

Vulnerability and Indigence Assessment in South Africa
*A Civil Society **Emergency** Response to COVID-19*



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SAWID TRANSDISCIPLINARY STUDY: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY



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A

Addressing mental health and psychosocial needs during the COVID-19 Outbreak. (2020). IASC Reference Group MHPSS. **Available on:** <https://www.mhinnovation.net/resources/addressing-mental-health-and-psychosocialneeds-during-covid-19-outbreak>.

This briefing note developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings provides a summary of key mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) considerations concerning the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. The IASC Guidelines for MHPSS in Emergency Settings recommend that multiple levels of interventions be integrated within outbreak response activities, strongly aligned with a spectrum of mental health and psychosocial needs. It further advocates for considering and tackling obstacles to psychosocial support services for women and girls, especially those subject to violence or who may be at risk of violence. It also supports the establishment of sustainable and community-based mental health and psychosocial services.

African Development Bank supports continental strategy on COVID-19. (2020). A.U. Press Release, 19 November. **Available on:** <https://au.int/en/pressreleases/>.

The article reports on an announcement of a US\$27.33 million grant by the African Development Bank (AfDB). The funding allocation is a response to a request by the Bureau of the African Union Heads of State to support the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC). The grant was awarded to fund three key components: technical assistance and capacity, institutional support and contribution to the African Union COVID-19 Response Fund to support the Africa Joint Continental Strategy for COVID-19 Outbreak.

African Gender Institute. (2005). *Feminist Africa: Women Mobilised. Issue 4.* University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Feminist Africa provides a forum for the publication and dissemination of high-quality feminist scholarship in African contexts. It is a platform of an array of cutting-edge, informative and provocative gender work attuned to African agendas. The publication is packed with journals advancing the incisive combination of intellectual rigour and political insight being the first journal on gender with an African focus. The well written-book also provides space for diverse format

contributions, ranging from feature articles to short reports, interview and journalistic writings. The publication is focused on generating African discourses on the gendered implications of a range of African political, educational, cultural and historical concerns across the humanities and social sciences.

African Union Commission. (2015). *Africa Agenda 2063: The Africa we want*. Available on: <https://au.int/en/agenda2063/overview>

This website page gives an overview of the African Union's Africa Agenda 2063. Africa Agenda is defined as the continent's blueprint and master plan to transform into the future's global powerhouse. The strategic framework aiming to deliver Africa's goal for inclusive and sustainable development is outlined and affirmed by the commitment to support Africa's new path for attaining inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and African development heads of state and government signed the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration during the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the formation of The Organisation of African Unity OAU /AU in May 2013.

Agüero, J.M. (2020). COVID-19 and the rise of intimate partner violence. *University of Connecticut Working Paper 2020-05*. Available on: <https://media.economics.uconn.edu/working/2020-05.pdf>.

The paper investigates intimate partner violence incidents in Peru, a country that imposed a strong lockdown starting on mid-March and where nearly two-thirds of women already experienced violence before COVID-19. The incidence rate of the calls during the lockdown is nine per cent larger than in previous periods and that the rise in phone calls has accelerated as the lockdown continues, using administrative data on phone calls to the national helpline for domestic violence difference-indifference approach. A heterogeneous pattern is uncovered by constructing a stay-at-home index using Google's mobility measures, which shows that the increase is driven by states where the lockdown has been more pronounced, double the helpline incidence rate calls. These findings reinforce the need to identify policy options to combat the SARS-CoV-2 virus without affecting women's safety.

Ahmad, A., Chung, R., Eckenwiler, L., Ganguli-Mitra, A. et al. (2020). *What does it mean to be made vulnerable in the era of COVID-19?* The Lancet, 395(10235), pp.1481-1482.

In this article, the authors break down the history of COVID-19 in the world and South Africa. The article touches on the global calls to action and then zooms into defining what vulnerability is in the time of COVID-19 noting that the question of what vulnerability is in the era of COVID-19 suggests that more groundwork is needed to shift the landscape from an individual pathologising of capacity, autonomy, and agency to the identification of divisions that define vulnerability within cultures, communities, and particular social groups. The article further states that the needs of vulnerable groups must be accounted for in health policy, guidance, and practice at the frontline of crises, these needs reflect existing contextual, rather than individual, injustices and thus require reparation.

Ahmed, Z. & Cross, L. (2020). Reproductive health: crisis on the horizon: devastating losses for global reproductive health are possible due to COVID-19. **Available on:** <https://www.guttmacher.org/print/article/2020/04/crisishorizon-devastating-losses-global-reproductive-health-are-possible-due-covid>.

In this article, the authors acknowledge that almost 700 million women access modern contraceptive methods yearly, over 90 million give birth in a health facility, and tens of millions access safe abortion services in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) worldwide. However, amid this pandemic, people who already faced structural and systematic barriers before the coronavirus pandemic, bear inequities exacerbated by the crisis. The denial or lack of access to sexual and reproductive health services is especially devastating for marginalized populations who are already dealing with legal, economic, social, cultural and logistical barriers to care. The authors recommend that lessons from prior epidemics should guide the institutionalisation of critical resources and systems by promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights to avoid health system disruptions with devastating and lasting impact on individuals, families and the global community that can be prevented.

Aker, J.C. Aker, J.C., Boumnijel, R, McClelland, A and Tierney, N. (2016). Payment mechanisms and antipoverty programs: evidence from a mobile money cash transfer experiment in Niger. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*. 65 (1). Available on: <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/687578>.

The authors investigate mobile cash transfers that have become an increasingly important component of social protection policies in developed and developing countries. While such

programs are often implemented electronically in developed countries, the authors find that in some developing countries where the financial infrastructure is weak, such transfers are distributed manually, resulting in high costs to program recipients and the public sector alike. The introduction of mobile money systems offers new opportunities for distributing cash transfers. Using data from a randomized experiment of a mobile money cash transfer program in Niger, there is evidence of benefits of this new system, where household diet diversity was 9%–16% higher among households who received mobile transfers, and children ate an additional one-third of a meal per day. These results can be partially attributed to time saved from travelling and waiting versus mobile transfers. They are also associated with shifts in intra-household bargaining power for women. These results suggest that electronic transfers may address challenges in implementing cash transfer programs in developing countries. However, sufficient investment in the payments infrastructure is needed.

Al-Riffai, P. (2015). *Building resilience to the crisis in the Arab world*. IFPRI: Rome. **Available on:** <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/building-resilience-crises-arab-world>

In this article, the author reports on the Committee on World Food Security (CSF) themed "Building Resilience to Crises in the Arab World", which took place in 2014 in Rome. This event's context relates to food insecurity due to conflict and a major cause of civil conflict in the Arab World. Furthermore, the author provides some background on events that have influenced the food crisis in Arab countries, an example being food price riots that took place in 2007-08 and the Arab uprisings in 2010-11 seem to confirm the role of food insecurity as a catalyst to political instability and civil conflict.

Arnold, C. et al. (2015). *GSDRC Social protection topic guide*. **Available on:** <https://gsdrc.org/topic-guides/social-protection/>

In this publication, the authors define social protection and guidelines to it comprehensively. The document is an overview of concepts, approaches, issues, debates, and literature review of resources on the topic. According to the authors, the guideline's primary focus is longer-term developmental social protection rather than humanitarian responses, and on low-income countries, including in contexts of shocks, and draws on other income contexts where appropriate. It is not intended to be an exhaustive guide. This document finds relevance in the study on indigence and vulnerability because the long term focus on social protection that is

ventilated on in this document speaks to strategies that can help understand and address social protection in the long term, promoting human rights.

Auditor General, South Africa. (2020). *First Special Report on Financial Management of Government's COVID-19 Initiatives.* Available on: https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/Special%20Reports/Covid-19%20Special%20report/Special%20report%20interactive%20_final.pdf

In this report, the Auditor General Of South Africa sheds light on preliminary findings of the audit on the government's financial management of COVID-19 relief funds. The audit report is relevant to the study as unearths some of the issues with delivery systems in South Africa. The report has analysis relating to South African government's responsiveness to the pandemic outbreak, noting that the National Treasury responded by providing instructions on how procurement of (for example) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be administered to ensure fairness and value for money. Three instruction notes were issued – each one repealing the previous instruction as the procurement processes continued to be amended. The report also gives a detailed analysis of the flaws and gaps in financial management.

B

Balk, S. (2018). *People have created poverty.* Development and Cooperation website, 28 October 2018. Available on: <https://www.dandc.eu/en/article/anthropologist-reframes-poverty-result-plundering-few-people-rich-countries-poor-countries>

The author reviews a book by anthropologist Jason Hickel, where Hickel concludes that poor developing countries are poor by design and that this poverty is not inevitable. Hickel argues that western governments show little interest in developing countries' economic health due to this interest having the potential to affect the developed countries' bottom line. The author continues by listing Hickel's five proposed interventions for justice for developing countries, including debt relief, global democracy, fair trade, just wages and dealing with corruption, further stating GDP should cease being the measure for human progress.

Brody, C., de Hoop, T., Vojtkova, M., Warnock, R., Dunbar, M., Murthy, P. & Dworkin, S.L. (2015). *Economic self-help group programs for improving women's empowerment.* Available on: <https://campbellcollaboration.org/better-evidence/women-empowerment-economic-self-helpprogrammes.html>.

This Campbell systematic review examines the effectiveness of women's economic self-help groups (ESHG) on individual woman empowerment in low-and middle-income countries. It also examines the mechanisms that empower women through female participants' experiences of ESHG membership, showing that women's economic self-help groups (SHGs) positively affect women's economic, social and political empowerment in low-and middle-income countries.

Buller, A, Peterman, A, Ranganathan, M, Bleile, A, Hidrobo, M & Heise, L. (2018). A mixed-method review of cash transfers and intimate partner violence in low- and middle-income countries. *The World Bank Research Observer*, 33(2), pp218–258. Available on: <https://doi.org/10.1093/wbro/lky002>.

The authors conduct a mixed-method review of studies conducted in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) to investigate the impact of cash transfer (C.T.) programs on reducing intimate partner violence (IPV). These studies and related bodies of evidence demonstrated that C.T.s reduce IPV instances, while there was little support for the opposite. The review further demonstrates a program theory proposing three pathways through which C.T. could impact IPV: (a) economic security and emotional well-being, (b) intra-household conflict, and (c) women's empowerment. The economic security and well-being pathway hypothesize decreases in IPV, while the other two pathways have ambiguous effects depending on program design features and behavioural responses to program components.

Buvinic, M., Noe, L. & Swanson, E. (2020). *Tracking the gender impact of COVID-19: an indicator framework.* Available on: <https://data2x.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/BRIEF-Tracking-Gender-Impact-of-COVID-19- v3.pdf>.

In this article, the authors contradict the initial debate and analysis that demonstrates insufficient data to inform our understanding of the pandemic's gendered implications and the gender-informed approach needed for effective mitigation and recovery efforts. The analysis identifies the specific areas where internationally comparable data exist are missing as a critical new contribution to the

conversation on data, gender, and COVID-19. The next steps for this collaboration are to use analytical insights to find solutions to COVID-19 gender data gaps.

C

Carlitz, R. D. & Makhura, M.N. (2020). *Life Under Lockdown: Illustrating Trade-offs in South Africa's COVID-19.* City of Johannesburg. *The City of Johannesburg Review 2018-19*

This research note sheds light on the first three months of the COVID-19 outbreak in South Africa, where the virus has spread faster than anywhere else in the region. At the same time, South Africa has been recognised globally for its swift and efficient early response. The authors consider the impact of this response on different segments of the population, looking at mobility changes by the province to highlight variation in the willingness and ability of different subsets of the population to comply with lockdown orders. Using anonymised mobile phone data, the authors show that South Africans in all provinces substantially reduced their mobility in response to the government's lockdown orders.

Carter, B., Roelen, K., Enfield S. and Avis, W. (2019). *Social Protection Topic Guide. Revised Edition.* K4D Emerging Issues Report 18. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies

In this revised publication of the Social Protection Topic Guide, the authors unpack the concepts, approaches, issues, debates as well as a literature review of resources on the topic, pointing to the well-documented evidence of the positive impacts of the progressive extension of social protection coverage on population well-being in multiple countries. Further to providing extensive definitions and examples, this literature also covers global debates and social protection issues. Noted among these debates are the increase in social protection programmes on a programmatic level and the number of countries that spend on them. Furthermore, the authors note that social protection expansion should integrate individual programmes into a holistic state-led social protection system.

Charkiewicz, E. (N.D). Women, financial crisis, and care economy some observations for feminist rethinking and rethinking of feminism. *Feminist Think Tank Draft Paper*. **Available on:** ekologiasztuka.pl/pdf/Charkiewicz_feminist_sense_financial_crises.pdf.

The article contributes to the reconstructing feminism debate, as a new social critique, drawing inferences on earlier feminist work covering structural adjustment, restructuring, globalization, financial crises or broader neoliberalism, and expansion of feminist fields of inquiry with financialisation analysis. It also tentatively defines financialisation as a historically contingent, complex and gendered process of mutual adjustment of markets, states, subjectivities, and financial debt-based capital. The main feminist concern is that financialisation is on a collision course with social reproduction/care economy. Given the influence of financialisation on reorganizing extraction of value, social institutions and human life, this inquiry helps to shed light what is 'the new/old thing without a name' today, how women are excluded/ integrated with it, what are the consequences for existential (in)security and human rights, and what it implies for women as a political subject of feminism, and feminism as a project of social critique.

Cilliers. Oosthuizen, Kwai Alexander, Pooe, Yeboua and Moyer. (2020). *Impact of COVID-19 in Africa: Scenario analysis to 2030.* Institute of Security Studies. Available On <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/ar24v2.pdf>

In this report, the authors present three scenarios on the impact of COVID-19 in Africa using economic growth forecasts, mortality and efforts to ameliorate impact through social grants. Likely effects are examined on per capita income, poverty and the attainment of selected Sustainable Development Goals targets. Africa's development trajectory has suffered a severe setback, with extreme poverty rising in all the scenarios. The pandemic threatens Africa in several ways, and the report provides policy recommendations to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience. Recommendations are specifically targeted at countries, the African Union and International Development partners, respectively, based on the scenarios.

City of Cape Town. (2013). *Policy on vulnerable groups.* Cape Town: The City of Cape Town. (12399A)

In this policy document, the City Of Cape Town defines the vulnerable groups of people stating that women, persons with disabilities, orphans and older persons form part of this group and are generally found to be at higher risk of social exclusion and marginalisation—threatening their ability to enjoy their legal rights outlined in the country's constitution. This piece of literature is crucial for defining and contextualising vulnerable groups from a local government perspective because local government is a sphere of government that is most near to communities and if

government at large is to address poverty and inequality, specific consideration of these vulnerable people and their livelihood strategies should be a priority.

City of Tshwane (Date unknown). *Indigent programme as part of poverty alleviation.* Tshwane: City Of Tshwane.

This document outline the activities and interventions of the poverty eradication programme focused on the indigent. The document states that the programme aims to include members of the communities in Tshwane currently excluded from access to basic services, through the provision of a social safety net in light with the city's Tshwane Vision 2055 which seeks to build a liveable city that is resilient and inclusive, boasting citizens that have access to social and economic freedoms and lead a high quality of life. The programme's registration process is outlined in the document, and registered families are then eligible for non-paid access to services such as water, electricity, and waste removal. This intervention and how it works is relevant for the study so that the methods proposed or implemented in this programme can be interrogated, analysed and or improved.

Cluver, L., Lachman, JM, Sherr, L., Wessels, I., Krug, E., Rakotomalala, S., Blight, S., Hillis, S., Bachman, G., Green, O., Butchart, A., Tomlinson, M., Ward, C.L., Doubt, J.& McDonald, K.(2020). Parenting in a time of COVID-19. *Correspondence*, 395. **Available on:** [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(20\)30736-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)30736-4/fulltext).

The authors reveal how COVID-19 Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is changing family life. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization estimates that 1-38 billion children are out of school or childcare, without access to group activities, team sports, or playgrounds. Parents and caregivers attempt to work remotely or unable to work, while caring for children, with no clarity on how long the situation will last. For those living in low-income and crowded households, these challenges are exacerbated. Evidence shows that violence and vulnerability increase for children during school closures associated with health emergencies, with reported child abuse rates during school closures rising. For many, the crisis's economic impact increases parenting stress, abuse, and violence against children.

D

Darnall, E.& Channon. *Understanding Gender-Based Violence in South Africa*. Safer Spaces. **Available on:** <https://www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/gender-based-violence-in-south-africa>

This resource article gives a comprehensive breakdown of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), particularly in the South African context. Gendered power inequality rooted in patriarchy is the primary driver of GBV and prevalent in societies where a culture of violence is rampant and male superiority is treated as the norm. Different forms of GBV are briefly discussed and a link to a comprehensive list with the varying forms. Furthermore, the article attempts to give a statistical overview of the prevalence of GVB in South Africa, with the author noting that the available numbers are not accurate as it is difficult to obtain conclusive statistics on GBV due to (amongst other things) non-reporting.

De la O Campos, A and Garner, E. (2012). *Women's resilience to food price volatility: a policy response*. New York: FAO. **Available on:** <http://www.fao.org/3/i3617e/i3617e.pdf>

In a high and volatile food price setting, two aspects determine rural women's ability to absorb and respond to shocks. The inequalities create a gender gap in rural development and women's traditional roles in society and the household. This discussion paper points to these two aspects that, in general terms, reduce women's ability to cope with food price volatility. Rural women, traditionally responsible for providing food and health in the household, face major constraints in fulfilling their roles, rendering them more vulnerable to food price spikes. Major recommendations include building on rural women's resiliency and mitigating negative coping strategies by reducing gender inequalities in rural development and providing safety nets designed to address rural women's needs and limitations.

Delivering health services: a global imperative for universal health coverage. (2018). Geneva: World Health Organization, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Bank Group. **Available on:** https://books.google.co.za/books?id=LCpjDwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=delivering+health+services+oecd&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwix5KuheHtAhX0QhUIHc_eAdAQ6AEwAHoECAMQAg#v=onepage&q=delivering%20health%20services%20oecd&f=false

The document describes the essential role of quality in the delivery of health care services. As nations commit to achieving universal health coverage by 2030, there is a growing acknowledgement that optimal health care cannot be delivered by simply ensuring coexistence of infrastructure, medical supplies and health care providers. Improvement in health care delivery requires a deliberate focus on the quality of health services, which involves providing effective, safe, people-centred care that is timely, equitable, integrated and efficient. Quality of care is the degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge.

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery; Department of Social Development. (2013). *National Policy on Food Security*. DAFF & DOSD: South Africa. Available on: <https://www.nda.agric.za/docs/media/national%20policyon%20food%20and%20nutrition%20security.pdf>

In this policy document, jointly authored by Agriculture and Social Development departments, South Africa's food and nutrition security policy is outlined. According to the authors, the policy's goal is to ensure the availability, accessibility, and affordability of safe and nutritious food for households nationally. With the numbers of South Africans with inadequate access to food reaching 13.8 million (STATS-SA, GHS 2011), this policy's priority is to reduce this number. This literature is relevant to the study as the numbers of food-insecure South Africans have not declined in years following the drafting and implementation of this policy, though the policy informed viable food and nutrition interventions.

Department of Health (2020). *COVID-19 Corona Virus South African Resource Portal*. DPH (Accessed 14 September 2020)

This online resource and news portal is for all COVID-19 related information, strategies, and South Africa measures from the government. The portal covers other information, regulations and guidelines on risk-adjusted strategies, which affect the economic, social and way of life for South Africans, for every alert level since the beginning of the first reported cases. Furthermore, comprehensive national statistics on testing and case reporting are available on the portal, updated information on symptoms, expert advice, updates on measures, and FAQ on the pandemic.

Department of Provincial and Local Government (2005). *National Framework for Municipal Indigent Policies*. Pretoria: DPLG. Retrieved on:
https://www.westerncape.gov.za/text/2012/11/national_framework_for_municipal_indigent_policies.pdf
(Accessed 19 August 2020)

This South African Provincial and Local Government Policy Implementation Guideline document outlines strategies to assist and guide municipalities in the government initiative to improve indigents' lives. It provides a full range of services that impact the indigent in some way or another in municipalities. The document emphasises the Indigent Policy providing a package of essential services to the indigent, a specific part, albeit a vital one of what municipalities do while including those currently excluded from access to basic services the provision of a social safety net.

Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Office of the Presidency. (2014). *Background paper on social protection 20-year review 1994-2014*.

In this background paper, the DPME offers background on social protection and offers a perspective on the framework that the South African government built its basis for social protection. This social protection framework is built on comprehensiveness principles, and thus income support, social services, social insurance, and the provision of free basic services to vulnerable households constitute government's holistic approach to addressing poverty. The document unpacks the different spheres of social protection and argues that social protection is not a stand-alone strategy for poverty prevention and eradication. Thus, it must seek to enhance the welfare and guarantee the minimum levels of income and access to resources while implemented in collaboration with other developmental welfare strategies.

Department of Public Service and Administration. (1995). *White Paper on the Transformation of the Public Service*. Republic of South Africa. <https://www.gov.za/documents/white-paper-transformation-public-service?>

This white paper is a detailed framework for transforming South Africa's public service in the Government of National Unity. Entrenched in the principle of national reconciliation, national reconciliation, the new South African Government, adopted the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) to reorient and reunite society towards a common purpose, socially coherent and economically equitable society. The White Paper on the Transformation of the Public Service

attempts to set out a clear vision and mission for the then-new public service in South Africa, aligned with the RDP process's aims. It also attempts to outline the main steps needed to transform and reorient the service towards this vision and mission over three years.

Department of Social Development. (2005). *Service Delivery Model for Developmental Social Services.* on: <http://operationcompassion.co.za/images/Pdf/Legislation%20guidelines/Service%20Delivery%20Model.pdf>

This document provides a framework for developmental social services used in the early 2000s in South Africa. It further provides guidelines on the range of services envisaged for the country in community development and social welfare. Service delivery has always posed a complex challenge. This document discusses an approach to service delivery that is integrated and holistic to help the Department achieve a better life for all South Africans. To be successful, the argument made is that of collaborations between government departments with coordination underpinned by the attitudes and values of the developmental approach, and good relations between national, provincial and local government are essential.

Devereux, S. and Sabates-Wheeler, R. (2004). *Institute of development studies working paper 232: Transformative social protection.* England: Institute Of Development Studies

This working paper makes a case against the widespread perception that social protection is "social welfare programmes for poor countries", consisting of costly targeted transfers to economically inactive or vulnerable groups. Instead, the authors argue that social protection can be affordable; it should extend to all of the population; it can contribute to the Millennium Development Goal of poverty reduction, empowering marginalised people and being socially "transformative. In this paper, recommendations for creating policy conditions for a virtuous cycle of pro-poor growth, governance systems that are accountable and responsive to poorer and wealthier citizens, and an approach to development grounded in social equity concerns are made. Topical challenges in the policy literature include affordability, growth and equity.

De Wee, K. (2016). *Is South Africa Ready to Be a Developmental State?* Available on: <https://apsdpr.org/index.php/apsdpr/article/download/126/125>

In this essay, the author poses a question of whether or not South Africa can be considered a development state. In a quest to conclude this question, the author outlines some of the key features of State-business relations, including strategic orientation, technical capacity, and the ability to coordinate diverse interests. Furthermore, the document contains an analysis of areas and factors of state-business that would determine the answer. The author argues that South Africa has advantages and disadvantages that it can work on to achieve its aspirations of being dubbed a development state. Highlighting state arms' proper functionalism where parliament does the work of passing laws and approving budgets while the judiciary independently maintains those laws uphold.

E

The Economist Daily Chart (2020), 'Which parts of Africa will be hit hardest by COVID-19', *The Economist*. Published on 19 July 2020. **Available on:** <https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2020/07/10/which-parts-of-africa-will-be-hit-hardest-by-covid-19?fsrc=scn/li/te/bl/ed/dailychartwhichpartsofafricawillbehithardestbycovid19graphicdetail>

In this graphical detail of the African continent, The Economist Daily Chart used data from a Surgo Foundation index based on a model built to predict how different countries in Africa would be affected by Covid-19. Considering various socio-economic and demographic factors, including age and population density, the model works out which parts of the continent Africa will suffer most if the pandemic takes hold. Their data indicate that health risks will be evenly spread across countries.

The Economist Intelligence Unit. (2020). 'Rich countries will get access to coronavirus vaccine earlier than others', *The Economist*. Published on 18 December 2020. **Available on:** <https://www.eiu.com/n/rich-countries-will-get-access-to-coronavirus-vaccines-earlier-than-others/> (Accessed 19 December 2020).

In this short analysis piece, the Intelligence Unit of The Economist publication provides a predictive forecast of rollout timeline for the COVID-19 vaccines. The analysis states that quantities that the vaccines will be available in will likely not be large enough in the coming months to be game-changing, particularly for poorer countries. The analysis further highlights that logistics and shipping considerations will also negatively affect the vaccine rollout, thus

predicting a vaccine rollout of 2022 for the African continent and other middle-income and emerging countries.

Etheridge, J. (2020), 'It is a humongous task' - Growing gardens on the Cape Flats to help feed thousands. News24 Website, 24 July 2020. **Available on** <https://www.news24.com/news24/SouthAfrica/News/it-is-a-humongous-task-growing-gardens-on-the-cape-flats-to-help-feed-thousands-20200724?isapp=true>

The author looks at the strain that a feeding scheme operating in the Western Cape's poor townships found itself in an increased burden of feeding more families at the height of the COVID19 lockdown. The founders of the feeding scheme network of 34 organisations reported that the social grant amount proved not to be sufficient to sustain families, and the high job losses that transpired as a result of the pandemic have added extra mouths to cater for in their program. This article is relevant because it highlights the prevalence of vulnerability and how many South African homes live below the breadline and that many are a crisis away from indigence. The article also highlights that most families were found to have people employed in insecure work arrangements, i.e., casual work or intermittent arrangements.

E.U. leaders reach a deal on coronavirus recovery package. (2020). *The Wire*, 21 July. **Available on:** <https://www.dw.com/en/eu-leaders-reach-deal-on-coronavirus-recovery-package/a-54242834>

The article announces the agreement of the E.U. leaders on an unprecedented €1.8 trillion (\$2 trillion) aid and budget deal aimed at helping hard-hit bloc members recover from the economic fallout of the novel coronavirus pandemic. The package includes a €750-billion fund to be sent as loans and grants, as well as a seven-year €1 trillion E.U. budget. Despite the impasse in the lengthy negotiations amongst the members, its result was viewed as monumental as it was the first time in history that the E.U. committed to mutualized debt, with an agreement to showcase its ability to deal with the multiple consequences of the COVID crisis collectively.

F

FAO. (2018). *Introduction to gender-sensitive social protection programming to combat rural poverty: why is it important and what does it mean?* FAO Technical Guide 1. Rome. 76 pp. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/social-protection/resources/resources-detail/en/c/1170231/>

The Toolkit is designed to support social protection (S.P.) and gender policy-makers and practitioners in their efforts to systematically apply a gender lens to S.P. programmes in ways that are in line with global agreements and FAO commitments to expand inclusive S.P. systems for rural populations. The document recognises the many social protection programmes, including cash transfers, public works programmes and asset transfers that target women as main beneficiaries or recipients of benefits, proposing the extension of social protection to rural populations for fostering rural women's economic empowerment. However, to tap into this potential, it proposes that social protection policies and programmes are made more gender-sensitive and better aligning them with agricultural and rural development policies to address gender inequalities.

FAO HLPE. (2017). *Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security.* FAO: Rome. **Available on:** <http://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1155796/>

In this report, the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE)—a science-policy interface of the Committee on World Food Security (CSF)—provides comprehensive, evidence-based knowledge in international and intergovernmental food security and nutrition systems. The work of the HLPE seeks to clarify contradictory information and knowledge, elicit the backgrounds and rationales of controversies and identify emerging issues on themes surrounding nutrition and food systems. Furthermore, this report provides a set of action-oriented recommendations addressed to states and other stakeholders to inform CFS engagement in advancing nutrition and the CFS contribution to the U.N. Decade of Action.

FAO. (2017). *FAO's Social Protection Framework. Enhancing food security, nutrition and rural development outcomes for all.* Rome: FAO. **Available at** <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7016e.pdf>

The vision, mission and approach to social protection as envisaged by the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation is outlined in this document. The Social Protection Framework unpacks its commitment to helping national governments eradicate hunger and poverty of present and future generations. The FAO Vision On Social Protection outlines that people and communities living in rural areas and those whose livelihoods depend on natural resources are supported by social protection systems that ensure that (amongst other things). Food security and improved nutrition protect them before, during and aftershocks and stresses, promote

resilient livelihoods and sustainable management of ecosystems and stimulate pro-poor growth and inclusive rural development.

FAO. (2020). *Food systems and COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean: How to increase resilience.* Rome: FAO. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1276828/>.

In this bulletin, the Food and Agriculture Organization outlines lessons learned by those who managed disasters. It is critical to understand, monitor and anticipate the impacts of crises on agriculture and agricultural livelihoods early on drawing from Latin America contexts and the Caribbean. Through assessing the impact on food and nutrition security, livelihoods and the food system, ensuring availability and access to food, it was established that timely and accurate monitoring enables evidence-based policy decisions to be made; acting in advance enables unwanted impacts on food security and nutrition to be avoided. To combat the effects of COVID-19 on food systems, management of this crisis requires a targeted and concrete – yet holistic – approach focused on ensuring availability and stabilising food access.

FAO. (1996) . *Report on the World Food Summit.* Rome. Available on: <http://www.fao.org/3/w3548e/w3548e00.htm#AnnexV>

This summit report synthesises contributions country representative delegates, statements, reports on parallel events and list of documents forming part of the World Food Summit in 1996. The summit adopted the Rome Declaration On World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan, both of which continue to serve as the basis of reference for food security strategies, interventions and programmes. The declaration notes that poverty is a major cause of food insecurity and sustainable progress in poverty eradication is critical to improving food access. In this light, the report on World Food Summit is relevant for the study on vulnerability and indigence.

FAO. (2020). *Social protection and COVID-19 response in rural areas.* Rome: FAO.
Available on: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca8561en/CA8561EN.pdf>

In this article, the Food and Agriculture Organization makes recommendations on social protection policy about COVID-19 in rural communities. These are at the backdrop of analysing gaps in social protection policy, including the fact that large shares of the population in rural areas

are excluded from social insurance measures due to high informality and low coverage. The article offers examples of rural communities' areas, disadvantages in social protection, and the recommendations. These include (amongst a list of nine key recommendations) having gender-sensitive designs and implementation. Social protection interventions are crucial to ensure that rural women can participate in, and equally benefit from these interventions and protect and support livelihoods by distributing seeds, animals and fishing nets. Other inputs include training; market access; public purchases from small producers.

FAO. (2018). *Sustainable Food System: Concept and Framework*. **Available on:** <http://www.fao.org/3/ca2079en/CA2079EN.pdf>

On this concept paper on sustainable food systems, the Food and Agriculture Organization provides an overview of definitions, approaches and limitations, and strategies for developing sustainable food systems. Sustainable food systems are at the heart of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have called for major transformations in agriculture and food systems to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition by 2030. A global food system that is more productive in delivering healthy and nutritious diets to all people while not leaving behind poor and marginalised populations is required for the realisation of the SDG's.

Feminist response to COVID-19. (2020). **Available on:** <https://www.feministcovidresponse.com/>

The article highlights the need to outline key principles for a just and resilient recovery from the ongoing global pandemic and track responses and uplift collective action of feminists worldwide. Some of the responses to these interlinked crises deeply threaten human rights and democracy and in many countries. Curfews and lockdowns are being brutally enforced by military and police forces, often most cruelly targeting the most marginalized groups, all which harbour potential long-term implications for the right to privacy, right to information, freedom of expression and freedom of association, Multilateral solidarity has also been lacking. At the same time, the response to this crisis has been met by strengthening social protection measures, expanding access to healthcare, a global reorientation of what kind of work is considered “essential”, with people all over the world recognizing the vital role of frontline workers, from healthcare to sanitation, which in many cases performed by women. The article advocates that now more than ever, policy, strategy and response must be rooted in systemic feminist analysis and guided by feminist principles.

Finn, A. (2015). A national minimum wage in the context of the South African labour market. *National Minimum Wage Research Initiative*. Working Paper Series No. 1. The University of the Witwatersrand. **Available on:** <http://nationalminimumwage.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/NMW-RI-Descriptive-Statistics-Final.pdf>

This paper highlights the centrality of wages in household income and determines inequality and poverty levels in South Africa. It then charts key trends in the labour market and presents a snapshot of the workforce's composition and earnings in the current environment, giving a proper definition for a “working-poor” threshold, linking individual earnings to household poverty.

Fouksman, E. (2017). The new labour struggle: less work, same pay, and basic income for all. *The conversation*, 4 May. Retrieved from <https://theconversation.com/the-new-labour-struggle-less-work-same-pay-and-basic-income-for-all-76903>

The article proposes a view that an overdue pursuit of an agenda for a new global labour movement is necessary, or rather a revision of the old agenda of the 19th century needs to be reviewed in order to achieve the “universal basic income guarantee”. The author proposes universal earnings, adequate to cover essential living costs, irrespective of any circumstances. The author continues to present a view of less working time and more money for all, in the form of shorter workdays and a universal basic income due to a strong belief that the fruits of soaring productivity growth and the wealth generated by automation are currently not being distributed via rising salaries or shorter working hours, but are, instead of captured by a tiny global elite.

G

Gago, V.; & Cavallero, L. (n.d). A Feminist Strike against Debt. **Available on:** <https://feministresearchonviolence.org/a-feminist-strike-against-debt/>

The article holds a view that debt is a historical mechanism of capitalism used to loot, exploit, and privatize the commons created and re-created and increase labour exploitation in moments of crisis. The most well-known of these mechanisms is how public debt conditions states, which dates back from some of the cases seen in Latin America during the 1980s, where debt

disciplined the democratic transitions in the region following the dictatorships, followed by the “Washington Consensus” of neoliberal reforms during the 1990s. These developments pushed new thresholds of debt, and, in recent years, an approach was viewed as a new re-launching of the African continent's financial colonisation. The authors also believe that the experimentation with social unionism practices that bring together issues of rent and labour, pensions and popular economy, the denunciation of sexual abuse and labour violence, has feminism as its foundation. It connects it with debt directly connected with budget cuts to public services, wage decreases, the recognition of domestic work, and the obligation to go into debt for women-related services. The argument also stresses that debt only comes to “save” nations from violent impoverishment to the point of an induced precarity and therefore becomes unpayable due to looting having preceded it. Therefore, a feminist perspective clarifies what feeds the global flows of financial capital, which seek fair pensions, wages, and an enormous quantity of free and precarious labour, enabling multinational corporations' extraordinary profitability. Undoubtedly, the growing analysis of the relationship between sexual violence and political and economic violence become the consequences of this economy.

Garçon, S. (2020). *COVID-19 has made menstrual health more urgent than ever.* **Available on:** <https://www.psi.org/2020/03/covid-19-has-made-menstrual-health-more-urgent-than-ever/>

The article raises menstruation as part of the reality for women, girls and transgender men worldwide. In the same way that pandemics affect everybody, taboos associated with menstruation, combined with an overall culture of silence around the topic, limit the ability of people who menstruate to fully and equally participate in society, undermining their overall status and self-esteem as well as the development of families and communities. With current measures to contain COVID-19 potentially extending into longer lockdown periods, product availability could be affected by store closures and stock-outs. Sadly, this is already a reality for women and girls living in poor and marginalized communities, emergency and humanitarian contexts, incarceration facilities, have special needs or disabilities and/or facing other barriers. The article further stresses that gender equality will not be achieved unless all relevant sectors address menstrual health through appropriate policies, programming, and funding to support those who are most marginalized and lack access to their most basic needs.

Garikipati, S and Kambhampati, U. (2020). *Leading the fight against the pandemic: does gender 'really' matter?* **Available on:** https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3617953

In this paper, the authors scrutinise the relationship between national female leaders and their effectiveness in handling the COVID-crisis, assessing whether there is a significant and systematic difference by gender of the national leader in the number of COVID-cases and deaths in the first quarter of the pandemic. The authors also examine differences in male vs female leaders' policy responses as plausible explanations for the differences in outcomes. A variety of socio-demographic variables match nearest neighbours using a constructed dataset for 194 countries. The findings show that COVID-outcomes are systematically better in countries led by women and, to some extent, explained by the proactive and coordinated policy responses they have adopted.

Gender data is necessary for a gender-sensitive response to COVID-19. (2020). Available on:
<https://data2x.org/resource-center/gender-and-data-resources-related-to-covid-19/>

The article views the compilation of gender data, gender, and data resources related to COVID-19 as critical to inform policymakers, governments, decision-makers, and researchers who want to understand and respond thoughtfully to the gendered impacts of the pandemic. The article fosters the need for gender data to remain a priority commitment for the global community before and after the current crisis. In particular, consider the gender data necessary for governments to design comprehensive and gender-sensitive social and economic policy responses to the global pandemic.

Genderlinks. (2020). South African Women in Dialogue: The SAWID Development Caravan Model. Available on:
<https://genderlinks.org.za/south-african-women-dialogue-sawid-development-caravan-model/>

This information page offers a breakdown of The Development Caravan, a development model devised by the South African Women In Dialogue for South African Communities. The Development Caravan is a social protection intervention whose aim is to address the poverty through psychosocial, family-based strategies lead by perspectives of grassroots women and their conviction that poverty and family dissolution remained the greatest challenges of the *apartheid* legacy. The Development Caravan is relevant for the study because it is a tried and tested intervention that prioritises personal and societal healing, dialogue, a focus on the family as a unit of analysis and a psychosocial, casework approach to family resilience, and via

three eventual phases to graduate families from poverty and to establish productive self-reliance in targeted families.

Gentilini, U., Almenfi, M., Orton, I., & Dale, P. (2020). Social protection and jobs responses to COVID-19: a real-time review of country measures. *Living paper* (5). **Available on:** http://www.ugogentilini.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Country-SP-COVID-responses_April17-1.pdf

The article contributes to global knowledge on how countries respond to the pandemic by documenting real-time actions in a key area of response: social protection measures planned or implemented by governments. This review specifically focuses on interventions organised by social assistance, social insurance and labour market programs, with the latter measures, focusing on supply-side programs (e.g., mostly wage subsidies and other activation programs). The review would help provide a “situation room” to inform decision-makers, practitioners and the broad public about the most current policy and operational developments in the sphere of social protection responses to COVID-19 worldwide.

Global Health 5050. (2020). *The COVID-19 Sex-Disaggregated Data Tracker*. **Available on:** <https://globalhealth5050.org/the-sex-gender-and-covid-19-project/> (Accessed 19 December 2020).

This resource is relevant for the study because it gives a gendered perspective on the effects of COVID-19 worldwide. The COVID-19 Sex-Disaggregated Data Tracker is the world's largest database of sex-disaggregated data on COVID-19. It is produced by Global Health 50/50, the African Population and Health Research Center and the International Center for Research on Women. This resource has updated data every month, and this data can be followed and compared to investigate what roles sex and gender are playing in the outbreak, building the evidence base of what works to tackle gender disparities in health outcomes, and advocating for effective gender-responsive approaches to COVID-19.

Global Nutrition Report. (2020). *Action on equity to end malnutrition*. Bristol, UK: Development Initiatives. Available on: <https://globalnutritionreport.org/reports/2020-global-nutrition-report/>

This extensive report boldly argues that the world continues to experience hunger and malnutrition and that the progress in reversing this trend is slow. This argument is fortified because globally, not a single country is on track for meeting all ten of the global nutrition targets

set out for 2025—with eight countries reported meeting four targets and 186 of that falling behind. In light of these and other facts and trends, in this piece of literature, the Global Nutrition Report calls for governments, business and civil society intensify efforts to tackle malnutrition and improve food systems.

Golay, A & Tholstrup. (2020). CVA in COVID-19 contexts: guidance from the CaLP network. *The Cash Learning Partnership*, 9 July. **Available on:** <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/cva-covid-19-contexts-guidance-calp-network-version-14-9-july-2020>

This document, written as a living guide, is intended to help organisations in development programs understand and prepare for likely impacts of COVID-19 on their work and consider whether the CVA approach is right for the contexts in which they operate. If so, considerations at each stage of the programme cycle to deliver safely and effectively are critical.

Gulati, M., Jacobs, I., Jooste, A., Naidoo, D., and Fakir, S. (2013). *The water-energy-food security nexus: Challenges and opportunities for food security in South Africa.* *Aquatic Procedia* 1, 150-164.

In this article, the authors argue the relationship between water, energy and food security. They argue that this interconnectedness of water, energy and food production cycles translates into the interdependence of water, energy and food pricing by interrogates the level of interconnectedness between these systems in South Africa and discuss how energy and water costs influence food prices in the country and affect the country's level of food security. This argument's premise is relevant for the study because, in South Africa, the vulnerable and indigent also tend to be excluded in the adequate access to water and electricity while being most directly affected by food price changes caused by the cost of water and energy.

Gupta, A.H. (2020). Why women may face a greater risk of catching coronavirus. *The New York Times*, 12 March. **Available on:** <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/12/us/women-coronavirus-greater-risk.html>

The author dissects the effects of lockdown measures involving the cancelling of events, closure of offices and suspending classes, arguing that the crisis could put women at a disproportionate risk, exacerbating gender, social and economic fault lines. The argument maintains that typical gender roles can “influence where men and women spend their time, and the infectious agents they come into contact with, as well as the nature of exposure, its frequency and its intensity. The

roles that women have in society could place them squarely in the virus's path because they constitute a majority of health care workers, and most of them occupy nursing roles on the front lines of efforts to combat and contain outbreaks of disease. More cases are observed in healthcare, where the levels of exposure among nurses, mainly women, are strongly believed to be higher than those of doctors, because supportive roles are more involved in the personal care of patients, such as drawing blood samples, collect specimens, which render them more vulnerable.

Guterres, A. (July 2020). Speech by U.N. Secretary-General: Address at the 18th Nelson Mandela Memorial Lecture. *Tackling the Inequality Pandemic: A New Social Contract for a New Era* (online). **Available on:** <https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/tackling-inequality-new-social-contract-new>

In this speech made at the 18th Nelson Mandela Memorial Lecture, U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres, he speaks about Nelson Mandela's legacy, weaving its truth the context of a South Africa and a world facing a pandemic. The orator spoke of ways in which the pandemic exposed risks that have lingered for many decades, such as inadequate health systems; gaps in social protection; structural inequalities; environmental degradation; the climate crisis—most of which have been strong themes in vulnerability and indigence study.

H

Haktanir, A., Seki, T. & Dilmaç, B. (2020). *Adaptation and evaluation of Turkish version of the fear of COVID-19 Scale, Death Studies*, 29 May. **Available on:** <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07481187.2020.1773026>

The article investigates the fear of COVID-19 Scale's psychometric properties in Turkey, conducted among a diverse group, focusing on the prevalence of coronavirus related fear across gender, age, chronic illness situation, and educational level. The group comparison analyses revealed that whilst women reported significantly higher fear of coronavirus than other groups, the fear itself did not differ based on participants' educational level, socioeconomic status, and age level.

Hallink, C. (2020). Bien: *South Africa to Replace Emergency Coronavirus Cash Transfer with Basic Income Grant*, (online). **Available on:** <https://basicincome.org/news/2020/07/south-africa-cash-transfer/>

In this short news article, the author outlined the context of South Africa's economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The relief package of R500billion followed the submission of an open letter to President Ramaphosa by a group of 75 economists and academics calling for the adoption of a Universal Basic Income (UBI). The article talks about South Africa's cash transfer social grant system before the pandemic and the fact that this meant that there was already infrastructure enabling to get people cash. Over 30 per cent of the population and approximately 44 per cent of households receive a government-funded cash transfer each month. Despite South Africa's social grant system's impressive reach, it has historically excluded economically active adults.

Hassim, S. (2003). *The gender pact and democratic consolidation: institutionalising gender equality in the South African state.* Feminist Studies Vol. 29, No. 3, Women in Democratic South Africa (Autumn, 2003), pp. 504-528

In this journal article, the author writes about South Africa's transition to a democratic state and women's organised engagement with such a state. She writes that about the state's permeability to women's interest and influence and, consequently, as a desirable locus for gender activism. Stating that during the transitional period, there was a growing assumption that real change in a feminist direction was possible through the state. The article highlights the work of women activism and its role in shaping women's inclusion in the socio-economic and political discourse in South Africa. Alluding to establishments such as the Commission on Gender Equality (CGE), whose work is autonomous and free of influence from both government and private sector, the article makes a case for this work, stating that it ensures monitoring the implementation of constitutional commitments to gender equality in South African society.

Helenkar. (2020), *Research methods to consider in a pandemic.* Helen Kara Website, 10 May 2020.
Available on: <https://helenkara.com/2020/05/20/research-methods-to-consider-in-a-pandemic/>

In this opinion piece, the author discusses different research methods to consider using during a pandemic, given the movement restrictions, thus limitations for ideal research processes. The author suggests relatively new methods but maybe the most appropriate to use when faced with pandemic-related limitations. These methods are documentary research, autoethnography and digital methods. Documentary research is the (content, thematic, or narrative) analysis of existing

documents to come to a finding. This method is relevant to the SAWID Transdisciplinary study, as most of the research is on the analysis of existing documents.

Hidrobo, M., Kumar, N., Palermo, T., Peterman, A. & Roy, S. (2020). Gender-sensitive social protection: a critical component of the COVID-19 response in low- and middle-income countries. *IFPRI Issue Brief*, April 2020. Available on: <https://ebrary.ifpri.org/utis/getfile/collection/p15738coll2/id/133701/filename/133912.pdf>

The authors caution that gender considerations are likely to be overlooked in an urgent effort to save lives and provide critical economic support, as social protection programs and systems adapt to mitigate against the COVID-19 crisis. Looking at past research, the authors indicate that small adaptations to make program design and implementation more gender-sensitive may result in overall and equality-related gains. The article presents some of these considerations across five areas: 1) Adapting existing schemes and social protection modality choice, 2) targeting, 3) benefit level and frequency, 4) delivery mechanisms and operational features, and 5) complementary programming. The recommended areas are meant to craft a positive result to ensure that responses to COVID-19 will help address, and not exacerbate, pre-existing gender inequalities and lay the groundwork for more gender-sensitive social protection programming beyond the crisis, building toward the well-being of societies as a whole.

I

ILO. (2016). *Non-standard employment around the world: understanding challenges, shaping prospects*. Geneva: International Labour Office. 2016. Available on: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_534326.pdf

Non-standard forms of employment – including temporary work, part-time work, temporary agency work and other multi-party employment arrangements, disguised employment relationships and dependent self-employment – have become a modern feature of labour markets the world over. The report analyses the incidence and trends of non-standard forms of employment globally and explores the reasons behind this phenomenon, including changes in the world of work brought about by globalization and social change.

IMF. (n.d) *Policy responses to COVID-19*. Available on: <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19#U>.

This policy tracker summarises governments' key economic responses to limit the human and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The analysis focuses on discretionary actions, not necessarily giving a full reflection of countries' policies in response to COVID-19 but reflects on existing social safety nets that differ across countries in their breadth and scope depending on the shock's nature and country-specific circumstances.

IMF. (2020). IMF executive board approves a US\$22.03 million disbursement to Samoa to address the COVID-19 pandemic. *Press release, 20/189*. **Available on:**
<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/04/24/pr20189-samoa-imf-executive-board-approves-us-million-disbursement-address-covid-19-pandemic>.

The press statement announces the IMF financing support to provide resources to the government of Samoa to maintain macroeconomic stability to assist its private sector adversely affected by COVID-19.

Independent Evaluation Group. (2014). *Social safety nets and gender: learning from impact evaluations and World Bank projects*. Washington, DC: World Bank. **Available on:**
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/21365>

This report focuses on a core set of poverty reduction interventions referred to as Social Safety Net (SSN) programs. SSNs, a subset of social protection programs, are non-contributory transfer programs, whose main objective is to protect the poor against destitution and promote opportunity equality. It further analyses whether SSN interventions produce results and improve gender equality for men and women and boys and girls, either as a deliberate outcome or as an unexpected consequence.

Institute of Development Studies. (2016). *SDC-IDS Collaboration on Poverty, Politics and Participatory Methodologies: 'Hot Topics' in Social Protection*. Briefing Note 1. **Available on:**
<https://www.ids.ac.uk/publications/hot-topics-in-social-protection/>

In this publication, the authors give a background of social protection and reflect on its evolution. It is stated on the publication that when social protection first emerged, it was adopted as a rather narrow approach with interventions forming a safety net for those particularly affected by shocks.

Social protection has evolved into a systematic approach that aims to prevent people from falling into poverty, protect against the consequences of living in poverty, promote people out of poverty, and address structural inequalities that trap people. Interventions can be divided into social assistance. It is now widely agreed that social protection should extend to all parts of the population responding to specific needs and vulnerabilities.

International Labour Organization. *Social protection floors* (online). **Available on:** <https://www.ilo.org/secsoc/areas-of-work/policy-development-and-applied-research/social-protection-floor/lang--en/index.htm>

International Labour Organization (ILO) outlines the social protection floor as one area the organisation works in on this website information page. Defined as sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure, as a minimum that, over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security which together secure adequate access to goods and services. Social protection floors are a strategy that extends social protection based strategies which advocates for social security with progressive achievements of higher levels of protection necessary at the national level. The relevance of the theme of social protection floors in the study's context is that they secure protection aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion at their core.

Isilow, H. (2020), "*S. Africa probing graft allegations over COVID-19 funds* *Special Investigating Unit is probing complaints including corruption regarding misuse of COVID-19 relief fund*". Anadolu Agency website, 07 July 2020. **Available on:** <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/safrica-probing-graft-allegations-over-covid-19-funds/1902697>

The article covers investigations by the Special Investigation Unit (SIU) into the corruption related to the R500Billion allocated to COVID19 relief. The SIU received several reports about misuse and mismanagement of funds. The corruption surrounding COVID19 relief highlights how corruption continues to take away from funds that the state could use to better people's lives. Furthermore, in the context of this article, a large population relied on aid in forms of food parcels as many people who were employed form part of the financially vulnerable and indigent segment.

J

Jeffreys, S. (2009). *"The Industrial Vagina: The political economy of the global sex trade"*. Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, London and London.

In this book, questions about feminism and the sex industry found the world over are discussed alongside other topics related to the sex trade. Jeffery dedicates chapters to the analysis and discussion of important themes surrounding the sex trade. Challenging governments as role players in the problems encountered by women sex work through ambiguous laws that often do not protect the sex worker. Covered also in this book are themes relating the earnings of prostituted women, the development of prostitution and to the importance of social acceptance. Sex trafficking, marriage trafficking in the forms of cultural forced marriages and child marriages are also covered.

Jones, N. & Holmes, R. (2011). Why is social protection gender-blind? The politics of gender and social protection. *Social Protection for Social Justice*. 42(6). pp45-52. **Available on** from <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1759-5436.2011.00272.x>

This article explores the political economy of social protection and its effects on gender relations to increase understanding about why social protection debates and approaches have been largely gender-blind.

K

Kabeer, N. (Prof). (2009). *Scoping study on social protection: evidence and impacts on future research directions*.

In this paper, the author gives an overview of the evidence on social protection impacts in developing country contexts to develop a future research agenda on social protection in low-income countries. The author starts by tracing the emergence of social protection as an important concern within the international policy agenda and discusses how DFID's thinking has evolved about the wider development community, then compiles the evidence on the impacts of social protection on the lives of poor individuals, households and communities in developing country contexts under four broad categories relevant to DFID policy.

Kamer, L. (2020). *Distribution of female-headed households in South Africa 2018, by province.* Available on: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1114301/distribution-of-female-headed-households-in-south-africa-by-province/>.

This dashboard of statistical data offers a breakdown of female-headed household in South Africa taken from data collected in 2018. The author reports that women head approximately 6.1 million South African Household. The report further highlights that the largest numbers of a female-headed household were noted in provinces with larger portions of rural areas, i.e., Eastern Cape (46.9 per cent), Limpopo (45.8 per cent) and KwaZulu-Natal (45 per cent). In contrast, the urbanised provinces, such as Gauteng (29.8 per cent), including Johannesburg and Western Cape (32.5 per cent), including Cape Town, were less likely to have female-headed households in comparison. This literature is relevant to the study because it takes on a gendered perspective in unpacking indigents and vulnerability.

Khatun, F. (2020). Women's access to stimulus packages and post Covid-19 gender equality. *The Daily Star*, September 2020. **Available on:** <https://cpd.org.bd/womens-access-to-stimulus-packages-and-post-covid-19-gender-equality-fahmida-khatun/>

In this study, the author supports the view that the outbreak of coronavirus is not gender blind, as several studies have revealed, and have specifically indicated how the extent of women's sufferings is more than that of men. The study focuses on women of Bangladesh, who have been the hardest hit both economically and socially. Firstly, the virus places women at the frontline of the crisis as healthcare workers, as caregivers at home, and as managers of the household, bear the brunt of the coronavirus crisis more intensely than anyone else. The Bangladeshi government's stimulus package to assist women small businesses through banks proves to be largely ineffective as banks do not find women's business proposals bankable as their ticket size is small, which usually "increase banks' operational costs". Secondly, banks are also not sure whether their loans will be repaid in time, compounded by the fact that many women entrepreneurs do not have collateral. Access to information is limited to many women entrepreneurs outside big cities to take up any available support to keep their businesses afloat. The article proposed that government policies should be crafted through a gender lens to protect the progress made and avoid the pandemic's damaging impact on gender equality.

Kelleher, F. (2019). Why the world needs an African ecofeminist future. *African arguments*, 12 March. Available on: <https://africanarguments.org/2019/03/12/why-world-needs-african-ecofeminist-future/>

The article notes that African women are often at the heart of communities dealing with huge economic development changes and shoulder environmental mismanagement. With these concerns being multi-layered, ranging from agrarian justice to extractivism, one issue that particularly clearly demonstrates the importance of African ecofeminism is the threat to seed biodiversity. The author argues that while ecofeminist activism grew out of feminist, peace, and ecology movements of the 1970s and 1980s, intersectional ecofeminism also underscores the importance of gender, race and class, interlinking feminist concerns with human oppressions within patriarchy and the exploitations of a natural environment that women are often more reliant upon and thus shoulder the effects of environmental mismanagement.

Kieny, M., Evans, T.G., Scarpetta, S., Kelley, T., Klazinga, N., Forde, I., Veillard, J.H.M., Leatherman, S., Syed, S., Kim, S.M., Nejad, S.B. & Donaldson, L. (2018). *Delivering quality health services: a global imperative for universal health coverage*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. Retrieved from <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/482771530290792652/Delivering-quality-health-services-a-global-imperative-for-universal-health-coverage>

The authors describe the essential role of quality in the delivery of health care services, advocating that the commitment of nations to achieving universal health coverage by 2030, should be accompanied by an acknowledgement that optimal health care cannot be delivered by simply ensuring coexistence of infrastructure, medical supplies and health care providers. Improvement in health care delivery requires a deliberate focus on the quality of health services, which involves providing effective, safe, people-centred care that is timely, equitable, integrated and efficient. Quality of care is the degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge.

Kohler, T. and Bhorat, H. (2020). *Covid-19, social protection, and South Africa's labour market: Are social grants targeted at the most vulnerable?* Development Policy Research Unit.

In this article, the authors this paper use newly available, nationally representative survey data – Wave 1 of the NIDS-CRAM – to provide a quantitative, descriptive evaluation of whether social grants are being successfully targeted at the most vulnerable in the context of the national lockdown and COVID-19 crisis, in light of the South African government's pandemic-induced expansion of the country's social protection system. In particular, the authors highlight heterogeneity in labour market outcomes before and during the national lockdown to show the importance of social grants as a source of income relief for individuals in low-income households. Furthermore, the authors bring to light the reality that individuals form low-income households have been disproportionately burdened by adverse labour market effects induced by the lockdown concerning employment loss, the likelihood of having a paid job to return to, and reductions in working hours and earnings.

L

Lai, J., Ma, S., Wang, Y., Cai, Z., Hu, J., Wei, N., Wu, J., Du, H., Chen, T., Li, R., Tan, H., Kang, L., Yao, L., Huang, M., Wang, H., Wang, G., Liu, Z., & Hu, S. (2020). Factors Associated With Mental Health Outcomes Among Health Care Workers Exposed to Coronavirus Disease 2019. *JAMA network open*, 3(3). **Available on:** <https://jamanetwork.com/>

This study is a cross-sectional, survey-based, region-stratified study collected demographic data and mental health measurements from 1257 health care workers in 34 hospitals from January 29, 2020, in China. The aim was to assess the magnitude of mental health outcomes and associated factors among health care workers treating patients exposed to COVID-19. The degree of symptoms of depression, anxiety, insomnia and distress was assessed, using the Chinese version of the 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire. The survey findings suggest that, among Chinese health care workers exposed to COVID-19, women, nurses, those in Wuhan, and front-line health care workers have a high risk of developing unfavourable mental health outcomes and may need psychological support or interventions.

Lawler, D. (2020). *Global coronavirus vaccine initiative launches without the US or China.* **Available on:** <https://www.axios.com/covax-vaccine-initiative-us-china-russia-6f6c76d7-ddd6-4bfb-92b4-c11bd27e0063.html>

In this news article, the author discusses The COVAX initiative, a global initiative for distributing coronavirus vaccines, noting that most of the world's countries have signed up except China, USA and Russia. The author argues that it matters that these three countries are not part of the initiative because assuming one or more vaccines to gain approval ultimately, there will be months or even years in which supply lags far behind global demand. The groups behind COVAX argue that its diversified "portfolio" of vaccines gives countries their best shot at obtaining access to one that works while ensuring equitable distribution of vaccine doses, rather than simply to countries that can produce or buy them at scale.

Lehohla, P. (2015). *Living conditions survey*, Statics South Africa. YouTube. **Available on:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0x-fHPHHZEI&feature=youtu.be>

In this video clip, South Africa's former Statistician-General speaks about public sector capital expenditure, noting that for that reporting period, the government had decreased spend and investment on public housing and focused more on road infrastructure and electricity. Furthermore, he explains that the electricity spend is larger to the benefit of industry, i.e., mines and factories. This clip is relevant to the study as it highlights the decline in housing investment for distribution to poor communities.

Lehohla, P. (29 July 2020). COVID-19: *Taming the illusive Policy Complex in South Africa*. A presentation document for Indlulamithi Workshop.

In this presentation about policy complex in COVID-19, former South Africa's Statistician-General Pali Lehohla discusses the importance of policy agenda formulation, target setting, and roadmap definition. The presentation touches on economic transformation, inclusive growth and transforming-- with six brief points: modernising network industries to promote competitiveness and inclusive growth; lowering barriers to entry and addressing distorted patterns of ownership through increased competition and small business growth; Prioritising labour-intensive growth: agriculture and services; and implementing focused and flexible industrial and trade policy to promote competitiveness and facilitate long-run growth to name a few.

Lopez-Gonzalez, L. (2020). *A tale of two pandemics: Covid-19 and lessons learnt from HIV*. Bhekisisa Centre for Health Journalism. Published on Daily Maverick Website, 24 July 2020. **Available on:** <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2020-07-24-a-tale-of-two-pandemics-covid-19-and-lessons-learnt-from-hiv/>

This article looks at the parallels between the response to COVID19 and that of HIV. They further document the journey of adaptation for a team working in HIV treatment and education who were faced with the challenge of halting their HIV related activities instead of heading to a hostel in KZN to do COVID19 testing and screening the challenges they are faced. The article also highlights the difficulty accessing healthcare that many vulnerable people had faced during the first months of lockdown due to COVID19. These HIV workers predict that the COVID19 pandemic will have a major adverse effect on HIV care and treatment, which is most likely to be noticed 18 months from the first lockdown.

M

Madia, T. (2020), *SA needs believable figures in its bid to build a better future - Pali Lehohla*. **Available on** <https://www.news24.com/news24/southafrica/news/sa-needs-believable-figures-in-its-bid-to-build-better-future-pali-lehohla-20200722>

In this news article, the author reports on the assessment of former South African Statistician-General Pali Lehohla on the economic future of South Africa post-COVID. Lehohla noted the discrepancies in reporting projections between the governing party, Business for South Africa, and National Treasury. This assessment is relevant for the study because it gives view to the use of evidence in building better futures and emphasise the importance of considering research data in decision making for countries.

Makone, T. et al. (26 July 2020). *"Vultures feast on COVID-19 misery: Black business chief blasts covidpreneurs as PPE scandal grows"*. Sunday Times on Press Reader. Available on: <https://www.pressreader.com/south-africa/sunday-times-1107/20200726/281505048542167>

In this article, the president of South Africa's Black Business Council is vocal and disappointed in businesses being investigated by the Special Investigating Unit (SIU). The SIU investigated 90 companies that received contracts from the Gauteng health department. There is no indication that companies on that list were involved in any wrongdoing. However, a senior Hawks official close to the new "Fusion Hub" of investigators — which consists of law enforcement officials from various organisations and which was announced by President Cyril Ramaphosa — said they had

received the list of all Covid- 19 tenders awarded by Gauteng and were investigating all the contracts.

Mathie, A. & Cunningham, G. (2008). *From Clients to Citizens: Communities changing the course of their development*. Practical Action Publishing: Warwickshire, UK.

In this book, the authors unpack how communities worldwide continuously take the initiative by utilising their leadership and solidarity resources to achieve their goals. The contributors argue that communities' social, cultural, and material assets are important in overcoming obstacles. Despite the widely accepted view by development practitioners, poor communities are helpless and disadvantaged and largely dependent. The book gives examples of rural third world successes where communities have helped build their livelihoods, from the Moroccan villages that secured irrigation infrastructure with the help of returning migrants, to the Egyptian youth leaders who wanted a soccer pitch for their village, and the indigenous women's cooperative in Ecuador that now exports medicinal plants.

McGregor, A., Coulthard, S.& Camfield, L. (2015). Measuring what matters: the role of well-being methods in development policy and practice. *Development progress* Project Note 4. **Available on** <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9688.pdf>

In this paper, the authors raise poignant issues on poverty policy, and that poor people's interests must be recognised as fundamental for the success or failure of national policies. It further explores how human well-being measurement might contribute to making development policy and practice more effective. More broadly, understanding poor people's interests and motivations, who are usually excluded or disenfranchised in elite-dominated policy processes, is vital to producing development and progress that is more oriented to socially just outcomes.

McKinley, T. (2018). BRICS to play a leading role in driving future global economic growth. *Institute for New Economic Thinking*, 20 April. **Available on:** [Institute for New Economic Thinking \(ineteconomics.org\)](http://ineteconomics.org)

The author reflects on BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) as the main drivers projected to bring about growth in the world economy by 2030, having to lead coordinated international efforts to boost financing of lagging productive investment in other emerging economies and developing economies. The projected lack of progress among other emerging and developing economies is the motivation for designing an alternative policy scenario, which is based on assuming that the BRICS would motivate a coordinated international effort to boost the long-term financing of infrastructure development. Such a targeted effort would include eliciting the support of commercial banks and international institutions and strategically important development banks, especially the New Development Bank itself and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

Menéndez, C., Lucas, A., Munguambe, K., & Langer, A. (2015). Ebola crisis: the unequal impact on women and children's health. *Correspondence*. 3(3). **Available on:** [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(15\)70009-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(15)70009-4)

The article promotes suboptimal access to reproductive and maternal health care during the Ebola crisis in affected countries like Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia, where 1.3 million pregnancies are estimated to occur annually, posing a major threat the lives of mothers and infants. It provides the backdrop that women are the primary caregivers in homes, communities, and health facilities and, as such, assist the most infected individuals, putting them at an increased risk of contracting the virus. The article advocates for long-term investments to ensure appropriate care for women and children's health under normal circumstances, notwithstanding the impact of failing health systems, as their fragility bears more devastating consequences for women in times of health crises.

Meyer-Rath, G. et al. (2020), *The SA Covid-19 Modelling team | Modelling a pandemic on scarce data and unknowns*. Available on: <https://www.news24.com/news24/Columnists/GuestColumn/the-sa-covid-19-modelling-team-modelling-a-pandemic-on-scarce-data-and-unknowns-20200723?isapp=true>

In this article, the authors assess South Africa's modelling techniques in modelling the COVID19 pandemic. The core of their modelling is scientific and based on the virus's behaviour and its infection patterns based on seasonality, infection rate, and reproductions, all to serve society. The model's output will identify gaps in the South African health system and indicate what we get right and what we get wrong.

Mkwanzani, S. (2019). *The Association Between Household and Community Single Motherhood and Adolescent Pregnancy in South Africa*. In: Anson J., Bartl W., Kulczycki A. (eds) *Studies in the Sociology of Population*. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94869-0_13

This research paper gives feedback on findings from investigating single motherhood's independent association, both household and community level, particularly with adolescent pregnancy. This report is based on data accessed from close to 14 000 female adolescents aged 10-19 over three years between 2011 and 2013 from the South African General Household Survey. The author notes that findings from the study showed that living in a single motherhood household increased the average odds of adolescent pregnancy as did high levels of single motherhood within communities in the adjusted models. The findings from this study are important for the indigent and vulnerability study as they touch on two themes central to the work of SAWID, namely functional family structures and systems as well as tackling the study from a gendered lens.

Muvunyi, F. (2020). *COVID-19: South Africa's social divide and economic woes exposed*". DW. Website, 09 June 2020. Available on: <https://www.dw.com/en/covid-19-south-Africas-social-divide-and-economic-woes-exposed/a-53739914>

In this article, the author reflects on the pre-COVID-19 socio-economic divide in South Africa and draws analysis from a correspondent of academics, and ordinary South Africans on how the country's socio-economic problems before the pandemic will play out during the pandemic. The perspective of a professor from the School Of Business Economics at the Wits University, Jannie Rossouw spotlights that fiscal cliff of a 1.5% growth accompanied by a 29% unemployment for five consecutive years was a weakness waiting to be worsened by the crisis. Ordinary South African states that while the government's efforts to address COVID-19 are supported, most interventions had to be implemented from scratch highlights, in his opinion, that vulnerable communities' social and economic issues had been left unaddressed by the South African government.

N

Nhamo, G., Chikodzi, D., Kunene, HP and Mashula, N. (2020). *COVID-19 vaccines and treatments nationalism: Challenges for low-income countries and the attainment of the SDGs*. Global Public Health, DOI: 10.1080/17441692.2020.1860249. **Available on:**

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17441692.2020.1860249>

In this paper, the authors critically argue the argument premised on Sustainable Development Goals' principles, specifically (SDG3), whose vision is to leave no one behind, particularly low-income countries. The authors reflect on how COVID-19 seems to have brought up new rules and approaches. Through document and critical discourse analysis, it emerges that there has been a surge in COVID-19 vaccines and treatments nationalism. Global solidarity is threatened, with the USA, United Kingdom, European Union and Japan have secured 1.3 billion doses of potential vaccines as of August 2020. Vaccines ran out even before their approval with three candidates from Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna and AstraZeneca having shown good Phase III results in November 2020.

Nwosu, C.O. and Ndinda, C. (2018). *Female household headship and poverty in South Africa: an employment-based analysis*. ERS Working paper 761 Retrieved:

https://www.econrsa.org/system/files/publications/working_papers/working_paper_761.pdf.

The authors of this paper analyse female household headship and make the case that it is generally associated with higher poverty incidence relative to male headship. Furthermore, the others state that female headship has generally increased in South Africa while poverty has increased in the recent past. South Africa also has high unemployment rates. The paper argues that there is little evidence on employment in mediating the relationship between female headship

and poverty in South Africa. Using South Africa's National Income Dynamics Study dataset, the authors find that female headship is positively associated with complete household non-employment, while the latter is positively associated with poverty. This text is relevant for this study because it takes on a female-centric gender lens in unpacking vulnerability and indigence.

Nwosu and Oyenubi. (2020). *COVID-19: how the lockdown has affected the health of the poor in South Africa.* Available on: <https://theconversation.com/covid-19-how-the-lockdown-has-affected-the-health-of-the-poor-in-south-africa-144374>

In this paper, the author reflects on how COVID-19 has affected South Africans lived experiences. He argues that while pandemic has wreaked substantial damage on human lives in general and on the economy, the impact of the measures used to combat the pandemic, such as lockdowns, has been uneven. Vulnerable populations such as low-income earners in informal and precarious employment have been most affected by job losses and the resulting income loss. The author argues that the paper underscores that the poor bear a disproportionate burden of poor health and that income-related health inequalities seem to worsen in the COVID-19 era.

Nyasulu, J. and Pandya, H.(2020). *The effects of coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic on the South African health system: A call to maintain essential health services.* African Journal of Primary Health Care & Family Medicine, 12(1)

In this journal article, the author makes a case that since South Africa's first case of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on 06 March 2020 cases have risen and taken a toll on the country's health system. This challenge requires extra mobilisation of resources to curb the disease and overcome financial losses whilst providing social protection to the poor. The author further states that assessing the effects of COVID-19 on the South African health system is critical to identify challenges and act timely to strike a balance between managing the emergency and maintaining essential health services. Using the World Health Organization (WHO) health systems framework, this paper assessed to the effects of COVID-19 on South African health system and proposed solutions to address the gaps, with a focus on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and expanded programme on immunisation (EPI) programmes.

O

Oh, I.H., Ock, M., Jang, S.Y., Go, DS et al. (2020). *Years of Life Lost Attributable to COVID-19 in High-incidence Countries.* Journal of Korean medical science, 35(32).

In this research paper, the authors report findings from a study conducted using Years of Life Lost (YLLs) to measure the burden of the COVID-19 in the 30 countries with the highest incidence of COVID-19. These 30 countries were selected from the World Health Organisation (WHO) data on 13 April 2020 when the study was planned. According to the authors, the countries included were: Netherlands, Norway, Germany, Russia, Romania, United States of America (USA), Belgium, Brazil, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Ireland, Ecuador, United Kingdom (UK), Austria, Iran, Israel, Italy, India, Japan, China, Chile, Canada, Turkey, Peru, Portugal, France, Australia, and Korea. YLLs due to COVID-19 were higher among males than among females and higher in those aged ≥ 60 years than in younger individuals.

Orszag, P.R. (2020). Covid-19 Puts Others at the Table With Shareholders. *Bloomberg Opinion*, 4 May. Available on: <https://www.bloomberg.com/opinion/articles/2020-05-04/covid-19-puts-others-at-the-table-with-shareholders>

In this article, the author views the pandemic as capable of shifting the world forcefully towards stakeholder capitalism. Even with these expanded government interventions aimed at stabilizing economies, however, companies in the biopharmaceutical and technology will continue to play a crucial and central role beyond the crisis, along with those in the logistics sector. The result will be capitalism that balances shareholder interests with broader social concerns and a more interventionist regulatory state. Although none of this change will be simple, there is a need to locate the government's legitimate interests and how other stakeholders' interests be weighed against those of shareholders, a debate that can no longer be ignored.

P

Pearson, H.; Natalie Van der Veen & Makhubela, L. (05/06/2020). Life Esidimeni: A fatally Flawed Health Care Deinstitutionalization Process. Ivey/GIBS Case Study. Product no. 9B20M098.

In this case study, Lulama Makhubela collaborated with two GIBS Faculty members to document the highly-charged Life Esidimeni saga for teaching purposes. In 2015, the Department of Health for the Province of Gauteng, South Africa, deinstitutionalised patients in need of long term health care to reduce costs. The residents were moved from an established health care facility experienced with providing the care these patients needed to non-governmental facilities. Many of these facilities were unlicensed and lacking the skills and resources needed to provide the necessary care. The project was poorly planned with inadequate notice, and patients were transferred without identification, medication, or medical records. From March to June 2016,

1,712 patients were transferred; many were lost in the system, and approximately 144 died – most from malnutrition, abuse or neglect. The health ombudsman investigated and released a report in February 2017, placing the blame for the tragedy on three senior leaders in the health care system. A new member of the executive council was appointed upon the release of the report. In 2018, her challenge was to determine what had happened and plan changes to ensure such a tragedy would never be repeated.

Learning Objective: The case is intended for graduate-level or executive-level courses dealing with change management, organisational development, leadership, ethics, or project management. The case study will help students to i) Understand the role of accountability in making ethical and responsible decisions; ii) taking a systemic view of an organisation and identify interdependent relationships; iii) analyse levels of accountability in a change process or project plan, and iv) Assess the methods and effectiveness of creating a culture of accountability.

Perez-Vincent, S.M., Carreras, E., Gibbons, M.A., Murphy, T.E. & Rossi, M.A. (2020). COVID-19 lockdowns and domestic violence: evidence from two studies in Argentina, *Inter-American Development Bank*, technical note 1956. Available on: <https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/COVID-19-Lockdowns-and-Domestic-Violence-Evidence-from-Two-Studies-in-Arentina.pdf>

This publication presents two independent and complementary studies on the impact of the mandatory COVID - 19 lockdowns on domestic violence in Argentina. The first study examines the evolution of calls to Línea 137, the domestic violence hotline in the City of Buenos Aires, and finds a significant increase of 32% in calls, following mobility restrictions. The study also finds that a large substitution in reporting channels called the police's hotline fell sharply by 62%, while direct calls from the victims increased by 127 per cent. The second study shows evidence from a victimisation survey conducted right after the lockdown came into effect. Comparing women whose partners were exempt from complying with the stay - at - home order with women whose partners were not, the study finds a positive link between lockdown restrictions and intimate partner violence. Combining these two approaches and analyses delivers consistent and compelling evidence on the impact of the lockdown on domestic violence incidents. The studies highlight the need to complement the mobility restrictions imposed to combat the COVID - 19 pandemic with specific services to respond to the domestic violence that the lockdown generates.

Peterman, A., Potts, A., O'Donnell, M., Thompson, K., Shah, N., Oertelt-Prigione, S. & van Gelder, N. (2020). Pandemics and violence against women and children. *CGD Working Paper*, 528. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. Available on: <https://www.cgdev.org/publication/pandemics-and-violence-against-women-and-children>

The regional or global nature and associated fear and uncertainty associated with pandemics provide an enabling environment that may exacerbate or spark diverse forms of violence. In this article, the authors believe that understanding these dynamics' mechanisms is important for crafting policy and program responses to mitigate adverse effects. Based on existing published and grey literature, the article documents nine main (direct and indirect) pathways linking pandemics and violence against women and children (VAW/C), through various effects, suggesting additional pathways with limited or anecdotal evidence likely to affect smaller subgroups. Based on these mechanisms, eight policy and program responses for action by governments, civil society, international and community-based organizations are suggested. The authors also recognise that research linking pandemics directly to diverse forms of VAW/C is scarce. Therefore, the paper lays out a research agenda comprising three main streams, (1) understand the magnitude of the problem, (2) elucidate mechanisms and linkages with other social and economic factors and (3) inform intervention and response options.

Pettinger, R. (2019). *Structural Adjustment – definition and criticisms*. Economics Help Organisation website, 3 March 2019. **Available on:** <https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/2139/economics/structural-adjustment/>

This article explains structural adjustments policies. The author outlines the different conditions resulting in structural adjustment policies, noting their controversies and negative effects they tend to have on developing economies. The author lists the problems that often stem from structural adjustment policies, some of the listed problems— which find relevance in this study— are unemployment, the creation of greater inequality, and a decrease in social development investment by governments.

Policy brief: the impact of COVID-19 on women. (2020). New York: United Nations. **Available on:** <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/policy-brief-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-women-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1406>

This policy brief examines the coronavirus's overall impact against what would have been the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action in 2020, intended to be ground-breaking for gender equality. Instead, with the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, even the limited gains made in the past decades are at risk of being rolled back. The brief foresees the deepening pre-existing inequalities, exposing vulnerabilities in social, political and economic systems that amplify the pandemic's impacts, thereby recommending that COVID-19 response plans, recovery package and budgeting of resources, need to address the gender impacts of this pandemic. The recommendations include: (1) including women and women's organizations at

the heart of the COVID-19 response; (2) transforming the inequities of unpaid care work into a new, inclusive care economy that works for everyone; and (3) designing socio-economic plans with an intentional focus on the lives and futures of women and girls. Putting women and girls at the centre of economies will fundamentally drive better and more sustainable development outcomes for all, support more rapid recovery, and place us back on a footing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

R

Rahman, H.Z., Das, N., Matin, I., Wazed, M.A., Ahmed, S., Jahan, N. & Zillur, U. (2020). *Livelihoods, coping and support during Covid-19*. Bangladesh: Power and Participation Research Centre and BRAC Institute of Governance and Development. **Available on:** <https://bigd.bracu.ac.bd/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/PPRC-BIGD-Final-April-Survey-Report.pdf>

This study is intended to support better policy responses and design of support programs for the vulnerable population in Bangladesh. The economic crisis triggers have been many – export slowdown, supply chain disruptions, demand contraction, livelihood standstill in formal and informal activities and transactions due to ‘lockdown’ conditions. While social groups and economic lobby groups with ‘voice muscle’ have been vociferous in articulating their respective ‘demands’ to overcome the impact of Covid-19, associated restrictions have impeded economic activities and livelihood realities of millions of poor and vulnerable, rendering them “voiceless” and distant from policy audiences. In this context, the importance of generating real-time evidence to gauge the extent and dimensions of poverty impact cannot be over-emphasized. The study confirms that by April 2020, i) deep and system-wide poverty impact was already felt and that initial poverty impact of Covid-19 crisis has been more severe for the urban poor; ii) emergence of a “new poor” class necessitates a rethinking of approaches to poverty; iii) poverty-impacted urban and rural households emphasize the need for both food and cash support in nearly equal measure, and iv) large-scale social protection support has become critical to avert widespread food insecurity.

Riley, T.; Sully, E.; Ahmed, Z.; & Biddlecom, A. (2020). *Estimates of the potential impact of the covid-19 pandemic on sexual and reproductive health in low- and middle-income countries*. Guttmacher

Institute. Vol 46, pp73-76. **Available on:**

https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/article_files/4607320.pdf

This commentary foresees that equipment and staff involved in providing sexual and reproductive health services may be diverted to fulfil other needs, clinics may close, and people may be reluctant to go to health facilities for sexual and reproductive health services. The COVID-19 pandemic already has adverse effects on the supply chain for contraceptive commodities by disrupting the manufacture of key pharmaceutical components of contraceptive methods or the manufacture of the methods themselves and delaying transportation of contraceptive commodities. The authors also observe how the governments' restrictions to stem the spread of the virus have forced other service providers to suspend some sexual and reproductive health services that are not classified as essential, such as abortion care, thus denying people this time-sensitive and potentially life-saving service. The commentary further discusses the effects of this decline of services like modern contraceptive methods, emergency obstetrics care, immunizations, and other major obstetric complications and their adverse implications on women.

Roosevelt, T. (1910). Citizenship in a republic. Available on: <https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/7-it-is-not-the-critic-who-counts-not-the-man>

Motivating words from a powerful speech by Theodore Roosevelt: "It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at best knows, in the end, the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who neither know victory nor defeat." President Theodore Roosevelt speaks here about challenges and success.

Roser, M.; Ritchie, H., Ortiz-Ospina, E.; Hasell, J.; et al. (2020). *Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)*. Published online at OurWorldInData.org. **Available on:** <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus> (Accessed 20 December 2020).

On this data website, researchers use a data explorer to track which countries are making progress against the pandemic and which are not. Two questions guide the daily updates on the

publication, i.e., "how can we make progress against the pandemic?", and "are we making progress?". To answer these questions, the authors rely on data, but often there is not enough data, this-- according to the researchers, is especially true in this pandemic because while the data is available, it is not perfect. Much of the work done by these researchers is explaining what the data can—and cannot do—to give insight about the pandemic.

Roy, K. (2020). Here's how to achieve gender equality after the pandemic. **Available on:** <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/04/how-to-achieve-gender-equality-after-pandemic/>

The author reiterates that the list of excuses for achieving gender equity is rapidly being exhausted as the historic inflexion point of the COVID-19 pandemic has further exposed the governments' laxity in closing the gender gap. The article calls for establishing a new, more inclusive world order, a new, more inclusive social contract, using the tools that outline gender equity that has been vigorously articulated in the recent studies.

S

Safaa, M.; El-Zoghbi, S.; Enayat, M.; Soltan, E.M.; & Salama, HM. (2020). Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Mental Health and Social Support among Adult Egyptians. *Journal of Community Health*, 45, pp689–695. Retrieved from <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10900-020-00853-5>

This study assesses the impact of COVID-19 on mental health and social support among Egyptian adults during the pandemic period. This cross-sectional observational study uses an anonymous online questionnaire, conducted through a link shared on social networking sites. Through its findings, the study concluded that Covid-19 pandemic has a great psychological impact on adult Egyptians. The psychological impact of outbreaks on individuals includes an intense and wide range of psychiatric morbidities, with the likelihood to experience anxiety, concern about being infected or getting sick, increased self-blame, and helplessness.

Satgar, V. (2020). *Civil society: The state has failed and cannot be trusted, let us help solve the hunger crisis.* **Available on:** <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2020-08-18-civil-society-the-state-has-failed-and-cannot-be-trusted-let-us-help-solve-the-hunger-crisis/>

In this opinion piece, the author again makes the government increase poverty and hunger in South Africa amidst the COVID-19 era. The author further determines that the story that will be told post-COVID-19 will not be about the state's responsiveness or effectiveness but rather about social collapse. Defining social collapse, the author insists that South African society is falling apart, and a government is incapable of rising to the challenge of protecting society. He continues to make the case that even the enforcing of law and during order during lockdown shone a spotlight on government's failure to introduce reforms before Covid-19, including tighter regulation of the tobacco and alcohol industries, given the externalised social costs of these industries that the taxpayer has to carry.

Sekyere, E. Bohler-Muller N. et al. (2020). *The Impact of COVID-19 in South Africa*. Wilson Center website, 23 April 2020. **Available on:** <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-africa/impact-covid-19-south-africa>

This paper addresses the South African government's response to COVID-19 and the impact of the disease on South African society a month after the country announced its first case of COVID-19 on 05 March 2020. The researchers provide an analysis of the effects of COVID-19 on South African society a month after President Cyril Ramaphosa declared a national state of disaster. They note four societal dimensions that are, and would likely continue to be, negatively impacted by the pandemic. In the social dimension, matters such as increased Child and Gender-Based Violence and the alcohol restriction are covered, noting that alcohol restrictions are expected to positively impact crime and misdemeanours during the lockdown according to the Minister Of Police. For Economic Dimensions, the researchers highlight high unemployment and poverty in South Africa, predicting that reduced economic activity will further contribute to these dynamics.

Smith, J. (2019). Overcoming the 'tyranny of the urgent': integrating gender into disease outbreak preparedness and response, *Gender & Development*, 27(2), pp.355-369. **Available on:** <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13552074.2019.1615288?needAccess=true>

This article contributes to discussions on the gender dimensions of disease outbreaks, and preparedness policies and responses, by providing a multi-level analysis of gender-related gaps, particularly illustrating how the failure to challenge gender assumptions and incorporate gender as a priority at the global level has national and local impacts. The implications of neglecting gender dynamics and the potential of equity-based approaches to disease outbreak responses

are illustrated through a case study of the Social Enterprise Network for Development (SEND) Sierra Leone, a non-government organisation (NGO) based in Kailahun, during the Ebola outbreak.

Soeripto, J. (2020). In a world with COVID-19, gender equality matters more than ever. *LinkedIn*, 10 April. Available on: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/world-covid-19-gender-equality-matters-more-than-ever-janti-soeripto>

The article reiterates the view that the COVID-19 pandemic is already affecting women and girls in distinct and disproportionate ways that will be difficult to reverse. One of the concerns is that women are more than 70% of global health and care industry workers, yet only 25% are in leadership roles. Women stand on this pandemic's front lines, yet their voices are virtually absent in ongoing discussions on COVID-19 response efforts. The closures of schools and social isolation result in women and girls taking on increased unpaid caregiving responsibilities, caring not only for out of school children but also for sick family members, leaving women and adolescent girls with less time for paid work and opportunities to pursue remote educational options. Gender-based violence, a pandemic even before the COVID-19 crisis has worsened with women and children confined to their homes. To realise that the crises do not affect men and women the same way, the author advocates for an effective response that will be informed by the application of past lessons.

South African Medical Research Council (2020). *Report on Weekly Deaths in South Africa*. Available on: <https://www.samrc.ac.za/reports/report-weekly-deaths-south-africa>

In this research report, published weekly, the South African Medical Research Council publishes fatality data. The Medical Research Council argues that the emergence of COVID-19 has made it essential to track and report fatalities weekly. Deaths recorded on the National Population Register are provided to the SAMRC every week. The resource also offers a graphical representation of the data by weeks and months, making it easy to see any data patterns changes. Furthermore, numbers have been scaled up to estimate the actual deaths by accounting for the people who are not on the population register and the under-registration of deaths. The estimated numbers are compared with the number expected based on the historical data from 2018 and 2019.

Spaull, N. et al. (2020). *Overview and Findings: National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) – Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM) Synthesis Report Wave 1.* Allan & Gill Gray Philanthropy, the FEM Education Foundation and the Michael & Susan Dell Foundation, 15 July 2020. **Available on:** <https://cramsurvey.org/reports/#wave-1>

The report is an overview of the employment and welfare of South Africans during the March-April period of the COVID-19 lockdown. A collaboration amongst 30 social science researchers from five South African universities to inform the findings of this document the data on which it is based is a broadly representative sample of South African individuals. This NIDS document reports a decline in South Africa employment between February and April 2020, finding that only 14million people were employed in April, compared to 17 million in February. The report also notes that women, particularly those working in unskilled labour services, were amongst the hardest hit by the loss of employment, with black women disproportionately negatively affected.

Statistics South Africa. (2020). *Stats SA releases Census of Commercial Agriculture 2017 Report.* Stats SA, Tshwane. **Available on:** <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=13144>

In this press release, Statics South Africa offers an overview of key insights to be expected from the full census report on commercial agriculture. These insights include several farms, land used for farming, and income generated from agricultural activity across sectors and employment. The overview shows increased activity in agriculture in South Africa; however, the theme of food security does not seem to find the requisite expression. The province with the highest number of farms in 2017 was Free State (7 951 farms or 19,8% of the national total), followed by Western Cape (6 937 or 17,3%), North West (4 920 or 12,3%) and Northern Cape (4 829 or 12,0%).

Statistics South Africa (2020): *Results from Wave 2 survey on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and income in South Africa.* **Available on:** <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-00-80-03/Report-00-80-03May2020.pdf>

In this survey report, Statistics South Africa shares key findings on the Wave 2 survey on the impact of COVID-19 on employment, income and hunger conducted by Stats SA between 29 April and 6 May 2020. The survey found that most of those employed before the national lockdown remained employed during the lockdown, while some people lost their jobs or had to close their businesses due to the national lockdown. Most people who reported having jobs were

temporarily absent from their economic activities due to the lockdown. However, there was no change in their incomes for most employed respondents even if they worked fewer hours during the national lockdown relative to the number of hours they worked pre-lockdown. This data is important for the study on vulnerability and indigence because it offers insight into individuals who may have entered into indigence after losing income resulting from the lockdown.

Swart, C. (2013). *Re-Authoring the World: The Narrative Lens and Practices for Organisations, Communities and Individuals*

This publication unpacks transformational existence in the world. The author interprets approaches and practices of Narrative Therapy for audiences outside the therapeutic context to participate in the world they actively live in by taking own lived experiences and experiences of their communities and incorporating them into their organisations' work. The five parts of the book cover, amongst other things, the description of the values and assumptions that inform the Narrative work, the transformational nature of the Narrative work as well as an offering of resources to make stronger, more productive organisations.

T

Torales J., O'Higgins M., Castaldelli-Maia, J.M. & Ventriglio, A. (2020). The outbreak of COVID-19 coronavirus and its impact on global mental health. *Int J Soc Psychiatry*, 66 (4) pp317-320. **Available on:** <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32233719/>

The authors note that the COVID-17 outbreak leads to additional health problems such as stress, anxiety, depressive symptoms, insomnia, denial, anger and fear globally. Collective concerns influence daily behaviours, economy, prevention strategies and decision-making from policymakers, health organizations and medical centres, which can weaken strategies of COVID-19 control and lead to more morbidity and mental health needs at the global level. Despite all resources employed to counteract the spreading of the virus, the authors suggest that additional global strategies are needed to handle the related mental health issues as a response to these global problems, namely i) a worldwide inclusive response should include a focus on the mental health impact of patients and the general population; ii) information from media and social network be closely controlled and community supportive psychological interventions globally

promoted; iii) global health measures be employed to address psychosocial stressors, particularly related to the use of isolation/quarantine, fear and vulnerability among the general population.

U

United Nations. (2020). *Policy Brief: Impact of COVID-19 in Africa*. United Nations website, 20 May 2020. **Available on:** <https://www.uneca.org/publications/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-africa>

In this United Nations Policy Briefing document, the optimism of the low numbers in reported COVID-19 cases in Africa is noted. The UN further states that the low numbers could be attributed to the continent's deficit inadequate testing and reporting infrastructure. The briefing further states that while the pandemic's health impact is evolving, the in Africa, COVID-19 has taken a toll on countries and their communities. Food insecurity, loss of income and spatial limitations that make adherence to physical distancing challenging, are but a few of the challenges noted in this report. The UN offers a snapshot of findings of the effects of COVID-19 on health, social-economic stability, food security and human rights.

United Nations. (2015). *The world's women 2015: Trends and statistics*. New York: United Nations

In this report, the sixth edition of *The World's Women 2015* provides the latest statistics and analysis on women and men's status at global and regional levels and reviews the progress towards gender equality over the last 20 years. The report comprises eight chapters covering critical areas of policy concern: population and families, health, education, work, power and decision-making, violence against women, environment, and poverty. A life-cycle approach is introduced in each area to reveal women and men's experiences during different periods of life—from childhood and the formative years, through the working and reproductive stages, to older ages.

UNDP. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals*. **Available on:** <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace prosperity by 2030. SDGs are integrated, meaning that they recognise that action in one area will affect others' outcomes and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. Through the pledge to Leave No One Behind, countries have committed to fast-track progress for those furthest behind first. That is why the SDGs are designed to bring the world to several life-changing 'zeros', including zero poverty, hunger, AIDS and discrimination against women and girls. Referencing SDGs for this study is relevant because, at their core, they move for the end of indigence and vulnerability thus being a good base from which to contextualise recommendations of addressing the challenge of vulnerability and indigence in South Africa, during the pandemic and beyond.

UNICEF. (2020). *UNICEF Social Protection Response to COVID-19: Technical Note.* Available on: <https://www.unicef.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/UNICEF-Social-Protection-Response-to-COVID-19-2020.pdf>

UNICEF's technical note states that the COVID-19 global public health emergency has immediate and long-term economic and social impacts. While children are largely spared the health impacts, they are twice as likely as adults to already live in poverty and are extremely vulnerable to their social and economic consequences. With the poorest and most vulnerable segments of societies at greatest risk, the impacts of COVID-19 on children can be devastating and lifelong with profound repercussions on societies and communities. Social protection proved crucial as a response during the 2008 financial, food and fuel crisis. While still insufficient, coverage has grown exponentially in lower and middle-income countries in the decade since greatly increasing its potential to be part of the COVID-19 response.

UNFPA. (2020). *Delivery of Facility-Based Maternity Services.* Technical brief package for maternity services interim guidance, 2 July. Available on: <https://www.unfpa.org/resources/covid-19-technical-brief-maternity-services>

This UNFPA brief package cites from a recent US-based study that reported that pregnant women with COVID-19 are more likely to need hospital admission and are at increased risk for intensive care admission and mechanical ventilation compared with non-pregnant women. However, the

evidence is still very sparse and much remains unknown about this disease. The note suggests that the impact on acute care services in settings with under-resourced health systems is likely to be substantial. Therefore, maternity services should continue to be prioritized as an essential core health service, and other sexual and reproductive health care such as family planning, emergency contraception, treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, post-abortion care and where legal, safe abortion services to the full extent of the law, also need to remain available as core health services. Early data suggests a drop in facility-based care in many countries and projections of rising maternal mortality.

As part of COVID-19 Pandemic UNFPA Global Response Plan, the UNFPA response involves and advocates for a 3- pronged approach for maternity care, which involves i) the protection of maternity care providers and the maternal health workforce, ii) provision of safe and effective maternity care to women and iii) maintaining and protecting maternal health systems. The plan's detailed practical recommendations are also outlined in this Technical Brief, providing interim guidance on providing phone-based antenatal care (ANC) in the immediate clinical situation as a resource for UNFPA staff.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. (2016). *Issue brief: The human rights-based approach to social protection.*

This Issue Brief introduces the concept of a human rights-based approach to social protection. It highlights the fundamental principles of this approach, which are explored in detail at socialprotection-humanrights.org. It directs readers to the key human rights instruments and other available tools to help policymakers and practitioners advocate for and operationalise a rights-based approach to social protection. Applicable in all development fields and rooted in international human rights, the human-rights based approach (HRBA) is used to analyse obligations, inequalities, and vulnerabilities and tackle discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede and undercut human rights. The conceptual framework of HRBA is important for the vulnerability and indigence study as it provides a framework understanding human rights within a context of solving for social protection of the vulnerable.

UN WOMEN. (2020). *Surveys show that COVID-19 has gendered effects in Asia and the Pacific.* Available on: <https://data.unwomen.org/resources/surveys-show-covid-19-has-gendered-effects-asia-and-pacific>

The survey acknowledges that the pandemic offers an opportunity to use data to examine existing inequalities and unfair social roles to build a post-pandemic society that offers more equal opportunities, giving women a better chance to shape a sustainable world for all. However, many other issues not captured in surveys are also likely to be impacting the lives of women and girls during this crisis, from heightened exposure to domestic violence to unequal nutritional patterns and increased safety concerns outside the household. The report notes that the pandemic continues to evolve at a different pace across the Asia-Pacific region and it will be important to continue monitoring how health risks, household responsibilities and job vulnerability affect women and men differently.

V

van Ginneken, W. (2011). *Social Protection and the Millennium Development Goals: Towards a Human Rights-based Approach*. Institute of Development Studies international conference.

In this conference paper, the author talks about social protection in the context of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in creating a just new global contract between high-, middle- and low-income countries and national governments their citizens. The author states that social protection has become a centrepiece for development because it is an indispensable ingredient for empowering people to participate in society in all its dimensions – social, political, economic and cultural. These dimensions are the basic idea behind the Social Protection Floor (SPF) defined as guarantees that secure the availability and provision of access to a basic level of quality social protection and services to all. Furthermore, the author argues that The underlying structural, social and political drivers of poverty, vulnerability and inequality have to be addressed in the context of a broad development strategy, in which social protection plays an important part.

Vargas-Gómez, D. (2020). COVID-19: neoliberalism is not going down without a fight. *Open Democracy*, 25 May. **Available on:** <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/democraciaabierta/neoliberalism-not-going-down-without-fight/>

In this article, the author analyses the deepening healthcare crisis and the growing intensity of the global economic conversation. The article tracks the crippling and fragility of neoliberalism's

economies in the past 40 years. Despite the bailouts and the unorthodox central banks' policies as remedies to the current crisis, the battle to maintain it is unlikely to be over. The disruption of supply chains has been dramatic and is not confined to medical goods alone. The article investigates increased global outsourcing to produce goods cheaply, coupled with a growing movement towards lower taxation, increasing privatizations and making governments compete to become more attractive destinations for global capital. On the other hand, the author highlights an increasing demand among companies for personal consumer data for commercial purposes, an issue that is already stimulating debates around the invasion of privacy and data literacy.

W

Weber, M., Palacios-Lopez, A. & Contreras-González, I.M. (2020). *Labor market impacts of COVID-19 in four African countries*, 18 November. **Available on:** <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/labor-market-impacts-covid-19-four-african-countries>

The authors discuss the coronavirus's impact on the labour market, paying attention to the first wave of empirical results, using rapid phone surveys in Sub Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria and Uganda), which confirm its devastating result. The analysis also shows that the impact on jobs is heterogeneous, with particular severity seen on the urban informal economy. The survey also revealed that i) the share of working women shrank in all four countries; ii) urban informal jobs are hit hardest; iii) about 80% of workers in the region are informal, with little or no protection against the effects of COVID-19; iv) in all four countries, urban jobs were lost in higher proportion than in rural areas. Households draw down their savings and reduce food consumption to cope with considerable economic shock. The authors believe that phone surveys are a useful tool for informing policy responses to the COVID-19 crisis. Although they have limitations, initial technical checks confirm that the phone surveys provide useful insights into the crisis's labour market and income dynamics.

Webster, D. (2019). Unemployment in South Africa is worse than you think. *Mail & Guardian*, 5 August. **Available on:** <https://mg.co.za/article/2019-08-05-unemployment-in-south-africa-is-worse-than-you-think/>

In this article, the author tackles the presentation of national statistics on unemployment in South Africa, questioning the tally of those who present themselves in the job-seeking market. Whereas those who seek employment are not counted in the unemployment statistics and are

classified as “not economically active”. While official unemployment figures include those, who seek jobs but are not actively looking into this category, the expanded unemployment figures count them as unemployed. The author views the approach that jobless people must actively look for work to be counted as officially unemployed by StatsSA does not necessarily give a true reflection of the status of unemployment in the country.

Wegerif, M.C. (2020). *"Informal" food traders and food security: experiences from the Covid-19 response in South Africa.* Food Security, pp.1-4.

In this opinion piece, the author makes a case for the importance of informal traders' role in ensuring food security, and other economic and social goods in South Africa and how Covid-19 and its responses have impacted them. The state responses have reflected a continued undervaluing and undermining of this sector. This situation has been to the detriment of the traders themselves, their suppliers, and their customers. There is a need for a new valuing of the sector that would recognise and build on its mode of ordering and key contributions to society. Furthermore, the author reflects on the impact COVID-19 has had on these traders and determines that the challenge is to minimise negative impact and do it, which does not undermine their mode of operation's positive economic and social impacts.

Wikinson, K. (2020), *South Africa's Poverty and Income Statistics Fall Victim to COVID-19.* All Africa Website, 20 July 2020. **Available on:** <https://allafrica.com/stories/202007200734.html>

In this opinion piece, the author talks about how data collection, statistics, and data on South Africa people will suffer as parliament looks to cut Statistics South Africa's budgets. The author continues to make a point that specific surveys are taking a knock due to no funding, with the Income expenditure survey, which collects data from around 25,000 households nationally on poverty, income, consumption, and spending patterns, .initially scheduled for 2020 and 2021, being put on hold. This article is a relevant resource for the study because it pre-empt the challenges expected to monitor and evaluate poverty and indigence in South Africa during COVID19 and beyond. If there is insufficient data about household incomes and expenditure, it is difficult to measure the gravity of the threat of the growth of vulnerability and indigence in the country, thus making it difficult to address effectively.

Wikipedia. (2020). *Social Protection* (online). **Available on:**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_protection (Accessed 30 October 2020).

This source introduces social protection, its history and types of social protection available. According to this source, social protection is defined by the United Nations as preventing, managing, and overcoming situations that adversely affect people's well-being. Traditionally, social protection has been used in the European welfare state and other parts of the developed world to maintain a certain living standard and address transient poverty. One of the first examples of state-provided social protection can be traced to the Roman Emperor Trajan, who expanded a free grain program to include more poor citizens of the empire. In addition, he instituted public funds to support poor children. The type of social protection available in the labour market, social insurance and social assistance. Social protection relies on policy to be realised and implemented.

World Bank Group. (2020). Gender dimensions of the COVID-19 pandemic. 16 April, **Available on**
<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/618731587147227244/pdf/Gender-Dimensions-of-the-COVID-19-Pandemic.pdf>

The note focuses on how pandemic affects particular groups of society, women and girls. It pays attention to previous pandemics' experiences to show that women and girls can be especially active actors for change, while they can also experience the effects of the crisis in different (and often more negative) ways. Given that the COVID-19 is not gender-blind, the response to it should not be either. Based on the existing evidence and emerging trends, the note summarizes key gender-differentiated transmission channels and impacts outcomes across the three areas of endowments, economic conditions, and the capacity to decide. It also provides recommendations for action.

World Employment and Social Outlook. (2015). *ILO warns of widespread insecurity in the global labour market* (Press Release), 19 May. **Available on:** https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_368252/lang--en/index.htm

The World Employment and Social Outlook is an enquiry on how the world of work is changing, looking at permanent contracts as the norm or the exception of the present. Its analysis finds that, among countries with available data (covering 84 per cent of the global workforce), three-quarters of

workers are employed on temporary or short-term contracts, in informal jobs often without any contract, under own-account arrangements or in unpaid family jobs. Over 60 per cent of all workers lack any employment contract, with most of them engaged in own-account* or contributing family work in the developing world. However, even among wage and salaried workers, less than half (42 per cent) are working on a permanent contract. Another current trend raised by the report is the rise in part-time employment, especially among women, in which, the majority of countries with available information, part-time jobs outpaced gains in full-time jobs between 2009 and 2013. Nearly 73 per cent of the global jobs gap in 2014 was due to a shortfall in employment among women who make up only around 40 per cent of the global labour force.

World Food Programme. (2020). *General guidelines for food and nutrition assistance in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak*, 6 March. **Available on:** <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/general-guidelines-food-and-nutrition-assistance-context-covid-19-outbreak>

The document is a compilation of guidelines, building on the Review Exercise of WFP Support in Health Emergencies' findings in 2019. It is adjusted to the current COVID-19 outbreak's characteristics, in line with the latest information available as of early March 2020. It serves to guide WFP Country Offices (CO) of the potential implications of the outbreak for WFP operations and ensure that life-saving assistance continues to be delivered, minimize transmission risks for staff, partners and beneficiaries and develop contingency plans cover additional needs if required.

World Food Programme. (2019). *The potential of cash-based interventions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment: a multi-country study*. **Available on:** <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000102755/download/>

This report culminated in seven months of research, comprising desk reviews, fieldwork in six countries, a practitioner survey and a learning workshop. Given the growing importance of cash-based interventions (CBIs) to humanitarian and development assistance, the centrality of gender equality to sustainable and empowering changes, and finite resources, it is critical that WFP programming and operations be evidence-based and guided by reliable and credible information. The study on "The Potential of Cash-Based Interventions to Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment" seeks to explore how CBIs can contribute to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), as ends in themselves and for food security and nutrition

outcomes. Where changes in GEWE were experienced, the study sought to understand women's and men's perceptions of how and why changes occurred. The study is formative research to inform WFP's policies, processes, programming and future research, such as the WFP CBT and Gender Impact Evaluation Window scheduled to start in 2019.

The following five questions guided the study, (i) What GEWE outcomes have been achieved through or by CBIs (ii) How can CBIs contribute to GEWE, as ends in themselves and as needed for sustained food security and nutrition outcomes and which programme features – programme governance or planning processes, transfer, conditionalities, complementary interventions, technology and if they are essential for GEWE outcomes (iii) What are the apparent causal linkages that may explain how and why CBIs contribute to achieving GEWE outcomes (iv) Where CBIs are used, how are/can market-related engagement (e.g. retailer engagement, markets for change, market support) contribute to GEWE (v) What are the institutional factors that enable the CBIs to contribute to achieving GEWE outcomes.

World Health Organisation. (2020). *WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard*. **Available on:** <https://covid19.who.int/>

This international dashboard, a graphical representation of the world and how the COVID-19 pandemic has spread is found. A choropleth map, a map that uses graded differences in shading or colour or the placing of symbols inside defined areas on the map in order to indicate the average values of some property or quantity in those areas, gives an overview of where COVID-19 is most rife and where it is not. Furthermore, country-specific data tables assist with giving up to data about different countries' cumulative cases, newly reported cases, deaths cumulative and newly reported. Countries which do not share their numbers with the WHO, do not have numbers showing.

Z

Zattler, J. (2018). *More efficient multilateralism*. Development and Cooperation website, 25 July 2018. **Available on:** <https://www.dandc.eu/en/article/imf-and-worldbank-must-heed-lessons-past-decades>

In this article, the author, a member of the World Bank Executive Board, reflects on past adjustment programmes for countries in deep economic crisis. He states that in the past the options were both limited and the terms stringent, with countries have an option of a tough adjustment that is with or without support from International Financial Institutions (IFI) such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and similar multilateral development banks. In this reflection, the author further notes that the IFI model was unrealistic and that the IMF, in particular, has learned and grown from the experience and adopted a more pragmatic approach to adjustment programmes, including comprehensive development programs.

