests that most innovators have relied on integration of ideas, expertise and skills to deliver outcomes that address social and economic challenges. In the South African context, it remains important to discover how innovation can be used as a vessel to enhance rural development while boosting economic growth provincially. In 2009, the South African and Finland governments, working together, established an innovation baseline and noted a number of problems. It is the interest of this paper to discover how research and innovation is used or can be used to commercialise, address social problems and create jobs which will result in improved economic conditions for the citizens of the Eastern Cape Province.

133. Bafokeng Inc.: combining custom and mineral wealth in building and equal nation.

Author: Dr Gerard Hagg (DGSD)

Most traditional communities in South Africa live in areas with low economic potential and are characterised by poverty, by gender and power inequalities and by tension between custom and modernity. The Constitution and legislation prescribe new social and governance institutions that are to address inequalities, such as the Customary Marriage Act and the Succession Act and the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act. Land, as the main source of power in such communities, is governed by traditional leaders, and does not easily provide for commercial production. Some traditional communities, however, live on land that provides mineral wealth. A striking example is the platinum belt. Traditional leaders of such communities have various options to realise such wealth and increased equality, but also face challenges set by both traditionality and the mining context. Traditionality is characterised by gender inequality and favouritism. Mining in its modern form provides opportunities for alleviating poverty, creating jobs and secondary income and diminishing inequality. However, the mining sector has historically and in recent practices contributed to severe inequality and conflict, as the Marikana tragedy shows. The Bafokeng have a long history of capitalising on their mineral wealth in a variety of ways that attempt to combine customary law and modern governance. The chapter will analyse these attempts with a focus on institutions of governance, modern investment approaches, diversification of capital usage in line with modern local government, and the revival of customs within a context of Constitutional democracy. The Bafokeng project will be compared with other traditional communities in the platinum belt. Although the attempt to combine custom with mineral wealth for nation building appears genuine, the Royal Bafokeng Nation's attempts to poverty alleviation and the creation of equality is challenged from inside the community and externally by the need for corporatisation. The model, however, indicates solutions to poverty and inequality in other traditional communities.

134. Socio-economic profile of patients treated for tuberculosis in the Lephalale sub-district of Limpopo province, South Africa.

Authors: Mr Thendo Ramaliba (HAST), Dr S Moyo (HAST), TG Tshitangano (University of Venda)

Background: Waterberg district of Limpopo province has one of highest burdens TB in the province. In 2014, Waterberg has reported high rate of defaults (7.2%) and TB death rate (9.2%). However Lephalale remain as the sub-district of Waterberg district in Limpopo province. This study aimed to describe the socio-economic profile of TB patients in the Lephalale sub-district.

Method: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study conducted between September 2015 and January 2016. The target population was TB patients ≥ 18 years who were registered for TB treatment in the Lephalale sub-district's six primary health care clinics. Patients who were on treatment for ≥ 6 months were eligible for enrolment. Randomly selected patients who were attending any one of the six clinics were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed using (SPSS) version 22.0. Descriptive statistics are presented.

Findings: 148 of the targeted 149 patients were interviewed (99.3%):-median age 40 years (IQR 75-95). The majority of the patients 78(52.7%) were males. Forty percent of the patients (n=59) lived in rural formal settlements. One-hundred and four patients (70%) patients were unemployed and received no monthly income. Nearly a fifth (n=32) of respondents reported that their home was a single room that they shared with two other people, and 31(20.9%) indicated that their homes did not have any windows.

Conclusion: TB patients in Lephalale were middle-aged, unemployed and lived in crowded and poorly ventilated homes. These factors are well documented risk factors for TB, which also contributes to documented challenges with adherence to TB treatment. Socio-economic factors are major contributors to the TB burden in the Lephalale-sub district. Efforts to address the TB burden should also include measures to address the social determinants of TB in this sub-district.

135. Urban Poverty.

Authors: Ms S'bonisile Zama & Mr Frederick Tshitangano (RMDC)

South Africa today is faced with many socio-economic challenges viz. urban and rural poverty, a fluctuating economy, unemployment, inadequate services and infrastructure (e.g. housing, water, electricity, sanitation, roads etc). There are many contributing factors that exacerbate the problem especially in the cities. These include the continuous inflow of both local and foreign migrants to the urban areas. Together these factors pose some constraints to the budget aimed for social and economic development.

The key driver to the poverty dynamics of the country is its unemployment conditions. A number of research publications have highlighted the existence of a relationship between poverty and unemployment in South Africa (See Frye, 2006). As a result, solutions that address unemployment problems need to be explored in the search for poverty alleviation strategies.

Poverty research tends to focus on rural areas thus neglecting the urban poor. Through observation and few studies it becomes evident that urban poverty is increasing at an alarming rate and in the long-term could cause crippling problems if it remains unattended to. Urban poverty is characterised by:

- Lack of inhabitable shelter
- Lack of/ poor infrastructure
- Joblessness
- Skewed expenditure and income
- Food insecurity
- Prone to health hazards and disasters

This presentation will display the situation of the poor urban dwellers in the selected metropolitan municipalities. Maps, pictures and graphs will be used to illustrate this. Key points will also be detailed on how the government is responding to the challenge through policies and programmes aimed at alleviating poverty.

136. 'The problem is with the farmers' mindset': Policy, power and Primary Animal Healthcare (PAHC) services in two poor livestock keeping communities in South Africa.

Author: Ms Safiyya Goga (HSD)

Primary Animal Healthcare (PAHC) for small-scale livestock keepers is seen as both a responsibility and a right. There are ongoing debates and negotiations between livestock keepers and state animal health services over who needs to assume which responsibilities and to what extent, and the kinds of services to which farmers should be entitled versus the services and products to be paid for.

This paper draws on qualitative research conducted in two small-scale livestock keeping communities along the Mpumalanga/ Limpopo border. The sample (n = 24) comprises in-depth interviews conducted mainly with male and female livestock keepers, municipal officials from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and Land Administration (DARDLA) and animal health practitioners, and four focus group discussions held with two groups of male livestock keepers and two groups of female livestock keepers (we also draw on household demographic data drawn from a survey questionnaire administered to 85 respondents across both communities). The data collected provides insight into some of the issues and challenges that emerge between the state and livestock keepers in effecting Primary Animal Healthcare (PAHC).

This paper analyses the relationships between animal health practitioners and livestock keepers as a crucial meeting point between the state (and its policies) and the constituents it serves. In particular we analyse a) how state actors and livestock keepers (all actors in the 'field' of PAHC) speak about each other (their expectations, their ideas around roles, responsibilities and challenges related to PAHC), and, b) through how each speaks about the other, the particular constructions of each that emerges. The interface between these actors we argue can be read as a lens onto/into larger issues around how the post-apartheid state constructs its relationship to (poor) citizens. Using a Bourdieusian analytical and methodological frame (particularly his concept of 'field'), we consider the obviousness with which 'problems' come to be seen and constructed as such and the implications of this for policymaking, for state development initiatives, and for the place of the poor in the post-apartheid state.

We tend to consider government social, socioeconomic and developmental policies as noble and benevolent without the necessary attendance to the material effects of such policies, on the readings of these policies by recipient communities, and without sufficient analysis of what these readings might suggest about the social worlds/ realities inhabited by communities (which policy tends to miss).

Dubbeld (2013:3) asserts that social grants 'catalyse tensions in households by giving money to certain people and not others'. Dubbeld analyzes the 'social effects' of grants in a rural KZN community: 'not only are grants regarded as reversing traditions, but also seem to shape movement to and from households, and the very possibility of permanent rural residence' (Ibid – emphasis added). Through an analysis of social grants, Dubbeld considers how government policy towards the rural poor has ambivalent social effects, which also points to something else: 'the ambivalence grants conjure captures a social situation of scarce waged work which the design of grants does not address' (Dubbeld 2013: 3).

The place of the state/ government among the rural poor

'Although many in Glendale felt that government had abandoned them by not meeting their expectations of transformation and as having failed to improve their lives³⁹, this is not to say that they regarded post-Apartheid state policy as having no effects' (Dubbeld 2013: 16).

'holding post-apartheid social transformation most directly responsible for the overturning of her social world' (Dubbeld 2013: 17).

B Dubbeld 'Envisioning governance: expectations and estrangements of transformed rule in Glendale, South Africa' (2013) 83(3) Africa 492-512.

There is, in rural communities 'a new social upheaval' being experienced, because it has led to changes in social order which are '[...] enabled by a government whose progressive social security practice gives little to working age men and is understood by many in Glendale as the cause of fracturing families and the overturning of tradition. Thus, [...] government welfare policy is transformed into a source of social insecurity' (Dubbeld 2013: 18 – emphasis added).

The most fundamental problem to which Dubbeld's work points us is the 'problem of the future' (Dubbeld 2013: 18); the fact that social grants, while crucial to staving off poverty, cannot become the basis for investment in any kind of future. Grants, his study finds, 'cannot be the basis for an investment in the future of the household' (Ibid).

Reference to Employment Patterns in the Technical Report

The problem is that government interventions do not provide the critical push to offer people a way out of poverty; 'the quantity of the grant [is] never [...] quite enough where other sources of income are scarce' (Dubbeld 2013: 19).

Could Dubbeld, Collier and Dercon, as well as our own findings suggest that it is in fact secure waged work, and the movement to urban centres, that enables investment in a future for poor households?

'Government things' offer the present but not the future (Dubbeld 2013: 20).

The 'peculiar' value of things in a post-apartheid state in which waged work is scarce and the future is threatened, and often cannot be: 'That value has to do with them being temporary and vital for the present, but not especially good for the future' (Dubbeld 2013: 20).

The possible difference between grants and cattle in providing social security in contexts of poverty: 'Grants are never enough to save: they are less than wages and are rapidly distributed in households, not stored up in cattle or bank accounts in order to enable future social arrangements' (Dubbeld 2013: 20).

Does this raise the question: what do cattle do for the peri-urban livestock keeper? What kind of social security do cattle in fact provide? Do they enable a vision of the future, of household progress, of the realization of social change?

Do cattle offer a real kind of social security?

Grants: do people read government through the grant? In other words, does the social grant act as a lens into how the state and its citizens forge a relationship in post-apartheid South Africa? And can we read, similarly, PAHC as a lens through which the relationship with the state is forged?

'I would instead understand these gestures towards 'tradition' as an outcome of a specific set of social circumstances in South Africa today. In particular it is a response by certain parts of government, within an older language of failing fathers, to the regularly expressed discontent of people. That the ANC has raised this rhetoric may be cause for serious concern, not because substantive participatory democracy has been abandoned, but because the social conditions in places like Glendale suggest to people like my informants that they have been abandoned, and that the measures to empower them have simply displaced them further from an increasingly skilled and urban labour market, where they see the only possibility of a future' (Dubbeld 2013: 20-21).

There are 'gestures towards tradition' in the 20 Year Review as well, related to the lack of transformation in cattle ownership/women owning land (?).

The problem with government policy in the implementation of social security: It 'divides poorer black people into deserving and undeserving in a manner that belies the constitutional imperatives towards justice that are supposed to shape post-apartheid policy. In a context where waged work is as scarce as it is in South Africa, and in the countryside in particular, the effect of grant policy has been to disadvantage those structurally unable to find waged work. That is to say, the social grant has produced a new kind of uneven geography: it has had the effect of dividing up villages like Glendale completely, pushing those who do not qualify for grants—working age, adult men—out of the countryside' (Dubbeld 2013: 21).

Makiwane (2015) makes the point that wage remittances are in fact sustaining rural communities in South Africa; that it is these remittances that ensure more people do not flood urban centres, that these remittances prevent more mass migrations.

How does the keeping of cattle fit into this picture?

In order to better understand the meanings and materiality of keeping cattle, we need to better understand employment patterns in rural communities. Why and how cattle keeping communities keep cattle is crucial to informing government policies on rural development, on the role of small-scale agriculture in national development and growth initiatives and on the alleviation of poverty.

The inadvertent effect of government policies is to divide poorer black people into deserving and undeserving!

Government policies do not adequately take into account how households function, what government policies do in terms of shifting or enabling household options, etc.

- The meanings, materiality and motivations of keeping livestock, especially cattle
- Employment patterns across households
- Knowledge of primary animal healthcare
- PAHC practices
- Vaccine use, knowledge and WTP for vaccines

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session VII

Lecture Room 12

13:00 – 14:30

Human capabilities and psycho-social factors in responding to poverty and inequality

Chair: Prof. Khangelani Zuma (RDMC Unit)

137. Are Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) the neglected orphan in our response to HIV/AIDS, STI and TB (HAST)?

Authors: Prof. Geoffrey Setswe, Dr Mpumi Zungu, Ms Salome Sigida, Ms Tinyiko Chauke, Mr Thendo Ramaliba, Ms Neo Mohlabane, Mr Sakhile Msweli and Mr Vincent Maduna (HAST)

Introduction: Every day, more than 1 million people are newly infected with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) that can lead to morbidity, mortality, and an increased risk of HIV acquisition. STIs account for a high proportion of incident HIV infections and are also responsible for a high proportion of adverse pregnancy outcomes. The monitoring of STI prevalence is crucial for the evaluation of STI treatment programs, and can also provide an indirect measure of change in sexual behavior.

Methods: A purposive and targeted search of the literature was used. Information was extracted using an abstraction tool. We conducted a systematic review of literature from all sources available in the public domain and the grey literature.

Findings: There is currently no national approach for monitoring the prevalence of STIs except for HIV and HSV-2. This is despite the fact the STIs are estimated to have accounted for approximately 14% of all new HIV infections in South Africa in 2010 with an estimated 4 million people receiving treatment for STI's every year. Lack of consistency between sentinel surveys precludes a rigorous analysis of trends in STI prevalence. The latest data available on HSV-2 was from the 2012 antenatal survey which found a prevalence of 55.8% among pregnant women in four provinces (KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Western Cape and Northern Cape). This was the first time HSV-2 prevalence was measured nationally and trend data is therefore not available. There is a lack of recent data on the extent of STI as the last national survey on STI in the South African public health sector was conducted in 2003. A search on data and statistics on gonorrhoea, chlamydia and trichomoniasis in South Africa returns out-dated stats and no trends to make decisions related to response.

Conclusion: The first step in working out the determinants of STIs is to map their distribution. There is a considerable need for more research to more accurately map the variations in STI rates, as well as the risk factors underpinning STI spread. This work would benefit from more accurate population-based STI incidence and prevalence data. There is a need for more nationally representative STI prevalence studies in South Africa and more periodic cross sectional studies that can be used to monitor prevalence trends and the success of STI treatment initiatives.

138. Gendered outcomes? The evaluation of state funded poverty reduction strategies with specific reference to NDA funded projects.

Author: Mr Aubrey Mpungose (EPD)

In the times economic challenges such as rising unemployment and lack of adequate economic growth, various 'safety nets' are important for people to cope with vulnerability, risks and chronic poverty. It has been acknowledged that state funded poverty

reduction interventions play an important role in helping the poor and vulnerable groups cope with, or escape poverty. However, these programmes can have different outcomes for men and women if not strategically designed and implemented. The focus on gender is important for different reasons. First, there are no doubts that proportion of women living in poverty is significant. Second, international research has shown that there is a correlation between women's development and improvement in household socio-economic status.

In South Africa, the National Development Agency (NDA) has been given a mandate by the government 'to contribute to the eradication of poverty and its causes by granting funds to civil society organisation'. Its main focuses for funding has been on: food security, early child development and income generation/economic inclusion programmes.

The main aim of this paper is to evaluate the outcomes for men and women of participating in NDA funded projects from 2007 to 2012. The main focus will be on assessing how women's quality of life has changed during and after participating in these projects; this will be based on selected variables based on money and non-money metric measurements. The findings are based on the impact assessment study undertaken by HSRC funded by NDA. Mixed methods, comprising of quantitative household surveys, key informant interviews and focus groups, were used for data analysis.

The results indicated important positive impacts amongst beneficiaries, including improved food security and skills development. However, one of the key concerns raised was the sustainability of livelihoods provided by NDA funded projects after the end of contracts.

139. Youth risk behaviour, vulnerability, capability and impacts on youth unemployment in South Africa.

Authors: Dr Jaya Josie, Mr Krish Chetty and Mr Isaac Khumbule (BRICS)

The paper presents a model to assess the levels of capability and vulnerability of an individual by analysing the results of the Youth Risk Behaviour Surveys of 2002, 2008 and 2011. Furthermore the authors suggest that the level of an individual's vulnerability is influenced by capability such that the person's vulnerability increases in the face of higher risks and decreases with enhanced capability. This highlights a direct relationship between vulnerability, risk and capability.

Through the use of Sen's (1999) 'capabilities approach,' the authors discuss the relationship between poverty and development. For Sen, individual freedom is inextricably linked to the endowment of abilities and capabilities necessary for every human being in the quest for true humanity. The capability approach as developed by Dubois and Rousseau (in Comim et al, 2008) demonstrates that a person's vulnerability is determined by a set of capabilities. Vulnerability increases in the face of higher risk and decreases with enhanced capability. The authors imply that by combining assets and access to services individuals and households can protect themselves from a pattern of various social risks and associated shocks. This conclusion is germane to the premise that investment in public infrastructure and social services could provide accessibility to socio-economic opportunities enhancing an individual's capability and reducing vulnerability to youth risk behaviour.

The paper argues that the capability approach can be successfully used in the definition of vulnerability whereby increasing socio-economic disparity within and among a community increases the risk of vulnerability for individuals living in these areas. The corollary to this proposition is that increased and equitable financing of municipal infrastructure and social services will constitute an additional injection of public capital investment for municipal infrastructure and social services thus increasing the level of capability so that individuals may access socio-economic opportunities.

140. Wosa weekend: negotiations of working class 'coloured' masculinities.

Authors: Dr Jacqueline Mthembu and Dr Tawanda Makusha (HAST)

Introduction: Men are increasingly experiencing vulnerability in their quest to obtain and maintain masculine hegemony. Failure to perform traditional expectations of masculinity may threaten or thwart their masculine identity which, in turn, may result in men's performances of hyper-masculinity. Men who perform hyper-masculinity usually endorse toughness as a masculine norm and overcompensate by being violent or by taking extreme risks. Literature on constructions of marginalised 'coloured' masculinities suggests that constructions of 'coloured' masculinities are primarily ways of coping in deprived environments. It is further suggested that working class 'coloured' men are most violent (in terms of interpersonal and gender-based violence) and most likely to abuse substances as compared to any other group. Given that much of the literature on 'coloured' men problematise them as those more likely to be violent and display high risk-taking behaviours, this paper argues that performances of 'coloured' masculinities are influenced by their endorsement of masculinity norms, common in these communities.

Methods: This paper is embedded in a social constructionist paradigm. The data used for this analysis are drawn from fourteen focus group discussions with 108 men, who are aged 18 to 72 years, and reside in the Vlotenburg and Delft communities in Cape Town. Using transcribed focus group data, we were able to elucidate patterns of subjective behaviours, attitudes, and perceptions about what it means to be a 'coloured' man.

Results: The findings suggest that men negotiated their masculine identities in impoverished spaces where normative masculine behaviour were prefixed by heavy drinking and violent behaviour.

Discussion: This paper presents patterns of marginalisation as men draw on pervasive discourses to construct their lived experiences in their communities. It was discovered that consequent to chronic marginalisation, men negotiated their masculinities in private and public spaces where, unemployment, substance abuse and different forms of violence were prevalent. This rendered their performances of manhood and personhood at the periphery of their community and of their homes. What emerged was that discourses of violence in these communities were reasserted daily as a solution to social problems. Their discussions around drinking, unemployment and violence, illustrate that marginalisation is directly related to performances of working-class 'coloured' masculinity. This confirms that marginalised 'coloured' men's performances of masculinities are often harmful to themselves and others, and is shaped by their contexts. The study results provide valuable information regarding the social context in which marginalised 'coloured' masculinities are performed.

141. Communities approaches to improving parental functioning for child development and wellbeing: The capabilities approach.

Author: Dr Mokhantšo Makoae (HSD)

Addressing poverty and intergenerational inequalities is government's policy priority. Many communities collaborate with civil society organisations to respond to the needs of families in resource-poor areas. Interventions that address sources of parental dysfunction and support parents to continue providing for the development of their children now or in the future play an important role. The aim of this paper is to describe the forms of support that non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations provided to address sources of psychosocial distress for parents and young children through interventions that focus on enhancing mothers' access to employment, maternal capacity to care, child disability and single parenting.

Qualitative interviews and focus group discussions were used to collect data from a purposively selected sample of organisations' leaders and parents in five provinces. The paper adopts the capability approach to wellbeing (Sen, 1993; 2009) to expand the ecological approach proposed by Belsky's social-contextual model of determinants of parenting (Belsky, 1984) identifying personal psychological resources of parents, characteristics of the child, and contextual sources of stress and support. It examines how community factors that support parents and families approach child development and wellbeing.

The analysis indicates that communities' approaches prioritise supporting families to remain functional while ensuring that children realise their full potential. Organisation leaders and parents implemented various interventions that were aimed to increase children's life chances and wellbeing despite their constrained settings. The main forms of social support were community support for teenage mothers to continue their education, early childhood development and care, disability rehabilitation, and psychosocial support for school-going children.

Although these community initiatives have the potential of influencing child outcomes, in most cases, the implementing organisations identified the weakened structure of families and lack of social welfare services that strengthen parenting as challenges in providing effective support for families with children. Implementing parenting programmes to address the needs of vulnerable families including parents of children with disabilities will support communities and families in the care and development of children.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session VIII

Lecture Room 13

13:00 – 14:30

Social conditions, values, identity, culture and partnerships

Chair: Dr Sarah Chiumbu (HSD)

142. The politics of poetry: Exploring the poets' perspectives on the significance of Spoken Word poetry in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Author: Ms Bashonga Ragi (RIA)

Inspired by the USA Civil Rights Movement as well as a number of other advocacy movements, Black Theology was developed in South Africa as a project of intellectual value. The movement came to form close ties with the Black Consciousness movement, insisting on exploring and placing value on accounts of the lived experiences of Black people. In essence, the project was set at challenging South Africa's politics of race. The Black Consciousness movement through a number of vehicles worked towards validating and affirming black identities - one of the ways this was achieved was through black theatre and poetry.

In this paper, I explore the Spoken Word poetry scene of Pretoria and Johannesburg as a movement that continues to demonstrate strong ties to Black Consciousness ideology. I argue that the narratives produced by this Spoken Word poetry scene make important contributions to understanding the socio-political climate of South Africa from the perspective of its youth. Spoken Word poetry in South Africa may be understood as a genre of poetry currently occupied predominantly by a young, black population. Because the genre emphasizes broadcasting the life experiences of these artists and their communities, narrating social ills, political, religious and other experiences, I argue that Spoken Word may be termed as being liberation politics that is employed to serve a social function. This is made visible through the narratives, styles and identifications that distinguish members of this movement.

In exploring Gauteng's Spoken Word poetry movement, I draw on my Master's thesis that uses an ethnographic approach towards understanding the Spoken Word scene. Drawing on these findings as well as on interviews conducted with poets I argue that Black South African youth experience discontentment with the 'new' South Africa. Spoken Word poetry thus serves as a vehicle for the expression of their social and political views and experiences. Importantly, Spoken Word circles are also considered to be safe spaces in which these youth are able to express continuing occurrences of racial micro-aggressions, inequality, and also reaffirm within themselves a sense of social solidarity and foster positive, black identity formation.

143. A feminist investigation into the processes of social closure for women lawyers in South Africa.

Author: Ms Tamlynne Meyer (ESD)

Background: In South Africa, the number of women entering the law profession is increasing, however the profession remains skewed at the most senior level with the number of male equity partners being more than double the number women equity partners. Despite employment equity policies to transform the labour market, the gap between policy intentions and implementation remains visible. The PhD study investigates the processes of social closure for women lawyers in South Africa.

Theory and methods: The theoretical and methodological imperative of the study is rooted in Feminist Standpoint Theory (FST) developed by Dorothy Smith. Smith uses the concept of 'standpoint' to emphasize that 'what one knows' is affected by where one stands (subject position) in society. FST makes the social position of women explicit, and defines how their world is organised and determined through social processes which are not known through other means. The aim is to give voice to marginalised groups and reveal the knowledge that such groups have acquired through living on the margins. Smith calls her methodological approach Institutional Ethnography (IE) which is an analytic method to explain and understand the relationship between everyday life activities, experiences and the larger institutional imperatives. By exploring the lived experiences of people and the social relations which shape them, IE can reveal how inequality and oppression is created and maintained in social institutions. This study adopts the standpoint of women lawyers in a male dominated world, who are wives, mothers, etc.

Conclusion: This approach offers a useful theoretical and methodological framework emphasising women's views, and the intersections of their identities as women, lawyers, wives and mothers together with broader race, class, ethnic and cultural identities. These identities furthermore intersect and conflict with workplace cultures, resulting in the perpetuation of workplace inequality and women's marginalisation. This approach provides a novel way of understanding women's marginalised position in the workplace, as the literature tends to address the factors contributing to inequality and exclusion in isolation, not examining exclusion an active process.

144. Beyond disease and violence: A systematic review of research about lesbian and bisexual women and transdiverse persons in Africa.

Author: Dr Ingrid Lynch (HSD)

Research about sexual and gender diversity in African contexts has centred mostly on gay and bisexual men and other men who have sex with men (MSM), predominantly in relation to sexual health risks and HIV/AIDS. Sexual minority women and transdiverse persons on the continent are recognised as vulnerable in relation to heterogendered and other socio-economic inequities, yet remain poorly understood. This paper extends previous reviews to report on a systematic literature review of published research related to lesbian and bisexual women and transdiverse persons in Africa, to productively inform interventions, policy development and further research. Relevant peer-reviewed publications were identified through Internet-based searches for key words using standard academic databases focused on public health, social science and humanities studies.

Articles reporting on sexual and gender minority persons broadly - without disaggregating findings for sexual minority women and/or transdiverse persons - were excluded, yielding a final dataset of 95 publications. The findings focus on main characteristics of research - reporting on primary topics addressed, methodologies used, sample characteristics of empirical studies (including age, race, socio-economic status, gender and sexuality of study participants), country location and rural/urban context of research. The paper concludes by outlining future areas of research that can advance sexual and reproductive citizenship and health rights of sexual minority women and transdiverse persons.

145. Information and communication technology in public service delivery and development in South Africa.

Author: Mr Thabani Mdlongwa (DGSD)

The aim of this paper is to interrogate the role, challenges, successes, failures and lessons learned of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Public service delivery and development in South Africa through the lenses of development policy. Development policy has been used to create national objectives by government or states for the improvement in people's lives. Over the years ICT has played a critical role in shaping development globally in the 21st Century.

These developments in ICT have seen many changes across various spectres of life from how we socialise, to culture, to how or when we communication, our types/channels of communication etc. It is evident that ICT has had an immense impact on people's lives and development in this digital/information age we currently live in. A key part of society is the role played by the state with regards to governance and in particular public service delivery. In SA like in many other counties Public service delivery forms one of the most integral components of government and against this backdrop they have been changes in ICT over the years which have also contributed to what, when, why and how service delivery is performed nowadays in the digital age. Over the last two decades, the South African government has instituted several e-government initiatives in order to try to improve service delivery and the overall efficiency of government. In the National integrated ICT Policy Discussion paper published in 2014 E-government is defined as 'the use of ICT and its application by the government for the provision of information and public services to the people'. This includes the use of technologies to make government work processes more efficient, strengthen public service delivery and enhance communication channels with citizens. It is against this context that this study will assess the role and impact of ICT in public service delivery and development in South Africa in relation to development policy.

BREAKAWAY SESSION

Session IX

Lecture Room 14

13:00 – 14:30

Methods, measures and indicators of poverty, inequality and well-being

Chair: Dr Hlamulo Makelane (CeSTii)

146. A capability approach to poverty analysis in SADC countries.

Authors: Dr Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere (AISA) and Kemedi Hlali Kgaphola, (DNA Economics)

The southern African region remains characterised by high rates of inequality, unemployment and poverty. Member countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) remain unable to reduce the wealth gaps and the rates of poverty and unemployment. It is said that more than 60% of the SADC population remains without access to adequate supply of safe water, roughly 40% of the labour force is unemployed or underemployed, whilst a third of the population lives in abject poverty. Overtime poverty has become more pronounced, particularly amongst female-headed households, the youth and in urban areas (ILO, 2013, 1).

The concept of poverty has evolved into a multi-dimensional phenomena measured from different perspectives. A number of different perspectives and approaches to poverty analysis have emerged over time. These include the human development approach, and the capability approach, among others (for instance, Makoka and Kaplan, 2005; Hick, 2012; Alkire and Deneulin, 2009; Laderchi, Saith and Stewart, 2003; Sen, 1999; Greely, 1994; Anand and Ravillion, 1993). Hick (2012, 1) argues that a framework for poverty analysis must 'seek to reflect societal and economic shocks in distinctly human terms.' We therefore focus solely on the capability approach to poverty analysis in this paper.

The capability approach was pioneered by economist and philosopher Amartya Sen; and was later significantly developed by Martha Nussbaum and other prominent scholars. In contrast to the human development approach, the capability approach (CA) focusses on what people are well able to do and be, instead of what they have, or how they feel → as maintained by Hick (2012, p. 2). This approach rejects the dimension of poverty based solely on income and the artificial maximisation of utility (Laderchi et al., 2003, p. 260; Clark, 2005, p. 11). Instead, the CA says that 'social arrangements should primarily be evaluated according to the extent of freedom people have to promote or achieve the plural functionings they value' (Alkire, 2007, p. 2). Poverty is therefore 'understood from a broadly humanist perspective as the deprivation [in the capability to live a good life]' (Sen, 1995, p. 15).

Sen maintains that, in examining well-being, we should focus on the quality of life that individuals are actually able to achieve instead of focusing on the material means to well-being such as income (Sen, 2009, p. 233). The central terms in the CA are: functionings, capability and agency. Sen (1999, p. 75) explains that 'functionings' refer to the various things a person succeeds in 'doing or being' [for instance] participating in the life of society, being healthy [and being educated]. Though functionings are related to goods and income, 'they instead describe what a person is able to do or be' (Alkire and Deneulin, n.d., p. 16) with the good(s) and income and should for that reason be distinguished from the possessions employed to reach them (i.e. possessing a bicycle is distinguishable from 'cycling'). Capabilities refer to combinations of valuable functionings that

a person has substantive freedom to achieve; for example capabilities of health, literacy, political freedom (Sen, 1999, p. 108, 1992, p 587). Agency refers to the 'ability to pursue goals that one values and has reasons to value' (Sen, 1999, p. 19).

The adopted approach is a normative theory that will assist us in explaining poverty throughout the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries. The theoretical elements of the CA reveal the inadequacies of former poverty policies, like the monetarist approach, so as to construct a multidimensional and accurately nuanced image of the realities of poverty (Sugden, 1993). The focal reason the CA holds that it is better to focus on the ends rather than the means, is that people differ in their ability to convert means into valuable opportunities (capabilities) or outcomes (functionings) (Sen 1992: 26–28, 36–38). Since ends are what ultimately matters when thinking about well-being and the quality of life, means can only work as reliable proxies of people's opportunities to achieve those ends if they all have the same capacities or powers to convert those means into equal capability sets.

Therefore, poverty is understood to be the deprivation of choices available for an individual to live the life they have reason to value and also the deprivation of the individual's abilities to exercise that choice. The integration of economic and philosophical theoretical fundamentals has granted the human development paradigm a broad base to be furthered conceptually and improved methodologically (Mackie, 2012). Thus, a clearer yet multifaceted understanding of poverty can be obtained, which could prove helpful to poverty amelioration and furthering the development agenda.

147. Measuring the impact of poverty, inequality and unemployment on youth trajectories in the BRICS.

Author: Dr Michael Cosser (BRICS)

Inequality, poverty and unemployment exist in varying degrees in the BRICS countries – inequality being higher in all BRICS countries than in OECD countries, poverty levels being high in all countries except China, and the unemployment rate being anomalously high in South Africa. The fact that these three factors impact disproportionately on the youth (all five countries have a high proportion of the population under 24 years of age) underscores the need to understand their effect on the pathways of young people from school into and through further and higher education and the labour market. Accordingly, this paper describes a proposal for a longitudinal study to be conducted simultaneously in the BRICS countries that addresses the question 'How does an understanding of the dynamics underpinning learner, student and worker mobility along various education, training and labour market trajectories facilitate policy formulation and planning aimed at significantly reducing poverty, inequality and unemployment in the BRICS and hence propelling the movement of these countries up the social and economic value chains?'

The research, to be conducted by one lead institution in each of the five BRICS countries in partnership with other academic institutions, will entail a ten-year panel study of a cohort of learners who are in Year 9 in a sample of public and private schools in each of the BRICS countries in 2017. The baseline survey will be conducted in a sample of schools across all provinces / regions / states / territories / districts of the countries while the subsequent tracer surveys will involve contacting this cohort of learners once a year for the next nine years. A set of core indicators for tracking progression will be developed by the coordinating team of BRICS researchers, to be supplemented in the different countries by indicators that are contextually relevant in their contexts. So while the core indicators will focus

on key social issues germane to all five countries – population, health, housing, education, and work – country issues will vary according to particular socio-economic need. In South Africa, for example, unemployment might be investigated in relation to the powerful cocktail of the exigencies of the labour market, failing industrial policy, and an education dispensation skewed towards academic competence that fails fundamentally to cater to the development of low and intermediate (especially artisanal) skills.

The proposal for a BRICS youth panel study is located against the backdrop of BRICS Leaders' urging cooperation in future-oriented research (Ufa Declaration – BRICS, 2015) and of the framework for joint research which the Long-Term Strategy for BRICS report provides (BTTC, 2014: 5). But the need for such a study arises as much out of a dearth of information on the impact of poverty, inequality and unemployment on youth trajectories that is comparable across the five BRICS countries as out of a desire for joint research. A ten-year study will enable not only an investigation of the impact of poverty, inequality and unemployment on youth trajectories, moreover, but simultaneously the monitoring of changes in young people's social conditions over an extensive period, which will simultaneously deepen our understanding of the determinants of poverty, inequality and unemployment both at individual country level and across the BRICS.

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BTTC (BRICS Think Tanks Council) (2014). Towards a long-term strategy for BRICS: Recommendations by the BRICS Think Tanks Council. Fortaleza, Brazil.

148. Developing Education and Health Indicators for the BRICS.

Authors: Mr Krish Chetty, Ms Nozibele Gcora and Mr Ephraim Mashatola (BRICS)

The 2014 Fortaleza Declaration by the BRICS (Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa) Heads of State Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil made a clear statement calling for the BRICS countries to establish a joint methodology for the purpose of reporting on social indicators. Action point seven in the declaration states 'To better reflect the advancement of the social policies of the BRICS and the positive impacts of its economic growth, we instruct our National Institutes of Statistics and the Ministries of Health and Education to work on the development of joint methodologies for social indicators to be incorporated in the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication. We also encourage the BRICS Think Tanks Council to provide technical support in this task. We further request the BRICS National Institutes of Statistics to discuss the viability and feasibility of a platform for the development of such methodologies and to report thereon'.

The data produced by BRICS researchers in the existing official BRICS fora is often based on existing data repositories and publications made available by the likes of the World Bank, IMF, OECD and the various United Nations (UN) bodies. Consequently the research outputs produced, and that informs BRICS strategy and policy is based on data and information that is often contentiously viewed by the BRICS nations. It is these concerns that have led to the call by the BRICS Heads of State for their statistical agencies to develop joint methodologies for social indicators.

This paper will document the efforts made by the BRICS Research Centre to identify locally produced data by the BRICS which can be used to report on Education and Health Indicators. Decisions on the selection of indicators will be informed by identifying commonalities across the nations. In Arruda et al's paper on the state of the education systems at the 7th BRICS Academic Forum found that 'Despite a vast amount of data existing at the national

level, there is still a challenging lack of comparable data series on the BRICS (as exemplified by the lack of data on enrolment for Brazil, repetition for South Africa and literacy for India). This is a major barrier to cooperative policymaking at the inter-regional level' (Arruda et al. 2015). This paper seeks to explore a data strategy for the BRICS.

149. HIV/AIDS, inequality and social justice in South Africa.

Authors: Prof Geoffrey Setswe, Dr Mpumi Zungu, Ms Salome Sigida, Ms Tinyiko Chauke (HAST)

Introduction: Our hypotheses on poverty, inequality and HIV/AIDS are that 1) poverty and inequality, particularly gender inequality, are core factors in enhanced vulnerability to HIV infection, and 2) poverty accelerates ill health and death due to HIV/AIDS and negatively affects the coping mechanisms of households affected by HIV/AIDS.

Methods: A traditional or narrative literature review was conducted to critique and summarize the body of literature and to draw conclusions on the topic. We collected a body of literature made up of the relevant studies and knowledge on the topic to give us a comprehensive background for understanding current knowledge and highlighting the significance of new research on the topic. The literature review for this study was carried out to collect data on HIV/AIDS, inequality and social justice in South Africa. The literature review focused specifically on literature available in South Africa and elsewhere, focusing on peer reviewed publications, other publications that include policies and guidelines on the topic.

Findings: Relationship between poverty, inequality and HIV: There is a mutually reinforcing relationship between poverty, inequality and HIV/AIDS. Gender inequality and poverty is affected by sexual behaviour, access to and use of HIV prevention measures and access to adequate nutrition, primary health care and life prolonging treatment. These factors may increase risk to HIV infection which may result in ill health and/or death. Illness and death may result in loss of household income and assets, diversion of income to health and funerals, school dropout, burden of care for infected and affected, widow- and orphanhood with consequent loss of security and increasing loans and debt which all leads the individual to back into poverty.

Gender inequality and HIV infection: HIV disproportionately affects women in South Africa. Overall, the HIV incidence is higher in females than males in all age categories. The 5 factors contributing to the gendered pattern of the HIV epidemic are biological, social, economic, cultural and political.

Conclusion: Poverty and inequality, particularly gender inequality, are core factors in enhanced vulnerability to HIV infection and poverty accelerates ill health and death due to HIV/AIDS and negatively affects the coping mechanisms of households affected by HIV/AIDS. The gravity of the HIV epidemic in South Africa is linked directly to social and sexual inequality, including the disempowerment of women.

150. Exploring the views of primary health care facility managers on the utility of maps for TB treatment adherence.

Authors: Dr Ebrahim Hoosain and Mr Adlai Davids (HAST)

Background

Data on TB patients participating in a pilot multi-faceted TB treatment adherence intervention in Nelson Mandela Bay were mapped. Maps depicting themes at one of the participating three clinics were presented to ward councillors and clinic committee members as health precinct stakeholders to evaluate their utility.

This study will also be extended to include primary health facility managers for a more extensive picture.

Objective

To determine the views of primary health care (PHC) facility managers on the utility of maps for towards increasing TB treatment adherence in PHC facility catchment areas

Methods

In-depth interviews (IDIs) were conducted with ward councillors whose clinic patient catchment area was mapped. A focus group discussion (FGD) was convened for the clinic committee of that PHC facility. Questions were posed as to the characteristics of the maps and their usefulness for TB-related community work. The voice recordings of the IDIs and FGD were analysed. IDIs will also be conducted with PHC facility managers, as well as other PHC facility managers in the sub-district.

Results

During engagement with ward councillors and clinic committee members, generally positive responses were elicited. Concerns were however raised about the dearth of TB cases that were presented, as well as the lack of street level depiction of participating TB cases. The absence of TB cases from informal areas in that study areas were raised. The views of PHC facility managers will be compared to the above.

The depiction of successful TB treatment interventions was positively viewed by clinic committee members and ward councillors, as it could be used as evidence to motivate for resources. We hope to elicit views on the utility of the maps in terms of operational requirements from their PHC facility managers as well. Suggestions for routinely produced maps from TB register data were made during the first interviews, so we expect similar views from PHC facility managers as well in order to guide those responsible for implementing the TB Control Programme in their respective PHC facility catchment areas.

Conclusion

Where the maps presented were deemed of potential assistance to ward councillors and clinic committee members in terms of advocacy during TB treatment adherence campaigns, we foresee more views on operational potential from PHC facility managers in terms of monitoring of TB Control Programme performance. The potential for presenting evidence required to motivate for more resources to the Department of Health District Office Management may well surface too.

14:30 – 15:00 Tea

15:00 – 16:30 **Plenary Session: Closing session**
Venue: Kgotla
Chair: Dr Temba Masilela (ED: RIA)

15:00 – 16:00 Panel Discussion: Reflections and commentary on the HSRC's poverty and inequality research agenda

151. Prof. Mario Scerri, Professor of Economics and Senior Research Fellow,

Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI) and Centre of Excellence in Scientometrics and STI Policy, Faculty of Economics and Finance Tshwane University of Technology,

152. Dr Wiseman Magasela, Deputy Director-General: Research and Policy Development, National Department of Social Development

153. Mr Mohamed Motala, research service provider and former head of CASE

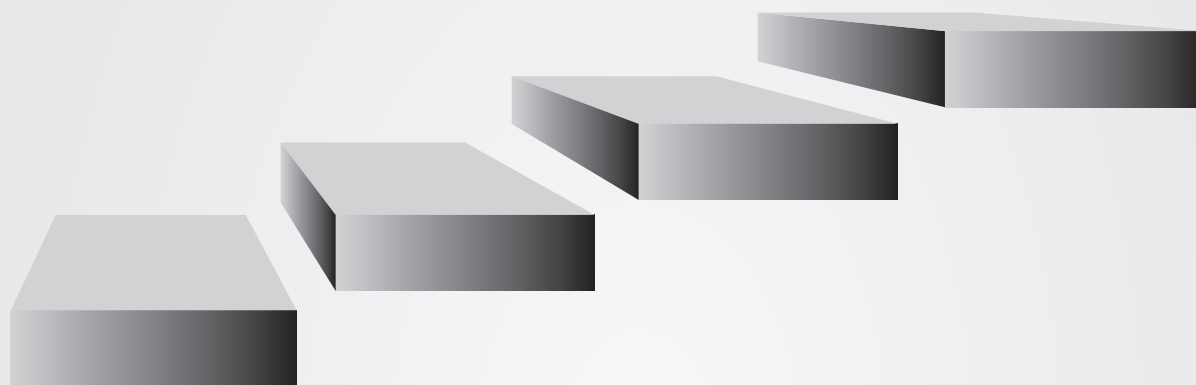
154. Ms Jocelyn Vass, Chief Director: Skills for the Economy, Special Economic Zones & Economic Transformation (SEZ & ET) Division, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

16:00 – 16:30

155. Closure:

Prof. Crain Soudien (CEO)

ooo000 - Departure - 000ooo



BIOGRAPHIES

MISS ANELE ABRAHAM

Miss Anele Abraham is a research assistant in the Economic Performance and Development research programme (EPD). She holds an Honours degree in Agricultural Economics from Fort Hare University. She joined HSRC as an NRF intern and was later recruited as a research assistant. Her areas of research interest include: rural development, with special emphasis on land and gender issues, agricultural development and food security.

DR CYRIL ADONIS

Cyril Adonis is a research specialist in the Research Use and Impact Assessment unit (RIA) at the HSRC. He is registered as a research psychologist with the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA) and has a PhD in Conflict Analysis and Resolution obtained from Nova Southeastern University (NSU) in the US. His research focuses mainly on issues related to transitional justice and his most recent publications have appeared in the *South African Journal of Psychology* (2014), the *Journal of Psychology in Africa* (2015), and the *Indo-Pacific Journal of Phenomenology* (2016).

DR MATHIAS FUBAH ALUBAFI

Dr Mathias Fubah Alubafi is a senior research specialist in the Human and Social Development research programme (HSD) at the HSRC. He holds a PhD in History of Art (specialising in traditional African art) from the University of Reading, UK, and an MA in Heritage Studies from Wits University. A native of Cameroon's western Grassfields, Fubah has implemented projects on art and museums in the region since 2004. His current research focuses on art, museums, cultural heritage and resistance to colonial heritage in Africa and South Africa. Before joining the HSRC in 2014, Fubah held fellowships at the universities of the Witwatersrand, Cambridge, Forum Transregionale Studien, Berlin and the Max Planck Institute in Florence, Italy. He is the principal investigator for the project: *The statues/monuments South Africans want: Documenting and assessing the impact of symbols in a transformative society*. He is also a reviewer for the Cambridge online journal, *African Studies Review* as well as the UNISA Journal, *Imbizo: International Journal of African Literary and Comparative Studies* and the Taylor and Francis Journal, *Ethnos Journal of Anthropology*.

MS FUNEKA YAZINI APRIL

Ms Funeka Yazini April is a PhD candidate at the University of Limpopo and works at the African Institute at the HSRC, with a focus on industrialisation. She was recently nominated as a research advisor for the African Union (AU) Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) Cluster for infrastructure development. Ms April has done government projects such as the proposed 'Special Economic Zones: One Stop Shop Model for South Africa', and projects such as 'South Africa-China Relations' which culminated in an edited book publication with Professor Garth Shelton titled *Perspectives on South Africa – China Relations*. She has also undertaken several fieldwork exercises to assess industrialisations in countries such as China, Mauritius, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Ms April holds a master's in Arts in International Affairs at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, South Carolina. Along with two books on China-Africa relations, she has several journal articles, including in *Africa Insight*, *Contemporary Politics Journal*, and the *Africa Insight Journal*.

MR FABIAN ARENDS

Fabian Arends is a senior research manager in the research programme on Education and Skills Development (ESD). He has an MBA in Information Management and E-Commerce from the University of KwaZu-

lu-Natal and completed a postgraduate diploma in Business Management as part of the MBA course.

Mr Arends has an extensive background in the maintenance, management and development of Education and Training databases to support research and to develop indicators for the monitoring of the performance of the education and training systems. He has effectively collaborated with colleagues and researchers in multi-disciplinary research teams and partnerships. Mr. Arends is currently the project manager for the Department of Science and Technology's Youth in Science Strategy, and the Trends in Mathematics and Science Study, Numeracy (TIMSS-N): 2014 – 2016.

PROFESSOR LESLIE BANK

Professor Leslie Bank is the deputy executive director in the Economic Performance and Development programme. He joined the HSRC from the University of Fort Hare where he was professor of Social Anthropology and founding director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research. He was also the co-ordinator of the African Studies master's programme at Fort Hare. Leslie is a specialist in social, economic and historical research and has been involved in project-based and development research for almost 20 years. His current interests relate to the cultural and popular economy, urban-rural migration and the potential role of universities as agents for city and regional development in southern Africa.

He is the recipient of the vice chancellor's senior research medal at the University of Fort Hare. Previously he has received research fellowships from Fulbright, the Ford Foundation and the Oppenheimer Trust to institutions such as Emory, Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Leslie was a research fellow at the African Studies Centre at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

Over the years, Leslie has authored a number of local monographs and numerous articles. His most recent internationally published books are *Home Spaces, Street Styles: Contesting Power and Identity in a South African City* (Pluto Press, London, 2011) and (with Andrew Bank), *Inside African Anthropology: Monica Wilson and her Interpreters* (Cambridge University Press, 2013).

He has edited special journal collections on rural development, land and regional history in Africa. He is a member of the editorial board of the International Africa Institute journal, *Africa*, and a commissioning editor for Cambridge University Press book series on Africa; the past president of the Association for Anthropology in southern Africa (2011-2015); and is currently editing a book on the role of universities in motor-manufacturing cities entitled: *Beyond Car Culture: Universities, Development and City Region Building*; and is writing a history of the Pan-Africanist Congress in the Eastern Cape, provisionally titled, *Sobukwe's Children*. He contributed over 50 media articles on current political and development issues.

DR VANESSA BAROLSKY

Dr Vanessa Barolsky is a research specialist in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery programme at the HSRC. She has many years of research experience specialising in issues of social cohesion, social conflict and political and criminal violence in a South African and international comparative framework. In addition she has done work on law, justice and policing, as well as reconciliation and democratisation. She has conducted a variety of major research projects on these issues including for example, an international comparative study on the impact of violence on countries in transition. More recently she has led a study in Brazil and South Africa to investigate the applicability of current understandings of social cohesion to the global south and to analyse whether social cohesion can help reduce violence. She has authored numerous research publications, peer reviewed articles and book chapters on these topics. Prior to the HSRC Vanessa Barolsky

was involved in researching various aspects of South Africa's transition to democracy in some of South Africa's key democratic institutions including the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission where she authored one of the chapters in the Commission's final report. Her PHD on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission analysed the discursive production of knowledge about political violence at the Commission.

MS RAGI BASHONGA

Ragi Bashonga is a PhD intern in the Research Use and Impact Assessment (RIA) unit at the HSRC. She holds a Master's in Industrial Sociology and Labour Studies from the University of Pretoria. Her master's study is entitled 'Selling Narratives: An ethnography of the Spoken Word poetry movement in Pretoria and Johannesburg' in which she explores issues on contemporary black youth identities. Ragi has research experience in a number of qualitative and quantitative research projects at the HSRC. She also has experience in the field of gender, having worked in the Gender Focal Point unit at the National Department of Social Development. Her interests are in the areas of identity, gender, inequality and socio-economic development. Her proposed PhD, 'Amakwerekere? The identity construction and belonging of second generation Congolese immigrants', is a study of race, migration and belonging in the area of youth identities in South Africa.

NWABISA BIKITSHA

Ms Nwabisa Bikitsha is a PhD research intern in the Population Health, Health Systems Innovation programme. She holds an MA in Research Psychology from the University of the Western Cape. Before her current role, she worked as a master's intern in the same programme. Her research focuses on body image, food addiction and substance abuse.

MR BITSO BITSO

Bitso is a researcher in RIA at the HSRC and is enrolled for a PhD in Sociology at the University of Pretoria. He obtained his Master's in Social Protection financing at the University of Mauritius. His PhD investigates the consequences of disabling workplace injuries from the perspective of former mineworkers. Prior to this he was a director of the Workers Compensation Fund, a job which he held until 2012 when he resigned to pursue PhD. As a director his work involved policy design and implementation, training of stakeholders, and managing staff. He has a sound knowledge and experience of social protection systems in general. His research interests include: social protection, disability, paradox of policy and research, impact assessment as well as monitoring and evaluation.

PROF. NARNIA BOHLER-MULLER

Professor Narnia Bohler-Muller holds the degrees of BJuris LLB LLM (UPE) LLD (UP). Previously she was Professor of law at Vista University and Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) before joining Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) as research director of social sciences in February 2011. She joined the HSRC as Deputy Executive Director of the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery research programme on 1 March 2012. She was then Executive Director of the Africa Institute of South Africa (incorporated into the HSRC in 2014). Currently she is Executive Director of the DGSD research programme and an adjunct Professor of the Nelson R Mandela School of Law at the University of Fort Hare. She has over 60 peer reviewed journal publications and book chapters, and has co-edited three books on gender violence; human trafficking and the dynamic of BRICS. She is an admitted Advocate of the High Court of the Republic of South Africa and served as presiding officer for the Private Security Industry Regulatory

Authority (PSIRA) in Port Elizabeth for 7 years. Among others, she has completed research consultancy work for the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on HIV/AIDS, human rights and access to justice; and the Institute for Child Witness Research and Training on gender-based violence. She has completed research fellowships at Griffith University's law faculty in Brisbane, Australia; Birkbeck School of Law in London, UK; and the BRICS Policy Centre in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Prof Bohler-Muller has represented South Africa in multilateral fora such as BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) and is leading the Blue Economy Core Group of IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association). Her research interests include international and constitutional law, human rights, democracy and social justice. Prof. Bohler-Muller was appointed by the Minister of Health to be a member of the National Health Insurance working group tasked to implement the NHI Fund and works with Justice Ngcobo on various projects. Her largest project with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, the Constitutional Justice Project, has been successfully completed and is being considered by the SA Cabinet for policy adoption.

NOMUSA ZIMU-BIYELA

Nomusa Zimu-Biyela (MInf.) is a metadata consultant at the HSRC's Library & Information Services. She is passionate about information for development and is involved in a number of community projects in this area. She is currently completing a doctoral study at the University of South Africa that looks into indigenous knowledge systems in rural South Africa.

DR IRMA BOOYENS

Irma Booyens is a senior research manager in the Economic Planning and Development (EPD) unit at the HSRC. She holds a PhD in Geography from the University of Johannesburg (2015), and a Master's in Development Studies from the University of the Free State (2008). Before joining EPD, she held a National Research Foundation Scarce Skills Scholarship whilst completing her PhD. Prior to this she was employed by the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators at the HSRC. She also worked at a development economist at Urban Econ consultancy in Pretoria before joining the HSRC for the first time in 2008. Her research interests include local and regional economic development and planning particularly in relation to tourism, innovation and creative industries.

PROFESSOR CHARLES CHASELA

Professor Charles Chasela is a research director in the HSRC's HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB (HAST) research programme and heads the Epidemiology and Strategic Information (ESI) unit. Charles is an Epidemiologist, Medical Educationist, a C3 NRF rated researcher with more than 20 years of clinical work, teaching and HIV research. He holds an MSc in Epidemiology from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and a PhD from University College Dublin, Ireland. Charles's research focus is on finding optimal strategies to prevent transmission of HIV, nutrition, Incident HIV and sexual behaviour, HBV/HCV HIV co-infections and implementation Science. Charles has over 45 international peer reviewed journals (High impact) with more than 45 conference presentations/abstracts given at international/national conferences. He has a total citation of more than 775. Charles has received various awards including, young investigators awards at Conference for Retroviral and Opportunistic Infections and Association of European Schools of Public Health; CDC Charles Shepard Science (Prevention and Control) Award and Wits Faculty of Health Sciences Research awards in 2014 and 2015. He is currently PI/Co-PI on five projects and is supervising 7 MSc/MPH and 5 PhD students at Wits University.

MS TINYIKO CHAUKE

Tinyiko Chauke completed an Honour in Psychology at the University of South Africa and completed her Master's in Sociology at the University of South Africa in 2015. She is currently enrolled with the University of South Africa as a doctoral candidate in psychology and is a PhD intern at the HSRC in the HIV AIDS STI's and TB (HAST) unit. She has done work with key populations including young women as well as orphans. Her research interests include: African History, African sexualities, social behaviour studies, HIV prevention and decolonial studies.

MR KRISH CHETTY

Krish Chetty is a researcher in Knowledge and Information Management and completed a Post Graduate programme with Cum Laude in Knowledge and Information Management at Stellenbosch University. He has 11 years of work experience in both the public and private sectors. In the public sector he worked in the Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC), and in the private sector he worked at the First National Bank, Corporate Segment, and at Allan Gray financial management. At the FFC he setup and developed the FFC Data Warehouse which supported all research projects at the Commission. This involved developing partnerships with the FFC Stakeholders to facilitate accessing public data for the Commission. Krish was also a member of the Local Government Data Collection Forum (and Technical Committee) and assisted the National Treasury with data collection reform across the local government sphere. At FNB Krish performed the role of Extraction, Transformation and Loading Architect, and was responsible for the management of the Corporate Segment's data collection and dissemination strategy. In 2010 he was identified as FNB Corporate's Most Innovative Person in 2011. As acting manager of the Management Information Systems Team in 2011, his team was identified as the most innovative team in the Corporate Segment. At Allan Gray, Krish was a Business Intelligence Developer in the Retail section of the company and was responsible for various data marts which informed the Retail section investment strategy for keeping track of daily business. At the HSRC, Krish is a researcher and Data Warehouse Developer responsible for data analysis, the management of the BRICS Data Warehouse, Research Centre Website; its Social Media engagement strategy and as a team leader of the BRC data analysis team. Krish spearheads various research projects in Infrastructure financing and economic modelling together with systems development projects such as the construction of a BRICS wide Data Warehouse informed by pillars of the BRICS Long Term Strategy. Krish has presented papers at international conferences and worked closely with HSRC partners in BRICS countries. In August 2015 Krish won first prize at the BRICS Young Scientists Contest in Sevastopol, Russia.

MS BUYISILE CHIBI

Buyisile studied at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Westville Campus for a BSc in Biochemistry and Chemistry from 2006-2009; a BSc Honours in Chemistry in 2010, and a Master's in Medical Sciences in Pharmaceutical Chemistry from 2011-2013. She is currently enrolled at Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University for a PhD, aiming to investigate prevalence, types and risk factors for emerging illegal drug use among HIV positive men who have sex with men in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. She has operational knowledge of analytical instrumentation like HPLC, Mass spectrometry, NMR, IR spectroscopy, GC methods and some Computational techniques such as Molecular Docking and Molecular Dynamics used in Drug Design and has been exposed to synthesis and quality control of polymers (wet and dry strength additives) in research and development projects. Currently she's involved in a pilot study on key populations, a comprehensive HIV prevention package for MSM in southern Africa and an integrated biological behavioral survey with population size estimation using respondent driven sampling among MSM.

DR CLAUDIOUS CHIKOZHO

Claudious Chikozho is a research director at the Africa Institute at the HSRC. He has more than 18 years of experience in the applied social science research and development sector. His previous positions in the sector include working as a research director at the Gauteng City-Region Observatory, Wits University; Biodiversity Programme Chair at the Centre for Responsible Leadership, University of Pretoria; science uptake coordinator at the International Water Management Institute in Accra, Ghana; senior researcher at the CSIR in Pretoria, South Africa; research fellow and lecturer in development studies at the University of Zimbabwe. He holds a PhD in Applied Social Sciences; a Master's in Public Administration; and a BSc Honors in Political Science from the University of Zimbabwe. He also has a post-graduate diploma in M & E from University of Stellenbosch. Over the years, he has carried out several research and programme evaluation assignments and has published more than 20 peer-reviewed papers in refereed journals and/ books. His ongoing thematic areas of research interest include: sustainable economic development; integrated water resources management and food security; public sector governance, leadership and service delivery; adaptation to climate change; and science, innovation and technology transfer processes

DR JEREMIAH CHIKOVORE

Jeremiah Chikovore is a sociologist with training in public health, currently working as a senior research specialist at the HSRC. He obtained his MPH from Umea University, Sweden, in 2002 and a PhD in 2004 at the same university. Jeremiah has experience in both tertiary teaching and carrying out and leading research at different levels in the Southern African region. With a primary grounding on gender and masculinity, he has written and published on abortion and family planning, sexual and reproductive health, adolescents, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Jeremiah is regular reviewer for journals themed around social aspects of public health.

DR SARAH H CHIUMBU

Dr Sarah H Chiumbu is an African research fellow in the Human and Social Development programme at the HSRC. Before joining the HSRC in December 2014, she spent 6 years at the University of Witwatersrand where she was a senior lecturer in Media and Communication Studies. She holds a PhD and MA in Media Studies from the University of Oslo, Norway. Her research interests include: media, democracy & citizenship, new and alternative media, policy studies, social movements, African political thought, decolonial and postcolonial theories.

DR LUMBWE CHOLA

Dr Lumbwe Chola is a senior research specialist in the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation (PHHSI) programme. He holds a PhD in Health Economics from the University of Bergen in Norway. Before joining the HSRC in February 2015, Dr Chola worked as a senior health economist at PRICELESS South Africa, a programme situated at the Wits School of Public Health. He has also worked at several institutions as a lecturer and statistician, including Stellenbosch University, the University of Zambia and the Central Statistical Office (Zambia). His areas of research interest include: maternal and child health, nutrition, obesity and non-communicable diseases. He is also interested in the social determinants of health and focuses on priority setting for the improvement of population health. Dr Chola's publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of several conference presentations and journal articles. His most recent work, published investigated the cost and impact of scaling up essential interventions to reduce stillbirths, maternal, newborn and child mortality in South Africa. He has also looked at the potential economic impact of interventions to reduce adult obesity in the South African population.

MS ALLANISE CLOETE

Ms Cloete has been employed as a research specialist at the HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB (HAST) research programme based at the HSRC for the last 11 years. She has managed two of the first HIV prevalence surveys for men who have sex with men (MSM) in South Africa, using respondent driven sampling (RDS). Her work specifically focuses on key populations such as trans women, MSM, sex workers and persons who use drugs.

DR ADAM COOPER

Dr Adam Cooper is a post-doctoral fellow/research specialist in the Human and Social Development programme of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). Before taking up the post at the HSRC he was an NRF postdoctoral scholar abroad, based at the Graduate Center at the City University of New York. His PhD research in the department of Education Policy Studies at Stellenbosch University was a multisite linguistic ethnography exploring different formal and informal educational places in one low-income Cape Town community. The research from his thesis will be published as a Routledge monograph in 2016. Adam has published peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters related to youth in South Africa, including pieces on gangs, masculinities of young men awaiting trial, a photovoice project conducted during the 2010 football world cup and research on a HIV/AIDS co-constructed curriculum project conducted with teachers at South African schools. He currently has an article under review on linguistic ideologies. Prior to working fulltime on the completion of his PhD, Adam was a researcher for the Extra Mural Education Project, a Cape Town based NGO that used extra-murals in partnership with schools, attempting to transform schools into developmental hubs for their communities.

DR MICHAEL COSSER

Dr Michael Cosser is a chief research specialist in the BRICS Research Centre, located within the Democracy, Governance & Service Delivery research programme. Prior to joining the Centre he was Head of Learning & Development at the HSRC (2013-April 2016), before which he worked in the HSRC's Education & Skills Development research programme (May 2001-2012). His work at the HSRC has focussed predominantly on pathways through the education and training system and into the labour market. In 2010 he served on the Higher Education South Africa (HESA) task team to make recommendations on a reconceptualised post-school policy landscape for South Africa; and in 2011 he was a member of the Ministerial Task Team to advise the Minister of Higher Education & Training on the establishment of Community Education and Training Centres. Dr Cosser has published articles and book chapters in the fields of world literature written in English, academic staff development, and higher education.

DR YULE DEREK DAVIDS

Dr Yul Derek Davids is a chief research specialist in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery (DGSD) research programme. He has a keen interest in the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable people such as the poor, women and children, and how poor socio-economic conditions impacts on their ability to live a good quality life with less risk of falling into poverty and or ill-health. He also worked in the area of democracy and governance and social cohesion in particular. Derek did consultancy work for the International Foundation for Elections Systems (IFES) in Uganda and Management Systems International (MSI) in Nigeria as well as for USAID in Tanzania. Besides his area of interest, Derek has key expertise in project management, project conceptualization, proposal writing, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) through both quantitative and qualitative research, data analyses, report writing, presentations of results, and project reporting. In specific, he has managed more than fifty national and regional representative surveys in more than 12 African countries which included the Afrobarometer surveys in Southern Africa. Derek also managed and worked

on more than 40 projects that focus in particular on socio-economic issues. Derek holds a PhD in Political Science from Stellenbosch University and also attended the Summer School of Survey Institute at Michigan University in 2002. He has published extensively and has represented the HSRC both at national and international conferences. Derek co-editor of the South African Social Attitudes 2nd Report: Reflections on the Age of Hope book published by the HSRC Press. His most recent publication is chapter in the 2016 State of the Nation HSRC Volume focusing on access to socio-economic rights and social assistance for marginalized communities.

MR ADLAI DAVIDS

Adlai Davids is a senior research manager in the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS Research Alliance (SAHARA) unit of the HIV, AIDS, STIs and TB (HAST) research programme. He holds an MSc in Geo-information Systems (GIS) from the Faculty of ITC, University of Twente, The Netherlands. The title of his MSc dissertation was 'The potential of GIS in urban crime research : a case study of Port Elizabeth, South Africa.' Davids is currently pursuing a PhD in the School of Health Systems and Public Health at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. Before joining the HSRC in October 2002, he was a lecturer in Human Geography and GIS at the former University of Port Elizabeth, which is now part of the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU). His areas of research interest include: Geographical Information Systems (GIS) applications in public health, education and other social issues. He has also conducted research into a diversity of topics as reflected in his list of publications and his most recent research output was with Makusha et al on the potential of HIV self-testing in South Africa published in PLoS ONE

MS RACHANA DESAI

Rachana is a master's graduate from the University of Witwatersrand, currently enrolled as a doctoral candidate at Maastricht University in the Netherlands. She is a part-time researcher and PhD trainee in the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation programme at the HSRC. She has worked closely with research directors and principal investigators on multiple large projects and is currently involved in various national studies to improve the adolescent health and well-being of the country. Rachana led the data quality assurance team and was the co-facilitator of the project.

DR CHRIS DESMOND

Chris Desmond's research has focused on children affected by HIV and AIDS, and the economic aspects of consequences and interventions related to child development, and on methods of economic evaluation. More recently he has focused on the use of behavioural economics in HIV prevention and primary care. He holds a PhD from the London School of Economics. Currently Chris works as a Research Director at the Human Sciences Research Council in the Human and Social Development research programme. Formally Dr Desmond was a Senior Researcher at the Development Pathways to Health Research Unit at the University of Witwatersrand, a Research Associate at Harvard Medical School, a Research Associate at the FXB Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University and a Senior Researcher at the Health Economics and HIV/AIDS Research Division at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

MR JAKES MOJALEFA DIPHOLO

Mojalefa Dipholo is a master's intern at the HSRC's Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery programme and holds an honours degree in Political Science at the University of Johannesburg. He is currently reading for a Masters in International Politics with the University of

South Africa. He is a member of the Golden Key International Honours Society and Japan-based Global Next Leaders Forum. His research interests include African politics, youth politics, International Relations and the dynamics around service delivery issues.

DR MBUYISELO DOUGLAS

Dr Mbuyiselo Douglas obtained a BCur (Education and Administration) degree at Potchefstroom University in 2001 and a PhD in Health Science (Health Promotion) at Walter Sisulu University in 2013. Before joining the HSRC he worked at the Walter Sisulu University as an acting head of department, senior lecturer and lecturer in the Department of Health Promotion. After obtaining his diploma in nursing, he started his career at SS Gida Community Hospital in Keiskammahoek, Eastern Cape Province as a professional nurse in 1990. In 2003 he was awarded an AusAID, Nelson Mandela Scholarship to study a Master's of Public Health (Health Promotion) degree at Curtin University in Western Australia which he obtained in 2004. He was the secretary of Ubuntu Bethu Circumcision Project at Nyandeni in the Eastern Cape Province, funded by AIDS Foundation South Africa (AFSA) from (2010 – 2012). He is now on three year contract (2015 -2018) for post-doctoral research fellowship at HSRC.

DR HESTER DU PLESSIS

Dr Hester du Plessis is a chief research specialist and head of Science Engagement and Gender within the Research Use and Impact Assessment (RIA) unit and holds a MTech in Fine and Applied Art from the Tshwane University of Technology (formerly the Technikon Pretoria). In 2002 she obtained a PhD in Philosophy at the University of South Africa (UNISA). Before joining the HSRC on the 1st of June 2016 (date) she was Head of the Humanity Faculty at the Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA). She previously worked at RIA, HSRC in the capacity of Senior Researcher and Head of Science Communication. She was a Senior Researcher the Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture (FADA), University of Johannesburg (UJ) from 2002 to 2012. In 2007 she held a Research Chair in Design Education and Innovation at the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India in the Design Vision Centre (DVC), a Centre of Excellence that provides integrated design support infrastructure through three labs: the High Performance Visualization lab (HPV lab), the Rapid Product Development Lab (RPD lab) and the Mind to Market lab (MTM lab). She is a Fellow at the Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA), South Africa.

DR IAN EDELSTEIN

Dr Ian Edelstein is a research specialist in the Research Use and Impact Assessment Unit at the HSRC in Pretoria. He holds an MPA in Public Administration at Syracuse University Maxwell School of Public Affairs, in the United States, and obtained a PhD in Sociology from the University of Cape Town (date: 2016). Before joining the HSRC, in June 2016, he was Head of Communications and Public Affairs at the International Committee of the Red Cross-Pretoria Regional Delegation and a Global Advisor on Urban Violence and Youth Projects. He has also worked in the areas of youth development programming, visual communications, and higher education, among other fields. His areas of research interest include: interpersonal violence, youth development/sport-based development, programme evaluation/impact assessment, education reform, and poverty/inequality studies. He has specialisation in quantitative analysis of programme effects and developmental trajectories through longitudinal panel study. He has conducted additional research on educational inequalities and potential reforms in South Africa, based on comparative African data and international schooling innovation evidence. Dr. Edelstein has presented papers at conferences in South Africa, Europe, and the Americas and is currently developing a series of articles from his longitudinal PhD research on youth violence and localized intervention.

DR ZAYNAB ESSACK

Dr Zaynab Essack is a senior research specialist in the Human and Social Development programme at the HSRC. She is a trained research psychologist with a PhD in Psychology. She has 8 years of experience in social science research focusing on HIV prevention, research ethics and ethical-legal analysis. Her research has focused primarily on HIV prevention, and community engagement in research with a range of target groups, including vulnerable groups like children and adolescents. Dr Essack currently manages a study awarded by DFID through to understand the HIV prevention needs of MSM and their partners in South Africa and Namibia. Dr Essack's areas of research interest spans work with adolescents; an ongoing study seeks to understand the barriers adolescents experience in participating in research.

MS ROSHIN ESSOP

Roshin Essop is a Master's Intern in the Human and Social Development research programme at the HSRC. Her research focuses on family functioning and parenting styles within substance abuse-using families'. Her research is rooted in psychology and social work and aims to explore the ecological, social and psychological factors associated with families and parenting in the case of rural communities. As a former research assistant, Roshin has also participated in various research projects concerning family wellbeing, as well as projects focusing on maternal and child health. As part of her work at the HSRC, Roshin is involved with research activities and publications related to victims' satisfaction with help services in South Africa; social network inter-viewing; and sexual violence in schools in South Africa.

MR DINGA FATMAN

Dinga Fatman completed his Master's in Economics at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in 2013. His dissertation topic was entitled: 'Labour Regulations and Firm Performance in South Africa'. He worked at Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), between 2011 and 2015, on South African industrial policy issues – mostly commissioned by the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti). At TIPS, Dinga managed to produce two publications, one in the magazine, *Farmers' Weekly*, on 'Geographical Indications in South Africa'; and the other, as a TIPS' publication, on his thesis. Dinga's general research interests entail South Africa's investment climate issues. Dinga recently joined the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in 2016, in the Economic Performance and Development (EPD) unit, as a PhD Intern with the ambitions of completing a PhD degree in Economics by 2019 at a South African university. At the HSRC, Dinga has worked on a range of South African public sector projects, and on a personal research paper, entitled: 'Mechanism for Reducing Inequality and Poverty in South Africa: National Minimum Wage or Improving the Education System?'

DR SAMUEL FONGWA

Dr Samuel Fongwa is a post-doctoral fellow and research specialist at the HSRC. He holds a BSc (Hons), BA Honours, M.Ed (UWC) and PhD from the University of the Free State. Prior to joining the HSRC, he held various research positions at the UFS. Dr Fongwa has been involved in various higher education and skills commissioned projects, including; the 2012 profiling of HE in the SADC region by SARUA, the 20-year review of HE in South Africa by the CHE and the current programme for diaspora support of HE in Africa through CODESRIA. He is also involved in an ESRC/NRF funded project on graduate skills outcome in South Africa. His most recently completed project was a three year British Council funded project on graduate employability in four African countries for which he was the co-researcher for South Africa. He has presented his research at national and international academic fora and published both locally and international.

DR GEORGE FREMPONG

Dr George Frempong is a chief research specialist, working in the area of Education and Skills Development (ESD) at the HSRC. His major research interest is in understanding how education systems should function to provide opportunities for all children to be successful in learning. Employing large scale data sets such as TIMSS, his work has revealed the key role that non-cognitive skills play in compensating for the learning vulnerabilities that children from poor families bring to school. His current work involves the development and understanding of how technology innovations should be implemented and scaled up to improve teaching and learning.

DR MICHAEL GASTROW

Dr Michael Gastrow is a senior research specialist in the Education and Skills Development programme of the HSRC. His research focus is on innovation systems analysis, innovation for inclusive development, the public understanding of science, and science communication. He holds a PhD in science communication from the University of Stellenbosch. He has led projects on representations of biotechnology in the South African media, and on public perceptions of biotechnology in South Africa. He has participated in international projects focussing on the emergence and characteristics of global innovation networks, and on the roles of universities in fostering innovation for inclusive development in Africa. Some of his other research has included participation in building a credible labour market intelligence system for the Department of Higher Education and Training, supporting the Department of Science and Technology's Youth into Science strategy, and developing an economic competitiveness strategy for the City of Cape Town. Secondly, he has focussed on science, innovation and technology in the automotive sector, biotechnology sector, and astronomy sector.

MS NATASHA GILLESPIE

Natasha Gillespie is a Master's Intern in the Human and Social Development Research Programme at the HSRC. She trained in research psychology at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and was awarded four scholarships for academic achievement during her post-graduate studies. Throughout her training, As a master's intern Natasha provides research support on various projects conducted at the Sweetwaters Office and manages the MSM Regional Situational Analysis and Policy Review project. She has submitted her master's dissertation for examination. Natasha plans to advance her training through a PhD at the University of Witwatersrand..

MS SAFIYYA GOGA

Safiyya Goga is a doctoral intern in the Human and Social Development Programme at the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in Pretoria. She completed her Master of Arts degree in Political Studies at Rhodes University. Her thesis is titled *The silencing of Race at Rhodes: Ritual and Anti-Politics on a Post-Apartheid Campus*. Safiyya is currently pursuing her doctorate in Sociology through Stellenbosch University. Her research aims to make sense of the post-apartheid condition through exploring identity within a racial/religious community. Safiyya's research at the HSRC has included the exploration of attitudes towards same-sex sexualities across South African cities, the development of a national policy framework around gender equity in basic education, exploring national policies around colonial and apartheid-era statues, and explorations of the meanings and materiality of livestock in livestock keeping communities in South Africa.

MR STEVEN GORDON

Steven Gordon is a research intern in the Democracy and Governance and Service Delivery research programme at the HSRC and is a mem-

ber of the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) unit. He has holds a Master's in Global Studies from the University of Freiburg and a Master's in Population Studies (cum laude) from the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Mr Gordon is currently a doctoral candidate with the School of Agricultural, Earth and Environmental Sciences at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. During his time at the HSRC, he has co-authored a number of project reports, including seventeen statistical results reports and eight research reports. Steven has been involved in survey design and has played active role in recruiting, training and quality control of the fieldwork teams. Through his work with the SASAS unit, he has acquired advanced quantitative research techniques including linear regression; logistic regression; data reduction procedure; and non-parametric statistical tests.

MS SUBASHINI GOVENDER

Subashini Govender is a research assistant in the EPD Unit. She has a Master's degree in sociology. Her research interests include identity, migration, transnational and diaspora studies.

DR ALEXIS HABIYAREMYE

Dr Alexis Habiyaemye is a senior research specialist in the Economic Performance and Development programme at the HSRC. He is an associated researcher at the United Nations University (UNU-MERIT) and holds a PhD in Economic and Policy Studies of Technical Change at Maastricht University/ United Nations University and MSc degree in International Management from Maastricht University. Before joining the HSRC, he was an assistant professor of Political Science and Economics at the Antalya International University, Dosemealti, Turkey. Dr Habiyaemye's research interests include geostrategic rivalry, innovation studies, the dynamics of export diversification and the role of natural resources in economic growth. He has published several academic articles on the issues of geostrategic rivalry for resources and on dynamics of international trade in productivity and technological catch up.

DR GERARD HAGG

Dr Gerard HAGG is a chief research specialist in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery programme, working in the areas of traditional institutions of governance, governance and democratisation. He is an accomplished project manager, handling large-scale and complex projects within the HSRC, such as the *Fragmented institutions of governance in Africa* (2009-11) *Melao ya Sefokeng Study* on customary law and institutional system of the Royal Bafokeng Nation (2013-15), *Constitutional Justice Project* (2013-15) and the *Access to Justice and Promotion of Constitutional Rights Programme Evaluation* (2014-16), for Foundation for Human Rights, 2015-16. He completed a large four-country study on the relationship between traditional and modern institutions of governance in Africa, in co-operation with the Pennsylvania State University. He managed the South African part of the study, including a survey in which gender issues were an intrinsic part. The study will appear as a book in 2017.

MS SYLVIA HANNAN

Sylvia Hannan is a junior researcher in the Education and Skills Development programme at the HSRC. She obtained a Master's (cum laude) in Environmental Science from the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Since joining the HSRC in 2013, she has worked on an array of projects related to education in the country. These have included exploring South African learners' attitudes and achievement in the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS). Based on this work, she co-authored a paper which examines the relationship between learner attitudes and achievement in science. She has examined education policy and school safety in South Africa, through collaborating on a pol-

icy brief and writing a blog piece for the TIMSS SA website. She has also co-authored a number of opinion pieces related to education and has worked with data from the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) which examines the public's attitudes to education in the country.

MR TIM HART

Tim Hart is a Senior Research Manager in the Economic Performance and Development Research Programme of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in Pretoria. He is a social anthropologist and sociologist by training and holds an MPhil cum laude from Stellenbosch University in Social Science Methods. His areas of interest and research include social and cultural dynamics of rural development. Broadly this interest covers food security, land reform and agriculture along with gender dynamics, identity and culture in the conceptualisation, design and implementation of rural development policy. His current area of work has branched out into the field of innovation in rural areas. This has brought with it an interest and focus on the roles and potential contribution of local and district municipalities in local innovation spaces; particularly the ability of these public sector agencies to catalyse local innovation for local social and economic development

MS JAQUELINE HARVEY

Ms Jaqueline Harvey has a background in neuroscience and psychology and is employed in the Education and Skill Development programme as a Master's intern. She has just completed her MA in Research Psychology through the University of South Africa. Her dissertation explored the relationship between the serotonin neurotransmitter and temperament in migraine patients. She is currently pursuing her PhD in Psychology through the same with a focus on neuroeducation.

PROF CHARLES HONGORO

Prof Charles Hongoro is a research director in the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation Programme of the HSRC. He holds a PhD in Health Economics and Policy from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London. He is specialised in health systems financing, the economics of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, health systems and policy-oriented research in general, evaluation and impact studies. He has been an extraordinary professor (Research) at Tshwane University of Technology since 2008 and serves on several technical or advisory committees locally and internationally.

DR EBRAHIM HOOSAIN

Dr Ebrahim Hoosain is a chief research manager in the SAHARA Unit of the HIV/AIDS, STI's and TB (HAST) Programme. He holds a BSc Degree from the University of Cape Town (UCT), B Med Sci Degree from the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, MPH Degree from the University of the Western Cape (UWC), MBChB Degree from the Medical University of Southern Africa (MEDUNSA) (Date: 1991) and a Diploma in Child Health (DCH [SA]) from the Colleges of Medicine of South Africa (CMSA). Before joining the HSRC on 01 April 2011, he was Director of Primary Health Care Services at the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality for 16 years, including 2½ years as Executive Director for Health. His areas of research interest include: TB/HIV Control - with special emphasis on adherence interventions for TB/HIV treatment and health system strengthening relating to primary health care in South Africa. Dr Hoosain's publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of 9 scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals and several research reports. His most recent work, published in *Emerging Infectious Diseases* is 'Emergence of Totally Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in South Africa.

DR GREGORY HOUSTON

Dr Gregory Houston is a chief research specialist at the HSRC and research fellow of the history department of the University of the Free State. Dr Houston has authored *The National Liberation Struggle in South Africa: A case study of the United Democratic front, 1983-87* (Ashgate, Aldershot, 1999) and co-edited *Public Participation in Democratic Governance in South Africa* (HSRC, Pretoria, 2001). He has over 14-years' experience managing huge projects, and was seconded as executive director to the South African Democracy Education Trust (SADET) until his return to the HSRC in January 2010. The mission of the trust is to conduct research into South Africa's political history since 1960, concluding with the negotiation process. Six volumes of *The Road to Democracy in South Africa* (Zebra Press, Cape Town, 2004; UNISA Press, Pretoria, 2006; UNISA Press, Pretoria, 2008; UNISA Press, Pretoria, 2010) have already been published by SADET, and Dr Houston has contributed chapters to five volumes. His most recent tasks include a project on the History of Traditional Leaders in KwaZulu-Natal, and as a member of the team of writers that drafted the final Report of the Presidential Review Commission on State-Owned Enterprises.

MR DANE ISAACS

Dane Isaacs is a researcher in the Human and Social Development research programme at the Human Sciences Research Council. He holds a Master's degree in research psychology from the University of Cape Town. His research interests include the constructions of masculinities amongst disabled men and violence against women, specifically men's perpetration of violence against women partners. Before joining the Human Sciences Research Council, Dane counselled recovering addicts at the First Community Resource Centre in Hanover Park.

DR PETER JACOBS

Peter Jacobs is a research director in the Economic Performance and Development research Programme (EPD). He holds a PhD in Economics from Fordham University (New York) and a C1 research rating from the National Research Foundation (NRF). Before joining the HSRC, he was a senior lecturer in the Department of Economics at the University of the Western Cape (UWC). He also worked on land reform policy issues in the Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) at UWC. His areas of research interest include: the economics of agrarian change and rural development, with special emphasis on land reform and small-scale farming, agro-food markets and food security. Dr Jacobs' publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of more than 80 conference presentations, journal articles and book chapters on development, gender, agricultural markets, food security and pro-poor budgeting. He has recently edited a special issue of the journal *Development Southern Africa (DSA)* on *Sustainable Rural Development in South Africa*.

MISS NOPHIWE JOB

Miss Nophiwe Job is a PhD research intern at the rank of 'researcher' in the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation programme. Ms Job completed her bachelor's degree in Human Nutrition, Postgraduate diploma in Community Nutrition and Master of Science in Human Nutrition at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Her masters' dissertation explored the prevalence of food insecurity among students receiving financial aid (NSFAS) and related factors at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Before joining the HSRC, Miss Job worked as a nutritionist in the Umvoti sub-district of KwaZulu-Natal. Her role there was to facilitate the implementation of the Integrated Nutrition Programme which included integrating her work with other health outreach teams (HIV/AIDS/TB roving teams, school health teams and family health teams),

NGOs and other government departments such as the Department of Agriculture and SASSA. Miss Job is currently pursuing her PhD in Human Nutrition with the University of Cape Town. In line with her passion for community nutrition education, in she will be investigating the utilization and effectiveness of nutrition education tools in South African health institutions.

MR SIYANDA JONAS

Mr. Siyanda Jonas is a researcher in the Economic Performance and Development unit of the HSRC. He holds a Masters' degree in Comparative Local Development from the Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI), Tshwane University of Technology (TUT). His research interests are on innovation studies, poverty, inequality and development of sustainable alternatives.

DR JAYA JOSIE

Dr. Jaya Josie is the head of the HSRC's BRICS Research Centre. He is an economist with experience in development economic research in public finance, fiscal policy, and intergovernmental fiscal relations targeting inequality, unemployment and poverty. He was formerly a Senior Research Manager in the HSRC's Economic Performance & Development (EPD) unit. He led the HSRC South African BRICS Think Tank (SABTT) team that prepared the BRICS Think Tank Council's (BTTC) recommendation, 'Towards a Long Term Strategy for BRICS', that was endorsed by the Sixth BRICS Heads of State Summit in Fortaleza Brazil in July 2014. He was also part of the South African Department of International Relations & Cooperation (DIRCO) delegation on Blue economy research in Dhaka, Bhubaneswar, Perth and the IORA meeting in Durban. He was the first coordinator of the Macroeconomic Research Group (MERG) in South Africa, and Director of the National Institute of Economic Policy (NIEP). He was a director of the Development Economic Services unit at Ernst and Young, South Africa, and the Deputy Chairperson of the Financial & Fiscal Commission (FFC). He has provided advice and training in Sudan, Vietnam; The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Parliament of South Africa, Nepal, Nigeria, India and Mexico. He also has led and undertaken several research projects and has published research papers and journal articles. He is currently member of the Academic Committees of the International Monetary Institute (IMI), Renmin University Beijing, and the Centre for Internet Finance and Innovation (CIFII), Zhejiang University respectively.

DR ANDREA JUAN

Dr Andrea Juan is a research specialist in the Education and Skills Development programme at the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). She holds a Social Sciences undergraduate degree in Legal Studies and Psychology and Honours, Master's and PhD degrees in Policy and Development Studies from the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Her doctoral thesis focused on governance and policy management in South African educational further education institutions. In 2003 Dr Juan was awarded an Andrew Mellow fellowship to study public policy. Through this fellowship she has undergone advanced training in monitoring and evaluation, policy analysis and policy formulation. Dr Juan joined the HSRC in 2008 and during her time at the institution has conducted a number of research projects for the national departments of Science and Technology, Labour, Basic education and Higher education. Dr Juan's publication record includes the authoring and co-authoring of journal articles, policy briefs and conference presentations.

DR FIRDOUS KHAN

Dr Firdous Khan is a post-doctoral fellow at the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII), at the HSRC, working as part of the team that is dedicated to producing policy relevant re-

search and statistical analysis in the domain of science, technology and innovation (STI). She holds a PhD in Biotechnology, and an (MSc) in Bioinformatics at the University of the Western Cape (UWC). Before joining the HSRC as a research specialist in September 2015, she held a number of contractual appointments, among them as a bioinformatics consultant at the Nanotechnology Innovation Centre (NIC) at UWC specialising in the areas of bioinformatics, biotechnology and nanotechnology with a strong focus on biomarker discovery for the early detection of disease. Her special interests are centred on investigating aspects influencing access to technologies that are aimed at creating a better quality of life for South Africans. She places a special focus on disseminating knowledge to encourage access to scientific developments through education, skills development and capacity building for the development of society.

MS GADIJA KHAN

Ms Gadija Khan is a doctoral intern in the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation programme. She holds an MA in Research Psychology at the University of Western Cape and is currently perusing her PhD in Psychology from the University of Western Cape. Before joining the HSRC as PhD in October 2014 she was a National Research Foundation (NRF) Research Intern at where she was hosted by the HSRC. She has also worked as an intern counsellor at the Saartjie Baartman Centre for Abuse Women and Children. Her areas of research interest include: adolescent well-being with special emphasis on factors influencing the well-being of children such as substance abuse and mental health problems. Ms Khan's publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of a conference presentation and three journal articles. Her most recent work, published in the *Journal of Youth Studies*, explored adolescents' perceptions of the contributory role that substance abuse plays in the violence occurring within a Cape Flats community

PROF. MODIMOWABARWA HENDRICK KANYANE

Professor Modimowabarwa (Barwa) Kanyane has established himself over years as a renowned researcher in the area of ethics and accountability, public service delivery, developmental local government and intergovernmental relations within the broader field of Public Administration and Management. He obtained his doctoral degree in Public Administration from the University of Pretoria focusing on conflict of interest in the public service. He also completed a Master's degree in Public Administration from the University of Limpopo. Professor Kanyane is in the Governance, Democracy and Service Delivery Programme of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). Owing to his valuable contribution and expertise, he is now appointed as the Research Director in the DGSD programme with effect from 1 June 2016. Prof Kanyane is still linked to number of universities, as extraordinaire professor at the Tshwane University of Technology, Midlands State University in Zimbabwe and University of Fort Hare through an MOU as well as Alumni at the University of Pretoria. As a scholar, Prof Kanyane is well published and in possession of over 30 peer-reviewed publications. He is a recipient of the HSRC Senior Research Excellence Award presented to him by the CEO on 4 December 2015.

MS GADIJA KHAN

Ms Gadija Khan is a doctoral research intern within the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation (PHHSI) at the Human Sciences Research Council. She holds Masters' degree in Research Psychology from the University of the Western Cape (UWC). Her post-graduate studies focused primarily on adolescent risk factors for substance abuse as well as the influence of substance abuse on violence. Further her practical experience of research spans to exploration of mental health and well-being of adolescents and young people and as well

as quantitative and qualitative research within public health and social sciences such as the facilitation of psycho-educational intervention studies, coordination of health facility audits and project management.

Ms ZUZIWE KHUZWAYO

Zuziwe Khuzwayo is a PhD Intern within the Research Use and Impact Assessment (RIA) unit. Her main focus of study is related to gender and gender equality in trade unions and how it is being addressed. Her other focus of study is women's sexuality.

MR LWANDO KONDLO

Mr Lwando Kondlo is a statistician in the CeSTII unit. He holds an MSc in Statistics at the University of the Western Cape. Before joining the HSRC in January 2016, he worked at Project Phidisa in Pretoria as a biostatistician. He has also worked for organisations such as Statistics South Africa and the Medical Research Council as a (survey) statistician.

His areas of research interest include: Survey research methods, modelling of longitudinal data and multivariate spatial statistics.

DR GLENDA KRUSS-VAN DER HEEVER

Glenda Kruss, Research Director in ESD, has led projects and published widely in a range of educational fields. Her research over the past ten years has focused on higher education, exploring the issue of responsiveness to economic and social needs and innovation. Her focus began on higher education in relation to the national science and technology system, research and innovation policy, national and regional development with a specific focus on university-industry interaction.

She completed a study of university-industry interaction in sub-Saharan Africa, comparing conditions in South Africa, Uganda and Nigeria, as part of an international comparative study with partners in Latin America and Asia. She extended this work conceptually and empirically to research universities' role in innovation and interaction with marginalized communities in sub-Saharan Africa, towards inclusive development.

Her latest publications include three books: *Linking universities and marginalized communities*, *Academic interaction with social partners* and *Balancing multiple mandates: The changing roles of science councils in South Africa*.

PROF. DEMETRE LABADARIOS

Professor Demetre Labadarios is the Executive Director of the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation (PHHSI) research programme at the HSRC. The research programme focuses on public health, health promotion, health systems and health economics as well as socio-behavioural research including social determinants of health, which enables evidence-based decision-making by governmental and non-governmental as well as community based partners. Over the past 25 years he has led the Metabolic Research Group of the Medical Research Council (Research Director), The Department of Human Nutrition of Stellenbosch University (Head of Department) with technology outreach programmes in the African continent, and the Nutrition support Team of the Tygerberg Academic Hospital (Chief Specialist), a number of founding national surveys (Principal investigator) as well as the enactment of the compulsory food fortification programme in South Africa. He has published extensively and serves/d in many provincial, national and international policy committees including the WHO, FAO, the National Health Advisory Data and Coordinating Ministerial Advisory Committee, the National Health Research Minis-

terial Committee, the Complementary Medicines Committee of the Medicines Control Council of the national Department of Health, the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) Infrastructure Working Group Department of Science and Technology, and the National Surveillance Forum of the Department of Health. He is an Honorary Professor Extraordinaire at the University of Limpopo, Editor-in-Chief of the South African Journal of Clinical Nutrition, and a Fellow of the American College of Nutrition.

PROF. MURRAY LEIBBRANDT

Murray Leibbrandt is the pro vice-chancellor, Poverty and Inequality, at the University of Cape Town, a Professor in the School of Economics and the Director of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit. His research analyses South African poverty, inequality and labour market dynamics using survey data and, in particular, panel data. He is one of the Principal Investigators on the National Income Dynamics Study. He holds the DST/NRF National Research Chair in Poverty and Inequality Research and Chairs the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAF) Standing Committee on Science for the Reduction of Poverty and Inequality. In 2014 he was elected a Fellow of the University of Cape Town and in 2015 he was elected a Member of ASSAF.

MR FRANK LEKABA

Mr Frank Lekaba is a Researcher in the Governance and Security Programme, Africa Institute of South Africa in Human Sciences Research Council. He holds Honors in Peace Studies and International Relations, and Master of Social Science in International Relations from the North West University. He is currently pursuing PhD with the University of Johannesburg in the Politics Department. His PhD study is on the 'The role of Local Voices in the Peacebuilding: the case of Lesotho and Madagascar'.

His areas of research interest are transformation of global governance institutions, International Political Economy, South Africa's foreign policy analysis, African Continental Integration and Analysis of Global Trends.

DR LUCIA LOTTER

Lucia Lötter holds a PhD at the University of Pretoria. She is the manager of the Data Curation unit in the Research Methodology and Data Centre (RMDC). This unit is responsible for the preservation and dissemination of research data produced by the HSRC. Lucia facilitates the implementation of the people, process and technology requirements of data curation within the organisation. She is also the chairperson of the Network of Data and Information Curation Communities (NEDICC) and is involved in various initiatives to develop capacity in the area of research data curation and to promote best practice research data management in South Africa. Lucia has experience in the development of database systems, data analysis software and the processing of quantitative social science data.

PHILILE LUKHELE

Philile obtained a BA (Honours) in Psychology from the University of KwaZulu-Natal Pietermaritzburg campus and is currently a mMaster's intern HAST at the HSRC in Pretoria. After completion her studies, she worked as a freelancer for the CINDI's Maykhethele Consortium as a fieldworker, transcriber and translator. She was later employed as an intern at the Department of Basic Education, assisting in tracking the implementation of the Care and Support for Teaching and Learning Programme in five provinces. She also worked at the Anova Health Institute for the MSMs research project as a HIV lay counsellor. She joined the HSRC in 2015 as a project facilitator for the young women

and young men's Rapid Assessment and Response Project in the Pretoria office. She is now a Master's intern who recently joined HAST in Pretoria.

DR INGRID LYNCH

Ingrid Lynch is a research psychologist working as a post-doctoral fellow in the Human and Social Development programme at the HSRC. She is also an honorary research associate of Rhodes University in their Critical Studies in Sexualities and Reproduction research programme. Before joining the HSRC, she completed a research residency at the University of Michigan as part of their African Presidential Scholar Programme, and worked in the South African non-profit sector at an NGO concerned with the rights and wellbeing of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons. Her research interests include same-sex sexualities, feminist approaches to researching sexual- and gender-based violence, and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Her research on genders and sexualities has been published in international and South African journals and she has also written extensively for civil society research and advocacy publications.

DR MUSA MABASO

Dr Musawenkosi Mabaso holds a PhD in Epidemiology at the University of Basel in Switzerland and more than 10 years of research experience working as an epidemiologist. He is highly competent in biostatistics, application of spatial-temporal models and use of geographic information systems. His areas of research include infectious disease surveillance, epidemiology and control of HIV and TB and their co-morbidities as well as social aspects of climate change and human health. Dr Mabaso is currently employed as a senior research specialist in the Epidemiology and Strategic Information Unit (ESI) in the HIV/AIDS, Sexuality Transmitted Infections and TB programme (HAST) at the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). He is involved in multidisciplinary research employing mixed method approach (qualitative and quantitative analysis). His key responsibilities involved providing epidemiological support in the design, implementation, analysis and interpretation of large and small-scale survey data.

MR LOYISO MACIKO

Loyiso Maciko is a PhD intern at the Centre for Science and Technology Indicators (CeSTII)-HSRC. He holds a Master's in Economics and Market Policy (2015) at the University of Bologna. He also holds Bachelor of Commerce (2011), an Honours in Financial Markets (2013) and a post-graduate diploma in Higher Education and Training (2015) from the University of Fort Hare. He has worked at the Centre for Transdisciplinary studies at the University of Fort Hare.

MS TSHOLOFELO MADISE

Ms Tsholofelo Madise is an NRF research intern in the Governance and Security, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) – Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA). She is a Sociology master's candidate with the North-West University, her research area is on Industrial Sociology. Her research interests are on youth, labour relations, and social policy.

MISS GOITSEONE MAFOKO

Miss Goitseone Mafoko is a research data curator in the Data Curation unit of the Research Methodology and Data Centre. She holds a BSc (Hons) in Statistics and a BSc in Statistics and Psychology from the University of Limpopo. She firstly joined the HSRC as an NRF Statistics intern. Some of her duties as a Research Data Curator include preparing research data for dissemination by validating and checking deposited

data and related documentation, reviewing and completing structured metadata, developing unstructured metadata to describe datasets, anonymising data for dissemination purposes and preparing preservation and dissemination files. Furthermore she provides statistical analysis support and contributes to research activities by taking part in data management as well as report writing. She also takes part in the data curation capacity building activities by enhancing librarians' ICT skills for research enablement in African universities.

DR WISEMAN MAGASELA

Dr Wiseman Magasela is deputy director-general: Research and Policy Development at the National Department of Social Development. He heads the Social Policy Programme which has the responsibility to promote and institutionalise evidence-informed policy making in the social development sector. The Programme fosters the key role of research in providing evidence in policy making and policy choices, and the promotion of social policy as a way of thinking in an integrated manner in addressing human and social development challenges. The Social Policy Programme works with Directorates in the Department in the development and review of policies on children, youth, the elderly, people living with disabilities, community development, and other policy areas which are the mandate of the Department of Social Development. Dr Magasela held the position of research manager at the Centre for the Analysis of South African Social Policy, University of Oxford, England. He worked as a chief researcher at the National Research Foundation in the Research Capacity Development Directorate which promoted and supported research at South African universities. Dr Magasela lectured Sociology at the University of Natal and the University of Fort Hare. He holds a PhD in Social Policy from the University of Oxford, England.

MS ISABEL MAGAYA

Isabel Magaya is a PhD research trainee in the Research Use and Impact Assessment Unit in the HSRC. Isabel holds an LLB degree and an LLM in Child law from the University of Pretoria. Her research interests include child rights in Africa with a focus on child migration and children's socio-economic rights. Isabel is also interested in strategic impact litigation and the role of apex courts, particularly the Constitutional Court in furthering socio-economic rights. Furthermore, Isabel is interested in democracy and the rule of law in Africa with a particular attention on judicial systems.

Her PhD research focuses on the role of the judiciary in the protection of children's rights in Southern Africa. The focus is on the rule of law and independence of the judiciary.

DR ALUDE MAHALI

Dr Alude Mahali is a research specialist at the HSRC's Human and Social Development programme. She holds a PhD in Performance/Cultural Studies from the University of Cape Town. Alude has most recently taught at the Edna Manley College of Visual and Performing Arts in Kingston, Jamaica. Alude has convened an international conference in the area of African Theatre and Performance, served as keynote speaker at youth symposia and has presented at numerous international conferences. She has published several articles in her research areas which include identity, blackness, language, gender, youth empowerment and intersectionality. Alude is currently the project manager and team member of a Centre for Critical Research in Race and Identity (CCRRI) funded project titled Race, Education and Emancipation (REE): a five-year longitudinal, qualitative study of agency and impasses to success amongst higher education students in a sample of South African universities. Alude also holds a grant from the DST/NRF Human Development Centre of Excellence with which she is pursuing her interests in identity and youth empowerment through a project titled:

Practices of Freedom: pedagogical interventions towards youth agency, leadership and self-knowledge in a transforming South Africa which sees her working with ACTIVATE!, a network of young leaders working collectively to affect change in South Africa.

MR NTHEKGENG JOEL MAKHUBELA

Joel heads the Fieldwork and Data Capturing unit in the Research Methodology and Data Centre (RMDC). This unit is responsible for data collection and data capturing. The unit also helps in the layout of study questionnaires before a final questionnaire drafted. Joel has a wealth of experience in this field as he previously worked in the unit same as this, named Opinion Survey Centre and later renamed Mark-Data.

MS KEFILOE MASITENG

Ms Kefiloe Masiteng is the deputy director-general: Population and Social Statistics South Africa. She obtained a Master's in Public Health from the University of Pretoria and was a fellow at the University of North Carolina from 2000 – 2002. She previously worked in the Presidency, Department of Housing and Department of Health and her focus areas were governance and monitoring and evaluation. She is currently registered for a PhD in Public and Development Management at the University of Witwatersrand.

DR HLAMULO MAKELANE

Hlamulo Makelane is a post-doctoral fellow at the Centre for science and Technology indicators (CeSTII)-HSRC, where she is engaged in the national R&D and business innovation survey. She completed her PhD in electrochemistry with a strong focus on water quality, University of the Western Cape in 2014. Her research interests focus on science, technology and innovation (STI) for environmental impacts, development of highly selective and sensitive methods for determination of organic pollutants in wastewater, design an appropriate environmental assessment approach for a specific case, including needs for public participation and environmental assessment for water-related policies. Dr. Makelane has authored or co-authored several publication in peer reviewed journals and delivered professional presentations at regional, national and international conferences.

MR MATTHEWS MAKGAMATHA

Mr Matthews Makgamatha is a research manager in the Education and Skills Development research programme. He holds an MSc in research psychology from the University of the Witwatersrand. His expertise include: project management, instrument development (Curriculum-based language tests, questionnaires, interview schedules), large-scale testing / assessment / evaluation, fieldwork management and languages and literacy research.

DR RASIGAN MAHARAJH

Rasigan Maharajh is nodal head of the Department of Science and Technology and National Research Foundation' Centre of Excellence in Scientometrics and Science, Technology and Innovation Policy; the founding Chief Director of the Institute for Economic Research on Innovation at Tshwane University of Technology; Professor Extraordinary at the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology of Stellenbosch University; an Associate Research Fellow of the Tellus Institute in Boston; and the Chairperson of the Southern Africa Node of the Millennium Project. Rasigan was previously: Visiting Professor

at Rede de Pesquisa em Sistemas e Arranjos Produtivos e Inovativos Locais in the Instituto de Economia of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Visiting Research Scholar at the George Perkins Marsh Institute of Clark University, USA; Head of Policy at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; and National Coordinator of the Science and Technology Policy Transition Project for South Africa's first democratic government. Before these deployments, Rasigan was: Senior Researcher at the Education Policy Unit of the University of Natal; National Coordinator and Researcher at Operation Upgrade of Southern Africa; Research Assistant at the Macro-Education Policy Unit of the University of Durban-Westville; Research Assistant at the Labour and Community Project of the South African Council for Higher Education; and a Casual Labourer at Pick and Pay Supermarkets. During this period, Rasigan also held elected and leadership positions within the: United Democratic Front, Congress of South African Trade Unions and the African National Congress. Rasigan was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by the Research Policy Institute, School of Economics and Management, Lund University, Sweden; and he is also an alumnus of the University of KwaZulu-Natal of South Africa and the Harvard Business School of the United States. Rasigan is a Ministerial Representative on the Council of Rhodes University and an elected Senator of Tshwane University of Technology. Rasigan has contributed to more than 65 publications, and has presented his research in over 35 countries variously as Visiting Researcher, Scholar and Professor.

MR NKULULEKO MAJOZI

Nkululeko Majozi is a master's intern at the HSRC's Democracy, Governance, and Service Delivery (DGDS) programme. He holds a BA Honours degree in International Relations at Rhodes University, and is studying for Master's in Security Studies at the University of Pretoria. His research interests include Decolonial Critical Theory, Black Consciousness, Black Existential Philosophy, South African foreign policy, Africa's international relations, as well as peace and security.

Prior to joining the HSRC, Nkululeko worked as a Research Associate at the African Leadership Network (ALN), the premier pan-African network for the most influential leaders in the private, public, and civil society sectors on the continent. During his time at ALN Nkululeko's main focus area was on Political Risk Analysis and Investment Facilitation, producing tailored, client-specific reports assessing the political and security risks associated with a business venture and recommending ways of mitigating those risks, as well as facilitating introductions with relevant stakeholders in order to aid client's market entry.

PROF. MONDE MAKIWANE

Prof. Monde Makiwane is an NRF rated scientist who is currently in the Human and Social Development (HSD) research programme at the HSRC as a chief research specialist. He also holds a position at the North-West University as an extra ordinary professor. He holds a Master's in Social Science in Sociology from the University of KwaZulu-Natal and a PhD in Demography from the University of the Witwatersrand. His undergraduate studies were in Mathematical Statistics and Computer Sciences at the University of the Western Cape. Prior to joining the HSRC in 2003, he worked at the Institute for Management and Development Studies in Mthatha. He also lectured population studies to undergraduate and post-graduate students at Walter Sisulu University. In addition, he has held two fellowships: one at Harvard University and another at the University of Pennsylvania. His areas of research interest include: intergenerational relations, ageing, youth, teenage sexuality, fertility, social security and migration. His publication record includes a number of international and national conference presentations and authoring and co-authoring a number of journal articles and book chapters.

DR MOKHANTŠO MAKOAE

Mokhantšo Makoae is a senior research specialist in the Human and Social Development research programme at the HSRC. She holds a MA in Social Research Methods and a PhD in Sociology, from the University of Surrey and University of Cape Town, respectively. Before joining the HSRC she was a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology at the National University of Lesotho. Her current areas of research interest include: child well-being with focus on the prevention of child maltreatment, access to statutory care and adolescent wellbeing. Some of Mokhantšo's recent projects include the Audit of Programmes for Children in Child and Youth Care Centres funded by the Department of Social Development; the Status of Children in South Africa funded by the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund; the National Rapid Assessment of Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (AYFS) in 9 Provinces of South Africa funded by UNICEF; Child Maltreatment Prevention Readiness in South Africa funded by the Fetzer Institute and the World Health Organisation.

DR TAWANDA MAKUSHA

Dr Tawanda Makusha is a senior research specialist in the Human and Social Development programme at the HSRC. Tawanda holds a PhD in Gender Education and a Master's in Development Studies from the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. His primary interest is exploring issues relating to families and children with a specific focus on the role of men in supporting children in families in the context of HIV/AIDS and poverty. Tawanda has coordinated a number of studies at the HSRC, including a project on the role of Child Care Forums in supporting children in need of care and support in the South African context, a feasibility study on HIV self-testing in South Africa and the qualitative component of the project on child and family well-being in the context of HIV and AIDS and poverty entitled 'Sibhekelela izingane zethu' (SIZE) based Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal. Tawanda is managing an evaluation study in Malawi and is coordinating the standardization of the ASQ in South Africa and Zambia on the Hilton Foundation MEL Project.

MR LAVHELESANI RODNEY MANAGA

Lavhelesani currently working as master's intern in the AISA programme within HSRC. He holds a Master's of Science (MSc) degree in Agriculture, specialising in plant breeding, at the University of South Africa, in collaboration with the Agricultural Research Council. He is currently studying a PhD in Plant Science, specialised in plant secondary metabolites production at the University of Pretoria, Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Science. His research interest are in food security, agro-processing, renewable energy, climate change and sustainable agriculture.

MR THABANG MANYAAPELO

Mr Thabang Manyapele is a PhD intern/researcher with the Population Health and Health Systems Innovation programme at the HSRC. Before joining the HSRC he was a senior scientist at the Medical Research Council. There he worked on various studies including the Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) and Exposure to Violence Study (ETV). He is currently reading towards his PhD looking the adaptation and testing of a behavioural intervention in KZN. The intervention has specific focus on minimizing risky behaviours so as to protect against infection with STIs and HIV. His training is in the bio medical sciences with a specialization in physical anthropology.

DR EDMORE MARINDA

Edmore is a research director, Evaluation and Learning with RIA. He joined the HSRC in June 2016. He holds a PhD in Biostatistics at the University of the Witwatersrand and obtained an MSC in Medical Sta-

tistics from the University of Newcastle, Australia. He has honorary appointments at the University of the Witwatersrand's School of Public Health and the University of Pretoria's School of Health Systems and School of Public Health. He has worked on Impact Evaluations (including economic evaluation and social return on investment), Monitoring and Evaluations and Epidemiological Research. His research interests include: rigorous impact evaluations in health, social protection, education and development in general. He has done work on maternal and child health, nutrition, child growth, education, social protection, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, HIV, TB and mental health. Dr Marinda's publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of more than 30 peer reviewed journal articles and he has contributed to numerous technical reports. His most recent work includes supporting the Global Fund, WHO and SANAC on the Global Fund grant negotiations for the South Africa national HIV/TB application. As part of that work, Edmore drafted a measurement framework for a proposed innovative funding model, the Social Impact Bond, an alternative funding mechanism. This model has been successfully used to implement complex programmes in a number of countries. One of his latest publications, 'Cost Analysis of routine immunisations in Zambia' published in the journal Vaccine, looked at cost drivers of vaccination in Zambia.

DR BATLILE MASEKO

Dr Batlile Maseko is a research manager at HSRC in the HAST programme. He is trained as a medical technologist, specialising in Microbiology. He has more than 10 years' experience working as a Laboratory manager in a Medical laboratory and has participated in the South African career development fellowship programme at the University of California, Irvine (UCI) in Clinical Laboratory operations and Management. He also has acquired vast experience as a mentor and trainer on HIV/AIDS and TB while employed as a Clinical Laboratory specialist by the Eastern Cape Regional Training Centre, Walter Sisulu University. At the HSRC, Dr Maseko provides laboratory-related support to the Sibanye project, a collaborative project between the HSRC, John Hopkins University, Emory University and DTHF, testing the feasibility and acceptability of an HIV combination prevention among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Port Elizabeth. He was also a co-investigator in the FSW project titled 'Characterizing Strategies to Prevent Mother to Child Transmission of HIV among Female Sex Workers in the Eastern Cape of South Africa'. Dr Maseko is currently co-project manager for the KPIS study – a collaboration between JHU, Emory university, DTHF, NHLS and ANOVA.

MR EPHAFRUS MASHATOLA

Completed Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics and Computer Sciences from the University of Limpopo, and programming certificates in Mobile Application Development and Desktop Application Development. His programming background includes Software development, testing and analysis focusing on Business solutions and other IT/ICT solutions. He also has specialist skills in statistics, data collection, analysis and processing using statistical software packages such as SPSS. At the HSRC he developed and manages the BRCIS Research Centre Website and assists in the management of the Data Warehouse. He is currently enrolled for a Bachelor of Science Computer Science Honours Degree at the University of Johannesburg. In 2008 he was awarded a Certificate of Excellency in the Mathematics Olympiads, and in 2010 he was awarded a Certificate of Excellency in the Physical Science Olympiads.

DR TEMBA MASILELA

Temba Siphon B. Masilela is the executive director of the Research and Impact Assessment (RIA) unit in the Human Science Research Council (HSRC) since January 2016. This unit also includes sub-sections on science communication, HSRC Press, and stakeholder engagement.

He previously served a five-year stint as the Deputy Chief Executive Officer for Research in the HSRC and was responsible for research strategy, research management and the knowledge-policy interfaces of the HSRC. His wide-ranging research interests revolve around issues of knowledge, policy, and power and before joining the HSRC in July 2006, he worked for a number of years as a special adviser to the minister of social development in the government of South Africa. He has also been an Associate Fellow of the Department of Social Policy and Intervention at the University of Oxford, UK; and a Research Fellow at the Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya. He has also worked in the areas of corporate citizenship and reputation management, in both commercial (Telkom SA Ltd) and academic settings (Centre for Corporate Citizenship, University of South Africa), and has cross media experience having worked in both the print and telecommunications industries. He has more than 25 years of research and policy management experience and his most recent publication is a chapter 'From the RDP to the National Development Plan: The mirage of a super ministry' in the State of the Nation 2013-14. Temba holds PhD and MA degrees in communication for development from the University of Iowa, USA; and a BA degree in economics and politics from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. He is also an alumnus of the Senior Executive Program for Southern Africa, run by Harvard Business School and Witwatersrand Business School.

DR TYANAI MASIYA

Dr Masiya is a post-doctoral research fellow in DGSD. He holds a PhD and a Master's in Public Administration, as well as a BSc Hons in Politics and Administration. He has several years' academic teaching and research experience in South Africa, USA and Zimbabwe and have done significant research work and obtained consultancy experience in the SADC region covering citizenship, democracy and development, municipal governance and local service delivery. Among previous research and consultancy, he has done work for the EU, Kellogg Foundation, UNDP and the South African Water Research Commission. His peer-reviewed publications include a book (published by Mwengo), a book chapter in a book published by Routledge, and a number of journal articles. At the HSRC he has been involved in projects that include the evaluation of the Access to Justice and Human Rights programme of the Foundation for Human Rights, the Gender study for SA's Independent Electoral Commission and the Department of Public Service and Administration scored card study on municipal service delivery.

MR STEVEN MASVAURE

Mr Steven Masvaure is a PhD intern in the Economic Performance and Development programme. He holds an Honours Degree in Geography and Environmental Management from University of South Africa and a Master's in Community Development from the University of KwaZulu-Natal (2012). Before joining the HSRC in June 2014, he was a high-school educator in Durban. His areas of research interest include: food security and poverty analysis, sustainable development, urban development and governance and community participation in development.

MR JERRY MATHEKGA

Mr Jerry Mathekga is a senior researcher at the Centre for Science, Technology, and Innovation Indicators (CesTII) within the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). He holds BA Degree and Master's Degree from the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) and the University of Stellenbosch respectively.

MR TSEDISO MATONA

Tshediso Matona is head of National Planning Commission Secretariat and acting director-general of the Department of Planning, Monitor-

ing and Evaluation. He was the chief executive of Eskom from October 2014 until May 2015, after being the director-general (DG) of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) since January 2011. Prior to that, he was DG of the Department of Trade and Industry from 2006 to 2010. As DG of DPE, Matona was responsible for the shareholder oversight of State Owned Companies in the sectors of energy, transport, defense, mining and broadband. An economist by training and an experienced public administrator, he held several senior positions in government throughout his career, and served as a trade diplomat at the SA Embassy to United Nations (UN) and World Trade Organisation (WTO) in Geneva, Switzerland from 1996 to 1998. He was instrumental in key trade negotiations such as the Free Trade Agreement with European Union, and agreements with the US, Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC), to name a few. He also served as a member of an experts panel of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health from 2004 to 2006. He served on boards of a number of public policy bodies and is currently a member of the Chartered Secretaries South Africa (CSSA) since 2011 and a Board member of State diamond Mining Company Alexkor.

He has 21 years of senior management experience and skills in the fields of international trade and diplomacy, export promotion, investment promotion, industrial development, enterprise development, economic regulation and corporate governance.

He holds Bachelor and Honours Degrees in Economics and Politics from the University of Cape Town (UCT), a Master's in Development Economics from the University of East Anglia (UK), various certificates, including an executive management certificate, as well as a certificate in infrastructure development from Harvard University's J F Kennedy School of Government.

MS GLADYS MATSEKE

Gladys Matseke is a senior researcher/project coordinator in the HIV/AIDS, STIS and TB Unit (HAST) at the HSRC. She holds a Master's of Public Health at the University of Pretoria. She has been involved in research work with the HSRC since August 2006. Her areas of research interest include behavioural interventions for health promotion, especially for HIV prevention and risk reduction. Her other area of interest is public health. She is currently working as a Project Coordinator for a study titled, 'Implementing Comprehensive PMTCT & HIV Prevention for South African Couples in Mpumalanga Province'. She has participated as a co-author on various publications and abstracts presented at national and international conferences.

MS ZANDILE MATSHAYA

Zandile Matshaya is a master's intern in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery research programme at the HSRC. She holds an undergraduate BSocSci degree at the University of Cape Town and an honours in Political Science with the University of South Africa. Before joining the HSRC, Zandile has worked for the Legal Resources Centre; a law clinic in one of their Gender Project that monitored and evaluated Domestic Violence implementation by South African Police Services. She has also worked for the Centre of Science and Technology Innovation Indicators primarily working for the National Research and Development (R&D) Survey which is conducted annually on behalf of the Department of Science & Technology. Her interests include but are not limited to gender mainstreaming, implementation theory; policy analysis and monitoring and evaluation.

Mr Mbongeni Maziya

Mr Mbongeni Maziya is a researcher at the Human and Social Development programme at the HSRC. He holds a Master of Agriculture at

the University of KwaZulu-Natal. He has experience in multidisciplinary research on smallholder farming systems. His work has focussed on the impact of different policies on smallholder farmers' production and livelihoods in general, and on food security more specifically.

MRS SIYASANGA MBIZA

Siyasanga has recently joined the HSRC team (HAST) in Durban as a master's intern. She has worked as a clinician in rural district hospitals in Eastern Cape and at an ARV clinic and out-patient department, screening patients for TB and STI, initiating them on ARV and TB treatment and treating them for any adverse effects. Recently, she has performed voluntary medical male circumcisions in rural and urban areas of KwaZulu-Natal across all age groups. She holds a Bachelor of Medical Clinical Practice at Walter Sisulu University, a post-graduate diploma in Clinical HIV and AIDS Management at University of Kwazulu-Natal; and a Master's in Business Administration from Regent Business School, specialising in healthcare management. Her research topic was Healthcare financial reforms: Challenges in implementing National Health Insurance at King Edward Hospital. She is currently completing a Master's in Public Health at the University of KwaZulu-Natal on the topic: 'Assessing factors associated with the uptake of Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision at Prince Mshiyeni Hospital.'

Dr Zandile Mchiza

Dr Mchiza is a registered dietitian, a Y-Rated National Research Foundation scientist and a Senior Research Specialist at the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation (PHHSI) unit of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). Her primary research is on 'body composition' of South Africans highlighting the co-existence of under-nutrition and over-nutrition in the same households and communities. Her main interests are on generating knowledge regarding the link between food insecurity, biology, socio-cultural factors and environment with body composition in South Africa and other African populations namely: Kenya and Botswana. Finally, she seeks to link all these with the health status of Africans. Her publication record spans authoring and co-authoring of 15 national and international conference presentations, 14 book or equivalent publications, as well as 24 peer-reviewed articles and articles published with ISI accredited journals. Her notable publications include co-authoring the policy brief on 'Body-image perception and dissatisfaction: acknowledging the sociocultural factors of obesity in South Africa' and the media article on 'One man's meat is another man's poison: street food in Cape Town', both published in the HSRC website in 2016. She also serves as a board member for the Public Health Nutrition Journal and the Nutrition Society South Africa.

Mr Edward Thabani Mdlongwa

Edward has 7 years combined work experience in civil society, academia and government. He is multi-disciplinary social-science researcher and policy analyst with expertise in areas of socio-economic policy, sustainable development, local government, education, politics and governance. He is currently working as a PhD intern in DGSD programme in the Pretoria office. He previously worked as a local government researcher at the Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM), based at Rhodes University; Synergy Global Consultants based in Johannesburg, and as a junior consultant and at the Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) from 2012 -2013 in the Sustainable Development Research programme. He holds a Master's in Development at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) in Port Elizabeth.

MS LEANA MEIRING

Leana is a master's intern in the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation Unit at the HSRC. She holds a MBA in Psychology, special-

ising in research consultation at the University of South Africa. She is passionate about mental health care (MHC), specifically social support, rehabilitation and social re-integration of MHC users, as well as holistic well-being and yoga. She has volunteered as a support group facilitator for MHC users at a Tshwane based Primary Health Care Community Health Centre between 2010 and 2015 and focused her master's research on this work. She aims to specialise in MHC matters and strives to develop both qualitative and quantitative research skills. Integrity, professionalism, and good work ethic are some of her highest valued qualities.

MS TAMLYNNE MEYER

Tamlynn Meyer is a researcher in the Education and Skills Development (ESD) programme. She is currently registered for her PhD at Stellenbosch University. Her PhD focuses on gender in the professions, specifically the legal profession where she investigates processes of social closure for women lawyers in South Africa. In the study she uses a feminist and Bourdieusian approach. She has been involved in the Labour Market Intelligence Partnership (LMIP) project where she has investigated selected artisanal trades. Her research interests are inequalities in the workplace and more recently the professions.

MS BONGIWE MNCWANGO

Ms Bongiwe Mncwango is a chief researcher within the Education and Skills Development Unit of the HSRC. She is currently registered for a PhD in Sociology with the University of Pretoria. The title of her dissertation is 'Between Discrimination and Satisfaction at Work: South African Workplace Regimes in Global Comparison'. Her areas of research interest include labour markets and inequality, changing nature of work, subjective wellbeing in the workplace and job quality.

MS NEO MOHLABANE

Ms Neo Mohlabane is a researcher in the HIV, AIDS, STI, TB (HAST) research programme. She holds an MPH, obtained at the University of Pretoria. She joined HSRC in 2011 as a Master's Research trainee, which she completed in 2011. She is currently employed as a PhD research trainee registered for PhD studies at the University of Pretoria. Her research interests focus on the following areas: African femininities, gender-based violence and women's agency and empowerment.

DR THOLANG MOKHELE

Dr Tholang Mokhele is a research specialist and post-doctoral research fellow in Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation programme at the HSRC. He holds MSc (Cum Laude) and PhD from the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban. Before joining the HSRC, he was a tutor and demonstrator for GIS and remote sensing courses at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and also worked as a research intern at the Aids Foundation of South Africa. His areas of research interest include GIS, Remote Sensing, automated zone-design techniques, geo-computation, spatial analysis and modelling, spatial statistics, spatial inequality, data analysis, demographics, sampling techniques, and impact evaluations. Dr Mokhele's publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of several project reports, peer-reviewed journal articles, conference presentations, book chapters and policy briefs.

MR GODFREY NKHOLO MOKWATLO

Mr. Godfrey Nkhohlo Mokwatlo was born in Kalkspruit, South Africa, in 1991. He obtained a BA (Hons) in Social and Cultural Anthropology from the University of Limpopo, Turfloop. In 2013, he joined Modimolle local municipality as a research assistant within the local and

economic development division. He served as a volunteer at the Orange African Nations Champion (CHAN) in 2014. He then joined the Mapungubwe Heritage Foundation where he served as the researcher in 2015 within the HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB unit (HAST). He is currently serving as DST-NRF research intern at HSRC within the Economic Performance and Development unit (EPD). He is a life member of Eziko indigenous writers/institute based in Eastern Cape, South Africa. His current research includes indigenous knowledge systems, rural development, culture and heritage.

MR TSHEPHO MOKWELE

Tshepho Mokwele is a master's intern in the Research Use and Impact Assessment (RIA) unit's learning and evaluation section at the HSRC. He is currently completing a Master's in Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. His master's project focuses on the 2011 humanitarian intervention in Libya and the debates around its moral justification and consequences for peace and security. His research interests include humanitarian intervention, the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) norm, peace and security, and South Africa's foreign policy.

MS MARIA MOLOKOMME

Maria Molokomme is a research assistant at Economic Performance Development Human Sciences Research Council. She has recently completed her Masters Internship programme within the unit. She is a Master's candidate at the University of Pretoria in Food Security. She has three years of practical research experience in South Africa. Areas of research interest include; Rural and Sustainable Development, Poverty, Food Security and Land Reform. She has presented in national and international conferences.

MS LEE REABETSWE MOLOBELA

Ms Lee Reabetswe Molobela is a master's intern at HSRC in the HSD research programme (Pretoria). She is currently enrolled for MA in research Psychology at UNISA. She has completed both her undergraduate and honours degree in psychology at the University of Limpopo (Turf loop) and has worked at UNISA as a post-graduate research assistant, and at the Aurum institute as a research assistant. Her fields of interest are sexuality, racism, reproductive health and justice, HIV/AIDS, gender identity, land reform and restitution, black feminism, power, african epistemologies, decolonization and discourse analysis

MR MAGLIN MOODLEY

Maglin currently is a chief researcher in the Education and Skills Development programme. He holds honours and master's degrees in ICT in teaching and learning, with a special focus on the teacher and their adoption of ICT in the classroom. He is am currently registered for my PhD at the University of Witwatersrand. Before joining the HSRC he taught for 16 years, and then took up a lecturing post at a teacher development campus before joining the HSRC. He has worked on multiple research projects, including projects funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy, USAid and the Department of Basic Education. His area of research interest lays in the integration of ICT into education with special interest in teacher professional development. For his PhD studies he focuses on the process of localisation (indigenisation) of software.

DR BENITA MOOLMAN

Benita Moolman is a senior research specialist in the Human and Social Development programme. She holds an Master's in Women and Gender Studies at the University of the Western Cape and obtained a PhD

in Feminist Geography from the University of California, Davis in the United States. Her doctoral research was with incarcerated sex offenders in South Africa. Before joining the HSRC in December 2011, she was Project Coordinator at Rape Crisis Cape Town. She has consulted in the areas of gender violence, and community development and has facilitated numerous workshops, presented at conferences and published on violence, gender, masculinities and development.

MS HELEN MORRISSEY

Helen Morrissey is a researcher at the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII). She completed Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Cape Town. Her MSc was based in the field of Computational and Applied Mechanics, and her thesis focussed on the multi-scale modelling of composite materials. More recently Helen completed the Master of Social and Cultural Anthropology at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium, where she took an African Studies focus, situating her thesis fieldwork in an historical Nigerian Hausa settlement in Accra, Ghana.

PROF. MOGEGE MOSIMEGE

Prof. Mogege Mosimege is a chief research specialist in the Education and Skills Development programme. He joined the HSRC in May 2015. He has previously worked at the Universities of Limpopo, Mahikeng Campus of North West University and the University of South Africa. He has also worked at the CSIR and at the Department of Science and Technology. He holds a PhD in Mathematics Education at the University of the Western Cape and has researched and published in the following areas: Ethnomathematics, Problem Solving in Mathematics, Mathematical Modelling, Curriculum Development in Mathematics Education, Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Intellectual Property, and Science Education. Mogege has served as research development officer and later as president of the Southern African Association for Research in Mathematics, Science and Technology Education.

MS SHIRIN MOTALA

Shirin Motala is a senior research manager in the Economic Performance and Development programme. She holds an MA in Development Studies at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Her research interests are sustainable development, poverty and unemployment, labour market, unemployment, job creation and public sector employment programmes, socio-economic rights and food security. She has edited a special edition of AGENDA on Food Insecurity in the context of the global economic climate. She has managed and served as principal investigator or co-researcher on studies related to land and agrarian reform and food security in South Africa. During 2015 she served as HSRC project manager and lead author for the MDG 2015 Country close out report.

MR MOHAMED MOTALA

Mohamed Motala is a policy and research professional dedicated to social and economic justice. He has extensive experience in public policy formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation having undertaken numerous assignments for the Public and Development sectors. He prioritises direct engagement with poor households and individuals when designing research methodologies that seek to understand poverty, poor workers and the organisations within which they work and are supported. His organisational and work experience includes local community organisations, national and international NGO's, government departments and trade unions.

DR CHARLOTTE MOTH

Dr Charlotte Motha is a research specialist in the Education and Skills Development programme at the HSRC. She holds a PhD in Education Management Policy and Law at the University of Pretoria. Her research interest include education quality, inclusive education, social and behavioural studies in HIV and AIDS, culture and traditional practices, orphans and other vulnerable children. Dr Motha is well versed in qualitative approaches to research. She has published in inclusive education and has presented research work at conferences.

DR SIZULU MOYO

Dr Sizulu Moyo qualified as a medical doctor and later obtained post-graduate qualifications in public health, an MPH (epidemiology), and a PhD in Paediatrics and Child Health from the University of Cape Town. She also completed a post graduate Diploma in Clinical Research Administration with George Washington University, USA. She is a registered Medical Officer and is currently a Chief Research Specialist in the HAST programme at the HSRC, where she heads the Epidemiology section in the Epidemiology and Strategic Information Unit. She has experience in clinical care, in tuberculosis care and research, and health systems research in South Africa, and more recently HIV epidemiology research.

MR AUBREY MPUNGOSE

Aubrey Mpungose is a master's intern in the Economic Performance and Development (HSRC). He is currently completing Master's in Geography, looking at the Impacts of the proposed dig-out port in Durban. His research interests are in urban planning and geography, urban mega-projects, GIS, and natural resource use by poor households.

MR SAKHILE MSWELI

Sakhile Msweli, a PhD intern in the HIV AIDS STI's and TB (HAST) programme. He holds a Master's in Research Psychology and is currently studying for a PhD in Psychology through the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Sakhile has done some work with key populations, including men who have sex with men, sex workers, drug users and transgender people. He has been involved in community interventions dealing with HCT, using mobile HCT, and the testing of families. His been involved in studies investigating maternal mortality, stigma and medical male circumcision. His research interests involve: Sexual safety in long-term relationships; couples sexuality in relations to HIV/AIDS; Alternative sexualities; issues of Identity and culture; the use of technology in improving men's health; the use of technology in improving participation in qualitative research with hidden populations; and finally the implementation of socio-behavioural interventions in rural communities.

DR JACQUELINE MTHEMBU

Dr Mthembu has worked in the field of HIV, STIs, TB and other communicable diseases for 15 years. She has been involved in research projects on HIV surveillance and prevention intervention among the general public at community and national levels. Prior to the HSRC she worked at Stellenbosch University, focusing on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, STI's, TB and Hepatitis in Correctional Services Institutions in the Western Cape. After joining the HSRC in 2005, she was employed as a post-doctoral research fellow in HAST. She spearheaded an international project on the adaptation of a HIV prevention intervention in the Malawian context and trained and evaluated intervention facilitators of four non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Malawi. She has also worked as a researcher on many interventions focused on promoting and implementing sexual reproductive health and rights to the youth, women and key populations, as well as on the development and implementation of risk reduction interventions that focus on reducing

gender-based violence, substance abuse and risky sexual behaviours in South Africa. Her key areas of interest include HIV and AIDS, HIV-related risk behaviours, substance misuse, masculinities and intimate partner violence.

DR VUYO MJIMBA

Dr Vuyo Mjimba is a sustainable development researcher who brings more than 10 years commercial enterprise experience and insights to his work. He specialises in applying value chain and policy analysis principles to sustainable development issues pertaining to sustainable industrialisation and integration into global value chains. He has proven ability in translating broad objectives into cost-effective, practical and measurable results through efficient organisation and deploying of resources and establishing rapport within diverse disciplines. Vuyo has links and has worked in trans-border, trans-, inter and multidisciplinary projects with researchers in Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The links are in a variety of organisations that include the private and the public sectors, universities, the World Bank, United Nations, African Academy of Sciences and AfricaLics. He holds a PhD in Development Policy and Practice from The Open University (United Kingdom).

MS BONGIWE MONI

Bongiwe Moni is a programme manager, responsible for all management efforts that the team is involved in from logistical support, events management to research. She holds an Honours in Public Administration and is currently completing her Master's in Public Administration, conducting research on the impact of graduate unemployment in the South African Labour Market.

BISHOP M. MALUSI MPUMLWANA

Bishop M. Malusi Mpumlwana is Bishop of the Diocese of Maropeng of the Ethiopian Episcopal Church, giving strategic direction to the mission of the diocese and overseeing the pastoral ministrations of priests and lay leaders in his diocese. His mission in the church is 'to contribute to the making of an all-inclusive African church experience whose spirituality empowers the weak – the poor, women and the young, and engages the social and economic realities of our time for the common good'. The area of his responsibility in the Diocese of Maropeng includes the provinces of Gauteng, Northern Cape, North West and KwaZulu-Natal. In KwaZulu-Natal Bishop Mpumlwana has established strong community relationships with rural communities and the traditional leaders in Manguzi, where he has social and economic development partnership agreements. Bishop Mpumlwana is on the board of Thobeha EEC Mission and Community Programs, a nonprofit company of the Diocese of Maropeng. Through this agency he has established a partnership with 'Miki Maths', used by Pretoria private pre-schools and early grade private schools, for the establishment of Early Childhood Cognitive Development for disadvantaged communities. He is chair of the FoodBank Foundation, a not for profit organisation established to create revenues for FoodBank South Africa, providing good excess food to the most destitute in South Africa. He is a member of the board of Vumelana Advisory Fund, a not-for-profit organisation that funds advisory services to structure commercially viable partnerships between communities and investors that create jobs, revenues and skills. The Bishop sits on the Board of TrustAfrica, a Senegal-based grant-making not-for-profit organisation that supports civil society organisations on the African continent. He also serves as chair of the Ubuntu-Botho Churches' Trust and a member of the board of Ubuntu-Botho Investments Limited. Since April 2014, Bishop Mpumlwana has been acting as general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, spearheading the SACC Renewal Campaign. He was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University in recognition of his lifetime of community service and his past

ministry in the Uitenhage communities where he helped to stop the political wars of the 1980s and 1990s.

MRS SAMELA MTYINGIZANE

Samela is a master's intern and is registered for a master's degree at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. He obtained a Bachelor's degree in Consumer Science Extension and Rural Development. He was a student at Tsolo Agriculture Rural Development Institute (TARDI), where he assisted in training of co-operatives and farmers. In 2015 he was a tutor in the development studies department. His master's research thesis is on the contribution of state grants to household food security in Umhlatuze area, investigating the interaction between state grants and food insecurity within beneficiary households.

MRS PRECIOUS MUDAVANHU

Mrs. Precious Mudavanhu is a senior researcher at the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII) at the HSRC. She holds an MCom (2012) in Statistics from the University of Stellenbosch. She also holds a Bsc in Statistics (major) and Computer Science (minor) from the University of Zimbabwe. Precious started off her career as a junior biometrician at the Tobacco Research Board in 2005 before she moved to Unifreight where she was working as a data analyst/analyst programmer. In 2008 she moved to South Africa to pursue her studies. She later joined Human Science Research council in 2013 as a junior data analyst in the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation indicators (CeSTII). In 2015 she was promoted to a data analyst within the same unit. She has applied both her computer science skills and statistical skills in developing science, technology and innovation indicators. She has worked and gained considerable experience in research and development surveys and business surveys conducted by CeSTII. Her areas of research interest include gaining a deeper understanding of the national system of innovation and what it entails, measuring or assessing resilience in science related fields.

DR EVANS MUPELA

Dr Mupela is a research specialist in the EPD unit in Pretoria. His areas of research interest are affordability of ICT services in Africa and the effect of cost on economic outcomes on the continent, locally-relevant policies to regulate both investment and provision of ICT services in Africa, infrastructure as a service, ICTs and their contribution to reduction of poverty and ICTs and delivery of education and health services in South Africa. Dr Mupela's interest also spill into innovation studies and the place of rural innovations in uplifting disadvantaged communities in South Africa.

DR NAZEEM MUSTAPHA

Dr Mustapha obtained a PhD in Applied Mathematics from UCT in 2000. An academic career at UCT was accompanied by a growing career as an entrepreneur in the information and communication technology sector. This was followed by specialist roles at senior management level at Stats SA between 2006 and 2011, where he provided consultant services on statistical methodology to economic surveys and built the GDP Flash estimation model for South Africa. This has been used to inform policy makers in the economic cluster and is currently also being used to inform the Reserve Bank in their research on flash estimates. Nazeem also served on projects that reviewed and re-engineered the Stats SA business register complex, and further developed national quality standards for official statistics to the point of it becoming SA law. Since 2011, Dr Mustapha has been employed at the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation where he has led the standardisation of survey methods, drafted project reports for the flagship National R&D survey, among other project reports, and has

written policy briefs that policy experts have found to be valuable. Dr Mustapha lectured at an international summer school and chaired the plenary session of the Meide international conference on innovation in 2012. He has served in a personal advisory capacity on development and measurement of innovation indicators for the Western Cape Economic Development Partnership and the National Advisory Council on Innovation.

DR SHINGIRIRAI SAVIOUS MUTANGA

Dr Mutanga is a senior research specialist in the Africa Institute at the HSRC. He obtained a PhD in Industrial Systems Engineering from the University of Pretoria and an MSc in Geo-Information Science and Earth observation for environmental modelling and management obtained from a consortium of four universities (Southampton (UK), Lund (Sweden), Warsaw (Poland) and ITC (Netherlands). His interests is on multi-disciplinary research with focus on modelling a wide range of global environmental issues using GIS remote sensing and systems analysis. He has published widely in high impact accredited national and international journals, authored several conference proceedings, book chapters and policy briefs. Among his recent publications is the edited book, *Africa in a changing global environment*. Upcoming soon is the book *Management and Mitigation of Acid Mine Drainage in South Africa; Input for mineral beneficiation in Africa*. Shingirirai is currently supervising postgraduate students at the University of the Free State and UNISA.

MS CHIPO MUTYAMBIZI

Chipo Mutyambizi is a PhD intern/researcher with the Population Health and Health Systems Innovation programme. Before joining the HSRC, Chipo was part of a team that worked on the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook research (MERO) of the Western Cape in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. She is currently working on her PhD which focuses on the economic impact of non-communicable diseases.

MS SARA NAICKER

Sara Naicker is a senior researcher in the Human and Social Development programme at the HSRC. Sara holds a Master's in Public Health Promotion at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and is pursuing a PhD focusing on the effects of exposure to early life stress and adverse events on young adult outcomes at the University of Witwatersrand. Sara has experience in aspects of early childhood development and public health interventions, working with the Birth to Twenty group on the quality of early child care, the COHORTS group on a review of the factors influencing childhood stunting, and the development of the South African National Early Childhood Development Programme and Policy Guidelines. Sara currently manages the Hilton Foundation MEL Project which provides monitoring, evaluation and learning support for 21 international NGOs in 5 high HIV prevalence countries in sub-Saharan Africa implementing early childhood development services for children under the age of 5 years.

MR DHEE NAIDOO

Dhee Naidoo is senior researcher at the Social, Behavioural and Biomedical Interventions (SBBi) unit in HAST. He completing a PhD in Public Health Medicine, focusing on public health contribution on how we understand health systems and access to HIV prevention, treatment and care among the Indian community of KwaZulu-Natal. He also complete a Master's in Medical Anthropology, focusing on social science and health. He specialises on the intersections of gender, sexuality, HIV, STIs, TB and Health, and his primary research focus over the past several years has been on the sexual transmission and patterning of HIV and TB in South Africa.

MRS CATHERINE NAMOM -WOKADALA

Mrs Namome-Wokadala is a third year PhD student in the School of Economics at University of Cape Town. She works as a PhD intern in the Education and Skills Development Research programme at the HSRC.

DR CATHERINE NDINDA

Catherine Ndinda is a chief research specialist at the Economic Performance and Development programme at the HSRC. She holds PhD in Social Science and an MSc in Urban and Regional Planning (Development Studies) with extensive experience in the design and implementation of social science research and the evaluation of the effectiveness of national policies. Her current interests are in monitoring and evaluation and in this regard she has conducted and contributed to evaluation studies, some of which include: 'Design assessment of the South African Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) Policy (as principal investigator); South Africa's Revitalized Response to AIDS and HIV (SAR-RAH) (as expert evaluator), Audit Survey of the Housing Association of Blaauwberg (HAB) (principal investigator) and Baseline Assessment for the Future Impact Evaluation of Informal Settlements Targeted for Upgrading (2014-2016) (as principal investigator). In Population and health Dr Ndinda has been involved in a number of studies including 'An exploratory study into the nature and extent of Substance Abuse in Mpumalanga (2012)' (co-principal investigator) 'Circular Migration in Eastern Cape (2013) and 'Situation analysis of Population and Development in Eight Priority Districts in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal' (2013). Dr Ndinda has been involved in policy development and policy analysis. She currently holds a research fellowship on 'The analysis of NCD policies in South Africa'. Given her research in analysing the post-apartheid housing policy Dr Ndinda has published widely on subsidised housing in South Africa and gender. She is the author of the book 'Women and Subsidised housing in KwaZulu-Natal' published by Lambert publishing (2011). She has also co-authored a text on Women's Activism for Gender Equality in Africa. Her work on housing and gender has appeared in high impact journals such as AIDS Care and Culture and Health and Sexuality, Development Southern Africa, Journal of International Women's Studies and Africa Insight. Her areas of interest are in monitoring and evaluation, housing policy and practice, and gender studies.

MR STEWART NGANDU

Mr Stewart Ngandu is a chief researcher in the Economic Performance and Development research programme. He holds an MSc in economics from the University of Zimbabwe (UZ). His particular research interests include microdata analysis (household questionnaire design and multivariate statistical analysis of microdata), poverty and inequality, economy wide modelling and policy analysis, economic development as it relates to macroeconomic performance, industrial sector development, the economics of mineral driven economies, economy-wide impact analysis, socio-economic evaluation (impact evaluation design and analysis), early childhood development. He has worked on economic modelling and policy analysis projects, which have involved the construction of a dynamic computable general equilibrium model with special emphasis on its use in labour market scenarios (labour market forecasting), exchange rates, with an emphasis on their impact on employment, economic growth and its impact on employment and services reform.

MR NKOSINATHI NGCOBO

Mr Nkosinathi Ngcobo is a research project manager within the Human and Social Development Research programme at the HSRC. Mr Ngcobo holds an Honours in Social Science from UKZN. He has over 6 years research project management experience. He currently manages an intervention development project funded by the National Institutes of

Health that aims to develop a model of HIV counselling and testing to support entire families to test together and through a facilitated process, disclose their results to each other.

MR THULANI NGUBANE

Mr Thulani Ngubane is a research project manager in the Human and Social Development Research Programme of the HSRC. He holds a Master's degree in Theology and Development at UKZN. He has over 8 years research project management experience in which he held management roles in two large multi-year NIH-funded studies. Mr Ngubane is currently the project manager on the 5 year study that aims to develop and implement an intervention to encourage South African men to improve their uptake of HIV testing, and facilitate their linkage to care.

MS AMARONE NOMDO

Ms Amarone Nomdo is a PhD Intern in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery programme (Cape Town). She recently obtained her Master's in Political Studies from the University of the Western Cape (UWC), looking at party institutionalisation and small parties, with a particular focus on Agang SA and the 2014 general elections. Before joining the HSRC in March 2016, she worked in the Policy and Analysis Unit at the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) working with Afrobarometer and the South African Reconciliation Barometer (Sarab). Former employment includes lecturing (UWC), tutoring (UWC), and working as a research assistant (UWC and Ahmed Kathrada Foundation) and research internships (Catholic Parliamentary Liaison Office). Her research interests include political campaigns, elections and civic participation.

DR YOLISWA NTSEPE

Yoliswa Ntsepe is a post-doctoral research fellow at the Human Sciences Research Council. She completed her doctorate in 2015 through the University of the Western Cape and her areas of interests are narrative discourses on social constructions of femininities that influence sexual decision making. Ms Ntsepe has been with the HSRC since 2011 and has worked as the research manager (2010-2011), PhD intern (2011-2014) and has been a co-investigator in various qualitative and quantitative studies within the HAST research unit. She has three journal publications, contributed to technical reports and presented five conference papers.

MR MTHUNZI NXAWE

Mr Nxawe is a Commission Editor at HSRC Press. He obtained a Bachelor in Primary Education, a Bachelor in Education, and post-graduate diplomas in Education (Mathematics) and Education (Information Communications Technology) from the University of Cape Town. He lectured in Mathematics Education for both pre- and in-service mathematics teachers at UCT, CPUT, UFH, and RU. Mthunzi's special interest is in teaching Geometry Education and Research Methodologies and his research interest is in understanding academics' digital identity on Open Educational Resources adoption.

DR ANAM NYEMBEZI

Dr Anam Nyembezi is a post-doctoral research fellow in the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation programme. He holds an MA Public Health at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (formerly the University of Natal), and obtained a PhD in Work and Social Psychology from Maastricht University in the Netherlands (08 November 2012). Before joining the HSRC in 01 May 2013 he was a Senior Scientist at the South

African Medical Research Council. His areas of research interest include: traditionally initiated and circumcised men - with special emphasis on behaviours that place them at risk of STI/HIV, deaths and injuries that are related to circumcision. In addition, his professional activities have been directed towards, transforming public health policy and policies impacting on health promotion, health education and disease prevention. Anam's publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of more than 11 conference presentations, 8 journal articles, 1 policy brief and 2 research reports. His most recent work, published in BMC Public Health, investigated the psychosocial determinants of the intention to avoid sexual engagement when intoxicated among young men in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

MR SIMPHIWE LINDOKUHLE NZAMA

Simphiwe Lindokuhle Nzama is a GIS intern in the HSRC and holds BSc in Environmental Science and Life Science from the University of KwaZulu-Natal. After completing BSc, Simphiwe Nzama work as a Research assistant at University of KwaZulu-Natal Westville Campus, under Plant Germplasm Conservation Research Group Laboratory for 15 months, where he was assisting PhD and Masters Students with their research (in field and lab works). He was also a part of group that conducts a survey about community engagement and responsiveness to conservation and climate change mitigation practices at Buffelsdraai Verulam community. He has 3 months experience in HSRC GIS unit, where he works with 1991 and 1996 EA maps and EA maps for field work mapping.

DR OLANREWAJU OLADIMEJI

Dr Olanrewaju Oladimeji is an african research fellow in HAST. He holds an MBBS at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria and obtained a Master's in Epidemiology and Medical Statistics from the same University. He also holds a Masters' in Public Administration from Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Nigeria. He is currently one of the selected scholars in 2016/17 Harvard Medical School's Global Clinical Scholars Research Training (GCSRT) Program, USA and also completing his doctoral degree at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Before joining the HSRC in June 2016. He was a research fellow working on joint projects between Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom and Zankli Medical Center, Abuja, Nigeria where he was responsible for the management of the entire project and overall oversight of the project in Nigeria. His areas of research interest include: Tuberculosis and HIV co-infection, with a special interest in DR-TB, community MDR-TB. He is also interested in ethical conduct in health research. Dr Olanrewaju publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of more than 8 conference presentations, 30 journal articles and co-authored a chapter in the famed book - Rural Child Health: International Aspects co-edited by Public Health doyens, Erica Bell and Joav Merrick.

MINISTER NALEDI PANDOR

Ms Grace Naledi Mandisa Pandor is the Minister of Science and Technology of the Republic of South Africa a position she has held since 26 May 2014. She has been a Member of Parliament since 1994 and a member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress (ANC) since 2002. Ms Pandor matriculated at Gaborone Secondary School in Botswana in 1972. She holds a Masters degree in Education from the University of London obtained during the period 1978 and 1979. She also holds a Masters degree in General Linguistics obtained from the University of Stellenbosch in 1997; a Bachelor degree and Certificate for Continuing Education from the University of Botswana and Swaziland obtained between 1973 and 1977; a Diploma in Education from the University of London obtained between the period 1977 and 1978; a Diploma in Higher Education, Administration and Leadership from Bryn Mawr Summer Programme in 1992, and a

Diploma in Leadership in Development from the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University obtained in 1997. She was a teacher at Ernest Bevin School in London in 1980. From 1981 to 1984, she taught in Gaborone, Botswana and from 1984 to 1986, she was a lecturer at the Taung College of Education in North West. Between 1986 and 1989, Ms Pandor was a senior lecturer in English at the University of Bophuthatswana and from 1989 to 1994, she was a senior lecturer in the Academic Support Programme of the University of Cape Town. Ms Pandor served as chair of the Union of Democratic Staff Associations at the University of Bophuthatswana, Mafikeng from 1988 to 1990 and she was chairperson of the Western Cape National Executive Committee of the National Education Coordinating Committee from 1991 to 1993. During this time, she was also a member of the ANC's Western Cape Education Committee. She was also ANC chairperson for Athlone Central branch and executive Chairperson of the Desmond Tutu Education Trust and chairperson of the Western Cape School Building Trust. She served as deputy chairperson of the Tertiary Education Fund of South Africa from 1992 to 1995; and later as chairperson of the fund. She also served as deputy chairperson of the Joint Education Trust Board of Trustees from 1993 to 2001. As a member of Parliament, Ms Pandor served on the Portfolio Committee on Education and as convener of a sub-committee on higher education in 1994; she was ANC whip in the National Assembly between 1994 and 1995; and ANC deputy chief whip in the National Assembly from 1995 to 1998; and served as deputy chairperson of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) from 1998 to 1999, and as chairperson of the NCOP from 1999 to 2004. In 2002, Ms Pandor was a member of the ANC National Executive Committee and a member of sub-committees on education, communications, archives and political education. She also served as Chancellor of Cape Technikon between 2002 and 2004; and she was a member of the Council of the University of Fort Hare during the same period. From April 2004 to May 2009, Ms Pandor served as Minister of Education and from May 2009 to October 2012 as Minister of Science and Technology. She was appointed as the Minister of Home Affairs again from 4 October 2012 to 25 May 2014.

DR SAAHIER PARKER

Saahier Parker is a chief researcher at the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII) at the HSRC. He holds an MA in Research Psychology and a BA (Hons) in Clinical Psychology at the University of the Western Cape, and a Bachelor of Social Sciences degree at the University of Cape Town, having majored in Psychology, Anthropology, and Gender Studies. He has been working in the area of Knowledge Economy Indicators since 2006, most notably as part of the team that produces the annual National Research and Development Survey. He has also worked extensively in the Consumer Insights, Property and Telecommunications sector. He has gathered valuable experience in conducting large multinational opinion surveys and market research projects across a multitude of business sectors within South Africa, Africa and in the international arena. Special interests centre around the use of information technology to improve and create more efficient research environments. He holds a wide reaching expertise in database management, IT resource optimization, research design, questionnaire development, strategic planning and project management.

His areas of research interest include gaining a deeper understanding of global systems of innovation, alternative economic indicators and public understanding of science.

DR WHADI-AH PARKER

Dr Whadi-ah Parker is a Research Specialist in the Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation research programme. She holds a BSc in Medicine (Hons) in Nutrition and Dietetics from the University of Cape Town, and obtained a PhD in Medicine from the same institution in 2008. Before joining the HSRC in October 2009, she was a post-doc-

toral fellow of the University of the Western Cape, based in the Chronic Diseases of Lifestyle Unit at the South African Medical Research Council. Her areas of research interest include: nutrition, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), public health and health systems. Furthermore she was a project director on the first South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (SANHANES-1) and contributed to all aspects of the survey from inception to implementation, coordination, data analysis and interpretation as well as dissemination of the study findings. Dr Parker's publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of 20 national and international conference presentations, 13 book or equivalent publications and 14 journal articles. Her most recent work, published in *BMC Public Health* in 2015, used data from the SANHANES-1 to investigate the relationship between body image and weight control in South Africans aged 15 years and older.

PROF NANCY PHASWANA-MAFUYA

Prof. Phaswana-Mafuya, a research director in HAST and a C2 NRF-rated scientist, obtained a BA (Social Work, 1995), Research MA (Social Work, 1998), PhD (Intervention Research, 2002), all from the University of Limpopo; and a post-graduate diploma in Epidemiology (2013) and an MSc in Epidemiology Modules - Statistical Methods in Epidemiology, Epidemiology of Communicable Diseases and Epidemiology of Non Communicable Diseases, all from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, UK. Nancy is also an honorary professor in the Office of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Research and Engagement at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University and a member of University of Venda Council and Executive Committee of Council. She has published more than 90 research articles in national and internationally accredited journals, a book, several book chapters and numerous technical reports which won her various institutional (e.g. HSRC CEO award, 2012) and national (e.g. finalist in the NSTF Senior Researcher category, 2012). She has served as a member of the expert group of the Network of Academies of Science in Africa. For the past 15 years, Nancy has led many policy relevant, development focused, multi-year, multi-million and multi-country HIV studies. She is currently leading 5 large-scale HIV studies with Ghana AIDS Commission; Johns Hopkins University (JHU), Baltimore USA; Emory University, Atlanta (Georgia); and University of California San Francisco. My areas of research expertise are epidemiological, interventional, and behavioural studies in HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.

MR/ADV. GARY PIENAAR

Gary Pienaar is research manager in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery programme. He holds a BA (Hons) LLB degree at the University of the Witwatersrand and practiced as an advocate at the Johannesburg Bar. In 2002 he obtained an M Phil in Values and Policy Studies from the University of Stellenbosch. Previously, he was a senior investigator in the Office of the Public Protector and later served as OPP Western Cape Provincial Representative. He joined Idasa as senior researcher: Governance and Public Ethics in 2008 and coordinated the Money and Politics Project at the Open Society Foundation for SA (2012-2013). His research interests include: constitutional and human rights law; political economy; democratic governance, public ethics and integrity, including in political finance, energy and international financial institutions. Recent projects include the Constitutional Justice Project: Assessment of the Impact of Decisions of the Constitutional Court and Supreme Court of Appeal on the Transformation of Society for the Department of Justice & Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD). Gary's most recent publication is 'Guarding the Guardians: South Africa's Chapter Nine Institutions', authored with Prof Richard Calland, in the HSRC's *State of the Nation 2016: Who is in Charge?*

MR NEDSON POPHIWA

Nedson Pophiwa is a chief researcher in the Democracy Governance and Service Delivery (DGSD) programme. He holds an MA in Forced Migration at the University of the Witwatersrand, and an MA in African Economic History at the University of Zimbabwe. Prior to joining the HSRC he was a research specialist at the Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) where he conducted research in the sustainable development programme. Nedson's main research interests are in migration, sustainable agriculture, green economy and higher education. Some of the analytical theories and themes that he likes to explore are sustainable development, social space, governance, agency and resistance. In terms of policy analysis Nedson's interests focus on issues of access and assessing policy gaps. His publications record includes several peer reviewed journal articles and book chapters. Presently he is in the process of co-editing a book on climate change in Africa.

MS BRIDGETTE PRINCE

Ms Bridgette Prince is the director of Business Development and International Liaison in the Office of the CEO. As part of her responsibility she leads her team to strengthen and diversify the HSRC's income base by exploring new donor relationships while maintaining existing relationships at the strategic and operational level with funders, clients and donors to enable the HSRC to be the research organisation of choice for further work. She is responsible for the management of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) within the HSRC as well as key strategic partnerships. Formerly she was a programme manager and the networking and gender coordinator in the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS and Health Research Alliance (SAHARA) at the HSRC. Before joining the HSRC in January 2004, she was a programme manager at the Nelson Mandela Foundation, where she was responsible for the implementation and management of the programme section. During this time, she was responsible for managing South Africa's first population-based HIV/AIDS survey. Her areas of research interest include developing strategic partnerships and the management and coordination of projects in the HIV/AIDS arena and otherwise. She has been involved in several large-scale, high-profile projects including the Nelson Mandela/HSRC Study on HIV/AIDS in 2002 and 2005, the Nosocomial Study in the Free State in 2005, the Oprah Winfrey Christmas Kindness Project, and the National Study on Educator Demand and Supply.

She is actively involved in promoting gender initiatives in the programme and as such, has established a strategic partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat, UNAIDS, and Dalhousie University in Canada towards mainstreaming gender in HIV/AIDS.

DR CAS PRINSLOO

Cas Prinsloo (D Litt et Phil, Psychology) is a chief research specialist in the Education and Skills Development (ESD) at the HSRC. He is a registered research psychologist with the Health Professions Council of S.A. He studies language and literacy acquisition and development among early primary school learners, from the perspectives of psycholinguistics and cognitive neuropsychology. He concentrates on classroom interaction during the delivery of language lessons by teachers in Foundation Phase classrooms and impact evaluations of pedagogy-based teacher interventions. His research also focuses on the interaction between teachers' formal training in and knowledge of paradigms / theoretical underpinnings and the impact of their daily teaching practice on the cognitive and conceptual development of learners, as well as related factors influencing learner achievement. He has been the operational manager of the 2011 and 2015 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) in South Africa.

MR THENDO RAMALIBA

Thendo has been employed at the HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB (HAST) research programme. He has worked on the educator survey as the provincial coordinator, and did data analysis, data cleaning and data management. His special focus is on the epidemiology and biostatistics research.

MR SHANDIR RAMLAGAN

Mr Shandir Ramlagan is a research specialist in HAST. He obtained his Master's in Development Studies from the University of Natal. Before joining the HSRC, Mr Ramlagan worked as a researcher at Development Research Africa, where he was involved in questionnaire and methodology development, field management, as well as contributing to the research output. Mr Ramlagan has experience in social science research, especially in the areas of qualitative research design and methodology, planning and management of surveys, and design of research instruments. His project experience includes work for organizations such as the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, the World Bank, Population Council, and various government departments. His publication record spans progress reports, co-authored chapters for SIDA and the World Bank, literature reviews, co-authored peer-reviewed journal articles, conceptual and epidemiological models, and design questionnaires.

MR KGABO RAMOROKA

Mr Kgabo Ramoroka is PhD intern in the Economic Performance and Development research programme. He is currently enrolled for PhD in innovation studies at Wits Business School. He holds MSc in Agriculture (Agricultural Economics) and a BSc in Agriculture (Agricultural Economics) degrees both obtained from the University of Limpopo. Kgabo is a member of SOLVE initiative spearheaded by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) through the Department of Science and Technology. He is one of the PhD fellows in the South African PhD Partnering Network for Inclusive Growth through Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship' (SASIE) network. Kgabo has presented papers at various national and international conferences and workshops. His publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of 1 concept paper, 3 articles in peer reviewed journals, 2 policy briefs, 5 research reports and short publications and briefing notes in policy-oriented magazines. His areas of research interest include rural innovation covering actor networks, innovation learning and capability building and Sustainable agriculture and rural development.

MR MOLEMO RAMPHALILE

Molemo Ramphalile is a PhD intern in the Human and Social Development programme. His fields of interests include black studies, critical race studies, feminist theory, decolonial studies, and cultural studies. Under the title 'Sullening Scapes: Explorations of and within Performances of Blackness' Molemo's thesis seeks to understand the point of congruency between black historical experience, subject formation, ontology and epistemology on the one hand, and distinctive modalities of expression that are manifest in black performance (or performances of blackness) on the other. 'Blackness' here, is positioned as a core concept that is deployed methodologically, analytically and normatively to mark out—and then to open up—a terrain of inquiry into the specificity and possibility of black life. Ultimately, what undergirds Molemo's intellectual and political interests are questions around the possibilities and impossibilities of meaningful transformation in colonial/post-colonial and modern society.

DR VIJAY REDDY

Dr Vijay Reddy is the executive director of the Education and Skills Development research programme. She holds a PhD in science education from the University of KwaZulu-Natal. She has extensive experience in successfully managing and overseeing large-scale, long-term collaborative research projects such as the Trends in Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), from 2003 to 2011 (ongoing), the Literacy and Numeracy Research Programme funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE), which started in 2007 and will be concluded in December 2011, and the Department of Labour Critical Research Projects (2007-2008) with follow-up research, Impact Assessment of National Skills Development Strategy II, awarded by the Department of Labour following a competitive application process. Before joining the HSRC, Dr Reddy initially worked as a school science teacher, then in NGOs involved in in-service education for science teachers. Thereafter she taught chemistry in university bridging programmes, and worked for an evaluation and monitoring NGO. Immediately before joining the HSRC, Dr Reddy was responsible for graduate programmes at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Dr Reddy has extensive experience in social scientific research, especially in the areas of research design and methodology, planning and management of large-scale surveys, and life history research. She has undertaken projects for organisations such as the National Research Foundation (NRF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

MR BENJAMIN ROBERTS

Ben Roberts is a senior research specialist in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery (DGSD) research programme at the HSRC and Coordinator of the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) series. He has coordinated SASAS since the first round in 2003, and in late 2015 oversaw the fielding of the 13th consecutive annual round. He has a BSc Town and Regional Planning (cum laude) from the University of the Witwatersrand and an MSc Urban and Regional Planning (Development) (with distinction) from the University of Natal. He has extensive experience with regard to the micro-econometric analysis of household surveys, with a particular emphasis on the measurement of attitudes and poverty. Ben's research interests and areas of expertise include: attitudinal measurement and social change; the quantitative analysis of poverty and inequality; subjective wellbeing and quality of life; family values and family poverty; social protection; and food security. He is currently a Principal Investigator on a joint project funded by the Presidency-EU Programme to Support Pro-Poor Development (PSPPD). Entitled Family Values, Cohesion and Strengthening in South Africa, the project is analysing the 2012 SASAS family data

MRS CANDICE RULE - GROENEWALD

Candice Groenewald is a post-doctoral fellow at the Human and Social Development unit of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) of South Africa. Her research interests include adolescent risk behaviours, family studies, social and personal relationships and issues of identity and belonging.

DR STEPHEN RULE

Stephen Rule is director of Impact Assessment in the HSRC's RIA Programme. He was an independent research consultant from 2005 until early 2016 and has extensive experience in the design and management of social and industry-related surveys and data analysis throughout Africa. He has managed quantitative and qualitative research on, and monitoring and evaluation of educational and developmental projects, and religious and political issues. From 2011-14, he was a

member of the Board of the South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association. He was previously Director of Surveys at the HSRC (2003-5); Research Director in the Ministry of Social Development (2002-3); and chairman of the research committee of the National Development Agency (2003-7). From 1986-96 he lectured in urban and political geography at Vista University, Soweto (now part of University of Johannesburg). He was employed as a town planning researcher by Newcastle Municipality from 1982-5, during which time he designed, managed and reported on surveys of the population, employment, parking and other municipal issues. His PhD (Wits University, 1996) comprised quantitative and qualitative analyses of electoral patterns in Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Namibia. He has authored reports, articles and books on a range of topics.

MS JENNIFER RUST

Jennifer Rust is a Political Science Master's student at the University of Cape Town. Jennifer's Master's research focus is on water resource governance in South Africa. In 2015 Jennifer contributed to the project Water Governance of Groundwater and Surface Water Resources in South Africa for the Water Research Commission. Jennifer is a Masters intern in the Education and Skills Development programme of the HSRC. Her research interests are in participatory resource governance, skills development and institutional design.

MS DIANA SANCHEZ

Diana is a senior researcher with DGSD. She holds a MA in social sciences from the University of Uppsala in Sweden and a BA in political science and international relations from Universidad Externado in Colombia. Her academic exposure also includes courses, international summer schools, exchanges and fellowships at places such as the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Calgary, Canada and academic institutions in countries like Malaysia, Brazil and Ecuador. She is currently an International Social Science Young Scientist Fellow. She has a keen interest in inter-disciplinary approaches to sustainable urbanisation processes with a focus on community-based and action research to inform and address social and governance challenges. Her work over the recent years has focused on two main areas i) unveiling and experimenting with emerging and innovative citizen and community participation practices that build upon the strengths of both civil society and public sector stakeholders, and ii) Informing knowledge on the link between social cohesion and socio-cultural infrastructure (e.g public spaces) in urban upgrading efforts in cities in Africa and Latin America.

MR THEODORE SASS

At present Theodore Sass is a researcher/PhD intern at the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTii). He completed a BSc Forest and Resource Management at the University of Stellenbosch and also holds a MSc in Biodiversity and Conservation Biology from the University of the Western Cape. His MSc thesis entitled, Corporate Social Responsibility in the South African forestry industry: A Western Cape perspective, focussed on the challenges faced by forestry workers in South Africa. As a Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries bursary holder, Theodore benefited from an internship within that Department in 2014. Here he was responsible for the implementation of the National Forest Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998). In 2015, he was approached by the Leadership and Social Responsibility team at the University of the Western Cape. Based in the Centre for Student Support Services, his mandate from the University was to empower students in terms of leadership- and social responsiveness skills. Personally he has his passion about contributing to the social capital of society and his community development experience spans over a decade. His research area of interest includes social policy, youth development and leadership.

DR ANDREAS SCHEBA

Andreas Scheba is a post-doctoral research fellow in the Economic Performance and Development programme at the HSRC. Andreas has a Master's (Mag.rer.soc.oec) in Socio-economics from the Johannes Kepler University in Linz, Austria, where he also worked as a teaching assistant in the Institute of Data processing in Social Sciences, Economics and Business. He further holds a Ph.D. in Development Policy and Management, which he obtained from the University of Manchester, U.K., in December 2014. Andreas' research aims to advance scientific knowledge, public debate and policies on poverty, inequality and inclusive development in Sub-Saharan Africa. He is particularly interested in sustainable development, resilient cities and the democratic and equitable governance of natural resources. His research examines development challenges and initiatives in both rural and urban contexts on the continent. To inform his research, Andreas mainly draws on scholarship within the disciplines of political economy, development studies and human geography. His research outputs include reports, journal articles, book reviews, conference papers, blog posts and one book. He has contributed to the latest IPCC Fifth Assessment Report and serves as a reviewer for national and international journals.

PROFESSOR MARIO SCERRI

Mario Scerri, Professor of Economics and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI) and the Centre of Excellence in Scientometrics and STI Policy, in the Faculty of Economics and Finance at the Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa; Professor Extraordinary, Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST), Stellenbosch University, South Africa; mario@ieri.org.za

DR PALESA SEKHEJANE

Dr Palesa Sekhejane holds health sciences' master's and DTech from the University of Johannesburg. She is a medical technologist who specialised in Biophotonics, which is application of light based medicine i.e. laser application to biological system (simulated diabetic model) and photodynamic therapy for cancer treatment. She is currently a research specialist at the Human Sciences research Council (HSRC). During her studies she published profusely work emanating from her research experiments, resulting to over 8 journal articles and 1 book chapter. Current research interests are in health governance, biosciences, innovation and technology. She formed part of the first Gender Summit Africa in 2015 scientific committee and organising committee. Member of ECOSOCC advisory arm of AU on Women and Gender Cluster. She is a research associate at the University of Johannesburg and a Master's degree co-Supervisor in the Applied Sciences Research Unit, Faculty of Sciences. She is also a member of Organisation for Women in Sciences Development (OWSD), which champions and addresses the obstacles faced by women in developing countries. This landed her into participating at the launch of prestigious Next Einstein Forum (NEF). Most recently, she became the co-chairperson of the maiden international conference on Food Security and Safety (FSaS), under the leadership of University of Johannesburg. Under her role, she championed equity in participation of young scientists, especially young women scientists. Her passion lies in seeing people (particularly youth) develop and prospering in their careers and personal lives.

DR EMMANUEL SEKYERE

Dr Emmanuel Sekyere is a chief research specialist responsible for the sustainable development research theme at the Africa Institute of South Africa, in the Human Science Research Council (HSRC). Prior to this he served as a Senior Research Specialist in the Economic Performance and Development Unit of the HSRC for a period of two years. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Pretoria, a Masters degree in Economic Management and Policy from Strathclyde

University, Glasgow Scotland, U.K. and an Honors Degree in Economics and Management from the University of Ghana, Legon. Before joining the HSRC in April 2014 he was Post-doctoral Research Fellow and Lecturer at the Economics Department, University of Pretoria. Prior to that, he was Consultant Economist at the Financial Sector Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ghana, where he played a key role in the design and implementation of Ghana's financial sector reform programme (EMCB-FSR). He was directly responsible for Capital Market Reform and Financial Inclusion, funded by the DFID and the World Bank. His financial inclusion portfolio entails policy research and project design in access to finance, financial sector regulation, remittances and regional integration. Dr Owusu-Sekyere has also worked extensively in consulting and also lectured at Regent University College in Ghana. Dr Emmanuel also reviews for seven ISI IBSS accredited journals. His areas of research interest include: migration and development, poverty and inequality, infrastructure development, remittances to sub-Saharan Africa, monetary policy, fiscal policy, inclusive and sustainable growth and development and financial inclusion. Dr. Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere has several publications in ISI and IBSS accredited journals. His research output can be followed on REPEC or Research Gate

MS SEBOLAISHI SAMANTHA SENOSHA

Sebolaishi Samantha Senosha is a Master's intern in the Economic Performance and Development programme at the HSRC. She studies Public Management and Governance at the University of Johannesburg (UJ). Her research focus is on sustainable development and green economy management in South Africa. For her professional career, Samantha worked as a research unit intern at the Ahmed Kathrada Foundations for six months and later assumed the position of senior tutor and lectures' assistant at UJ's Department of Public Management and Governance for three years. She also worked for the National Religious Association for Social Development (NRASD) until her departure in January 2016 when she moved to the Human Sciences Research Council. Since joining the HSRC in 2016, she has worked on projects such as rural water access a comparison of two countries namely South Africa and Namibia; the Tourism Human Resource Development Strategy project; and on the Extended Public Works Programmes (EPWP) socio-economic, environmental and economic impact evaluation project. Her interest is in broad sustainable use and management of natural resources, environmental protection, green growth and sustainable livelihoods.

PROFESSOR GEOFF SETSWE

Professor Geoff Setswe is a deputy executive director in the HIV/AIDS, STI & TB Programme. He holds a Doctor of Public Health (DrPH) degree from the University of Limpopo, and obtained a Masters of Public Health (MPH) from Temple University in Philadelphia, USA (1998). His doctorate focused on behavioural interventions for reducing HIV risk among employees. The study provides policy makers and implementers with evidence of behavioural interventions that work to reduce HIV risk among employees in various workplaces. He worked for the HSRC as Chief Research Specialist and Research Director from 2006 to 2010. Before rejoining the HSRC in December 2013, he was a Professor of public health at Monash University, Australia and founding Head of the School of Health Sciences at Monash South Africa from 2010 to 2013. Prof. Setswe is an expert on the social aspects of HIV and AIDS and on the development of research programs to reduce HIV transmission and the impact of AIDS. He has been principal investigator on more than 12 research projects in HIV/AIDS and public health in the past 8 years. His research interests are in the behavioural and social aspects of HIV/AIDS/TB/STI, AIDS/TB policy, epidemiology and general public health issues where he has almost 90 publications (50 journal articles, eight books/book chapters and 31 technical reports) and more than 60 conference presentations.

MS RONEL SEWPAUL

Ms Ronel Sewpaul is a statistician and senior researcher in the Population Health, Health Systems & Innovation (PHHSI) programme. She holds a Master's of Science in Statistics at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Before joining the HSRC in April 2013, she was a researcher in the Health, Promotion Research and Development Unit at the South African Medical Research Council. Her areas of research interest include: biostatistics, tobacco control, analysis of national health surveys, risk factors for non-communicable diseases and adolescent risk behaviour. Ms Sewpaul's publication record spans the co-authoring of 9 journal articles, 2 policy briefs and 2 conference presentations. Her most recent work, published in BMC Public Health, investigated predictors of knowledge about tuberculosis among South African adults.

MR KUDZANAI SHAMBARE

Mr Shambare is an economist with a keen interest in social development policy. He has conducted research in education, macroeconomic policy and housing policy.

MS BALUNGILE SHANDU

Balungile is a Master's intern in the Research Use and Impact Assessment unit at the HSRC. Within the unit, she is in the Evaluation and Learning section where they are responsible for transparency, accountability and increasing the use of research evidence. She is currently completing her Masters in Social Sciences (Public Policy) at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Her research interests include issues of language, public policy, policy analysis, monitoring and evaluating existing policies.

MS MUKELIWE SHEZI

Mukeliwe Shezi is an NRF master's intern in the Economic Performance and Development (EPD) programme Unit. She is doing her Master's in Social Science Public Policy and her dissertation focuses on challenges causing young people not to engage in civic activities. Her area of interest is youth development.

PROF. SIBUSISO SIFUNDA

Prof Sibusiso Sifunda, PhD, MPH, is a chief research specialist in the HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB (HAST) research programme. He holds an appointment as an honorary professor at Walter Sisulu University. Prior to joining the HSRC Prof Sifunda was a chief specialist scientist at the Medical Research Council of South Africa (MRC). He obtained his MPH in Epidemiology and Biostatistics, from the University of Cape Town in 2002 and later completed a PhD in Public Health from the Universiteit Maastricht, the Netherlands in 2005. He is a public health researcher who has worked in various projects in HIV/AIDS, STIs, TB, Epidemiology, Health Promotion and Behavioural Sciences including large scale surveys such as the YRBS and community based interventions. He has published more than 30 peer-reviewed papers, books, book chapters and several conference presentations. Dr Sifunda has also worked as public health consultant and advisor in Botswana on a programme funded by the Gates Foundation. He was also a Co-PI in the Swaziland HIV/TB Prison Project (2010-2012) in a collaboration with Morehouse School of Medicine and the University of Swaziland He was also involved in a research capacity development Programme for tertiary institutions in Mozambique funded by the EU in partnership with MUNDIO a Netherlands based development agency. He also serves as a scientific reviewer in several international public health journals such as *Aids* and *Behavior, Health Education Research* and the *International Journal of Prisoner Health*.

PROF. LEICKNESS SIMBAYI

Professor Simbayi is the deputy chief executive officer (DCEO) for Research (DCEO-R). He is the founding executive director of the HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB (HAST) research programme, the largest and most successful research programme in the HSRC, a position which he held since its founding in July 2010 until 31 May 2016. From July 2007 until June 2009 he also served as the deputy executive director of the then Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS and Health (SAHA) research programme. Between February 2008 and June 2009 he also served as the Acting Executive Director of the SAHA programme, followed by one year as the executive director from July 2009 until June 2010. From the time that he joined the HSRC on 1 November 2001 until June 2007, Professor Simbayi served as a research director in charge of the Behavioural and Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS Research Unit in SAHA as well as the Regional Coordinator for Southern Africa of the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS Research Alliance (SAHARA). Professor Simbayi holds a DPhil in Experimental Psychology from the University of Sussex in England, United Kingdom. He is a registered research psychologist with the Health Professions Council of South Africa's Professional Board of Psychology and also a Member of Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf). He is also currently an Honorary Professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health at the University of Cape Town. During the past 15 years Professor Simbayi has mostly conducted his research in the area of social aspects of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). In particular, his research has focused on second-generation HIV surveillance especially behavioural surveys, HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), determinants of HIV infection (such as poverty, alcohol and drug use, gender-based violence, sex in the presence of blood, multiple sexual partnerships, and male circumcision), and theory-based HIV social and behavioural risk reduction interventions including positive prevention which targets people living with HIV/AIDS who are aware of their status. Before joining the HSRC, Professor Simbayi spent 15 years as an academic during which time he taught mainly courses in research methods and statistics in psychology, and biological psychology at five different universities in Southern Africa, namely, Universities of Zambia, Bophuthatswana (now North West University, Mafikeng Campus), Port Elizabeth (now Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South campus), Fort Hare and Western Cape (UWC). He was Associate Professor and Head of Psychology Department at Fort Hare and Associate Professor and then full Professor as well as Chairperson of the Department of Psychology at UWC. Professor Simbayi has published 130 scientific articles in both local and international peer-reviewed journals, 25 research reports, 15 abstracts, and 12 book chapters. He also co-edited a book entitled HIV/AIDS in South Africa 25 Years on: Psychosocial Perspectives which was published by Springer of New York in 2009. He has also presented more than 300 papers and posters at both local and international conferences. He is currently a member of the Civil Society Reference Group of the World Health Organisation's Department of HIV/AIDS and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) HIV/AIDS Unit?. He is an Associate Editor of the Journal of Psychology in Africa, and also serves on the International Advisory Board of Vulnerable Children and Youth.

DR THOKOZANI SIMELANE

Thokozani a chief research specialist at the Human Sciences Research Council, specialising on Science and Technology. He holds a PhD from Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University. He is a member of Human Sciences Research Council's Research Ethics Committee. He is a member of South Africa's Standing Advisory Committee on Intellectual Property Rights. The Committee advises the minister of Trade and Industry on intellectual Property and related Acts. He is a Member of South Africa's Chapter of International Systems Dynamics Society, where he serves as a member of the Council. His research interests include Biodiversity; Complex system analysis; Environmental management; Renewable Energy; Science and technology; intellectual property development and management.

DR MOSES SITHOLE

Dr Moses Sithole is a chief research specialist and statistician in the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII). He holds a BSc in Mathematics and Chemistry obtained from the University of Swaziland in 1987, a post-graduate Diploma and an MSc, both in Mathematics (majoring in Statistics), obtained from Curtin University in Australia in 1990 and 1992, respectively, and obtained a PhD in Statistics, also from Curtin University in 1998. Before joining the HSRC in November 2009, Dr Sithole was a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Management at the University of Swaziland. While on sabbatical leave with the University of Swaziland between 2003 and 2004, he held a position of Visiting Research Fellow at the Department of Applied Statistics at the University of Reading in the United Kingdom under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme. His areas of research interest include: policy relevant research, development and assessment of new statistical methodologies and applied statistics in the following areas: science, technology and innovation, agriculture, health (e.g. HIV and AIDS), food security, livelihoods and poverty, consumer science, open distance learning, governance and service delivery. On the basis of his research, he has produced numerous publications, ranging from client reports and journal articles to chapters in books and policy briefs.

DR KONOSOANG SOBANE

Konosoang Sobane is a research specialist in the Research Use and Impact Assessment Unit of the HSRC, in the unit of Science Communication. She holds a PhD in Linguistics from Stellenbosch University, with a specialisation on healthcare Communication. She is currently the coordinator of Policy brief publications at the HSRC and a project leader for the Human and Social Dynamics seminar series. Her research interests are in multilingualism, sociolinguistics and policy analysis. She has participated in several social science research projects which employ both qualitative and quantitative methodologies such as for example: A needs assessment for Gauteng Department of Education district officials; the health of our Educators Survey, the Socio-economic impact of the Marikana massacre. Her publications include book chapters, articles in peer reviewed journals and policy briefs.

MS ZINHLE SOKHELA

Ms Sokhela is a master's intern in HAST and currently completing her Master's in the Psychology of Public Health Promotion with the University of KwaZulu-Natal. She holds an Bachelors (honours) of Social Sciences in Psychology at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Her main interest lies in the creation of the different strategies aimed at promoting health and the complex psychological, social and biological dynamics surrounding disease. As a student she has worked with the HIV / AIDS program called the Vuka Family Program: supporting HIV-infected Youth in South Africa. Zinhle is involved in multiple programs which focus on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment promotion among the key population such as the KPIS Project, MP3 program, IBBS. as well as the GIZ project focusing HIV/AIDS awareness and promotion in the workplace titled .

PROF CRAIN SOUDIEN

Professor Crain Soudien is the chief executive officer of the Human Sciences Research Council. He is formerly a deputy vice-chancellor at the University of Cape Town and a joint professor in Education and African Studies. He has published over 180 articles, reviews, reports, and book chapters in the areas of social difference, culture, education policy, comparative education, educational change, public history and popular culture. He is also the co-editor of three books on District Six, Cape Town, a jointly edited book on comparative education and the author of *The Making of Youth Identity in Contemporary South Africa: Race, Culture and Schooling*, the author of *Realising the Dream: Un-*

learning the Logic of Race in the South African School, and the co-author of Inclusion and Exclusion in South Africa and Indian Schools. He was educated at the University of Cape Town, South Africa and holds a PhD from the State University of New York at Buffalo. He is involved in a number of local, national and international social and cultural organisations and is the Chairperson of the Independent Examinations Board, the former Chairperson of the District Six Museum Foundation, a former President of the World Council of Comparative Education Societies and had been the chair of the Ministerial Committee on Transformation in Higher Education and is currently the chair of the Ministerial Committee to evaluate textbooks for discrimination. He is a fellow of a number of local and international academies and serves on the boards of a number of cultural, heritage, education and civil society structures.

MRS JARÈ STRUWIG

Mrs. Jarè Struwig is a senior research manager at the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), working in the Democracy Governance and Service Delivery Unit. She holds a Master's in Research Psychology at the University of Pretoria. She has over 20 years' experience in the field of research and has authored several research papers, journal articles and chapters in books. She has also represented the HSRC at national and international conferences. During her research career she has conducted several research projects, including media studies and has also been involved in monitoring the local and government elections since 1994. Earlier in her career she also undertook environmental assessments and assisted with pro-poor tourism projects. For the past decade, her interest has shifted to quantitative research and large scale national surveys-more specifically monitoring social attitudes in South Africa. She is currently the coordinator of the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) which attempts chart and explain the interaction between the country's changing institutions, its political and economic structures, and the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns of its diverse populations. She has been managing this national survey since its inception in 2003. She is also the South African representative on the International Social Surveys Programme (ISSP) where she advises on best practices and research methodologies in surveys research.

PROF. SHARLENE SWARTZ

Sharlene Swartz is a research director in the programme on Human and Social Development at the HSRC. She is an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Cape Town, and a visiting fellow at Harvard University and the University of Cambridge. Her expertise centres on youth development in adversity, and on restitution and redress. She is the author of, amongst other books, *Ikasi: The moral ecology of South Africa's township youth* (2009); *Teenage Tata: Voices of Young Fathers in South Africa* (2009); *Youth citizenship and the politics of belonging* (2013), and forthcoming in 2016, *Another Country: Everyday Social Restitution*.

DR REBECCA TADOKERA

Rebecca Tadokera completed her PhD in HIV-associated Tuberculosis associated immune reconstitution syndrome (TB-IRIS) at the University of Cape Town, in 2011. After her doctoral studies Rebecca continued to work as a postdoctoral research fellow at the University of Cape Town where she worked on various aspects of TB including TB immunology, mycobacteriology and epidemiology. Rebecca acquired additional training in public health with a focus on infectious disease epidemiology. Her research interests include molecular epidemiology of TB, molecular diagnostics and the use of research evidence to impact public health policy and practice. Rebecca currently works as a research specialist in the HAST programme at the HSRC. Rebecca retains an active interest in the Global TB-Community Advisory Board (TB-CAB) of which she is an observer member and is involved in various advisory expert panels with the World Health Organisation.

MS SINOVUYO TAKATSHANA

Ms Sinovuyo Takatshana is a researcher in the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators unit (CeSTII). She holds a Master's degree in Social Science (Research Psychology) from the University of Fort Hare. Before joining the HSRC in October 2015, She worked at Save The Children International in Pretoria as a Researcher. Her main research interests are in social psychology with a strong emphasis on adolescent behaviour.

MS AZINGA TELE

Azinga is a master's intern in the Education and Skills Development programme at the HSRC. She holds an Honours in Social Development from the University of Cape Town and is currently completing her master's degree in this field from the same university, exploring the perceptions of youth from rural communities on factors influencing their employability. Her research interest is on youth unemployment and skills development. Since joining the HSRC in April 2015 she has been involved in a number of projects, as project manager of the University Interaction and Inclusive Development (UNIID) Africa Project, a collaboration between the HSRC and five other African countries; the NRF Science Councils research project on the changing role of public research institutes in South Africa; and the Innovation for Inclusive Development Policy Review Project commissioned by DST.

MS FURZANA TIMOL

Furzana Timol is a researcher in the Human and Social Development programme of the HSRC.. She obtained a Master's in Development Studies and an Honours degree in Economics from the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Her research interests include quantitative research methods, impact evaluations and econometrics in the areas of child health and community development.

MS KIM TROLLIP

Kim Trollip is the HSRC's web content manager and acting director of Communication and Stakeholder Relations at the HSRC. She qualified as a journalist and cut her teeth in the mass media with publications such as *Engineering News*, which was the start of a long journey in the world of science writing, even before the field was formally recognised in this country. She spent time at the National Research Foundation (NRF) as corporate journalist and science writer – where she wrote about anything from astrophysics to zoology. She has written for the Academy of Science of South Africa, the Water Research Commission and other research agencies. She also specialises in web writing, content management and online community management, where she focuses on facilitating research uptake using online tools and social media.

MR FREDERICK TSHITANGANO

Mr Tshitangano is a GIS Technician (DD) GIS Section under the Research Methodology & Data Centre (RMDC). He completed a BSc in Environmental Science from University of Venda and is currently busy with an MSc in Geographic Information Science and Systems Centre for Geoinformatics (ZGIS) through Salzburg University. He completed ArcGIS II (tools and functionality) and other GIS short courses. Before joining the HSRC, Mr Tshitangano worked as a GIS professional and gained lots of experience in GIS Data management, system development, web mapping and server environment at the following institutions: Municipal Demarcation Board, Buffalo City municipality, Gauteng Department of Agriculture, StatsSA, SANBI, Land affairs and ESRI Southern Africa.

PROF. IVAN TUROK

Professor Ivan Turok is an urban economist/planner and executive director of the EPD programme. He is Editor-in-Chief of the international journal 'Regional Studies' and Honorary Professor at the University of Glasgow. He is the Chair of the City Planning Commission for Durban. Ivan is a regular adviser to the United Nations, OECD, African Development Bank and several national governments. He is a member of the Expert Panel set up by the SA Government to prepare the Integrated Urban Development Framework that was recently approved by the Cabinet. He is the author of over 150 academic publications, journal articles, book chapters and books. His research covers various aspects of city and regional development, labour markets, resilience, urban transformation and national urban policies.

DR THEMBINKOSI TWALO

Dr Thembinkosi Twalo is a senior research specialist at the HSRC's Research Use and Impact Assessment (RIA) unit. He studied at Fort Hare University, Rhodes University, Wits University, and Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University where he obtained a PhD in Education. His thesis is entitled, 'Inappropriate municipal workers' job behaviour and performance at the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality', seeking to explain the paradoxical co-existence of formal education with inappropriate job behaviour and performance. Thembinkosi is an experienced researcher with several publications in peer-reviewed journals and books, research reports, and presentations at national and international conferences. His research interests include education, performance management, determinants of labour (ability to work), monitoring and evaluation, academic literacy, and African literature.

MS CHANEL VAN DER MERWE

Chanel is an MA Intern in Research Use and Impact Assessment. She is a student of Linguistics who recently graduated with her Masters from the University of the Western Cape. Her Master's thesis took a critical discourse and policy analytical approach to the language policies of Stellenbosch University, as well as the University of the Western Cape. Her interests lie in multilingualism, higher education, language policies, critical policy analysis, and race and identity issues. Chanel is a Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellow, as well as a DAAD-scholar.

DR ALASTAIR VAN HEERDEN

DR ALASTAIR VAN HEERDEN IS A SENIOR RESEARCH SPECIALIST WITHIN THE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROGRAMME AT THE HSRC. PRIOR TO JOINING THE HSRC IN 2008, HE WORKED FOR FIVE YEARS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATICS. HIS WORK INCLUDED RESEARCH FOR THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ON THEIR DISTRICT LEVEL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM, THE KWAZULU-NATAL TB PROGRAMME AND BUSINESS ANALYTIC SUPPORT FOR INKOSI ALBERT LUTHULI CENTRAL HOSPITAL. IN THESE VARIOUS ROLES HE EXPANDED EXPERTISE IN THE USE OF DATA AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DECISION SUPPORT, OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND DATA MINING. SINCE JOINING THE HSRC, ALASTAIR HAS FOCUSED HIS RESEARCH COMBINING BOTH HIS INTEREST IN TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH. THESE INTERESTS INFORMED HIS PHD IN WHICH HE FOCUSED ON PERVASIVE COMPUTING IN HEALTH; PARTICULARLY, HOW TO harness inexpensive mobile technology to support health research in low resource settings.

DR HEIDI VAN ROOYEN

Dr Heidi van Rooyen is the executive director of the Human and Social Development programme. She is a social scientist with a PhD in Psychology from the University KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN). She has worked for the past 23 years in the HIV field in various capacities from counselling, training, clinical and academic supervision, mentoring and research to

policy development. Heidi is well recognised and respected in her field and sits on various leading international groups such as the International Health Prevention Trials Network (HPTN) Combination Prevention Working Group and the World Health Organisation's (WHO) HCT Working Group. She has over 53 peer reviewed articles in high impact, accredited international and national journals, two book chapters, 7 non-peer reviewed publications, several reports and many more conference presentations. Heidi is an NRF C1 rating accredited researcher and holds an associate research position in the School of Humanities and Applied Social Sciences at UKZN.

DR CHRISTA VAN ZYL

Dr Christa Van Zyl is a director in the office of the Deputy CEO Research and has a particular interest in research planning and coordination, as well as the responsible conduct of research. She holds a PhD in Comparative Education, as well as an MBA (cum laude) from the University of Pretoria. Her MBA research report focused on the role of Key Performance Indicators in strategy implementation, and her PhD dissertation on the implementation of research. Prior to joining the HSRC, Dr Van Zyl worked as a high school mathematics teacher. She joined the former Institute for Education Research at the HSRC as a junior researcher and has been involved in a broad range of projects. As researcher, project leader and research co-ordinator, she was involved in policy-relevant research projects covering such areas as the development and implementation of the national qualifications framework (NQF); the implementation of Curriculum 2005; effective governance and management in education; and the evaluation and effective utilisation of educational media such as radio, TV, video and computers in schools. Some of the above projects also included the development of learning materials or evaluation instruments. Apart from experience as a researcher, Dr Van Zyl has worked in the HSRC as administrator for the Social Dynamics research programme (then known as group), and as funding co-ordinator in the Office of the CEO. In these positions, she gained experience in the field of technical support for research grant applications and the administration thereof. From 2007 until 2013, Christa served as National Contact Point (NCP) for socio-economic and humanities research opportunities in the context of the EU seventh Framework programme for research (EUFP7), and she was the Principal Investigator of an NIH-funded International Extramural Associates Research Development Awards (IEARDA) grant from 2009 until 2015. From 2014 until 2016 she served as one of two South African members of an OECD Expert Group on research ethics and new forms of data (together with Professor 'Maseka Lesaoana of the University of Limpopo).

MR KHANYA XHONGO

Mr Khanya Xhongo is an intern under the NRF Internship Programme, currently working in the Human and Social Development (HSD) research programme at the HSRC. He holds a BA in Social Work and is currently studying towards a Master's in Social Sciences (Social Work) at the University of Fort Hare. The focus of his dissertation is on the effectiveness of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) as a poverty alleviation strategy in the Nyandeni Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province. Khanya is a member of the South African Council for Social Service Professions.

MR JOHAN VAN ZYL

Johan van Zyl joined the HSRC in January 1980 in the previous Institute for Sociological, Demographic, and Criminological Research. As an assistant researcher and later junior researcher he regularly conducted and managed fieldwork. Examples included family planning studies, research into local migration and public attitudes regarding various sociological issues. In 1989 he re-joined the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research after some time at UNISA. He again participated in many large scale national socio-economic and demographic

research projects, collecting primary data from respondents across the country. A notable example was a series of Demographic and Health Surveys. From the early 1990's the HSRC started to restructure and in the process some research groups disappeared while others morphed into different formats. In 2008 he joined the then SAHA (now HAST) as part of the project team of the first SABSSM survey in 2002. HAST is now gearing up for SABSSM 5.

MS JOCELYN VASS

Ms Jocelyn Vass is labour market researcher and a former trade unionist. She is currently employed as Chief Director at the Department of Trade and Industry, heading the Skills for the Economy unit, in the Special Economic Zones & Economic Transformation division. This programme seeks to advocate greater alignment between skills development policy, industrial policy and changing requirements in a globalising economy. Ms Vass was a chief research manager at the Human Science Research Council (HSRC), in the Education, Science and Skills Development (ESSD) programme. She holds a MA (Econ) in Labour Studies from the University of Manchester in the UK. Her research and policy interests include skills development and industrial policy, labour market inequality and the impact of HIV/AIDS on economic sectors and SMMEs. She has written extensively on these areas, combining her knowledge of both quantitative and qualitative techniques. She is currently pursuing PhD studies focusing on the changing nature of production in artisan trades in the capital equipment sector.

MR JOHAN VILJOEN

Mr Johan Viljoen is a senior researcher in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery Programme (DGSD). His research interest spans areas of migration, socio-economic deprivation and service delivery. Mr Viljoen also works in the area of democracy and governance. Besides these areas of interest, he has 21 years of key research expertise in proposal writing, multi-skilled support to the management and executing of both quantitative and qualitative surveys, data analysis and report writing. He holds a MA degree in Geography from the University of South Africa. He has been active in a multitude of projects which include among others, the Presidential Review Committee on State Owned Enterprises, an Assessment of the Impact of Decisions of the Constitutional Court and Supreme Court of Appeal on the Transformation of Society Evaluation of the Access to Justice and the Promotion of Constitutional Rights Programme as well as an Employee Satisfaction survey in the Public Service. He also published extensively and has represented the HSRC in conferences locally and international

MS MARIËTTE VISSER

Mariette Visser is a senior research manager in the Education and Skills Development research programme. She holds an honours degree in Mathematics (1984) from the University of Pretoria, a post-graduate National Certificate in Datametrics (2005) and a Master's degree in Information Systems (2011) from UNISA. Before joining the HSRC, she was a Deputy Chief Education Specialist in the Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) unit of the National Department of Education. Her research expertise lies in areas of planning and management of large scale surveys, design and development of research instruments, database design and management, data mining, and data analysis. She was part of the teams that have undertaken large scale research projects for organisations including the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), National Department of Science and Technology, National Department of Labour. Her most recent work, published in the *South African Journal of Information Management (SAJIM)* in the domain of information systems' evaluation, investigated suitable models to evaluate the performance of management information systems (MIS) at public further education and training (FET) colleges in South Africa. An evaluation model based on extant

MIS success evaluation models was developed and tested.

DR NJERI WABIRI

Njeri Wabiri is a statistician/chief research manager at the HSRC, with 6 years of applied statistics in the field of HIV infection in Africa. She has authored 15 publications on applied statistics in socio-economic issues. Currently a co-investigator (methodologist) for Ghana IBBS project on Mapping and Population size estimation and among MSM (II round of National surveys, 2015-2017); member of the SANAC HIV Hotspot Mapping and Profiling Working group in South Africa; a co-Investigator (statistician) in the South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behavioural Survey. She is the research integrity officer of HSRC tasked with promoting responsible conduct of research. Njeri training in executive management and systems thinking allows her to integrate statistical thinking, geo-spatial analysis, and systems thinking in research practice with a goal to provide evidence-based solutions in HIV and health issues for better systems designs.

MS MARIE WENTZEL

Ms Marie Wentzel is a chief researcher in the Democracy, Governance, and Service Delivery research programme of the HSRC. She holds an MA degree (cum laude) in history from the University of Stellenbosch. Before joining the HSRC, she worked at the University of Stellenbosch, where she was responsible for research on the South African Labour Party. Her areas of research interest include: international and internal migration, and South African political history. Marie has more than 30 years of experience in qualitative research methodologies and was for example, leading the qualitative component of a project for the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority to conduct a socio-economic and epidemiological impact survey upstream of Phase 1 dams in Lesotho. Her publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of a number of journal articles, chapters in books, research reports and conference papers. In 1993 and 1994, she was a co-receiver of the HSRC's Board Award for Multi-disciplinary Research.

MR JEREMY WIGHTMAN

Mr Wightman is the publishing director of the HSRC Press. He qualified with an MA in translation and interpreting in English, French and Italian from Wits, specialising in law and economics. Following a brief stint of doing interpreting and translation work, he decided to pursue his passion, namely a career in publishing. He has over 25 years' experience in the publishing industry, and have worked across all sectors, including trade books, school textbooks and academic and scholarly books, and I have worked in a variety of business and market contexts such as Media24, Pearson and READ Educational Trust. Over the years I have published across a variety of genres and fields, including literature, languages, atlases, and general non-fiction, fiction, maths, science, the humanities, ECD and dictionaries. He joined HSRC Press in 2010 and is responsible for publishing strategy and for delivering the business plan and publishing plan, through a talented team. Since 2010, the Press has established strong, easily recognisable and well-liked academic brands in our two imprints, HSRC Press and Best Red that showcase African scholarship with a global reach.

DR ANGELIQUE WILDSCHUT

Dr Wildschut's work has focused on gender in the professions broadly, and the medical profession specifically. Her areas of research interest include gender disparities and inequalities, and over the last 10 years has investigated how this is illustrated in the professions. Her most recent work extends this overarching focus to a broader set of occupations as well as how structural inequalities impact on the relation between preparation for and entry into work.

MS LORENZA WILLIAMS

Lorenza Fluks (Williams) is a PhD intern in the Human and Social Development research programme. Her PhD research (Stellenbosch University), focuses on students' experiences of community engagement. Her research is rooted in community psychology and aims to explore and foreground the often understated psychological dimensions related to CE. Lorenza. She is a former Andrew Mellon and DAAD-NRF bursary recipient and spent three months in Germany at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity. As part of her work at the HSRC, she employs mostly qualitative methodology and is skilled in the use of ATLAS.ti. Furthermore, Lorenza is involved with research activities and publications related to victims' satisfaction with help services in South Africa; social network interviewing; and good practice in community mobilisation.

MS LOLITA WINNAAR

Mrs Lolita Winnaar is a Research Specialist in the schooling unit of ESD research programme. She holds a Master's in Population Statistics. She is currently registered for her PhD at the University of the Western Cape. Lolita has extensive experience in the field of data management, and analysis. Her current responsibilities include project management, statistical analysis and report writing. She also has experience in the social sciences research field, particularly in the quantitative field. Her interest is in educational statistics; specifically in investigating the determinants of learner achievement using multilevel statistical techniques. In addition, she has participated in and presented papers at various conferences and has articles published in a number of journals. She has also co-authored policy briefs using the TIMSS data.

DR KE YU

Dr Yu is a senior research specialist at the Human sciences research council. She holds Bachelor of Economics degree from University of Shanghai for Science and Technology in China (1998), Master in International Business degree from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration (2003), and PhD degree from Educational Management and Policy Studies from University of Pretoria in South Africa (2008). Her doctoral thesis was on researcher-participant engagement in qualitative educational research. Her publication record spans the authoring and co-authoring of over 20 book chapters, journal articles, reports and policy briefs and 15 conference presentations. Her research interests primarily include research synthesis, research governance (research impact & ethics), as well as comparative studies on oriental, occidental and African culture and society.

MISS NCAMISILE ZULU

Miss Ncamisile Zulu is a PhD research intern in the Education and Skills Development (ESD) research unit of the HSRC. She graduated from the University of KwaZulu Natal with Bachelors, Honours and Master's Degree in Psychology. Miss Zulu's specialised in Research Psychology and her Masters Dissertation focused on paternal absence among Black female students. She is currently part of the TIMSS, public attitudes to education and science engagements teams where a variety of topics relating to education are addressed.

MS S'BO ZAMA

S'bonisile Zama is a GIS specialist for Research Methodology & Data Centre of the Human Sciences Research Council in South Africa. She holds a B.Admin. Degree from the University of South Africa with majors in Business Economics and Public Administration and Honours degree in Demography from the University of Pretoria. Further training acquired includes Atlas GIS; Arc-GIS; Spatial Modelling (accessibility modelling and small area estimation), poverty mapping and

geography of growth. Her key competencies include spatial database development, map development and production, socio-demographics, development planning, liaison and networking skills, marketing, programme/project co-ordination and organisation of stakeholder meetings and workshops. Before joining the HSRC, S'bonisile was employed by the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development and Tourism - firstly as a community liaison officer (1992-1994) and as a business economist and later as a geographer for the RDP Chief Directorate (1995-1998). She joined the HSRC in 1999 and her areas of interest include economic development, tourism, urban geography and service delivery monitoring. She has participated and presented papers both nationally and internationally.

MS THOBEKILE ZIKHALI

Thobekile Zikhali is a PhD researcher/intern in the Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery Programme. Her PhD studies focuses on transboundary water governance in southern Africa at the University of Witwatersrand. Her research interests include theoretical and empirical research that falls at the intersection of governance, development and public service delivery in Africa, for example the implications of different governance structures and mechanisms on service delivery, particularly pro-poor public service delivery. Thobekile has independent research and work experience in Belgium, Botswana and Zimbabwe. She has attended short training courses in the United States of America, China, Germany, Norway, Ethiopia, Zambia, Italy, Netherlands and South Africa. She is a 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 Next Generation of Social Sciences in Africa PhD Research Fellow, Social Science Research Council (SSRC), New York, United States of America. Thobekile holds an MSc in Transnational Governance and International Relations with a sub major in Environmental Governance from the VU University of Amsterdam, Netherlands. She is a member of the HSRC's Research Ethics Committee (REC).

PROF. KHANGELANI ZUMA

Prof. Zuma is the executive director of the Research Methodology and Data Centre and head of Biostatistics at the HSRC. He has over 12 years of experience as a statistician and has been involved in large scale surveys and clinical trials as a statistician focusing on the conceptualisation, design and implementation of these studies. His expertise and research interest span survey design, complex data analyses, linear and non-linear mixed models, hierarchical Bayesian models, (correlated) survival data analyses, epidemiology: modelling infectious diseases data, HIV incidence estimation and monitoring and evaluation of HIV intervention programs. Prof. Zuma has also taught statistics at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. His recent publications include authoring and co-authoring papers published in peer-reviewed journals in the areas of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, migration and biostatistics. He has presented papers at both local and international conferences. He is currently the chair of the ministerial committee Health Data Advisory and Co-ordinating Committee and a member of the Statistics Council of Statistics South Africa.

DR MPUMI ZUNGU

Dr Zungu holds a PhD in Psychology at the University of Cape Town. She is a research director in the office of the CEO and the HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB programme. She has expertise and special interest in social determinants of HIV, mental health, risk and sexual behaviour among men and adolescents. She was a Ford Foundation International Fellow from 2007-2010. She has over 18 years research experience and has been a PI, co PI, chief of party, a co-investigator, and a study director on several national surveys on HIV/AIDS, Health and Mental Health. She has an extensive experience managing national and international collaborations on HIV and AIDS research. She is currently a PI on the 5th National HIV Prevalence and Incidence Survey; PEPFAR Gender Analy-

sis, and a Co-PI on the rapid ethnography study of the vulnerability of young women (aged 15-24) to HIV infection in three provinces of South Africa. She is widely published, and has co-authored over 45 journal articles, 8 chapters, and 20 research reports.