



ANNUAL REPORT  
2005



SCHOOL OF  
DEVELOPMENT  
STUDIES

UNIVERSITY of KWAZULU-NATAL



Photo by Leanne Sedowski

## CONTENTS

1. About the School of Development Studies .....	1
2. Head of School's Report .....	2
3. Obituary: Hilstan Watts .....	4
4. Teaching and Training .....	5
5. Research Projects .....	6
Economic Development	6
Social Policy and Poverty	9
Urban – Rural Development and Governance	10
Civil Society and Development	11
Population Studies	13
6. Public Lectures and Seminars .....	15
7. Staff .....	16
8. Publications of the School and Centre .....	18
9. Financial Statement and Acknowledgement of Funders .....	24

# 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 recognised experts in their fields.

For a comprehensive description of the School, visit its 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.

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## 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

Civil Society  
Demographic Research  
Globalisation, Industry and Urban Development  
Macroeconomics, Trade and Finance  
Poverty and Inequality  
Reproductive Health  
Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS  
Social Policy  
Work and the Informal Economy

The cover picture was taken by Leanne Sedowski during research into a project examining the competitive dynamics of the clothing industry in Madagascar. It depicts a costume manufacturer in Antananarivo, Madagascar where workers are preparing Spiderman costumes for sale in Europe.

## 2. HEAD OF SCHOOL'S REPORT



Julian May

In contrast to 2004 when the School of Development Studies (SDS) celebrated 50 years of research endeavour, 2005 has been a year of adjustment and reconstruction. The practicality of the newly-merged University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) necessitates finding new policies and ways of working. The School now finds itself in a large Faculty of Humanities, Development and Social Science in which many structures and procedures have changed or have yet to be established. As a research and post-graduate teaching centre, the staff of the School have recognized the role expected of a leading development studies institute, and I believe have improved upon the already high standards of the past. In this annual report I will reflect on the challenges posed at the end of 2004 by the out-going Head of SDS and will summarise some of the important achievements of 2005. In his last annual report, Professor Vishnu Padayachee identified three issues that he felt required the attention of the School. These were governance and finance; equity and transformation, and the need for critical engagement within the broader field of development studies.

Turning first to governance and finance, permanent staff members of SDS are expected to generate external funds by securing grants and undertaking contracted academic research. This has always been a strong point of the School which at the end of 2005 held R13.6m in 101 cost centres. Some R1.4m had been recovered by the University from SDS in overheads between 2000 and 2005, amounting to R43 000 per establishment staff member per year, the equivalent of one quarter of the median annual salary of a senior lecturer. Building on the improvements made in the financial systems of the School between 2001 and 2004, monthly financial reports are now provided to all project

leaders and for the first time since 1965 an income and expenditure statement appears at the end of this report. The management of cost centres has been further rationalised to take account of UKZN and donor procedures governing cost recovery, financial reporting and conditions of employment, while the role of the Board of Studies has been strengthened in terms of policy development and financial oversight. In this regard, the Board of Studies has confirmed the internal principles of cost recovery, thereby ensuring the further growth of internal research funds. The importance of these funds was demonstrated in 2005 when SDS was able to re-equip its student LAN using its own resources. Student admission and teaching procedures have been improved with the establishment of an Admissions Sub-Committee and an Academic Affairs Sub-Committee dedicated to providing oversight of the School's teaching activities.

While finance and governance are important, the School places priority on the research output and student throughput. Establishment academic staff members are expected to achieve at least 1.5 times the minimum research output required by the University. In the terminology of UKZN, this amounts to 90 Productivity Units. I am pleased to report that data derived from the UKZN management information system shows that in 2004, the School had the highest output per establishment staff member at 155 Productivity Units, and in 2005, I estimate that this figure will be higher, at 250 Productivity Units per establishment staff member. A total of 16 research reports, 63 articles, 28 chapters in books and 6 books were completed, of which 38 were articles published in ISI or SAPSE accredited journals. In terms of impact, according to the Web of Knowledge, in December 2005, publications of SDS staff had been cited over 500 times in ISI rated journals. The Masters programs have continued to expand with 23 students completing their dissertations during 2005, while the APSTAR training course in population studies resumed during 2005 with 20 students registering.

Turning to equity and transformation, broadening access to governance structures was a principle already established in the School. The Code of Conduct for the employment of contract researchers, and changes to the criteria for membership of the Board of Studies gave younger non-establishment staff greater opportunity to influence decision-making in the School, along with the administrative responsibilities that accompany such participation. Taking advantage of this, a consultative process was adopted to the preparation of School Business and Equity Plans which were required by UKZN in 2005. The point of departure for the School was the development

of an Equity Plan that will serve as its human resources strategy. This commits the School to increasing the numbers of African and female establishment staff, while maintaining existing ratios among its contract research staff. This is to be achieved through the existing internship and mentorship programs, the adoption of a fractional appointment option for senior staff and succession strategies for retiring staff members.

However transformation does not just concern the preparation of plans but also involves direct engagement. The School has been active at this level as well. As examples, Dr Myriam Velia introduced Ms Hlengiwe Ngobese, a grade 11 learner from Durban Girls' High School in Glenwood, to some of the tasks associated with being a 'researcher' at the School of Development Studies; Mr John Devenish of the Centre for Civil Society is involved in a community-based initiative where he uses parts from obsolete equipment to build 'new' systems running Linux and freeware software and Ms Lerato Tladi, a recent graduate from SDS completed a report on the University's institutional climate for the Equity Office. Financial support and opportunities for training have also been provided to younger staff members, some of whom have benefited from training provided at universities and research institutions in the United Kingdom, USA, Sweden and Norway.

Engagement in critical debate remains an area for further development. Much of the School's research output is of direct policy relevance and a substantial redesign of the SDS website has improved access to this information and the international profile of the School. The new site now receives an average of 600 hits each day. Members of the School serve in a variety of positions in a number of government and civil society institutions. These include the South African Statistics Council, the Governing Body of the South African Reserve Bank, Ithala Development Bank and NALEDI. Two journals are edited within the School: *Transformation and Development Update*, while members of the School serve on the editorial boards of *Development South Africa*, *Journal of Development Studies*, *Journal of Social Policy* and *World Development*. Research activities also lead SDS staff into more direct engagement. As examples, Ms Caroline Skinner is a member of a committee guiding the KwaZulu-Natal Informal Economy Policy Process; Professor Francie Lund, Mr Imraan Valodia and Ms Skinner are active members the Women in the Informal Economy: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) network, while the Centre for Civil Society (CCS) project within the School is actively engaged in many aspects of community engagement and activism. Administrative staff of the School are also involved in such activities: Ms

Kanagie Naidoo gave a presentation at a workshop arranged by the UNPFA to KwaZulu-Natal district managers and service providers on financial reporting policy and procedures.

While this shows that progress has been achieved in addressing the challenges identified by the previous Head of School, there is much more to be done. Issues to be dealt with in the near future include the development of a multi-year plan linked to the resources provided by UKZN and those generated by the School, greater integration between the teaching and research activities of SDS and greater involvement in South-South initiatives in Africa and elsewhere.

I would like to thank the establishment, contract and administrative staff of the School for their hard work during 2005, as well as the on-going support of Professors Fikile Mazibuko, Donal McCracken and Johan Jacobs. Notwithstanding the demands of the large College and Faculty for which they are responsible, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Dean and Deputy Dean respectively have been unfailing in the support that they have given the School.



The South African Statistician General, Pali Lehlohlhla was Guest of Honour at the launch of the School's refurbished Computer Facility. Addressing the students, he reminded them that "...they were at the heart of knowledge creation in a transforming society where inequality was rife and the world globalising. And where one of the key challenges was the availability of data ..."

### 3. OBITUARY: HILSTAN WATTS (1929-2006)

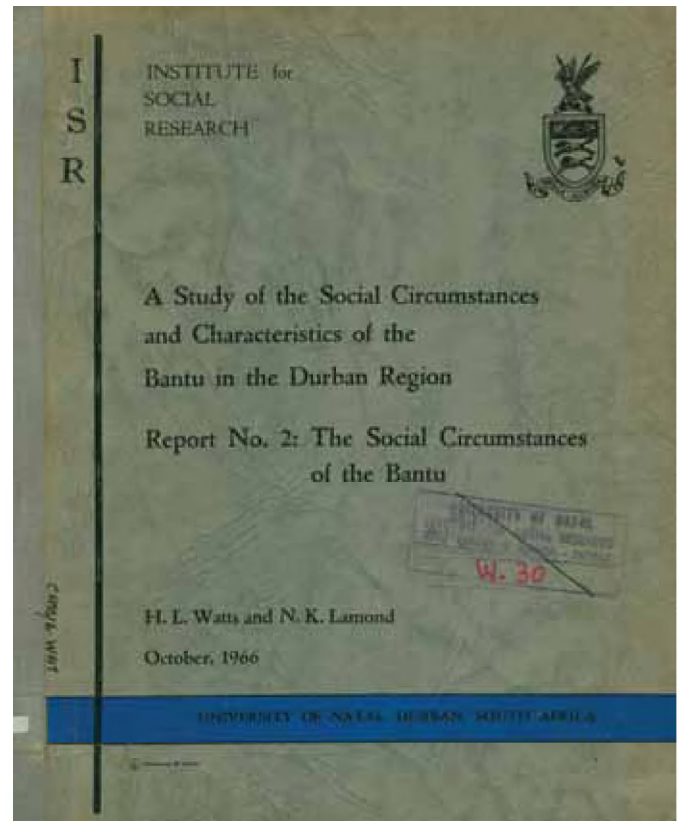


The School of Development Studies was saddened by the news of the death of Professor Hilstan Watts in February 2006. He was Director of the Institute for Social Research - the forerunner of the School - from 1965 to 1971.

He enjoyed an active and highly respected research career between the mid-1950s and the early 1980s. He retired in 1991 from the Department of Sociology at the University of Natal where he was Professor and Head of Department, and was awarded the title of Emeritus Professor.

While at the Institute his work on income levels, poverty and the poverty datum line was influential even outside of the academic sphere. In particular, he produced a report on the poverty datum line for Africans. It produced scientific evidence of inequality in African households in Durban. The sample from Durban suggested that a large proportion (about 50%) of African households lived below the PDL. The report was influential in several quarters. Reflecting on this in earlier correspondence Professor Watts said that 'that little report triggered off the Durban strikes in the early 1970's, and led to a wave of interest amongst employers as to what it really cost if a family was to survive healthily in the short run.'

Professor Watts came to the Institute for Social Research from a stint at Rhodes University. In the first Newsletter of the Institute of 1965, the year he took up the Directorship, he thanks everyone for the very warm welcome given to his family and himself. He goes on to make himself available to his colleagues, offering assistance with research, in a way that was typical of his gentle, humorous and compassionate approach.



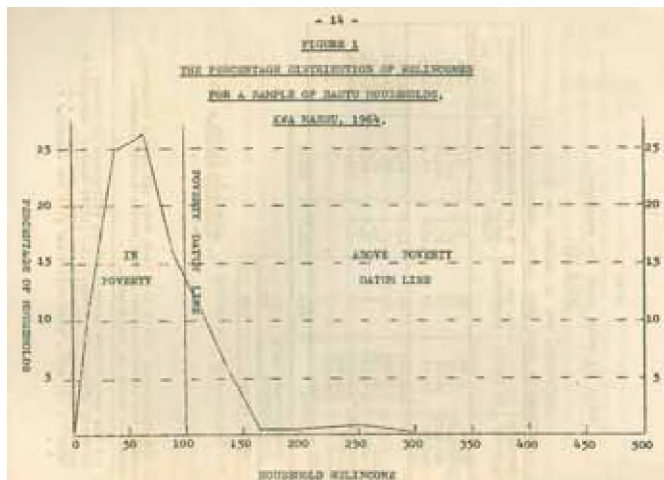
- 13 -

Figure 1 graphs the content of Table III. The figure shows that the Bantu households with a satisfactory relative economic level are rare. The typical household is in poverty - nearly four-fifths of the sample are in poverty. From Table III it is calculated that, at the 95% confidence level, we are sure that at least about 78% of the Kwa Masha households in 1964 were in poverty, and possibly as many as 85% were in this state<sup>1</sup>.

It is notable that the findings for Kwa Masha, using the Department of Economics' scale for the poverty datum line for Durban, agree well with the findings of Young, quoted on page 7 above. Taken together, the figures suggest somewhere between about 7 to 8 out of every 10 Bantu households in Durban have a legal income insufficient to meet the basic needs for healthy survival. The reasonably close agreement between the various sets of figures presented lends strong support to this conclusion.

Reference has just been made to the fact that legal incomes were insufficient to meet the level required by the secondary poverty datum line. The C.S.I.R. survey concentrated on legal incomes only, whereas the field study undertaken at Kwa Masha attempted to obtain information on income from all sources, (including illicit earnings). However, as less than 5% of the cases reported any illegal earnings, this in effect means that only legal income was reported. The actual extent to which Bantu in Durban

1. Applying confidence limits to the sample estimate of 78.6% with the reluctance of less than 100, and ignoring any gains introduced by the stratification of the sample. The limits quoted above were read off a nomograph.



## 4. TEACHING AND TRAINING

### 4.1 TEACHING

Interest in the three coursework Masters programmes that the School offers continues to grow and there has been an increase in the number of students accepted for the 2005 academic year. With respect to research based degrees, the School has experienced significant growth in the PhD programme and also in its research-based Masters degree.

Our students continue to be 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 with a research component in Development Studies since 1995, the first of its kind in South Africa. The programme has graduated 98 students since beginning, and in 2005, there were 61 students registered. 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. Development Studies modules attract students from the Populations Studies Programme and other coursework Masters degrees.

#### **Masters in Population Studies**

This coursework Masters programme with a research component, is designed for students who have an interest in the demographic and socio-economic processes that inform population and development policy. The programme, introduced in 2000, has graduated eleven students since beginning, with 26 registered in 2005. 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. Population Studies modules attract students from the Development Studies Programme and other coursework Masters degrees.

#### **Masters in Development Planning**

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

#### **PhD Study and Masters by Research**

In addition to our coursework Masters programmes, we currently have 19 students registered for PhD (research-based) and four students registered for Masters degree by research. 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.

### 4.2 TRAINING

#### **Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR)**

The School houses and provides academic leadership for the Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR) programme that is funded jointly by the Department of Social Development and the United Nations Population Fund. The main aim of the APSTAR initiative is to build capacity of government officials in understanding and integrating population factors into development policies, programmes and activities. The programme cycle runs short courses of four modules each. At each module, practitioners who hail from all the provinces in the country, attend one week of intensive coursework at the School and carry home assignments that are done before they come for the next module. At the completion of a cycle, the candidates graduate with a certificate of competency that provides them with an opportunity to register for the Masters in Population Studies at the School. Twenty students participated in the 2005 cycle of APSTAR. Registration for APSTAR takes place throughout the year.

For further information, explore the 'Study and Training' pages on our website: [www.sds.ukzn.ac.za](http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za)

## 5. RESEARCH PROJECTS



Photo by Leanne Sedowski

Although research in the School addresses a wide range of issues, most fall into five main thematic areas that reflect the research interests of the permanent and contract staff. Gender, HIV/AIDS and environment are cross-cutting themes in many of the projects being undertaken.

### 5.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Research in this area of study focuses on six main issues. 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. Next, 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. The third focus 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 policy-driven, as well as critical and independent in nature. A fourth 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 as well as its interaction with international financial markets and institutions. A fifth area of interest is in institutional issues in central banking and monetary policy in South Africa. A final theme examines gendered impacts of economic policy reform in South Africa.

#### 5.1.1 Industrial Restructuring Project (IRP)

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, and the Centre for Research in Innovation Management at the University of Brighton (Prof Raphael Kaplinsky).

A new project which began in the second half of 2005 is a project for the Department of Economic Development KwaZulu-Natal on value-added exports from the province. The analysis for this project, concerned with the identification of the opportunities to increase the value-added exports in the province (and with the constraints to the realisation of these opportunities), combines information gathered through interviews with that derived from data analysis.

Ongoing activities include 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 and researching South African value chain links into the global economy.

Major outputs in 2005 include:

- Supporting the Auto Benchmarking Clubs in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Eastern Cape
- Advising the African Clothing and Footwear Research Network
- Part of the Research Network (coordinated from the IDS, University of Sussex) investigating the impact of the Asian Drivers (China and India) on developing countries.
- Researching the impact of Asian Drivers (China and India) on the clothing and textile industry in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Publication of journal articles, research reports and conference papers.

**Researchers:** Mike Morris, Leanne Sedowski, Imraan Valodia, Likani Lebani, Myriam Velia, Glen Robbins, Raphael Kaplinsky, (IDS/CENTRIM).



### 5.1.2 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 2005 much of this work was brought together in a contribution to the edited volume resulting from the School Conference – *The Development Decade? Economic and Social Change in South Africa, 1994-2004*. This chapter examines the controversies surrounding informal economy employment data and considers the difficulties of defining informal work and whether the distinction that is drawn between formal and informal employment is a realistic one in the South African setting. This has culminated in a paper on the extent and incidence of low waged employment both in the formal and informal economy and provides an analysis of the linkages between formal and informal employment. Suggestions are made for a research agenda. This paper is due to be published in a special issue of *Transformation* on South African Labour Issues.

**Researchers:** Richard Devey, Likani Lebani, Caroline Skinner, Imraan Valodia

### 5.1.3 Human Resource Development and the Informal Economy

A theme in the informal economy research for a number of years has been the issue of human resource development (HRD) and the informal economy. Training interventions hold the possibility of improving the work environment and incomes of those working informally. A chapter on HDR and the informal economy was contributed to the Human Sciences Research Council's 2003 *Human Resource Development Review*. In 2005 the School was commissioned to update this work as a contribution to the 2005 edition of the Review. In both cases the research interrogates changes in the size and nature of the informal economy in South Africa using Statistics South Africa data and then assessed both the demand for, and supply of, training interventions for those working in the informal economy. The 2003 study found that those working informally were largely not being serviced and identified problems with government training structures. The 2005 study analysed in greater depth the Department of Labour's Sectoral Education and Training Authorities. The paper identifies the areas where there has been progress but concludes that progress has been patchy and calls for a more coherent policy approach.

**Researchers:** Imraan Valodia, Caroline Skinner and Richard Devey

### 5.1.4 National Policy Analysis - A Critique of the Notion 'Second Economy'

In 2004 an informal economy budget analysis was conducted. 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. This material formed the basis of a contribution to the Human Sciences Research Council's high profile 2005-6 edition of *The State of the Nation*. This paper built on this substantive policy analysis and addressed particularly the issue of the notion of the 'second economy' that President Mbeki introduced into policy discourse in 2003. The paper, using the example of the informal economy, challenges the notion of the 'second economy' arguing that it is not only empirically inaccurate but likely to lead to misguided policy interventions.

**Researchers:** Imraan Valodia, Caroline Skinner, Richard Devey, Debbie Budlender (Community Agency for Social Enquiry)

### 5.1.5 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 a ten-year review of the Self Employed Women's Union's activities was conducted. SEWU was established in 1994 and their constituency was self employed women working in the survivalist end of the economy – largely street traders and home based workers. The research argues that SEWU is something of a model. It focused on empowerment of members, through leadership training and experience, as well as training relevant to members' businesses. At a local level SEWU lobbied for its members to secure rights to operate and infrastructure. It was active in national and international policy making forums. This work was one of the case studies for the New Social Movements Project (see page 11). In 2005 the lengthy research report was translated into a chapter for the edited volume *Voices of Protest: Social Movements in Post-Apartheid South Africa* that will be published in 2006.

**Researchers:** Caroline Skinner, Annie Devenish

### 5.1.6 Trade in Second Hand Clothing

This project examines trade in second hand clothing in Durban. The funds are provided by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the Southern Africa Trade Research Network (SATRN). Though parts of such trade are illegal in South Africa, the research is progressively coming to the conclusion that this is a key sector for both poor foreigners and South African citizens. However, distinct value chain dynamics operate across these main sets of actors. This is one of the rare projects of its kind in South Africa. The research forms part of a larger set of work taking place in Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia by other researchers on behalf of the WTO and will be completed in 2006.

**Researchers:** Richard Devey, Francie Lund, Caroline Skinner, Imraan Valodia, Myriam Velia, Annie Devenish, Likani Lebani, Baruti Amisi

**Collaborators:** Some of this work has been done in collaboration with among others the international research and advocacy network Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (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.

### 5.1.7 On Capital in South Africa

In 2005 Vishnu Padayachee begun a new long-term project entitled 'On Capital in South Africa' which aims to probe the nature and 'variety' of capitalism(s) which have existed, emerged, and evolved in this country. A special focus is on the period since the mid-1980s when the possibilities of a new political dispensation, carrying with it the uncertainties and risks of change, looked likely. Is there anything about South African capital that is distinct or special? The globalisation of capital; the penetration of South African capital into other parts of Africa; the relationship between the democratic state and the different components of capital; black economic empowerment; tensions between the demands for sound corporate governance and capitalist freedoms; these and others issues will be examined in this research project. The study will assess and draw upon market (exchange), institutional (distributional) and Marxist (power relations in society) approaches.

**Researcher:** Vishnu Padayachee

### 5.1.8 Gender and Economic Development

Imraan Valodia continued to work on the theme of gender and economic development through three main activities. Imraan has continued to work with the International Working Group on Gender and Macroeconomics (IWG-GEM), which is coordinated by Nilufer Cagatay at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. Imraan participated in the international course offered by the IWG-GEM in June 2005. Through this network, he has been working on two research projects. First, using South Africa's time use survey Imraan has co-authored a paper, with Richard Devey, on Gender, Employment and Time Use in South Africa. This paper was presented at an international conference on "Unpaid Work and the Economy: Gender, Poverty, and the Millennium Development Goals" hosted by Bureau for Development Policy, United Nations Development Programme and The Levy Economics Institute of Bard College. Imraan has also worked with a group of Masters students on gender and time use. Second, working with a number of colleagues in the IWG-GEM network Imraan and Caren Grown of the Levy Economics Institute have been developing a programme of research on Gender and Taxation in Developing Countries. A multi-country study, including Argentina, Brazil, India, Kenya, Mexico, Spain, South Africa, and the United Kingdom has been developed. If the project is able to raise funding, it is due to begin in mid-2006.

**Researcher:** Imraan Valodia

**Collaborators:** International Working Group on Gender and Macroeconomics (IWG-GEM, see [www.genderandmacro.org](http://www.genderandmacro.org)), University of Utah, Levy Economics Institute of Bard College.



Photo by Leanne Sedowski

## 5.2 SOCIAL POLICY AND POVERTY



Photo by Marty Chen

### 5.2.1 The KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS)

Led by Julian May, and involving collaborators at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), KIDS has become a flagship research activity for this research theme. The project now provides a three period panel study that spans over a decade of South Africa's transition, the introduction of many policies intended to reduce poverty, and the era in which the impact of the rapid spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic has begun to be felt. The preliminary results of KIDS were presented to workshops convened by the South African Department of Social Development in Cape Town and Pretoria, and papers have already been presented at conferences and seminars in the USA, UK, France and Norway. The three-wave data set will be placed into the public domain early in 2006 (see [www.sds.ukzn.ac.za](http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za)).

**Researchers:** Julian May, Myriam Velia, Thabani Buthelezi, Michael Carter (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Ian Timæ'beus (LSHTM), Futoshi Yamauchi (IFPRI)

### 5.2.2 The Life-Course and Social Policy

This project covers a number of life events that are affected by social policies. Examples include childbearing and childhood, entry into the labour market, preparation for retirement, old age and death. These themes are being explored through research activities that link social policies to specific events and outcomes. Several papers have been

completed including on the impact of the Child Support Grant, the provision of home-based care to long-term ill people, the transition to retirement and the impact of economic shocks on the educational attainment of children.

**Researchers:** Nina Hunter, Francie Lund, Ingrid Woolard, Charles Meth, Makhosi Dhlalisa, Themba Mbhela, Temba Mpanza

### 5.2.3 Social Protection in the Informal Economy

Working part-time as director of WIEGO's Social Protection programme ([www.wiego.org](http://www.wiego.org)), Francie Lund has been engaged in global research and advocacy work, all of which has the goal of identifying feasible ways in which informal workers (and especially poorer women) can get better access to measures of social protection such as health insurance, savings for old age, and affordable child care. Programme activities have included regional research programmes in Asia and Latin America; background papers or annual volumes for international agencies (for example WIEGO did the 2005 UNIFEM's *Progress of the World's Women: Women, Work and Poverty*), which included compilation of new statistics using the broader ILO definition of informal employment; policy dialogues and technical workshops to influence policy makers; and participation in emerging in international alliances for the extension of social protection.

**Researchers:** Francie Lund, and Masters students.

### 5.2.4 Risk, Vulnerability and Employment

This is a joint undertaking between the School of Development Studies and the Departments of Statistics and of Economics at the University of Cape Town. 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 (eg. 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 the civil service) to altogether informal. The data allow 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.

**Researchers:** Francie Lund, Sibongile Mkhize, Cally Ardington (University of Cape Town)

## 5.3 URBAN-RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE

### 5.3.1 Manufacturing in the Durban Area

Using the Large Manufacturing Survey of the Greater Durban Manufacturing Area, this project is attempting to identify factors contributing to the expansion of a sustainable manufacturing base. Based on a unique set of data representative of large manufacturing establishments in the Durban area, the project has a number of activities. First, the dataset has been cleaned and standardised and is now available for free download from the School's website. The data are being used extensively for policy analysis by the Municipality and by other researchers. Second, an overall report on the trends in manufacturing output has been prepared for the Ethekwini Municipality. This report can also be downloaded from the School's website. To date, two academic papers have been written. The first, exploring micro and macro linkages in industry was presented at the 2004 TIPS Forum and will be published in 2006 in the *Journal of African Economies*. The second, exploring the factors that distinguish firms in the Durban area that have successfully been able to grow from those that have not, was presented at the 2005 TIPS Forum and is being revised.

Two linked datasets on small and medium enterprises and the informal economy in the Greater Durban area are also available. Reports on these data respectively by Anna Kamaha and Caroline Skinner are available on the School's website.

The researchers intend to pursue other important policy questions through analysis of these data. The School intends embarking on an exciting initiative to resurvey the firms which would enable policymakers to understand processes of economic and industrial change in the Greater Durban area. This will also result in a unique panel dataset of firms in developing countries.

**Researchers:** Imraan Valodia, Myriam Velia, Caroline Skinner and Glen Robbins

**Collaborators:** Ethekwini Municipality

### 5.3.2 Quality of Life and South African Land Reform

This panel study is collecting data from 2000 land reform beneficiaries and 2000 applicants in South Africa. The objective is an on-going impact assessment of the quality of life of participating households, the economic viability of the livelihoods and enterprises that are established, and the targeting performance of the programme. A secondary objective is to build capacity within the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of the Department of Land Affairs.

**Researchers:** Julian May, Thabani Buthelezi, Malcolm Keswell (SALDRU, UCT), Susan Godlonton (SALDRU, UCT)

### 5.3.3 Social Capital, Local Government and Poverty Reduction

This qualitative study, linked to the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), adopts a focus on the political economy of social capital, examining the relationships that determine the creation, access and effectiveness of social capital as a poverty reducing force. The objective is to illuminate the dynamic relationship between human action (social, political and economic) and social capital: how social capital structures action, and how action – particularly strategic, rational or political action – restructures social capital. Using a mix of KIDS data, focus groups and in-depth interviews gather in two urban centres in the KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa, an area that has had a long history of often violent conflict, the project examines the type of leaders, groups, organisations, ideologies and classes that are active in the transformation of intra-community networks to extra-community networks, and consequently in the process of linking these networks to political power. During 2005, working papers were presented in Oslo and the project is scheduled for completion in mid-2006.

**Researchers:** Julian May, Singi Khandlela; Einar Braathen (NIBR)

### 5.3.4 Urban Policies and the Informal Economy

There is a long standing policy and research interest in the School about urban policies and informal economy. This area of research is part of Caroline Skinner's 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. In 2005 Skinner was on sabbatical and spent three months as a visiting fellow at the Development Studies Institute at the London School of Economics, working on her PhD. Drawing on this work, Skinner contributed an input paper to a UN Habitat initiative focusing on urban policies and the informal economy in six developing country cities. She also completed the research report analysing constraints to growth in Durban's informal economy. This report draws on interviews with over 500 informal firm operators and particularly identifies key areas of intervention for local government.

**Researcher:** Caroline Skinner

## 5.4 CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Centre for Civil Society (CCS) completed its fourth year with a rush of publications, research initiatives, issue advocacy and public events.

### Research Projects

#### 5.4.1 Globalisation, Marginalisation and New Social Movements in Post-Apartheid South Africa

The project, funded by Atlantic Philanthropies and the Ford Foundation, took the form of a collaboration between 22 researchers conducting studies of 16 different social movements. The research and report writing were concluded in 2004, allowing Richard Ballard and Adam Habib, with Imraan Valodia of the School of Development Studies to produce an edited volume during 2005. A proposal to the University of KwaZulu-Natal Press was accepted, and the final manuscript, *Voices of Protest: Social Movements in Post-Apartheid South Africa*, was submitted in late 2005 for publication in June 2006. The book comprises chapters from all of the collaborating researchers. The project was also reported on by Richard Ballard in academic journal articles and at various conferences including the Society of South African Geographers' Sixth Biennial Conference (7-9 September) and the South African Sociological Association 2005 Congress at the University of Limpopo in Polokwane (26-29 June).

#### 5.4.2 The State of Social Giving in South Africa

The Social Giving Project was set up at the Centre in 2003 as a partnership with the Southern Africa Grantmakers Association (SAGA) and the National Development Agency (NDA). Under the direction of Adam Habib and Brij Maharaj, it was intended to provide a comprehensive and critical snapshot of the state of philanthropy and giving in South Africa. Largely completed by the end of 2005, outputs have taken the form of (a) Social Giving Report Series which compiles the findings into a series of reports and (b) a book to be assembled from the different research initiatives undertaken by individuals and teams working on the project. During 2005, project manager Annsilla Nyar drafted a research paper in collaboration with the Ford Foundation East Africa office about community foundations in South Africa. CCS and partners are also organising a research initiative with the Masters Programme in Philanthropy at the University of Bologna in Bologna, in Italy.

#### 5.4.3 Civil Society and African Integration Project

The first phase of the Civil Society and African Integration project – managed by Mammo Muchie and directed by Vishnu Padayachee and Adam Habib, and funded generously by the Ford Foundation – led, in 2005, to the preparation of a special issue of the journal *Transformation: Critical Perspectives in Southern Africa*, volume 61 (to be published in 2006). The issue will include articles by Padayachee, Muchie, Habib, Paul Opoku-Mensah, Chris Landsberg and Issa Shivji. CCS submitted a proposal for the second phase to the Ford Foundation in 2005 and it is hoped that during that phase a secretariat will be set up (at a university outside South Africa) to take the initiative further.

#### 5.4.4 Civil Society in a Globalising South Africa

This is a collaborative project between the Universities of Cape Town and KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa and the Universities of Oslo and Bergen in Norway, directed by Terje Tvedt and Patrick Bond. It has established conceptual frameworks for comparative analyses of civil society, and studies of civil society organisations' reactions to the privatisation of public services in South Africa (as well as other aspects of global economic pressure). On 8 November 2005, a colloquium was held at CCS to enable initial presentation of the papers. The Research Council of Norway and National Research Foundation have provided generous support for research consultancies and student bursaries.

#### 5.4.5 Energy Advocacy

With the support of a three-year grant from the SA Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD), a team of CCS and community researchers under the supervision of Patrick Bond studied and reported on evidence of global warming and the controversial mitigation strategy known as 'carbon trading'. With the assistance of the Transnational Institute's Carbon Trade Watch project in Amsterdam, CCS arguments against carbon trading were published in the *Mail & Guardian*, *Sunday Independent*, *Pambazuka* and ZNet. A CCS Civil Society Reader on global warming, *Trouble in the Air: Global Warming and the Privatised Atmosphere*, was published in book format and downloaded 8000 times in the first five months of its access at the TNI website. The book was presented at both the National Climate Change Conference in Sandton in October and the Kyoto Conference of Parties in December in Montreal.

#### 5.4.6 Water Advocacy

Water is an emerging area for research, with regular papers, publications and presentations on water pricing, water/sanitation delivery systems, human rights and civil society activism given by staff and students, including Patrick Bond and Zoë Wilson. The first phase of the 'Second Order Water Scarcity in South Africa' project began in partnership with Newcastle University in October. Managed by Wilson, the project draws on student research support from Eleanor Hazell, Horman Chitonge and Emeka Osuigwe, with additional support from Amanda Khan and Horacio Zandamela. Project objectives are to map the relationships between traditional and formal water governance in South Africa and working with community members to create a set of user-friendly visual/spatial policy dialogue tools. In 2005, outreach included Durban community activist networking in partnership with the South African Water Caucus, with seminars and workshops held in January and November. Complementary work is also being conducted in Zambia by Paxina Chileshe (see: [www.waterscarcity.org](http://www.waterscarcity.org)).

#### Other Centre Activities

- **The Grants Programme:** Funded by the Atlantic Philanthropies, grants to scores of research associates were established to promote research on civil society across South Africa. Since its inception, 83 projects have been funded, along with scholarships for three doctoral and four post-doctoral researchers. Mid-way through 2005, Richard Ballard took over as the research manager of Research Grants from Hermien Kotze, and he is assisted by Baruti Amisi. In August, the project made awards to 22 new CCS Research Associates.
- **Information Dissemination and Seminars:** Through the Resource Centre, administered by Baruti Amisi, CCS makes available to community researchers generous access to books, periodicals, journals, films, newspapers and the internet.
- **Wolpe Memorial Lectures:** A dozen major lectures were given, attracting audiences of between 150-250 people.
- **Training:** After years of hard work the first set of Research and Skills Strengthening Sector (RASSP) papers were published in the book *From the Depths of Poverty*, edited by Saranel Benjamin and Michelle Simon. Although the programme officially ended in 2005, routes forward for community educational workshops and research-related training looked promising for 2006.



Photos by Julian May of the Kariakoo fish market in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

## 5.5 POPULATION STUDIES

There are four themes which cut across most projects concerning population studies. These are sexual and reproductive health in the era of HIV/AIDS; 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; and, social policy and population change.

### 5.5.1 Growing Old with AIDS: Targeting older people for a change

Despite the important consequences that HIV/AIDS is likely to have for older people in South Africa, very little empirical work has focused directly on this issue. The overall aim of this study is to provide insights into the perspectives and behaviours of older men and women, both infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. How has the HIV/AIDS pandemic impacted the lives of older men and women in South Africa? At present, this remains largely under-researched and as a result, largely unknown. The research, led by Pranitha Maharaj, focuses mostly on the social impacts of HIV/AIDS on older men and women. For our purposes, older people refer to those persons who are 50 years of age and above. This study is a collaborative venture between the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the Netherlands. A complementary study has been completed using secondary data that looks at the circumstances of the 'near-old', those who are between 50 and 60 years of age.

**Researchers:** Pranitha Maharaj, Chantal Munthre, Lutendo Malisha, Velile Gquamane, Nina Hunter, Lucia Knight and Julian May

### 5.5.2 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. Concerns have been raised that the World Trade Organization's Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, which provides 20 years of patent protection for pharmaceuticals, may perpetuate or even exacerbate this situation of unaffordable life-saving medication. The aim of the study is to explore the HIV/AIDS crisis in South Africa, and the role of trade agreements in determining the supply of pharmaceuticals.

**Researcher:** Pranitha Maharaj

### 5.5.3 How, not If, Condoms are Used: An investigation into male condom usage by young people

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 University of Natal, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the University of Southampton.

**Researcher:** Pranitha Maharaj

### 5.5.4 Family Structures Project

The second phase of the UNFPA funded project entitled the 'Understanding the changing family composition and structure in South Africa in the era of HIV/AIDS pandemic' was completed during the year 2004/05. This phase involved conducting a survey using a structured questionnaire from 3,939 families in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo. The first draft report has recently been completed.

**Researchers:** Akim Mturi, Oliver Zambuko

Photo by Nozuko Lulama Hulushe



### 5.5.5 Fertility and Birth Interval Analysis in a Rural Setting in South Africa

This study is conducted at the Africa Centre of Demographic Information Systems (ACDIS). The research intends to make a contribution to the understanding of reproductive change in sub-Saharan Africa. The study of fertility components in this rural South Africa setting is of interest given the high migration patterns of residents, low uptake of contraception, high HIV prevalence rate and low marriage levels. The total fertility rate of 2.6 of this population is lower than many other parts of the country but the factors that cause this low fertility level are not yet fully explored. It has been noted however that low fertility rates in South Africa have been caused by unusually long birth intervals. The specific objectives are: to assess reproductive history data from the ACDIS; to examine the link between birth intervals and fertility in this population; investigate the factors that are associated with birth intervals; and to establish the effect of migration of women on their fertility.

**Researchers:** Akim Mturi; Nathaniel Dlamini

### 5.5.6 Collaborative research with the Demographic Surveillance Site (DSS)

Work with data collected by the Africa Centre for Reproductive Health and Population Studies has continued and Mr Oliver Zambuko is working on this HIV/AIDS and fertility dynamics study as a part of his PhD research. Ms Millicent Atujuna is currently working with Professor Kobus Herbst of the Africa Centre on a study of Faith Based Organizations (FBOs). Investigating the extent to which FBOs in the area support individual efforts in the prevention of HIV, the study uses quantitative surveillance data collected regularly by the Africa Centre, as well as ethnographic data which Millicent is currently collecting. The project is based on the premise that religious organizations have the potential to play a significant role in the prevention and mitigation of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This premise is derived primarily from an existing body of knowledge that suggests that religious institutions have the ability and potential to mobilize and organize communities, particularly at grass root levels. Some churches, however, may be reluctant to focus on secular issues, and others oppose particular HIV prevention strategies, such as condom use. A central research question is to what extent, and through what mechanisms, do FBOs contribute, first, to the prevention of the spread of HIV, and second to the mitigation of AIDS through care of the infected.

**Researchers:** Oliver Zambuko, Millicent Atujuna

### 5.5.7 Mellon HIV/AIDS Node

In recognition of the need to strengthen research in the field of Population Studies, the Andrew W Mellon Foundation funds the School to foster and advance research on issues around HIV/AIDS and population studies in Southern Africa. Named the Mellon HIV/AIDS Node, the fund is convened by Eleanor Preston-Whyte and is coordinated by Millicent Atujuna. The first tranche of the grant was awarded to the University of KwaZulu-Natal in 2001 and appropriate research projects were solicited from within countries in sub-Saharan Africa. These are now reaching completion. In 2004, a second tranche of funding was awarded and is now being disbursed.

**Researchers:** Eleanor Preston-Whyte; Millicent Atujuna



Photo by Lungile Mgube



## 6. PUBLIC LECTURES AND SEMINARS

### 6.1 SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES: ACADEMIC SEMINAR SERIES 2005

Date	Seminar Presenter	Institutional Affiliation	Topic
February	Professor Phillip Harrison	Town and Regional Planning Department, University of the Witwatersrand	Third Way Politics and Planning in Post Apartheid South Africa
March	Dr Asghar Adelzadeh	Former United Nations Development Programme	Re-orienting the South African Economy towards Sustainable Development
May	Dr Sakhela Buhlungu	Sociology Department, University of the Witwatersrand	The Changing Social Composition of Unionised Workers: A case study of COSATU, 1994 - 2004
August	Professor Patrick Bond	Centre for Civil Society, University of KwaZulu-Natal	Global Economic Turbulence and its Implications for Global Governance
September	Dr Sharad Chari	Geography Department, London School of Economics	Lived Histories of Race, Space and the Making of Working-Class Communities in South Durban
October	Mr Brian O'Leary	Urban Strategy, eThekweni Municipality	Findings from Durban's Quality of Life Survey
October	Professor Julian May	School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal	Poverty and Inequality in the First Decade of Democracy: Evidence from National and Panel Data
November	Dr Brian Kahn	South African Reserve Bank	Inflation Targeting and Monetary Policy Formulation in South Africa

### 6.2 CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY: HAROLD WOLPE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Date	Seminar Presenter	Institutional Affiliation	Topic
February	Gregory Albo	Department of Political Science York University	The global justice movement: Old and new socialism
March	Charlene Smith	Independent Journalist	Keeping it in their pants: Politicians, men and sexual assault in South Africa
April	William M Gumede	University of the Witwatersrand	Democracy and the importance of criticism, dissent and public dialogue
May	Console Tleane	Freedom of Expression Institute	Is there any future in the past? A critique of the Freedom Charter in the era of neoliberalism
June	Naomi Klein	Independent Writer	The rise of disaster capitalism
June	Amina Mama	Africa Gender Institute, University of Cape Town	Critical capacities: Facing the challenges of intellectual development in Africa
June	Mahmood Mamdani	Department of Anthropology, Columbia University	Good Muslim, Bad Muslim: America, the cold war and the origin of terror
August	Dinga Sikwe	University of the Witwatersrand	Unions and Social Movements in South Africa – will the twain ever meet?
August	Lungisile Ntsebeza	University of Cape Town	Slow delivery in South Africa's land reform programme: The property clause revisited
September	Wilf Mhanda	Zimbabwe Liberators Platform	The struggle for Zimbabwe: Contesting the meaning of liberation
October	Darlene Miller & Greg Ruiters	Rhodes University	Regional labour solidarity and a new regional moment in post-apartheid southern Africa: Retail workers in Mozambique and Zambia
November	Raymond Suttner	University of the Witwatersrand	Talking to the ancestors: National heritage, the Freedom Charter and nation-building in South Africa in 2005
December	Alan Fowler	Honorary Research Professor at the Centre for Civil Society	After the interregnum: International aid in the service of security



## 7. STAFF

### Establishment Teaching and Research Staff

Associate Professor Julian May (Head): Poverty dynamics, population change and land reform

Professor Patrick Bond: Political economy, environment, civil society

Professor Mike Morris: Industrial restructuring

Professor Vishnu Padayachee: Macroeconomics, finance

Associate Professor Francie Lund: Informal economy, social policy

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

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

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 Richard Ballard, Senior Research Fellow, spatial development, civil society

Dr Esther Dungumaro, Senior Research Fellow: Population and environment, migration and urbanization, gender, reproductive health

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

Dr Myriam Velia, Senior Research Fellow: International and development economics

Mr Oliver Zambuko, Research Fellow: Reproductive health

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

### Contract Research Fellows

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

Ms Millicent Atujuna: Population studies, HIV/AIDS

Mr Thabani Buthelezi: Social policy, poverty, land reform

Mr Nathaniel Dlamini: Population studies, family structure

Ms Nina Hunter: Social policy, poverty

Ms Masingita Khandhela: Poverty dynamics, local government

Mr Likani Lebani: Economic development, labour markets

Ms Lutendo Malisha: Population studies, reproductive health

Ms Anna Marriott: Occupational health

Ms Chantal Munthre: Reproductive health

Ms Leanne Sedowski: industrial development, clothing and textiles

Ms Judith Shier: Information and publicity (part-time)

Ms Lerato Tladi: Population studies, poverty

Dr Ingrid Woolard: Poverty, inequality, unemployment





**Administrative Staff**

- Ms Lesley Anderson
- Ms Shivani Durgiah
- Ms Priya Gayadeen
- Ms Siphwe Mtshali
- Mrs Kanagie Naidoo
- Ms Mary Smith

**Visiting Fellows**

- Mr Jorge Aguero
- Ms Tania Boler
- Mr Einer Braathen
- Dr Jane Kvalsvig
- Professor Eleanor Preston-Whyte
- Professor Jan Sundin
- Dr Sam Willner

**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 Ndalakwa Madulu, Professor at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
- Professor William Munro, Department of Political Science, Illinois Wesleyan University, USA

- Dr Ashwin Desai, Independent Researcher
- Professor Alan Fowler, Independent Researcher

**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 Amanda Alexander
- Mr Baruti Amisi
- Ms Saranel Benjamin
- Mr John Devenish
- Mr Mandisi Majavu
- Ms Hermien Kotzé
- Mr Richard Pithouse
- Ms Annsilla Nyar
- Ms Mandisa Mbali

**Administrative Staff**

- Ms Princess Nhlangulela
- Ms Helen Poonen
- Ms Amy Ramsamy

**Post Doctoral Fellows**

- Dr Sanya Osha
- Dr Raj Patel
- Dr Zoe Wilson



## 8. PUBLICATIONS OF THE SCHOOL AND CENTRE

### JOURNAL ARTICLES

- Alexander A** The Africa social forum feminist dialogue: power, feminisms and mobilization. *Feminist Africa*, 4, 1-5.
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## 9. FINANCIAL STATEMENT REFLECTING EXTERNAL FUNDS

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2005 TO 31 DECEMBER 2005

	R	R	R
<b>INCOME:</b>			<b>13,626,891.73</b>
Income Received	12,791,863.27		
Interest Received	835,028.46		
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>			<b>17,393,948.38</b>
<b>Staff Costs</b>		<b>5,754,396.42</b>	
Academic and Principal Investigator Costs	4,491,639.89		
Administrative	1,099,545.12		
Internships	163,211.41		
<b>Research Costs</b>		<b>8,373,042.11</b>	
Salaries - Researchers	1,242,100.53		
Research Expenses	1,025,172.99		
Research Grants awarded	4,423,467.56		
Masters Research Grants awarded	158,002.09		
PhD / Post Doc Grants awarded	917,431.83		
Visiting Scholars Grants awarded	22,799.00		
Capacity Building Grants awarded	48,753.98		
Consultants	535,314.13		
<b>Supplies and Services</b>		<b>3,266,509.85</b>	
Travel and Subsistence	1,344,517.40		
Printing, Postage, Stationery, Telephone, Fax	748,237.09		
Library Resources	185,102.24		
Computers, Furniture and Equipment	416,055.82		
Workshops	318,914.96		
Publicity	129,477.65		
Sundries	124,204.69		
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the period</b>			<b>(3,767,056.65)</b>
<b>Accumulated Balance at the beginning of the period</b>			<b>22,698,664.57</b>
<b>Accumulated Balance at the end of the period</b>			<b>18,931,607.92</b>

## 9.1 THE SCHOOL AND CENTRE ACKNOWLEDGE THE SUPPORT OF THEIR FUNDERS:

### **School of Development Studies' Funders:**

African Clothing & Footwear Research Network, Andrew Mellon Foundation, Atlantic Philanthropies, Department for International Development (DFID), Ethekeweni Municipality European Union, Ford Foundation, Human Science Research Council (HSRC), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development, London School of Economics (LSE), National Research Foundation (NRF), Population Council, South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD), Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), University of Newcastle, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), World Bank, World Health Organisation (WHO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

### **Centre for Civil Society Funders:**

Atlantic Philanthropies, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Foundation for Human Rights, South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD), United State Aid (USSAID), Harold Wolpe Trust, Embassy of Finland, Norwegian Research Fund.



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