BETWEEN CITIES AND THE RURAL: THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES
17 - 19 October 2017
Villa Africa Boutique Hotel, Equestria, Pretoria, South Africa

A worldwide perspective on local possibilities...

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.

pascalobservatory.org/about/introduction

TRENDS2017
14TH INTERNATIONAL PASCAL CONFERENCE

“Trends2017 – “Between Cities and the Rural: The Role of Universities in Developing our Societies”

CONFERENCE PROGRAM
17, 18 & 19 October 2017
Villa Africa Boutique Hotel, Equestria, Pretoria, South Africa

conference2017.pascalobservatory.org

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 Language: English
Draft Conference Program - DV7
(Subject to Change)
CONFERENCE AGENDA
“Trends2017 – “Between Cities and the Rural: The Role of Universities in Developing our Societies”

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
Professor Enrico Jacobs
Chief Executive Officer & Conference Chair
Belgium Campus, ITVersity

09:45 Welcoming Address from the PASCAL International Observatory
Professor Josef Konvitz
PASCAL Chair, France
Honorary Professor at University of Glasgow

10:00 Welcoming Address from the University of Johannesburg
Executive Representative

10:15 Official Welcoming Address from the Host City of Tshwane
Executive Representative

10:30 Session Chair
Chair Professor 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.

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

11:15 Mid-Morning Refreshments and Networking

11:30 SESSION 1: SUSTAINABLE, HEALTHY LEARNING CITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

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

12:15  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

13:00  Networking Lunch

14:00  SESSION 3 PANEL DISCUSSION 1
THE NEED FOR GREATER CO-ORDINATED COLLABORATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES, GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

Panel Members:
• Professor Enrico Jacobs CEO, Belgium Campus
• Mr Sifiso Dlamini, Senior Researcher, Meraka, CSIR
• Ms Joy-Marie Lawrence Chartered Director (SA) and Group Executive at EOH, South Africa
• Dr Norah Clarke Department of Higher Education and Training, Project Manager: Entrepreneurship Development, University Education Branch

15:30  Departure for Cultural Evening Lesedi Cultural Village and Dinner

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 research team thus adopted community forum as the main approach and it was based on the premise that human-wildlife interaction is a complex issue requiring participation of multidisciplinary researchers and contribution from community members. Community involvement helped to dig out cases which might have never been reported thus improve the richness of the findings of this study. Joint efforts were also helpful in bringing to the fore diverse ideas and experiences can be consolidated into workable solutions for beneficial human-wildlife interactions. It is of paramount importance that strategies should be in place for greater wild life conservation and at the same time maintaining a harmonious co-existence of humans and wild-life.

Rebecca N. Lekoko, Oitshepile M. Modise, Masego A. Mpotokwane and Olekae T. Thakadu,
University of Botswana
Botswana
09:15 SESSION 4: PLENARY PANEL DISCUSSION 2: 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
- Dr Piet Croucamp Faculty of Management Sciences, Northwest University
- Prof Marlien Herselman Chief Researcher, Meraka, CSIR

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

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 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. The WOGC may act as a model for leveraging institutional and individual resources in the development of 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
11:20  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 Director
ACE (Adult Continuing Education)
University College Cork
Ireland

12:00  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 rates 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 Vídeo nas Aldeias[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 FUNAI[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 Kaës[3] and drawing on the psychoanalytic concept of “phoric functions” this
Education needs change. Education is somehow always in a state of transition; the world keeps changing. But rewiring education is very difficult, because it is difficult to change a curriculum. In developed countries, there often is a delayed reaction to adapt; in developing countries we see imported educational models which are not in line with the needs of the local people. Not all solutions deliver what they promise. E.g. the so-called university rankings promote a single type of HE, based on a certain model. This is now copied by countries which really would do better to organise their education differently. It does not provide what the local communities require. Education should be rooted in the community. There is need for specific R&D, there is the need to address the specific requirements of the local community, so that relevant education leads to employment, prosperity and helps create individual and collective “happiness”. Large international organisations such as the OECD and UNESCO have understood this, and they have a clear message that there is a great need to especially promote TVET community based education and training, in order to foster youth employment and entrepreneurship, to promote equity and gender equality and to facilitate green economies and sustainable societies. COMEET is a network with partners all over the world to promote novel solutions in rewiring education and training by encouraging community based curriculum design, entrepreneurial strategies, with a specific focus on the technical and vocational aspects of training, also in higher education.

Michael Joris Director COMEET – CBTEVET, (Network for Community Based Entrepreneurial Technical and Vocational Education and Training) Netherlands-Belgium REWIRING EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE. ENSURE EMPOWERMENT OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN A GLOBALISED WORLD.

Education needs change. Education is somehow always in a state of transition; the world keeps changing. But rewiring education is very difficult, because it is difficult to change a curriculum. In developed countries, there often is a delayed reaction to adapt; in developing countries we see imported educational models which are not in line with the needs of the local people. Not all solutions deliver what they promise. E.g. the so-called university rankings promote a single type of HE, based on a certain model. This is now copied by countries which really would do better to organise their education differently. It does not provide what the local communities require. Education should be rooted in the community. There is need for specific R&D, there is the need to address the specific requirements of the local community, so that relevant education leads to employment, prosperity and helps create individual and collective “happiness”. Large international organisations such as the OECD and UNESCO have understood this, and they have a clear message that there is a great need to especially promote TVET community based education and training, in order to foster youth employment and entrepreneurship, to promote equity and gender equality and to facilitate green economies and sustainable societies. COMEET is a network with partners all over the world to promote novel solutions in rewiring education and training by encouraging community based curriculum design, entrepreneurial strategies, with a specific focus on the technical and vocational aspects of training, also in higher education.

Michael Joris Director COMEET – CBTEVET, (Network for Community Based Entrepreneurial Technical and Vocational Education and Training) Netherlands Reed Smit, (Professor with Habilitation Thesis in Cinema and Media Anthropology (2011), France)

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 FOR THE PERIOD 2013-2014

Over the years, South Africa has been trying to improve Local Economic Development (LED), within municipalities. During the processes of intending to improve LED, researchers discovered that there are misconception and uncommon definitions of LED amongst key stakeholders. As such, the misconception and absence of a unanimous definition hold the potential to result in 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 and has never regained its position. Researchers have collected LED data on George Local Municipality and the researchers did not perform an in-depth analysis of the LED data. Thereof, factors that led to the municipality’s underperformance have not been

STRAND B: CITIES COULD BE LIKE NEW COUNTRIES, WITH “GLOCAL” POWER
RETHINKING THE TRANSITION TO FORMALIZATION IN ZIMBABWE’S INFORMAL SECTOR

The notion of formalizing the informal sector in Zimbabwe is not new however; this paper asserts that although much is known on the subject, considerably little seems to be understood. This paper uses an extended literature review to characterize the identification of informality and explores the different approaches to formalizing informal activities. Furthermore, the concepts are contextualized to Zimbabwe’s environment as a way of articulating the reality of available options that may be integrated into the transition process. It emerges that there is diversity of circumstances in rural and urban settings, economic sectors, occupations and national contexts. In this regard, this paper proposes a framework in which government and society play a central role in transforming Zimbabwe’s informal sector to formalization and pave way for taxation thus broadening the country’s revenue. Critical issues include revision, design and implementation of law and policies that dissolve informality.
researched and thus reviving the municipality’s performance might be a challenge.

A research question that arises from the lack of analysis on the municipality’s performance is ‘How can George Local Municipality regain position?’ This research aims to answer the research question by analysing the LED performance of the municipality in 2013 and 2014. The research makes use of the Participation Appraisal of Competitive Advantage (PACA) and Maturity Assessment Tool to assess the performance of George Local Municipality for 2013 and 2014. From critically analysing George Local Municipality’s LED performance, it was found that the municipality struggles with the ‘Governance of LED by business and political leaders’. The most vulnerable key dimensions of the municipality were the inefficiency to facilitate LED and the inability for both public and private sector champions to implemented LED initiative. Recommendations to revive these struggling key dimensions are implementation and sustainability of training and learning cultures for key stakeholders and other interested potential key stakeholders.

Keywords: Local Economic Development; Municipal performance; George Local Municipality

Mmamolethi 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 a re 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.

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

Nixon S Chekenya
Midlands State University
Zimbabwe

STRAND C: RETHINKING THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITIES

NGOs IN GAUTENG: EXPLORING LEADERS’ RE-CONTEXTUALISATION, ENACTMENT AND LINKAGE OF DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE

The African continent battles to catch up to developing countries on other continents in terms of the level of socio-economic progress. Various development plans and agendas have been created to move Africa’s development forward in the 21st century but the inadequacies in terms of practical implementation of these plans and agendas places doubt on Africa reaching its socio-economic targets (Gumedze, 2016:89-90). The country specific challenges, pertaining to delivery of development outcomes and standards of governance (Fosu, 2017:1-20), sharply contrasts with the declaration that non-government organisations (NGOs) are considered to be valuable partners (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2017:1-34; Marberg, Van Kranenburg & Korzilius, 2016:2742) in the advancement of human rights and an improved quality of life (Engelbrecht, Orrells, Martinez-Román & Tortosa-Martinez, 2016:459-470). The indication from the development environment is a move away from the historical donor-recipient mentality and economic reform conditions towards the enablement, encouragement and boosting of private investment instead of continued reliance on official development aid. Governments that do not enact, badly enact or are unable to enact its governance duties, negatively influences the accomplishment of country level development outcomes (Fosu, 2017:1-20). The literature offers examples of this nexus between governance and development (Ukwandu & Jarbasdhan, 2016:20-37) as it pertains to governments but offers limited discourse on the impact of governance failures on civil society organisations (CSOs) and NGOs/NGOs. The increased possibilities of NPCs/NGOs delivering successful missions (founded on development needs) as an effect of unfailingly carrying out the duties of corporate governance, rarely features in the academic discourse. A review of current research confirms that little evidence exists of qualitative research aimed at exploring how the leader/s in NGOs contextualise, enact and link development and governance in changing and complex environments. The value of the proposed research is threefold: First, it aims to close the knowledge gap for academics in terms of NGOs’ re-contextualisation of the concepts of development and governance as it pertains to South Africa. Second, the research aims to assist governing bodies and practitioners, acting in service of NGOs in Gauteng, to more effectively align their enactment of development and governance to the present and future notions of the concepts. Third, the findings in terms of a perceived link between development and governance aim to set the foundation for future research in terms of governance being a critical success factor for development in the South African context. The paper continues in three sections. The section directly following contains a literature review that introduces the current realities, role diversity and future scenarios for NGOs before highlighting the complexities, plans and challenges of development on the African continent and more specifically in South Africa. The concept and scope of governance as it pertains to NGOs then follows before the literature review section ends with existing discourse about the nexus between governance and development. The second section offers a detailed description of the selected research methodology including sampling, data collection, ethical consideration and trustworthiness. The last section contains the appendices, which offer examples of various documents applicable to ethical clearance and the practical execution of the study

Nora Zeelie
Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible Leadership, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences
University of Pretoria, 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. 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 Baur
Senior lecturer at the Department of Economics and Econometrics at the University of Johannesburg
South Africa

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

SUSTAINABLE URBAN, RURAL LEARNING CONNECTIONS IN KWAZULU NATAL

This paper reports on the early empirical findings of a recently funded qualitative research project which started in January 2017. The study asks: how can universities engage with the assets, felt learning needs and connections between urban and rural communities to facilitate sustainable adult and community learning? The paper draws on a theoretical framework of asset based community development and the capabilities approach as advocated by Amartya Sen. The paper is written in the context of post-apartheid South Africa where the legacy of apartheid exclusions and living conditions on racial lines still prevail in many areas. 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. The paper provides an initial analysis of empirical data collected from one urban township and two rural villages on the outskirts of Pietermaritzburg.

Professor Julia Preece
Professor: Adult Education, Durban University of Technology
South Africa

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
**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 account for heterogeneity, endogeneity and spatial effect, respectively. Preliminary findings indicate that changes in population structure proxyed 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, 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, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

**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 globally in many ways, but all definitions imply job creation, inclusive economic growth, wealth creation, and the development of the local economies. Most importantly LED has played a huge role in local communities of South Africa through the promotion of entrepreneurship development. The focus in this LED research project is on a township incubator called Galeshewe SMME Village. The incubator is managed by the Sol Plaatje Municipality. The primary aim of this study was to determine the status quo of the workings of the Galeshewe SMME Village Incubator in order to increase the success rates of SMMEs within this incubation centre.

Palesa Mable Molise, University of Johannesburg, South Africa & Sanlam Sales Consultant, 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, University of Johannesburg, South Africa
15:45 SESSION 10 PANEL DISCUSSION 3

THE DECLINE OF RURAL CITIES, THE NEED TO REVERSE THE BRAIN DRAIN AND CREATE NEW SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Panel members:

- Michael Joris Founder of the NGO CBTVET -Community Based Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Netherlands and Belgium
- Professor Josef Konvitz PASCAL Chair, France and Honorary Professor, University of Glasgow
- Dr Mario Marais Principal Researcher, Meraka, CSIR

17:00 End of Conference Day 2

18:00 Conference Gala Dinner

Presenter: Minister / Major of Tshwane (tbc)
Attire - Smart Casual

Thursday 19 October 2017

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

09:15 SESSION 11 PLENARY PANNEL DISCUSSION : SHIFTING ECONOMIES AND THE NEED FOR NEW SKILLS

Panel members

- Prof Adele Botha Chief Researcher, Meraka, CSIR
- Dr Piet Croucamp Faculty of Management Sciences, Northwest University
- Mr Warren Hero Chief Technical Officer, Microsoft, South Africa
- Nora Zeelie Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible Leadership, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, University of Pretoria, South Africa

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

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 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.

Professor Diphane Hlalele,
Associate Professor, Educational Psychology
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 Mthimkhulu & Dr S Taylor
University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

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 Alber, 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 are employed because they argue that the NPO sector plays a central role in stimulating local economies (Kepe, 2012). 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

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 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.

Professor Robert E. Gleeson
Professor, Albert A. Levin Chair of Urban Studies & Public Service, Associate Dean,
Cleveland State University
USA
SESSION 13 BREAKAWAY PARALLEL SESSIONS

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

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF BIG RETAIL CHAIN/SUPERMARKETS INVASION INTO THE GAUTENG TOWNSHIPS

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 Sedibeng 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 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 regarding 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 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 interview 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.

Dr Cias T. Tsotetsi
Lecturer in the Faculty of Education at the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the Free State (UFS), 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

SESSION 14: CLOSING PLENARY SESSION

Rapporteurs from three Strands on key conclusions, Synopsis and Reflections | Signing Conference Declaration

Chair: Professor Michael Osborne
Director of Research and Chair of Adult and Lifelong Learning, School of Education, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom
12:20  **2018 CONFERENCE PRESENTATION**  
FINAL WORD: “WHY BE AN OPTIMIST?”  
Professor Josef Konvitz  
PASCAL Chair, France and Honorary Professor at University of Glasgow

12:35  **INTRODUCTION TO THE 15TH 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:  
**LEARNING CITIES, LEARNING SOCIETIES: CONNECTING RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE TO MEET LOCAL AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES**  
Subthemes (under discussion) include:  
- Sustaining Learning City Networks;  
- Building Collective Intelligence: Big data? Public Participation?  
- Lifelong Learning as the Key to Solve Community and Regional Problems; and  
- Learning in later Life - the Search for Practical and Politically Attractive Answers.

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

**COPYRIGHT © 2017 PASCAL INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATORY. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. DRAFT CONFERENCE PROGRAM (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)**

THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING, SAVE THE DATES AND SEE YOU AT:  

**15th PASCAL International Observatory Conference**  
City of Suwon, Part of Metropolitan Seoul, Korea  
30-31 August 2018