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ANNUAL REPORT
50th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE



SCHOOL OF
DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES

UNIVERSITY of KWAZULU-NATAL



CONTENTS

1. About the School of Development Studies	2
2. Head of School's Report	3
3. 50th Anniversary Conference: Reviewing the first decade of development and democracy in South Africa	
3.1 Introduction to the Banquet Evening: Vishnu Padayachee	5
3.2 Personal reflections on the School of Development Studies and its antecedents: Francie Lund	6
4. Teaching and Training	11
5. Research Projects	
5.1 Economic Development	12
5.2 Social Policy and Poverty	15
5.3 Urban - Rural Development and Governance	16
5.4 Civil Society and Development	16
5.5 Population Studies	17
6. Public Lectures and Seminars	20
7. Staff	21
8. Publications of the School and Centre	23

1. ABOUT THE SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The School of Development Studies is a multi-disciplinary research and graduate teaching institution at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in Durban with a primary focus on development and reconstruction. A leading centre for research and teaching on development in South Africa, it also holds an international reputation for the quality of its work and the intellectual rigour with which it applies academic skills to policy challenges. It draws on the specialist knowledge of its researchers, who are nationally and internationally recognized experts in their fields.

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

MISSION STATEMENT

The School sees its role as:

- Contributing to global and African scholarship through research and graduate teaching programmes 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.

OVERVIEW OF THE SCHOOL'S ACTIVITIES

Activities of the school fall into two main areas: teaching and research.

TEACHING AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Masters in Development Studies
Masters in Development Planning
Masters in Population Studies
PhD in Development Studies/Population Studies
Short training courses in population and poverty studies

RESEARCH

Economic Development
Social Policy and Poverty
Global Trade, Transportation and Logistics
Urban-Rural Governance and Development
Civil Society and Development
Population Studies

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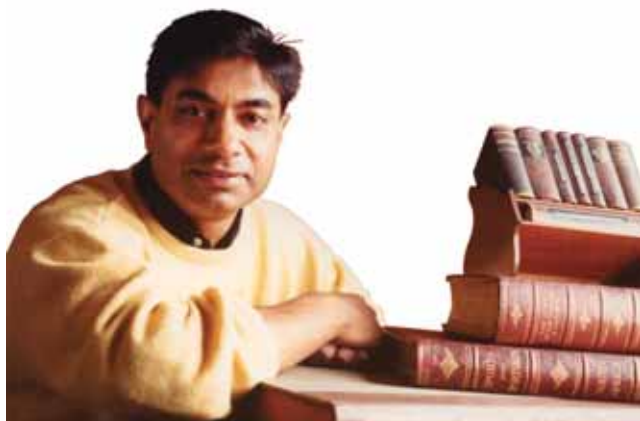
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2. HEAD OF SCHOOL'S REPORT

Vishnu Padayachee



This has been a very special and eventful year in the life of the School of Development Studies. 2004 saw the merger of the former University of Natal and former University of Durban-Westville to become the University of KwaZulu-Natal. In 2004 the School of Development Studies celebrated its 50th anniversary. This year's report will therefore cover more material than is normal for an annual report. Among the new items is an abridged version of my speech at the opening dinner of our 50th anniversary conference which took place at the ICC in Durban on 22-24 October, as well as Professor Francie Lund's address at that dinner, in which she reflected on the history of the School and its antecedents. Here I will concentrate on more recent developments and observations, especially on the period 2002-04, when I was Head of School.

I would argue that the School now has an international and national reputation for the quality of its research, graduate teaching and policy-related work, which compares with the very best equivalent departments in the world. The School is widely recognised as one of the 'flagship' departments of the University of KwaZulu-Natal in terms of its research profile, its sustained publications record, the high standards of its graduate teaching, and the contribution that most of its senior staff have made to development policy in the new South Africa.

One of my central tasks as Head of School was to maintain and extend the high quality of our academic work and to provide the leadership and support to ensure that we develop new and sustainable research relationships and collaboration into Africa and Asia in line with the vision of the University of KwaZulu-Natal, while consolidating our mutually-beneficial relationships in Europe and the United States of America. Some success has been achieved on this front, but much more needs to be done.

On other fronts, we have made progress in making the conditions of employment for contract staff better and more consistent. By doing this we have extended the contribution of contract staff to research, publications and graduate



teaching; we have secured more office and teaching space, better information and communications facilities (mainly from project funds) and improved the aesthetic feel of the common-spaces which we inhabit; we have played an active and leading role within the university on both academic fronts, such as the Economic Development Strategic Initiative, and in planning and policy-making, through our collective and individual contributions at Faculty, Senate and Council, and at all forums dealing with the merger.

The reports of the project and programme leaders set out more fully the significance and value of our academic role. Let me address three issues which, in my view, represent significant challenges which need to be addressed in the years ahead.

The first relates to issues of governance and finance. Universities world-wide have become institutions which are "business-like" in many aspects of their operations and character. We have to understand and adapt to this, while preserving and defending the essential core of what universities should be - sites of production of critical and new thought and high quality and innovative learning. UKZN is a very large university in global terms - with 44 000 students and nearly 6 000 staff spread over 5 campuses and two cities. It has an operating budget of around R1.2billion. The NUDF secured over R65million in external grants in 2004; and an amount of R200million in research contracts was signed off by the Research Office last year. The School of Development Studies alone has raised in excess of R55million in external research funds since 2000. These are largely public and private foundation funds which make possible our research and capacity-building activities.

Our freedom to continue to be an independent and critical voice in (what world-wide are becoming) increasingly unequal societies demand that our tertiary institutions are properly governed at every level, and that we manage and account for the external funds in accordance with international best practice. These academic and governance obligations, in my view, are not mutually exclusive responsibilities.

I saw one of my central tasks over the last three years as that of improving the internal system of financial management, control and governance, as well as establishing a culture of respect and support among all staff for the system. The internal changes that have been instituted have been welcomed by the majority of academic and support staff within the School, and applauded by some senior members of the university administration with whom we deal on a daily basis. The cost to the reputation and integrity of our School within and outside the University of failing to understand the dramatically changed rules of governance in both private and public institutions will be incalculable.

Second, my experience within the University over the last eight years, three as Head of School, is that we are still struggling to become a place where a truly non-racial and democratic value-system prevails, and where those ideas and approaches which are new and different are treated fairly and equally and given proper consideration. There remains in some quarters within the university system a deeply-held and entrenched belief that only the 'old and familiar ways' are correct; that the 'standards' set in the past are the only ones of any merit; and that black people, foreigners etc have to go the extra mile to prove themselves capable scholars and administrators. Whose word is trusted and whose is not cannot be allowed to coincide with race or seniority or nationality or privilege or membership of "old-boy" networks. Some serious introspection and change-strategies appear to me to be essential if these behaviour patterns are to be understood for what they are and reversed, and (importantly) not replaced by new, equally damaging ones.

Third, a more general point about academic life in the "new" South Africa. Uncertainty and paralysis characterised the work of many progressive academics in the years immediately after 1994. In sharp contrast to the robust and critical debates within progressive circles, many academics simply could not figure out

a role for themselves in the new context. I will not attempt here any detailed analysis of this situation. Now, more than ever in my view, there is a need to restore a bracing climate of vigorous and mature debate within the social sciences in our universities. For it is only in the context of such debate that we can hope to break out of the sterility in thinking that currently prevails and to develop the ideas, actions and policy-interventions needed to address the social and economic challenges of our country. In areas such as poverty and unemployment (which concern our work directly) these challenges have noticeably grown over the last 10 years, whatever our politicians and statistics-gathering institutions would have us believe.

Celebrating our democracy and freedom is essential; conveying its world-historic significance to future generations is critical; but it will be a major error of judgment to get carried away by all this and slip into inertia. It is my hope, as I leave the headship of the School of Development Studies, that the intellectual space for such debate will continue to be built within the School and Centre. I believe strongly that we can achieve something here at SDS/CCS - in the context of the academic and activist mandates which we have - which could be a model for equivalent departments around the world.

This has been a demanding and stressful three year period at the University, especially for anyone in a position of management and leadership. But it has also been an exciting and creative time. It has been my privilege to be Head of this prestigious School. I thank all those staff who have worked alongside me in the pursuit of our common goals and I wish Professor Julian May everything of the best as Head for (at least) the next three years.



3. 50th ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION TO THE BANQUET EVENING

Vishnu Padayachee



Distinguished guests, the Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Mr Tito Mboweni and the Director of the Institute for Black Research, Professor Fatima Meer; the DVC (Research), Professor Salim Karim; representatives of traditional leadership; representatives of government at all levels and of state institutions; representatives of international funding agencies, business, media and civil society; members of the University Executive and staff; former Directors and staff of the School; conference delegates; and members of staff:

Sanibonani nonke. Ngiyathokoza ukuba nani.

On behalf of the School of Development Studies, I welcome you all warmly to this banquet, celebrating 50 years of the School of Development Studies, and its antecedents. Let me welcome international delegates and guests to our country, now into its 10th year of democracy and freedom - a democracy many of you in this audience contributed to in various ways as part of one of the greatest solidarity movements of all time - the global anti-apartheid struggle.

I also welcome you to the University of KwaZulu-Natal. The Universities of Natal and the University of Durban-Westville merged on 1 January 2004 to become the University of KwaZulu-Natal. With 44 000 students and nearly 6 000 staff spread over 5 campuses in two cities, UKZN is the newest and largest contact university in sub-Saharan Africa. The mission and culture of the new University has already been set. As the VC has observed "we have the wherewithal to build a model African university; a university with a socially-responsive identity, culture and form, a university that is academically excellent, critically engaged and demographically representative, a university that is truly of South Africa, and the African continent".

The School of Development Studies sees itself as among the departments leading the way in giving effect to this grand

vision. We are one of the oldest development studies centres in sub-Saharan Africa, ranking alongside those in Zambia, Tanzania and Nairobi, and ISER at Rhodes. The antecedents of the School of Development Studies date back to 1954 when the Institute for Social Research (ISR) was established at the University of Natal, Durban.

In 1975 the Institute's name changed to the Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS), and in 1988 CASS merged with the Development Studies Unit (DSU), which was set up in 1982, to become the Centre for Social and Development Studies (CSDS). The School in its current form was established in 1998 through a merger between CSDS and a cross-departmental, post-graduate teaching programme in development studies set up in 1995.

The School is a leading centre of multi-disciplinary research and graduate teaching in development, employing 45 academic and support staff. We have an international reputation for the high quality of our research and for the intellectual rigour with which we apply theory, evidence and skills to contemporary policy challenges. The School draws on the specialist knowledge of its researchers, who are internationally recognized experts in the following areas: economic development; social policy and poverty; global trade and finance; urban policy and the politics of space; civil society and development; and population studies. We have consistently over the last 10 years had one of the best publications record in the University system. Since 2000 the School has raised R55 million in external research funds.

We retain a fierce independence as academic researchers, but we are firmly committed to contribute critically and substantially to development and to the growth of a vibrant and meaningful democracy in the new South Africa, in the way in which many of us here supported the development of the non-racial labour movement, participated in university-based struggles against the old regime, and contributed to the economic policy debates of the democratic movement throughout the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.

Let me read out excerpts from a few messages chosen from among the many congratulatory ones which we have received, and which say something about the School.

Message from Prof Paul Streeten (Founding Editor, *World Development*) and Professor Emeritus (Economics at Boston University):

Many happy returns to the School of Development Studies at the UKZN. To have reached the age of 50 is advanced for a human being, but young for an institution. May the School flourish and move from strength to strength in the next half century. I see many old friends on the programme, such as Gillian Hart, Marty Chen and Larry Westphal, and am sorry not to be able to join them in person. My criterion for a good conference (which I commend to you) is to meet one old friend and to make one new friend. If these two conditions are met, I am ready to put up listening to many boring papers. But I am sure that there will be no boring papers at this conference.

Message from Prof Raphie Kaplinsky (IDS, Sussex):
I write to wish you all good luck on this memorable occasion. Fifty years is a long time to be in the research business, particularly in the field of Development Studies. The School is truly one of the discipline's pioneers – it has grown over the years into a research institute of considerable substance. I have witnessed this at a close distance over the past decade. You have a number of research groups who can hold their heads up high in the international arena. Your students produce work of the highest quality. Many of the MA dissertations which I have seen are considerably more substantive and rigorous than their UK equivalents. Your policy impact - across a number of fields - has been substantial, not least as a consequence of the activities of your alumni.

It would both be a flagrant omission if I failed to admit my envy in one particular respect. You have very strong social capital - a vibrant and caring community of researchers and students, with much laughter (that is, when the booming voice of an ex-director does not drown it out). I am proud to have been closely associated with the School and hope to remain so in the future.

There are a lot of people to thank both for their current and past roles in the making of the School, and for making this conference possible.

But just three thank you's for now: Let me begin with a very special thanks to the Ford Foundation for their generous support of this conference. Ford provided one of the first grants to the ISR in 1954 (an amount of R19 442) so you are very much a part of our history and of our present.

The conference organizer, Shannon Moffett was hard-working, creative and highly effective, and I believe that she dealt brilliantly with the many people and organizations, conference delegates and others, as well as with her rather hard-core bosses, maintaining throughout a great sense of humour and equanimity. Thanks, Shannon.

At the risk of singling out someone who is a close friend, may I also say a special thank you to Caroline Skinner for chairing the meetings of the organizing committee over the last 4 months with stunning efficiency and attention to detail, and for managing with aplomb the tensions that are an inevitable part of organizing conferences of this significance and scale.

Hambani kahle.



PERSONAL REFLECTIONS ON THE SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND ITS ANTECEDENTS

Francie Lund

Introduction

At the beginning of the last century, Joseph Rowntree was undertaking his surveys of poverty in York, as the Webbs had done in London. The surveys led to alarm in Britain about the poor physical status of the men being recruited to fight the Anglo-Boer War. The 1904 findings of the Interdepartmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, which was established to respond to this, led to new health acts, school health inspections, feeding schemes, and infant welfare centres. In South Africa in 1994, a few years before the end of the twentieth century, and within a week of his inauguration, President Mandela announced that there would be free health care for children and mothers of young children, and the introduction of a nutrition scheme in primary schools. Two countries, at each end of a century, each investigating and designing programmes for social intervention.

We celebrate our fiftieth anniversary at the beginning of another century. The present School, and its antecedent institutions, have above all been marked by the impulse to be applied, to make a difference to economic and social policy and programmes. For all the divergences and differences in theory and approach that have existed and continue to exist in the School, there is a common impulse to engage in and with transformation, to redress the racially based inequality that the post apartheid government inherited. Yet we also understand that the institutional wiring laid down by apartheid will take years to turn around, and we need to keep this history in mind in addressing the subject matter of this fiftieth anniversary conference, ten years after democracy.

I have approached the preparation of this speech with some trepidation. How to be comprehensive, do justice to and be inclusive of the many personalities, projects and programmes over the years? But this is not *the* history, it is just my story; I have been entrusted to tell that story, in a way that will hopefully inform as well as entertain. There will be absences in the story, as there are many, many absences here this evening. Then too there are simply protocols about acceptable story-telling which constrain me from relating many of the colourful and frankly scurrilous tales, both personal and professional, and especially those where the boundaries get blurred!

A short timeline

The Carnegie Conference on the Poor White Problem was held in the 1930s. EG Malherbe had been a central figure in the research done for that Conference. When he subsequently came to the University of Natal as Principal, he championed the idea of continuing social research into contemporary problems. The Carnegie Foundation allowed him to use the unspent conference budget to start the Institute for Social Research, the ISR, which was the first step in the fifty year path which leads us to this celebration today.

The ISR started with a range of short term and temporary directors, among whom was JF Holleman, and then Hilstan Watts who is here this evening. In the mid 1970s, the Centre

for Applied Social Sciences, CASS, was formed under the full time directorship of Lawrence Schlemmer. At this stage it became integrated into the university's teaching, with under- and post-graduate courses leading to a degree and a diploma in Applied Social Science. In 1982 the Development Studies Unit was established with Jill Natrass as director, alongside CASS, marking the introduction of development studies as an approach, and the Masters Course in Development Studies.

In the mid 1980s two significant events precipitated the next major change in the life of the institution. Lawrie Schlemmer's decision to move to the Centre for Policy Studies at Wits University was followed by Jill Natrass's tragic death in a car accident. The University made the decision to form an amalgamated unit, called the Centre for Social and Development Studies, and Simon Bekker was appointed as the director, following Valerie Møller's service as Acting Director. It was decided to move out of faculty, become a more independent unit with fewer tenured posts, stop the teaching programme, and do more externally funded research. I think we all recognised soon that the price paid for this new independence was the loss of vitality that happens when there is no teaching programme feeding bright young students into the research and into our lives. Mike Morris and a team of advisers (about which more later) drove the formation of the School of Development Studies, as a researching and teaching unit which was reintegrated into the university.

Disciplines and diversity

The early pieces of work of the ISR are clearly positivist and empirical, community surveys that were designed to be primarily for the training of researchers, with the aim of having publishable scientific results taking second place to what we would now call 'capacity-building'. One of the four first community studies was on Baumanville, and appeared as Leo Kuper's widely acclaimed book, *An African Bourgeoisie: Race, Class and Politics in South Africa*.

The ISR undertook a set of surveys in Swaziland, which combined an anthropological study of land tenure and political authority with a survey of the potential for economic development, a nutrition survey.

Director Holleman saw this set of surveys as:

'The piece of work which would make or break the ISR ... it would be used to prove whether a research institute of this kind was an unwarranted luxury or a worthwhile and academically profitable institution in a university of the limited size and resources of ours.' (*ISR Annual Report*, 1962)

While the first large set of surveys thus took place in a neighbouring country, CASS and early DSU chose to have a strong provincial and local municipal orientation. The development in the 1960s and 1970s of the industrial complex at Richards Bay was seen, by Lawrie Schlemmer and others, to be something which would significantly shift the balance of economic relations within Natal and KwaZulu and hence CASS's baseline regional survey of the Empangeni-Richards Bay region in the late 1970s. Jill Natrass was committed to understanding and promoting KwaZulu's economic development, and worked closely with the department of economic affairs of the homeland government. She also did

a significant study, with Libby Ardington, of the strengths and weaknesses of the pension system in KwaZulu.

Reading through the earlier annual reports, and then drawing on my own memory and experience, there seem to be quite different periods with regard to the dominance of particular disciplines, and the extent of inter-disciplinary work. The annual reports of the 1950s and 1960s convey the real excitement about working with those in other disciplines - demography, planning, economics, geography, sociology, anthropology. It seems that much of this had its origins in the successful interdisciplinary Swaziland surveys. A rare example of research which crosscutting class, race, gender and space was the anthropological study started in the ISR by Eileen Krige, continued by Eleanor Preston-Whyte in CASS, of relationships between employers and domestic workers in Stamford Hill and Morningside - two places which 'differ markedly as far as the situation, income and living standards of the employers are concerned.' Comparative and complex study of class relations in this space where relationships are premised in inequality.

It appears that in the 1970s there was a move away from inter-disciplinary projects; and at the great risk of over-generalising, in the 1980s, CASS 'upstairs' was more about sociology, community studies, and urban planning, and DSU 'downstairs' was more about economics and geography.

An inter-disciplinary approach was a hallmark in the formation of the School of Development Studies. The advisory committee set up by Mike Morris was consciously representative of different disciplines (as opposed to departments): economic historian Bill Freund, economist Nick Amin, town and regional planners Dan Smit and then Alison Todes, and geographer Jenny Robinson. Mike speaks of two additional tremendously important influencers on and enablers of the School: Henry Bernstein in terms of helping set the intellectual direction, and Brenda Gourley in opening up the institutional spaces (and sometimes allowing Mike to break the rules in order to open up spaces) within the university.

As we enter this fiftieth year, it strikes me that there is a rich mix of disciplines and endeavours. The establishing of the stream in demography and population studies; a new interest in geographic spatiality and the construction of identities; research that focuses in both economic growth and redistribution; a joint School and Centre for Civil Society project investigating the new social movements that contest local and global forms of oppression and exploitation - these examples illustrate the diversity that there is at present.

There is also a rich diversity in the student body. In the 1970s when CASS was formed, much effort went into finding ways of getting onto campus students who were not classified white. The DSU under Jill Natrass continued this effort, and now, with the School, we have had students from inter alia Australia, Canada, the DRC, England, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, India, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Spain, Swaziland, Sudan, the USA, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This diversity is cause for great celebration. Our visiting students help us - teachers and students - know ourselves, and enable different ways of approaching, confronting and dealing with the racial, religious, gender and class tensions that come to the surface every year.

Different approaches to research

At the same time as we have again become more inter-disciplinary, in the last ten years or so there is noticeably new space for different methodologies. In the 1970s and 1980s, there was widespread mistrust of national quantitative surveys. Studies of black expectations, for example, were construed to be a poor substitute for universal enfranchisement - research as proxy democracy, as it were. The battle within this university, and within DSU and CASS, about research on corporate disinvestments from South Africa was a case in point. At the other end of the spectrum were participatory research studies such as community self surveys and community health screenings. In the latter study done with medical school, a video shows a younger Slim Karim, Noddy Jinabhai, Pravin, Saguna and Khetso Gordhan, Vish Suparsadh, Vidhu Vedalanker, all of whom have gone on to play important roles in local, provincial and national development.

In the DSU, Libby Ardington undertook a path-breaking longitudinal study of some 70 households in Nkandla between the years 1985 and 1992. It provided many important insights into the growing unemployment rate, rural-urban movement, and the increasing reliance of rural households on state pensions. The School of Development Studies is now the South African home of the international collaborative longitudinal KIDS – KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study. The third wave of the panel study is being undertaken in 2004 under the leadership of the next head of the School, Julian May. It is hoped that the triangulation of quantitative and qualitative methods, applied over a period of years, will enable a better understanding of the persistence of chronic poverty and inequality, and of potential pathways out of poverty.

We are now all faced with fundamental questions about HIV/AIDS, which is presenting new ethical challenges, given the extractive nature of so much research. Also, how can we stop dealing with it as a health problem? What effects is it having on ourselves, our households, our students? How will it influence South Africa's patterns of wealth and poverty? How will it shape the prospects for growth and the requirement for supportive and redistributive policies? Will it overwhelm all of the other research work? In fifty years time, in preparation for the centennial conference of the School, we can anticipate that those doing the institutional history will be at the tail end of the epidemic, and the younger of them will perhaps hardly be able to remember the AIDS scourge. It might be analogous to the present situation, where the somewhat older academics are baffled, and saddened, at how rapidly the scourge of apartheid is forgotten by the incoming students, who were in their early teens at the transition to democracy. Yet the structural inequalities created by apartheid will shape this institution, and the research we have to do, for years to come.

Political transition and conflict

It is to be expected and hoped that a well-resourced unit at a historically advantaged university would be the source of controversy and debate – and it has been. In reading annual reports from the 1960s, I get the sense of the ISR being quite apolitical. The 1959-60 Annual Report has the first recorded evidence of interference by the state in academic enquiry, when the government refused a Swedish social geographer permission to study Indian life in Durban. The 1970s saw the persecution and move into exile of a number of CASS researchers. People



DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING
DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

AANSOEK OM 'N PERMIT OM BANTOE-EGEBIEDE BINNE TE GAAN
APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO ENTER BANTU AREAS

DEEL A PERSOONLIKE BESONDERHEDE
PART PERSONAL PARTICULARS

Volle naam Full name Miss Frances Jane LUND

Persoonsno. Identity No. 48C2090066007 Burgerskap Nationality South African Ras Race white

Geboortedatum Date of birth 48 02 09 Plek van geboorte Place of birth Johannesburg, South Africa

DEEL B ADRESSE GEDURENDE AFGELOPE 10 JAAR (insluitende huidige adres)
PART ADDRESSES DURING PAST 10 YEARS (including present address)

Datum/Date		Woonadres Residential address	Werkadres Business address
Van/From	Tot/To		
1.1.71	31.12.71	Dingleton Hospital, Melrose, Scotland	Dingleton Hospital, Melrose Scotland
1.1.72	30.11.72	80 Manning Road, Durban	Mental Health Society, Montanne House, Pine St, Dbn.
1.1.73	31.12.76	3 Prince St, Claremont, Cape Town.	University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Ronlebosch.
1.2.77	9.2.79	2 Cloete St, University Estate, Cape Town.	University of Western Cape, Private Bag, Bellville.
9.2.79	31.12.80	15 Robins Road, Observatory, Cape Town.	WESWOK, 25 Superama Bldg, Athlone, Cape Town.
1.1.81	present	56 Clark Road, Glenwood, Durban	University of Natal, King George V Ave, Durban.

DEEL C PLEKKE WAT BESOEK WIL WORD
PART PLACES TO BE VISITED

Datum/Date		Plek Place	Doel van besoek* Purpose of visit*
Van/From	Tot/To		
13.2.81	16.2.81	Manguzi Methodist Hospital	To visit friends on the staff.
13.4.81	22.4.81	Manguzi Methodist Hospital	To visit friends on the staff.

Datum/Date 28 January 1981

DEEL D ONDERNEMING
PART UNDERTAKING

Ek, I, _____, onderneem om binne drie maande na voltooiing van my work en voordat publikasie plaasvind 'n afskrif van my proefskrif, boek, artikel of film aan die Departement van Bantoe-Administration and Development with a copy of my thesis, book, article or film within three months after completion of administrasie en -ontwikkeling beskikbaar te stel. my work and before publication thereof.

Datum/Date _____ Handtekening/Signature _____

* Persone wat navorsing wil doen of filmopnames wil maak moet besonderhede van onderwerp verstrek.
Persons desiring to do research work or to produce a film must give full particulars of the subject.

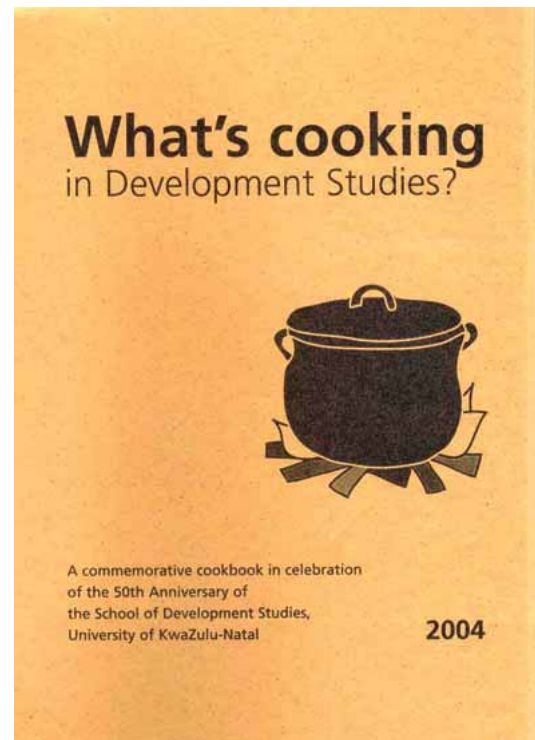
recount the 1970s as a time of fierce debate about the role of intellectuals, at the same time as the universities were being racialised. Schlemmer, Webster, Douwes Dekker, Rick Turner and Foszia Fischer Turner were some of the actors associated with CASS who were also key in the formation of the Institute for Industrial Education, in the Durban night campus, and in the use of the Gandhi settlement in Bhambayi as intellectual crucible.

In 1980, Pietermaritzburg Campus University Principal Denys Schreiner chaired the Buthelezi Commission, with Lawrie Schlemmer as the driver of its Secretariat - this was decisive in terms of external perceptions of CASS. I arrived in 1981 in a time of the great violence in KwaZulu and Natal, which affected everyone at the university: the T shirts that could be worn; the posters that could be put up; workers leaving early on Fridays to get home before dark, the huge distance between the daily reality of black staff unable to live anywhere except in townships, and those who could live closer to town. Research work in rural areas was very constrained: there was little space outside of the surveillance of the state intelligence apparatus. (See *Permission Form for Research in the Bantustan*) on pg 9.

In 1986 CASS and other departments were the target of bomb attacks, which hit Lawrie Schlemmer's home and work offices at the same time. The split in the development and political community reflected broader debates about the national project, the relationship between state and capital, the paths to implementation of the Freedom Charter, the place of the tribal authorities, Inkatha's political and cultural programme. At the same time, though, the University of Natal was a place of accommodation for multiple units and centers who found refuge, here, with an executive leadership that saw that as a correct role for the university. Natal University was way ahead of other universities in this respect, and the work and influence of the Built Environment Support Group, CORD, the Industrial Health Unit, the Institute for Black Research, the Trade Union Research Project, the Farmers Support Group, to name some of the most significant and enduring.

CASS had its own internal history of accommodation. Lawrie Schlemmer was doing his work for and with the Inkatha Institute at the same time as Gerry Maré and Georgina Hamilton were doing their critical history of Inkatha and Buthelezi. Tearoom conversations were loudly dominated by Blade Nzimande and Paulus Zulu on the issue of whether strong religious beliefs could be accommodated within Marxism and communism. I was exploring participatory research methods as the basis for political organizing, in Lamontville and Tongaat; the Community Service Training Programme contained both Inkatha and UDF leaders of the future

There were at least two important non-political spaces. One was occupied by Jo Thorpe (and her precious dog Popsy) as she documented the development of African Art in KwaZulu and Natal. The other was the tearoom, where perhaps in order to find neutral ground, tearoom conversations reverted to sport (mostly participated in by men colleagues) and recipes (mostly participated in by women). Thus started a tradition in CASS, DSU and which continues in the School today, of competitive cook-offs, tightly fought contests involving women and men, - and which has culminated in the splendid recipe book *What's cooking in Development Studies* assembled for this conference. Enjoy!



Conclusion

The ISR got itself on the map with three early interdisciplinary conferences in 1954 and 1956, and then the 1962 major conference about Durban, led by Hilstan Watts and Ron Davies. Jill Natrass convened a colloquium in 1983 to mark the formation of the DSU. Other conferences that members of the School in past and present forms contributed to in significant ways were Gender and Transformation, 1991; the Natal History Project 1987; and the 1992 Transformation Conference, which for many of us here was a critical moment in debating the location of intellectual work as we approached democracy.

This, our fiftieth year, is a year of institutional change, with the formation of the new University of KwaZulu-Natal. Much preparation, especially by Vishnu Padayachee, Caroline Skinner, Julian May, Judith Shier, and the organizer, Shannon Moffett, has gone into the conference that has brought us here today. More than forty years ago, the then director of the ISR was asked for the secret of success of his 1962 conference. As recorded in the 1962 Annual Report, Holleman responded:

It is the simple teamwork formula we applied to our Swaziland Survey: get agreement with regard to an outline plan; divide the load among a handful of people of independent mind and proven energy; leave it to them to work out and take care of the details; keep in touch without crowding each other; then cheerfully await the outcome. (p 24/ 1962)

I end by thanking for your attention, thanking the committee for all of their work, and inviting you not to await, but to contribute to, ensuring a cheerful and a successful outcome to this fiftieth anniversary conference.

Acknowledgements to Judith Shier for the timeline which assisted in developing this piece.

4. TEACHING AND TRAINING

The three Masters programmes offered in the School all consist of coursework and, for the research component, the student is required to research and write up a dissertation.

Our students are drawn from South Africa and abroad. 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.

MASTERS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The School has successfully run a Masters coursework programme 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.

There are now two specialised streams in our Development Studies programme. Students can select modules leading to a specialisation in Social Policy Analysis or Economic Development.

MASTERS IN POPULATION STUDIES

This coursework Masters programme is designed for students who have an interest in the demographic and socio-economic

processes that inform population and development policy. In 2002 our first intake of students successfully completed their coursework and our first set of population study students graduated in 2003. 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 demographic data, as well as to engage with the concepts, philosophies and concerns of different approaches to population studies.

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 the Planning in the School of Architecture, Planning and Housing. The course aims to provide students with the skills to integrate processes of planning and development and to formulate strategic priorities.

PHD IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, AND IN POPULATION STUDIES

In addition to our coursework Masters programmes, we currently have 17 registered students doing research based PhDs. We also run a PhD Forum, which meets regularly to provide an opportunity for discussion amongst our PhD students as well as to provide encouragement to others who are considering PhD study.

For further information, explore our website at: www.sds.ukzn.ac.za



5. RESEARCH PROJECTS

5.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5.1.1 INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING PROJECT (IRP)

Key research themes

- Globalisation and value chains
- Critical issues impacting on the competitiveness of South African industry
- Clusters and collective efficiency amongst South African firms
- Clothing, textiles value chains in Africa
- Global automotive value chains

The Industrial Restructuring Project (IRP) is an action research programme supporting South African firms and government's industrial policy through in-depth research, user friendly guides, relevant training, practical assistance, and appropriate policy briefs. The rationale for the IRP's activities is the increasing pressure on local industry from international competition, the liberalisation of the South African trade regime, and the need to increase exports through linking domestic firms into international value chains. Whilst located at the School of Development Studies, through its team members in the UK, the IRP has formal linkages to the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, the Centre for Research in Innovation Management at the University of Brighton (Prof Raphael Kaplinsky), and the Cranfield School of Management (Prof John Bessant).

Policy support activities

- generating relevant information on intra-firm and supply chain competitiveness
- facilitating clustering of firms to achieve horizontal and vertical collective efficiency
- assisting government to formulate and implement appropriate industrial policies
- producing short policy briefing papers for the use of industry stakeholders
- creating self help training guides (paper and CD-ROM format)
- supporting DTI initiatives for exporting sectors
- researching South African value chain links into the global economy.

Major outputs in 2004

- Supporting the Auto Benchmarking Clubs in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Eastern Cape
- Advising the African Clothing and Leather Research Network
- Research report to assist the Western Cape Government develop sector strategy levers for clothing and textiles.
- Publication of journal articles, research reports and conference papers.

Funders

- Western Cape Provincial Government

IRP Team Members

Mike Morris, Myriam Velia, Glen Robbins, (University of KwaZulu-Natal)
Raphael Kaplinsky, John Bessant (IDS/CENTRIM, Cranfield)



5.1.2 INFORMAL ECONOMY

There is a long standing tradition in the School of research on the nature of the informal economy and processes of informalisation of work, with a particular focus on policy interventions at an international, national and local level. In this area of research there are the following distinct but complementary research and advocacy streams:

South African labour market data analysis

Much work has been done interrogating national survey data on the informal economy in South Africa. This work has contributed to an important debate about the size of the informal economy, its importance in the national economy, and on dynamics within the informal economy. In 2003 Richard Devey completed a comprehensive analysis of the characteristics of informal workers and the households. More recent joint work builds on from this. Devey, Skinner and Valodia, using labour market data, have engaged with two Human Sciences Research Council initiatives – the human resource development and labour and employment policy programmes. In 2004 much of this work was brought together in a conference paper for the School's 50th Anniversary Conference, which outlines trends in employment over the post apartheid period and interrogates the reliability of informal economy data. Further Imraan Valodia and Likani

Lebani, using the KwaZulu Natal Income Dynamics survey data have been exploring employment transitions in households between 1993 and 1998. They find evidence of an intra-household link between self-employment activities in the informal economy and employment in the formal economy. This association suggests that there is a transfer of human and financial capital by the formally employed to self-employment activities since it is the households that have some form of regular income that are mostly involved in self-employment initiatives.

Analysis of processes of informalisation in the formal economy

Since 2001 research has been conducted aiming to understand the interactions between the formal and informal economies using, among other, commodity chain techniques. The most substantive of the studies within this theme has concentrated on the South African clothing industry. The fieldwork research has focused on Durban, one of the dominant clothing manufacturing sites in South Africa and has shown that instead of a simple process of large scale retrenchment in the face of trade liberalisation (as other authors have argued) there has been a process of fragmentation with the establishment of a variety of informal firms. Imraan Valodia, Caroline Skinner and Melissa Ince have conducted research on processes of informalisation in formal clothing firms, informal firms in residential areas, informal firms operating in the inner city and the second hand clothing trade. Myriam



Velia completed an overview paper of where informal firms fitted into the clothing value chain. Smaller case studies have been conducted on cardboard collection, craft, second hand clothing, among urban migrant workers in Durban, and on formal-informal employment linkages using a panel survey in KwaZulu-Natal.

Social Protection in the Informal Economy

Francie Lund continued her part-time work as international director of the Social Protection Programme of WIEGO – Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising. In order to catalyse the Asia social research programme, she organized the Asia Social Protection Dialogue in Bangkok in April 2004, in partnership with Homenet Thailand (an organisation of homebased workers in the garment industry). The Dialogue was funded by Ford Foundation Asia, and included participants from organizations of informal workers, trade unions, government officials and researchers from Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. On a return visit to China in November 2004, WIEGO and the ILO met with the Chinese government about the collection of statistics on the informal economy, and with colleagues at Fudan University, Shanghai, about setting up a research programme on the informal economy in China. She also participated, along with Imraan Valodia, in the ongoing collaboration between Cornell University economists, WIEGO and SEWA in India, on the economic dynamics of informal work.

Policy analysis using budgetary analysis techniques

In 2004 Imraan Valodia and Caroline Skinner in collaboration with Debbie Budlender from the Community Agency for Social Enquiry analysed the 2003/2004 budgets of most national government departments in South Africa, as well as those of departments of the KwaZulu-Natal provincial government, and the eThekweni (formerly Durban) local government. This project adapted gender budget analysis techniques to explore the degree to which government's budgetary programmes take cognisance of the situation of workers in the informal economy, and examine the measures that are either directly targeted at informal workers, or indirectly assist these workers. They conclude that although some national government departments have made progress toward recognising and supporting workers in the informal economy, the approach is often piecemeal and not coherent. They do however identify some progress made at provincial and local levels.

Organising in the informal economy

Although individually those working in the informal economy are weak, international experience demonstrates that collective action can result in significant improvements in working and living conditions. In 2004 Caroline Skinner and Annie Devenish conducted a ten year review of the Self Employed Women's Union's activities. SEWU was established in 1994 and their constituency is self employed women working in the survivalist end of the economy – largely street traders and home based workers. The research argues that SEWU is somewhat of a model. It focuses on empowerment of members, through leadership training and experience as well as training relevant to members' businesses. At a local level SEWU has lobbied for its members to secure rights to operate and infrastructure. It is active in national and international policy making forums. This work was one of the case studies for the New Social Movements Project (see page 16).

Urban Policies and the informal economy

The long standing policy and research interest in the School about urban policies and informal economy originates back to the early 1990's research Francie Lund and Caroline Skinner conducted on street traders in South Africa and the subsequent work for the Durban City Council on developing an informal economy policy. In 2004 Francie Lund and Caroline Skinner, drawing from a longer monograph reflected on the Durban policy process, completed an article for a special issue of the *International Development Planning Review* on development planning in post-apartheid South Africa. The article concentrates on participatory process of the policy development. This area of research is part of Caroline Skinners ongoing PhD work which is assessing the synchronicities and mismatches in urban policy and practice towards the informal economy in Durban in the period 1994-2004.

Researchers: Richard Devey, Francie Lund, Caroline Skinner, Imraan Valodia, Myriam Velia

Associated interns/researchers: Annie Devenish, Melissa Ince, Likani Lebani, Sibongile Mkhize

Funders:

International Development Research Centre (Canada)
South African Netherlands Partnership for Alternatives in Development
National Research Foundation
Ford Foundation

Collaborators:

This work is done in collaboration with among others the international research and advocacy network Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising or WIEGO. WIEGO involves individuals from grassroots organisations, academic institutions and international development agencies all concerned with improving the conditions of workers in the informal economy. The secretariat is based at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

5.1.3 MACROECONOMIC POLICY, FINANCE AND TRADE

Research in this area of study focuses principally on four main themes. The first is on macroeconomic policy issues in the transition to democracy in South Africa. While the research here has for most of the 1990s contributed directly to the evolving architecture of macroeconomic policy for and in post-apartheid South Africa, current work tends to be both policy-driven, as well as critical and independent in nature. A second theme deals with international economics, with special attention given to investigating various aspects of South Africa's trade regime, the relationship between trade policy and industrial sector growth and productivity, its investment linkages, especially with Asian economies, as well as its interaction with international financial markets and institutions. A third area of interest is in institutional issues in central banking and monetary policy in South Africa. A fourth theme examines gendered impacts of economic policy reform in South Africa. The principal researchers are Vishnu Padayachee and Imraan Valodia.

Manufacturing in Durban

Richard Devey, Caroline Skinner, Imraan Valodia, and Myriam Velia have been working with the eThekweni Municipality on a representative survey of manufacturing establishments in the

greater Durban area. Richard, Imraan and Myriam have analysed the findings for large firms, and presented the initial findings at various conferences in South Africa. The report on the findings has been published as an SDS Research Report (No 64). Imraan and Myriam are working on more in-depth research on various themes, including trade and employment in South Africa, using these data. A paper, exploring the links between exports and efficiency, presented at the 2004 DPRU - TIPS Annual Forum, has been submitted to the Journal of African Economies. Another paper by Imraan and Myriam, on trade and employment issues, will be published in an edited volume in 2005. The volume, edited by Simon Roberts, on firm-level studies of manufacturing in South Africa is being published by UCT Press. Caroline has worked on the data for informal enterprises, the findings of which are also reported as an SDS Research Report (No. 65). The reports are being used for policy analysis by the Economic Development Department of the eThekweni Municipality. Glen Robbins is coordinating the production of specific reports for the Municipality. Glen and Imraan are coordinating the writing of a research proposal to conduct another survey of manufacturing establishments in the area. This will result in the first panel survey of manufacturing establishments in South Africa.

Gender and Macroeconomics

Imraan Valodia continued working on gender and economics. In June 2004 he attended, as a Fellow, the Programme on Knowledge Networking and Capacity Building on Gender, Macroeconomics and International Economics held at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, USA. At a conference linked to this Programme, he presented papers on Gender and Taxation in South Africa and on Gender and the Informal Economy. Imraan has linked up with a number of other researchers in various initiatives linked to the programme, including research on gender and taxation and gender and time use accounts.





5.2 SOCIAL POLICY AND POVERTY

5.2.1 THE KWAZULU-NATAL INCOME DYNAMICS STUDY (KIDS)

A 10 year, three-wave panel survey, the KIDS project has become a flagship research activity for the Population and Poverty Studies Programme. In July 2004, a third round of data collection was conducted on a panel originally surveyed in 1993 and then 1998. A complementary qualitative component began fieldwork in June, 2004. The new data collected directly addresses important analytical and policy concerns. This panel study offers unique insight through the collection of data over a period that spans South Africa's political and demographic transition, the introduction of many policies intended to reduce poverty, as well as the era of rapid HIV/AIDS infection.

KIDS team members

The study is being led by Julian May assisted by Myriam Velia. Other members of the research team include former population studies graduates, Thabani Buthelezi, Suraya Dawad and Chantal Munthre. The qualitative component is being led by Nina Hunter, Cathy van de Ruit and Ms. Singi Khandhela, and Prof. Francie Lund is assisting this research team by providing further mentoring support. Three research assistants (Mr Themba Mbhele, Ms Makhosi Dlalisa and Mr Themba Mpanza) are completing the fieldwork for this qualitative study in six of the KIDS clusters. Structured guides were developed for the care and Child Support Grant components of the study – the latter was completed with Dr.

Michelle Adato from IFPRI who is also part of the project. This third wave of KIDS is being undertaken in collaboration with the South African Department of Social Development (DSD) with a consortium comprising the Universities of Natal and Wisconsin-Madison, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Studies (NIBR). Within UKZN, the Department of Public Health, School of Medicine and the Food Security Programme, School of Agricultural Sciences and Agribusiness, have been partners in this project. Funds have been raised from the British Department for International Development (DFID), USAID, NRC and the NRF for the actual field work and some of the analysis which will be undertaken.

Life-cycles and social security started as small project, but has developed into more substantial program of activity to be led by Prof. May. This study is supported by the Department of Social Development. Two new studies are underway, "Alternatives to targeting social grants", and "The impact of HIV/AIDS on care giving". Ms. Nina Hunter, Ms. Isaivani Hyman and Dr. Charles Meth are working on the former, while the later will include support from LSHTM.

Mellon Node on Poverty and Inequality: 2004 saw the completion of the research on risk, vulnerability and employment, a joint undertaking between the School of Development Studies (with Francie Lund as principal investigator and Sibongile Mkhize as Research Assistant) and the Departments of Statistics and of Economics at the University of Cape Town (with Cally Ardington as Research Manager). Through the Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies, we drew a random sample

of working people from Kwamsane township, and supplemented these with interviews and discussions with different occupational groups (e.g. domestic workers, taxi drivers, street vendors), and key actors in local economic and financial institutions as well as local government. The study investigated economic and social security and vulnerability of people in different statuses of employment (from altogether formal, such as those from the civil service) to altogether informal. The data allowed us to scrutinize the middle ground between formality and informality, and especially the vulnerability of lower-earning people in waged work; workers' access to financial institutions; and the difference in earnings and risks between those who work inside Kwamsane, and those working in nearby small towns. The first working paper will appear in March 2005.

5.3 URBAN-RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Myriam Velia, Alison Todes and Glen Robbins completed the Newcastle-Madadeni Clothing study which began in late 2003 - commissioned by the then KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development and Tourism. The focus of the project was twofold - to examine the reasons for a decline in performance and employment of clothing firms in the area and to make recommendations for local and provincial economic development responses. Glen contributed a variety of mini-studies on trends in Durban's economy to the Economic Development and Facilitation Unit of the eThekweni Municipality which have contributed to the development of an economic strategy document for the Municipality, to become available during the course of 2005. In his role as a World Bank contracted advisor to the South African Cities Network (SACN), Glen also facilitated a variety of knowledge exchange workshops between the nine member cities of the SACN. In 2005 research will be commissioned to contribute to the next *State of the Cities* report to be published in early 2006. For more information see www.sacities.net. In research terms, work continues on two main focus areas, namely urban economic development challenges in South African cities and reform of South Africa's port system.

5.4 CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

5.4.1 GLOBALISATION, MARGINALISATION AND NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN POST-APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA

Keywords:

Globalisation, exclusion, social movements, politics of poverty, strategies and tactics of social movements, organisation form of movements, alliances with other movements and relations with the state, political identity.

Major activities

June 2004 Workshop: Having begun research mid way through 2003, researchers of the 17 case studies of social movements reconvened 23 - 24 June 2004 in order to present their initial findings. It demonstrated that a significant amount of field work and analytical interpretation has been undertaken by the various researchers. The intense intellectual conversation that took place at the initial workshop of 9-11 June 2003 was continued at the second workshop. Rather than independent case studies being conducted without reference to one another, the various researchers

are converging on a set of thematic issues and conceptual debates.

October 2004 Conference: In order to engage with a broader set of activists, academics and other stakeholders, a conference was scheduled for 28 and 29 October in Glenburn Lodge, Gauteng. The purpose of this conference was to explore key debates and, in order to achieve this, the format was structured in terms of a series of 5 topic-based panel discussions over two days. This is the first time that Alliance members and activists have come together since their falling out ahead of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development. The conference was successful in bringing together 65 key individuals and this collection of people, by default, ensured a highly stimulating discussion over the two days.

Outputs: The research is being disseminated via the CCS web site <http://www.ukzn.ac.za/ccs> in the form of research reports. It is our intention to produce a manuscript for an edited book in early 2005.

Team members:

Directors: Imraan Valodia (SDS), Adam Habib (HSRC)
Manager: Richard Ballard (SDS)
Research team: Baruti Amisi (SDS), Sakhela Buhlungu (SWOP, WITS), Jacklyn Cock (Sociology WITS), Ashwin Desai (CCS), Annie Devenish (SDS), Teresa Dirsuweit (Geography, WITS), Peter Dwyer (AIDC), Anthony Egan (St Augustine College of SA), Steven Friedman (CPS), Stephen Greenberg (Independent), Shireen Hassim (Politics, WITS), Firoz Khan (Stellenbosch), Geoffrey Nkadimeng (SWOP, WITS), Sophie Oldfield (Geography, UCT), Edgar Pieterse (Isandla), Shauna Mottiar (CPS), Alex Wafer (WITS), Cyrus Rustomjee (Independent), Caroline Skinner (SDS), Kristian Stokke (Sociology & Geography, Oslo), Elke Zuern (Sarah Lawrence College, New York)

5.4.2 THE STATE OF SOCIAL GIVING IN SOUTH AFRICA

This project, funded by the NDA, Ford Foundation, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation and Atlantic Philanthropies, addresses both quantitative and qualitative dimensions of aid flows. Research was commissioned throughout 2004 with a view to publish findings in mid-2005. Adam Habib and Brij Maharaj directed the project, which is managed by Annsilla Nyar and supported by colleagues at the SA Grantmakers Association and Tlalane Teffo of the National Development Agency. Research teams were headed up by the following researchers: David Everatt, who conducted a major quantitative survey; Deborah Ewing, who studied international aid; Steven Friedman, who worked on corporate giving; Brij Maharaj, who studied religious contributions; Mandla Seleane on resource flows in low-income communities; and Mark Swilling on state spending.

5.4.3 CIVIL SOCIETY AND AFRICAN INTEGRATION PROJECT

This study, managed by Vishnu Padayachee, Adam Habib and Mammo Muchie, ended with a Maputo conference in August. During 2004, the team ran four regional workshops, commissioned four regional concept papers, produced an edited book for publication in 2005, and generated a proposal on how a consortium of universities can run a post-graduate high-level training and assist in building a continental research network in this field.



5.4.4 OTHER CENTRE PROJECTS

• Through the **Grant Programme**, Hermien Kotzé and Baruti Amisi administered a wide variety of grants for civil society research.

• **Information Dissemination and Seminars** – administered by Richard Pithouse and John Devenish, the Centre website continues to be popular with academics, journalists and people working in NGOs, CBOs, trade unions and social movements. Page impressions are now up to over 1 800 per working day and the online library of articles about civil society now includes over 1 200 documents. Along with the enormously successful Harold Wolpe Memorial Lecture Series there is now a vibrant CCS Seminar series.

• **Training:** Under the direction of Saranel Benjamin and with the assistance of Michelle Simon, the Research and Analysis Skills Strengthening Programme continued to strengthen the research capacity of civil society. The project supported 33 people, drawing upon supervisory support from CCS associates.

Publications

The Centre was a source of extensive published material in 2004, with three local publications and two international journals devoting substantive attention to CCS work. In addition to the Centre's various symposiums and seminars, staff presented papers at a variety of intellectual events and public conferences during 2004 on behalf of the Centre.

5.5 POPULATION STUDIES

In 1997 the School initiated a Population and Poverty Studies Programme (PPSP) with the objective of creating a centre of excellence for population studies in South Africa.

The goal of the PPSP is to build capacity and knowledge for investigating the relationship between sustainable human development and demographic change. The Programme now has four focus areas of activity:

- The demographic, social and economic factors that lead to a persistence of poverty
- The events occurring during the transitions from childhood to adulthood and from adulthood to old age and the responses made to these by individuals, households and policy-makers
- The implications for sustainable development of the HIV/AIDS pandemic
- Social policy and population change.

Our first two groups of graduates completed all of the requirements for their degrees, and during 2003, 8 students were awarded a Masters in Population Studies for the first time in the history of the University. Two more students graduated at the interim ceremony in 2004. Sixteen students are currently registered and the fourth group of 9 students began their first year of study and has been able to register for a wide selection of general population and more specialised demography courses as well as courses in Development Studies. Five PhD students are now registered in the School, and two proposals are being prepared. Classes include other students since the Population Studies modules attract students from the Development Studies and other course-work Masters degrees.

Both established and recently graduated staff have been able to raise research funds for their own research activities. Sources of funding include the ILO, WHO and UNFPA (Prof. Mturi), DFID, World Bank, UNDP, Norwegian Research Council

(NRC) and NRF (Prof. May), University of Southampton and WHO (Dr. Maharaj), Wits Reproductive Health Research Unit (RHRU) (Ms. Manzini), Population Council (Ms. Van de Ruit) and the Mellon Poverty Node (Ms Khandhela, Ms Hunter and Ms Van de Ruit). This has translated into increased output, and the permanent and long term contract staff have publication rates that are well above the average for the University. All full time equivalent staff involved in the PPSP published in 2003/4, compared to 38 percent of the total University staff.

The PPSP has also been active in terms of promoting population studies more widely in South Africa, and co-hosted the Demographic Association of South Africa's (DEMSA) Joint Population Conference in October, 2004. Collaborative research projects are also underway with the Universities of Fort Hare and the North. The Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR) training Programme is expected to recommence in 2005 with the support of the National Population Unit and the UNFPA and will target government officials in South Africa.

In terms of resources, it is estimated that the PPSP has generated more than R22m or \$3.07m for teaching, training and research since its inception, excluding the most recent Core and Node grants received from the Mellon Foundation (\$1.11m). Most recently, in 2004, the Department of Social Development (DSD) with the support of DFID, provided \$0.5m for the third wave of KwaZulu/Natal Income Dynamics Study which focuses on

HIV/AIDS and the situation of children and another \$0.7m has been allocated for teaching and research in social policy between 2004 and 2007. Discussions have been finalised with the DSD and the UNFPA to restart the APSTAR Programme with a budget of \$0.3m.

Various projects have substantially strengthened the PPSP's national collaborative networks at a number of South African research institutions as well as policy makers in the Department of Social Development, Statistics South Africa and the National Treasury. Linkages with international researchers and teachers remain strong and include the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London School of Economics and the Universities of Bergen, Linköping, Michigan, Oxford, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Southampton and Wisconsin-Madison.

Projects

Collaborative research with the Demographic Surveillance Site (DSS) at the **Africa Centre for Reproductive Health and Population Studies** has continued. Mr. Oliver Zambuko, a population studies graduate from the University of Harare, has been accepted as PhD candidate in the School of Development Studies, and will be based at the Africa Centre for the next two years, investigating the link between HIV/AIDS and fertility dynamics. Ms Nzimande will base her PhD on these data as well.



A Population Council funded intervention relating to **adolescents, reproductive health and economic livelihoods**. Ms. van de Ruit worked with the Population Council assisting in the design of an intervention to be located in KwaZulu-Natal. The goal of that project is to reduce the likelihood of school-leaving and engaging in risky sexual behaviours among girls in HIV-affected areas by adding an economic component (financial literacy and livelihoods education) to existing HIV/AIDS Programmes.

Trade, Reproductive Health and Rights Linkage Project: Over the last decade tremendous progress has been made in the treatment of AIDS with the discovery of antiretroviral drugs. The aim of the study is explore the HIV/AIDS crisis in South Africa, and the role of trade agreements in determining the supply of pharmaceuticals. This study is being under taken by Dr. Maharaj and is funded by the International Centre for Research on Women.

How, not if, condoms are used: The aim of the study is to collect detailed information from condom users as to precisely how condoms are used and the factors and influences affecting use. This study is a collaborative venture between the UKZN, LSHTM and the University of Southampton and is led by Dr. Maharaj.

Integrated reproductive health services. This study collects data on service provision. It looks at the responses of service providers to the twin risk of unwanted pregnancy and STI/HIV infection. This study is a collaborative venture between the UKZN and the University of Southampton and is led by Dr. Maharaj.

Family Planning and Sexual Behaviour in the era of STIs/HIV/AIDS. This WHO sponsored study is a multi-country study to describe the risk perceptions with regard to prevention of unwanted pregnancy and STDs/HIV infection and related factors. The study investigates the perspectives of sexually active individuals on the risks of HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy, and the strategies considered by such individuals as being appropriate, practical and effective. Dr. Maharaj is the lead researcher at UKZN.

Understanding the changing family composition and structure in South Africa in the era of HIV/AIDS pandemic is a study funded by the African Social Research Programme of the United Nations Population Fund. The study investigates the type of families existing in South Africa, the pressures that families face in the light of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and what changes have occurred since then. The study is conducted in three provinces, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo, and is being led by Prof. Mturi.

HIV/AIDS and child labour in South Africa is a study that was funded by ILO/IPEC to investigate the link between HIV/AIDS and child labour. It is part of a regional study that involved four countries (South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Fieldwork was conducted in 2001 and 2002 in all four countries. A regional dissemination workshop that drawn in various local and international stakeholders took place in Zambia in May 2003. Plans are under-way to synthesize the findings and design recommendations for policy purposes. The principal investigator for South Africa's study is Prof. Mturi.



6. PUBLIC LECTURES AND SEMINARS

Date	Presenter	Institutional Affiliation	Topic
School of Development Studies / Centre for Civil Society Wednesday Academic Seminar Series 2004			
March	Ndalahwa Madulu	University of Dar es Salaam	An assessment of population distribution and density in Tanzania from the 2002 population and housing census
April	Adolfo Figueroa	Catholic University of Peru	Sigma societies: A theory of economic development
April	Ian Timaeus	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	Why do women use contraception? A tale of stoppers, spacers and South Africans
May	Mike Sutcliffe	City Manager, eThekweni Municipality	Progress made with development and democracy in eThekweni / Durban in the last 10 years
May	Mike Neocosmos	University of Pretoria	The contradictory position of "tradition" in African nationalist discourse: some analytical and political reflections
June	Rohan Persad and Hamish Erskine	Dube Trade Port Company	The Dube Trade Port and its strategic implications for economic development in the province
June	Francie Lund	School of Development Studies, UKZN	Risk and vulnerability in employment: framework, methodology and first results from a study in Kwamsane, KwaZulu-Natal.
August	David Smith	University of London	Social justice after apartheid: Ten year of progress?
October	Glen Robbins	School of Development Studies, UKZN	Beyond the pro-growth pro-poor dichotomy of city economic development programmes in South Africa: Some reflections on experiences from Durban
November	Anna McCord	University of Cape Town	Policy expectations verses programme reality: An examination of public works programmes in South Africa
November	Tariq Ali	Independent Analyst & Author	Globalisation and its discontents

Harold Wolpe Public Lecture Series (co-hosted with the Centre for Civil Society)

February	Zackie Achmat	Treatment Action Campaign	The Constitution: Ten years on, ten years to go.
March	Giovanni Arrighi and Beverly Silver	Johns Hopkins University	Capitalism and World (Dis-)Order
April	Patrick Bond	Graduate School of Public and Development, WITS	Ten years of democracy: A review
May	Ferial Hafferjee	Editor, <i>Mail and Guardian</i>	The state of the media ten years into democracy
June	Mark Gevisser	Independent Scholar	Are we living the dream deferred?
August	Deborah Posel	Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research	The politicization of sexuality in post-apartheid South Africa
August	Everjoice Win	Zimbabwean Feminist Activist	Building and sustaining ... a women's movement in the Zimbabwean crisis
October	Amina Mama	Gender Studies, University of Cape Town	Facing the challenges of intellectual development in Africa
November	Tariq Ali	<i>New Left Review</i> and Verso Editor	Imperialism and resistance

Harold Wolpe



7. STAFF



Establishment Teaching and Research Staff

Professor Vishnu Padayachee (Head): *Macroeconomics, finance*

Professor Patrick Bond: *Political economy, environment, civil society*

Professor Mike Morris: *Industrial restructuring*

Associate Professor Francie Lund: *Informal economy, social policy*

Associate Professor Julian May: *Poverty dynamics, demography and land reform*

Associate Professor Akim Mturi (Academic Coordinator for Population Studies): *Fertility, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS*

Mr Imraan Valodia, Senior Research Fellow: *Macroeconomics, international trade, gender and development*

Ms Caroline Skinner, Research Fellow: *Women and the informal economy*

Mr Richard Devey, Research Fellow and Academic Coordinator for Development Studies: *Research methods, informal economy, demographics.*

Senior Contract Teaching and Research Staff

Dr Justin Barnes, Senior Research Fellow (Part-time): *Industrial restructuring*

Mr Glen Robbins, Senior Research Fellow: *Economic development, industrial policy*

Dr Richard Ballard, Research Fellow: *Identity and racism, social movements*

Dr Pranitha Maharaj, Research Fellow: *Demography, family planning and HIV/AIDS*

Ms Nontsikelelo Manzini, Research Fellow: *Demography, reproductive health*

Dr Charles Meth, Research Fellow: *Political economy of welfare*

Dr Myriam Velia, Research Fellow: *International and development economics.*

Contract Research Fellows

Ms Millicent Atujuna: *Population studies, HIV/AIDS,*

Mr Thabani Buthelezi: *Social policy, poverty, land reform*

Ms Nina Hunter: *Social policy, poverty*

Ms Masingita Khandhela: *Poverty dynamics*

Ms Chantal Munthre: *Reproductive health*

Ms Dorothy Sekokotla: *Fertility, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS*

Ms Catherine van de Ruit: *Microfinance, informal economy*

Dr Ingrid Woolard: *Poverty, inequality, unemployment*

Mr Oliver Zambuko: *Reproductive health.*



Administrative Staff

Ms Lesley Anderson
 Ms Priya Gayadeen
 Ms Siphwe Mtshali
 Mrs Kanagie Naidoo
 Mr Sigamoney Pillay
 Ms Mary Smith

Visiting Fellows

Dr Michelle Adato
 Mr Jorge Aguero
 Ms Tania Boler
 Dr Einer Braathen
 Dr Cyrus Rustomjee
 Professor Eleanor Preston-Whyte

Honorary Research Fellows

Professor Jo Beall, *Development Studies, London School of Economics, UK*
 Assistant Professor Lisa Bornstein, *School of Urban Planning, McGill University, Canada*
 Dr Sharad Chari, *Geography, London School of Economics, UK*
 Professor Jo Lorentzen, *Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa*
 Professor Ndalhwa Madulu, *Professor at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania*
 Professor William Munro, *Department of Political Science, Illinois Wesleyan University, USA*

Associates: Africa Centre for Reproductive Health

Ms Victoria Hosegood
 Mr Justus Benzler
 Ms Anna-Maria Vanneste

THE CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

Contract Research Fellows

Professor Adam Habib (Part-time)
 Ms Saranel Benjamin
 Ms Hermien Kotzé
 Dr Mammo Muchie
 Mr Richard Pithouse
 Ms Annsilla Nyar
 Ms Mandisa Mbali
 Ms Michelle Simon

Post Doctoral Fellows

Dr Sanya Osha
 Dr Raj Patel
 Dr Zoe Wilson

Honorary Research Professor

Dr Alan Fowler

Honorary Research Associate

Dr Ashwin Desai

Administrative Staff

Ms Princess Nhlangulela
 Ms Helen Poonen
 Ms Amy Ramsamy



8. PUBLICATIONS OF THE SCHOOL AND CENTRE

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- Robbins G, Todes A, Velia M** Firms at the crossroads: The Newcastle-Madadeni clothing sector and recommendations on policy responses. Research Report

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- Bond P** Historical and comparative features of social movements. University of KwaZulu-Natal School of Development Studies and Centre for Civil Society Conference on New Social Movements, Magaliesburg, South Africa.
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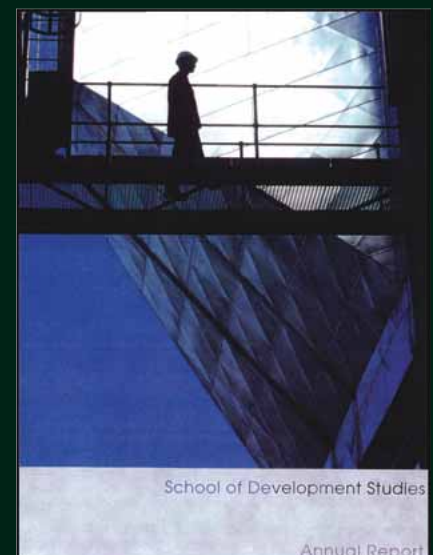
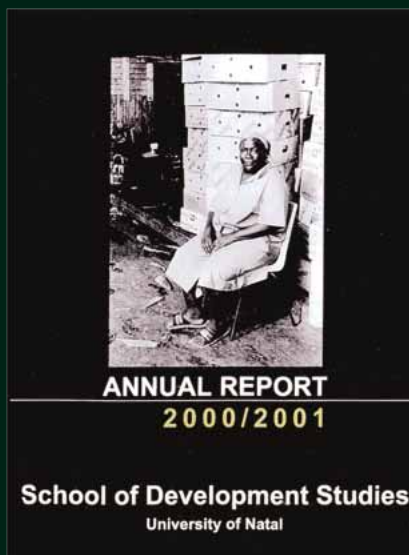
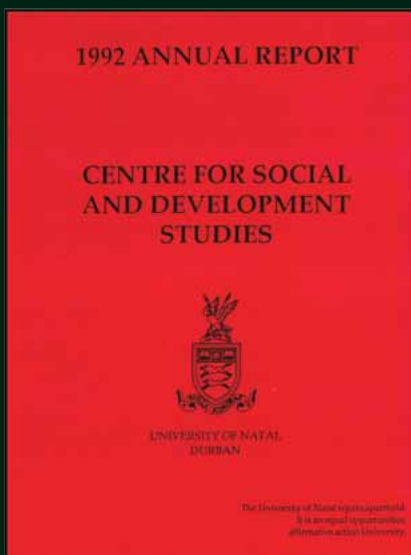
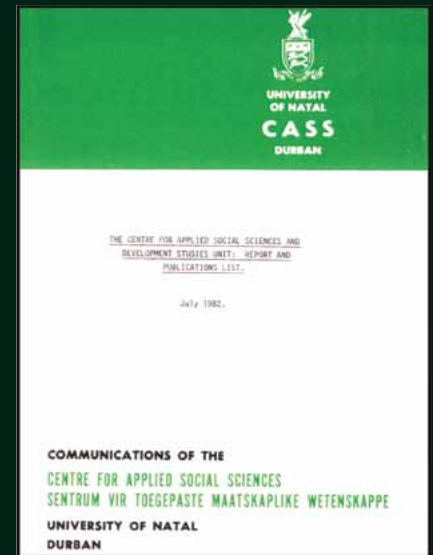
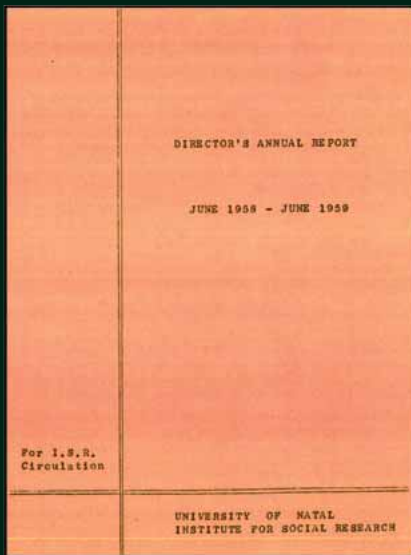


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