

UNDP South Africa Newsletter

Volume 3, Issue 2, December 2018



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



Jessica Mbangeni (praise poet) performing at Leading Like Mandela Launch in Sandton. ©UNDP

Inside this issue

- Energy Efficiency
- Putting citizens at the heart of governance
- Project profiles
- Eye-on-gender
- Bridging gaps for SDGs in Energy sector
- Many more

Walking the talk - Leading Like Mandela

In honour of Madiba's centenary, the Thembekile Mandela Foundation together with the United Nations, through the United Nations Development Programme (UN/UNDP), and the Forum for Former African Heads of State and Government (Africa Forum) launched "Leading Like Mandela" – a leadership development programme established by Nelson Mandela's eldest grandchild, Ms. Ndileka Mandela. The programme strives to develop African and global leadership to empower young people with a deeper awareness and understanding of the leadership qualities and characteristics of former President Mandela, one of the most respected and iconic leaders the world has ever produced.

The programme offers leadership development to public sector, corporate, academic and civil society organisations and individuals. It consists of a series of case studies, inter-generational dialogues and exercises for self-reflection that enable participants to gain a deeper appreciation and understanding of Mandela's leadership legacy and to apply these learnings, principles and practices in daily life to further unleash the leader within. A key outcome, is the development of leaders with transformational leadership skills that will enable them to take innovative, effective and efficient action for socio-economic breakthrough initiatives to deliver on the SDGs.

In her [keynote address](#) the UN Deputy Secretary General, Ms Amina Mohammed highlighted the need to not only talk about Madiba's leadership style but walk out his values, this was supported by Ndileka Mandela and was buttressed throughout the launch by the various speakers and encompassed in one of the tenants of the programme which is an inter-generational dialogue. *"Be proactive, positively disruptive and innovative; show the world what meaningful youth participation and leadership looks like as we strive to achieve the SDGs; constructively contribute to everything you do; learn from the lesson of the past to shape a better future"* Ms Mohammed said as she addressed the youth in the room.

The launch not only unveiled a plaque which was handed to the youth as a symbol of passing on the baton of leadership, but also called on all who were present to walk in Madiba's footsteps from wherever they are. Ms Graça Machel, SDG Advocate and widow of the late Nelson Mandela demonstrated her commitment by pledging to help build the institution and bring people together (responding to SDG 16- Peace, Justice and Strong institutions); something that this programme definitely needs and welcomes. The pledge call also extends to the public who want to walk the talk and Lead Like Mandela -Pledges can be made [here](#).

NO LABEL, DON'T BUY - BE ENERGY EFFICIENT

Compulsory energy efficiency labelling on new household appliances, together with the Appliance Energy Calculator smartphone app, are turning South Africans into savvy appliance buyers - bringing confidence and certainty to consumers, and allowing them to make informed decisions about lifetime cost savings as electricity users. ***Finally; splurging on home appliances may be a gift that keeps on giving this festive season!***

No one can afford to waste electricity anymore. Not individuals. Not nations. Its price is just too high - both environmental and financial. And with global temperatures and household electricity bills rising, the only way to keep the expense of both down, is to get energy efficient. South Africa's National Energy Efficiency Strategy 2005 particularly emphasises this; calling for a significant reduction in residential energy demand as part of its plan. So to achieve this vision of "saving energy, one appliance at a time", new household purchases have to be highly energy efficient; slowly replacing old "heavy-users" until substituting them completely.

Today a multiple stakeholder project partnership between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and a series of South African state actors like the DoE, as well as Eskom and the private sector is driving the dream into reality. And it's directly empowering South Africans as engaged citizens, while powerfully enabling them as informed and independent consumers - making all the practical tools available to make smart energy consumption and appliance purchasing decisions. Here, minimum energy performance standards; have been, and are being, set for an ever-expanding bouquet of device types, in accordance with global best practices; and energy efficiency labelling is now compulsory for many. These include electric water heaters (geysers), washing machines, tumble dryers, washer-dryer combinations, electric ovens, fridge-freezer combinations and freezers; with plans for more electrical appliances to be added in the near future.

Now although labels are packed with useful information, at their most fundamental, their basic principle is easily understandable to anyone who's gotten a school report or seen a traffic light before: A+++ is the highest grade of efficiency possible, but not all appliance types have reached their optimum efficiency potential. Some have A++ and others A+ and even A as their top possible mark. Below those then come B, C and D; with all the potential levels of efficiency for the relevant appliance type, listed on the label in simple colour coding: Dark green for top possible efficiency level, lighter green for the tier below and even lighter green still for the next level down; before reaching yellow, light orange and dark orange as increasingly sub-optimum and less acceptable efficiency levels; with red as completely unacceptable.

The particular energy efficiency grade of a specific appliance is then prominently displayed in black on the label; allowing easy comparison to the top tier of efficiency available for that appliance type. Obviously, it's better to choose one whose exact efficiency level is as close to the top available grade for that type as possible. So for example, if the top tier of efficiency for an appliance type is A++, and the exact appliance you're considering buying is only B, then it operates with a lot of wasted electricity consumption. A better, 'energy-wise' choice, closer to that piece of equipment's top energy savings' potential, would be selecting an appliance with an A or A+ rating. Rapid technological evolution also means that highly energy efficient machines shouldn't necessarily cost more; but even if they do, the long-term savings on electricity spending over the life of the appliance, will far outweigh its added upfront cost. And now, that amount is easily and precisely calculable on any android smartphone.

Win with The SA Energy Label! Simply answer the survey and stand a chance to win 1 of 13 Energy Efficient appliances to the value of R100 000! T&Cs apply.

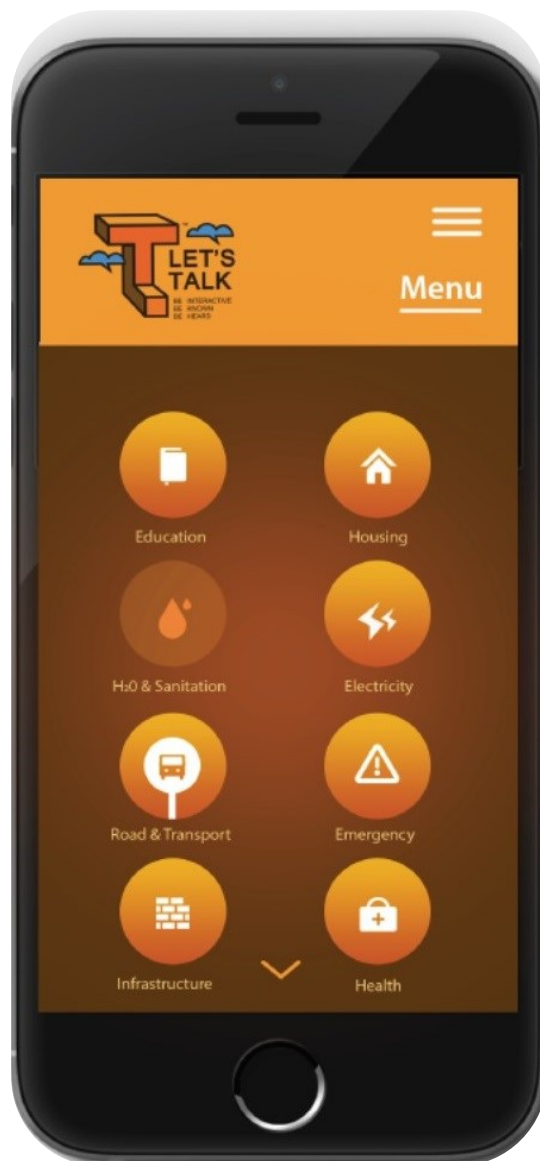
Please follow this link to enter the competition: <https://www.savingenergy.org.za/>

A PERSONAL PREMIER: PUTTING CITIZENS AT THE HEART OF GOVERNANCE

Personal Premier is a UNDP Innovation Facility initiative funded by the Danish Government. It is implemented in partnership with government and it is aimed at putting citizens at the heart of governance. Delivering against SDG 16, the project uses technology to improve communication between citizens and their government; providing a platform for citizen generated data regarding service delivery issues. Personal Premier incorporates a civil society network to publicise and support the project, which will in turn improve relations between the provincial government and civil society. The civil society network also serves as a platform for solution development with local communities. This ensures the project is not just about identifying issues but is focused on empowering citizens to develop solutions.

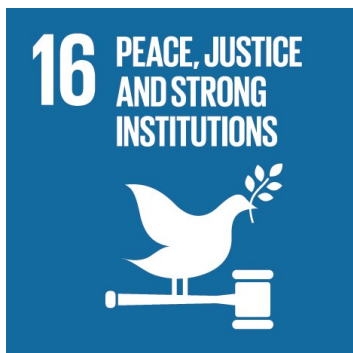
By facilitating a partnership approach between civil society, government and the citizen, the project serves to create the space where ideas can be heard by government and developed/implemented in partnership. The desired outcome is to improve trust between citizens and government, and to reduce the number of violent service delivery protests in the province. The process of selecting a pilot province is still underway.

“Let’s Talk” is a range of mobile technology services made available to citizens through a smartphone app. These services provide communication channels to mayors and Member of Executive Council’s (MEC) offices across provinces and brings community challenges to the provincial level for debate and resolution. The mobile system, will create transparency and accountability for governments and empower citizens to actively participate in decision-making processes. Let’s Talk provides the opportunity to improve the ability of executive councilors through enhanced processes and information management. It enhances collaboration and can accommodate a high



volume of complex hierarchical and corporate governance structures. The platform will have a dashboard function which allows citizens, civil society organisations and officials to see how a local government department is doing based on ratings, reviews and comments by citizens.

“With this App, communication is quick, easy, cheap, while at the same time offering a greater level of integrity and transparency” says Moepi Setona (Developer of the App and CEO of [Saya-Setona](#), an IT solutions company that will be producing the App) reflecting on the work that lies ahead, Moepi notes that there is a need to reach scale and all the different handsets, so it is essential that Let’s Talk caters for all the devices that citizens use.



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS TO STRENGTHEN HEALTH SYSTEMS IN LIMPOPO

Due to their mobility, a dire shortage of health professionals severely compromises the province's capacity for health care service delivery, especially in rural and previously disadvantaged communities. The inability to retain trained specialists once they have qualified is a real challenge in the health sector of South Africa and Limpopo is no exception. Once they have qualified, skilled medical professionals move to private sector and/or developed countries to seek better prospects. Further loss is due to retirement, death and change in profession.

The health professionals volunteer and capacity development project was initiated with the aim of addressing the shortage of health professionals in the health sector of the Limpopo Province. Volunteer health professionals would be recruited from other parts of the world to be placed within stranded health facilities in the province. With this, the province aspired to improve the capacity for health service delivery; promote culture of volunteerism amongst health professionals in South Africa and improve their retention. The project was initiated in 1997 under the leadership of the Minister of Health at the time, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma. This was at a time when there was a stagnant to negative growth in public sector clinical posts. Since then, the project has enjoyed a meaningful and productive relationship with the National and Provincial Departments of Health. It recruited 90 health professionals from various counties with varying skills and capacities, placed them within various health facilities across the province; and used this opportunity to build capacity of, and promote volunteerism amongst South African health professional students.

The project, funded by the Norwegian government, Limpopo provincial government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), demonstrated the capacity to pull together skills and resources to improve efficiency and maximise impact. Other stakeholders involved included the Department of Health Limpopo, Office of the Premier: ODA, UNDP SA, United Nations Volunteers (UNV), Foreign Workforce Management Programme (National Department of Health), Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA).

The major source of client dissatisfaction in the public sector relates to the length of waiting time before receiving care; followed by not being treated with respect and dignity; perceptions of lack of effectiveness of drugs received, lack of privacy in consultations and confidentiality. A challenge in the South African context is that there are almost no data to assess quality in a comprehensive way; instead, there is only anecdotal evidence and media coverage which can be used as proxy for determining quality care.

Over the duration of this project, a total of 90 international United Nations Volunteer (UNV) doctors were recruited and placed in various hospitals across the province. This was a phased approach, implemented in four (IV) phases with a gradual increase



in the number of UNV doctors with each of the first three phases, allowing for better programme management. Phase IV of the project focused on a different aspect of improving accessibility and quality of healthcare – it would commission the installation of remote sensing and monitoring equipment whose features allow for early detection of malfunction of generators in the event of power outages. This would prevent problems associated with power loss in 35 hospitals across the province. By June 2018, installation at 13 facilities across five districts was at 80% or more.

UNV doctors were recruited from various countries with specialties ranging from family medicine to orthopaedic surgery. This provided for a good volunteer experience exchange amongst the group but would also provide fertile ground for skills exchanges with South African based health practitioners.

The implementation of this project provided some relief for the overburdened province; in places where there were UNV doctors, queues were reportedly cut short or managed better due not only to the UNV doctors' presence, but also to the extra hours that the doctors spent at the healthcare facilities - the average number of hours served by each doctor per hospital was 151 per month. Over time, due to increased service volumes, the doctor-to-patient ratio decreased from 18: 100,000 in 2011/12 to 16: 100,000 in 2012/13.

The project was also successful in significantly reducing anaesthesia related death and maternal mortality rate where the health care system had been at a relatively high level. Moreover, the UNV doctors were involved in the race towards meeting the Millennium development goals (MDGs) by alleviating child mortality and treating HIV and AIDS patients.

The Programme has had a positive impact and contributed immensely to the key indicators of the health status in the Province. According to the DOH Annual Performance Plan (APP), 2017/18, Tuberculosis (TB) Cure improved from 66.7% in 2008 to 77.3% in 2013 but had dropped to 75.5 by 2015. The number of TB patients with known HIV status improved from 22.3% in 2008 to 92.2 % in 2013, while the quality of life of people living with HIV, including those on anti-retroviral treatment (ART), has improved from 67.1% in 2008 to 85.6% in 2013. These periods coincide with the time during which the project was operating in full capacity – about 41 UNV doctors.

Government legislation and co-financing agreements were great enablers for this project; however, in addition to financial constraints as a challenge that confronted the project, the regulatory environment of the HPCSA made it difficult to attract, recruit and place doctors in the province. As such, by 2015, only six doctors remained and were repatriated this year.

Dr Asha is one of the remaining doctors, now employed in one of the hospitals in Polokwane and she reflects on her experience as a volunteer doctor as a pleasant one – “The pleasure of bringing a smile on someone’s face and taking away the pain is what made this experience enjoyable for me” she says.

“Over the years, the project has responded to a need in the province, and advancement in the health sector has demonstrated that in South Africa, there is misplacement and not really a shortage of doctors . Most doctors are in the private sector, servicing the minority of the population. Although volunteers can help, they are not a long-term solution for this challenge. Long-term policy that gives universal access to care for South Africans is a possible solution which UNDP is committed to working together with government to achieve”. Walid Badawi, Country Director, UNDP South Africa

Challenges of staff recruitment and retention, particularly for rural based health care facilities remain and are intensified by poor working conditions, inadequate and non-functional equipment, inadequate infrastructure, just to name a few. These are some of the factors that influenced some instability within the programme, thus affecting the work environment of the UNV doctors. There remains a lack of key specialists in the province which is affecting the functionality of the healthcare system. Locality of the hospital remains a major factor for retention of staff. If the hospital is too rural and the accommodation is not up to the standard expected by the UNV doctors, there is a tendency for doctors not to stay longer in such places. The depth of the rural environment on its own is at the heart of the brain drain. If the area is too rural, language could also be a serious barrier that ends up frustrating both the UNV doctor and the patient.

This project manifested itself differently in the different hospitals, the lack of a proper induction programme involving all stakeholders led to hospitals implementing this in the best way possible for them. In some hospitals where interns had been deployed, the skills transfer was more structured and the UNV doctor’s role was strategic and well appreciated.

There were also some other pockets of excellence of skills transfer in other hospitals, where if the UNV doctors were to leave, the dynamics of skills transfer would be compromised. Some UNV doctors have improvised and introduced new, simpler ways of doing things that did not involve complicated machines – with good results; noteworthy is the skills transfer in anaesthesia and surgery. Furthermore, because of UNV doctors, there were provisions of new services in district hospitals where these treatments had been possible only in regional hospitals.



Pfariso Yashu – Permaculture project

Located in the small village of Mashau Bodwe at Makhado, Vhembe District in Limpopo, Pfariso Yashu Community Centre is a pillar of support to many households for permaculture gardening. Implemented by a group of seven volunteers and carers, the project was established in 2007 and formally registered almost ten years later. The staff compliment has fluctuated over the years due to the fluctuation in organisational income. Today the organisation caters for 110 children (5-18 year olds) and offers organic farming training to learners, eighteen of whom today have their own organic gardens – Mulalo Sinugo, a grade 10 learner at Nwaridi Secondary School shows off his organic garden as his mother boasts about Mulalo “I am so proud of this garden, it is the source of vegetables for our household. I do my bit by helping to water it daily” says Mulalo’s proud mom. Sharon Maluleke, a learner from Hluvuka High School has also started her own garden after receiving permaculture training from the community centre. The community centre runs other programmes and they beam with pride as they show off their nursery in which they grow a variety of plants and trees they hope to sell to generate income for the centre. UNDP, through the GEF Small Grants Programme is partnering with the community centre to expand the permaculture site to grow more fruit trees and vegetables for the

centre, increase the number of trained children with own household vegetable gardens from 25 to 60 children, run awareness and training programmes for the community, initiate recycling of bottles with school children supporting the collection of waste, purchase garden equipment and protective clothing. “Our wish is to see all the households in our village having their own organic garden so that no child ever has to go to bed hungry” says Gladys Musigo, Project Manager of Pfariso Yashu Community Centre.



PROJECT PROFILES

Dzomo la Mupo

Loosely translated, Dzomo la Mupo means the voice of the universe, which describes the essence of who Dzomo la Mupo is – the voice advocating for all things of natural origin. As one member of the organisation puts it “Mupo is all the non-man-made things that were naturally created, it is something beautiful which brings harmony” – Tshavungwe Nermarude. Founded in 2007, the organisation works to preserve and revive cultural diversity and food sovereignty in South Africa. This was inspired by various community ecological dialogues calling for nature conservation through indigenous knowledge systems (IKS). The organisation’s main participants and ecological knowledge holders are women, called Vhomakhadzi although men, including traditional leaders are also involved. Based in Tshidzivhe Village Musanda, Vhembe District in Limpopo, the organisation resides one of the most bio-diverse areas with some of the last remaining indigenous forests in South Africa and it is a significant area to the Vhembe Biosphere Reserve and agriculturally conducive land. It works in and around 25 surrounding villages and 32 schools. Their programmes are aimed at strengthening the local communities in environmental management through raising awareness on the value of indigenous forests, protection of sacred sites, reviving indigenous seeds, facilitating and encouraging intergenerational learning, and rebuilding confidence in the value of indigenous knowledge systems. Membership to the

organisation is through a nominal fee which helps take care of the administrative activities, membership is currently standing at over 600 members from 12 villages. UNDP, through the GEF Small Grants Programme, is partnering with Dzomo la Mupo to implement a permaculture garden on a large piece of land allocated to the organisation, planting of indigenous plant trees along degraded sites, rehabilitation of rivers and wetlands, support the registration of natural sacred sites with South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and transferring of indigenous knowledge to the young generation of Mupo advocates through school awareness programmes.



Tshikofokofo Adopt a River Project

With the aim of protecting the wetlands and the Tshikofokofo springs, this project is a beacon of hope and a source of clean water for a village with has intermittent government water supply. Tshikofokofo Adopt a River Community Project was founded in 2010 and employs 130 people the majority of whom are women volunteers. The organisation concerns itself with the conservation of wetlands and rehabilitation of fountains such as Tshikofokofo, Tshantima, Three Sisters, Tshidengane and others in Thulamela Local Municipality, Limpopo. This includes the removal and collection of solid waste types that are found within these water bodies and along the river banks; the removal of alien plants in and along the wetlands; planting of indigenous plants trees on degraded areas; stone-packing degraded areas near the fountains; and implementing fire protection measures. It is for this reason that the project has received recognition through numerous awards including the Women in Water award in 2011, Cleanest Water award in 2012 and the Presidential Order of the Baobab award in 2017. "Our continued challenge is the constant capacity building that we have to provide due to the turnover that we experience as well as the lack of protective clothing as we work in an area that is a natural habitat for snakes and other such species" explains Rebecca Ramugondo, founder and Chairperson of the project. The project would like to explore income generating activities

through bottling of spring water and waste recycling to provide employment for the volunteers in the programme. UNDP through GEF Small Grants Programme, is partnering with this project to help explore an income generation activity for the project; training support i.e. identification of alien vs indigenous plant trees and how to remove them more effectively as well as First Aid and occupational health & safety; labelling of indigenous trees found in the area; purchasing of protective clothing and tools for clean-up activities. UNDP GEF SGP will also assist the project to strengthen existing partnerships and link the project with other stakeholders in the area to ensure sustainability of the project.



Silence encourages violence--if you don't help now, you might regret it later.

When you see someone in a **violent relationship**, it's **not a private matter**.

Do your duty. Click to learn how to help



Considered a historical turning point, the **Presidential National Summit on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Femicide in South Africa** put the spotlight on the excessive scale of GBV, including the killing and rape of women and children and the ineffective court processes over the past years. This summit was a result of one of the 24 demands tabled in a memorandum presented by #TheTotalShutdown movement who marched and occupied the Union Buildings on 1 August 2018. #TheTotalShutdown is a result of mobilization efforts by women living in South Africa, social movements and civil society. The summit brought together over 1,200 delegates from government, civil society and trade unions. It heard gut wrenching testimonies of women who are survivors of GBV and sexual abuse, some illustrating how the justice system has failed them.

In her address, United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator, Ms. Nardos Bekele-Thomas, commended the bravery of the survivors who gave their testimonies. "***It is time to respond to the cries for justice of women and children and end the horrible acts of violations by taking action against the impunity that allows these human rights violations to continue***", said Ms. Bekele-Thomas as she re-affirmed the UN's commitment, delivering as one, to work with government to enable institutions to provide necessary services to women when they are most vulnerable. She further urged the delegates and the Presidency to find effective ways of including silent survivors and exploring effective ways of dealing with the issue from the atrocious acts to the reporting systems which do not favour victims and thus perpetuate violence. To this end, the Resident Coordinator called for consideration of establishing a multi-disciplinary rapid response deployment team which should be on call as and when emergencies occur. She concluded by highlighting the UN Secretary General's commitment to eradicate sexual abuse, harassment and abuse of power in the workplace, stating mechanisms put in place to respond to this at the UN.

At the end of the two-day summit the Presidency committed to implementing a targeted, social behaviour change programme to address patriarchal values and norms and structural drivers of gender-based violence. Concretely, the Declaration commits to the establishment of an overarching, multisectoral gender-based violence coordinating structure and a national strategic plan on GBV. This should be targeted at all sectors, including individuals, families, communities, civil servants, religious and traditional leaders, the private sector, the media community and others that are strategically placed to influence attitudes, behaviours and practices, supported by an effective, well-resourced communication strategy.



Human Development Indices and Indicators

2018 Statistical Update

Available [here](#)



Behavioural Insights for GBV response

UNDP in partnership with the Department of Social Development, Statistics South Africa and Centre for Public Service Innovation brought together representatives from government, civil society and the development sector to teach, discuss and exchange ideas and experiences on behavioural insights and how it can be applied in responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV). Behavioural insights is an inductive approach to policy making that combines insights from psychology, cognitive science, and social science with empirically-tested results to discover how humans actually make choices. As she introduced the EAST (Easy, Attractive, Social and Timely) framework, Cecily Wallman-Stokes also shared case studies to demonstrate the impact of interventions in other parts of the world. The workshop further explored other frameworks that can be applied to complex development issues. Following the workshop, Facebook adverts aimed at empowering bystanders witnessing GBV into understanding that they can help and compelling them to act. All this was a part of the GBV behavioural insights bystanderism study carried out by UNDP South Africa, in partnership with UNWomen South Africa and their Georgia counterparts. Work in this area continues with government and other development partners to see how this methodology can inform campaign materials and examine how GBV is portrayed in the media.

EYE-ON-GENDER



Delegates attending the behavioural insights workshop
© UNDP SA

BRIDGING THE GAP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

Vibrancy and excitement was the order of the day at the third edition of the Wind Energy Conference (WindAc Africa 2018) conference held in Cape Town early in November. This is a collaborative networking environment in which a dialogue between experienced researchers, motivated students and members of the wind industry is actively facilitated. This year, 37 students received sponsorship to participate in this conference, thanks to the Department of Science and Technology and Department of Energy through SAWEP2 (South African Wind Energy Project).

Numerous topics under the theme of 'Knowledge for an integrated power transition' were discussed at this conference. Setting the tone was the key note address delivered by Ms. Masechaba Mabilu, Strategy Director of Forethought Africa who outlined the need to 'bridge the gap' by putting society at the centre of business. This theme resonated throughout the conference, as the conference demonstrated the gaps, interrogated and intercepted them, with a commitment to grow with the industry. With this, the conference highlighted sector coupling as an agenda towards integrated energy transition and acknowledged there has been positive movement towards transformation especially in youth and women in energy; as seen through the appointment of a Tebogo Mavundlela as SAWEA (South African Wind Energy Association) board chairperson. The potential of wind energy as a source of energy was noted along with that of young people to drive this innovation through new and emerging technologies. The desire for South Africa to be a global player with an African focus came through particularly on Small, Medium and Micro-Sized Enterprises (SMMEs) and the influence of SAWEP's in this regard. Wind power for communities and addressing community energy challenges were some of the priorities put forward at this conference. The partners and sponsors to the conference pledged their continued commitment and support to this platform of knowledge sharing and engagement. "We are excited about the future of wind energy in south Africa and are committed to partner with industry on all technologies that will play an important role in the future of the energy mix of which wind will be a major player" said Greg Landwehr, Principle Engineer in supply forecasting at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in his closing remarks at the conference.



Ms Masechaba Mabilu, Strategy Director of Forethought Africa delivering key note address at WindAc Africa 2018, Cape Town
©SAWEA



DST, DoE, CSIR and SAWEP colleagues at WindAc Africa 2018, Cape Town
©UNDPSA



Students sponsored to attend WindAc Africa 2018, Cape Town
©UNDPSA



Theo Covary

Theo is the project manager for the residential appliance Standards and Labeling programme. He holds an MBA from GIBS and has recently submitted his PHD thesis. He started his career in the banking sector which he found boring and unfulfilling. Theo decided to switch green and become an environmentalist, he has been working in this sector for over 10 years.

What do you enjoy about your work?

Out of all the programmes we do, the thing that stands out about my work is implementing policies which results in real change

What do you like doing in your spare time?

When I am not busy working on energy efficient projects, I am busy on tennis court.

What do you like doing in your free time?

Not to have the same one for too long

Rhulani is the Communications Analyst at UNDP. She is a passionate community development specialist with over 15 years' experience in programme design, implementation, communication, leadership and management in the development sector of South Africa. She is a qualified extraction Metallurgist - a career she never pursued because of her love for community development. She holds a Masters in Public Health from University College Dublin, Ireland.

What do you enjoy about your work at UNDP?

I love the variety that my work offers. It also gives me time to actively interact with people which is something I was born for.

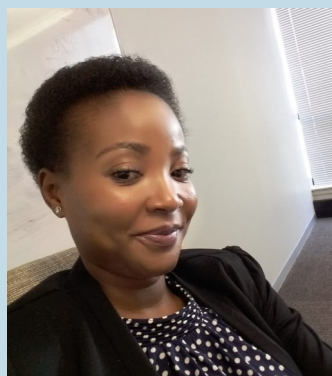
What do you like doing in your spare time?

When I am not working, I am catching up with family and friends, reading and baking.



Rhulani Lehloka

WHO IS WHO AT UNDP?



Kgomotso Mothiba

Kgomotso is the common Services associate, her work not only involves offering services to UNDP but to all UN agencies. The services include but are not limited to security, ICT and cleaning. She holds a post graduate degree in Accounting and currently busy with her CA exams hoping to qualify at the end of 2019.

What do you enjoy about your work at UNDP?

After being an auditor for so long, I love the fact that I am now part of business operations. I enjoy solving problems and this opportunity provides that. Providing services to all UN agencies offers me the opportunity to engage with a broad array of stakeholders.

What do you like doing in your spare time?

When she is not working on budgets or reading up on financial matters particularly audit reports in the public sector, she is a hands on mom to her little girls.

What is your motto in life?

The future is now. What you want to see in life in the future, you start working for it now.

Makungu Baloyi is a communications intern at UNDP. She is a graduate who is passionate about community development and the media. She holds a Master's Degree in Journalism from Wits University, majoring in Development Communication. She also has a BA degree and a Post Graduate Diploma in Media Management from Rhodes University. She is passionate about utilising the media and changing media policies to develop our rural communities. She has tutored broadcast journalism during her studies at Rhodes University and volunteered as a student journalist for Grocotts Mail and an Intern at Rhodes Music Radio

What do you enjoy about your work at UNDP?

Interning in the Communications division of UNDP has allowed me to see all the theoretical knowledge I have in development communication at work in real life situations, projects and campaigns.

What do you like doing in your spare time?

I'm a lover of words and art, so if I'm not reading I'm working on my blog.

What is your motto in life?

I don't have one, but I live by the quote "I am both a work of art and an artist at work" by Erwin McManus.



Makungu Baloyi

Illustrations: Niklas Elmehed

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE 2018



Denis Mukwege • Nadia Murad

“for their efforts to end the use of sexual violence
as a weapon of war and armed conflict”

THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**UNDP South Africa wishes you happy
holidays and a prosperous 2019**

United Nations Development Programme

Address:
United Nations Development Programme
UN House Level 10, Metropark Building, 351 Francis Baard
Street
www.za.undp.org

Resident Representative's office: 012 354 8025
Country Director's Office: 012 354 8027
Communications Office: 012 354 8014
Email: rhulani.lehloka@undp.org