

ANNUAL REPORT

1999/2000



1999/2000

S_{DS}

School of
Development Studies

ABOUT THE SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The School of Development Studies is a multi-disciplinary research and graduate teaching institution at the University of 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-recognised experts in areas such as poverty and inequality, rural development, social policy, macroeconomic policy for developing countries, international trade and finance, industrial policy and restructuring, gender and development and NGO studies.

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

OVERVIEW OF THE SCHOOL'S ACTIVITIES

Activities can be divided into two broad areas: teaching/training as well as research/policy work.

• Teaching and Training Programmes

Master's in Development Studies
Master's in Development Planning
Master's in Population Studies
PhD in Development Studies / Population Studies
Short Training Courses in Population and Poverty Studies

• Research and Policy Work

Crime and conflict
Donor funding
Industrial restructuring
Informal economy and micro finance
International trade and finance
Macroeconomic policy
Population
Poverty
Race, culture and development
Regional planning
Social policy

CONTENTS

Director's Report	1
Teaching and Training	2
Major Research Projects and Policy Work	3
Other Research Projects	7
The Resource Centre	8
Publications	8
Staff	12

HEAD OF SCHOOL'S REPORT

South Africa has entered a new development era on almost all fronts. The transition from apartheid to a new non-racial democratic order was coupled with major shifts in the global arena, casting a new agenda of threats and opportunities for the coming millennium. The range and diversity of problems is enormous; the solutions equally complex. The legacies of apartheid have had to be tackled at the same time as overseeing our entry into a new global arena.

Globalisation has become pervasive and inescapable. The choice facing developing countries is not *whether* to engage in globalisation but rather *how* to do so. However the changing global rules and terms of engagement do not take into account the major development problems South Africa has inherited. Indeed they often exacerbate the nature and extent of the problems of poverty, inequality, employment, institutional capacity, productivity, competitiveness and macro economic stability. Moreover the rapidly expanding HIV-AIDS pandemic threatens the validity of all the development initiatives embarked upon. The key development challenge for South Africa in the immediate future is therefore to ensure that the gains of globalisation are able to be generalised and spread to the mass of the population.

Much of the past five years has been spent grappling with policy formulation and restructuring the development policy framework of the country. This re-ordering of the state's policy architecture has tended to create its own dynamic of prioritising policy-making over implementation. Instead of following through the process to ensure that the necessary institutional and administrative arrangements have been set in place to secure effective implementation and delivery, there has been a tendency to stop the process at the policy promotion stage.

The School of Development Studies, which has incorporated the previous solely research based Centre for Social and Development Studies, has taken full advantage of the development opportunities created by this transition. The senior teaching and research staff working here are undoubtedly amongst the most highly respected development policy experts in the country. They have used the respected academic status of the institution and their widely dispersed international linkages to implement the underlying philosophy of closing the self reinforcing circle between post graduate teaching, in depth research, cutting edge consultancy and relevant policy work. In doing so the researchers and academics have established this centre as the premier university-based institution focused on development problems in the country.

The course work post graduate Master's degree in Development Studies has gone from strength to strength. Over the years the course has attracted a wide variety of excellent students from developing and developed countries Southern Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Congo, Japan, China, Canada, USA, Germany and England. Two new post graduate Masters programmes have been developed in Development Planning and in Population Studies and we are hopeful that these will become additional focii of student growth.



Research has always been a fundamental strength of the School. Ensuring that the results are reflected in high quality publications has been a major emphasis in the past year. The rapidly increased publication rate in international journals is a reflection of the success of this drive.

The School has initiated entirely new research, training and teaching programmes focusing on Poverty and Population Studies underpinned from a variety of funding sources. In previous decades, population studies unfortunately tended to be regarded as associated with apartheid. Consequently, a dire need has emerged to provide training and tertiary education to both students and civil servants in this field. With the creation of this programme the School of Development Studies hopes to fill this gap.

The School has identified a major gap in the development policy architecture of the country, and consequently set a new strategic role for the coming years. Too much of the development research that is undertaken is structured in a form which is easily assimilated by academics but remains inaccessible to policy makers, government implementation agencies, stakeholders, and development practitioners. For this reason we have set ourselves a strategic aim of translating development research findings and insights into short, easily digestible and highly pertinent *policy briefing* papers. In addition, the School also intends to restructure its website in order to ensure that the much larger body of development research generated by its staff is easily available in an electronic form.

The past two years have been productive. The School has grown, its activities have diversified, funders have been keen to support research and other development initiatives, the staff complement has increased, new programmes and major research projects have been initiated, new international linkages are proliferating, students continue to seek out our teaching programmes, and the internship programme which feeds off these post graduate students is healthy. Credit is due to all the staff of the School of Development Studies who have made this possible, as well as to those within the university who have given unstinting support to the growth of this centre of excellence.

Teaching and Training

Post Graduate Programmes in Development Studies

● **Master's in Development Studies**

The School has successfully run a master's coursework programme in Development Studies since 1995. Since our teaching programme was the first of its kind in the country, it has been path breaking in this field. The aim of the programme is to produce students who are able to analyse, formulate and evaluate alternative development policies as well as to be knowledgeable about alternative development theories. We focus on providing applied skills as well as analytical tools for evaluating comparative development experiences.

● **Master's in Population Studies**

From the year 2001 we shall offer a master's programme in Population Studies. This coursework master's programme is designed for students who have an interest in the demographic and socio-economic processes that inform population and development policy. Courses 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.

● **Master's in Development Planning**

In 1999 we introduced a second coursework programme in Development Planning. This two-year coursework Master's Programme is offered jointly by the Department of Town Planning. The course is concerned with the co-ordination and preparation of policies and programmes that will contribute to social and economic upliftment. It is multi-faceted and inter-sectoral in approach, with a strong emphasis on spatial and planning components of development. The course aims to provide students with the skills to integrate processes of planning and development and to formulate strategic priorities.

As the research component of all three master's programmes, the student is required to research and write up a dissertation.

● **PhD in Development Studies / Population Studies**

In addition to our coursework master's programmes we had three research PhD students, two of whom are now senior staff members in our School.

● **Short Courses in Population and Poverty Studies**

The courses comprise a non-degree, in-service professional service training programme on Applied Population Sciences and Research (APSTAR). During 1999, the foundations for the courses were laid and three courses are running in 2000.

This initiative has been made possible with funding from the Centre for Science Development, The Mellon Foundation and the United National Population Fund (UNFPA).



Our students are drawn from South Africa and abroad. We see one of our roles as training academics and practitioners from developing countries, particularly from South Africa and other African countries but we also draw students from Europe, the United States, Canada and the Far East.

For further information, explore our website at www.nu.ac.za/csds/courses/

Key Research Themes

- Globalisation and value chains
- Critical issues impacting on the competitiveness of the South African automotive, furniture, clothing and textiles sectors
- Clusters and collective efficiency amongst South African firms
- The impact of e-business on the South African manufacturing environment

INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING PROJECT

The Industrial Restructuring Project (IRP) has been operating since 1996 as an action research programme aimed at researching and supporting South African industrial policy. The IRP, whilst located at the School of Development Studies, is also formally linked to the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, and the Centre for Research in Innovation Management at the University of Brighton. It is currently funded by the European Union, Department of Trade and Industry, International Development Research Centre of

Canada, and the Department of Arts, Culture Science and Technology.

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. The IRP aims to support domestic industry through in-depth research, user friendly guides, relevant training, practical assistance, and appropriate policy briefs.

IRP major 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),
 - researching South African value chain links into the global economy.

The action research orientation provides an important information and restructuring link to industry stakeholders, including government, manufacturers and labour. Presentations to stakeholders distribute information obtained during the course of the research, and help build capacity. Over the past year it has continued policy relevant research for the DTI (funded by the EU). In 1999 the IRP formed the Saligna Hardwood Value Chain - a cluster of timber products manufacturers, sawmills and growers interested in dealing collectively with common

problems. In the auto component sector it has continued to support the KwaZulu-Natal Benchmarking Club, and helped launch the Eastern Cape Benchmarking Club, both clusters of automotive component manufacturers working together to improve their internal performance indicators. Over the coming two years the IRP will be concentrating a major portion of its time on co-ordinating a large project to develop a complex toolkit to assist the endogenisation of change management within industry under the auspices of the DACST Innovation Fund.

IRP Team Members:

Mike Morris, Justin Barnes,
Nikki Dunne, Sagren Moodley,
Kabelo Reid, Gordon Fakude,
Imraan Valodia, Sean Ellis
(University of Natal);
Raphael Kaplinsky, John
Bessant (IDS/CENTRIM).



Some of the IRP Team:

Back Row: Mike Morris, Imraan Valodia, Sagren Moodley, Justin Barnes, Raphael Kaplinsky, John Bessant
Front Row: Sean Ellis, Gordon Fakude, Nikki Dunne

Key research themes

- Persistence and reproduction of poverty
- Population and development dynamics in the era of HIV/AIDS
- Public policies, population change and poverty outcomes

POVERTY AND POPULATION STUDIES PROGRAMME

Population and Poverty Studies was launched in 1998. The aim is to develop the capacity of the School to investigate the relationship between development, poverty and demographic trends. There are four elements: a research programme, a master's course in Population Studies, non-degree training courses in applied population studies, and an internship programme. Research over the past year has fallen into four major studies. The *KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study* (KIDS) involved the collection and analysis of the first major South African panel data set. *Transition to Adulthood* is a multi-dimensional, multi-level approach to understanding the opportunities and risks facing adolescents in the context of the high, and rising, prevalence of HIV/AIDS. *Family Planning in the Era of HIV/AIDS* examines ways in which the prevalence of HIV infection affects the way in which family planning programmes serve the community in the context of South Africa.

There is increasing evidence that poverty is not simply a static condition. Instead, research has found that over time, individuals and families accumulate or lose the resources that may assist their progress from poverty. Participatory studies have shown that, for the poor, poverty is not just about their current position, but is also about vulnerability to becoming poor, or poorer.

There are many reasons why poverty and vulnerability persists. In Africa, these include natural and human-made disasters, war and violence, and inappropriate public policy. Changes arising from life cycle dynamics, unwanted pregnancy and death or disability from HIV/AIDS are demographic factors. Finally, thin, distorted or missing economic markets may produce poverty traps from which the poor are unable to escape.

Whether new freedoms permitted by the post-apartheid economy enable the poor to successfully accumulate and move out of poverty, is a core concern of the programme. Without appropriate policy, social, demographic and economic dynamics may result in persistent poverty. A multi-disciplinary approach is required in which conventional approaches to demographic change are investigated using the analytical frameworks of sociology, economics and other social sciences.

Structural & Transitory Poverty

The KIDS Study found:

- 22% of households in KwaZulu-Natal were chronically poor (poor in 1993 & in 1998)
- 31% of households were transitorily poor (poor in either 1993 or in 1998)
- 47% of households were never poor (not poor in 1993 nor in 1998)

Partners

- Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- Dpt. of Agricultural & Applied Economics, University of Wisconsin Madison
 - Population Council
- Dpt. of Population & Family Health Sciences, Johns Hopkins University
 - Africa Centre for Sexual & Reproductive Health, Mtubatuba
 - Africa Census Project, University of Pennsylvania
- Population Studies Centre, University of Michigan

Major Funders

- Mellon Foundation
- National Research Foundation
- World Health Organisation
- Rockefeller Foundation
 - BASIS/CRSP
 - UNFPA
 - USAID

The past year has seen the rapid growth of the Population and Poverty Studies Programme at the University of Natal. Building on the research work on poverty already underway at the SoDS, the programme has now diversified into broader research on population dynamics. Issues under investigation include fertility change, adolescent life skills, reproductive health and migration. The internship programme has been launched and the first student completed her internship and has joined the School as a Junior Research Fellow. Training for non-degree purposes has commenced with the trainees largely drawn from the national Department of Welfare. The Master's degree in Population Studies will be offered in 2000.



Ben Roberts, Peter Ubomba-Jaswa, Pranitha Maharaj, Julian May

Team Members:

Julian May, Peter Ubomba-Jaswa, Pranitha Maharaj, Victoria Hosegood, Justus Benzler, Anna-Maria Vanneste, Ntsiki Manzini, Ben Roberts, Sanelisiwe Tsela, Nompumelelo Nzimande, Nina Hunter, Renay Krishna, Frances Andrew, Priya Gayadeen

Key research themes

- Nature and extent of donor funding
- Donors and public policy
- Donor funding in consolidating peace and resolution of conflict
- Donors, governance and democratisation
- Donors and service delivery
- Emerging markets and institutional reform

DONOR FUNDING

Research by the Donor Funding Team is concerned with donor approaches to development and the transition from conflict to peaceful democratic governance in South Africa, Mozambique, Namibia and Angola. SoDS has assembled a team of researchers from universities and institutions throughout southern Africa to contribute to an IDRC-funded project called 'Donor Roles, Recipient Strategies and New Policy Agendas in Post-Conflict Southern Africa'.

Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa are united by their geographical proximity and more importantly by their recent experience with donors' support for transition from conflict towards peace and democracy. A new language and practice of post-conflict funding is emerging within the donor community. Yet little is known about how donors have defined or adopted new approaches or how recipients have shaped them.

Broader development imperatives associated with transition also come into play. Most centrally, new governments must contend with the parallel, and potentially contradictory, requirements of moving toward peaceful, just and democratic governance, and simultaneously promoting economic growth through fundamental market reforms. Pressures towards market-driven reform strategies may undermine the still fragile legitimacy of states and their ability to provide for the social needs of their citizens. Alternatively these transitions may entail new opportunities for local influence on donors, and a consequent reduction in the tensions between market driven growth and the construction of viable peaceful democratic systems.

What factors or processes explain the balance of power between donors and recipients?
 What impact do donor-recipient relations have at the grassroots level?
 How do different donors and recipients understand the development "challenge" and how does this affect the formation of a common approach?

To launch the project, the School of Development Studies co-ordinated a workshop in which researchers and key people working in the field discussed and debated key issues relating to donors and development in post-conflict southern Africa. The Core Team presented a discussion document entitled "Aid, Development, and the State: Assessing Post-Conflict Situations" as well as an overview of country contexts and data dilemmas. The workshop established a foundation for the project by identifying key issues and reaching a common understanding of research questions.

Examples of Research

- Towards an Understanding of Conflict Resolution in Southern Africa: Angola and Mozambique
- Donor Funding of Capacity Building in CBOs in South Africa, 1986-2000
- The Effect of Donors on Opposition Politics: Mozambique, South Africa, and Namibia
- Three Chains of Aid and Public Action in Angola
- Post-conflict Funding and Regional Initiatives

NGOs and Development Management in South Africa

This research sets out to document the project and organisational management tools and approaches used by South African NGOs and to explore the implications of these practices for local NGO development work. Specific management issues examined include the use of tools such as logical framework analysis, strategic planning and monitoring and evaluation; approaches such as participation and gender, and financial and organisational sustainability strategies. An important concern in the research is to examine the ways in which the use of particular management practices by local NGOs are influenced by donors and by locally specific factors, such as the funding and identity crises South African NGOs have confronted since 1994. The first phase of the project examined some of these issues in a sample of fourteen KwaZulu-Natal based NGOs. The next phase will examine these issues in greater detail, using a larger sample and case studies.



Leila Monib, Lisa Bornstein, Mary Galvin

Team Members: Core Team

Lisa Bornstein; Mike Morris; Mary Galvin; Leila Monib; William Munro; Terry Smith
 For further information Donorfun@nu.ac.za

Researchers

Jeremy Seekings and Sophie Oldfield
 Jens Erik Torp and Jose Luis Macamo
 David Sogge
 Patrick Bond
 David Moore
 Lisa Bornstein

Daren Trudeau
 Chris Albertyn
 David Hallows
 William Munro
 Ben Fuller
 Wolfgang Werner/ NEPRU



THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

A new stream of research energy has developed as a result of the initial two year project on street traders in South Africa. The pilot was done for and through the Self Employed Women's Union, under the umbrella of the international action research network - WIEGO: Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising. The

research identifies and engages with three policy spaces in South Africa: a national commitment to development of the informal economy; local governments being tasked with local economic development (including support for the informal economy); and the commitment to improving the status of women.

The project has worked within the overall WIEGO framework:

- improving and making visible statistics about the informal economy
- demonstrating the linkages between formal and informal parts of the overall economy (the word 'sector' is itself a barrier to understanding the linkages)
- comparing the performance of five South African cities with respect to how they integrate the informal economy into annual Integrated Development Plans, budgets, decision-making structures, and bye-laws
- assessing the strengths and weaknesses of organisations of informal workers with respect to their ability to negotiate changes with local authorities
- assessing the range and performance of training and support agencies, in order to identifying precisely what the role of the local authority should be when there is little growth in the economy as a whole, it is not at all clear what this should be.

As expected, we find more women working in the poorer sectors, but also very wide range of income levels among; there are new opportunities for working for women (though often at poor rates of pay and in poor conditions; we show the importance of placing informal economy into economic development departments (rather than its traditional home in the traffic department); both councillors and officials, on the one hand, and trader leaders on the other, need 'capacity building' with respect to learning how to manage the tension between having a properly managed modern city, and the need to open up and secure economic spaces for poorer people to work.

The core project has generated a number of smaller studies, all of which are growing:

- an assessment of the sustainability of different types of micro-financing organisations
- the economic position of refugees in South Africa, and their potential contribution to the economy
- the effect of HIV/ AIDS on the livelihoods of informal economy workers

Members of the team are working for the two sub-structures of the Durban local authority in developing a policy for the informal economy; there are plans also to disseminate lessons learned so far to other local authorities in South Africa.

The programme has linkages with the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Nairobi, where a comparative study of local government performance was done; with the ILO-STEP programme on social protection, and is an ongoing part of the WIEGO programme, in both Urban Policies, and in Social Protection.



Jill Nicholson; Francie Lund; Caroline Skinner

Team members: Francie Lund; Caroline Skinner; Phakama Mhlongo; Cathy van de Ruit
Master's students who are team members: Cary Garber, Leila Monib, Fwamba Mukole, Phumzile Ngwenya

Macroeconomic Policy

Research in this area of studies focuses principally on 4 main themes. The first theme focuses on macroeconomic policy issues in the transition to democracy in South Africa. While the research here has for the 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 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 and relatively new area of interest is on 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.

Finance and Development

The issue of finance, banking and credit in Durban and Natal has been an on-going focus of work for some 10 years. Earlier work addressed the origins and development of banking and finance in Colonial Natal, as well the role of Indian business in finance and credit in the Natal colonial economy. More recently, two major studies have been conducted. For the City of Durban Project, research focussed on the question of financing Durban's

development in the period 1970-1998. With Keith Hart (University of Aberdeen, UK) a study was undertaken of Indian business in South Africa after apartheid, which critically examined local business trajectories of both old and new forms.

The principal researcher is Vishnu Padayachee.

Crime and Development

The high rate of violent and property crime is repeatedly cited as one of the greatest concerns of South Africans, and stands as one of the greatest obstacles to development. A long history of violent conflict and social instability have given South Africa some of the highest murder and rape rates in the world. An economy that is adjusting to globalisation at the same time that the work force is expanding dramatically has provided great impetus to property crime and the growth of a massive black market for drugs, sex, and weapons. The fear that this situation has generated has led to the loss of human capital via the "brain drain", as well as deterring foreign and domestic investment.

While there are numerous criminological departments in South Africa, none has taken on crime as a development issue, and most are involved in the prevailing academic discourse of the developed world rather than focusing on policy solutions specific to the present situation. Working with organisations such as the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and the Institute for Security Studies, the programme in Crime and Development is filling this vacuum.

**The principal researcher is Ted Leggett.
Journal: Crime and Conflict Quarterly**

Race, Culture and Development in a Changing South Africa

This project comprises three areas of research:

First, is a study that investigates the survival of indigenous medicines in the urban areas of South Africa at the time when legislation, and the official medical and pharmaceutical organisations were opposed to them. It argues that the use of African medicines in the urban areas of South Africa owes its survival to the ambiguous urbanisation that produced a combination of resistance and accommodation among Africans. Both accommodation and resistance are manifested by the transformation and commodification of indigenous medicines in urban areas.

Second, is a study of the possible contributions of indigenous knowledge or cultural systems in 'development' projects. The study argues that 'development' projects that are thought of, designed and implemented without the contributions of, and benefits

from, local social, economic and cultural systems are likely not to succeed. This is because they disempower local communities, and thus disarticulate their participation and contributions to such projects.

Third, is research on race relations. The current investigation is interested in the history of African-Indian relations. It argues that, amongst other things, tensions and conflict between the two groups were produced and perpetuated by the actions of the former State and other interested parties (such as merchants and small businessmen) who benefited from the tensions. The failure to find a lasting solution to African-Indian relations is that tensions and conflicts continue to be addressed only at leadership level with little or no participation by affected people, their primary institutions or 'civil society'.

The principal researcher is Thokozani Xaba.

THE RESOURCE CENTRE

The Resource Centre is the only departmental library on the campus specialising in development-related issues with an emphasis on demographics, economic, social and political development. Although not a lending library, it is targeted at researchers, academics and students, but is open to the public as well. The greater part of the collection is made up of journals, but there are also books, research reports, working papers and briefings as well as statistical data and conference papers. During 1999, courtesy of overseas research funding, journal subscriptions were extended to cover a wider range of demographic and gender issues. A CD-ROM collection was also initiated, mostly comprising statistical data. Early in 2000, the database was transferred into a user-friendly programme to make it more accessible and easier to handle. The Resource Centre contains in-house publications, mostly Research Reports and Working Papers and sells them to the wider public.

To view our current catalogue, go to www.nu.ac.za/csds

PUBLICATIONS OUTPUT JANUARY 1999 - JUNE 2000

ARTICLES IN REFEREED JOURNALS

Barnes J and Kaplinsky R* Globalisation and trade policy reform: Whither the automobile components sector in South Africa? *Competition and Change*, 4, 2000, pp211-243.

Bornstein L Politics and district development planning in Mozambique, *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 18(2), 2000, pp243-264.

Carter MR* and May J Poverty, livelihood and class in rural South Africa. *World Development*, 27(1), 1999, p1-20.

Galvin M The impact of local government on rural development in South Africa. *Transformation*, 40, 1999, p119-144.

Habib A* and Padayachee V Economic policy and power relations in South Africa's transition to democracy. *World Development*, 28(2), 2000, pp245-263.

Hunter M The post-Fordist high road? A South African Case Study. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 18(1), 2000, p67-90.

Leggett T Poverty and sex work in Durban, South Africa. *Society in Transition (formerly South African Journal of Sociology)*, 30(2), 1999, p157-167.

Lund F J Remaking community at Riemvasmaak. *Agenda*, 42, 1999, p49-54.

Lund F J Understanding South African social security through recent household surveys: new opportunities and continuing gaps. *Development Southern Africa*, 16(1), 1999, p55-67.

Maharaj P Promoting male involvement in reproductive health. *Agenda*, 44, 2000, p37-47.

Møller V*, Dickow H and Harris M* South Africa's "Rainbow People", national pride and happiness. *Social Indicators Research*, 47, 1999, p245-280.

Morris M and Kaplinsky R* Trade policy reform and the competitive response in KwaZulu-Natal province, South Africa. *World Development*, 27(4), 1999, p717-737.

Munro W, Padayachee V, Lund FJ and Valodia I

The state in a changing world: plus ça change? Reflections from the south on the World Bank's 1997 World Development Report. *Journal of International Development*, 11, 1999, p75-91.

Padayachee V and Habib A* Afrique du Sud: pouvoir, politique et stratégie économique dans la transition démocratique. *Revue Tiers Monde*, 159, 1999, p499-529.

Padayachee V and Valodia I Malaysian investment in South Africa: South-South relations in a globalising environment? *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 17(2), 1999, p287-297.

Padayachee V and Vawda S* Indian workers and worker action in Durban, 1935-45, *South African Historical Journal*, 40, 1999, p154-178.

Padayachee V Struggle, collaboration and democracy. The 'Indian Community' in South Africa, 1860-1999. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXXIV(7), 1999, p393-395.

Padayachee V, Smith T, Valodia I New directions in economic policy. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXXV(16), 2000, p1357-1361.

Padayachee V, Valodia I and Xaba T South Africa's second democratic elections: Reflections on the post-Mandela era. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXXIV(32), 1999, p2223-2227.

Skinner C Getting institutions right? Local Government and Street Traders in Four South African Cities. *Urban Forum*, 11(1) 2000, 49-71.

Skinner C South-feminist perspectives on gender justice and governance in Africa. *Agenda*, 43, 2000, pp79-83.

Torp JE and Padayachee V Financing regional development: the role of South African financial institutions. *Transformation*, 41 (2000), p89-104.

Valodia I Trade policy and industrial development in Durban. *Transformation*, 39, 1999, p72-96.

Valodia I Trade policy, productivity and learning: evidence in South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 16(3), 1999, p531-546.

WHOLE BOOKS and/or CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

Ogunrinade A*, May J, Oniang'o R* (eds) *Not by Bread Alone: Food Security and Governance in Africa*, University of the Witwatersrand Press, Braamfontein, 1999, 318pp.

May J Food security, livelihoods and the state: The South African experience, in *Food Security and Governance in Africa*, Ogunrinade A*, May, J and Oniang'o R* (eds), University of the Witwatersrand Press, Braamfontein, 1999, p85-111, 318pp.

Newton L, Orr L*, Valodia I and Budlender D* The budget and employment creation for women and men. *The Fourth Women's Budget*, Budlender D (ed), IDASA, 1999, p211-306, 372pp.

Padayachee V Making economic policy in South Africa's transition to democracy, in *Transition to Democracy. Czech Republic and South Africa Compared*, Skalnik P*, (ed) Set Out Prague, 1999, p61-88.

OTHER JOURNALS AND PUBLICATIONS

Ardington E M Demand or support: What counts for rural finance? A case study based on Mbongolwana KwaZulu-Natal. *Research Report*, No. 26, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 32pp.

Barnes J What chances operational competitiveness in the South African automotive components industry? Evidence from an international benchmark undertaking. *Research Report*, 20, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 36pp.

Barnes J and Morris M Using production pipelines as a research methodology for understanding competitiveness: a case study of an automotive plastics component. *Research Report*, 21, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 24pp.

Barnes J Changing lanes: the political economy of the South African automotive value chain. *CSDS Working Paper*, 22, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 19pp.

Barnes J Globalisation and change: major trends in the international automotive industry and their likely impact on South African automotive assembly and component manufacturers. *CSDS Working Paper*, 23, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 22pp.

Bauni E K*, Garimoi C O*, Maharaj P, Mushingeh A C S*, Neema S*, Ngirwamungu E* and Riwa P* People's perceptions of HIV/STD risk and unwanted pregnancy. *Progress in Human Reproduction Research*, No. 48, 1999, p4-5.

Bauni E K*, Garimoi C O*, Maharaj P, Mushingeh A C S*, Neema S*, Ngirwamungu E* and Riwa P* Attitudes to sexuality and family planning, *Progress in Human Reproduction Research*, No. 48, 1999, p7-8.

Dunne N and Morris M Purposive action and collective efficiency: Lessons from building co-operation in a furniture value chain. *Research Report* No. 23, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 29pp.

Dunne N The importance of understanding market demand: South African furniture manufacturers in the global economy. *Research Report*, No. 22, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 29pp.

Dunne N International trends in the timber furniture industry and the implications for South African furniture exporters. *Working Paper for the DTI Policy Support Programme*, 1999, 22pp.

Leggett T "Do you think selling your child will give you the world?" Youth talk about sex crimes. *Crime and Conflict*, 18, 1999, p33-36.

Leggett T and Burton K* Now selling in the Point: Talking to Durban's drug syndicates. *Crime and Conflict*, 16, 1999, p12-16.

Leggett T For better or worse? Criminal Legislation in 1998. *Crime and Conflict*, 15, 1999, p15-17.

Leggett T Mr Fix-it tackles crime: An interview with Steve Tshwete. *Crime and Conflict*, 17, 1999, p5-8.

Leggett T The sleazy hotel syndrome: Housing vice in Durban and Johannesburg. *Crime and Conflict*, 18, 1999, p14-20.

Leggett T Youth and club drugs: the need for a national drug database. *Crime and Conflict*, 16, 1999, p5-11.

Lund F and Schneider H* Final Review of the Transformation of Reproductive Health Services Project of the Women's Health Project, University of the Witwatersrand. Commissioned Report, 1999, 58pp.

Lund F and Skinner C Promoting the interests of women in the informal economy: an analysis of street trader organisations in South Africa. *Research Report*, 19, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 50pp.

Lund F and van de Ruit C Organising, negotiating and contracting: A case study of water provision in South Africa. Report for the International Labour Organisation (ILO), 1999, 56pp.

Maharaj P Book review of 'Implications of AIDS for Demography and Policy in Southern Africa' by Alan Whiteside. *Society in Transition*, 30(1), 1999, p89-90.

Maluccio J*, Haddad L* and May J Social capital and income generation in South Africa, 1993-98. *CSDS Working Paper*, 20, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 27pp.

Maluccio J*, Haddad L* and May J Social capital and income generation in South Africa, 1993-98. *FCND Discussion Paper*, 71, International Food Policy Research Institute, 1999, 44pp.

May J and Gayadeen P* A preliminary evaluation of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. Report prepared for the Co-ordination and Implementation Unit, Office of the Deputy President, Pretoria, 56pp.

May J and Vaughan A* A case of mistaken identity: The market and rural development in South Africa, *Indicator South Africa*, 16(1), 1999, p67-72.

May J, Carter M*, Haddad L*, Maluccio J* KwaZulu-Natal income dynamics study (KIDS) 1993-98. *CSDS Working Paper*, 21, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 18pp.

May J, Ewang P*, Tepela B* and Molutsankwe D* Secondary data for a monitoring and evaluation system for the Community Based Public Works Programme. Report prepared for the Independent Development Trust and Department of Public Works, Pretoria, 78pp.

May J, Gayadeen P* and Govender J* An overview of the KwaZulu-Natal Income and Expenditure Survey 1999. Report prepared for the KwaZulu-Natal

May J, Roberts B and Russell E* A profile of subsistence fishers and marine resource usage on South African estuaries and coastline. Report prepared for the Subsistence Fisheries Task Group, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Pretoria, 106pp.

Morris M and Barnes J Value chains, product pipelines and systemic efficiency. *Copenhagen Business School Occasional Paper*, Department of Intercultural Communication and Management, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark, 1999, 21pp.

Padayachee V, Valodia I and Xaba T Democracy and development reflections on the post-Mandela era, *Indicator SA*, 16(3), 1999, p15-20.

Reid K An assessment of how the Ladysmith/Ezakeni locality responded to changes in the domestic market and the withdrawal of the RDP. *Research Report*, 24, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 25pp.

Reid K Survey report on recent trends in the textile industry. *Research Report*, 25, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 23pp.

Reid K An assessment of the DCC scheme's auditing process, *Research Report for the DTI Policy Support Programme*, 1999, 18pp.

Reid K An assessment of the DCC scheme among firms in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. *Research Report for the DTI Policy Support Programme*, 1999, 17pp.

Reid K An assessment of value chain relations within the auto textile sub-sector in KwaZulu-Natal, *Research Report for the DTI Policy Support Programme*, 1999, 29pp.

Skinner C Women street traders: local government in transition. *Indicator SA*, 16(30), 1999, p46-52.

Skinner C Local government in transition a gendered analysis of trends in urban policy and practice regarding street trading in five South African cities. *Research Report*, 18, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, 45pp.

Skinner C *Report Back from the WIEGO Policy Dialogues*, 1999, 20pp.

Sogge D* and F J Lund *Funding in Transition: ICCO in South Africa 1993-1998 Programme Evaluation No. 74*, Published by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague, January 1999.

Ubomba-Jaswa, P *Population-Development Integration Short Courses Curriculum*, Progress Report for the UNFPA, 1999, 12pp.

Xaba T Municipal Demarcation Board Investigation Report, Investigation Area Reference: DC23, 1999, 12pp.

Department of Economic Affairs and the Ithala Development Bank, 1999, 61pp.

Xaba T Municipal Demarcation Board Investigation Reports, 20 Category B Information Sheets, 1999, 3 pages each.

CONFERENCES

Arends-Kuenning M*, Kaufman CE* and Roberts B The effect of the end of apartheid on women's work, migration and household composition in KwaZulu-Natal. *IUSSP Seminar on Women in the Labour Market in Changing Economies*, Rome, Italy, 1999.

Bauni E K*, Garimoi C O*, Maharaj P, Mushingeh A C S*, Neema S*, Ngirwamungu E* and Riwa P* Family Planning and Sexual Behaviour in the era of HIV/STDs: A multi-country study. *UNFPA CST Workshop*, Dakar, Senegal, 1999.

Barnes J Shifting gears: the changing political economy of the South African automotive value chain. *Conference on Business in Development*, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1999.

Barnes J Changing lanes: the political economy of the South African automotive value chain. *The Trade and Industry Policy Secretariat 1999 Annual Forum*, Johannesburg, 1999.

Barnes J and Morris M Improving operational competitiveness through firm-level clustering: a case study of the KwaZulu-Natal Benchmarking Club. *Conference on Responding to challenges of globalisation*, International Labour Organisation, Bologna, Italy, 1999.

Bruce J* and Roberts B Issues in adolescent policy design and implementation. *Reproductive Health Priorities Conference*, Drakensberg, South Africa, 1999.

Dunne N and Morris M Creating collective efficiency along the value chain for exporting South African saligna hardwood products. *The Second International Workshop on Low-tech competitiveness and localised learning*, Stockholm, Sweden, 1999.

Dunne N and Morris M Purposive action and collective efficiency: lessons from building co-operation in a furniture value chain. *Trade and Industry Policy Secretariat Annual Forum*, Muldersdrift, 1999.

Galvin M The experience with Decentralisation in Sub-Saharan Africa. *German Development Agency (DED) East and Southern African Regional Conference*, Kruger Park, 1999.

Galvin M Local government in South Africa. *German Development Agency (DED) East and Southern African Regional Conference*, Kruger Park, 1999.

Lund F and Srinivas S* Learning from experience: a gendered approach to social protection for workers in the informal economy. Draft background paper prepared for the *Workshop on Social Protection for Workers in the Informal Economy*, Geneva, Switzerland, 1999.

Lund F and Skinner C Women street traders in South Africa. Notes for presentation at the *Women in Informal Employment, Globalising and Organising Conference*, Ottawa, 1999.

Lund F and Skinner C Women in Informal Employment, Globalising and Organising Regional Exchange Workshop, Durban 1999.

Maharaj P Promoting male involvement in reproductive health. *South African Sociological Association Conference*, Saldanha Bay, 1999.

Maharaj P Male attitudes to family planning in the era of AIDS. *Southern African Fertility Workshop*, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London, UK, 1999.

Manzini N Socio-economic factors affecting fertility in KwaZulu-Natal. *Southern African Fertility Workshop*, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London, UK, 1999.

May J The structure and composition of rural poverty and livelihoods in South Africa. *Land and Agrarian Reform Conference* organised by the National Land Committee, Alpha Training Centre, Broederstroom, Pretoria, 1999.

May J, Deininger K*, Roberts B and van Zyl J*, Land reform in South Africa: Multiple targeting with a single policy? *Global Development Network (GDN) Conference*, Bonn, Germany, 1999.

May J and Carter M* One kind of freedom? The dynamics of poverty in post-apartheid South Africa. *North Eastern Universities Development Consortium Conference*, Boston, USA, 1999

May J "Carried with my teeth": Poverty and caring for children in South Africa. Paper presented at the 19th International Vitamin A Consultative Group Meeting, ICC, Durban, 1999.

May J, Maluccio J* and Haddad L* Social capital and development in South Africa: 1993-98. *IDS-IFPRI Workshop on Economic Mobility and Poverty Dynamics in Developing Countries*, Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK, 1999.

Morris M and Barnes J Value chains, production pipelines and systemic efficiency. *Conference on Business in Development*, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1999.

Padayachee V and Valodia I Malaysian investment in South Africa: a basis for sustainable south-south economic links? *Second International Malaysian Studies Conference*, University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, 1999.

Padayachee V and Valodia I Malaysian investment in South Africa: South-South relations in a globalising environment. *Trade and Industrial Policy Annual Conference*, Muldersdrift, 1999.

Reid K An assessment report on the DCC Scheme and its auditing process. *Trade and Industry Policy Secretariat Annual Forum*, Muldersdrift, 1999.

Reid K The impressions of South Africa's industrialists regarding post-apartheid industrial policy. *IDRC Conference on Industrial Policy Formulation and Implementation in Africa*, Cape Town, 1999.

Ubomba-Jaswa P Our children, our future: vital statistics a neglected vital tool for development. *Statistical Day Commemoration Workshop*, Durban, 1999.

Valodia I Leaders of the new Southern African Millennium: Women on the rise in politics. Notes for presentation at the *Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa Conference*, The Hague, Netherlands, 1999.

REFEREED CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Padayachee V and Valodia I 1999 Malaysian Investment in South Africa: South-South Relations in a Globalising Environment? *Proceedings of the Second International Malaysian Studies Conference*, Kuala Lumpur: Malaysian Social Science Association [published on CD Rom]

School of Development Studies Seminar Programme

Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs): Generating competitive growth and development? **Dr Claudia Manning**, Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Squaring the Circle of Accountability? The Politics of Economics and the Economics of Politics. **Henry Bernstein**, Professor of Development Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies.

Longitudinal Population Studies for Community Health Research. **W. Henry Mosley** - Johns Hopkins University.

Homo reciprocans: the evolution of reciprocity and the future of equality. **Sam Bowles**, Professor of Economics, University of Massachusetts.

Donor Funding in Post-Conflict Southern Africa: A Research Agenda. **Dr William Munro**, University of Illinois, Mary Galvin, and Terry Smith.

The Memory Bank: On money, machines and the market. **Professor Keith Hart**, Senior Fellow at the Arkleton Centre, University of Aberdeen.

Institutional transformation: the case of the South African Revenue Services. **Pravin Gordhan**, Commissioner of the South African Revenue Services.

Globalisation and homebased workers. **Martha Chen**, Professor of Public Policy at the Radcliffe Public Policy Centre, Harvard University.

The 30 years' war for southern African liberation (1960-1990): Process and outcome. **John Saul**, York University, Toronto.

STAFF

Establishment Teaching / Research Staff

Mike Morris (Professor, Head)
Industrial restructuring

Vishnu Padayachee (Professor, Deputy Head)
Macroeconomics, finance

Francie Lund (Associate Professor)
Informal economy, social policy

Lisa Bornstein (Senior Research Fellow)
Urban and regional development planning

Richard Devey (Research Fellow)
Analysis of household surveys

Julian May (Senior Research Fellow)
Poverty dynamics, demography, land reform

Imraan Valodia (Senior Research Fellow)
Macroeconomics, international trade, gender and development

Thokozani Xaba (Research Fellow)
Traditional medicine, race and culture



Vishnu Padayachee



Thokozani Xaba



Ntsiki Manzini



Richard Devey



Pranitha Maharaj



Siphilwe Mtshali



Cathy van de Ruit

Senior Contract Staff

Justin Barnes
Industrial restructuring (automotive)

Ted Leggett
Crime and conflict

Pranitha Maharaj
Demography, family planning, HIV/AIDS

Caroline Skinner
Women and the informal economy

Peter Ubomba-Jaswa
Demography, population and development
integration, gender and child mortality

Contract Staff

Nikki Dunne
Industrial restructuring (furniture and clothing)

Gordon Fakude
Industrial restructuring (clothing)

Mary Galvin
Donor funding, rural development

Ntsiki Manzini

Demography

Sagren Moodley

Industrial restructuring (e-business and clothing)

Kabelo Reid

Industrial restructuring (clothing and textile)

Ben Roberts

Poverty dynamics, land reform

Cathy van de Ruit

Microfinance, informal economy

International Research Partners

Michael Carter (Professor, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Raphael Kaplinsky (Professor, IDS, Sussex)

John Bessant (Professor, CENTRIM, University of Brighton)

Associate Research Fellows

Aki Stavrou (Data Research Africa)

William Munro (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

Victoria Hosegood (Africa Centre for Reproductive Health)

Justus Benzler (Africa Centre for Reproductive Health)

Anna-Maria Vanneste (Africa Centre for Reproductive Health)

Interns

Nina Hunter

Renay Krishna

Nompumelelo Nzimande

Sanelisiwe Tsela

Research Assistants

Sean Ellis

Terry Smith

Phakama Mhlongo

Leila Monib

Robyn Pharoah

Visiting Fellows

Lise Granerud (University of Copenhagen)

Zarina Patel (University of Cambridge)

Jens Erik Torp (Professor, Copenhagen Business School)

Henry Bernstein (Professor, School of Oriental and African Studies)

Keith Hart (Professor, Aberdeen University)

Administrative Support Staff

Lesley Anderson

Mary Smith

Kanagie Naidoo

Frances Andrew

Priya Gayadeen

Siphiwe Mtshali



Lesley Anderson



Kanagie Naidoo



Gordon Fakude



Mary Smith



Ben Roberts



Priya Gayadeen



Frances Andrew

General inquiries

**School of Development Studies
University of Natal
Durban 4041
SOUTH AFRICA**

**Tel 27 31 260-1031
Fax 27 31 260-2359
Email: csds@nu.ac.za
<http://www.nu.ac.za/csds>**

Teaching Programme

Lesley Anderson: Andersol@nu.ac.za

Population Studies Short Course Programme

Frances Andrew: Andrewf@nu.ac.za

Publications

Mary Smith: Masmith@nu.ac.za



**School of
Development Studies**



This work is licensed under a
Creative Commons
Attribution – NonCommercial - NoDerivs 3.0 License.

To view a copy of the license please see:
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>

This is a download from the BLDS Digital Library on OpenDocs
<http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/>