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PROGRAM NAME: WOMANITY WOMEN IN UNITY

GUEST NAME: MINISTER PANDOR

SPEAKER	TRANSCRIPTION
DR. MALKA	Hello, I'm Dr. Amaleya Goneos-Malka, welcome to 'Womanity – Women in unity'. The show that celebrates prominent and ordinary African women's milestone achievements in their struggles for liberation, self-emancipation, human rights, democracy, racism, socio-economic class division and gender based violence.
DR. MALKA (GUEST SYNOPSIS)	Today's show is the first programme of Women's Month and we talking to South Africa's Minister of Science and Technology, Mrs Naledi Pondor. Prior to her appointment as Minister of Science and Technology she was Minister of Home Affairs in 2012, Minister of Education from 2004 to 2009 and Minister Pandor holds several degrees including an MA in education and a MA in linguistics and a diploma in Leadership and Development from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and she has been awarded honorary doctorates by both the Cape Peninsula University of Technology and Stellenbosch University. Welcome to the show, Minister.
MINISTER PANDOR	Thank you very much and greetings for all your listeners.
DR. MALKA	It's great to have you with us and I would like to open today's discussion with one of my favourite quotes from Dr Seus who says, "The more that you read the more things you will know. The more that you learn the more places you'll go." And as a Minister you have an impressive academic track record with two Master's and other post graduate qualifications and for me you living proof that an education is an enabler of success and you also serve as a role model for women. What role did academics play in your life and career?
MINISTER PANDOR	Well I came from a family that believed very much in education. For many African people in South Africa the route out of poverty and out of the discrimination that we experienced under colonialism and then apartheid was seen as the route of education. So in our family, our parents had the belief that the family must educate it's children in order for them to have opportunity so we were very unusual in that both the girls and the boys were encouraged to go to school to proceed to higher education. It was the only inheritance our father told us we would have from them that we would have education because with it we would be able to stand on our own so academics meant a lot in our family. I come from a background of educationists. My grandfather was a university Professor and they really believed that the key to progress is education.
DR. MALKA	And it's interesting that growing up in that dynamic that it was both the girls and the boys. It wasn't a case of favouring the boys over the girls and given the era that you grew up in that was fairly unusual.
MINISTER PANDOR	It certainly was. It was something, especially my dad believed in very very much and he would talk about it that it's important for the girls to have education because otherwise they are under the thumb of someone and so in order for them to be independent for them to be able to direct their lives and to have control over it they had to be given opportunity and at times I got the impression he thought it was even more important for girls

	than for boys to have such opportunity but he always made reference to this vital need that women must be given an opportunity to be educated in order to be independent.
DR. MALKA	You know it actually reminds me of a great quote by Greg Mortison who says, "Educate a boy and you educate an individual, educate a girl and you educate a village".
MINISTER PANDOR	Well absolutely, I think that once the women have had the opportunity they certainly want to ensure that it's one that all the family has and then would have a community concern to ensure that all within a community benefit from educational opportunity and I certainly think from our own observations in South Africa that once women have literacy the family has literacy but if they don't have literacy then you denying the family a rare opportunity for empowerment. So it's vital that women and girls enjoy access because it makes a difference.
DR. MALKA	Absolutely and even basic levels of literacy and numeracy have shown profound effects on the wellbeing of women whether it is about control on their fertility rates, decrease in child mortality rates, improved health care management and I think UNESCO indicated that an additional year of schooling equates to a 10% increase in earnings so it helps with the succession aspects.
MINISTER PANDOR	It just makes a tremendous difference. I truly believe in education. You know, I began my working life as a teacher. I qualified as a teacher. That was my first degree and I fully appreciate the value of education and the difference that it can make so you know throughout my own life I have attempted to advance, you know this cause to young people to marginalised communities and I hope that you know when something is written one day it will be about how I actually tried to ensure that those who may not necessarily enjoy primary opportunity in a society I attempted to ensure the average educational opportunity.
DR. MALKA	That's a wonderful legacy. Moving on to your role within the Ministry and within government itself. In your position with Ministers and other Heads of State from across the world, what changes have you witnessed since you began your political career in terms of the increased ratios of female representation within the government space and public sector.
MINISTER PANDOR	Well there's been I think quite a sea change when we have had two women Presidents on the African continent. Now we have one, sadly. There are elections this year in the number of African countries and I'm hoping that we're going to see some emergence of more women Presidents. But there has been a change in the legislative sector. There are more women in Parliament in most African countries so everybody is paying attention to the gender agenda. But I am disturbed that what we saw has a very vibrant imperative in the nineties and early two thousand's has perhaps because of early victory, somewhat gone down, in terms of its urgency and you are seeing some Parliaments with fewer women representatives and that is quite worrying. Some of them maintained by legislative means a 50% representation such as Rwanda and we really congratulate them on that.
DR. MALKA	They according to the International Parliamentary and they sitting at 64%.
MINISTER PANDOR	They actually rank amongst the top in the world.
DR. MALKA	First in the world.

<p>MINISTER PANDOR</p>	<p>Then you know, Mozambique I think has also really taken steps to ensure there is a gender balance Namibia. South Africa its mainly the African National Congress as a party which I think brings the large number of women and because it's the majority party it then boosts the statistical profile of South Africa but not all parties in the Parliament are of a similar policy weight. I think that women activists need to be alert to the fact that the gains we have made can be reversed if we are not alert to ensuring that we maintain the equity that we have achieved in the early nineties. I am worried that some countries, women have taken their eye off the ball non-governmental organisations are not monitoring outcomes of elections. We haven't institutionalised support to women leaders in politics. We don't have leadership academies that focus on women. Parties, don't have vibrant women structures that articulate the need to pay attention to equal representation. Party constitutions don't regulate a fifty-fifty mandate. In the ANC our constitution does serve. Elections for leadership for everything and so you are seeing traction there but I think that we have taken our eye off the ball as a continental focus.</p>
<p>DR. MALKA</p>	<p>So in terms of your perspective, it's about women paying more attention, having the NGO's being more active in terms of the monitoring evaluation components, putting through greater elements in constitutions of political level across all political parties that are represented. It seems that we have got to have aspects of a legislation component to come through. We'll be right back after this.</p>
<p>AD BREAK</p>	
<p>DR. MALKA</p>	<p>Now continuing our discussion I see the South African government's commitment towards gender equality has been quite strong if we look at just casting our mind back to pre-1994. There was only 3% representation, 1994, 27%, 1999, there was 30%, 33% in 2004 and 45% in 2009 but we witnessed a slight decline this year. So what are the reasons that you attribute this to?</p>
<p>MINISTER PANDOR</p>	<p>Well in the ANC we have got fifty-fifty as a party but several parties don't have as I have said, a similar policy, so there were parties that lost seats and the women candidates were the ones that were lower on their lists and so they brought male candidates in. So you do need to look at the regulatory aspect. We are discussing it in South Africa today. The interesting conundrum is that our constitution provides freedom of association while at the same time advocating equality and so the test in terms of legislation is going to be how do these two very distinct constitutional privileges complement each other and how might they contradict because a political party might very well challenge legislation on the basis of freedom of association but I would be keen to see which party would do that. I'm just saying, I think that there is a potential complication because there are parties that are resistant to the fifty-fifty notion and with that said we prefer to drive the change ourselves. We don't want it in statute. Women are saying we want statute, some women. Draft Bill that was in Parliament before the elections and we're waiting to see whether the Minister of Women intends to revive it.</p>
<p>DR. MALKA</p>	<p>Well, I think when we start looking at examples of South Africa across the world it is recognized in terms of the legislation that we have in favour of women and aspects of implementation. In terms of some of the social development mentioned, for instance in the USA. They ranked seventieth in the world and they're into Parliamentary Union with representation with women at about 17%. So clearly when we have legislation in place that's a</p>

	<p>stimulant and accelerant to get greater representation of women. Given that we celebrating Women's Month, Women Empowerment and Equality is a pertinent point. To eradicate gender discrimination and to strive for that equal representation, you know we've got equal opportunities, equal access to resources, equal pay for work of equal value. You mentioned briefly aspects of the SADC gender protocol where they looking at a fifty-fifty for women to occupy positions of decision making across public and private sectors and you have touched base on the Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill that South Africa had commenced with. What are your perspectives surrounding the legislation to address these gender imbalances?</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>Well, I think given the difficulties that we've had with a very patriarchal society. If you don't have supportive legislation I don't think you will see the levels of change that we need so I support legislation. But I also support empowerment. I think that it can't just be a numbers game. I would want us to have women in representative institutions but they must have an impact when they're there so it shouldn't just be bringing the numbers in and this is why I am concerned about the absence of leadership development programme training programmes because we have had instances where in some of our legislative bodies we've brought women in and they've actually been unable to execute the same that goes for men as well because we've not trained people, not empowered them to play their role fully. So I do support statutory provision in this regard because that's the only way you'll get change but I think accompanying it must be proper support ensuring that people execute their mandate effectively and that they don't feel that they just present but don't really have a role.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>So they need to have an effect.</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>Absolutely. Absolutely.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>And from a leadership point of view do you see this as a role in which government would orchestrate to set up leadership academies or is it tapping into existing programmes whether it be someone like the Wits Business School or GIBS, Gordon Institute of Business School offered by the University of Pretoria. Do you think this has special elements?</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>Well I think women's organisations have an important role and you know like the ANC Women's League should be looking to this. They should be bringing in young women trying to teach them about Parliament, about being a public representative encouraging them to pursue degrees of Political Studies and Economics etcetera so by the time they are ready to be candidates when they get in there they're really impactful and that impact along with the skill is an impact with a gender eye. We are impactful but where things are sometimes missed is the gender perspective. We need to bring in that perspective in the work that we undertake as public representatives because sometimes we pay attention to passing legislation, passing and voting on budgets but we're not asking about the impact on women and girls. We're not sufficiently analytical in pursuing a gender agenda.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>How do you think that we can change this?</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>Well, as I say it is political organisations that must take this on as a duty. It is not just women, of course. Everybody should be pursuing gender equality because it's for all of us but it must be at the forefront of our thinking. We're doing a lot in the ANC. It is a subject of debate all the</p>

	time and when we look at advances when we collect statistics we disaggregate in order to see whether we are making the kind of progress we'd like to see in gender equality.
	AD BREAK
DR. MALKA	Minister, now moving onto the next phase of the discussion I would like to talk about aspects from the Department of Science and Technology and I noted that four of your core areas were about career, youth development, research and innovation and I recognize that with the National Development Plan 2030 there are a number of different contributing factors and articles. This is all about improving the economy of our society for greater productivity and one of the elements which I'm quite interested in is about the education and training aspect and there is a specific call to increase the number of PhD graduates to foster innovation in the economic prosperity and I quote from an element of the National Planning Commission, which says, "The aim is to produce more than one hundred doctor graduates per million ,per year by 2030". South Africa currently produces 28 doctor graduates per million per year and if South Africa is to be a leading innovator, most of those doctorates should be in Science, Engineering, Technology and Mathematics and those fall directly into the jurisdiction of your department. What are your thoughts around this?
MINISTER PANDOR	Well I fully support the provisions of the NDP that speak to our sector and we already have begun to develop plans to give effect to the objectives that have been outlined in the NDP. This is the mandate that we've been given by the President but to do the things that the NDP refers to we need increased resourcing. If we have improved resourcing we can expand our human capital development programmes and begin to produce the numbers. We have made investments in increasing the pool of Master's and PhD candidates by setting up institutional mechanisms in universities and our Science Councils which help us to increase the number of candidates for Master's and PhD. The growth is beginning to happen through especially through two models we've developed.
DR. MALKA	Can you expand on it?
MINISTER PANDOR	The one is to set up what we call centres of competence. If there is a particular area of innovation that we identified. We provide the group working in that domain with dedicated resources for a ten to fifteen year period to work as a centre of competence to increase their student numbers, to purchase the necessary equipment for their research work and to have dedicated appointees that support the post graduate students to the point where they qualify. So the centres of competence stand as very important units of research development supported by the department. The second is that we've established a funding for what we call centres of excellence which can be virtual or physical centres, for example, we come across a group of scientists that are doing amazing work in drugs discovery. We will again invest in them, provide them with assured research funding for a dedicated period of time, 'cause part of the problem with producing the numbers is that a lot of the research funding is of short term duration. So these centres of excellence. We now have fourteen that were established throughout South Africa. The third tool is a programme we learnt from our colleagues in Canada. It is a research Chair's programme where you create a number of research Chairs in different institutions and then again you provide the appropriate funding.
DR. MALKA	Is this the SARCI Chairs?

MINISTER PANDOR	That's right. Now what we've done with the SARCI Chairs we have agreed with government, these are specialised. We've got to attract the best from wherever they come from in the world and they will have dedicated resources. They will be able to continue with their research but their key mandate is to produce the human resources that we require. So we are have an agreement, a set profile it's administered through the NRF. We've established 154 Chairs up to this time, 128 are filled with top class researchers and they're international in character, including some South Africans.
DR. MALKA	Is this going across the spectrum of society so it's not purely on Science and Technology focus, it's going across to taxation?
MINISTER PANDOR	It's all sciences, all areas of sciences. It might be, there is research Chair statistical analysis for example. There is one in education and mathematics, a big problem for us. There is another chair inside policy which is a very new Chair established this year. There is a Chair in food security which was created recently. So they stretch across the various disciplines in science and in 2012 we realised that in fact we were investing in a lot of natural science's Chairs so we expanded the programme to include some humanities, domains. So it's a very exciting initiative we're devoting significant resources in fact I think it is one of my bigger budget items but it's deriving value. We have seen the PhD's numbers go up by around 350% and we've seen the women numbers go up by over 400% so we think it's going to give us the results that we want. We also are seeing the black student numbers go up which is very important for us. So the research Chairs, the centres of excellence, the centres of competence are the tools we're using to provide dedicated resources to boost the research activity and the development of those human resources and that is the national development plan referred to.
DR. MALKA	It sounds like you've got a solid infra-structure in place to draw on that succession plan.
MINISTER PANDOR	We hope so. We lucky that our universities are very very supportive and that the provision of the research Chairs is of such a quality that it's actually helping us to boost research even in the universities that were not very research active. So for example, we've been able to support recently, two Chairs in the University of Venda, a Chair in the University of Fort Hare, a Chair in the University of Limpopo. Zululand we're looking at for a Chair, so even the universities that wouldn't necessarily be called your research intensive institutions are beginning to take an interest because of a facility such as this one.
DR. MALKA	And having those seeds populated across the country that often stimulates greater growth.
MINISTER PANDOR	Absolutely and it just improves your research outcomes. The indicators are improving. The publication rate has grown substantially and of course the key interest is innovation. We want to see the novel outcomes being translated into a commercial product. That's very important for South Africa 'cause we're trying to stop this you know the import of technology, we want to develop technology and export it elsewhere. As I said it is a conference this week of the Pharmacological Society. The time for Africa being the customer of somebody else has now got to come to an end. We want clients from elsewhere. We no longer want to be the ones who are constantly buying. We're investing in Science so that people can purchase

	from us rather than us constantly appealing to others.
DR. MALKA	Yes, to try and generate more of a production climate as opposed to a consumption climate. The curious challenge that I have always found from an academic point of view is that often we have theoretical components but it's that conversion to a commercial aspect. Are you working in tandem with the private sector, corporate enterprises?
MINISTER PANDOR	Absolutely. But what we want to see is innovation from publicly funded research but of course we work with the private sector because they very research intensive, a number of companies and even with them in order to stimulate their research activity we, in agreement with our Ministry of Finance have developed a tax provision for a tax incentive to be claimed that it is a very generous incentive that the corporate sector has access to. This is helping us to identify who is doing research and to encourage them to continue because they get a huge benefit. They claim round 150% of their investment.
DR. MALKA	That is significant.
MINISTER PANDOR	That's a brilliant incentive. It's a new provision in our law but it's beginning to show positive results. In fact, we a bit overwhelmed at the moment with the claims, but it's important that we stimulate that partnership between ourselves and the private sector but the key is there's a lot of activity in our universities. Lots of activity in our Science Councils but we're not moving it to that bridge between the research outcome to the product that is now commercial and on the shelves somewhere. So we've created institutional support for innovation through establishing a Technology and Innovation Agency whose mandate is to identify promise. So they would look at publicly finance research performance and say, in this space there is potential for innovation. Provide the resources help with the patenting because it's often a problem with the cost around that and then provide that initial support leading into the investment with a risk taker your venture capital so that we actually have you know a commercialised product. We are trying to bridge that chasm between the research activity and the innovative product that this in the commercial space. So given the newness of Science and Technology, what I am describing to you are the steps we're taking to close the gaps that we've had in our country because we didn't have a Department of Science and Technology before 94 but now with many more Science Councils we supporting our universities and we setting up institutions like TIA, Technology Innovation Agency to help us bridge these gaps that we've had.
DR. MALKA	Those are great interventions and I think that they hold a lot of promise for the country. .
	AD BREAK
DR. MALKA	One of the things that I've always picked up and reflected and it happens on a global level that there seems to be a lack of interest with women going into Science and Technology field. The stem subjects, Science, Technology, Economics and Mathematics. What do you think is going to stimulate and drive more women to take up careers in the Science and Technology field and does the department have an independent drive to motivate that?
MINISTER PANDOR	Well, it would take us attracting young people at school level. That is where it's got to start and I think part of what we've got to do is make

	<p>Science far more attractive to young people. We've got to provide a youth into Science programmes. We have a strategy in the department and it must target girls, draw them into studying Mathematics and Physical Science. They tend to be discouraged by society and sometimes even by our teachers.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>I think it's the stereotyping.</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>Because they told you know, it's hard, it's not for women and so on. We trying to change that. What we're doing is introducing role models of women scientists to young women, while they're in school. We also do careers and talks to young women about different careers in Science and use women Scientists as role models in science for them and this has begun to help us to turn the corner. We run summer and winter schools with young people, boys and girls and really try and emphasize the need for young women to be a strong part of the Science community but at the formal level we have awards for women scientists, a specific women in Science awards which works brilliantly and does help us identify those, you know, Master's and PhD's with promise. We also are working through our Science Advancement Agency, SASTA with developing programmes for schools that are dedicated and focused on young girls so you know what there are various interventions that we're pursuing.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>The role model factor is crucially, important.</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>We've really realised that that is important but then once they in Science, the mentorship is important because it's not an easy domain. It is male dominated and it can be quite tough. There is a lot of sexism, the young women tell us, you're made to feel like you are not quite welcome and so we have begun to work on the notion of a formal mentorship system where senior women researchers and even male researchers would be encouraged to mentor young women so that they achieve at the highest levels of research activity.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>And that adds to another dimension because it's not only about having the technical expertise and knowledge but it's also about navigating your environment.</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>Confidence as well. You need a lot of confidence in this space because if you are intimidated, you won't you know really be keen to stay in it and with Science, achievement takes several years. It's not sort of a quick outcome area and that's why we want to root people in Science and have mentors that are dedicated to supporting their success. We have a study that has just been done by our National Advisory Council on innovation, which is an Advisory Body, of the Minister and they have developed a report on women in science and how we could advance gender equity. So we're studying their report and the recommendations and we hope there'll be some useful strategies that we will implement. In SADC South Africa's department has been supporting the establishment of a woman in science Association in the region and we've just recently had a report as SADC Minister from the task team that's been working on this and we've agreed that we should establish such a structure of Women in Science in the SADC region and encourage them to continue. It would be a very good beginning.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>Do you see it as being a network?</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>We would like it to be a network. Yes of women in Science in the SADC</p>

	<p>region working would be there is a world organisation for Women in Science. We want them to link up to it so we building them as a Regional Body that would be able to associate with the world organisation.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>And with the department in South Africa are there any specific initiatives that you work with across other countries on the continent, partnerships?</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>Primarily our work is with SADC but we have partnerships throughout the continent. We have a range of agreements. We're working very well with Kenya, Tanzania. I will be going to, I hope Senegal soon to meet my colleague there and look at what we can do together but there are a range of initiatives, our biggest Africa collaboration is the square kilometre array where we working with eight African partner countries with some of the dishes located there.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>Which ones?</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>Let me see if my memory will serve me well, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique, Mauritius, Madagascar, Ghana. There are eight and each of them will have some of the satellite dishes for the square kilometre array. You know we won a greater proportion of the bid to host this most important global Science infra-structure.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>Fantastic achievement.</p>
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>And so we are really thrilled that we working with several African countries and are developing their human resources as well in order to ensure that together we deliver a very successful instrument to the world and it's been a really exciting collaboration for us. I am really thrilled that we were awarded this important instrument to host and I believe we're going to deliver it successfully. What it has led to is through our scholarship programme in this great kilometre array we've been able to take on students from all our African partner countries to study in South African institutions but then the agreement is you go back to your country and work on the square kilometre array programme. So they're assisting us in the Astronomy Sciences or in Physics or Mathematics and we know have some of our former PhD students at Eduardo Montane University in Mozambique. We have a Master's student working on the Radio Observatory we're building with the government of Ghana in Ghana. So there are some really exciting developments that have come out of the square kilometre array collaboration and it's been our biggest, I think Science partnership on the continent. The second one is we agreed with six African countries that we would build a constellation what we call an African resource constellation of small satellites and this arcprocess is currently under way. It's Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania and Namibia and we are now in possession of the resources as South Africa which will help us then to get our small satellite under way. Algeria and ourselves are talking about what collaboration we need to have in order to get our joint satellite done. Nigeria is also active so we very thrilled that the initiative unites us across the continent. The third and final one is not working as I would like it to but now that I am back in this Ministry it will be revived and that is a network we had begun to establish on drugs and diagnostics innovation as an African network. What we did was in fact the work began before I came here but continued when I was Minister. I was Minister of Science and Technology in 2009 and 2012 and then for a period I was sent over to Home Affairs when our Home Affairs Minister became Chairperson of African Union. Now I am back in Science and Technology. So this ANDDI as we call it African Network for Drugs and</p>

	<p>Diagnostics Innovation went about the country reviewing those working on Drugs and Diagnostics Development for Health research in South Africa and identified several research programmes which are either very active, had been active but gone down because of lack of resources. We identified 35 that have potential for excellence and the intention was to establish ANDDI as a network within the African Union to then get resources and support these 35 initiatives to complete their research and get us to the stage where we have a diagnostic tool or a drug out of the research. I was very active in that network and we had hoped we'd get the resources and a dedicated office. It seems to be working while I was there and then unfortunately I was moved, and you know it sort of the process somewhat died down but I am now investigating. I really believe it was work very well done. We had identified several countries, Nigeria, Cameroon, Benin, South Africa where promising research is being done on diseases that are in Africa and don't enjoy interest by other drug developers..</p>
DR. MALKA	It's finding solutions to African problems.
MINISTER PANDOR	And we can support that and I think we'll do well.
DR. MALKA	Those are wonderful contributions that this department is making to the continent and not just to South Africa. In closing the discussion, Minister can I ask you to share a few words of wisdom that you can offer to women listening on the continent.
MINISTER PANDOR	<p>Well I think we need to say to women on the African continent that they have been an incredible resource for the continent and they must never forget that. Often when we talk of women in the continent we tend to talk of them in rather negative terms as though they're not of value but when you look at that child who is walking to school today. She is walking to school because of a woman, because it is the mothers who ensure that our children get to school. I never forget a conversation I had with one of our respected authors and activists who told me a wonderful story about how she every morning would observe schoolchildren in her township walking to school and she'd wonder, these kids, their shirts are so clean, their shoes are polished. When was all this done because I know their mother works in town and comes home very late and she said she realised the power of women through observing those children 'cause she knew before those women sleep after they come home tired from their exhaustive work some domestic workers, they would make sure that their children's uniform is ready for school, that they wake up in the morning and have a little bite to eat and that they send them off to school and she said just looking at those kids, she thought the power of women. It's absolutely amazing. That author was Ellen Khuzwayo. I have never forgotten that story because it is absolutely true. Many of us in Africa, if it wasn't for our mothers we wouldn't be where we are, even ourselves, I came from an educated family but my dad was in politics so he was hardly around but our mother made sure that we always did what we needed to do in order to succeed and that's the power of women and I think that African women need to one recognize their power, two assert it for the good of the continent because I think really the good of the continent lies in the hands of the women of Africa.</p>
DR. MALKA	Thank you.Minister Pandor. Those were fantastic remarks to close the show on.

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