

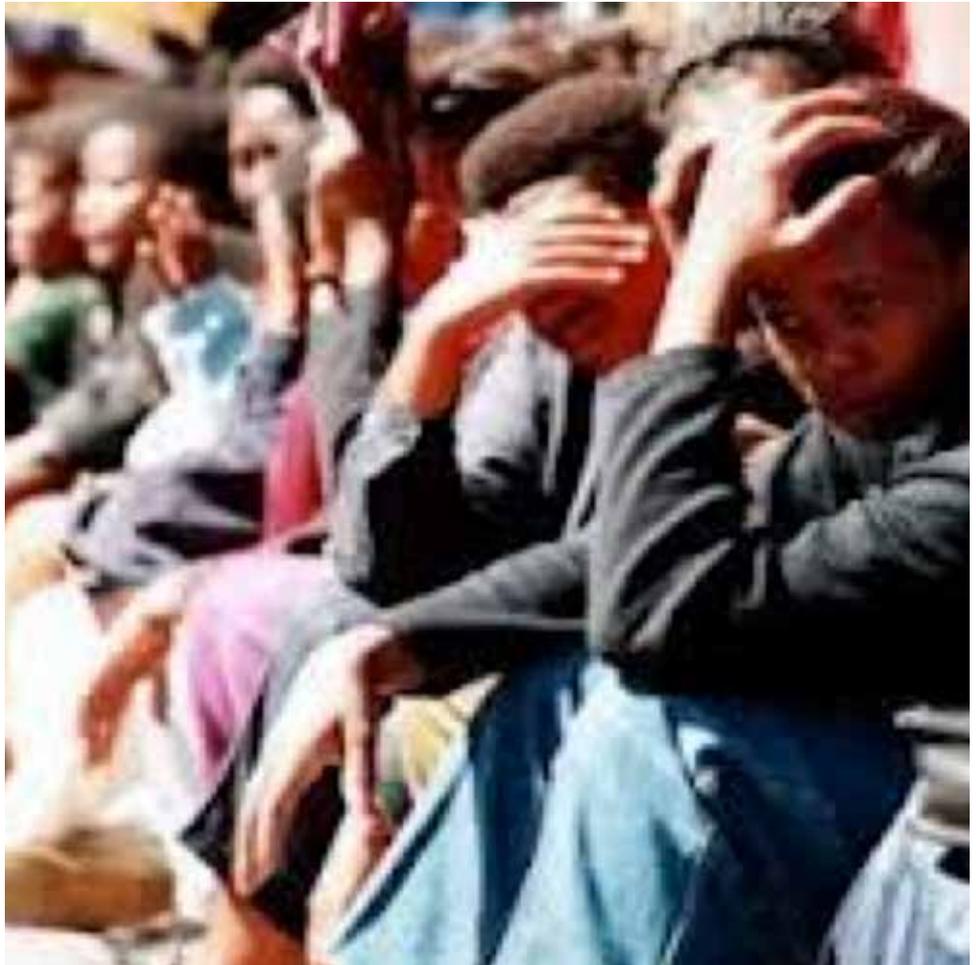
Thought piece: Whose youth is it anyway?

This is an article written by the guest author, Thokoza Mjo, whose biography is provided in the green box

In an effort to address the high levels unemployment and disempowerment amongst the youth in South Africa, **Beyond the Lemonade Stand** is a social enterprise dedicated to the development of young minds through learning. It was born out of the recognition that the standard career guidance curriculum needed to be complemented with a practical way that exposes learners to how the world of work functions and to allow them to develop the sort of hard and soft skills necessary to make



Our guest author **Thokoza Mjo**, pictured, is a Social Entrepreneur graduate (2011) from the Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS). She holds an honours degree in Financial Management from the University of Pretoria. She worked as an Investment Analyst for 3 years. She also worked as volunteer facilitator on the GIBS Spirit of Youth and BizSchool, Junior Achievement South Africa mini-enterprise programs, and is on the board of advisors for student run enterprises at the African Leadership Academy. Beyond the Lemonade is a social enterprise started and run by Thokoza.



Challenges of skills and jobs highlight the need for earlier interventions

a success of your working life besides academic performance.

The challenge in South Africa for many disadvantaged and marginalised learners is that career options are for those who can go to university, and in most instances it's a decision that is made only when they pass matric.

What I learned working with children from diverse backgrounds is that the majority of them seem to share what we come to identify as 'learned helplessness'. Learned helplessness speaks to an attitude that says there is nothing I can do to change my circumstance and that someone else 'out there' will have

to do it for me. This is a stage where many children, mainly in grade 11 and 12 start thinking of career options post matric. What we have found is that in most instances there is a lack of urgency and responsibility with regards to future planning. With regards to children from disadvantaged backgrounds, financial constraints are often cited as the main reason why many of them do not see university as a viable option.

The concern is that for most learners it is engrained from an early age to think that we are supposed to go school and as a consequence, get a job. By the end of primary school, a student's only thought is 'what high school will I go to?'

DID YOU KNOW!

In the 4th Quarter of 2012, there were 2 222 000 unemployed women in South Africa. (StatsSA, 2012)



This applies to a lucky few who are able to select a school outside the ones provided in their area. In grade 11 and 12 the focus is 'what will I major in or what I want to do with my life?' Naturally, learners are inclined to think if I go to university, 'where will I work?' What is fundamental to the work that we do is to engage with the question of besides academics-what makes for a successful working life? what hard and soft skills do I need to develop now in order to be employable or run a successful business? Thus, we focus on providing career guidance programmes that are designed to draw on the strengths on the learners.

In order to address the challenges identified above, we work with grade 9 learners (average age is 15 years), with the idea that there is a need for career orientation from an early age. We focus on stimulating a growth mind-set,



The career guidance workshops are followed up by an entrepreneurship programme which is used as a tool to foster a determination amongst learners



so that learners realise their potential from an early age and can draw on their strengths. As an introduction to the programme, we begin with career guidance workshops with the purpose of preparing learners to make informed decisions regarding subject choices (in grade 10) and post matric options.

The career guidance workshops are followed up by an entrepreneurship programme which is used as a tool to foster a determination amongst learners to master new things and surmount challenges. The entrepreneurship programme uses a franchise model where learners are given an opportunity to apply to be part of the team of learners that are responsible for the operation and management of different enterprises for a period of a year. This is a great way to stimulate the world of work and creating a practical experience of the different roles that individuals fill at the 'office'. These students operated enterprises serve as training for developing and acquiring both hard and soft that are imperative to negotiating your way through life post high school.

The organisation has enjoyed support from the Maths Centre, Webber Wentzel, Total, Sasol, Brainwave, Tracker and GIBS.

We are currently working with 2 schools in Thembisa and Ivory Park and with over 1000 grade 9 learners. Through our partnership with the Maths Centre, we have had the opportunity to replicate this programme in the Northern Cape, Mpumalanga, North West and Gauteng. Beyond the Lemonade Stand has seen some boys from the homeless shelter in Pretoria receive support from our organisation to enrol at UNISA, with one working on a missionary ship overseas, and significant number making it to grade 12. Other learners who have been part of our programme are now registered for medicine at Medunsa, and another at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University studying Information Technology.



BEYOND THE LEMONADE STAND

Entrepreneurship education used to stimulate a growth mind-set amongst teenagers

For more information about Beyond the Lemonade Stand please email thokoza36@gmail.com

Should you wish to contribute as a guest author on SPII Talk, please contact Brian Mathebula at brian@spii.org.za.



A study of households Deficits in Evaton Township: Household Expenditure Survey (part 2 of 3)



The current wage demands in South Africa are a demonstration of what workers see as a basic need and what employers are prepared to pay. This wage debate enables us to interrogate what a "better life for all" means. The 2011-2012 Household Expenditure Survey was undertaken by SPII on 142 households in Evaton Township, and an analysis of micro-level dynamics of poverty. Evaton falls under the Sedibeng Municipality District, located 60km south of Johannesburg.

The aim of the Survey was to capture the lived realities that are sometimes lost in some of these wage and cost of living debates, by capturing the experiences of average South Africans. The Household Expenditure Survey

(HES) focused on demographics, household income sources, and access to education and health services, unemployment, economic participation and savings mechanisms adopted by households in Evaton. This report of the HES forms part 2 of 3 editions of the HES. The full report will soon

be available on our website, Part 2 provides information with regards to access to dwelling services, number of people receiving low-cost government subsidized houses, quality of roofs and walls and access to basic services such as water and electricity.

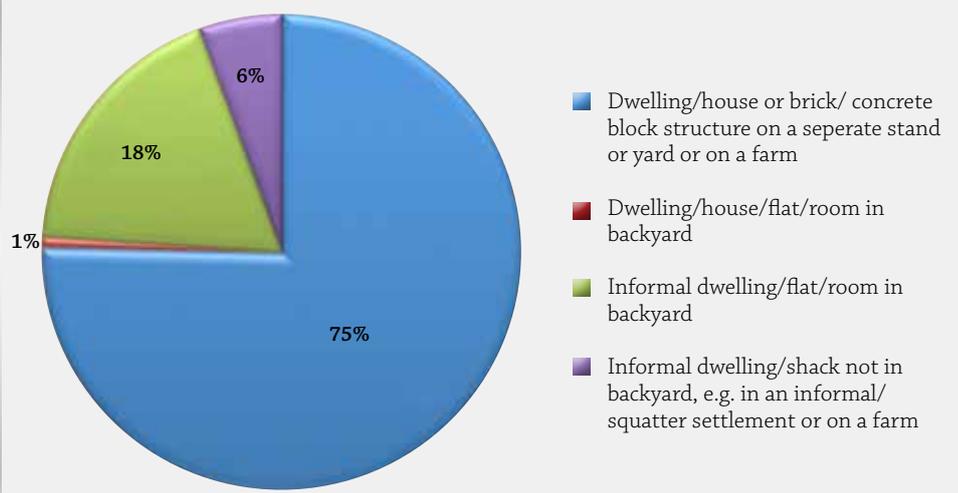
• Access to Low-cost housing

Provision of housing for low income households remains a key challenge confronting the democratic South Africa. Under the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), one of the aims was to roll-out low-cost houses to the poor and low income households in peri-urban areas that were experiencing an influx of informal settlements. The Constitution of South

DID YOU KNOW!

In 2011, 9 361 000 Africans were employed and that increased by 358 000 in the 3rd quarter of 2012. (StatsSA, 2011)

Figure 1: Main types of dwellings in Evaton



Source: 2011-2012 Household Expenditure Survey (own analysis)

Africa, section 26 points out that “Everyone has a right to have access to adequate housing”, however, “the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.” Furthermore, the Housing Act (107 of 1997) provides that “All South Africa’s people will have access to a permanent residential structure with secure tenure, ensuring privacy and providing adequate protection against the elements; potable water and sanitary facilities including waste disposal and domestic electricity supply.”

Since 1994, with regards to provision of subsidised housing, the statistics indicate that government has delivered approximately 2.8 million subsidised houses. Despite this significant achievement, in 2009, over 2.3 million households continue to be inadequately housed, when we’re using the legislative framework to determine adequacy. According to the 2009-2014 Mid-Term Review, launched in 2011, there are 1.2 million households that reside in more than 2500 informal settlements and a further 1.1 million who reside in overcrowded and underserved households. Furthermore, between 400 000 and 600 000 households did not qualify for a housing subsidy and could not access housing finance.

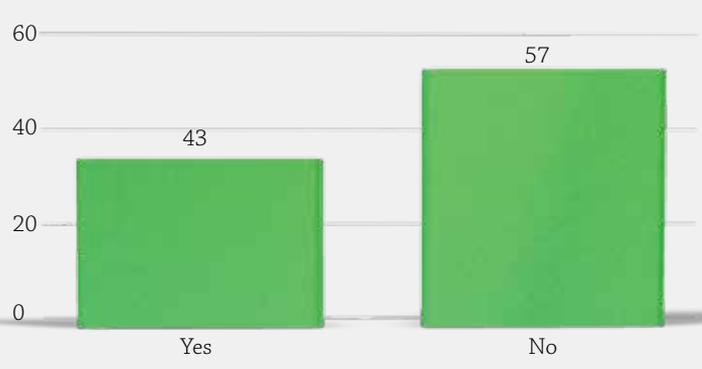
In Evaton Township, 75% of respondents indicated that they resided in dwellings/houses or brick/concrete

block structure on a separate stand. These are housing structures that are categorized as low-cost or RDP housing provided by government. A majority of these houses were built in Evaton West a new sub-section of Evaton that was established in 1999. About 18% of households reported that they lived in informal dwelling/shack in someone’s backyard.

In the survey, what we found was that adequate housing provides beneficiaries with a sense of pride and dignity, as one respondent pointed out that: a sense

of pride and dignity, as one respondent pointed out that: “I used to live in the most horrible conditions in Zonderwater (squatter settlements on the outskirts of Evaton West). I felt like I was less human living in those conditions, when it rained the place will always get flooded, water will be coming through the shack in all directions and when it’s hot the place heats up more than outside. Since I received this RDP house I feel way much better off and I am happy and proud of owning a house I can call my

Figure 2: Respondents having received a RDP house (in %)



Source: 2011-2012 Household Expenditure Survey

own and even though I am unemployed and selling sweets and cigarettes to survive but I can at least say I have a proper shelter to sleep in”.



Since I received this RDP house I feel way much better off and I am happy and proud of owning a house I can call my own and even though I am unemployed and selling sweets and cigarettes to survive but I can at least say I have a proper shelter to sleep in



• Quality of Low-Cost Houses

Progress has been made with regards to providing low-cost housing since the advent of democracy, and plans from the Department of Human Settlements (DHS) further detail to keep providing these houses. However, the scourge of corruption has hindered the access to low-cost houses to many deserving South Africans. In 2012, Tokyo Sexwale, the Minister

of Human Settlements instituted a National Housing Audit headed by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) to investigate allegations of corruption within the department and the delivery of houses. The Minister stated that there is a need “focus on issues which we know are specific impediments; fraud, delays, corruption, absentee contractors, ghost houses, shoddy workmanship and corruption around waiting lists shoddy workmanship and corruption around waiting lists.” However, amongst the 142 surveyed households in Evaton, 43% of the surveyed households reported that they had had access to an RDP house.

• Access to water and electricity

Nationally, progress has been made in ensuring that there is an increase in the number of households that have access to safe drinking water. However, there are still provinces that lack behind with regards to having access to safe drinking such as the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, KwaZulu Natal and Mpumalanga (DHS, 2011)). In 2012, Statistics



South Africa reported that over 90% of households had access to piped water or tap water in the Western Cape, Gauteng, Free State and Northern Cape. In the Gauteng province, 96.9% of households had access to piped water either off-site or on-site. Amongst the surveyed households in Evaton, 63.38% of people who lived in government provided low-cost houses had access to piped water in their houses, 35.9% reported that they had access to piped water on-site or in a yard, and 0.70% who are mainly shack dwellers reported that they utilized a public tap to access water.

Conclusion

SPII's findings from the HES show that apartheid spatial location continues to hamper economic activity as a majority of low cost houses beneficiaries have to travel long distances to look for jobs.

- The findings above highlight that there is a growing need to improve conditions of informal settlements by making provision for electricity, water and infrastructure whilst addressing backlogs in housing delivery.
- There is an increased need to address backlogs in delivering low cost housing, which many have attributed to the high levels of corruption and maladministration.



Low-Cost House in Evaton West



SADC- Wide BIG Conference: Alternatives to financing a SADC Wide Basic Income Grant

SPII in collaboration with the Ecumenical Service on South Africa (KASA) hosted a two day *SADC-Wide Basic Income Grant Conference: Alternatives to financing a SADC-Wide Basic Income Grant* on the 25th and 26th of April 2013. The aim of the conference was to bring together civil society organisation (CSO's) from the SADC region to discuss alternatives to funding a basic income grant (BIG).

SPII is currently undertaking research to develop an innovative and coherent case for the introduction of SADC-wide universal cash transfer funded by a tax on the extractive industries in the region. SPII has completed a scoping exercise that entailed research on the value of the extractive activities in SADC, the levels of tax and other concessions paid, as well as possible funding and distribution mechanism.

The conference brought together a panel of experts to discuss issues around socio-economic justice, mining revenues, trade in the region, social protection and contributions made by the mineral sector in terms of revenue and royalties in the region. At the core of the conference

was the issue of social justice and beneficiation. Key issues that were deliberated include:

- ▶ Poverty and inequality trends in Southern Africa
- ▶ Social protection; scope of coverage, cost and affordability and sustainability of social protection policies
- ▶ Access to socio-economic rights by non-nationals in Southern Africa
- ▶ Pro-poor progressive migration policies in Southern Africa
- ▶ Cross-border informal trading in Southern Africa
- ▶ Panel Discussions on how mining operations affects communities
 - Mining and Environmental degradation in Mpumalanga, Emalahleni
 - Mining and Communities in Marikana
 - New mining opportunities: Can Mozambique avoid the Dutch disease
- ▶ Minerals and Extraction in Southern Southern Africa
- ▶ Role of trade in development in Southern Africa
- ▶ Harmful tax practice and the role of civil society
- ▶ Tax justice and mining in Africa
- ▶ Tax Avoidance by Paladin Uranium Mine in Malawi
- ▶ Green Economy fund as an alternative to financing a SADC-Wide Basic Income Grant



There was a consensus amongst representatives at the conference that there is a case to be made for a BIG in the region looking at the amount of money that the mining sector is making



The common message that came out from the presentations was the fact that although the region is endowed with rich mineral resources, the region has high levels of poverty and inequality. The high levels of poverty and inequality in the region begs the question “are we benefiting from these resources? If not, who is?” What resonated from the conference was that SADC member states get into agreements/concessions with multinationals with the aim of job creation and attracting foreign direct investment. However, this has not translated to direct beneficiation for communities.

There was a consensus amongst representatives at the conference that there is a case to be made for a BIG in the region looking at the amount of money that the mining sector is making.

DID YOU KNOW!

According to the 2011 Census, there was an increase in the number of female headed households in South Africa between 2001 and 2011, with Johannesburg experiencing an increase from 401 992 to 518 737 and Cape Town also increased from 277 517 to 408 021 during the same period. (Census, 2011)

However, in order to start talking about funding a BIG, issues of capital flight need to be addressed and more importantly, there is a need for political will from our respective politicians.

For more information regarding papers presented at the conference and a full conference report, please email thabileng@spii.org.za or call 011 833 0161



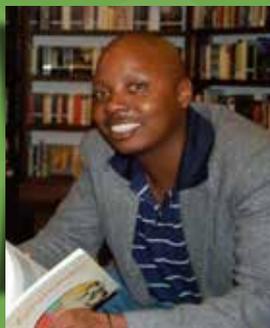
Inclusive Growth Workshop in Paris

On 4 April 2013 SPII attended a workshop at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD) headquarters in Paris. The purpose of this meeting was to engage a diverse group of OECD and international experts, policy makers, corporate and philanthropic foundations, non-governmental organisations, international institutions and regional banks in the discussion to pave the way for defining and designing policies that will deliver inclusive growth.

One of the key findings that emerged from these discussions was the eminent need for change in the way we think about growth and how best to measure it. There was general consensus amongst stakeholders that the conventional method of measuring growth (GDP figures) is somewhat an imperfect measure as it does not adequately capture the essence of people’s everyday lived realities. What is needed is a more nuanced approach that takes into consideration socio-economic factors such as access to quality education, health care, and adequate water and sanitation to name a few. While recognising the importance of using a standardised method of measurement (e.g. GDP) to get a sense of the state of the growth of the economy, this must just be seen as a means to an end, not the end itself because often the benefits of GDP do not trickle down to the people at the bottom income deciles.



Additions to SPII's Research Team



Taku Fundira
Senior Economic Researcher

Taku is an analyst with special interests in quantitative economic research. At SPII, part of his work includes developing a regional economic model for a basic income grant. Prior to working at SPII, he worked for the Trade Law Centre (tralac), looking at trade statistics, trade and industrial policy as well as trade in agriculture, and conducted training on Trade Policy Tools at the University Of Cape Town Graduate School Of Business' Master of Commerce in Management Practice specialising in Trade Law and Policy. He holds a MSc. Degree in Agricultural Economics. He is a member of the Agricultural Economics Association of South Africa (AEASA). He is a founding member of the African Food and Agricultural Policy Platform (AFAPP) and is a member of the National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) Trade Reference Group.



Hannah Dawson
Senior Researcher

Hannah is a Senior Researcher at SPII. In this capacity, she is responsible for SPII's work on developing indicators for monitoring and evaluating the progressive realisation of socio-economic rights. Hannah has a BA (Hons) in Geography and Sociology (with distinction) from the University of the Witwatersrand and an MPhil in Development Studies from the University of Oxford. Her previous work and research experience has focussed on the urban dynamics of poverty, social capital and cohesion, local government and governance and most recently, community protests and youth politics. Hannah is passionate about the role of civil society in strengthening participatory democracy and ensuring accountability in the implementation of socio-economic policy and programmes.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Please contact Fortunate Mabuza at SPII should you wish to have any information about any of the following announcement.

23 May 2013: High Level Dissemination Workshop with the South African Human Rights Commission: Indicators for Measuring the progressive Realisation of Socio-Economic Rights. Social Security and Health. Johannesburg.



STUDIES IN POVERTY AND INEQUALITY INSTITUTE

www.spii.org.za

CONTACT US

Civicus House, 31 Quinn Street
Newtown, Johannesburg
PO Box 31747, Braamfontein, 2017
Tel: + 27 11 833 0161
Fax: + 27 11 832 3085
Email: fortunate@spii.org.za

SPII Services:

SPII provides the following services:

- Bringing people together, “honest broker” at roundtables and seminars.
- Conference host, bringing together a variety of stakeholders to share new information.
- Basic Needs Basket research – a representative sample of poorest members of society
 - Research projects
 - Policy support & analysis
 - Training in research methodologies – on request.

SPII is a not-for-profit Public Benefit Organisation.

Tax deductible donations and bequests are welcomed to enable us to build our sustainability and to continue to undertake these critical.

Current Partners who made the work in this Publication possible:

- Atlantic Philanthropies
- Bread for the World
 - Christian Aid
 - Ford Foundation
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
- Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa