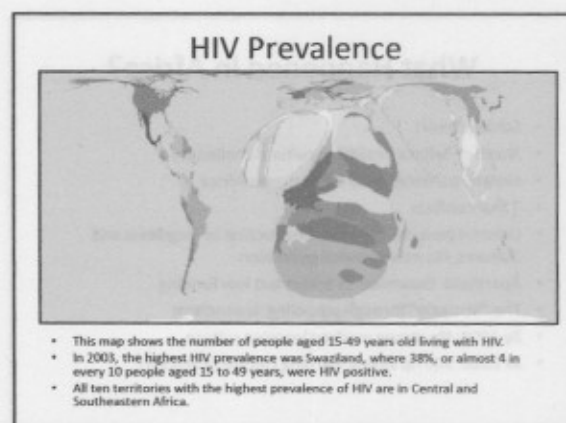
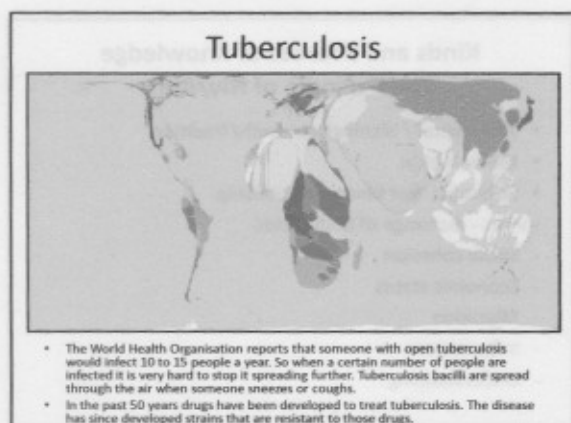
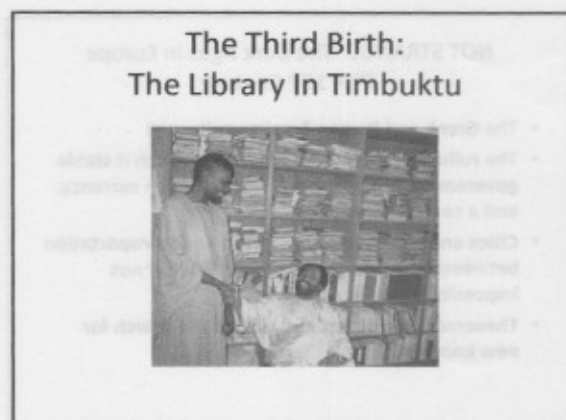
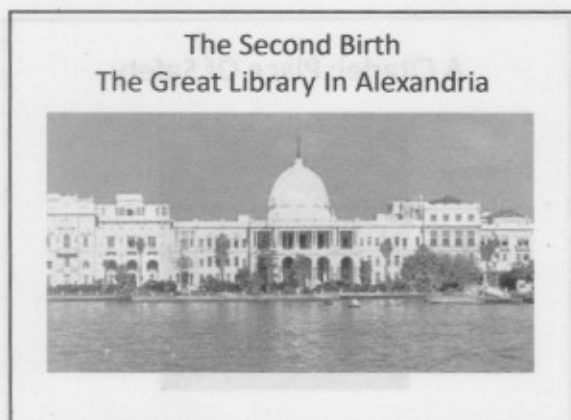
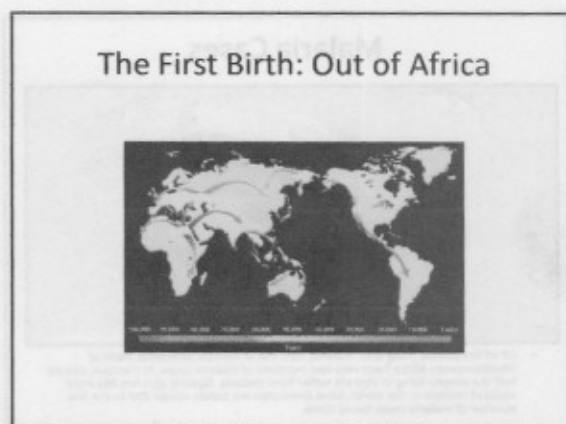
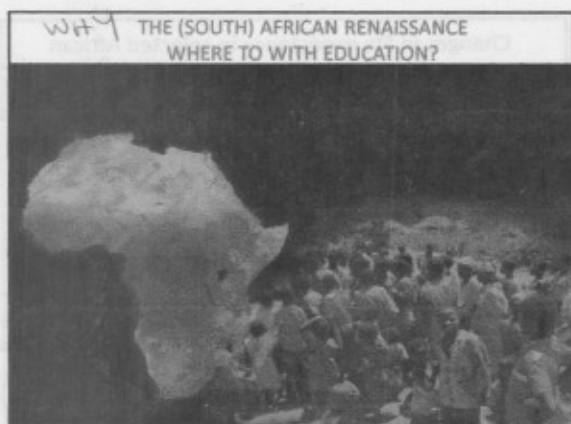
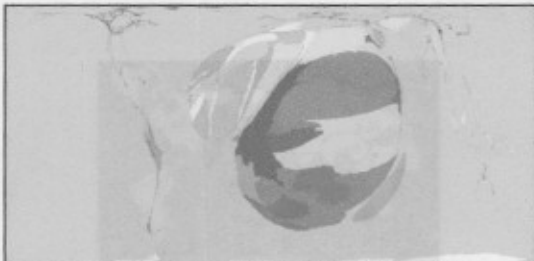


100602pc higher

6/1/2010

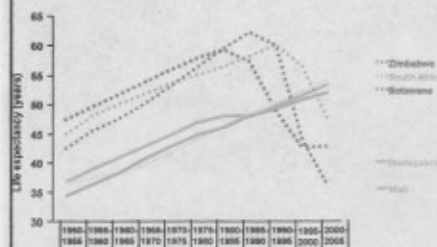


Malaria Cases



- Of all the people living with malaria, 92% live in African territories. Parts of Mediterranean Africa have very low numbers of malaria cases. In contrast, almost half the people living in Uganda suffer from malaria. Uganda also has the most cases of malaria in the world. Most territories are barely visible due to the low number of malaria cases found there.

Changes in life expectancy in selected African countries with high and low HIV prevalence: 1950 - 2005



Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2007). World Population Prospects, the 2006 Revision.

NOT STRANGE: The Dark Ages in Europe 7th – 15th Century

- The Greek and Roman Empires collapsed
- The ruling system collapsed and took with it stable government, schools, libraries, a uniform currency, and a common language.
- Cities and towns were destroyed and transportation between them was extremely difficult, if not impossible.
- Theocracy dominated and curbed the search for new knowledge

A Citadel: Place Of Safety



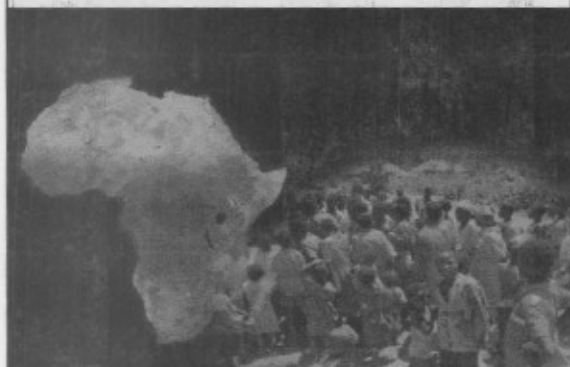
What Happened In Africa?

- Sahara Desert
- North of Sahara incredible cultural challenges
- Limited penetration to sub-Saharan Africa
- Tribal conflicts
- Colonial period: Conquest, Destruction of Kingdoms and Cultures, No new knowledge mission
- Apartheid: Expansion of access but low funding
- The "Struggle" through schooling: Iconoclasm
- By 1994: No strong modern learning culture
- At 2010: Still no strong learning culture of any sort

Kinds and Sources of Knowledge The Example of HIV/Aids

- Theological / Ideological / Faith/Tradition
- Metaphysical
- Scientific: Not binary relationship
 - Virus - exchange of body fluids
 - Social cohesion
 - Economic status
 - Migration
 - Information
 - Understanding

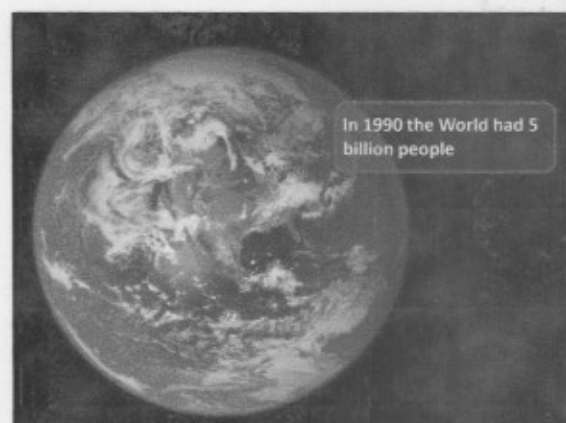
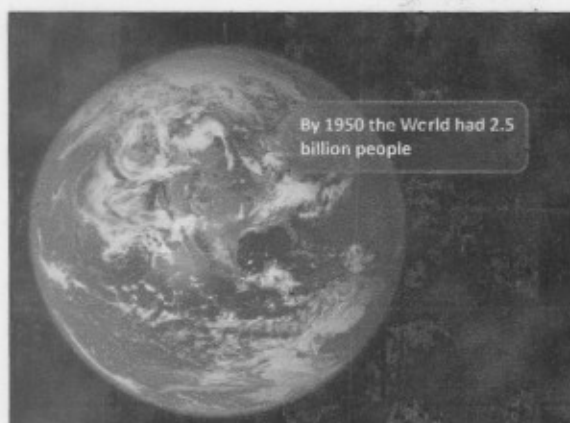
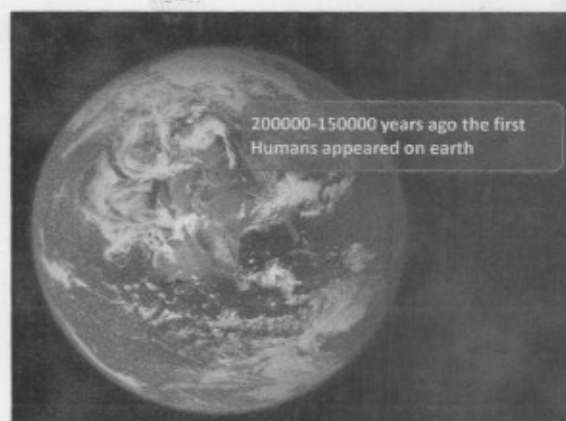
THE AFRICAN RENAISSANCE

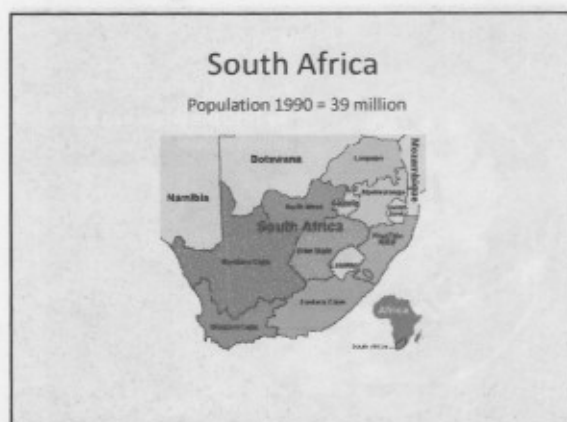
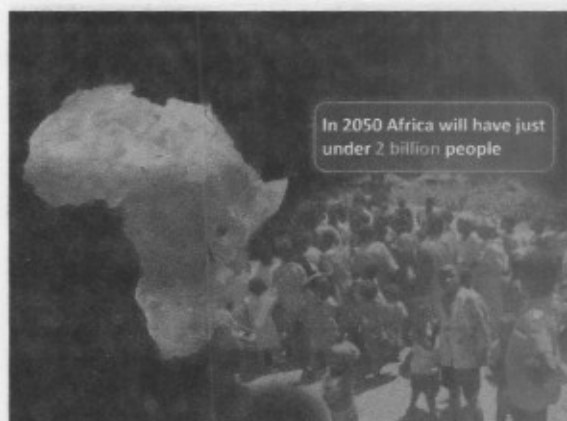
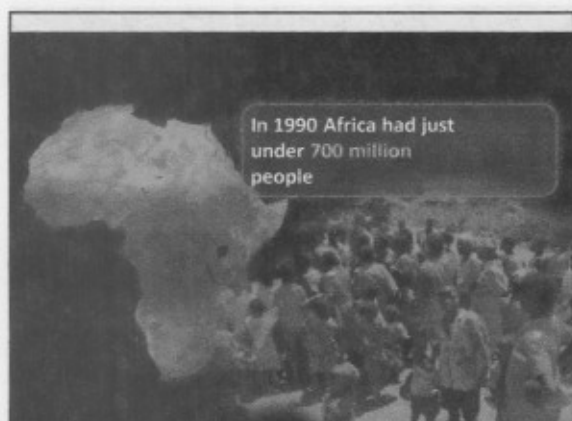
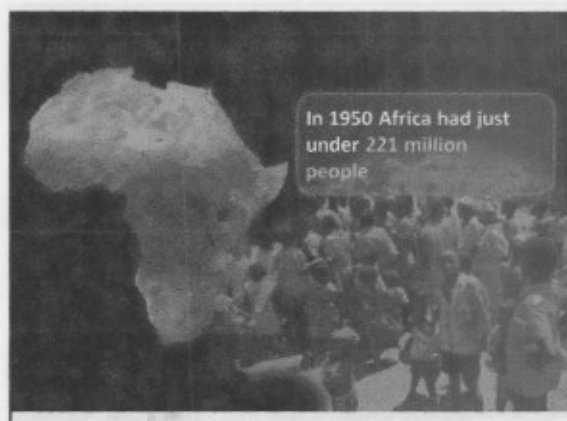
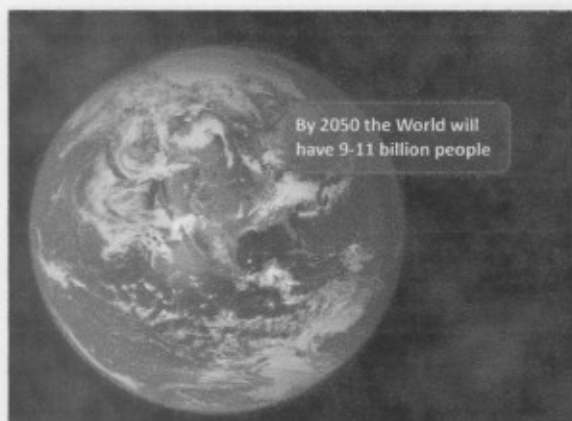


Good News: Homo Sapiens a Cultural Creature: We Make and Remake Ourselves

Humankind hugely successful: Frontal cortex

- 5 humanising factors:
 - Long childhood: learn to be human
 - Plethora of organisations
 - Language
 - Curiosity
 - Technology
- Advanced in most benign natural period in human history: temperatures just right.





South Africa

Population 2050 = 52 million



Dalin's 10 Revolutions

- 1. The knowledge and information revolution: Blogs
- 2. The population explosion: Dramatic change
- 3. Globalisation: India and China our biggest challenge
- 4. The economic revolution
- 5. The technological revolution: Weapons of horror
- 6. The ecological revolution: Rainforest destroyed
- 7. The social/cultural revolution: Values assailed
- 8. The aesthetic revolution
- 9. The political revolution
- 10. The values revolution.

South Africa's Triple Challenge

- Build a democratic state
- Integrate itself into the competitive arena of international production and finance.
- Reconstruct domestic social and economic relations to eradicate and redress the inequitable patterns of ownership, wealth and social and economic practices that were shaped by segregation and apartheid
- All of this while the entire world is changing dramatically

THE DREAM

HOUSE



Transport



WORK



FAMILY



Child and Starvation



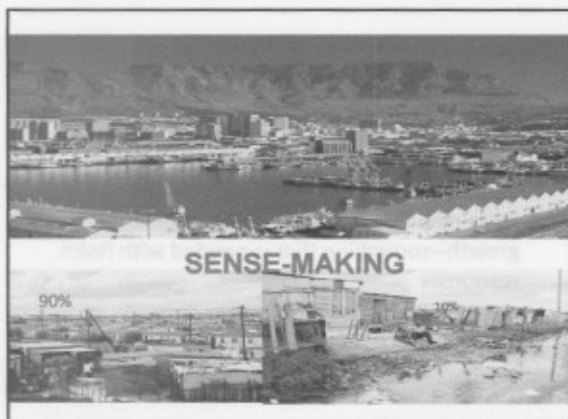
Child and Vulture



How Can We Respond?

- Thinkers from Imhotep and Confucius through Plato, Aquinas, Ibn Khaldun, Calvin, Newton, Rousseau, Comte, Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Castro, Mao, Nyerere to Wallerstein and Castells in our present day all allocate a special place in their theories of development to **knowledge**. Education for them is the foundation for **whatever** form of development or progress one espouses.
- Manual Castells: "knowledge and networks"

We Must Also Be Able To Build This
Three Gorges Dam



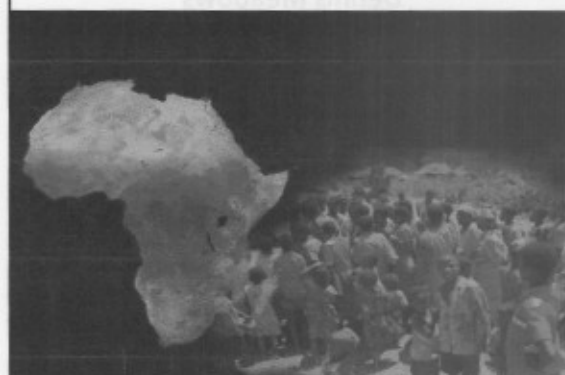
The Renaissance: Rebirth

- The Renaissance is understood as an historical age that was preceded by the Dark and Middle Ages and followed by the Reformation.
- According to the usual description, the Italian Renaissance of the 15th century, spreading through the rest of Europe, represented a reconnection with classical antiquity, the absorption of knowledge, particularly mathematics, from Arabic, the return of experimentalism, the focus on the importance of living well in the present (e.g. humanism), an explosion of the dissemination of knowledge brought on by printing and the creation of new techniques in art, poetry and architecture which led to a radical change in the style, and substance of the arts and letters.

EDUCATION AS THE NEW CITADEL

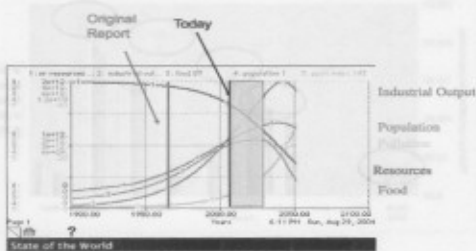


THE AFRICAN RENAISSANCE



Dennis Meadows: POPULATION

The Reference Scenario



Dennis Meadows

What is Sustainable?

Main Points of My Speech

- Growth has continued until we are now past sustainable levels.
- The global society will change more over the next 20 years than in the past 100. Design policies for what is coming, not what has been.
- The main forces for change will be climate change and resource scarcity - especially fossil fuels and water.
- The end of growth does not result from total depletion, but from rising capital costs.
- The most important scarcity is the absence of a longer-term perspective.

Dennis Meadows What is Sustainable

One Indicator of Overshoot



Dennis Meadows Resources and Growth

- If we are going to solve the population problem, we need to learn new habits.
- I am hopeful that we can inspire people to learn new habits that will limit population growth—something that is needed with finite resources

Dennis Meadows What is Sustainable

Social changes are essential for a better outcome. Take population for example. There are two ways population can be decreased:

1. The birth rate can go down, or
 2. The death rate can go up.
- A key factor to understand is that what are normally considered problems today—for example, climate change, energy shortages, and erosion, aren't really problems. Instead, they are symptoms of attempted infinite growth in a finite world.

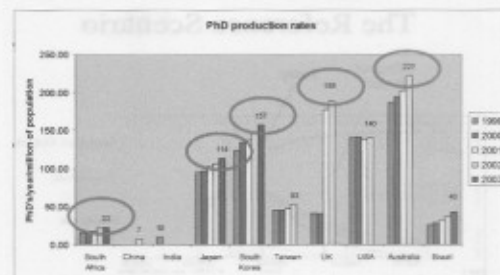
Dennis Meadows What is Sustainable

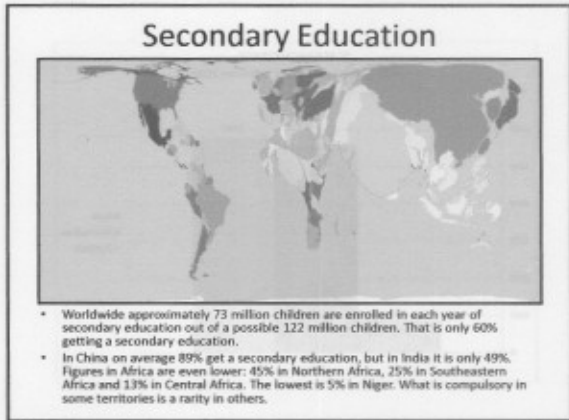
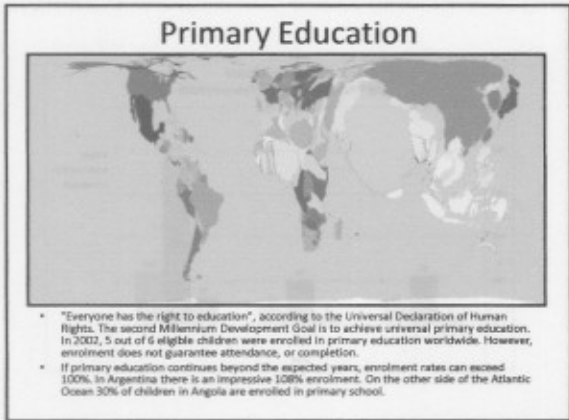
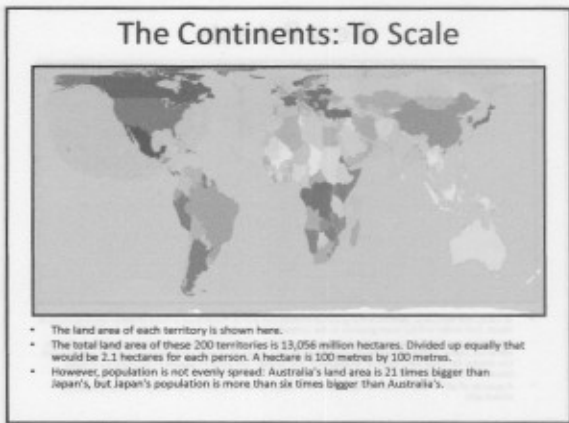
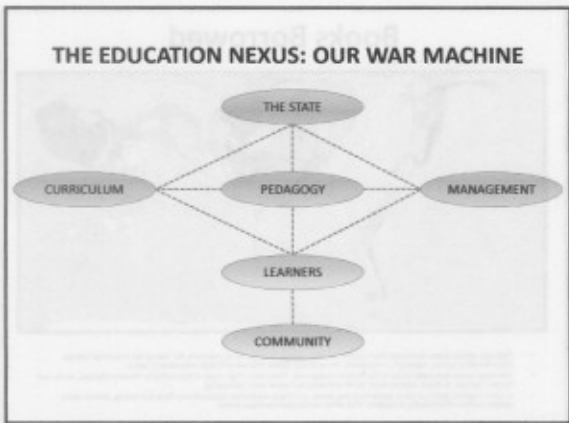
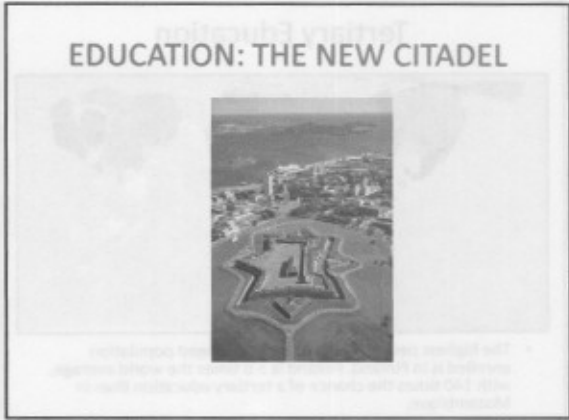
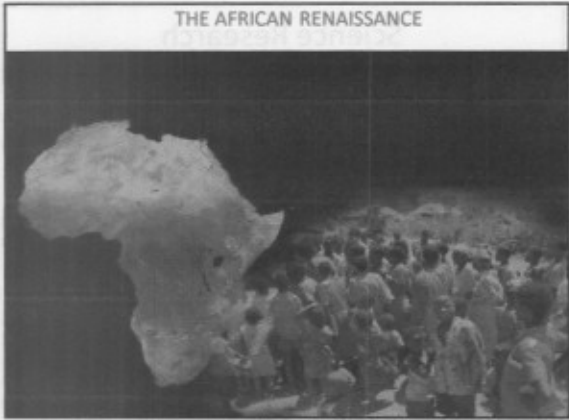
- We have now reached overshoot. According to Wackernagel's analysis, we passed global capacity in 1980;
- We are now about 40% above carrying capacity, according to his analysis.
- In the early days, we had only models to tell us we were beyond carrying capacity. Now, we can look at the newspapers and get confirmation of the fact.

Sense-making GHANA-SOUTH KOREA

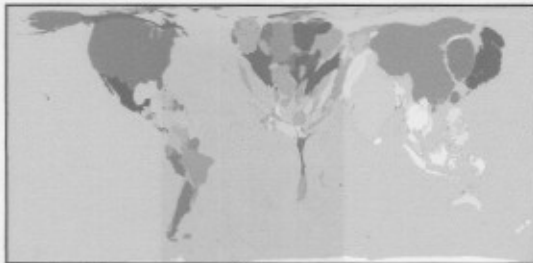
- In 1957, Ghana, then the wealthiest nation in Sub-Saharan Africa, had a per capita income almost equal to that of South Korea (US \$490 against US \$491 in 1980 dollars).
- By the early 1980s, Ghana's annual income per head had fallen by nearly 20 percent to US \$400, while South Korea's per capita GDP was, by then, over US \$2,000.
- The UNDP's 1990 Human Development Report suggests that South Korea had an annual purchasing power per head ten times greater than Ghana (\$4,832 vs US \$481)

Evidence of Danger



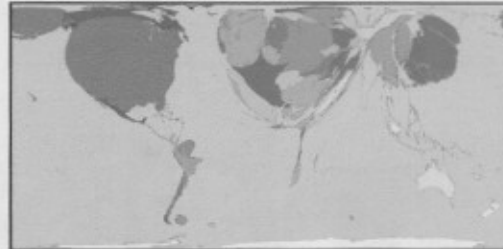


Tertiary Education



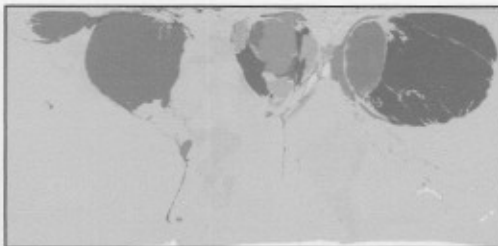
- The highest percentage of the student aged population enrolled is in Finland. Finland is 3.6 times the world average, with 140 times the chance of a tertiary education than in Mozambique.

Science Research



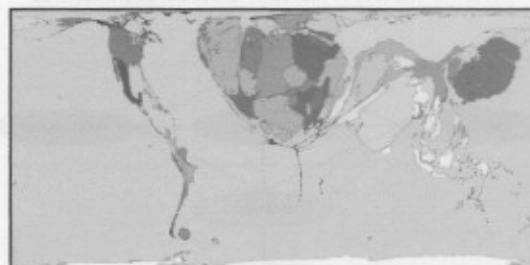
- Scientific papers cover physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering, technology, and earth and space sciences.
- The number of scientific papers published by researchers in the United States was more than three times as many as were published by the second highest publishing population, Japan.
- There is more scientific research, or publication of results, in richer territories. This locational bias is such that roughly three times more scientific papers per person living there are published in Western Europe, North America, and Japan, than in any other region.

New Patents



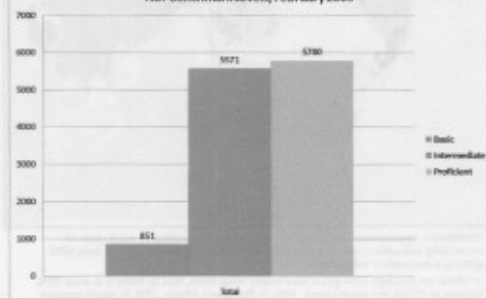
- In 2002, 312 thousand patents were granted around the world. More than a third of these were granted in Japan. Just under a third were granted in the United States.
- A patent is supposed to protect the ideas and inventions that people have. Patenting something will then allow the owner of the patent to charge others for the usage of an idea or invention. The aim is to reward the creator for their hard work or intelligence. But patents can prevent people from using good ideas because they cannot afford to do so.
- A quarter of all territories had no new patents in 2002, so will not profit from these in future years as others will.

Books Borrowed

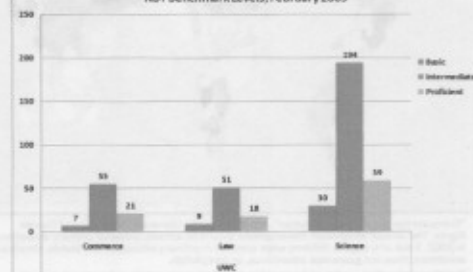


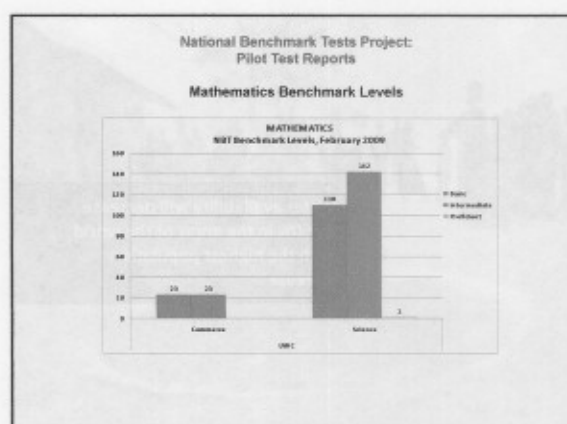
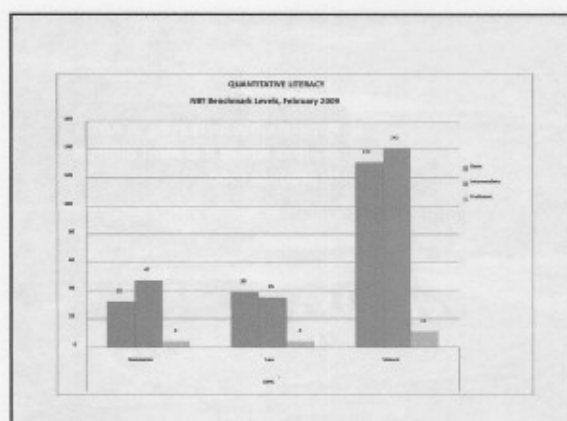
- This map shows books borrowed from public libraries - which lend books to members for free or for a nominal charge. Libraries share books, making it unnecessary for us to buy books that we will read only once or twice.
- The most books borrowed were in the Russian Federation. There were high rates of borrowing in Western Europe, Japan and Eastern Europe. In these regions most territories reported some book borrowing.
- In other regions reported book borrowing was lower, and many territories reported very little borrowing. Where many people cannot afford books, it appears they often cannot borrow them either.

ACADEMIC LITERACY NBT Benchmark Levels, February 2009

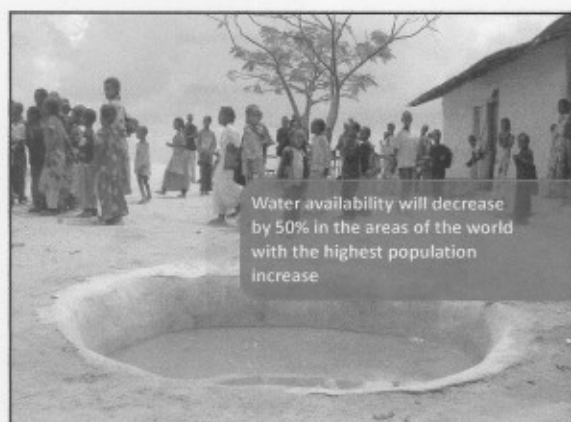
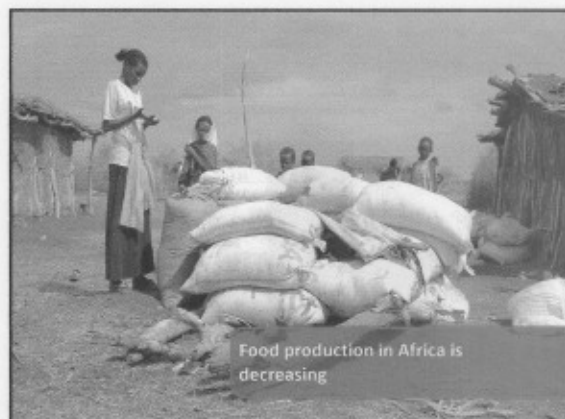
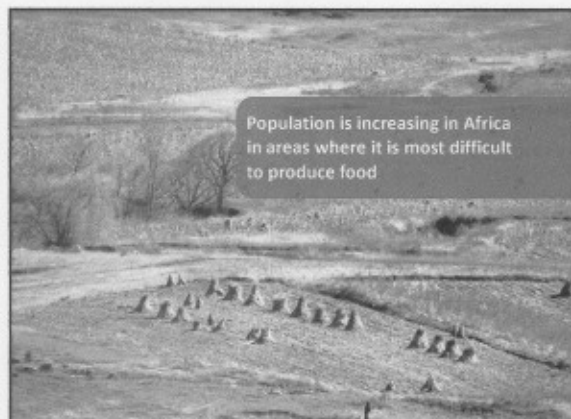


ACADEMIC LITERACY NBT Benchmark Levels, February 2009





Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region of the world where poverty has increased over the past 25 years



Human Development Index, lowest ranking countries

Rank	Change compared to 2005 (published in 2008)	Country	HDI in 2005 (published in 2007)	Rank	Change compared to 2005 (published in 2008)	Country	HDI in 2005 (published in 2007)
155	-0.05	Guinea	+0.456	157	+0.05	Dominican Republic	+0.413
157	-0.05	Guinea	+0.455	158	+0.05	Democratic Republic of the Congo	+0.411
158	+0.05	Niger	+0.475	159	+0.05	Ethiopia	+0.405
159	+0.05	Tanzania	+0.467	160	+0.05	Chad	+0.399
160	-0.05	Guinea	+0.456	161	+0.05	Central African Republic	+0.384
161	+0.05	Guinea	+0.452	162	+0.05	Mali	+0.384
162	+0.05	Angola	+0.448	163	+0.05	Sierra Leone	+0.383
163	-0.05	Guinea	+0.437	164	+0.05	Niger	+0.372
164	+0.05	Mali	+0.437	165	+0.05	Sierra Leone	+0.371
165	-0.05	Zambia	+0.434	166	+0.05	Burkina Faso	+0.370
166	+0.05	Cote d'Ivoire	+0.432	167	+0.05	Sierra Leone	+0.366

The Eighties: People's Power



The Great Library In Alexandria



The Library In Timbuktu



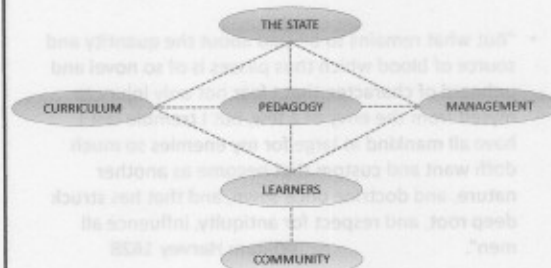
Educational Environment

- Primacy of politics: Legacy of past
- Curriculum fantasy
- Rampant anti-intellectualism
- Schools in crises (80% dysfunctional)
- Grades 3, 6 and 8 literacy rates two years below benchmarks
- 50% Dropout rates from Gr 1 – Gr 12
- 40% Failure rate Gr 12

Educational Environment

- Last in recent international ratings (55 countries – many in developing world) in High School Maths, Science
- 50+ % of research currently done by white researchers older than 50
- No new generation of scientists

THE EDUCATION NEXUS: OUR WAR MACHINE



What's to Be Done: Sense-Making

- Facing up: Summit of Stakeholders – brutal honesty/consequences of failure
- Ownership: Agreements, compacts amongst key partners
- Commitment: Accountability
- Competence: Talent, potential, not good enough
- No magic: Hard, hard work
- No exclusivity: High risk strategy
- President must lead: Call nation together, call to saving our nation
- Greater struggle than HIV and Aids: Long term harm
- SADTU and youth formations key: New revolution
- Reconstruction of family and community essential

Leviathan: Thomas Hobbes

"Whatsoever therefore is consequent to a time of Warre, where every man is Enemy to every man; the same is consequent to the time, wherein men (sic) live without other security, than what their own strength, and their own invention shall furnish them with.

In such condition, there is no place for Industry; because the fruit Thereof is uncertain; and consequently no Culture of the Earth; no Navigation, nor use of the commodities that may be imported by Sea; no commodious Building; no Instruments of moving, and removing such things as require much force; no Knowledge of the face of the Earth; no account of Time; no Arts; no Letters; no Society; and which is worst of all, continuall feare, and danger of violent death;

And the life of man, solitary, poore, nasty, brutish, and short.

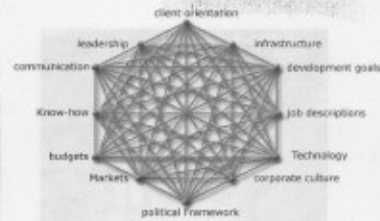
Levels of Consciousness: Organizations don't evolve. People do.

Full-spectrum cultures are led by full-spectrum leaders: Followers will follow where leaders lead

The culture of any organisation is a reflection of the personalities of the leaders. Cultural evolution is a personal journey in the lives of the leaders. For evolution (transformation) to occur the leader and the leadership team must be commit to a journey of self-actualization.



So the Inter-relationship in systems means



BUT REGARDLESS OF THE COMPLEXITY

The Challenge of Change

- "But what remains to be said about the quantity and source of blood which thus passes is of so novel and unheard of character, that I fear not only injury to myself from the envy of a few, but I tremble lest I have all mankind at large for my enemies so much doth want and custom that become as another nature, and doctrine once sown, and that has struck deep root, and respect for antiquity, influence all men".
William Harvey 1628

Educational Environment

- Lack in recent international ratings (OECD countries)
- many in developing world in high school level
- Science
- 50% of research currently done by white researchers older than 50
- no new generation of scientists

Leviathan: Thomas Hobbes

"Leviathan" is a political philosophy work by Thomas Hobbes, published in 1651. It is one of the most influential works of political philosophy in the Western world. The work is divided into three parts: the first part discusses the state of nature, the second part discusses the social contract, and the third part discusses the role of the sovereign. Hobbes argues that in the state of nature, life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." He argues that people enter into a social contract to create a sovereign who will protect them from this state of nature. The sovereign is given absolute power, and Hobbes argues that this is necessary for the stability and security of the state.

What's to Be Done: Sense-Making

- Taking up the mantle of leadership - "sense"
- Identity/Transformation of values
- Ownership: Agreement, consensus amongst key players
- Commitment: Accountability
- Congruence: Values, promises, and good enough
- No magic wand, hard work
- No exclusively high rise strategy
- Freedom must lead: Call nation together, call to saving our nation
- Greater struggle from top and sides: Long term vision
- GADTD and youth formation: key for revolution
- Incorporation of family and community resources

100602pc higher

