

2009 Annual Report



SCHOOL OF
DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES

UNIVERSITY of KWAZULU-NATAL

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Mission Statement

The School sees its role as:

- Contributing to global and African scholarship through research and graduate teaching programme in development and population studies
- Producing and delivering academically sound basic and comparative development research for policymakers, actors and the intellectual community involved in reconstruction in South Africa and the KwaZulu-Natal region
- Building capacity, particularly in regard to race and gender, to deal with development problems through its graduate teaching programme and through its research-based PhD programme
- Supporting government departments, civil society organisations and private sector institutions around development policy formulation, design and implementation.

PICTURE CREDITS

Heidi Attwood
Greg Canciani
Daniela Casale
Marty Chen
Gary Fields
Dennis Gilbert
Byron Louw
Julian May
Kanagie Naidoo
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Joanne Rushby
Judith Shier
Kieran Smith
Demetria Tsoutouras
Ivy Kaminsky Zupka



About the School of Development Studies

The School of Development Studies (SDS) aims to be a world leader in the study of the political economy of development and demography, and in the pursuit through research, training and activism of social and economic justice, both locally and globally.

The School specialises in critical, interdisciplinary analysis of development theory, policy and practice. We offer several post-graduate degrees - by coursework and research - with the rigour, flexibility and currency matching any comparable programme. With expertise in political economy, political ecology, population studies, social policy and civil society, SDS staff are positioned critically to engage in post-war debates and strategy over development theory and practice, as well to provide critique and alternatives to current orthodoxies. Our orientation to engaging state agencies, NGOs, labour and social movements, business and international institutions makes SDS one of the world's strongest educational sites for development studies, with unprecedented opportunities for the professional and advocacy training required to engage the world's major development problems.

For a comprehensive description of the School, visit it's website at <http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za>





Teaching and Training Programme

- Masters in Development Studies
- Masters in Development Planning
- Masters in Population Studies
- PhD in Development Studies/Population Studies
- Short training courses in applied population studies

Research

- Banking and Finance
- Cities, Space and Development
- Civil Society and Social Movements
- Demography and Population Dynamics
- Gender and Households
- ICT for Development
- Labour and Employment
- Poverty and Inequality
- Sexual and Reproductive Health, and HIV/AIDS
- Social Policy
- Trade and Industry
- Trajectories of Capital Accumulation



Head of School's Report

In late 2009, a Senate task team appointed to analyse research productivity in the University over the first five years of the merged institution presented its first report to the Senate. Their analysis showed that in 2008 the School of Development Studies reached the very top of the league table of University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) schools, judged by productivity units per staff member.

The School was consistently among the top five over the five years of the study. This internal study, the first systematic survey at UKZN, confirmed the intuitive and impressionistic sense that we have had about the contribution that our School has been making to this very important strategic goal of UKZN - a contribution which has also been recognized by leading development studies scholars and institutions around the world. As Head of this School for nearly two terms in the first decade of this century, I want to take this opportunity of thanking all members of staff, both academic and support, for their sustained contributions to this remarkable achievement.

I also want to express my gratitude to Professor Pranitha Maharaj and Dr Richard Ballard for their dedicated support as academic co-ordinators over the last 2 years. We have been exceptionally fortunate in the quality and dedication of our academic co-ordinators over many years; it is a job that must be as demanding as any in a university and they have both excelled at it. (I know that the university has belatedly begun to pay them an allowance for their work; not enough really given the responsibilities they carry). Cathy Sutherland and Nompuzo Nzimande will be the new academic co-ordinators from 2010 and I wish them well in their work.

At the end of 2009 Council decided positively on our proposal to fully integrate the Centre for Civil Society (CCS) into the School - the last step in a protracted struggle going back to July 2008 and we look forward to making the new management and governance model work to our benefit in the years ahead.

Congratulations are appropriate in a number of instances: to Professor Julian May for being awarded a prestigious NRF Chair in Applied Poverty Assessment, to Professor Patrick Bond for another remarkable year of publications and frenetic global and local activism; to Professor Pranitha Maharaj for her much deserved promotion to Associate Professor; to Dr Daniela Casale on the birth of Sophia.

Project leaders who have secured external research

grants in a very difficult global financial environment are to be commended for their efforts.

Four PhD students received Ford Foundation grants to enable them to work full-time on their doctorates and another four PhD students working on topics around HIV-AIDS were recipients of grants raised by HEARD. In addition the School has another 12 PhD students on its books. Three PhD students graduated in the April 2009 ceremony, adding to the record number of five PhDs who graduated in 2008, and our congratulations and best wishes go out to them all. This is all testimony to the success of our efforts as a School to raise our profile and our reputation in this aspect of our graduate programme. The School was pleased to have successfully nominated Dr Debbie Budlender for an Honorary Doctorate in the Faculty of Humanities at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

As usual 2009 was a year when new members of staff joined us: these include, among the tenured staff, Catherine Sutherland and Kerry Vermaak, and Dr Shauna Motiari and Baruti Amisi among the contract staff. We have every confidence that all these staff members will make their own distinctive mark on the academic life of the School and Centre and I wish them well.

Sadly, 2009 also saw the departure of some long standing members of staff. Professor Mike Morris, the inspirational former Head of School for many years, and the leading player in the restructuring of the School in the mid-1990s, retired from UKZN (but not from academic life) at the end of 2009, and we marked that occasion with a farewell for him coinciding with our end of year party. Mike's larger-than-life presence will be missed.

At a personal level, I would like to thank Mike for his confidence in me, for his support through some hard-times in the 1980s and 1990s when independent socialists were constantly under pressure, both in intellectual circles and political settings. In the hurly-burly of those struggles, I knew that I could rely on Mike Morris: intimidating in

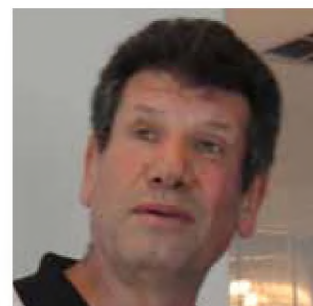


Vishnu Padayachee



Debbie Budlender

Mike Morris





Caroline Skinner

physique, booming of voice, incisive in debate, warm and generous when it was needed, and above all fiercely loyal to his closest friends and colleagues.

Caroline Skinner left in July 2009 to join the African Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town. Caroline was a model member of staff: her approach to work and life served as a living reminder to us all that 'development' is not just some dry academic or clerical career, but that ours was essentially a calling involving people at the centre, many engaged in constant and desperate struggles around work and livelihoods. She rose from the ranks of a top Masters student to enroll for a PhD in our School and to join the permanent staff. We wish her all the very best in the years ahead.



Dennis Brutus

The School of Development Studies received with great sadness the news of the passing away of our colleague Professor Dennis Brutus on 26 December 2009. Poet, social justice activist, academic and mentor, Dennis spent five great years of his long, illustrious and distinguished life with us. He was admired, respected, and loved by many both here and across the world. The School/Centre is proud to have successfully nominated Dennis to the position of Honorary Professor in 2006, a position he

filled thereafter with distinction and honour.

Dennis Brutus will be remembered always both for his principled and uncompromising stand against the many injustices flowing from the vicious brand of contemporary global neo-liberalism and for his unerring politeness, dignity and poise, among other qualities.

I want to end by once again thanking all members of staff for their contributions to another highly successful year at SDS: we continue to nurture wonderfully bright and committed students through our quality programmes in development and population studies; our research productivity remains among the very highest in the University (see above); our international reputation as one of the world's top development studies schools grows all the time; we remain engaged in critical debates over the formulation of government policy in a number of areas; we are deeply engaged in support of communities at grass roots level, especially in struggles around the environment, energy, and housing, and in organizing education workshops around issues of xenophobia. I do believe that SDS is still a great and happy place to work.

Vishnu Padayachee





Masters student project at local high school

Teaching and Training

Teaching

Interest in the three coursework Masters programmes that the School offers continues to grow and there has been an increase in the number of students accepted. Since the inception of the Masters in Development Studies Programme, 167 students have graduated. Past graduates are now working in a wide variety of sectors including government, research, NGOs and the private sector. With respect to research based degrees, the School has experienced significant growth in both Masters by research, and the PhD programme in which 20 students were registered.

Masters in Development Studies

The School has successfully run a Masters coursework programme with a research component in Development Studies since 1995, the first of its kind in South Africa. The aim of the programme is to produce students who are knowledgeable about different development theories and who are able to analyse, formulate and evaluate alternative development policies. We focus on providing applied skills as well as analytical tools for evaluating comparative development experiences. As well as the general degree, there are also two specialised streams in our Development Studies programme. Students can select modules leading to a specialisation in Social Policy

Analysis or Economic Development. Development Studies modules attract students from the Population Studies Programme and other coursework Masters degrees.

Masters in Population Studies

This coursework Masters programme with a research component is designed for students who have an interest in the demographic and socio-economic processes that inform population and development policy. The programme is integrally related to development issues and carries a strong emphasis on the linkages between poverty and population studies. Modules aim to provide students with the skills to undertake and interpret de-





*Masters student
Ivy Kaminsky Zupke*

mographic data, as well as to engage with the concepts, philosophies and concerns of different approaches to population studies. Population Studies modules attract students from the Development Studies Programme and other coursework Masters degrees.

Masters in Development Planning

The programme, which is multi-faceted and inter-sectoral in approach, with a strong emphasis on spatial and planning components of development, is run jointly with Town and Regional Planning in the School of Architecture, Planning and Housing. The programme aims to provide students with the skills to integrate processes of planning and development and to formulate strategic priorities.

PhD Study and Masters by Research

In addition to our coursework Masters programme, we currently have 20 students registered for PhDs (research-based), and three students registered for Masters degrees by research.

Our students continue to be drawn from South Africa and abroad and, as always, the 2009 year was made up of a cosmopolitan group of students. We see one of our roles as providing education and training for academics and practitioners from developing countries, particularly from South Africa and other African countries. In addition, we provide students from Europe, the United States,

Canada and the Far East with the opportunity to attain a quality post-graduate qualification in a real development context. Some of our South African students have successfully applied for bursaries from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Once they have completed their studies they will take up jobs in the DTI.

Training

Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR)

The School houses and provides academic leadership for the Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR) programme in partnership with the Department of Social Development and the United Nations Population Fund. This series of short courses has the aim of building capacity in all spheres of government as well as non-governmental organisations on how to integrate population factors into development policies, programmes and activities.

At the completion of a cycle, the candidates graduate with a certificate of competency that provides them with an opportunity to register for the Masters in Population Studies at the School. Each cycle accommodates 30 students only. Registration for APSTAR takes place throughout the year. For further information, explore the 'Study and Training' pages on our website: <http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za>.



Students visiting Moses Mabhida during the construction phase



Siphamandla Chili doing community work in rural KwaZulu-Natal



*Masters student
John Filitz*

*Masters students
Ashley Gresh and
George Marchetti*





L to R: Annette Keezabu Kasimbazi, Rosaria Kunda, Kisu Simwaka, Alexio Mbereko, Professor Preston-Whyte, Winifred Ogana, Anne Murenha. Front row: Sindile Dube. Absent: Njabulo Nkomazana and Wilfred Masebo

HEARD PhD Enrichment Programme

2009 and the first half of 2010 saw the arrival in the School of three additional PhD students funded by the Health Economics and HIV/AIDS Research Division (HEARD) Scholarship Programme in HIV/AIDS. This brings the number of HEARD sponsored PhD students studying in SDS to its full quota of four.

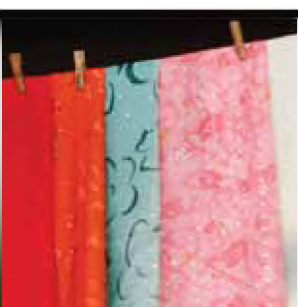
The Programme is multidisciplinary and the students are registered in a wide range of disciplines and faculties across the University. All the current students are drawn from the SADC region, and it is expected that, on their return to their home country, they will assume positions of leadership, not only in fighting the ongoing AIDS epidemic, but in other arenas of public life.

To assist in preparing them for a wide and diverse range of decision-making and leadership roles, the school has provided the venue for weekly meetings which focus on the trajectory of the epidemic and on of the impact it is having, and may continue to have, on social and economic development in Africa. The School has proved to

be a fertile scholarly environment for these meetings and both School staff members and academic visitors have been regularly drawn upon to address the group. Interspersed with seminars have been meetings at which the students discussed the latest HIV/AIDS publications in their respective fields, as well as broader topics of local and international debate in the fields of health and development.

The group has read and discussed African literature and philosophy, including the novels, plays, poetry and history written by contemporary African authors. The objective of these discussions is to give the participants a broad understanding of some of the major events that have shaped the continent, and of its cultural contributions to global scholarship.

Finally, at their own request, a number of the students presented their research proposals, and also preliminary research results to the group for comment and criticism- PhD students from outside the group, as well as interested academic staff from other schools and departments at the university, have joined the meetings, and their input has contributed greatly to the diversity of the discussions, and to the flow of ideas.



Research Projects

Although research in the School addresses a wide range of issues, most fall into twelve main thematic areas that reflect the research interests of the permanent and contract staff: Banking and Finance; Cities, Space and Development; Civil Society and Social Movements; Gender and Households; Information, Communication Technology (ICT) for Development; Labour and Employment; Poverty and Inequality; Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS; Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS; Social Policy; Trade and Industry and Trajectories of Capital Accumulation.

Banking and Finance

Capitalism of a Special Type

Is there anything about South African capitalism now or in the past that is distinct or special? How has the structure and character of South African capitalism evolved over the long 20th century? What are the continuities and disjunctures between the capitalism of South Africa before and since democratic change? Indeed, can one talk about a model of South African capitalism? Are the rhythms of South Africa's capitalist development determined by capitalist accumulation on a global scale? Or does this exist alongside a set of institutions and a history that are national in character?

This study is rooted in 'comparative political economy', an approach requiring scholars to 'conceptualise the more abstract universal characteristics of capitalism as a specific historical form of organizing societies' and to 'investigate singular - or comparative - cases of class relations and social formations in their many concrete patterns of determination ...' (*Varieties of Capitalism, Varieties of Approaches*, D Coates: 2005: 67). The papers, possibly a book, on this work, will stress a non-reductionist use of power and class, and the importance of changing global locations, as well as of history and institutions.

The research focuses on the origins and evolution of capitalism in South Africa; its hybrid financial system; the basis of corporate power built around the mineral-energy complex; the changing role of conglomerates within and outside the country; the emergence of an empowered, black capitalist elite; changes in corporate governance;

the labour and industrial relations system, including Nedlac; throughout, the study tries to make sense of the relationship between the democratic state and fractions of capital, old, new, black and reconstituted. One paper on this subject has been published in the internationally accredited Austrian-based journal *Entwicklungspolitik* (Austrian Journal of Development Studies), December 2008.

Researcher: Vishnu Padayachee

Central Bank Governance in Vulnerable and Crisis-ridden Economies

The issue of corporate governance in the *private corporate sector* has been on the agenda for at least two decades, but it has become more widely understood as a critical component within modern capitalism, following the scandals at Enron and other major US corporate giants in recent times. Attention to corporate governance within *public sector institutions*, including financial regulatory agencies, central banks, state-owned development finance agencies, is of fairly recent date, though debate and practice have moved on rapidly in this sector. Within the discussion on central bank corporate governance, almost no attention has been paid to the challenges posed for those central banks which experience serious economic or political challenges to sound corporate governance, independence and accountability. These challenges include having to manage and survive macroeconomic dislocations such as hyper-inflation, as well as political instability, and weak or underdeveloped financial systems.

Researchers: Vishnu Padayachee and Marc Quintyn (International Monetary Fund)





Cities, Space and Development

Remaking the Apartheid City

As part of a larger study run at Brown University in the US on urban change in South Africa, a Durban-based team conducted fieldwork on 5 neighbourhoods in the city. The overall project is funded by the US National Science Foundation and began with a quantitative analysis of urban change in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg. Case studies were then chosen in each city to illustrate specific kinds of changes to the apartheid urban form. The Durban component of the study examined Montclair, New Germany, Clayfields, the CBD, and Crossmoor. Around ten key informants were interviewed at each site and were asked about issues of class and race in the neighbourhood as they relate

to broader issues of employment, services, housing and politics. The results of the study are available at: <http://www.s4.brown.edu/southafrica/homepage.htm>

Researchers: Richard Ballard, Kira Erwin, Sandile Mbat-ha, Menziwokuhle Mthethwa, Ndumiso Sidzatane, Mod-estar Zuma

The politics of Housing and Service Provision in Shack Settlements

This (2009) was the third year of a SANPAD funded project to support the work of graduate students conducting research on shack settlements. Research has been completed and dissertations are now in advanced state of preparation.

Researchers: Richard Ballard, Richard Pithouse and Fa-zel Khan





Water Dialogues South Africa

The Water Dialogues-South Africa (WD-SA) has been a shared attempt by stakeholders to move past ideological polarisation, and to examine the successes and challenges in the delivery of water and sanitation services by a range of providers.

Under the strategic direction of a wide range of stakeholders around the table, WD-SA undertook an extensive primary research programme on how various institutional approaches in South Africa affect the quality of service delivery.

Although linked to a global initiative focusing on the role of the private sector, their starting point was the importance of ensuring strong delivery of water and sanitation by the public sector. Glen Robbins, supported by a team of student researchers, assisted in conducting a number of case studies and in the preparation of the final report. For further details and the

full project report see <http://www.waterdialogues.org/south-africa/>.

Researchers: Glen Robbins with research support from Tasmu Quazi, Welcome Mwelase, Ariel Bright and Cyri-aque Hakizimana

Employment and Cities in South Africa

Research was conducted into strategies and programmes in support of employment creation in South African cities on behalf of the International Labour Organization. The research is geared toward informing both ILO technical assistance projects and ILO country engagements with South African ILO stakeholders. Some elements of the research will be published as a paper in *Development Southern Africa* in 2010.

Researchers: Glen Robbins with Sarah Hobbs





Civil Society and Social Movements

In late 2009, the University of KwaZulu-Natal Council and Senate gave CCS permanent status within the School of Development Studies. In September, contracts longer than three months' duration were granted, prior to which the Centre had suffered a reduced staff complement. Culminating a difficult year, on December 26, we mourned the death of our politico-cultural mentor, Dennis Brutus, one of the greatest poets Africa has produced, a leading global social-justice strategist, a Robben Island veteran, and the initiator of many campaigns to bring down apart-

heid through sports bans and economic sanctions.

Externally, matters were just as hard for those civil society forces committed to social and environmental transformation. December was also the moment it became clear our planet will suffer extreme global warming, given the outcome of the UN's Climate Summit in Copenhagen; CCS had contributed analysis, newspapers and inputs to a widely-viewed internet film ('Story of Cap and Trade'). Indeed, 2009's ongoing economic and environmental crises provided ample evidence of political gridlock on all the macro-, meso- and micro-issues we work on.

Within South Africa, the same ruling-elite inertia meant that while Jacob Zuma's April election occurred thanks



mainly to the power of ANC centre-left mobilisations against centre-right incumbents, his cabinet appointments witnessed scope for a genuinely post-Mbekite politics only in the health ministry. There, National Health Insurance was vaguely promised - and CCS staff provided the main technical inputs to the trade unions – while another crucial campaign promise, the Labour Ministry's banning of labour brokers, would also be soon forgotten. As if sensing that continuities would overwhelm pressures for change, civil society responded to Zuma's election with a honeymoon from protests of only a few hours.

Tragically, though, there soon emerged a tragic overlap of thousands of 'service delivery' grievances with xenophobic impulses. Those protests, considered to be of a 'popcorn' character (popping up in all manner of directions but quite quickly falling and coming to rest), lack ideological and strategic clarity and leadership, as our researchers found in several 2009 investigations. Coherent or not, still, the run-up to the 2010 World Cup would witness ongoing social anger by marginalised or displaced communities, hawkers (informal crafts producers and petty commodity traders), trade unionists, students, the disabled, environmentalists and cultural workers.

CCS community

After the restriction on CCS hiring was lifted, two research officers - Baruti Amisi and Shauna Mottiar – were given contracts for projects on xenophobia and social philanthropy, respectively, joining the director, Patrick Bond. In addition, community scholars working on research projects at CCS included Dudu Khumalo (Mzinyathi), Faith ka Manzi (Cato Manor), Oliver Meth (South Durban), Orlean Naidoo (Chatsworth), Molefi Ndlovu (Durban Sings communities) and Shepherd Zvavanhu (Inner City). Administrative functions were ably carried out by Helen Poonen, Amy Ramsamy and Lungile Keswa, and John Devenish provided contract web-based support. Their patience and commitment were outstanding, a testimony to the CCS mission.

Seven post-graduate students were affiliated to CCS: Amisi Baruti, Richard Kamidza, Simphiwe Nojiyeza and Prishani Naidoo (after receiving high honours for her masters thesis), while Rehana Dada and Trevor Ngwane pursued masters/research theses. Visiting Scholars included Tess Arenas (Univ of Wisconsin), Simone Claar (Univ of Frankfurt), Andréas Godsäter (Univ of Gothenburg), Sofie Hellberg (Univ of Gothenburg), Rebecca Hinely (Georgetown Univ), Schwarzanne Leafe (S.Durban), Hayley Leck (Royal Holloway, Univ of London), Giuliano Martiniello

(Leeds Univ), Pamela Ngwenya (Univ of Oxford), Khadija Sharife (independent writer), Umeha de Silva (Univ of Ottawa), Nick Smith (Univ of Chicago), Sofie Statzel (City Univ of NY), Kristine Wasrud (University of Oslo), Claudia Wegener (London-based audio producer) and Daria Zelenova (Moscow Institute of African Studies). At the end of 2009, Pamela Ngwenya was granted a post-doctoral fellowship to work with CCS in 2010, especially on expanding participatory video research/training.

CCS also welcomed School of Development Studies masters students who enrolled for two courses taught by our faculty. Additional students were hosted by CCS, from St Catherine's University in Minnesota; the University of Ottawa's Department of Development Studies; and the Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa for a tailored course on Economic Justice Advocacy. And the CCS community was cheered in late 2009 by the award of new space for the centre to occupy in 2010: the three floors at the top of the Memorial Tower Building, Durban's highest point.

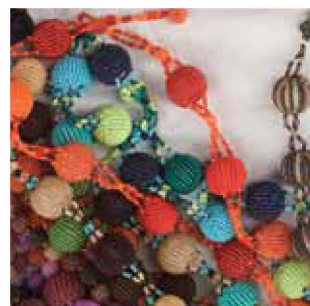
Areas and methods of work

CCS work activities continued to straddle four categories:

- political economy, ranging from macro-crisis dissections to the 'material roots of xenophobia' to micro-scale mutual aid
- political ecology, focusing on climate, energy and water
- culture, especially the *Durban Sings* audio project, video training and tributes to the poetry of Dennis Brutus
- social movement studies, including the new 'Social Protest Observatory' which documents civil society demonstrations across South Africa on a daily basis.

In spite of being short-staffed, our traditional six methods for sharing work with scholars and the general public were maintained:

- the Harold Wolpe Lecture, a very active seminar series, courses, post-graduate student supervision and conferences/workshops
- the website <http://www.ukzn.ac.za/ccs>
- outreach activities including community work plus regular media interviews and guest lectures at leading universities
- the CCS Resource Centre
- the CCS *Wired* double-DVD set with two dozen local films and our CCS research library CD
- publications, including the fortnightly 'Eye on Civil Society' column in *The Mercury*, a monthly ZNet commentary and numerous other popular and professional writings, as well as academic publications noted elsewhere in this report.





Demography and Population Dynamics

Marriage Markets in South Africa

This project investigates the returns to marriage and racial differences in marital rates in South Africa. The first part of the project explores the nature of the marital earnings premium for African men. Using nationally representative household survey data for South Africa, we find that African men who are married earn at least twenty percent more than other African men who are identical in all observable respects except that they are not married. However, we show that much of this premium derives from the selection of higher-earning men into marriage rather than from the benefits of marriage. This result is consistent with the argument that bridewealth payments act as a constraint to marriage. The second part of the project explores why marital rates among African women are so much lower than marital rates among White women. We investigate the relationship between marriage and the availability of suitable or marriageable partners among African and White women in South Africa. In particular, the study tests whether economic-based measures of marriage-

ability, which take into account the quality of available men relative to unmarried women, perform better in predicting marriage than simple sex ratios, which capture only the relative quantity of available men.

Researchers: Dori Posel and Daniela Casale

An Assessment of Awareness and Implementation of the Population Policy in KwaZulu-Natal

The Population Policy for South Africa was formally introduced in 1998. Its main goal was to achieve sustainable human development by creating main strategies for change across all sectors. Though the Department of Welfare has a large role to play in implementation, other players are the Departments of Labour, Health, Agriculture, to name but a few. The implementation of the Policy must be undertaken by government, the private sector and civil society in order to achieve the objectives. The overall aim of this study is to determine the extent to which government departments of KwaZulu-Natal are aware of, and knowledgeable about, the Population Policy for South Africa, as much as the extent to which they have been implementing this policy according to their respective constitutional mandates.

Researcher: Pranitha Maharaj



AIDS, Demography and Poverty Trends (ADAPT)

The macro-level literature on inter-relationships between economic and demographic trends focuses on the role of development and income growth in the global transitions in fertility and mortality and the reverse issue of whether rapid population growth impedes development.

The last few years have seen the "population neutralism" of the 1990s overturned by consensus that, by reducing age-structural dependency, fertility decline in Asia and Latin America stimulated substantial economic growth and reductions in poverty. In contrast, any "demographic dividend" that might have resulted from the recent decline in fertility in Eastern and Southern Africa is likely to be offset by huge increases in HIV/AIDS mortality.

At the household level, demographers seek to document and explain socio-economic differentials in fertility, mortality, and other demographic events. Economists are concerned that parents with large families invest less in the health and education of their children than those with lower fertility, and that under-nutrition and poor health may trap households in poverty.

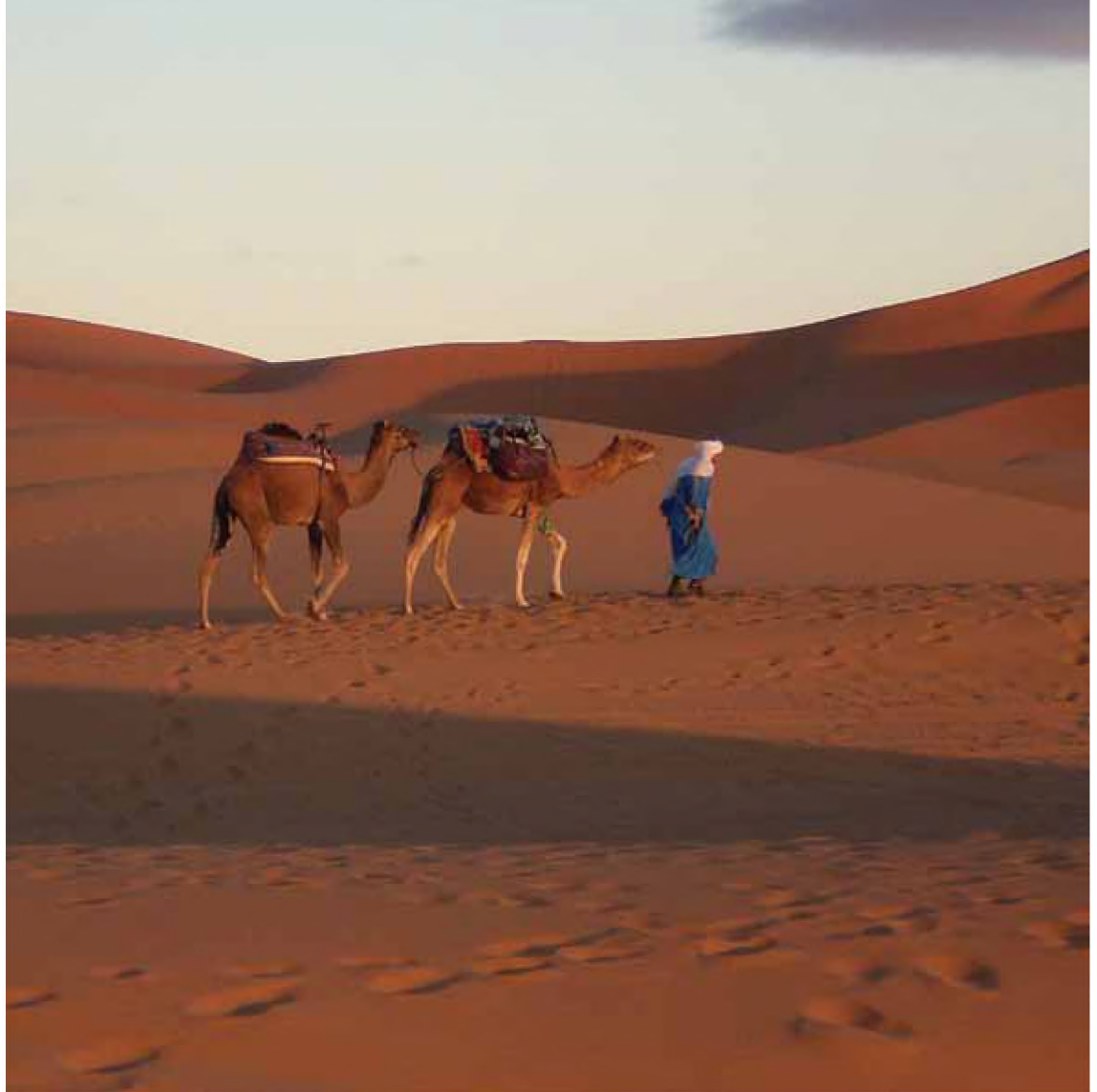
Additionally, studies of economic shocks emphasize that demographic events can disrupt livelihood strategies and have a long-term impact on the welfare of

poor households. Thus, most demographic analyses treat socioeconomic status as an exogenous explanation of demographic phenomena that is unaffected by them. Likewise, microeconomic analysis usually treats demographic change as exogenous or even ignores it entirely. The challenge to welfare posed by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa highlights the limitations of these analytic traditions. A more sophisticated understanding of inter-relationships between demographic and poverty dynamics is needed.

To address these concerns, this study aims to improve understanding of demographic and poverty dynamics in an African population with high AIDS mortality and assess the implications for social policy. The project makes use of data from the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Survey (KIDS) as well from the University of KwaZulu-Natal's Africa Centre Demographic Information System (ACDIS). Much of the analysis for activities has involved either standard econometric methods for the analysis of panel study and household expenditure data, including fitting difference-in-difference models, or standard proportional hazards or Poisson regression models with time-varying covariates for the analysis of event histories.

As a part of this project, Lucia Knight, a former Masters student from SDS, received funding to complete a PhD at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and has submitted a full draft of her thesis to





her supervisor. The project is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) of the UK, and the Department for International Development (DFID) through a grant made to the South African Department of Social Development.

The study will be completed in mid 2010. Julian May spent part of his sabbatical leave at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) during 2008 and 2009. During 2009, presentations of completed papers were made at the annual conference of the Population Association of America and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). In addition seminars were given at the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex and the Chronic Poverty Research Centre at the University of Manchester.

Researchers: Julian May, Lucia Knight, Ian Timæus (LSHTM), Vicky Hosegood (LSHTM), Alessandra Garbero (LSHTM), Ingrid Woolard (SALDRU, UCT) and Jane Falkingham (Southampton).

The Perspectives of Immigrants in South Africa

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of immigrants from non-SADC countries. This research was conducted to understand the experiences of immigrants in South Africa. The decision to migrate is motivated by a number of socio-economic factors including social networks and greater accessibility and availability of opportunities.

Some of the preliminary findings of this research suggest that many immigrants in South Africa are involved in the informal economic sector. The target of their economic activities is mainly South Africans in the townships and the immigrants themselves. Crime is not the major concern because it does not only impact the immigrant community. Language is a major barrier to integration.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj and Masters students Ligu Gerber, Natashya Pillay, Munatsi Shoko





Gender and Households

Gender and Taxation

Imraan Valodia, with Caren Grown of the American University in Washington DC coordinated a multi-country project that focuses on the design and reform of tax systems. In many countries, there are concerns that tax codes are biased against women, and contemporary tax reforms tend to increase the incidence of taxation on the poorest women while failing to generate enough revenue to fund the programmes needed to improve these women's lives. Because taxes are the key source of revenues governments themselves raise, understanding the nature and composition of taxation and current tax reform efforts is key to reducing poverty, providing sufficient revenue for social protection, and achieving social justice.

The project is the first systematic study of gender and taxation within and across countries at different levels of development. It conducted original research on the gender dimensions of personal income taxes, and value-added, excise, and fuel taxes in Argentina, Ghana, India, Mexico, Morocco, South Africa, Uganda and the United Kingdom. Project teams in each country produced three research outputs: an analysis of implicit and explicit bias in the income tax system, an analysis of the gender dimensions

of indirect taxes, and a policy brief summarizing the findings of the research and drawing out the policy implications. These papers are all available on the SDS website. Daniela Casale did the incidence study for South Africa.

Each country team also prepared a book chapter combining the findings for direct and indirect taxes. Imraan Valodia and Caren Grown edited these and prepared chapters outlining the methodology, comparative findings and policy implications of the research for a manuscript that will be published by Routledge in 2010. Imraan worked on the edited volume while on sabbatical, based at the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), in Geneva. Imraan and Caren also prepared two international policy briefs. The project is funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ford Foundation and the UNDP.

Researchers: Imraan Valodia, Daniela Casale

Gender, Employment and Time Use

Imraan Valodia is working with Maria Floro of the Economics Department, American University, Washington DC on gender, employment and time use. They are using the South African time use survey to explore the reliability of employment data in South Africa and to explore the gender dimensions of the South African labour market.

Researcher: Imraan Valodia





ICT for Development

Community-based Learning, ICT and Quality-of-Life (CLIQ)

The efforts during the first decade of post-apartheid South Africa to bridge the digital divide have had no documented success. Previous research indicates that these efforts were carried out in supply-led and top down ways either by the government, e.g. through the set-up of multi-purpose telecentres, or by the main telephony operators. CLIQ attempts to test the extent to which a more demand-led, participatory and skills-driven approach could make a difference. The objective of CLIQ is to assess whether, after needs-based training, access to ICT can improve the well-being of poorer people as defined by them.

CLIQ uses a randomized controlled trial (RCT) framework adapted for an action research approach and includes the use of participatory tools for data collection. Four telecentres in the KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa were purposively selected to ensure an equal spread between urban and rural areas and a focus on the provision of ICT within poor communities.

Thirty participants were selected at each site using a quota sampling approach from lists of potential participants generated within the communities. A crossover methodology was used whereby the telecentres were randomly assigned

into those in which an intervention would take place immediately (*manje* in isiZulu) and those in which the intervention would take place in the future (*maduzane*).

The intervention consisted of 1) a participatory assessment of the quality of life goals of the participants and their self-assessed information needs in order to achieve these goals 2) basic training in the use of personal computers, the basic suite of Window's software, internet access and searches and email 3) 100 hours of internet access at the local telecentre available for a 6 month period and 4) mid-term supplemental training derived from a revised assessment of information needs. This 42 month study is funded by the National Research Foundation (NRF) and the Norwegian Research Council (NRC).

Funds were also sought from the Universal Service and Access Agency of South Africa (USAASA) but a response has not yet been received from this government body. The project has been extended until 30 December, 2010 using South African Research Chairs Initiative (SARChI) research funds.

During 2009 participants in three of the survey sites received training in both general computer usage and in making use of the internet for information and communication.

Researchers: Julian May, Heidi Attwood, Sifiso Biyele, Elise Bjårstad, Jessie Knott, Inger Harber, Einar Braathen (Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Planning, NIBR)





Labour and Employment

The Economics of Language

This project analyses data on language ability collected in a new nationally representative household survey, the 2008 National Income Dynamics Study, which captures information on reading and writing ability, both in the individual's home language and in English. The first part of the study investigates the distribution of self-assessed language ability by race, age and gender, as well the relationship between reported ability in the individual's home language and in English. The second part of the study explores the relationship between English language proficiency (defined as the self-assessed ability to read and write very well in English) and labour market outcomes in the context of South Africa's language-in-education policy.

We show that economic returns to English language proficiency are large and higher than the returns to home language proficiency for the majority of employed Africans. This helps explain why there is little incentive to switch to an African language as the language of instruction in schools. However, we show also that African adults are significantly more likely to be proficient in English if they are proficient in their home language. This finding supports the arguments of additive bilingualism, which identify the benefits of

extended mother-tongue education for the acquisition of second-language skills.

Researchers: Daniela Casale, Dori Posel and Jochen Zeller (Linguistics, UKZN)

Labour Migration

Although restrictions on the movement and settlement of Africans in South Africa were lifted in the late 1980s, data from nationally representative household surveys from 1993 to 2002 suggest that temporary patterns of migration have persisted in the first post-apartheid decade. The first part of this project updates earlier work on trends in labour migration by analysing data collected in the 2008 National Income Dynamics Study. The second part of the project explores the interaction between urban informal land markets and migration processes in South Africa. In particular, the study interrogates the "temporary" nature of migration within informal land markets. We investigate how migrant workers gain access to informal land markets, whether households reconfigure after land market transactions, and whether the ability to transact successfully in informal land markets influences the nature of migration. The research, which is funded both through a grant by Urban LandMark and through South African Research Chairs Initiative (SARChI) funds, is based on data collected on 500 households in two informal settlement areas around the city of Durban.

Researchers: Dori Posel and Colin Marx (Kingston University, UK)





Linkages between the Formal and Informal Economy

Imraan Valodia continued working with colleagues Richard Devey and Caroline Skinner on exploring the linkages between the formal and informal economy. The research aims to explore three issues: the nature supply and demand linkages between formal and informal enterprises, labour market shifts between formal and informal work, and understanding the economic behavior in the informal economy.

Imraan Valodia and Richard Devey have taken this work forward through a working paper, published by PLAAS at the University of the Western Cape, further exploring linkages between the formal and informal labour markets. Imraan Valodia has, with support from the Department of Trade and Industry, been conducting a number of surveys in informal markets in the Durban area to explore the nature of economic behavior: pricing, employment, location and product mix. Caroline Skinner is working on understanding the nature of informal retail and the formal and informal linkages in this component of informal work.

Researchers: Imraan Valodia, Caroline Skinner and Richard Devey

Exposure Dialogue Programme (EDP)

Beginning in early 2004, the research network Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) has jointly organized and participated in a series of Exposures and Dialogues with the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India and Cornell University. Imraan Valodia and Francie Lund have, as members of WIEGO, participated in these activities. The basic objective of this initiative is to promote a dialogue between mainstream economists from Cornell University, activists from SEWA, and researchers from the WIEGO network around key neo-classical economic assumptions – and neo-liberal economic policies – which “trouble” heterodox economists working on issues of employment and labor. The hope is to deepen understanding on both sides of certain economic considerations and to avoid the usual stylized debates between radical critics and neo-classical economists.

In March 2008, the Dialogue Group made a return trip to India to reunite with their hosts from the first Exposure held in Gujarat State in January 2004. Other events during the return visit included a technical dialogue with SEWA organizers in Ahmedabad City, a field visit to a National Rural Employment Guarantee field site in Gujarat, two policy dialogues in New Delhi (on the National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act and the report of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector), and a book launch in New Delhi. The book, *Membership-Based Organizations of the Poor* edited by Marty Chen, Renana Jhabvala, Ravi Kanbur, and Carol Richards, grew out of a conference in January 2005 that followed the first Exposure Dialogue during which participants recognized that membership-based organizations of the poor (MBOPs) are central to achieving equitable growth and poverty reduction. The personal and technical notes are available on the WIEGO website: www.wiego.org/programme_areas/general_activities/index.php

A second Exposure and Dialogue was held in Durban, South Africa during March, 2007. The basic objective of the Durban Cornell-SEWA-WIEGO Exposure Dialogue Programme (EDP) was to develop further a dialogue between labour economists, SEWA activists, and WIEGO researchers which began in 2003 with an EDP in Ahmedabad. The exposure and dialogue was organized around the key themes of employment, unemployment, and informal employment in South Africa. The EDP in South Africa was planned to deepen the dialogue by drawing on the experiences of informal workers in another context, where the history of economic development, the economic reforms and, in particular informal employment patterns, differs substantially from that in India. The South African experience is able to enrich the discussion in a number of ways.

The exposure was followed by reflection and dialogue with policymakers about the challenges faced by workers in the informal economy. The full report is available as a download: [The Informal economy in South Africa: issues, debates and policies: reflections after an exposure dialogue programme with informal workers in Durban.](http://www.wiego.org/reports/SouthAfrica2007Compendium.pdf)

The third Exposure and sixth Dialogue in this ongoing series was held in Oaxaca, Mexico in March 2009. This remarkable Exposure Dialogue featured six host families – tin artisans, indigenous weavers, firework makers, brick maker and tortilla vendor, potters, and bakers – and that focused on a recent book by Santiago Levy, a Mexican economist who is the Vice President for Policy of the Inter-American Development Bank. The Exposure Dialogue included a half-day briefing, two days of exposure visits, a half-day of reflections with the hosts, a one-day technical dialogue, and a half-day policy dialogue (hosted by CEPAL) at its headquarters in Mexico City. For the technical and personal reflections and photos, see: www.wiego.org/reports/Mexico2009Compendium.pdf. A further exposure and dialogue is planned for Durban, South Africa over the period 21- 27 March 2011.

Researchers: Francie Lund, Imraan Valodia





EDP participants in Oaxaca, Mexico including Imraan Valodia and Francie Lund





Poverty and Inequality

Gender and Poverty

The literature on poverty in post-apartheid South Africa has paid little attention to the gendered nature of poverty. Rather, studies have focused on measuring aggregate trends in poverty and, given the legacy of apartheid, on changes disaggregated by race. This project investigates whether trends in the extent and depth of poverty in

South Africa over the past decade have been gendered. The study tests also whether the findings are robust to the possible underestimation of household income in survey data and to adjustments for household composition.

Our research suggests that females are more likely than males to live in poor households. Poverty rates have fallen from 1997 to 2006, and particularly following the expansion of the social grant system. However, the decline in poverty rates has been larger among males than among females. Higher levels of unemployment and lower earnings among women, as well as changes





in household structure, help explain why the gender gap in poverty rates has widened over the period. We find also that female-headed households are far more vulnerable to income poverty than male-headed households and further, that the extent of poverty has fallen by more among households headed by men. However, we show that there are significant differences in poverty risks not only among female-headed households, but also among male-headed households, depending on the employment status of household members. All results remain robust to a number of sensitivity tests.

Researchers: Dori Posel and Michael Rogan

South African Research Chair Initiative (SARChI) in Applied Poverty Reduction Assessment

A plethora of policies for the reduction of poverty have been introduced by the South African government over the past 15 years. These include policies that have increased and widened the net of social grants available to assist vulnerable individuals and families; those that have improved physical and financial access to essential services such as water, sanitation and electricity; those that have improved both access to, and quality of facilities such as schools, clinics and hospitals; and those that directly provide employment through public works and large-scale capital projects. In addition to direct forms of support, interventions in labour market policy, land and finance market reforms and black economic empowerment have sought to promote an environment conducive to economic

growth that benefits those who are poor. The impact of these policies will be found in many dimensions. Those that provide cash grants, or that increase employment opportunities result in increased incomes, the impact of which can readily be observed using conventional measures of poverty such as the percentage of the population living below a poverty threshold. Those that improve education or health have impacts that may be less readily measured, at least in the short term. Responding to this complexity, the focus of the South African Research Chairs Initiative (SARChI) lies in three interrelated areas of applied poverty reduction assessment: firstly, the ongoing improvement of the indicators that are used to reflect change.

The second area is concerned with the analysis of the impact of poverty reducing interventions. The third area refers to the wider dynamics that offset or contribute towards desired policy goals. The approach to the Chair in Applied Poverty Reduction Assessment explicitly confronts the difficulties associated with establishing links between policy, the way in policy is implemented and the changes in the quality of life of beneficiaries that might result. By using mixed methodologies and a trans-disciplinary approach, by broadening the conceptualisation of poverty beyond a narrow income-based approach, and by assessing separately the outputs, outcomes and impacts of policy, the Chair will contribute towards more insightful analysis of South Africa's poverty reduction strategies. During 2009 a proposal was submitted and accepted by the National Research Foundation. Research activities will commence in 2010.

Researcher: Julian May





Poverty, ICTs in Urban and Rural East Africa (PICTURE-Africa)

Though ICTs are known to potentially play a central role in poverty reduction through benefits of increasing incomes of the poor and enhancing overall national social and economic growth, research designed to provide empirical evidence of this presumed relationship has tended to adopt a broad macro-level focus. As a result, the nature of the relationship between ICTs and poverty therefore remains unclear and research to date has resulted in many divergent views. The information deficiencies have raised concerns among policy makers who are being repeatedly urged to invest in ICT infrastructure. In this situation, it is tempting to question whether investments in ICTs represent a worthwhile option for poor communities. To resolve this, empirical evidence is needed to attribute and measure changes in the level of poverty that follows from different ICT initiatives that specifically target the poor. PICTURE Africa is a four year, multi-country research project that began in late 2006 funded by the IDRC which seeks to contribute towards filling this information gap. The research question being addressed by PICTURE Africa is to assess the extent to which the use of ICT systems have changed the level of poverty of households and individuals/communities.

We triangulate quantitative and qualitative information collected from four countries in Eastern Africa: Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The study design employs an approach that combines three methodologies: quantitative, qualitative, and quasi-experimental. Multi-disciplinary analysis of the data makes use of econometric, statistical and ethnographic techniques. The first quantitative data set, the baseline, is derived from a sample survey of 400 households in each country. These households have been revisited after a period of 12 to 18 months to form a two-period panel study. The second wave is used to identify changes in household poverty levels that can be attributed to changes in ICT access and usage, as well as changes in ICT usage that can be attributed to changes in socio-economic status and other variables. To strengthen the understanding of linkages and possible causes, qualitative data is used for further in-depth analysis. This study is funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

During 2009, analysis on the first wave of quantitative and qualitative data was completed, with the second wave of data collection scheduled for early 2010. Both the quantitative and qualitative data have been writ-

ten up by the country teams and can be found on the project's website, <http://www.povertyictafrica.net/>.

Researchers: Julian May, Ophelia Mascharenas (U. Dar es Salaam), Tim Waema (U. Nairobi), Claude Bizimane (National University of Rwanda), David Obot (Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users)

Quality of Life and South African Land Reform (Land at Last)

International experience shows that land reform, an intervention which transfers assets into the hands of poor households, is potentially one way of reducing the level and depth of poverty. This has been long recognised by the South African government and, after social grants and housing grants, land reform is an important element of the country's policies for targeted transfers. Compared to land reform programmes in other countries, which are focused more on productive development, the South African land reform programme has a strong emphasis on equality and the redress of historical inequities including those associated with gender. In the formulation of policy, particular attention has been paid to the interests of the rural poor and the interests of rural women.

This panel study makes use of data from 2000 land reform beneficiaries and 2000 applicants in South Africa that was collected between 2004 and 2007. The objective is an ongoing impact assessment of the quality of life of participating households, the economic viability of the livelihoods and enterprises that are established, and the targeting performance of the programme. The study makes use of impact assessment techniques such as propensity score matching in order to identify the causal linkages between land transfers and improved welfare. The project was initially supported by the South African Department of Land Affairs and the World Bank. A grant from the National Research Foundation and the Norwegian Research Council permitted more detailed analysis of the data and training opportunities for younger researchers.

Data analysis commenced during 2007 and was supplemented with qualitative fieldwork in 2009 when 20 projects were visited by the research team. This project will be completed in 2010.

Researchers: Julian May, Elise Bjåstad, Mimi Ndokweni, Menzi Mthethwa, Henrik Wiig, (NIBR), Henning Øien (NIBR), Portia Ngxangane (UFS)







Sexual and Reproductive Health, and HIV/AIDS

Understanding the Dynamics of Condom Negotiation and Use in Marital Relationships in Generalised HIV Epidemics: South Africa and Uganda

This project, funded by the World Health Organization aims to examine condom use in long-term relationships in Uganda and South Africa. In mature generalised HIV epidemics, the majority of new infections occur within marital or cohabiting relationships due to prior infection or infidelity, and the proportion of HIV-discordant couples - where one partner is infected but not the other - can be as high as 20%. An increase in the uptake of voluntary testing, as a consequence of greater access to drug therapy for AIDS, inevitably will lead to substantial increases in the number of couples who are aware of their discordant status. Protection against infection by a spouse is thus destined to become an increasingly high priority for HIV-control programmes in countries with generalized, severe epidemics.

Researcher: Pranitha Maharaj

Growing Old with AIDS: Targeting Older People for a Change

This is a three-year project funded by the South African Netherlands Partnership for Development (SANPAD) and looks at the impact of the AIDS epidemic on older people in South Africa. Despite the important consequences that HIV/AIDS is likely to have for older people in South Africa, very little empirical work has focused directly on this issue. The overall aim of this study is to provide insights into the perspectives and behaviour of older men and women, both infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. How has the HIV/AIDS pandemic impacted the lives of older men and women in South Africa? At present, this question remains largely under-researched and as a result, largely unknown. The research, led by Pranitha Maharaj, focuses mostly on the social impacts of HIV/AIDS on older men and women and is a collaborative venture between the University of KwaZulu-Natal and researchers in the Netherlands.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj, Chantal Munthree and Masters student, Thabo Phakathi

Reproductive Health Commodities Project

This multi-year project is carried out jointly with the International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW) Washington and India team. It examines the link between supply side and demand side factors in determining women's access to and usage - in terms of safety and efficacy - of potential transformative commodities in South Africa and India. The central question of the study is how the specific combination of supply and demand factors in each country combines to facilitate, or prevent, emerging reproductive health commodities from realizing their potential for transforming women's choices. A combination of manufacturer-focused, provider-focused and user-focused research methodologies are used to understand how the economic context of these commodities impact on women's access, utilization and choices with regard to reproductive health.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj and Michael Rogan

HIV Protective Strategies of Young College Students in Durban

The level of HIV prevalence has increased dramatically in South Africa and the epidemic is now believed to be generalised in all sectors of its population. Young people are most at risk as studies show that approximately 60% of all new infections currently occur in those aged 15-24 years. Most studies in South Africa have focused disproportionately on the African sector of the population with scant consideration of the behaviour of Indians (i.e. people originally from South Asia) and Whites (i.e. people of European descent).

In generalised HIV epidemics, such as South Africa's, abstinence, mutual monogamy and condom use are three key strategies to prevent or reduce the likelihood of sexual transmission, the familiar ABC approach. However, the relative contribution of abstinence, fidelity and condom use in curbing HIV epidemics remains hotly contested. This project focuses on the protective strategies of college students and how the relative importance of A, B and C varies between the major ethnic groups. This study is a collaborative venture between the University of KwaZulu-Natal, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the University of Southampton.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj and Chantal Munthree



Social Policy

Determinants of Child Welfare Outcomes in South Africa: A Comparative Analysis of Cross-sectional and Panel Data (Differential Child Outcomes)

The overall goal of the project is to identify and account for differences in under-five mortality, nutrition status and educational progression of South Africa children and to use this analysis to identify policy reforms concerning with improvements in child outcomes as identified by the Millennium Development Goals and S.A legislation. The specific objective is to analyse data collected by the NIDS concerning under-five mortality, inadequate nourishment of children and educational progression of primary-school children, comparing these results with findings from the KwaZulu- Natal Income Dynamic Study (KIDS) in which panel data methods can be employed.

This 18-month project is funded by the European Union (EU) through the Programme to Support Pro-Poor Policy Development (PSPPD) located in the Office of the President. The proposal was submitted to the PSPPD and the grant was awarded in late 2009. Data analysis will take place during 2010.

Researchers: Julian May, Nompuzo Nzimande, Thabo Letsoalo, Tom Moultrie (University of Cape Town), Ian Timæus (London School of Hygiene and Medicine).

Strengthening Analytical Capacity and Evidence Based Decision Making (SACED)

The goal of this programme is to address the lack of analytical capacity in social policy development and the reduction of poverty and inequality in South Africa. Support is being provided the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) to the South African government through three programmes directed towards the Department of Social Development (DSD), National Treasury, and Statistics South Africa. The programme provides technical skills and capacity to key partners in government and elsewhere while supporting the institutional capacity for the long term upgrading of those skills. The Centre for the Analysis of South African Social Policy, (CASASP) at the University of Oxford is a collaborating partner. The programme started in August 2004 and will end in 2010. It includes several projects including the data collection phase of the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), an evaluation of the Child Support Grant and research into the impact and implications of HIV/AIDS for social policy. The project also contributes funds towards PhD and Masters level study.

Additional work on the economic impact of adult mortality was undertaken during 2009. Further, Nina Hunter completed and submitted her PhD and will be graduating in 2010.

Researchers: Julian May, Nina Hunter, Francie Lund, Michael Noble (Oxford), Gemma Wright (Oxford), Robert van Niekerk (Oxford).



Mike Noble and Gemma Wright in class





Trade and Industry

Transnational Firms and Linkages in the SADC Region

This research, funded by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), entailed exploring the factors influencing linkages between foreign transnational investors and domestic small and medium enterprises in a number of SADC countries. After a number of years of case study research the emphasis of this project in 2009 was on dissemination in the form of country workshops and policy-oriented guides to action. Aspects of the research have been included in publications by UNCTAD such as *Integrating Developing Countries' SMEs into Global Value Chains and Creating Business Linkages: A Policy Perspective* (both

UNCTAD, 2010- forthcoming and available for download from www.unctad.org). A book on the role of fiscal incentives in supporting linkage programmes, containing some of the research material, is forthcoming through UNCTAD.

Researcher: Glen Robbins

Transnational Corporations and Linkages in the SADC Region

Research contributions were made under the auspices of Trade and Industry Policy Secretariat (TIPS) to a multi-country study on the impact of transnational corporations on innovation in Brazil, India, China and South Africa. The research is due for publication in late 2010 or early 2011.

Researchers: Myriam Velia and Glen Robbins



Trajectories of Capital Accumulation

South African Capitalism in the World Economy: 1970s to Date

Keith Hart (Goldsmiths College, University of London) and Vishnu Padayachee have been developing an interdisciplinary conversation since they met at Cambridge University in the mid-1990s.

The initial fruit of this academic collaboration was a paper on 'Indian businessmen in South Africa after apartheid' (*Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 2000), but their longer-term interest lies in the development of South African capitalism in the context of world history.

Inspired by the need for greater South-South co-operation expressed for instance in the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) initiative, they are now developing ties with Indian researchers in Mumbai and elsewhere.

Researchers: Keith Hart and Vishnu Padayachee

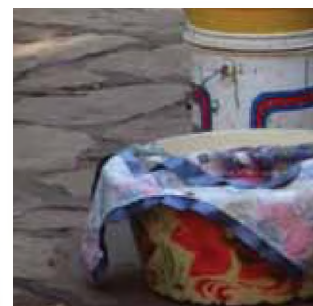
The Political Economy of Africa

The book *The Political Economy of Africa* (manuscript in preparation for Routledge, UK) aims to fill a major gap in the existing literature by exploring the economy and economics of Africa in the context of:

- the ongoing search for a truer economic democracy
- the consequences of structural adjustment programmes and of neo-liberal globalization generally
- the mixed results of majority rule and democratization, including South Africa since 1994, and their implications for economic development.

The book will adopt a critical approach from a perspective of political economy rather than mainstream economics: it will be contemporary and up-to-date, but most chapters will bring a historical perspective to their topic, employing a basic periodisation developed by the editor. The aim would be to address the seemingly intractable economic problems of the continent, and trace their origins, but also always to bring out the instances of successful economic change, and the possibilities for economic revival and renewal, in contrast to what some have labeled 'afro-pessimism'. The book comprises 25 chapters, written by some of the world's leading Africanist scholars. The book will be published early in 2010.

Researcher/Editor: Vishnu Padayachee.





Charles Meth



Ian Timaeus



Julian May



Moeletsi Mbeki



Nicolas Meisel

Public Lectures and Seminars

School of Development Studies Academic Seminar Series 2009

Date	Presenter	Affiliation	Topic
February	Anne Case	Princeton University	Paying the piper: The high cost of funerals in South Africa
February	Charles Meth	School of Development Studies	Social grants and activation: Going beyond Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits
March	Ivan Turok	Glasgow University	The contested role of cities and urban policy in national development
March	Mark Hunter	University of Toronto	Postcolonial Geographies of AIDS in South Africa
April	Ian Timaeus and Julian May	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and University of KwaZulu-Natal	Death and the African Family: The economic impact of adult mortality in KwaZulu-Natal
April	Chiweni Chimbwete	MASAZI Development Associates	A social science agenda for male circumcision for HIV prevention
May	Darshini Mahadevia	Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology University (CEPT)	The challenges of urbanisation in India
May	Yugi Nair	University of KwaZulu-Natal	Building partnerships to manage HIV and AIDS in a resource poor context in South Africa: A longitudinal case study
June	William Munro	Illinois Wesleyan University	Semi peripheral vision: Modernisation, development and South Africa's strategy of 'Innovation for a Better Future'
June	Julian May	School of Development Studies	The vanilla value chain 1997 - 2007
June	Margaret McKenzie	Imagine Durban Project	Proposals for a long term plan for Durban
July	Keith Hart	Goldsmiths, University of London	Africa's urban revolution and the informal economy
July	Moeletsi Mbeki	Nedcor Bank and South African Institute for International Affairs	Why African capitalism needs changing
September	Nicolas Meisel	Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)	On risk and institutions: Development as structural change
September	Jacques Sapir	École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris	The financial crisis: Implications for developed countries and the BRIC countries
September	Ben Fine	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London	Neoliberalism and the crisis

September	Carlos Oya	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London	Towards a 'Beijing Consensus' in Africa? Realities, exaggerations and hypocrisy about Chinese aid to Africa
September	Chris Cramer	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London	Africa dummy? History, econometrics and growth strategies
September	Mwangi wa Githinji	University of California, Riverside	China in Africa: Threat or opportunity



Carlos Oya

Centre for Civil Society Harold Wolpe Public Lecture Series 2009

Date	Presenter	Affiliation	Topic
January	Giyani Dube Lubna Nadvi Kate Griffiths Timothy Rukombo	Creative Writers and Arts Workshop, Johannesburg School of Politics, UKZN City University of New York Movement for Democratic Change in South Africa.	Civil Society Internationalism from Lindela to Gaza to Washington, plus songs by Timothy Rukombo and Mambo Rusere.
April	William Gumede	University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa's democracy gap
May	Bishop Paul Verryn	Central Johannesburg Methodist Church	Poverty and xenophobia: State Failures, Social Challenges
June	Alex Callinicos	Kings College, University of London	Economic Crisis and Prospects for Social Revolution
July	Tunde Adegbola	University of Ibadan	Durban Sings Oral History Project
August	Norman Finkelstein	An independent scholar.	Resolving the Israel Palestine Conflict: What we can learn from Gandhi.
November	Immanuel Wallerstein	Yale University	Crisis of the capitalist system: Where to from here?



Professor Bill Freund - University of KwaZulu-Natal; Professor Ha Joon Chang - University of Cambridge and Dr Mwangi wa Githinji - University of Massachusetts-Amherst



Staff

Establishment Teaching and Research Staff

Head of School and Senior Professor:

Vishnu Padayachee:
Macroeconomics, finance

Senior Professors:

Mike Morris: Industrial restructuring
Patrick Bond: Political economy, environment, civil society

Professors:

Julian May: Poverty dynamics, population change and land reform

Associate Professors:

Imraan Valodia: Macroeconomics, international trade, gender and development
Dori Posel: Labour, migration, households and gender

Senior Research Fellows:

Dr Daniela Casale: Labour and household economics, migration, gender, survey methodology
Dr Richard Ballard - Academic Coordinator for Development Studies: Spatial development, civil society
Dr Pranitha Maharaj, Senior Research Fellow and Academic Coordinator for Population Studies: Population Studies, Reproductive Health and HIV prevention

Research Fellows:

Ms Nontsikelelo Manzini, Research Fellow: Social demography, sexual and reproductive health and youth
Ms Nompumelelo Nzimande: Demography, fertility, population change
Ms Caroline Skinner: Women and the informal economy
Ms Catherine Sutherland: Space and environment, sustainability, sustainable cities, social assessment
Ms Kerry Vermaak: Health, health systems, equity

Senior Contract Teaching and Research Staff

Mr Glen Robbins: Economic development, industrial policy

Dr Myriam Velia: International and development economics

Contract Research Fellows

Ms Heidi Attwood: Participatory action research methodologies; researchers as change agents
Ms Elise Bjastad: ICT for development
Ms Sarah Hobbs: Part-time lecturer in Research Methods
Mr Likani Lebani: Economic development, labour markets
Ms Chantal Munthree: Reproductive health
Mr Michael Rogan: Monitoring and evaluation methodologies, sustainable transport design

Establishment Administrative Staff

Ms Priya Konan: Masters programme
Ms Sipiwe Mtshali: Clerical assistance
Mrs Kanagie Naidoo: Finance
Ms Mary Smith: Human resources and library

Contract Administrative Staff

Ms Sifiso Biyela: Administrative assistance to CLIQ project
Ms Shivani Durgiah: Logistics and Finance



Ms Cailin Hedderwick: Administrative assistance to HEARD PhD programme

Mr Jai Naidoo: Project Manager of Computer Resources

Ms Judith Shier: Website, information and publicity (part-time)

Post Doctoral Fellows

Dr Oliver Mtapuri

Senior Research Associate

Professor Francie Lund

Honorary Professors

Professor Keith Hart, Goldsmiths College, University of London

Professor Jo Beall, Development Studies Institute, London School of Economics, UK

Professor Eleanor Preston-Whyte, Health Economics and HIV/AIDS Research Division (HEARD)

Honorary Research Fellows

Dr Sharad Chari, Geography and Environment, London School of Economics, UK

Dr Stephen Devereux, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK

Dr Charles Meth, South African Labour Research Unit, University of Cape Town

Dr Jenni Smit, Reproductive Health Research Unit, Durban

Research Associates

Dr Rajeev Patel, Centre for African Studies, University of California at Berkeley, USA

Professor Nigel Gibson, International Studies, Emerson College, Boston, USA

Visiting Fellows

William Munro, Professor of Political Science, Illinois Wesleyan University.

Short-term Visiting Fellows

Ms Kerry Chance, a PhD Candidate, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA

Dr Sophie Chevalier, Social Anthropology, University of Franche-Comté, Besançon

Ms Kalinca Copello, PhD Candidate, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK

Professor Robert Morrell, School of Education, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban

Ms Kamna Patel, PhD Candidate, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK

Mr Fabrizio Scimonelli, PhD Candidate, University of Rome, Italy

Ms Catherine van de Ruit, PhD Candidate, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia USA

CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

Director

Professor Patrick Bond

Contract Research Fellows

Mr Baruti Amisi

Mr Molefi Ndlovu

Dr Shauna Mottiar

Ms Dudu Khumalo

Ms Orlean Naidoo

Mr Oliver Meth

Ms Faith Manzi

Administrative Staff

Mr John Devenish

Ms Helen Poonen

Ms Amy Ramsamy

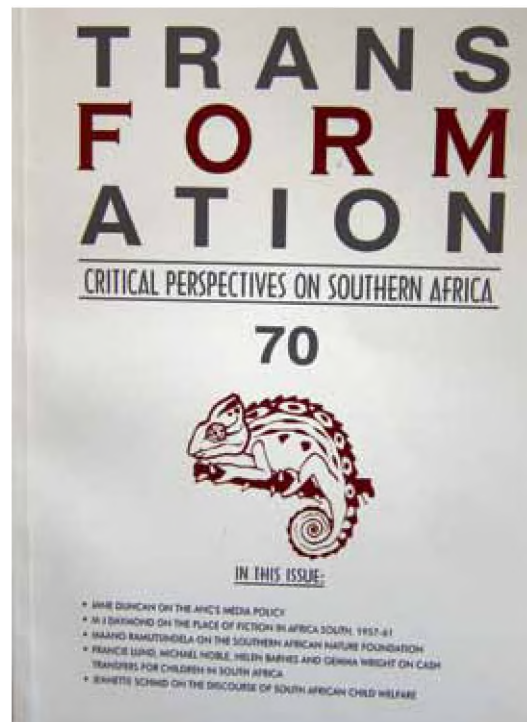
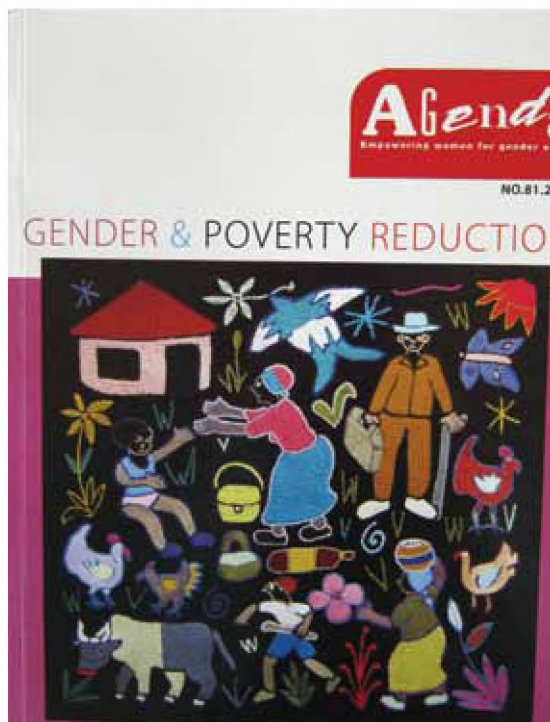
Ms Lungi Keswa

Honorary Research Professors

Professor Dennis Brutus

Professor Alan Fowler

Professor Adam Habib



Publications of the school and centre

Accredited journal articles

- Bond P** Background tensions within volatile global capitalism. *Capitalism Nature Socialism*, 20(1) 41-44.
- Bond P** In 'power' in Pretoria? Reply to R. W. Johnson. *New Left Review*, 58, July-August, 77-88.
- Bond P** Realistic post-neoliberalism: A view from South Africa. *Development Dialogue*, 51, 193-211.
- Bond P** Removing neocolonialism's APRM mask: A critique of the African peer review mechanism. *Review of African Political Economy*, 122, 597-605.
- Bond P** Sovereignty, neo-liberalism, and the post-diasporic politics of globalization: A conversation about South Africa. *Radical History Review*, 104.
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- Chari S** Struggling with the ANC in South Africa. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 36(2), 443-448.
- Chari S and Verdery K** Thinking between the posts: postcolonialism, postsocialism and ethnography after the cold war. *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 51(1), 6-34.

- Knight L and Maharaj P** Use of public and private health services in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 26(1), 17-28.
- Lund F** Is there a rationale for conditional cash transfers for children in South Africa? *Transformation*, 70, 70-91.
- Meth C** Why waste money on Quarterly Labour Force Surveys? Waste it on youth development instead. *Transformation* 71, 76-102.
- Mtapuri O** Developing an asset threshold using the consensual approach: Results from Mashonaland West, Zimbabwe. *Journal of International Development*, Published online in Wiley InterScience, DOI: 10.1002/jid.1605.
- Padayachee V** Development issues for the future: A South African perspective. *The European Journal of Development Research*, 21(1), 15-20.
- Patel R** What does food sovereignty look like? *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 36(3), 663-673.
- Posel D and Rogan M** Women, income and poverty: Gendered access to resources in post-apartheid South Africa. *Agenda*, 81, 25-34.
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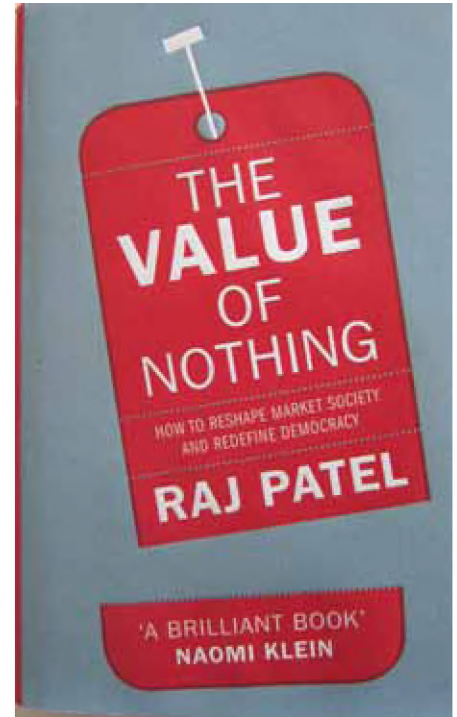




Working in Warwick

Including street traders in urban plans

Richard Dobson and Caroline Skinner
with Jillian Nicholson



results of inflation expectations and inflation credibility among South Africans. *South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences*, 12(4), 475-492.

Scorgie F, Kunene B, Smit J, Manzini N, Cherisich M and Preston-Whyte E In search of sexual pleasure and fidelity: vaginal practices in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Culture, Health and Sexuality*, 11(3), 267-283.

Todes A, Sim V and Sutherland C The relationship between planning and environmental management in South Africa: The case of KwaZulu-Natal. *Planning, Practice & Research*, 24(4), 411-432.

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Books

Dobson R, Skinner C and Nicholson J *Working in Warwick: Including street traders in urban plans*. Durban: School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Patel R *The Value of Nothing: How to Reshape Market Society and Redefine Democracy*. London: Portobello Books.

Edited Books

Bond P, Dada R and Erion G *Climate Change, Carbon Trading and Civil Society: Negative Returns on South African Investments*, Durban: University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Hann C and Hart K *Market and Society: The Great Transformation Today*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chapters in Books

Bond P African resistance to global finance, free trade and corporate profit-taking. *Confronting Global Neoliberalism: Third World Resistance and Development Strategies*, R Westra (ed), Atlanta: Clarity Press.

Bond P Conclusion: Leave the oil in the soil. *Climate Change, Carbon Trading and Civil Society: Negative Returns on South African Investments*, P Bond, R Dada and G Erion (eds), Durban: University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Bond P Dirty politics: South African energy. *Climate Change, Carbon Trading and Civil Society: Negative Returns on South African Investments*, P Bond, R Dada and G Erion (eds), Durban: University of KwaZulu-Natal.

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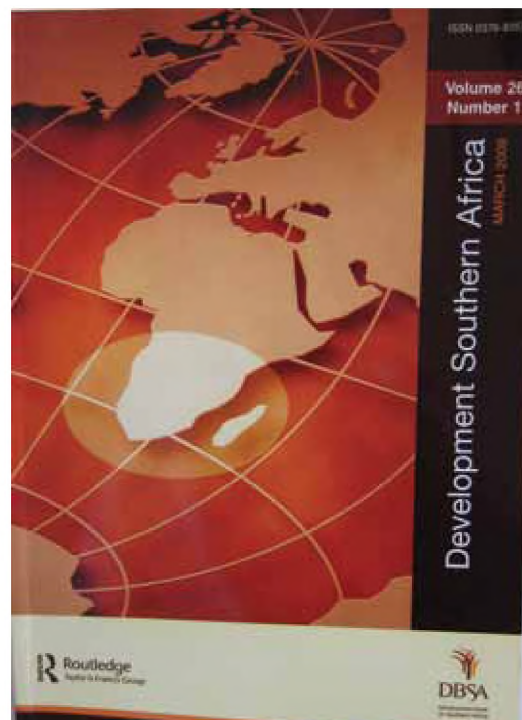
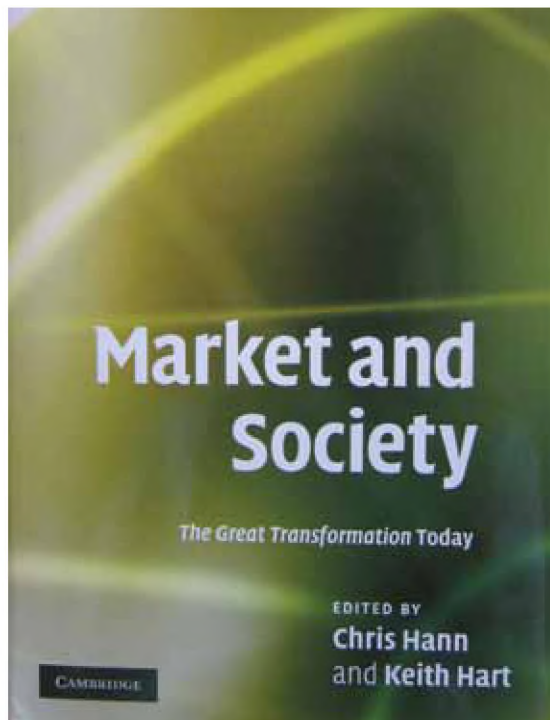
Bond P Introduction. *Climate Change, Carbon Trading and Civil Society: Negative Returns on South African Investments*, P Bond, R Dada and G Erion (eds), Durban: University of KwaZulu-Natal.

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Patel R Food riots. *The International Encyclopedia of Revolution and Protest*. Ness, Immanuel (ed), Blackwell Publishing, Blackwell Reference Online 4 February 2010 <http://www.revolutionprotestencyclopedia.com/subscriber/tocnode>

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Other Publications

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Meth C Problematic Aspects of 'Active' Labour Market Policies in the UK and in South Africa", unpublished monograph, December 2009.

Articles

Bond P Global Civil Society Strategies for Social Justice – *African Journal of Rhetoric*, 1, 2009, pp.212-245.

Bond P Sudáfrica: Éxitos de los activistas por la salud y el medioambiente – *Ecología Política*, 37, 2009, pp.95-104.

Bond P The Influence of Labour in the New South African Government – *Working USA: The Journal of Labor and Society*, 12, December 2009, pp.575-589.

Chari S Critical geographies of racial and spatial control. *Geography Compass*, 2/6, 1907-1921.

Research Reports (Available as downloads at <http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za>)

Casale D Indirect taxation and gender equity: Evidence from South Africa. *Country Report for the Project on 'Taxation and Gender Equity'* coordinated by the American University and the University of KwaZulu-Natal. At <http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za/default.php?2.6.611.4.0>

Lund F and Budlender D Paid care provision in South Africa: nurses, social workers and home-based care workers. *South African Research Report, No. 4* for UNRISD Research Programme on the Political Economy of Paid and Unpaid Care Work.

May J and Carter M Agricultural activities in the National Income Dynamics Survey (NIDS), Discussion Paper for the Programme to Support Pro-Poor Decision-making, Office of the President.

May J, Keswell M, Bjåstad E, and van den Brink R Monitoring and evaluating the quality of life of land reform beneficiaries and the impact of land transfers: 2005/2006, Report for the Department of Land Affairs.

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Casale D and Posel D Unions and the gender wage gap in South Africa. *Working Paper*, 113, Economic Research Southern Africa, School of Economics (ERSA), University of Cape Town

Lund F Social protection, citizenship and the employment relationship. *Working Paper No. 9*, Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), University of the Western Cape. www.plaas.org.za/publications/wp/wp9

Posel D and Casale D Sex ratios and racial differences in marriage rates in South Africa *Working Paper*, 153, Economic Research Southern Africa (ERSA), School of Economics, University of Cape Town

Rogan M, Lebani L and Nzimande N Internal migration and poverty in KwaZulu-Natal: Findings from Censuses, Labour Force Surveys and Panel Data. *Southern Africa Labour and Development Unit (SALDRU) Working Paper*, 30, University of Cape Town.

Unpublished Reports and Papers

Lund F *The informal economy, social protection and empowerment: linkages and good practices for poverty reduction*. Paper prepared for the POVNET Task Team of the OECD.





May J Concept paper on wealth for the National Income Dynamics Survey. Report for the South African Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Cape Town.

May J The role of sub-national jurisdictions in achieving the MDGs: The experience of South Africa. Report for the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Available at <http://www.uneca.org/acgd/events/2009/mdgs-nigeria/docs/South Africa.pdf>

Meth C What shall we do with the welfare 'scrounger' (early in the morning)? Reflections on the antipathy towards unemployment benefit recipients in the UK", unpublished paper.

Posel D Households and migration: A comparison of measures across the National Income Dynamics Study and other household surveys in South Africa. Report prepared for the National Income Dynamics Study.

Conferences

Hallman K, Govender K, Roca E, Mbatha E, Pattman R, Bhana D and Rogan M Protection for the lifecourse: Enhancing health, social and economic capabilities of highly vulnerable adolescents. XXVI International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) International Population Conference, Marrakech, Morocco.

May J The role of sub-national jurisdictions in achieving the MDGs: The experience of South Africa. Affiliated Network for Social Accountability Conference on Sub-National Jurisdictions in Efforts to Achieve the MDGs, Abuja, Nigeria.

Meth C Active Labour Market Policies: 'Activation' in South Africa, with passing reference to youth unemployment. Civil Society Conference 'Towards a roadmap on social security' Johannesburg.

Meth C What do we know? Professor Servaas van der Berg's poverty estimates. 65th Annual Congress of the International Institute of Public Finance, Cape Town, August 2009.

Meth C You're poor? Be patient! A critique of SA's anti-poverty strategy. Workshop of the Civil Society Working Group on the National Anti-Poverty Strategy convened by the Studies in Poverty & Inequality Institute (SPII), Johannesburg.

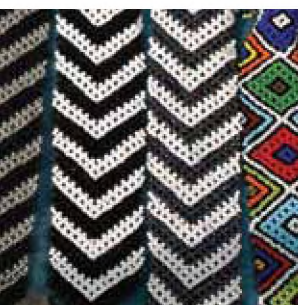
Posel D Households and migration: A comparison of measures across the National Income Dynamics Study and other household surveys in South Africa. Presented at the Launch of the National Income Dynamics Study, Irene, South Africa.

Posel D and Casale D Does specialisation within marriage increase men's earnings? A test using South African data on absent and unemployed wives. Economic Research Southern Africa Workshop on Households and Labour Markets, Durban.

Posel D and Casale D Sex ratios and racial differences in marriage rates in South Africa. 18th Annual Conference of the International Association for Feminist Economics, Boston, USA and the Economic Society of South Africa Conference, Port Elizabeth.

Posel D and Rogan M Gender trends in poverty rates in South Africa, 1997 – 2006. Biennial Conference of the Economics Society of South Africa, Port Elizabeth.

Timæus, I M and May J Death and the African family: The economic impact of adult mortality in South Africa. Annual Conference of the Population Association of America, Detroit.



Financial Statement

Income and Expenditure Report for the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

INCOME **11,123,049**

Income Received	10,649,888
Interest Received	473,160

LESS: EXPENDITURE **10,675,153**

Staff Costs **3,191,972**

Principal Investigator	1,791,293
Salaries: Contract Teaching Staff	293,941
Salaries: Contract Administrative Staff	900,698
Internships	206,040

Research Costs **3,785,072**

Salaries: Contract Research Staff	1,461,592
Research Expenses	710,299
Research Grants: Masters Students	364,992
Research Grants: PhD Students	1,203,190
Capacity Building Grants	44,999

Supplies and Services **3,499,446**

Travel & Subsistence	1,384,133
Printing, Postage, Stationery, Telephone, Fax	457,776
Library Resources	179,893
Workshops	288,040
Publicity	67,349
Overhead Recovery - UKZN	1,068,454
Sundry	53,801

Capital Expenditure **198,663**

Computers, Furniture and Equipment	198,663
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Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the period **447,896**

Accumulated Balance at the beginning of the period **16,474,476**

Accumulated Balance at the end of the period **16,922,372**

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL BUDGET ALLOCATION **5,888,504**

Salaries	5,612,048
Supplies & Services	158,889
Capital Equipment	117,567





The School and Centre acknowledge the support of their funders:

School of Development Studies:

American University, Andrew Mellon Foundation, Bard College, Department for International Development (DFID), Department of Social Development, Department of Trade & Industry (DTI), Development & Training Services (DTS), Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC), eThekweni Municipality, European Union, Ford Foundation, Human Science Research Council (HSRC), International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Jerome Levy Institute, KZN Dept. of Economic Development, London School of Economics (LSE), London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), MOTT Foundation, National Research Foundation (NRF), Norwegian Institute for Urban & Regional Research (NIBR), SALDRU - University of Cape Town, South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD), Statistics South Africa, Tides Foundation, Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), University of Cape Town - Mellon Foundation, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing & Organizing (WIEGO), World Bank, World Health Organisation (WHO).

Centre for Civil Society:

Atlantic Philanthropies, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Harold Wolpe Trust, Maurice Webb Trust, National Development Agency, The Ford Foundation, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Network of Ugandan Researchers & Research Users (NURRU), Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA, South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD), South African National Energy Research Institute (SANERI) and Southern African Trust (SAT), University of Ottawa, Strategy and Tactics.



Looking Forward to the 2010 Soccer World Cup

The year 2009 signalled another important landmark in South Africa's history; the draw of the 2010 FIFA World Cup to be held in South Africa from the 11th June to the 1st July. The month long football tournament and media spectacle is the single-most watched sports spectacle. By the time global broadcasting rights were contracted for the event, the South African football World Cup became the richest ever in terms of net revenues for football's world governing body, FIFA.

By its own admission, FIFA expects revenues to reach over US \$3 billion, exceeding net revenues from the 2006 World Cup held in Germany by some 25%. Of similar proportions are the costs to be incurred by the South African government on World Cup related infrastructure, including an estimated US \$ 2 billion for the construction of five new, and upgrading of four existing football stadiums around the country.

As an estimated three million supporters are expected to watch the 34 games from within the new stadiums or the bustling fan parks around the country, and an expected total television viewership of over 26 billion throughout the 30 day festival, all eyes will, literally, be on South Africa. Amidst concerns of public safety, spiralling public debt, increased service delivery concerns and, civil servant and worker union strikes, consideration of the lasting impact and legacy of hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup resonates far beyond the footprint of the stadia and deep into the dreams of an entire nation and continent alike, of unity, hope and prosperity.

The legitimacy of the claims made by the World Cup's proponents to catalyse future economic development, promote nation-building and improve social welfare in, as well as, around South Africa, has been harshly countered by its critics.

The latter expressing concern over the "sobering economic perspectives" of the nature and extent of investments carried-out in the run-up to the tournament as part-fulfilment of the country's host-nation obligations under strict FIFA rules, rather than consideration for the socio-economic realities underpinning the immediate concerns of a country characterised by high levels of income inequality, poverty, HIV/AIDS prevalence.

The discourse around the rationale to host the first FIFA World Cup in Africa and, more importantly, the legacy thereof, carries important implications for the analysis of development theory, policy and practice, in the country, as well as in other emerging economies. With Durban designated as a host city to seven world cup games, we therefore eye the year 2010 with much interest, adding sport to the multidisciplinary perspectives the school takes on developmental issues in its research, pedagogy and publications.

Julian Azzopardi



Masters student Julian Azzopardi

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