The overarching PASCAL themes are therefore also being developed in ways which address particular policy fields and processes to achieve sustainable change across economic, social and cultural domains.

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Proudly Hosted and Organised in Partnership with:

The PASCAL International Observatory – Africa
The Centre for Local Economic Development (CENLED)- (Under the Auspices of the University of Johannesburg)
The Belgium Campus ITVersity

South Africa Welcomes:
CONFERENCE AGENDA
“Trends2017 – “Between Cities and the Rural: The Role of Universities in Developing our Societies”

Monday 16 October 2017

17:00 Pre-Conference Registration Opens for Early Delegate Arrivals
Conference Welcome Desk Open Until 19:00
Hotel Foyer
(Please Present Your Registration Confirmation Number)

Tuesday 17 October 2017

08:00 Registration Opens
(Please Present Your Registration Confirmation Number)

08:00 Early-Morning Refreshments and Networking

09:30 Conference Welcoming
House Keeping Announcements

09:35 Welcoming Address from the Belgium Campus ITVersity
Prof Enrico Jacobs
Chief Executive Officer & Conference Chair
Belgium Campus, ITVersity

10:00 Welcoming Address from the University of Johannesburg
Prof Tshilidzi Marwala
Vice-Chancellor
The University of Johannesburg | CENLED

10:15 Official Welcoming Address from the Host City of Tshwane
Solly Msimanga
Executive Mayor
City of Tshwane (TBC)

10:30 Session Chair
Chair Prof Josef Konvitz
PASCAL Chair, France
Honorary Professor at University of Glasgow

International Keynote Address

HOW DO WE PROGRESS TOWARDS A JUST, HUMAN-CENTRED SUSTAINABLE WORLD?

The conference is taking place at a critical time with starkly competing visions of the future and the address argues for steps that should be taken in moving towards a just, human-centred sustainable world. Data is drawn on to compare progress in cities around the world towards sustainable development, and to suggest priorities in different contexts. The situation of learning city initiatives in Africa is taken as an example of barriers to be addressed. The key roles of universities and local government is discussed along with the need for connecting learning in urban and rural contexts in more holistic and integrated strategies. Some suggestions are made for desirable action in Africa for progressing in good directions.

Peter Kearns
Director of Global Learning Services,
Founder and co-director of the PASCAL International Exchanges (PIE)

11:15 Mid-Morning Refreshments and Networking
Urbanisation can help drive sustainable development. However, within cities, poverty and inequalities are at their most acute, and in lower- and middle-income countries, rapid growth due to rural-urban migration poses challenges of global proportions. Global urban policies for developing countries tend to operate at a very general level; research and understanding of urbanisation are fragmented and mainly focused on the conditions and life in slum areas. We know very little about the social, economic and physical structures of fast growing cities in developing countries and how they are changing, especially at neighbourhood level. Apart from slums, there are many different types of urban neighbourhoods emerging in fast growing cities. Some are successful and sustainable, which offers inspiration for slum dwellers. One approach to the dualities of urbanisation recognises the complex inter-relationships between sustainable cities, education and health, at the level of the urban neighbourhood. Sustainable cities depend on a population with the resilience and resources that health brings, and on relevant learning. This paper explores this in the context of emerging work in the UK, China, India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Tanzania, Rwanda and South Africa.

**Professor Michael Osborne**  
Director of Research and Chair of Adult and Lifelong Learning, School of Education  
University of Glasgow  
United Kingdom

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**SESSION 1: SUSTAINABLE, HEALTHY LEARNING CITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS**

**SESSION 2: BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS**

**STRAND A: THE ROLE OF NATION STATE VERSUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWER, IN AFRICA AND IN THE WORLD**

**LEARNING ACROSS GENERATIONS. HOW CAN WE PROMOTE LEARNING WHICH CUTS ACROSS THE GENERATIONS AND WHICH IS OPEN TO ALL, WHATEVER THEIR AGE?**

Adult education is rapidly adapting to an ageing population. Adult education providers must and can be first responders to the needs and interests of older adults. These providers can include institutions of higher education. Innovative pedagogies and teaching practices have emerged. The effervescence of these strategies has been coupled with greater emphases on intergenerational learning and community engagement efforts. Universities have the opportunity to provide older adults with the breadth and depth they want from meaningful further education in later life. The provision of such an opportunity requires radical bureaucratic moves on the part of universities to become more age-friendly. The presentation will focus on the co-creation of the Age Friendly University (AFU) initiative, designed to create such radical transformation of university structures and pedagogies to better serve adults of all ages and to promote intergenerational learning. This presentation will share lessons learned from our own trajectories towards crossing borders and breaking down barriers through enhancing the age-friendliness of university missions and structures. Lessons learned from our own transformations and programmes will be shared.

**Dr Rob Mark**  
Honorary Senior Research Fellow  
University of Glasgow; Vice Chair (International) Universities Association for Lifelong Learning  
Honorary Research Fellow, Higher Education Research Centre, Dublin City University;  
Editor, The Adult Learner Journal, National Adult Learning Organisation (AONTAS), Ireland

**STRAND B: CITIES COULD BE LIKE NEW COUNTRIES, WITH GLOCAL POWER**

**SUSTAINABLE URBAN-RURAL LEARNING CONNECTIONS IN KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA**

This paper will report on the early empirical findings of a recently funded research project which started in January 2017. South Africa is an emerging economy with a tendency for populations to move away from rural areas into townships on the peripheries of cities. Nevertheless rural-urban linkages often remain and people may work in rural areas but live in neighbouring urban areas and vice versa. This creates a challenge for maximising learning spaces and opportunities and also sustainable livelihoods. Drawing on asset based development theory and the capabilities perspective this project aims to explore how universities can engage with the assets, felt learning needs and connections between urban and rural communities to facilitate sustainable adult and community learning. The objectives are to, firstly, obtain an overview of existing learning provisions in selected urban and rural contexts Imbali urban precinct in the KwaZulu-Natal city of Pietermaritzburg and two surrounding rural villages of Thornville and Hopewell, secondly, to understand the connections, felt learning needs, assets and vulnerabilities of families in these selected urban and rural contexts, thirdly to identify the desired learning pathways as perceived by the selected rural and urban residents that can illustrate how to promote beneficial rural-urban connections and sustainable learning and finally to Identify how higher education institutions can contribute to the felt learning needs in these selected urban and rural contexts. The capability focus is on the concept of freedoms to lead the lives people have reason to value, (Sen 1999). The asset based community development focus is on the concept of assets which are resources or identifiable advantages within a community (Phillips and Pittman 2009).

**Prof Julia Preece**  
Professor: Adult Education  
Durban University of Technology  
South Africa
Wednesday 18 October 2017

09:00 Welcome and Introduction to Day 2 - Administration and Announcements

09:15 SESSION 4: PLENARY PANEL DISCUSSION: THE NEED FOR BUILDING KNOWLEDGE SOCIETIES TO POSITIVELY IMPACT ON REGIONS

Panel Members: Prof Kris Willems
Visiting Professor, Faculty of Applied Economics, University of Antwerp & Awaiting acceptance from other Panel Members

10:20 SESSION 5: BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS

STRAND A: THE ROLE OF NATION STATE VERSUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWER, IN AFRICA AND IN THE WORLD

ADULT LEARNING AND EDUCATION IN A ‘POST-TRUTH SOCIETY’?

Questions about the roles and effectiveness of adult learning and education (ALE) are being raised sharply particularly in the light of the political developments in both the United Kingdom (UK) with the BREXIT vote to exit the European Union and the USA’s presidential election. There are many contemporary examples in addition to BREXIT and the USA elections, for example, amongst AIDS or climate change denialists. Some scholars warn that the internet is helping propagate ignorance as it’s a place where everyone has a chance to be their own expert where we are prey for powerful interests wishing to deliberately spread ignorance. The rise of populist authoritarianism is also seen as a direct threat to adult learning. This is at a time when the Global Report on Adult Learning (2016) reports on powerful data and practical examples showing that adult learning and education help individuals become and stay healthier, improve their economic prospects, and be more informed and active citizens, no matter where in the world they live. What do we believe and how should we respond? This paper encourages critical conversation about these issues.

Professor Emerita Shirley Walters
University of Western Cape, South Africa
Deputy President (Africa) on the International Council for Adult Education, and deputy president for PIMA

STRAND B: CITIES COULD BE LIKE NEW COUNTRIES, WITH GLOCAL POWER

URBAN AND RURAL LINKAGES: CAPABILITIES AND ASSET BASED APPROACH

There is constant move of people from rural to urban areas. There is further a constant commutation of people from rural to urban areas because of better job opportunities in urban areas. This paper aims at obtaining an overview of existing learning provisions in urban and rural contexts and to determine which populations utilise them and for what purpose in Qwaqwa and Harrismith in the Free State and their respective urban/rural linkages. In addition, potential opportunities for collaboration and articulation of learning opportunities are to be established. This paper is informed by asset based community development theory and a capabilities approach as its analytical lens. Two researcher assistants interviewed community leaders and dwellers in getting an understanding from them of the assets and opportunities that they think exist that may benefit the same community. The data were obtained from 10 people in Qwaqwa and Harrismith. Results from participants indicated that there are learning provisions in urban and rural contexts with challenges. There is plenty of land but there is a scarcity of resources and tools that can be used by the community. Challenges include crime and youth unemployment. Both opportunities and challenges provide a platform for the university to come in as a mediator. These findings call for community leaders and universities to play a role in curbing the above challenges.

Cias T. Tsotets
Lecturer in the Faculty of Education at the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the Free State (UFS), South Africa.
SESSION 6: BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS CONTINUE

STRAND C: RETHINKING THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITIES
CREATING A COMPREHENSIVE MODEL OF UNIVERSITY LIFELONG LEARNING: AN ANALYSIS OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK EXPERIENCE
Challenging the role of the university is not a recent pursuit, though profound changes in the delivery of university programmes in an increasingly inter-connected world in tandem with an ultra-utilitarian push from neo-liberalism pose entirely new sets of questions. In the context of this paper, the idea that neighbourhood still counts in a globalized world and that through engagement at neighbourhood level, universities can play a significant role in challenging many of the exclusionary outcomes of a global governance approach that prioritises the economy and an economic ideology that favours elites, is discussed. Before the internet had enabled a whole new paradigm in terms of information sharing or Neo-Liberalism had pushed its agenda towards global hegemony, Boyer (1990) cast a fresh eye on the role of the university. He concluded, like Newman and Humboldt, that universities are institutions of critical societal value. He suggested that they urgently address ‘questions that affect profoundly the destiny of all’ (77). This paper presents a model of community engagement that attempts to bridge gaps between the university and the local community in Cork, Ireland. In 2012 the Adult Continuing Education centre at University College Cork (UCC), committed to leading a networked university initiative to drive greater engagement with external partners such as community groups, industry, other educational providers, the third sector, professional associations, governmental agencies, regional development agencies, social partners, and citizens. It is too soon to see longer term impacts, but levels of engagement within the university, between the university and the community, cooperation with other educational providers and engagement with external stakeholders are all significantly increased, which even at this stage are indicators that the model is impacting change.

Dr Séamus Ó Tuama
ACE (Adult Continuing Education) Director
University College Cork
United Kingdom

SESSION 7: BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS

STRAND A: THE ROLE OF NATION STATE VERSUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWER, IN AFRICA AND IN THE WORLD
GLOBALIZATION AND CULTURAL MINORITIES: SUICIDE AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN BRAZIL
A number of academic researches (Julio Jacobo Waiselfisz, Sonia Grubits, Viveiros de Castro...) have put into perspective malaise, depression and increased suicide rates of members of Indian tribes in Brazil as dimensions of internal conflicts. According to the Mapa da Violencia report (2014) the suicide rate threatening the Indian tribes is about 6 times higher than the rest of the Brazilian population. This rate is about 12 times higher when only considering the Guarani Kaiowa people. Mato Grosso do Sul and Amazonas are the regions which concentrate an important percentage of this rate (81%). The recent documentary film project entitled Martirio (direct by Guarani Kaiowa filmmakers in the framework of Video nas Aldeias1[1] project) leads us to understand the very core of this situation in the light of indigenous people’s historical trauma (reactivated in the present by the current violence against them), territorial dislocation and social exclusion over the last decades. Indeed, despite the Brazil’s constitution of 1988 – which devotes one chapter to the Indians and their rights - and the FUNAI2[2]’s land identification process, Indigenous people in Brazil are still facing huge human rights violations. Indigenous people can be seen as the double figure of martyr and memory. Based on psychoanalytic works of Anzieu Kaës3[3] and drawing on the psychoanalytic concept of “phoric functions” this

STRAND B: CITIES COULD BE LIKE NEW COUNTRIES, WITH GLOCAL POWER
DEINDUSTRIALIZATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL, URBAN, AND INDIVIDUAL REGENERATION IN FORMER MINING LANDSCAPES OF THE SULCIS-IGLESIENTE AREA: GENDERED LIFE STORIES AND LIFELONG LEARNING PERSPECTIVE
This paper presents the research project on gendered life stories concerning the process of deindustrialization and social-individual transformative experiences in the former mining landscapes of the Sulcis-Iglesiente area. In the last quarter of the 20th century, the Sulcis area, located in the Italian island of Sardinia, underwent a huge process of deindustrialization which had implications on both industrial landscapes and mining communities. In 1997, the former mining areas of Sardinia, among which Sulcis-Iglesiente is the largest, were turned into a Historic and Environmental Geomineral Park under the aegis of UNESCO, which declared Sardinia “the first Park in the geo-site/geo-park world net”. Since the mid-2000s, the Sardinia mining geo-park has been part of the newly established UNESCO Global Geo-parks Network. In the Sulcis-Iglesiente area, mining work was once of crucial importance to define the identity of an individual. Recently, work has become a path of in-and-out of jobs where men and women must face mobility, impermanence and flexibility. This implies the start of dangerous processes of social exclusion and individual distress. Today, people’s life is subject to unprecedented challenges. This action-research, based on a historic and biographical approach, focuses on the experience acquired by the people involved and includes a synergistic cooperation with local organizations, in order to help developing the right conditions to dialogue and increase chances for success. The research aims therefore to reconstruct identities, personal and professional competences linked with the changing area of Sulcis-Iglesiente, with the support
paper aims to shed light on these questions through some clips from the documentary film.

Pr. Dr. Erika Thomas,
Professor with Habilitation Thesis in Cinema and Media Anthropology (2011), France

STRAND C: RETHINKING THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITIES
CREATING POSITIVE FUTURES: ENHANCING CAPACITY AND LIFTING ASPIRATIONS FOR RURAL AND REGIONAL STUDENTS

Broadening the educational horizons of students located in rural and remote areas is an Australian Government and educational priority. This paper presents the design, implementation and evaluation of a successful government funded Equity Pathways initiative that aims to lift rural and regional students’ aspirations to participate in further study at university, or other tertiary institution, after completing their secondary schooling. Implemented over a four-year period between 2014 and 2017, this initiative comprises a collaborative partnership between a large regional Catholic College centrally located in Young, NSW, Australia and a Catholic University in Canberra. The initiative has brought together 13 schools and over 140 students each year to participate in innovative five-day programs presented by specialist staff to enhance students’ critical thinking skills and creativity through a focus on STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) and the arts. Social justice themes including: “How can I contribute to make the world a better place?” and “Freedom”, have underpinned the program. Within a communities of practice theoretical framework, this paper identifies the strengths and challenges encountered throughout the design and implementation of the program and discusses the value of collaborative approaches in building cohesive learning environments for rural and regional students and teachers. It highlights the effectiveness of the themes in encouraging students to think critically, to ‘dream big’ and to confidently articulate aspirational goals for their future learning needs.

Carolyn Broadbent and Frances Moore. Broadbent:
Associate Professor FACE, FACEL Faculty of Education and Arts; Coordinator ACU Clemente Canberra Programs Canberra; Australian Catholic University I Canberra Campus

12:10 SESSION 7: BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS (Joint Session, Two Presenters and Two Papers)

STRAND A: THE ROLE OF NATION STATE VERSUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWER, IN AFRICA AND IN THE WORLD
ANALYSIS ON THE GEORGE MUNICIPALITY LED PERFORMANCE

Over the years, South Africa has been trying to improve Local Economic Development (LED), within South African municipalities. During the processes of intending to improve LED within the country, researchers discovered that there is a misconception and uncommon definition of LED amongst LED key stakeholders. As such, the misconception and the absence of a unanimous LED definition hold the potential to result in local municipalities to perform poorly in LED projects. A local municipality that used to outperform other municipalities and was always within the ‘top ten over-performing municipalities’ in the country is George Local Municipality. However, in 2013 George Local Municipality lost its position in the top ten and has never regained its position. LED researchers have collected LED data on George Local Municipality and the researchers did not perform an in-depth research and critical analysis of the LED data. Therefore, factors that led to George Local Municipality’s underperformance have not been researched and thus reviving the municipality’s LED performance might be a challenge. A research question that arises from the lack of in-depth analysis on the municipality’s performance is ‘How can George Local Municipality regain its top ten position?’ The most vulnerable key dimensions of the municipality were the inefficiency to facilitate LED and the inability for both

of narrative approaches; it also includes communication with the formal and informal social and organizational contexts of that region.

Prof Paolo Di Rienzo
Professor of Adult Education and Lifelong Learning, Department of Education, Tre University, Roma, Italy

STRAND B: CITIES COULD BE LIKE NEW COUNTRIES, WITH GLOCAL POWER
URBAN ECOSYSTEMS THAT SUPPORT AND SUSTAIN INNOVATIONS IN EDUCATION: A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY OF FOUR INTERNATIONAL CITIES

20th-century urban education systems struggle to keep up with the increasingly dense, diverse populations of cities and rapid rate of technological and economic changes. At the same time, metropolitan areas across the globe are also “hotspots for innovation” (OECD, 2016, p. 68); but these innovations struggle to take hold and scale in the notoriously hard to reform spaces of education (Hargreaves & Shirley, 2009; Tyack & Cuban, 1995). In order to understand what might make new ideas for learning possible, we examine the possibilities and constraints for these ideas to become realities that improve the learning lives of students in four international cities—New York City, Singapore, Johannesburg, and Tartu, Estonia. In NYC, we find government and corporate support for digital initiatives and alternatives to traditional school, subject to changes in the political winds; while in Singapore, we find a system of ‘centralized decentralization’ to foster and scale up innovation toward 21st century learning goals issued by the government. In Johannesburg, we find organizations aiming to meet basic learning needs while also supporting students’ socio-emotional development; and in Tartu, we expect to find that the technological infrastructure provides unique opportunities for digital engagement and outreach. Finally, we focus on identifying educational practices considered “innovative” in their local context and document how they both conform to and depart from conventional practices over time. In short, this project will identify examples of the most promising
public and private sector champions to implemented LED initiatives within the municipality. Recommendations to revive these struggling key dimensions are implementation and sustainability of training and learning cultures for all key stakeholders and other interested potential key stakeholders.

Mmamoleti Oniccah Thosago
Economist at UJ’s Centre for Competition, Regulation and Economic Development
&
Franklin Kum
Economist and Senior Lecturer at Milpark Education

SAVINGS OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH SOCIAL GRANT RECIPIENTS: A CASE STUDY OF FREEDOM PARK, SOWETO

Since 1994, the South African government has expanded the social assistance programme in the form of social grants, with the main objective of alleviating poverty within the country. Despite the increase in social grant beneficiaries, 53.8 per cent of the citizens are still living below the upper bound poverty line in 2014. Previous studies suggest that the poverty rate might decrease if social grant recipients and their households participate in savings activities. The majority of social grant recipients are located in rural areas, townships and informal settlements in urban areas. The aim of this study is to investigate whether households in an informal settlement, who receive one or more social grants, save a portion of their income, and what their savings behaviour is. The sample was systematically chosen. The descriptive analysis show that out of the 215 households with social grant recipients, 150 households save some of their income but mostly in burial societies and stokvels. The regression results indicate that indeed households with social grant recipients in Freedom Park do save. Independent variables that are statistically significant in influencing household savings are social grant income, income earned from economic activities and consumption. As a result, one of the policy implications is that households with social grant recipients could be encouraged to save a portion of the social grant income received. The households should also be advised to engage in other economic activities that generate income for the household. Additionally, restrictive measures could be set in place to discourage household indulgence in luxury goods and services as they lead to household dissaving.

Mmamoleti Oniccah Thosago
Economist at UJ’s Centre for Competition, Regulation and Economic Development, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

12:50 Networking Lunch

13:50 SESSION 8: BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS

STRAND A: THE ROLE OF NATION STATE VERSUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWER, IN AFRICA AND IN THE WORLD

GLOBAL INSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE MARKET FOR “FINE ART”. EXPLORING ART AND INNOVATION AT THE CORE OF GLOBALISATION

Schumpeter argued that one of the greatest tragedies of the entrepreneurial spirit is that innovation is often institutionalised. Globalisation is often considered to be at the forefront of the institutionalisation of innovation. Practices for supporting learning in a wide range of settings in a variety of international metropolitan contexts.

Prof Thomas Hatch
Professor at Teachers College
Columbia University and Co-Director of the National Center for Restructuring Education, Schools, and Teaching (NCREST)

STRAND B: CITIES COULD BE LIKE NEW COUNTRIES, WITH GLOCAL POWER

ART, SPIRITUALITY, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: A MODEL FOR LEARNING CITIES AT A LOCAL SCALE

In the global city of New York, migration, economic development, and socio-cultural transition converge in Harlem: an area larger than many middle-size cities. This case study of the Walls-Ortiz Gallery and Center (WOGC), the arts and research space of City Seminary of New York, affords an opportunity to explore these urban trends and examine what happens when the diverse
There is a trade-off between the way in which innovation is institutionalised and the search for new innovation. Innovation therefore has a value for society, and this is best explained using a ‘Value of Information’ analysis based on an elasticity approach between return to innovation and the risks associated with developing new innovation. This paper examines the risk function, Beta (β) for the global art market, by making use of the ARTprice index.com and the S&P 500. Due to the asymmetrical distribution of information between the public (art investors) and the private sectors (art institutions), there is uncertainty over the value of ‘Fine Art’ between those that wish to indirectly manipulate the price of art for the benefit of the institution, and those that wish to invest into the ‘Fine Art’ market. The value of ‘Fine Art’ is determined by the ‘Value of Information’, which has a direct positive relationship between quantity of information that the institution plans to hold, and the amount of uncertainty that exists in the market. This is reflected in the Tobin Model. By applying Tobin’s model to evaluate an institution preferred behaviour which attempts to regulate public information, which is a clear reflection of the risk that is associated with investment into the global ‘Fine Art’ market.

**Dr Peter Bauer**
Senior lecturer at the Department of Economics and Econometrics at the University of Johannesburg

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**STRAND C: RETHINKING THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITIES**

**SITUATING ADULT EDUCATION IN THE BUILDING OF COMPETENCIES FOR GLOBALISATION**

In the 21st century era, we do not have a ‘have it all’ country; nations are interdependent hence the growing focus on globalization. Globalization has come a long way as an open concept hence bringing along complex array of activities, opportunities and challenges. To date, what globalization means to the world continues to receive greater analysis and deeper scrutiny. To this end, this paper overviews some perspectives, raises and discusses a question “What competencies would work best for adult education in this era of globalization? The discussion emphasizes participatory and integrative approaches to competence building that entertains forms of practice and attitudes transcending individual local practices. Global competence is knowledge of international and appreciation of diverse cultural backgrounds and practices including proficiency to work with people from diverse contexts. Competences like interpersonal, international awareness, social intelligence, cross-cultural, proficiency in languages other than native ones, transdisciplinarity and entrepreneurship point to the pivotal role of adult education with its varied learning contexts like non-formal, informal learning and formal settings. These competences are amplified when looking closely at some challenges that are most pressing for nations across continents. In Africa, for example, declining quality of life, unsatisfactory skilled work force, political instability, debilitating poverty, unemployment, health issues like HIV/AIDS and Ebola affect not only Africa but the global world. Management of these issues requires global competences indicated above. Through their performance, adult educators need to act these competences and mirror them through societies that they serve in their global function or global citizenry status. The paper argues that the benefits to be derived from a unitary understanding of global competence can spill over into a more equitable participation among interested partners in globalization with particular emphasis on adult education practitioners.

**Rebecca Nthogo Lekoko & Oitshepile Mma, B Modise**
Department of Adult Education, University of Botswana, Gaborone Botswana

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**SESSION 9: BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS (Joint Session, Two Presenters and Two Papers)**

**STRAND A: THE ROLE OF NATION STATE VERSUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWER, IN AFRICA AND IN THE WORLD**

**THE IMPACT OF POPULATION AGING ON LOCAL REVENUE: DISTRICT LEVEL EVIDENCE FROM SOUTH AFRICA**

This paper examines the empirical relationship between population aging and local revenue across districts in South Africa for the period from 1995 to 2013. Different panel estimation techniques, namely fixed/random effects, Sys-GMM and SAAR models are used to populations that make up this changing community engage with place-based art. The arts play a critical role in mediating the experiencing of living in dense, diverse urban areas by “helping people to understand their own place in society and the city, to understand difference, and to appreciate it. It doesn’t remove the tensions but it can much of the time turn them into something else, something more engaged and productive” (Crossick, 2013, p. 29). The WOGC facilitates conversation and arts-based activities through the spiritual practice of hospitality aimed at improving the liveability of cities at a local scale, and promoting social change through the learning that happens at individual, group, and institutional levels (Jarvis, 2007). Opportunities is presented to dialogue on issues of urbanization as they impact this quickly changing, historically African American community. This case study focuses on the community arts installation “How Does Our Garden Grow?” planned by a diverse group of 7 including seminary staff, a nearby university student, and neighbors, which provided outlets for visitors’ expressions of roots, neighborhood memories, and dreams for their community. This paper aims to explore the possibilities and contributions of this type of spirituality- and arts-based urban institution for learning cities, furthering a form of community development “in which local people from every community sector act together to enhance the social, economic, cultural and environmental conditions of their community” (Boshier, 2005, p. 377).

**Maria Liu Wong**

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**STRAND B: CITIES COULD BE LIKE NEW COUNTRIES, WITH GLOCAL POWER**

**INCUBATEE DEVELOPMENT AS A LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ENABLER: THE CASE OF GALESHEWE VILLAGE**

This research report falls in the Local Economic Development (LED) sphere. Over the years, Local Economic Development (LED) strategies have played a significant role in alleviating socio-economic challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and inequality issues across local communities of South Africa. The definition and concept of LED has been described and defined...
account for heterogeneity, endogeneity and spatial effect, respectively. Preliminary findings indicate that changes in population structure proxied by the old dependency ratio have a negative impact on the district level output in South Africa. Furthermore, this effect is found to be more pronounced in older districts (districts in which the old age dependency ratio is above the average national). This suggest that a younger population is favourable to economic growth. Interestingly, this economic impact channels through the aging induced decrease in savings rate; hence validating the life cycle hypothesis.

Nomusa Yolanda Nkomo,
Masters Student, University of Johannesburg South Africa

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH BUSINESS SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: THE CASE OF MINES IN THE SOL PAATJE MUNICIPALITY

The study explored enterprise development through business social responsibilities which offers an opportunity for the mining sector to contribute positively in growing the local economy of the hosting communities. Enterprise development and promotion are presently proceeding at a very slow pace, even though there are guidelines as to what should be done to accelerate development in the mining communities. A Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment model is available to assist local government, the mining industry and communities to pursue this initiative. Presently, local governments are faced with challenges as regulators. The Department of Mineral Resources often does not want to avail the social and labour plans submitted by mines, as these reports are still treated as very confidential documents, thus it makes it difficult for municipalities to engage with mines. Therefore, the municipalities have to depend on mines to provide them with a copy of the social and labour plans and sometimes some information is edited or removed by the mines with the municipality knowing about the changes. This study has shown a need for the development of a model that will assist in the acceleration of enterprise development in the local hosting communities. The model developed in this study tried to address the issues necessary for successful development of local small, micro and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs) or suppliers through business social responsibility.

Phetole Sithole
Masters Student
University of Johannesburg, South Africa

STRAND C: RETHINKING THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITIES

INFORMATION ECONOMIES: DEVELOPING A LOCAL ECONOMY BUSINESS MARKET USING SMALL BUSINESS INDICATORS

Entrepreneurs and small enterprises are often misunderstood and more so in a time of growing inequality, sluggish global demand, youth unemployment and value misaligned capital concentration. Entrepreneurs are at the heart of growth and development in advanced and emerging global economies, however the common issue is entrepreneurs and small enterprises often find difficulties in communicating the value in their enterprises despite best effort and best practice to “signal” for mainstream development finance. Subsequently, after the Global Financial Crisis alternative financing mechanisms grew in popularity and their relative success prompted policy formalisation such as the US JOBS Act 2012, UK FCA Instrument 2014 Crowdfunding and Promotion of Non-Readily Realisable Securities. Recently following a call for proposals the Gauteng Provincial Government seeks to spearhead the establishment of an alternative financing platform, the Township Stock Exchange (TSE), for entrepreneurs, small businesses and emerging township enterprises in the Gauteng City Region and South Africa. This work in progress paper seeks to explore the impact of Small Business indicators on local economy businesses’ ability to access development finance in selected areas of Johannesburg.

James Musakanya
Lecturing Assistant
Masters, University of Johannesburg South Africa

Michael Joris
Founder of the NGO CBTVET - Community Based Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Netherlands and Belgium
Prof Josef Konvitz
&
PASCAL Chair, France and Honorary Professor
University of Glasgow
(Await acceptance from other Panel Members)
Thursday 19 October 2017

09:00 Welcome and Introduction to Day 3
Administration and Announcements

09:15 SESSION 11 PLENARY SESSION: SHIFTING ECONOMIES AND THE NEED FOR NEW SKILLS
Panel members
(Await acceptance from Panel Members)

10:00 SESSION 12 BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS

STRAND A: THE ROLE OF NATION STATE VERSUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWER, IN AFRICA AND IN THE WORLD
AN EXAMINATION OF BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES ON THE ROLE OF UMHLOSINGA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AS AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDAs) are fast becoming the norm in South Africa and other developing countries (Vasković and Medaković 2014). LEDAs have proven in many states to bring great development and rehabilitation in post-war time; hence their popularity and adoption in so many countries. However, despite their popularity, LEDAs are still imprecisely understood (Mountford, 2009). This study documents the Umhlosinga Development Agency in Umkhanyakude district, situated in Northern KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. The main aim of the study is to examine the business perspectives on the functionality of the Umhlosinga Development Agency as a mechanism for economic development (Puljis (2003) To address this, research questions included the extent to which local business is aware of the agency’s role; and to explore the relationship and communication chain between the agency, its parent district municipality and the business community. The findings show that the relationship between the district, the agency and the business community is not at its best but is a work in progress currently. The agency is constantly in search of funding as this seems to be a big barrier in reaching their objectives. None the less the actual objectives of the agency are still to be realised as many of the projects are in developmental phases. The perspectives of the business community reveal that the agency is slowly beginning to be understood by some of the local municipalities, and this has helped the agency in that their projects receive support from local stakeholders. However, where the agency has not yet undertaken projects in a particular area, the officials’ lacked knowledge of the role of the agency. This showed that the agency has not been marketed enough; in fact, even at the very introductory phase of the agency there was little awareness on the then potential work of the agency within the district municipality. The communication chains are minimal, transmitted only where it was compulsory. However, no communication existed at all between the agency and the community at the lowest level, despite having some interactions with Mjindi Farmers as an intermediary organisation and being a customer to the Mjindi farmers.

Mr S Mthimkhulu & Dr S Taylor
University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

STRAND B: CITIES COULD BE LIKE NEW COUNTRIES, WITH GLOCAL POWER
NARRATIVE EXPRESSIONS FROM THE DIYATALAWA COMMUNITY ON RURAL-URBAN LEARNING CONNECTIONS
The Diyatalawa community was conceived as a model for sustainable rural villages in South Africa and has since been recommended for rural renewal and development. Even though a concerted inter-agency effort was embarked upon with the support of government to address the need for continuation of existence of a vibrant rural community, the community continuously engage with the neighbouring urban area. This study reports on the learning connections between the two areas. Using the Appreciative Inquiry (AI) approach, participants were deliberately sensitized that they were expected to choose positive stories as the focus of their narratives. Through narrative analysis, we made sense of these stories in accordance with emerging themes. Findings indicate that whilst the urban area appears to benefit by drawing raw materials (primary economic activities) from the rural area under study, the latter benefits a lot from secondary, tertiary economic activities (including diverse learning opportunities). Preliminary findings further show a skewed posture with an urban bias, the two demonstrate established and somewhat sustainable learning connections. Skewedness inevitably and often times unintentionally, results in feelings of superiority versus inferiority and creates a perception of the ‘powerful’ urban neighbour/partner may not necessarily negotiate in good faith. This therefore implies in our future and continued engagements between the partners, rules of engagement need to be revisited.

Prof Diphane Hlalele,
Associate Professor, Educational Psychology
University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

STRAND C: RETHINKING THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITIES
CREATING BIG DATA TOOLS TO INFORM LOCAL DECISION-MAKERS
Today, the routine day-to-day behaviours of people throughout the world are generating enormous amounts of digital data. The details of our physical environment are described and updated routinely through governmental administrative records that are digitized, or are in the process of being digitized. Our transactions and other interactions with governmental, private, and NGO organizations are routinely noted in digital formats. We describe details about ourselves in public formats, and we maintain communications with our most intimate family and friends in digital transmissions that are archived routinely. Our mobile devices report our locations as we go about our daily lives. Our routine purchases generate digital records. Every aspect of our online lives create digital footprints. Even our household appliances are...
THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS IN FOSTERING LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF SIYAVUNA ABALIMI DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Non-profit organizations (NPOs) are prominent in stimulating local economies, more particularly in rural areas (Cousins and Aliber, 2012). This research focuses on the role of agricultural non-profit organizations in fostering local economic development using a case study of Siyanda Abalimi Development Centre (Yin, 2009). The theoretical framework of this study employed theories such as economic theories of the NPO, co-management or co-production theory and stakeholder theory of the NPO (Balser and McClusky, 2005). These theories further argue that partnerships between the local government and NPOs commonly result in effective LED practice (Wyngaard, 2013). To continue with the argument of the NPO sector as a role player in LED, this study examined the NPO sector in other countries such as the United States of America, China and Mexico and also South Africa. This study further considers the linkages between the NPO sector and the local government in South Africa. This is considered to reveal commonalities between the NPO sector and the local government in serving the community. These facets of LED are relevant to the study because they depict the main purpose of Siyavuna which is to empower and foster small scale rural farmers by providing training and mentoring and other forms of support. The overall purpose of the study is to integrate LED from the local government perspective and the LED perspective from the NPO’s approach to achieve partnership to provide better service delivery to communities.

Mr S Mpanza & Dr S Taylor RLED,
Graduate School of Business and Leadership,
Westville Campus, UKZN, Durban, South Africa

10:45 Mid-Morning Refreshments and Networking

11:00 SESSION 13 BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS

STRAND A: THE ROLE OF NATION STATE VERSUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWER, IN AFRICA AND IN THE WORLD

The often violent xenophobic attacks are often accompanied by looting of foreign owned shops masquerading as a form of protest. In Gauteng province, the events almost completely masked the growth of big retail stores into the townships and semi-rural communities. In a short space of time, ownership patterns shifted from foreign takeover to big retail takeover. The recent studies (The Gauteng Township Baseline Study; Case studies for Ekurhuleni and Soweto Townships (2016/17)) show that invasion by big retail stores into the township economy will intensify at the back of the drive by government towards establishment of additional and new Human Settlements in the Gauteng province. The townships have become the new urban retail node and has also attracted retail stores from neighbouring states i.e. Choppies from beginning to track our behaviours. We text, tweet, check-in, click, like, snap, email, and otherwise create digital records of our thoughts, impressions, political points of view, biases, dating preferences, and more. The aggregate amount of digital information creates unprecedented opportunities for abuse. Yet it also creates exciting opportunities for creating new forms of commerce (i.e., private value) and new types of public value. This paper will review an ongoing research initiative at Cleveland State University’s Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs that is using data from multiple sources to create analytical tools to help local governments understand the dynamics of their communities by squeezing information from the piles of data that exist. The goal is to help local leaders achieve citizen goals for community development and economic development. The paper will describe the analytical tools for description and diagnosis that are being developed. The paper will conclude by discussing the project’s next steps, which will experiment with creating new analytical tools that can help predict likely future scenarios and prescribe potential solutions and actions that can be pursued by local governments and NGOs.

Prof Robert E. Gleeson
Ph.D., Professor, Albert A. Levin Chair of Urban Studies & Public Service, Associate Dean,
Cleveland State University
USA

STRAND B: CITIES COULD BE LIKE NEW COUNTRIES, WITH GLOCAL POWER

A CROSS DISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO LOCATING HUMAN-WILDLIFE INTERACTIONS IN THE MMADINARE REGION OF BOTSWANA

Human-wildlife interaction is an international phenomenon with possible devastating impacts on the socio-economic livelihoods of people if not managed. Arable and pastoral farming can be adversely affected by wildlife like elephants and predators such as hyenas, leopards and lions. These impacts have a significant effect on the food security of subsistence farmers. Botswana is not an exception when issues of human-wildlife interactions are discussed. The current study that focused on this issue has been given an impetus by the Sustainable Futures in Africa Network funded by UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) with a theme ‘Mitigating the Implementation Gap in Environmental Initiatives through Community Engagement and Public Pedagogies’. Botswana through its UB researchers embarked on a trial study exploring human-wildlife interaction in the Mmadinare sub-region. This focus was refined through an interdisciplinary workshop of researchers comprising of social and environmental scientists from Uganda, Nigeria, Botswana, and the UK. The
Botswana. Big retail stores use different strategies for setting up operations in the townships which range from direct acquisition to partnering with gas stations. The Competition Commission of South Africa (2017) has initiated investigations into the township retail sector and the paper forms part of the Gauteng Government response with regard to the state of the township economy grocery market. The paper seeks to explore the impact of the invasion and test the policy responses and how these will gradually change the township retail landscape. Are townships the new urban retail node? Can this be attributed to the mall development in the townships?

Mathopane Masha
Development Economist, Organisational Affiliation: Gauteng Provincial Government, South Africa

STRAND C: RETHINKING THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITIES
AFRICAN URBAN AND RURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT: THE STRATEGIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNIVERSITIES

The aim of this paper is to synthesize the roles and responsibilities of the Universities in the Sub-Saharan Africa in transforming and impacting their core and essential values to the Urban and Rural communities within and around their established domains. In the light of this, the two countries that are most enthusiastically being focused are Nigeria and South Africa. Most common critical governance constraints that impede urban and rural communities’ socio-economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa are exogenous and, therefore, require attention at higher levels or from the Universities that are established within and around these communities. Because the Universities are international institutions, with openness to faculty and student flows and to borderless knowledge creation and dissemination, they are positioned to play central role to urban and rural communities’ stewardship in research and teaching. Thus, the vital governance roles and responsibilities of the Universities to their hosts rural communities will among others include: (a) openness and service delivery to the society as key value; (b) the impartation of the democratic organisational culture of the academic profession, using discipline-based departments rather than the hierarchical traditional chair-system; and (c) impartation of good governance and administrative arrangement imbedded participatory governance on the rural societies. The findings from this study will inform policy actions and recommendations to the Universities’ authorities and the States/Provinces and Local communities. It is also believed that the study findings will contribute to knowledge and enrich the literature on Institutional and international development.

Dr Dennis C. Uzoigwe,
PhD. United Kingdom

11:50 SESSION 14: CLOSING PLENARY SESSION

Rapporteurs from three Strands on key conclusions, Synopsis and Reflections Conference Declaration
Chair: Professor Michael Osborne

12:20 2018 CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

FINAL WORD: "WHY BE AN OPTIMIST?"
Prof Josef Konvitz
PASCAL Chair, France and Honorary Professor at University of Glasgow

12:35 INTRODUCTION TO THE 15- PASCAL INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATORY CONFERENCE
HOST CITY AND COUNTRY: CITY OF SUWON, PART OF METROPOLITAN SEOUL, KOREA.
Dates: 30-31 August 2018.
Co-organiser: is the GyeonggiDo Provincial Institute of Lifelong Learning (GILL).
Main theme:
THE ROLE OF LIFELONG EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.
Subthemes (under discussion) include:
- Community regeneration through lifelong learning and a learning culture;
- Job creation and learning in an ageing society;
- Inclusiveness for neglected categories – illiterates, disabled people, people whose jobs have been discontinued, etc.

12:50 CLOSE OF THE 14TH PASCAL OBSERVATORY “TRENDS2017” CONFERENCE, VOTE OF SUPPORT AND THANKS
Dr Marius Venter
Director: Pascal Observatory, Africa
Director: CENTRE FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CENLED) – University of Johannesburg

13:00 End of Conference and Departure Lunch