



Annual Report

2008



SCHOOL OF
DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES

UNIVERSITY of KWAZULU-NATAL

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CONTACT DETAILS

School of Development Studies
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Howard College Campus
Durban 4041
SOUTH AFRICA
Tel: 27 31 260-2363
Fax: 27 31 260-2359
Email: sds@ukzn.ac.za
<http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za>

Teaching Programme enquiries: Priya Konan

Gayadeenp@ukzn.ac.za

General enquiries: Shivani Durgiah Durgiahs@ukzn.ac.za

Finance enquiries: Kanagie Naidoo Naidook44@ukzn.ac.za

Publication enquiries: Mary Smith Masmith@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.

PICTURE CREDITS

Cover picture by Yazeed Kamaldien from his 'Sudan Under My Skin' photo exhibition. The photo depicts the way in which the Qur'an has traditionally been taught for hundreds of years in Sudan and western Africa. The Arabic text, which is written with washable ink on wooden tablets, is taught at school in this instance in Khartoum. This traditional way of life is still very much part of everyday Sudan. We feature it on our cover to symbolise our growing research and teaching engagements on our continent.

Thanks to contributing photographers:

Heidi Attwood
Dennis Gilbert
Cyrique Kaizimana
Julian May
Oliver Meth

Kanagie Naidoo
Jeevendhan Rajgopalul
Glen Robbins
Judith Shier



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>

Overview of the School's Activities

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

Research

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

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 applied population studies

2 Head of School's Report



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

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

The antecedents of the School date to the Institute for Social Research established in 1954. In 2004 the School celebrated its 50th anniversary by hosting a major international conference on South African development challenges, later published as 'The development decade: economic and social change in South Africa,

1994-2004' Professor Vishnu Padayachee (ed.), HSRC Press, 2005.

The invitation extended to me and to Professor Julian May to attend a conference in October 2008, organised by the Brooks World Poverty Institute at Manchester University, of the top development studies programmes world-wide is an indication of the high esteem in which we are held internationally. Our presence, participation and input into major international and national research and policy organisations, including government, civil society, labour and the corporate world is another sign of this recognition. We have colleagues on sabbatical in very prestigious academic and global research organizations in London and Geneva. Our academic footprint for 2008 included Barcelona, London, Manchester, Rome, Washington DC, New York, Ottawa, Toronto, North Carolina, Michigan, Sydney, Perth, Cambridge(US), Cambridge (UK), Addis Ababa, San Francisco, Caracas, Geneva, Buenos Aires, New Delhi, Rabat (Morocco), Kampala, Nairobi, Kigali and dozens more locations.

Performance: There has been a remarkable programme of academic



and structural transformation of all aspects of the School since c1995: including initiating Masters level programmes in both Development Studies and Population Studies, raising over R75 million in external research grants over the last 10 years; and dramatically raising our relative contribution to the University's research output to the point that we have consistently over the last five years been among the top publishing units within the University in a context when UKZN has itself risen to the second spot nationally in terms of research productivity.

In 2004 the School received 1232 research productivity units (PUs); in 2005 it received 2,030 PUs, in 2006 a total of 3,207 PUs, and in 2007 a total of 1761.5. In financial terms, research rewards to SDS staff for 2006 exceeded R1m and for 2007 this figure stood at R704 600, 80% of which went to individual staff members' research codes to promote further research, conference attendance and hence more publications.

Students: The School's student enrolment for 2008 stood at 88 Masters and 11 Doctoral students. Fourteen students graduated

from the School's Development Studies programme in 2008, and four graduated from the School's Population Studies programme. A record five doctoral students graduated in 2008, including two members of staff. Sixty-three government officials graduated from the School's Applied Population Science Training and Research (APSTAR) programme between 2005-2008. The programme, which we intend to expand into the Southern African region in 2009/2010, is supported by the national government's Department of Social Development, with additional financial support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

It is one of the major goals (set by the School Board in 2008) to raise our PhD enrolment and profile, in terms of the pressing human capacity needs of our country. To this end we were very pleased to have received in 2008 a \$200 000 grant from the Ford Foundation to support full-time PhD study in our School. In collaboration with HEARD, the School offers scholarships for doctoral studies in the social and economic aspects of HIV-AIDS. A total of four grants were awarded in late 2008, and another four grants will be advertised in May 2009.

Our African footprint: The School has considerably expanded its footprint on the African continent. Its programme offerings were advertised in the official journal of the Pan African parliament. For 2008 we had Masters and PhD students from the following African countries, outside South Africa: *Zimbabwe, Mocambique, Kenya, Malawi, Burundi, Rwanda, DRC, Cameroon, Eritria, Somalia, Nigeria, Lesotho, and Swaziland.*

In early 2008, the well-known British publishing house, Routledge, invited me to edit a volume on the *Political Economy of Africa*, which will be published in early 2010. The volume includes chapters by many African based scholars in Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone Africa, as well as contributions from leading Africanist scholars in the UK and the USA.

Elsewhere in this report, we detail other highly impressive research projects on the African continent. These include Professor Julian May's work on Poverty and Information Communications Technology in urban and rural East Africa (*Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda*). The project is funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and began in late 2006 and the project will end in 2010. The field work for the first wave of quantitative data collection was completed in early 2008.

Glen Robbins headed a research project, funded by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which explored the factors influencing linkages between foreign transnational investors and domestic small and medium enterprises in three SADC countries (South Africa, *Mozambique and Lesotho*).

Dr Imraan Valodia, with Dr Caren Grown of The American University in Washington, DC is coordinating a large multi-country project that focuses on the design and reform of tax systems. The African countries being researched include South Africa, *Ghana, Uganda and Morocco.*

Dr Pranitha Maharaj is the lead researcher on a project entitled 'Understanding the dynamics of condom negotiation and use in marital relationships in generalised HIV epidemics: South Africa and *Uganda*'. This is a two year project that is funded by the World Health Organization. The aim of the project is to examine condom use in long-term relationships.

Dr Maharaj, with Chama Nsindano worked on a project exploring the Reasons for Multiple Sexual Partnerships among Young People in *Zambia*. This project was conducted over a two-year period among university students in Zambia.

Staff news: At the end of 2008, Professor Francie Lund retired after 27 years of dedicated and innovative work at the University. However, her skills, energy and extensive global networks will not be lost to the School, as we successfully nominated her for the position of Senior Research Associate, which will entitle her to continue her research from the School.

The year 2008 also saw the retirement of another of the School's major pillars of institutional strength and support, when Mrs Lesley Anderson retired after many decades of selfless service to the School and its antecedents, as well as other Schools at the former University of Natal. Lesley was something of a legend at SDS, and we will miss her institutional memory, knowledge and her fiercely independent spirit.

Richard Devey, our highly dedicated and talented Research Methods specialist, resigned to take up a position at the University of Johannesburg. Richard's unwavering commitment in support of both students and staff at UKZN will be sorely missed. We wish them all the very best in their new positions and roles.

Three staff members were promoted in 2008: Patrick Bond to Senior Professor, Julian May to Full Professor, and Imraan Valodia to Associate Professor. These are well-deserved awards, testimony to sustained scholarship and commitment to UKZN and South African society at large.

At the same time, the School was pleased to welcome Professor Dori Posel as the NRF Chair in Economic Development, a position she accepted in late 2007.

Dr Daniela Casale, a former colleague of Professor Posel at the University's School of Economics, moved to SDS at the beginning of the year. We also appointed Ms Thuli Mzimela as the School's Logistics Administrator. We wish all these new appointees well and hope that they have a productive and happy time at SDS.

Vishnu Padayachee



3 Teaching and Training

Teaching

Interest in the three coursework Masters programmes that the School offers continues to grow and there has been an increase in the number of students accepted. Since the inception of the Masters in Development Studies Programme, 110 students have graduated. Past graduates are now working in a wide variety of sectors including government, research, NGOs and the private sector. With respect to research-based degrees, the School has experienced significant growth in the PhD programme as well.

Masters in Development Studies

The School has successfully run a Masters coursework programme with a research component in Development Studies since 1995, the first of its kind in South Africa. The aim of the programme is to produce students who are knowledgeable about different development theories and who are able to analyse, formulate and evaluate alternative development policies. We focus on providing

applied skills as well as analytical tools for evaluating comparative development experiences. As well as the general degree, there are also two specialised streams in our Development Studies programme. Students can select modules leading to a specialisation in Social Policy Analysis or Economic Development. Development Studies modules attract students from the Population Studies Programme and other coursework Masters degrees.



Masters in Population Studies

This coursework Masters programme with a research component is designed for students who have an interest in the demographic and socio-economic processes that inform population and development policy. The programme is integrally related to development issues and carries a strong emphasis on the linkages between poverty and population studies. Modules aim to provide students with the skills to undertake and interpret 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 Town and Regional Planning in the School of Architecture, Planning and Housing. The programme aims to provide students with the skills to integrate processes of planning and development and to formulate strategic priorities.

PhD Study and Masters by Research

In addition to our coursework Masters programmes, we currently have 16 students registered for PhD (research-based) and three students registered for Masters degree by research.

Our students continue to be drawn from South Africa and abroad and, as always, the 2008 year was made up of a cosmopolitan group of students. We see one of our roles as providing education





and training for academics and practitioners from developing countries, particularly from South Africa and other African countries. In addition, we provide students from Europe, the United States, Canada and the Far East with the opportunity to attain a quality post-graduate qualification in a real development context.

Some of our South African students have successfully applied for bursaries from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Once they have completed their studies they will take up jobs in the DTI.

Training

Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR)

The School houses and provides academic leadership for the

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

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





4 Research Projects

Although research in the School addresses a wide range of issues, most fall into seven main thematic areas that reflect the research interests of the permanent and contract staff: Economic development, social policy and poverty, urban-rural development and governance, civil society and development, population studies, labour and households, and ICT for development. Gender, HIV/AIDS and environment are cross-cutting themes in many of the projects being undertaken.

Economic Development

Informal Employment

This study revisits the definition of informal employment, and investigates the puzzle of high open unemployment co-existing with relatively limited informal employment in South Africa. A definition of informal employment that adopts and adapts the recommendations of the 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians has been used, and the study has found that informal

employment accounts for a larger share of total employment in South Africa than is typically identified. Moreover, this share has been declining in recent years, despite low levels of regulatory controls and falling real earnings. These findings are striking in the context of widespread open unemployment. Not only has informal employment failed to 'mop up' surplus labour in South Africa, but its capacity to do so appears to have diminished from 2001 to 2004.

The second part of the study estimates earnings equations using data from the September 2004 Labour Force Survey and presents



evidence of persistent earnings differentials not only between formal and informal employment, but also between types of informal employment. These persistent earnings differentials are suggestive of complex segmentation in the South African labour market and challenge the presentation of informal employment as an undifferentiated residual with no barriers to entry or mobility. A paper was published in the *South African Journal of Economics* 76(1):26-44, 2008.

Researchers: Dori Posel and James Heintz

Transnational Firms and Linkages in the SADC Region

This research, funded by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), entailed exploring the factors influencing linkages between foreign transnational investors and domestic small and medium enterprises in three SADC countries (South Africa, Mozambique and Lesotho). The South Africa case study had as its focus the automotive sector, whilst the Mozambique project focused on firms working with the BHP Billiton Mozal aluminium smelter in Maputo. The Lesotho research

explored the relationship between largely Chinese-owned garment firms in Lesotho and domestically owned enterprises. The research output was to feed into a variety of UNCTAD programmes related to enterprise development and investment in developing countries.

Researchers: Glen Robbins, Likani Lebani and Mike Rogan

Regional Industrial Development

This Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) funded project was initiated during 2008 and is due for completion in 2009. The research was geared towards understanding the perceptions of local stakeholders to the DTI's proposed Regional Industrial Development Strategy (RIDS). RIDS was first proposed in 2007 to support development in areas of the country outside the major urban centres. Preliminary findings suggested that there was a degree of scepticism related to the sustainability of projects such as the development of industrial parks in smaller towns as well as concerns about the capacity of various local, provincial and national institutions to manage such a programme.

Researchers: Glen Robbins and Sarah Hobbs

Presidency Second Economy Research Project

Research was conducted on behalf of the presidency around the potential contribution of urban economic development programmes to the livelihood and employment prospects of the urban poor. A discussion paper was produced as one of over 20 source documents that were drawn on in the development of a Second Economy Strategy for consideration by the Presidency of the Republic of South Africa. The research was coordinated by Urban Landmark.

Researcher: Glen Robbins

Capitalism of a Special Type

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

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

The research focuses on the origins and evolution of capitalism in South Africa; its hybrid financial system; the basis of corporate power built around the mineral-energy complex; the changing role of conglomerates within and outside the country; the emergence of an empowered, black capitalist elite; changes in corporate governance; the labour and industrial relations system, including Nedlac; throughout the study tries to make sense of the relationship between the democratic state and fractions of capital, old, new, black and reconstituted. One paper on this subject has been published in the internationally accredited Austrian-based journal, *Entwicklungspolitik (Austrian Journal of Development Studies)*, December 2008.

Researchers: Vishnu Padayachee

Central Bank Governance in Vulnerable and Crisis-ridden Economies

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



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

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

Keith Hart (Goldsmiths College, University of London) and Vishnu Padayachee have been developing an interdisciplinary conversation since they met at Cambridge University in the mid-1990s. The initial fruit of this academic collaboration was a paper on 'Indian businessmen in South Africa after apartheid' (*Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 2000), but their longer-term interest lies in the development of South African capitalism in the context of world history. Inspired by the need for greater South-South co-operation expressed for instance in the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) initiative, they are now developing ties with Indian researchers in Mumbai and elsewhere.

Researchers: Keith Hart and Vishnu Padayachee

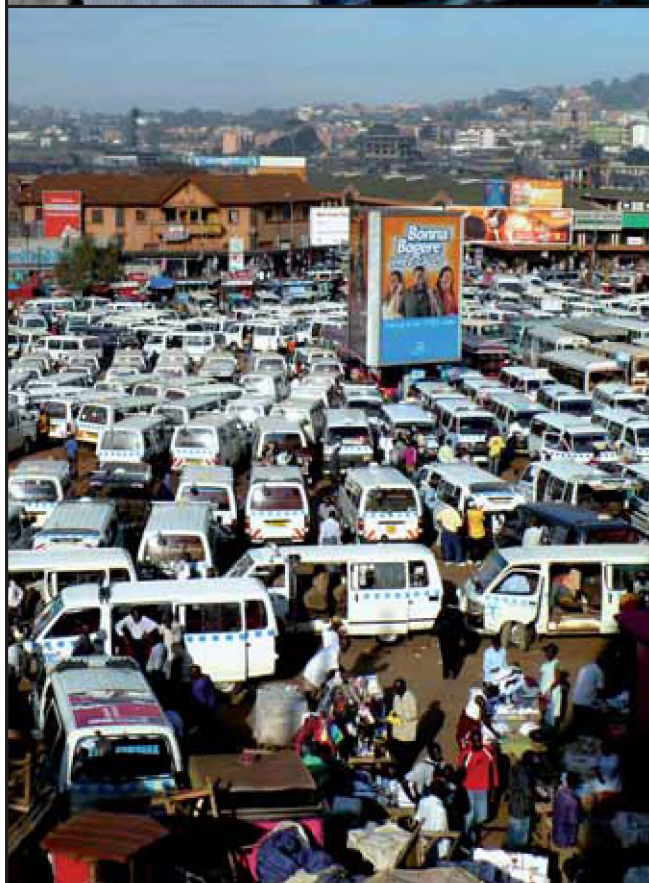
The Political Economy of Africa

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

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

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

Researcher/Editor: Vishnu Padayachee.





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

The notion of there being two economies in South Africa is still dominant in South African policy discourse. Richard Devey, Caroline Skinner and Imraan Valodia first critiqued this notion in the Human Sciences Research Council's 2005-06 *The State of the Nation*. Using the example of the informal economy, they continue to challenge this conception of the economy. They argue that it is not only empirically inaccurate but likely to lead to misguided policy interventions.

A core issue in this debate is the nature of the relationship between the formal and informal economies, a relationship that continues to be interrogated. Imraan Valodia and Richard Devey have taken this work forward through a working paper, published by PLAAS, further exploring linkages between the formal and informal labour markets. Caroline Skinner is working in particular

on understanding the nature of informal retail and the formal and informal linkages in this component of informal work. They are filtering research findings into the Second Economy Project in the Presidency.

Researchers: Imraan Valodia, Caroline Skinner, Richard Devey

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). Training interventions hold the possibility of improving the work environment and incomes of those working informally. A chapter on HRD and the informal economy was published in the Human Sciences Research Council's 2008 *Human Resource Development Review*. This research has tracked the demand for, and supply of, training interventions for those working in the informal economy



and analysed in greater depth the Department of Labour's Sectoral Education and Training Authorities.

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

The Informal Economy and Employment Policy

Imraan Valodia has been working on a project to incorporate the informal economy more centrally into policy on employment in South Africa. He is undertaking this work in association with Professor Rob Davies, Dr Miriam Altman and Steward Ngandu of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and Dr James Thurlow of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

The project has three components:

- A survey which seeks to understand the economic behavior of

informal retailers, especially in relationship to the formal economy

- The building of a social accounting matrix (SAM) to establish the flows and interactions between the formal and informal economy
- Developing a computable general equilibrium model of the South African economy, which includes the informal economy.

The project is funded by the Conflict and Governance Facility – a partnership between the South African government and the European Union - and the Human Sciences Research Council. The report on the survey has been published as a working paper by the School and by the HSRC.

On related issues, Imraan Valodia has been conducting a survey of economic behavior among informal workers in food production, clothing manufacturing, and 'muthi' selling. This work is funded by the Department of Trade and Industry. Lima Mashamba, a Masters graduate in SDS, worked as research assistant on this project.

Researcher: Imraan Valodia



Exposure Dialogue Programme (EDP)

Following the successful 2007 EDP in Durban, where academics and activists from Durban, India and USA, as well as local facilitators lived and worked with informal economy workers in Durban, Francie Lund and Imraan Valodia continued to participate in this exciting initiative. The basic objective of the Cornell-SEWA-WIEGO Exposure Dialogue Programme (EDP) is to continue to develop further the dialogue between labour economists, SEWA activists, and WIEGO researchers which began in 2003 with an EDP in Ahmedabad. The dialogue has been around key assumptions of neo-classical economics – and neo-liberal economic policies - which ‘trouble’ heterodox economists, ground-level activists and researchers working on issues of employment and labour. Following the successful EDP programme and discussions in Ahmedabad in January 2004, and the second and third dialogues, respectively, in Boston in September 2004 and Ithaca in November 2006, the EDP in South Africa was planned to deepen the dialogue by drawing on the experiences of informal workers in another context, where the history of economic development, the economic reforms and, in particular informal employment patterns, differs substantially from that in India. In 2008, the EDP team met in once again in Ahmedabad, India this time for further discussions with the SEWA members who were hosts in 2004, and a Policy Dialogue hosted by the National Council for Applied Economics Research (NCAER). In 2009, the team will meet for a further EDP in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Researchers: Francie Lund, Imraan Valodia

Gender, SMME and Trade Issues in South Africa

Imraan Valodia and Myriam Velia worked with the Greater Access to Trade Expansion Study (GATE) on a research project exploring gender, SMME and trade issues in South Africa. GATE is a \$6.1 million USAID-funded programme aimed at instituting gender-equitable policies and practices in trade-related issues which has initiated projects in Bangladesh, Vietnam, Albania, Dominican Republic, Peru, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa. Imraan and Myriam are researching the impact of trade liberalisation on women's employment and on firm ownership by women in South Africa, but more specifically, on the presence of women in small and micro-enterprises.

The final report for this project was completed and is posted on the SDS and GATE websites. <http://sds.ukzn.ac.za>.

Researchers: Imraan Valodia and Myriam Velia

Gender and Taxation

Imraan Valodia, with Caren Grown of the American University in Washington DC is coordinating a multi-country project that focuses on the design and reform of tax systems. The project seeks to enrich understanding of poverty and inequality by bringing in gender equality; an understanding of gender inequalities in taxation is critical for fostering the type of



economic growth that reduces inequalities between women and men.

In many countries, there are concerns that tax codes are biased against women, and contemporary tax reforms tend to increase the incidence of taxation on the poorest women while failing to generate enough revenue to fund the programmes needed to improve these women's lives. Because taxes are the key source of revenues governments themselves raise, understanding the nature and composition of taxation and current tax reform efforts is key to reducing poverty, providing sufficient revenue for social protection, and achieving social justice.

The project is investigating the question of gender bias in taxation systems in eight countries at different levels of development: South Africa, Ghana, Uganda, Mexico, Argentina, India, Morocco and the United Kingdom. Research teams within each country are compiling a quantitative and qualitative picture of the gender dimensions of tax policies and tax reforms, situated in the context of the country's integration into the global economy. The country teams are using national consumption expenditure data to assess the impacts of indirect and excise taxes on different types of households and potentially different individuals within households. They are exploring whether contemporary tax reform efforts contain explicit or implicit gender biases. And, finally, they will devise recommendations for tax policy makers on how to make taxation systems and reforms more supportive of gender equality.

Daniela Casale has done the incidence study for South Africa.

The project teams met in Washington DC for a policy conference in December 2008 where the project findings were shared with policy makers. The conference was co-hosted by the American University, UKZN, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. The final reports and papers have now been completed and all outputs will be available in 2009 on the website of SDS. Imraan and Caren are working on finishing an edited volume drawing on the research findings of the project. The manuscript will be published by Routledge.

The project is funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ford Foundation and the UNDP.

Researcher: Imraan Valodia, Daniela Casale

Gender, Employment and Time Use

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

Researcher: Imraan Valodia



Social Policy and Poverty

Political Economy of Paid and Unpaid Care Work

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in Geneva, instigated a three-year research programme investigating paid and unpaid care work in South Africa and Tanzania; Argentina and Nicaragua; Korea and India; and Switzerland. Francie Lund has worked with Debbie Budlender, of Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE) on the South African research, using data from the 2001 Time Use Survey, Labour Force Surveys, and some new qualitative research. They compared the time and costs spent on care by household members and non-household institutions (in the state, private sector and 'community'). Francie attended the researchers' meetings in Geneva. Three research papers were written in 2008, all being prepared for publication in 2009.

Researcher: Francie Lund

Cash Transfers and Social Policy Reform

Francie Lund is a Research Fellow at Oxford University's Department of Social Policy, working with the CASASP team – Centre for the Analysis of Southern African Social Policy. Her book on the experience of leading the social policy reform which resulted in the Child Support Grant, *Changing Social Policy* was completed while at CASASP, and published in 2008. Further

collaboration with CASAP has led to a paper considering the controversial issue of attaching conditionality to the South African Child Support Grant.

Researcher: Francie Lund

The WIEGO Social Protection Programme

Various researchers in the School of Development Studies have worked closely with the global research and advocacy network WIEGO - Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing – over the past ten years. Francie Lund is the part-time international co-ordinator of WIEGO's Social Protection Programme. During 2008 she participated in the Africa-wide initiative: 'The Livingstone Call for Action' calling for greater investments in social spending by African countries. Her role was to ensure that the interests of women workers in the informal economy were given voice in the campaign for policy reform. She also attended the Second Research Meeting of the Arab Women's Organization, held in Abu Dhabi, as a discussant of one of the plenary papers. This interesting organization, called together by the 'first ladies' of the Arab states, provides some safe space in which research on gender issues can take place. A new WIEGO social protection research initiative received funding and was initiated during 2008. This will be a three-year, six-country study on

occupational health and safety (OHS) for informal workers. Given that increasing numbers of the world's workers are active in work places, such as on the streets, and in private homes, that fall outside the regulatory scope of formal OHS, what might a reformed, more inclusive OHS policy, discipline and practice of OHS for formal and informal workers look like? The project starts in Ghana and Brazil.

Researchers: Francie Lund and Laura Alferts

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 (LSHTM) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics (KIDS) study has become a flagship research activity for this research theme. The project 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. KIDS data was placed into the public domain in June 2006 and can be downloaded at no cost from the School's website <http://sds.ukzn.ac.za> (DataSets). Further updates will be provided as these become available and include community information and distance from selected services. Numerous papers using the KIDS data have been published or are in press. Based on his experience, Julian May has been appointed to both the Technical and Advisory Committees of the National Income Dynamics Study being undertaken by the Office of the President. Julian has also been appointed as a technical advisor to Statistics South Africa for their national Living Conditions Survey which will be completed during 2009.

Researchers: Julian May, Michael Carter (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Ian Timæus (LSHTM).

Strengthening Analytical Capacity and Evidence-based Decision making (SACED)

The goal of this programme is to address the lack of analytical capacity in social policy development and the reduction of poverty and inequality in South Africa. Support is being provided by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) to the South African government through three programmes directed towards the Department of Social Development (DSD), National Treasury, and Statistics South Africa. The programme provides technical skills and capacity to key partners in government and elsewhere while supporting the institutional capacity for the long term upgrading of those skills. The Centre for the Analysis of South African Social Policy, (CASASP) at the University of Oxford is a collaborating partner. The programme started in August 2004 and will end in 2009. It includes several projects including the data collection phase of KIDS, an evaluation of the Child Support Grant and research into the impact and implications of HIV/AIDS for social policy. The project also contributes funds towards PhD and Masters level study.

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

Developing Poverty Profiles for the Eastern Cape

Using data collected by the Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council, an analysis of poverty levels and characteristics has been undertaken at district council level in the Eastern Cape. This project includes a training course on poverty diagnostics that was held in Durban for government and community representatives in early 2008.

Researchers: Julian May, Ntsiki Manzini, Nompuzo Nzimande





Urban-rural Development and Governance

Cities and Employment

This research commissioned by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) involved two case studies into how municipalities in two South African cities responded to employment-related challenges in their strategic orientation and in terms of programmes and projects. The research highlighted that whilst cities tended to give considerable priority in broad strategies to matters of employment, it was generally the case that employment was seen to be a by-product that was hoped for from other initiatives. An exception was the thrust to increase the scale and effectiveness of public-works related endeavours.

Researchers: Glen Robbins and Sarah Hobbs

Internal Migration and Poverty in KwaZulu-Natal: Findings from Censuses, Labour Force Surveys and Panel Data

Internal migration patterns in South Africa have attracted considerable attention in respect of the removal of past policies such as 'influx control' and the continued influence of contract labour systems which have contributed to post-apartheid spatial and economic development. While several dedicated migration surveys have begun to uncover the links between migration, poverty, employment, health

outcomes, and urbanization, large nationally representative surveys are now asking fewer questions about migration. This, despite the growing recognition that understanding patterns of internal migration is critical to service delivery, infrastructure planning, the design of effective HIV/AIDS interventions, and government's overall objective of social and economic development.

In order to investigate provincial trends in migration in KwaZulu-Natal, this project combined census data from three different years (1970, 1996 and 2001) with Labor Force Survey (LFS) data and longitudinal data from the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Survey (KIDS). Using the censuses and the LFS the study highlighted the impact of migration trends on magisterial districts and identified the districts with the highest rates of both in-flows and out-flows. The LFS data further allowed for an examination of labour migration as a sub-set of migration 'proper' and highlighted the types of migration that is likely to be occurring. The longitudinal data was then used to analyse how migrant households in KwaZulu-Natal have fared over time. This project was funded by the South African Labor Development Research Unit (SALDRU) of the University of Cape Town through a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Poverty and Inequality Node.

Researchers: Nompumelelo Nzimande, Michael Rogan and Likani Lebani

Quality of Life and South African Land Reform

This panel study makes use of data from 2000 land reform beneficiaries and 2000 applicants in South Africa that was collected between 2004 and 2007. The objective is an 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.

Data analysis commenced during 2007 and was scheduled for completion in mid-2008. The study will make use of impact assessment techniques such as propensity score matching in order to identify the causal linkages between land transfers and improved welfare. The project was supported by the South African Department of Land Affairs and the World Bank. A recent grant from the National Research Foundation and the Norwegian Research Council will permit more detailed analysis of the data and training opportunities for younger researchers.

Researchers: Julian May, Elise Bjåstad, Henrik Wiig, (Norwegian Institute for Regional and Urban Research (NIBR))

The Vanilla Value Chain, 1997-2007

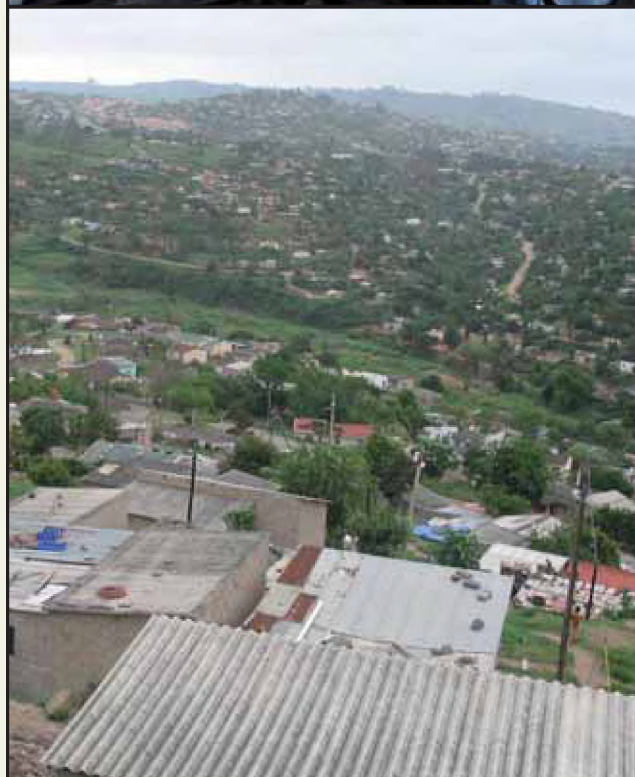
This study made use of secondary data and interviews with growers, exporters and end-users of natural vanilla. The events leading up to a price spike in 2003/4 were described and the restructuring of this value chain analysed.

Researchers: Julian May and Michiel Arnoldus

The Politics of Housing and Service Provision in Shack Settlements

2008 was the second of a three-year SANPAD-funded project to support three graduate students' research dissertations on themes relating to shack settlements. Richard Pithouse is conducting research on the politics of relocations and upgrading. Fazel Khan is examining the economic implications of relocations. Xolani Tsalong is examining the relationship between HIV and shack settlements.

Researchers: Richard Ballard, Richard Pithouse, Fazel Khan and Xolani Tsalong





Urban Policies and the Informal Economy

In 2008 Caroline Skinner's research concentrated predominantly on urban policies and the informal economy, the focus of her PhD work. The eThekweni (Durban) Municipality is regarded as having a better practice with respect to integrating the informal economy in general and street traders in particular, into urban plans. This research analyses both the nature of informal retail in the city but also the factors behind the ebbs and flows of inclusion and exclusion of those working informally.

Informal retail in city has entailed quantitative analysis of existing data sources (both national and local survey material)

supplemented with qualitative interviews. In 2008 a series of in-depth life history interviews were conducted with long standing street traders operating in the inner city of Durban. Having completed a historiography of Durban's approach to the informal economy from the 1920's to the present, a particular focus of the empirical work has been documenting a Council inner city renewal initiative – the Warwick Junction Project. This is widely regarded as one of the best examples in South Africa and, perhaps internationally, of integrating street traders into urban plans. Through key informant interviews a range of issues have been interrogated including urban design and architectural interventions, interventions to support specific sectors, the approach to consultation, and institutional innovations.



Part of this work is being supported by the Department of Trade and Industry's Policy Unit. In addition the global research policy network Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) and the Tidings Foundation in the United States have supported a more popular dissemination process.

Dennis Gilbert, a London based architectural photographer, was commissioned to do a photo documentary of Warwick Junction. These have been incorporated into an accessible book about Warwick aimed at local government officials and informal worker organisation leaders but also the general public. The book aims to 're-imagine' the informal economy through vivid photographs but also to show that it is possible to include street traders in urban

plans in a way that enhances the cityscape. Richard Dobson, the former project manager of Warwick Junction and Jillian Nicholson, an experienced materials developer are co-authors on the book which will be launched in June 2009.

In 2008, Skinner published an article in *Development Southern Africa* which was a historiography of Durban's approach to street traders from the 1920s to the present. She also published a School of Development Studies Working Paper which reviewed the literature on street trading in Africa. A shortened version will be published in a Routledge edited volume in 2009.

Researcher: Caroline Skinner



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.

AIDS, Demography and Poverty Trends (ADAPT)

This study is a joint project with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), aims to improve understanding of demographic and poverty dynamics in an African population with high AIDS mortality and assess the implications for social policy. The project is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and DFID and makes use of data from KIDS as well from the University of KwaZulu-Natal's Africa Centre Demographic Information System (ACDIS).

The study commenced in late 2006 and will be completed in 2009. During the second half of 2008, Julian May spent part of his sabbatical leave at LSHTM. The third project workshop was held at LSHTM in mid-2008. As a part of this project, Lucia Knight, a former Masters student from SDS began work on her PhD at LSHTM, spending part of 2008 at the Centre collecting new

qualitative data. Presentations of completed papers have been made at the annual conference of the British Society for Population Studies and a School of Economics Seminar at the University of Cape Town.

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

State of Population of KwaZulu-Natal: Demographic Profile and Development Indicators

The objectives of this project are to develop a definitive and detailed state of the population of the province report. The report will explore demographic and development profiles for districts of KwaZulu-Natal with a view to providing a resource which can be used to inform development concerns,



demographic processes and their implications in the province, including projecting the future composition of the population. The project will utilize data from the various available national surveys and provincial data collection initiatives. The KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamic Survey (KIDS) and the data from the African Centre for Health and Population Studies will be used to provide localized context, while Census data and the 2007 Community Survey will be utilised to estimate aggregate provincial indicators. The volume will consist of papers on demographic and developmental issues pertinent to the province. This project is funded by the UNFPA and the Department of Social Development KwaZulu-Natal Population Unit.

Researchers: Nompumelelo Nzimande, Ntsiki Manzini, Pranitha Maharaj, Julian May, Michael Rogan, Horman Chitonge (UCT), Till Barnighausen (Africa Center), Makandwe Nyirenda (Africa Center), Sandile Simelane (StatsSA) and Henry Doctor (StatsSA)

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

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

Researcher: Pranitha Maharaj



Health in a Rapidly 'Changing' South Africa

More than ten years after the end of apartheid in South Africa, some evidence seems to suggest that the health situation of the majority of the population is deteriorating. The overall aim of the study is to offer more insight into the health and perceptions of health of South Africans using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Nationally representative surveys on their own are not able to establish an association between social transformation and health status. As such, it is suggested that combining quantitative and qualitative data allows for an in-depth investigation of social change and health from a variety of angles. Funding for the study was provided by the National Research Foundation.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj, Sarah Hobbs and Masters students, Theodoros Haile and Ganzamungu Zihindula

Traditional Initiation Schools in the Context of HIV/AIDS

This study was conducted among young people in the North West Province of South Africa. The HIV/AIDS epidemic and its disproportionate effect on the lives of young people has been a source of major concern in South Africa. Research has, until now, focused on the broad cultural determinants of risky sexual behaviour among this group and on the barriers that impede the promotion of health seeking behaviour in the context of HIV/AIDS.

Still missing is a dedicated investigation into the role of traditional rites-of-passage customs in influencing the sexual behaviour of young people. This research investigates the perceptions of young people from Venda (a former South African homeland under apartheid) of the cultural and educational importance of traditional initiation schools. Some of the preliminary results of the study suggest that traditional initiation schools remain both an important rite of passage and source of sexual information for many young people. However, it is also discovered that initiation schools are not currently providing young people with the relevant information to adopt health-seeking behaviour in the era of HIV/AIDS.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj, Michael Rogan and Masters student, Lutendo Malisha

Reasons for Multiple Sexual Partnerships among Young People in Zambia

This project was conducted over a two-year period among university students in Zambia. With the ever increasing number of new infections and without a cure in sight, preventing the further spread of HIV is crucial. Epidemiological evidence seems to suggest that multiple sexual partnerships are one of the factors driving the HIV epidemic. Recently there has been a renewed emphasis on fidelity and partner reduction in preventing HIV infections. Like most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Zambia is facing a devastating epidemic and young people are also affected. In light of this, the research explores youth perceptions of multiple sexual

partnerships in the context of HIV/AIDS. The study draws on in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with young people in Lusaka, Zambia. The findings suggest that young people are aware of the risks associated with multiple sexual partnerships. However, several obstacles exist that prevent young people from changing their sexual behaviour. Of particular interest are socio-economic disadvantage and cultural factors.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj and Masters student, Chama Nshindano

Growing Old with AIDS: Targeting Older People for a Change

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

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj, Chantal Munthree and Masters students, Lutendo Malisha, Velile Gqamane and Charles Sibanda

Reproductive Health Commodities Project

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

used to understand how the economic context of these commodities impact on women's access, utilization and choices with regard to reproductive health.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj and Michael Rogan

HIV Protective Strategies of Young College Students in Durban

The level of HIV prevalence has increased dramatically in South Africa and the epidemic is now believed to be generalised in all sectors of its population. Young people are most at risk as studies show that approximately 60% of all new infections currently occur in those aged 15-24 years. Most studies in South Africa have focused disproportionately on the African sector of the population with scant consideration of the behaviour of Indians (i.e. people originally from South Asia) and Whites (i.e. people of European descent). In generalised HIV epidemics, such as South Africa's, abstinence, mutual monogamy and condom use are three key strategies to prevent or reduce the likelihood of sexual transmission, the familiar ABC approach.

However, the relative contribution of abstinence, fidelity and condom use in curbing HIV epidemics remains hotly contested. This project focuses on the protective strategies of college students and how the relative importance of A, B and C varies between the major ethnic groups. This study is a collaborative venture between the University of KwaZulu-Natal, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the University of Southampton.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj and Chantal Munthree





Labour and households

The Economics of Marriage

This project investigates the returns to marriage and changes in marital rates in South Africa. The first part of the study explores the nature of the marital earnings premium for African men using available household survey data. A well documented finding internationally is that men who are married earn significantly more than men who are not married, even after controlling for differences in the observable characteristics of these men. The study investigates whether the marital earnings premium to African men in South Africa is consistent with a 'productivity hypothesis' (marriage makes men more productive) or a 'selection hypothesis' (more productive men are more likely to marry).

A distinguishing characteristic of marriage in South Africa, which

makes the study particularly interesting, is the payment of *ilobolo* or bride wealth to validate a traditional African marriage.

Using nationally representative household survey data for South Africa, we find that African men who are married earn at least 20 percent more than other African men who are identical in all observable respects except that they are not married. However, the study shows that much of this premium derives from the selection of higher-earning men into marriage. The size of the male marital earnings premium declines significantly (to about seven percent) when we use the Labour Force Survey Panel data (2001-2004) to control for some of this selection. Furthermore, we find that men whose earnings grow faster in an early period of the panel are more likely to marry in a later period. Our results are consistent with the payment of bride wealth (*ilobolo*) creating a barrier or a constraint to marriage. This study has been accepted for publication in 2009 in *Economic Development and Cultural Change*.

The second part of the study, which gets underway in 2009, interrogates declining marriage rates and rising rates of cohabitation, as well as racial differences in marriage rates, in South Africa.

Researchers: Dori Posel and Daniela Casale

Unions and the Gender Wage Gap in South Africa

Studies of the wage effects of unions in South Africa have been concerned largely with the impact of union membership on the wages of African and White male workers. Consistent with findings in the international literature, these studies have concluded that unions compress the distribution of wages in South Africa, and more specifically, that racial inequality is lower in the union sector than in the non-union sector.

This study explores whether unions in South Africa are associated with comparable gender wage effects among African workers, using data collected in the nationally representative Labour Force Surveys. In contrast to international studies, it was found that the gender wage gap is *larger* in the union sector than in the non-union sector, in part reflecting the nature of occupational segregation by gender in union employment. The study also considers the effect of possible selection into union status on our estimates, and demonstrates the difficulty of addressing this problem in the South African context by evaluating a variety of selection models. Results from the study are reported in a paper which will be released in 2009 as part of the Economic Research Southern Africa (ERSA) Working Paper series.

Researchers: Daniela Casale and Dori Posel

Part-time Employment

This study investigates female part-time employment in South Africa. Using household survey data for South Africa from 1995 to 2004, the study shows that women are over-represented in part-time employment, and that the growth in part-time work has been an important feature of the feminisation of the labour force. In contrast to many studies of part-time work in other countries, however, evidence is found of a significant wage premium to female part-time employment. The premium is robust also to estimations which use Labour Force Survey panel data from 2001 to 2004,

where controlling for unobservable differences among the employed increases the size of the premium. The premium persists with different hourly thresholds defining part-time employment and when possible reporting errors in hours worked are accounted for.

The study's findings of a part-time wage premium are consistent with a wage floor below which wages for part-time workers cannot fall (regardless of worker and job characteristics). This wage floor could derive from minimum wage determinations, which are higher for those working fewer hours across a number of sectors, or given imperfect adherence to these determinations, from some minimum subsistence level. Part of the estimated premium may also serve to offset the significantly lower levels of security and non-wage benefits which characterise female part-time employment. This paper was published in 2008 in the *South African Journal of Economics*, 76(3): 466-479.

Researchers: Dori Posel and Colette Muller

The Economics of Motherhood

Using household survey data, this project sets out to explore changes in the extent of motherhood, and the indirect costs of motherhood in South Africa. To investigate the relationship between motherhood and labour force participation, the study considers the implications of two distinctive characteristics in South Africa. First, a significant proportion of all women live in households with children who are not their own. The study uses this more complex household structure as an opportunity to compare the effects of 'own' (biological) and 'other' children on women's labour force participation. We find that motherhood significantly lowers women's labour force participation. But women who are not biological mothers are also less likely to be labour force participants if they live in households with children, a finding which is consistent with the fosterage of children in extended households. The second distinctive characteristic is that a sizeable sample of mothers in South Africa does not co-reside with their children. A key reason why mothers are 'absent' from the household is labour migration, where mothers leave their children in their household of origin, and migrate to find work. We show that excluding this sample of mothers from the study would significantly over-estimate the negative effect of motherhood on women's labour force participation.

Researchers: Dori Posel and Gabrielle van der Stoep



ICT for Development

Poverty and Information Communications Technology in Urban and Rural East Africa (PICTURE-Africa)

The link between Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and development remains under debate, especially in terms of improvements in household well-being. This collaborative research project funded by the IDRC involves universities and research institutions in East Africa, and concerns the development and implementation of a research project investigating the link between ICTs and poverty reduction in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

The project is funded by the IDRC and began in late 2006 and the project will end in 2010. The field work for the first wave of quantitative data collection was completed in early 2008 using a

new software package, EpiHandy and Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs). The research teams are currently analysing the data and will commence with the first wave of qualitative data collection in early 2009. During 2008, Julian May took over as the Principal Investigator for this project and visited all of the participating countries, giving seminars at Makerere University, the University of Nairobi and the National University of Rwanda.

Related to this study, Julian May has also contributed a framework paper on agriculture and ICT in Africa to an African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) project, and has been invited on to the technical advisory group for e-Earn, a similar pan-African project on agriculture and ICT.

Researchers: Julian May, Fred Muhumuza (Uganda Ministry of Finance), David Obot (Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users), Mary Omoso (University of Nairobi), Sharon Haba (National University of Rwanda) and Ophelia Mascarenhas (Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology).



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

Using case studies from KwaZulu-Natal, this project investigates how and to what extent the use of ICT systems can change the well-being of people living in under-resourced communities. Data collection involves the use of an innovative combination of participatory, action-based, and quasi-experimental methodologies. This approach is supported by recent literature that argues for a new and 'accepted' focus on action research, with the unavoidable and even desirable

impact that 'researchers' have on the 'researched' and vice versa. The planning for this project commenced late in 2007 and field work began in 2008 and will continue until 2010. The project is jointly funded by the National Research Foundation and the Norwegian Research Council, with the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Studies (NIBR), the collaborating partner.

Researchers: Julian May, Heidi Attwood, Sifiso Biyela, Elise Bjåstad and Einar Braathen (Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Studies (NIBR))





Civil Society and Development

Centre for Civil Society

As the world economic crisis broke, as once-abstract problems of energy, water and climate became household concerns, as local political parties and civil society suffered unprecedented fracturing, and as xenophobia divided the region's poor and working people, the year 2008 was also a very tumultuous period for the Centre for Civil Society. In a maelstrom of conflict, including thousands more 'service delivery protests' against national/municipal policies and practices, CCS staff found space for productive phases.

The core belief that continues to motivate the Centre's work is that knowledge is generated in part through activism, as CCS

scholars document sites of struggle far more revealing than is ordinarily seen from an academic armchair. Amongst 11 Wolpe Lectures and 40 seminars at CCS, plus another 50 public events by CCS staff elsewhere, were extraordinary inputs that advanced knowledge and social justice. Research documenting CCS work continued at a rapid rate, achieving peer review for publication in major journals as well as two books.

Inspiration for CCS activities continues especially from Dennis Brutus, who was recognized in 2008 by the SA government with a Lifetime Achievement Award for contributions to literature and politics over more than a half-century. CCS also joined community activists across Durban to honour 80-year old

Fatima Meer for ongoing life-work at a special Chatsworth celebration in August.

In part thanks to their continual internationalist encouragement, CCS attempted to look outward as much as possible, beginning with our co-hosting the World Social Forum Durban gathering of 400 local activists at Diakonia faith centre in January. CCS also hosted the SA Parliament's Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs in July for a full committee sitting and seminar on 'The Impact of SA Foreign Policy since 1994'. This coincided with a major CCS report – forthcoming as a book – in conjunction with the UN Research Institute for Social Development: *Foreign Policy Bottom-Up*.

More inspiration for internationalist work came in April from dockers associated with the SA Transport and Allied Workers Union as well as Bishop Rubin Phillip of the Anglican Church, who together prevented three million bullets from being unloaded from a Chinese ship destined for the Mugabe regime in Harare. Several Zimbabwe solidarity and anti-xenophobia programmes took this work forward within CCS, especially when the inner-city, Chatsworth and Cato Manor experienced attacks on immigrants and refugees in May. A major research project has been launched to identify causes of and civil society reactions to xenophobia, in conjunction with colleagues in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

CCS community The CCS staff cohort was reduced to 11 at the beginning of 2009: Baruti Amisi, Patrick Bond, John Devenish, Lungile Keswa, Dudu Khumalo, Faith ka Manzi, Oliver Meth, Orlean Naidoo, Molefi Ndlovu, Helen Poonen and Amy Ramsamy. (In 2008 CCS had also employed Sufian Bukurura, Annsilla Nyar, Ntokozo Mthembu, Phindile Zulu and Shauna Mottiar – who remains a senior consultant on our Social Giving research.) Honorary Professors include Dennis Brutus, Alan Fowler and Adam Habib.

Seven post-graduate students were affiliated to CCS: Amisi Baruti, Richard Kamidza and Simphiwe Nojjiyeza prepared PhD proposals, while Rehana Dada, Prishani Naidoo, Trevor Ngwane and Ahmed Veriava worked on Masters theses. Horman Chitonge graduated with a doctorate on Zambian water commodification and civil society.

Visiting scholars joined us from universities in the US, Canada, Britain, Germany and Sweden, carrying out mutually useful

work on local, regional and global civil society: Alex Aylett (Univ of British Columbia), Evelin Bayer (Univ of Freiburg), Carlos Bruen (London School of Economics), Rob Compton (State Univ of NY), Sebastiana Etzo (Royal African Society), Andréas Godsäter (Univ of Gothenburg), Sofie Hellberg (Univ of Gothenburg), Rebecca Hinely (Georgetown Univ), Giuliano Martiniello (Leeds Univ), Sizwe Phakathi (Oxford Univ), Eva Range (Max Weber Institute, Erfurt), Nick Smith (Univ of Chicago), Shannon Walsh (McGill Univ) and Claudia Wegener (London-based audio producer).

In addition to the School of Development Studies Masters students who enrolled for two courses taught by CCS faculty, there were several other groups of visiting students: the University of Ottawa's Development Studies course on 'Civil Society and the Challenge of Development in Post-Apartheid South Africa'; the Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa's course on Economic Development Advocacy; and a group of social movement organizers and support staff from ActionAid.

Areas and methods of work CCS honed our 2008 work activities into four broad areas – political economy (combining economic justice and social giving); political ecology (formerly environmental justice); culture (including the Durban Sings audio project, the Earthnotes Environmental Film Festival, the John Pilger Film Festival, the 'Marx in Soweto' theatre of Dennis Brutus, a workers' festival with UKZN Industrial Organisation and Labour Studies, and photo exhibitions); and social movement studies (combining the global and African integration and social movements projects). We continue to use six methods for sharing work with scholars and the general public:

- the monthly Harold Wolpe Lecture, an active seminar series, courses, post-graduate student supervision and conferences/workshops;
- the website <http://www.ukzn.ac.za/ccs>;
- outreach activities including community work plus regular media interviews - weekly for SABC News International television, SAfm, Radio 786, LotusFM - and guest lectures at leading universities;
- the CCS Resource Centre;
- the CCS Wired double-DVD set with two dozen local films and our CCS research library CD; and
- publications, including the fortnightly 'Eye on Civil Society' column in *The Mercury*, a monthly ZNet commentary, and numerous other popular and professional writings, as well as books, articles and chapters noted elsewhere in this report.

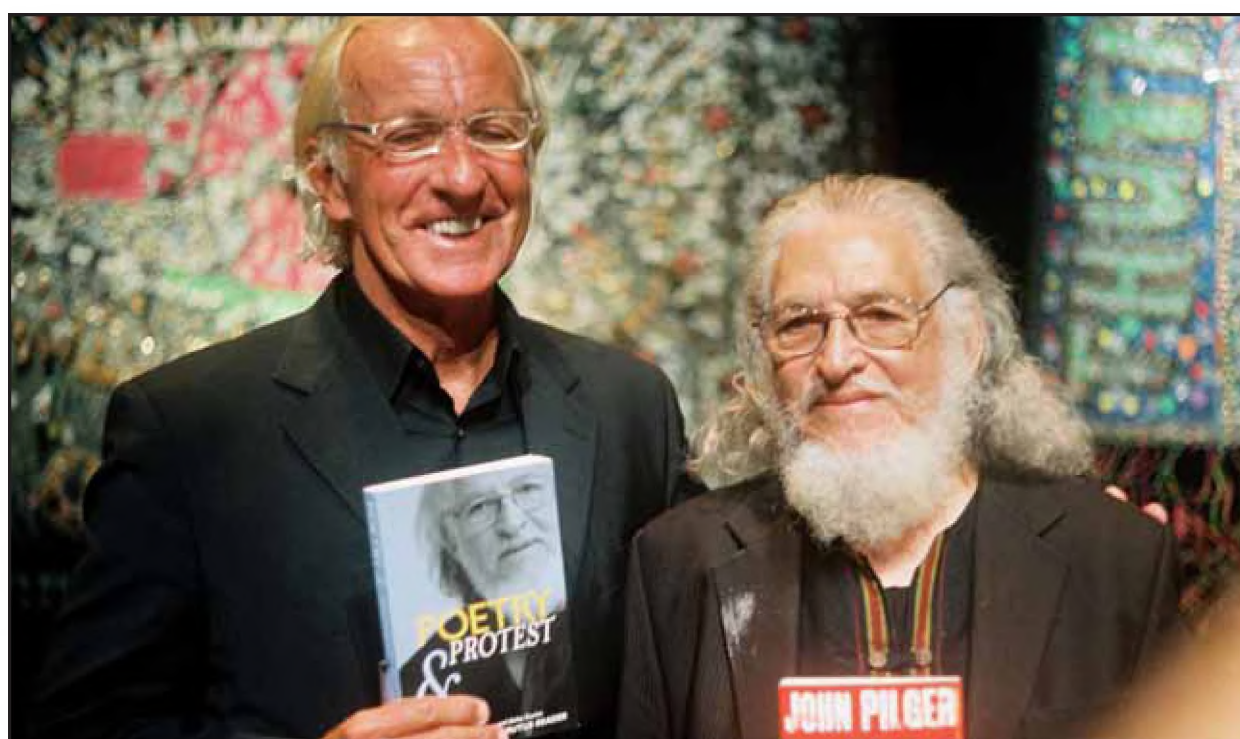
5 Public Lectures and Seminars

School of Development Studies, Academic Seminar Series 2008

Date	Presenter	Affiliation	Seminar Title
February	Robert Chambers	Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex	Change - radical and sustainable? Are we missing something?
March	Rashad Cassim	Statistics South Africa	Reflections on the Income and Expenditure Survey
	Abby Harrison	Population Studies and Training Centre, Brown University	In the absence of marriage: Sexual partnerships, 'risk', and the transition to adulthood in South Africa?
	Jorge Agüero	Department of Economics, University of California	Motherhood and female labour force participation: Evidence from infertility shocks
April	Patrick Nolen	Department of Economics, University of Essex	Cell-phones and economic development: Evidence from South Africa
May	Daniel Mminele	Executive General Manager (Markets), South African Reserve Bank	The South African Reserve Bank's role in financial markets
	Jenni Smit	Reproductive Health and HIV Research Unit	Contraceptive choices and safer reproduction among HIV-infected people: Reconciling public health interests and rights of individuals
June	Keith Hart	Goldsmiths, University of London	Money in the making of world society
	Victor Tokman	Escuela de Economía, University of Chile	Informality in Latin America: Facts, policies and opportunities
August	Imraan Valodia and Daniele Casale	School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal	Gender equity and tax reforms in developing countries
	Marc Quintyn	International Monetary Fund	Central bank governance and monetary policy strategy: Towards a convergence?
	Edgar Pieterse	Centre for African Cities, University of Cape Town	City futures: Confronting the crisis of urban development
September	Sharad Chari	Geography Department, London School of Economics	Silencing the present – Histories of planning, habitation and spatial justice
	Dori Posel and Daniele Casale	School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal	Marital rates and the male marital earnings premium in the context of bride wealth payments: Evidence from South Africa
October	Monde Makiwane	Human Sciences Research Council	Is the Child Support Grant associated with an increase in teenage fertility in South Africa? Evidence from national surveys and administrative data
	Jo Beall	Development Studies Institute, London School of Economics	Cities and conflict: Implications for states and development
November	Elizabeth Fortin	University of Manchester	Struggles with activism: NGO engagements with tenure reform in post-apartheid South Africa
	Keith Breckenridge	History Department, University of KwaZulu-Natal	The antibank and the post-apartheid welfare state: Net 1 / Aplitec and the politics of biometric standards in the evolution of the home affairs national identification system
	Stephen Devereux	Institute for Development Studies, Sussex University	Social protection in Africa: Evidence-based or rights-based?
December	Ravi Kanbur	Department of Economics, Connell University	Exploring the disconnect between official poverty statistics and civil society assessments of poverty trends

Centre for Civil Society, Harold Wolpe Public Lecture Series 2008

Date	Presenter	Affiliation	Seminar Title
January	Trevor Ngwane	Sociology, Wits University	World Social Forum
February	Xolela Mangcu	Wits University	To the brink: The state of democracy in South Africa
March	John Pilger	Film maker, writer, activist	Truth, propaganda, power
April	Eunice Sahle	University of North Carolina, USA	A feminist political economy of development and the new imperialism
June	Communities against Xenophobia	Durban	How do we solve our common problems?
July	CCS & Zimbabwe Solidarity Forum		Zimbabwe and people's solidarity: Now's the time
August	Patra Sindane, Jackie Dugard, Dale McKinley	Coalition against Water Privatisation (CAWP) Organisers	Wolpe lecture panel, on the issue of water for all
September	Muna Lakhani	National Co-Ordinator - Institute for Zero Waste (IZWA) volunteer Earthlife Africa Ethekewini	Wasted lives
October	Tendai Biti & Bishop Rubin Phillip	Zimbabwe Movement for Democratic change, Zimbabwe Solidarity Forum	Zimbabwe solidarity today
November	Thokozani Khupe, Tendai Biti	Zimbabwe Movement for Democratic Change President and Vice-President	Wolpe lecture in Zimbabwe
December	Mosiuoa Lekota, Ashwin Desai	Congress of the People Chairperson, University of Johannesburg	Which forces can best advance the interests of South Africans in the coming ten years?





6 Staff

Establishment Teaching and Research Staff

Head of School and Senior Professor: Vishnu Padayachee: Macroeconomics, finance

Senior Professor: Mike Morris: Industrial restructuring

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

Associate Professors:

Julian May: Poverty dynamics, population change and land reform

Dori Posel: Labour, migration, households and gender

Francie Lund: Informal economy, social policy

Senior Research Fellows:

Dr Imraan Valodia: Macroeconomics, international trade, gender and development

Dr Daniela Casale, Senior Research Fellow: Labour and household economics, migration, gender, survey methodology

Dr Pranitha Maharaj, Senior Research Fellow and Academic Coordinator for Population Studies: Population Studies, Reproductive Health and HIV prevention

Dr Richard Ballard, Senior Research Fellow and Academic Coordinator for Development Studies: Spatial development, civil society

Research Fellows:

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

Mr Richard Devey, Research Fellow: Research methods, informal economy, demographics

Ms Nompumelelo Nzimande, Research Fellow: Demography, fertility, population change

Ms Nontsikelelo Manzini, Research Fellow: Social demography, sexual and reproductive health and youth



Senior Contract Teaching and Research Staff

Dr Esther Dungumaro, (Academic Coordinator for Population Studies after June) Senior Research Fellow: Population and environment, migration and urbanization, gender, reproductive health

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

Dr Myriam Velia, Research Fellow: International and development economics

Dr Zoe Wilson: Water, society, environment

Contract Research Fellows

Ms Millicent Atujuna: Population studies, HIV/AIDS

Ms Heidi Attwood: Participatory action research methodologies; researchers as change agents

Ms Sarah Hobbs, Teaching Assistant: Regional industrial development and employment in South Africa's cities

Mr Thabo Letsoalo: Population studies

Mr Likani Lebani: Economic development, labour markets

Ms Sithembile Mhlongo: Population Studies

Ms Chantal Munthree: Reproductive health

Ms Louisa Ndunyu: Population studies training coordinator (part-time)

Mr Michael Rogan: Monitoring and evaluation methodologies, sustainable transport design

Mr Graham Sherbut: Economic Development

Ms Gabrielle van der Stoep, Intern: Labour, fertility





Establishment Administrative Staff

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

Contract Administrative Staff

Mr Sifiso Biyela: Administrative assistance to CLIQ project
 Ms Shivani Durgiah: Finance
 Ms Thuli Mzimela: Logistics
 Ms Judith Shier: Website, information and publicity (part-time)

Honorary Professors

Professor Keith Hart, Goldsmiths College, University of London
 Professor Jo Beall, Development Studies Institute, London School of Economics, UK
 Professor Eleanor Preston-Whyte, Centre for HIV/AIDS Networking (HIVAN)

Honorary Research Fellows

Dr Sharad Chari, Geography, London School of Economics, UK
 Dr Stephen Devereux, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK
 Dr Charles Meth, South African Labour Research Unit, University of Cape Town
 Dr Jenni Smit, Reproductive Health Research Unit, Durban

Research Associates

Dr Rajeev Patel, Centre for African Studies, University of California and Berkeley, USA
 Dr Nigel Gibson, International Studies, Emerson College, Boston, USA

Short-term Visiting Fellows

Dr Sophie Chevalier, Social Anthropology, University of Franche-Comté, Besançon
 Mr Matthias Forcher-Mayr, PhD candidate, Innsbruck University, Austria
 Mr Tim Gibbs, PhD candidate, Oxford University, UK
 Professor Robert Morrell, School of Education, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban
 Mr Oliver Mtapuri, PhD Candidate, School of Development Studies
 Mr Richard Pithouse, PhD Candidate, Rhodes University
 Mr Fabrizio Scimonelli, PhD candidate, University of Rome, Italy
 Professor Ian Timaeus, Demography, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
 Ms Catherine van de Ruit, PhD candidate, University of Pennsylvania, USA
 Dr Anette Wickstrom, University of Linkoping, Sweden

The Centre for Civil Society

Director

Professor Patrick Bond

Contract Research Fellows

Professor Sufian Bukurura
 Mr Baruti Amisi
 Mr John Devenish
 Ms Annsilla Nyar
 Mr Molefi Ndlovu
 Mr Ntokozo Mthembu
 Dr Shauna Mottiar
 Ms Dudu Khumalo
 Ms Orlean Naidoo
 Mr Oliver Meth
 Ms Phindile Xulu
 Ms Faith Manzi

Administrative Staff

Ms Helen Poonen
 Ms Amy Ramsamy
 Ms Lungi Keswa

Honorary Research Professors

Professor Dennis Brutus
 Professor Alan Fowler
 Professor Adam Habib



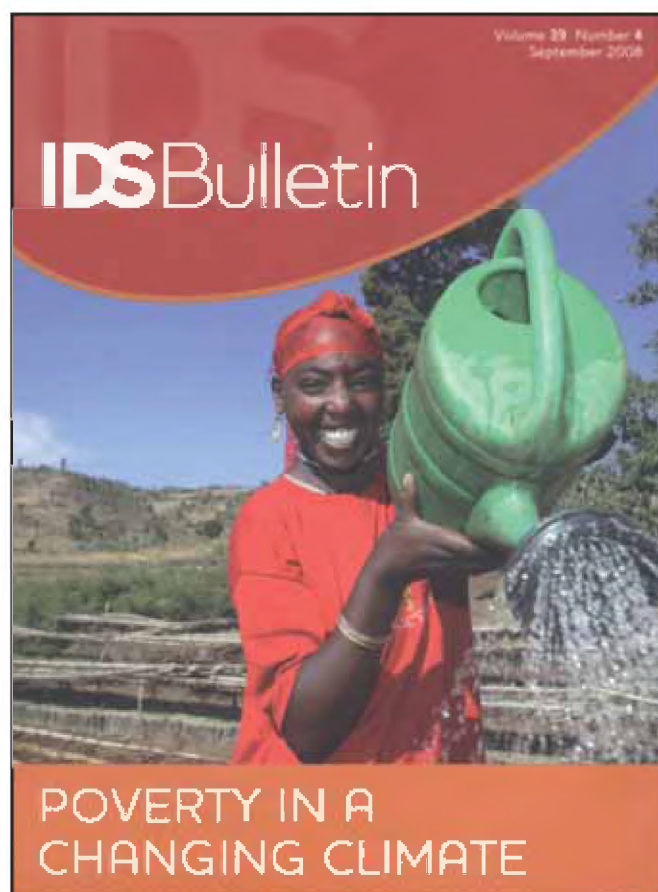
Publications of the School and Centre

Accredited journal articles

- Ballard R** Between the community hall and the city hall: five research questions on participation. *Transformation*, 66/67, 168-188.
- Ballard R** Planification stratégique et formes émergentes de démocratie a eThekewini, Durban. *Revue Tiers Monde*, 196, 837850.
- Barnes J and Morris M** Staying alive in the global automotive industry: what can developing economies learn from South Africa about linking into global automotive value chains? *The European Journal of Development Research*, 20(1), 31-55.
- Bond P** Are Norway's global financial reforms post-imperialist? *Studies in Political Economy*, 81, 77-97.
- Bond P** Can reparations for Apartheid profits be won in US courts? *Africa Insight*, 38(2), 13-25.
- Bond P** Global uneven development, primitive accumulation and political-economic conflict in Africa: The return of the theory of imperialism. *Journal of Peacebuilding and Development*, 4(1), 23-37.
- Bond P** Reformist reforms, non-reformist reforms and global justice: Activist, NGO and intellectual challenges in the World Social Forum. *Societies without Borders*, 3, 4-19.
- Bond P** Rejoinder: Collaborations, co-optations and contestations in praxis-based knowledge production. *Review of African Political Economy*, 116, 89-93.
- Bond P** Social movements and corporate social responsibility in South Africa. *Development and Change*, 39(6), 1037-1052.
- Bond P** The state of the carbon trading debate. *Capitalism Nature Socialism*, 19(4), 1-18.
- Bond P and Dugard J** The case of Johannesburg water: What really happened at the pre-paid 'Parish Pump'. *Law, Democracy and Development*, 12(1), 1-28.
- Chama N and Maharaj P** Reasons for multiple sexual partnerships: perspectives of young people in Zambia. *African Journal of AIDS Research*, 7(1), 37-44.
- Chari S** The antinomies of political evidence in post-Apartheid Durban, South Africa. *Journal of the royal Anthropological Institute*, 493, S61-S76.
- Chari S** The post-apartheid critic: Reviewing works by Patrick Bond and Ashwin Deasi. *Historical Materialism*, 16(2), 167-189.
- Gatsinzi S and Maharaj P** Women's experiences of maternal and child health and family planning services in KwaZulu-Natal. *Curationis*, 31(2), 14-21.
- Gibson N** Upright and free: Fanon in South Africa, from Biko to the shackdwellers' movement (Abahlali baseMjondolo). *Social Identities*, 14(6), 683-715.
- Hart K** After the disaster. *Anthropology Today*. 24(2), 1-3.
- Hart K** Anthropology in the financial crisis. *Anthropology Today*, 24(6), 1-3.
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- Heintz, James and Posel, Dorrit** (2008) Revisiting informal employment and segmentation in the South African labour market. *South African Journal of Economics*, 76(1), 26 - 44.
- Kaplinsky R and Morris M** Do the Asian drivers undermine export-oriented industrialization in SSA? *World Development*, 36(2), 254-273.



- Lund F** Paradoxes of social policy reform in South Africa. *The Social Work Practitioner-Researcher*, 20(2), 137-153.
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- Maharaj P and J Cleland** Ethnicity and sexual lifestyles among college students in a high-risk environment, Durban South Africa. *AIDS Care*, 20(7), 838-841.
- Maharaj P and Rogan M** Emergency contraception in South Africa: A literature review. *The European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care*, 13(4), 351-361.
- Malisha L, Maharaj P and Rogan M** Rites of passage to adulthood: Traditional initiation schools in the context of HIV/AIDS in the Limpopo Province, South Africa. *Health, Risk and Society*, 10(6), 585-598.
- Mtapuri O** Exploring local conceptions of poverty, wealth and well-being: Field evidence from Mashonaland West Province of Zimbabwe. *Africa Development*, XXXIII(3), 35-54.
- Padayachee V** Capitalism of a special type? South African capitalism before and after 1994. *Journal für Entwicklungspolitik*, XXIV(4), 50-77.
- Patel R** A short course in politics at the University of Abahlali baseMjondolo. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 43(1), 95-112.
- Patel R** The hungry of the earth. *Radical Philosophy: A Journal of Socialist and Feminist Philosophy*. 151, 2- 7.
- Patel R** The unthinkable in pursuit of the eatable. *Development*, 51(4), 442-449.
- Pithouse R** A politics of the poor: Shack dwellers' struggles in Durban. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 43(1), 63-94.
- Posel D and Muller C** Is there evidence of a wage penalty to female part-time employment in South Africa. *South African Journal of Economics*, 76(3), 466-479.
- Rossouw J and Padayachee V** South African price changes and inflation since 1974: A note on the testing of inflation accuracy. *South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences*, 11(2), 229-235.
- Skinner C** The struggle for the streets: processes of exclusion and inclusion of street traders in Durban, South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 25(2), 227-242.
- Valodia I** Informal Employment, Labour Markets and Social Protection: Some considerations based on South African estimates. *IDS Bulletin*, 39(2), 57-62.
- Wilson Z, Malakoana M and Gounden T** Trusting consumers: Involving communities in municipal water service decision making in Durban, South Africa. *Water SA*, 34(2), 141-146.
- Wilson Z and Pfaff B** Religious, philosophical and environmentalist perspectives on potable wastewater reuse in Durban, South Africa. *Desalination*, 228, 1-9.
- Yamauchi F, Buthelezi T and Velia M** Impacts of prime-age adult mortality on labour supply: Evidence from adolescents and women in South Africa. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 70(3), 375-298.

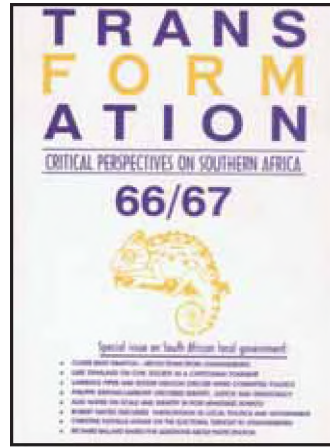


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- Mtapuri O, Nkosi N and Smorfitt R** *Pathways to Project Management NCV Level 3*. Johannesburg: Heinemann Publishers.
- Smorfitt R and Mtapuri O** *Pathways to Project Management NCV Level 4*. Johannesburg: Heinemann Publishers.

Book Chapters

- Bond P** Accumulation by dispossession in Africa: False diagnoses and dangerous prescriptions. *Neoliberalism and Globalization in Africa: Contestations on the Embattled Continent*. Mensah J (ed), New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 17-31, 278.
- Bond P** Decentralization, privatization and countervailing popular pressure: South African water commodification and decommodification. *Decentralization and Planning: Contested Spaces for Public Action in the Global South*. Beard V, Miraftab F and Silver C (eds), London: Taylor and Francis, 36-54, 233.
- Bond P** El Saqueo de Africa. *La Globalization y el Consenso de Washington: Sus Influencias sobre la Democracia y el Desarrollo en el Sur*. Buenos Aires: Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, 2008, 87-117.
- Bond P** Fra Fiktive til Reelle Losninger pa Klimaendringene. *Klima for ny Oljepolitikk*. Alsos S, Banks H, Braathen E, Lundeberg H, Tomte E and Solli A (eds), Oslo: Norad and Attac, 42-48.



Bond P Reformist reforms, non-reformist reforms and global justice: Activist, NGO and intellectual challenges in the World Social Forum. *The World and US Social Forums: A better world is possible and necessary*. Blau J and Karides M (eds), Amsterdam: Brill, 127-152.

Bond P The looting of Africa. *Globalization and the Washington Consensus: It's influence on democracy and development in the South*, Buenos Aires: Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, 83-113.

Bond P Townships. *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*. Darity W (ed), Detroit: Macmillan Reference 3, 407.

Bond P World Bank: World Bank and the IMF in Africa. *Encyclopedia of the Modern World*, Stearns P (ed), 2nd Edition, New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, Volume 8, 60-64.

Bond P and Erion G South African carbon trading: a counterproductive climate change strategy. *Electric Capitalism*, McDonald D (ed), Pretoria: HSRC Press, 338-358.

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May J Conceptualising and measuring poverty in the SADC region. *Dilemmas of Poverty and Development: A proposed policy framework for the Southern African Development Community*, Pressend M and Ruiters M (eds), Johannesburg: The Institute for Global Dialogue, 27-47.

Edited Books

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

Chari S and Corbridge S (eds) (2008) *The Development Reader*, Routledge, 592pp.

Other publications

Other Articles

Bond P Macrodynamics of globalisation, uneven urban development and the commodification of water. *Law, Social Justice and Global Development*. 10(2).

Bond P and Dugard J Water, human rights and social conflict: South African experiences. *Law, Social Justice and Global Development*. 10(1).

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Discussion Papers

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Research Reports

Berg, Leigh Reconciling employment creation and childcare services through early childhood development: A comparison of selected models of provision. *Research Report, 77*, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

Lund F The provision of care by non-household institutions. *South African Research Report, 3*, UNRISD Political Economy of Care Project.

Marriott, Anna Extending health and safety protection to informal workers: An analysis of small scale mining in KwaZulu-Natal. *Research Report, 76*, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

Sedowski, Leanne Hanging by a thread? The post-MFA competitive dynamics of the clothing industry in Madagascar. *Research Report, 78*, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

Valodia, Imraan (ed) The informal economy in South Africa: Issues, Debates and Policies. Reflections after an Exposure Dialogue Programme with Informal Workers in Durban, South Africa, March 2007. *Research Report, 75*, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

Working Papers

Bali N, Basu K, Bhorat H, Carré F, Chen M, Fields G, Jhabvala R, Kanbur R, Lund F, Unni J and Valodia I Cornell-SEWA-WIEGO 2008 Dialogue – Ahmedabad and Delhi Compendium of Personal and Technical Notes. *Working Paper, 2008-15*, New York: Department of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University, 72pp.

Meth, Charles Taking appropriate measures: employment and unemployment as indicators of development and the state of the economy. *Working Paper, 52*, Durban: School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Meth, Charles The (lame) duck unchained tries to count the poor. *Working Paper, 49*, Durban: School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

Lund F, Noble M, Barnes H and Wright G Is there a rationale for conditional cash transfers for children in South Africa? *Working Paper, 52*, Durban: School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Rossouw J and Padayachee An analysis of inflation from a central banking perspective: the South African experience since 1921. *Working Paper, 50*, Durban: School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Skinner C Street trade in Africa: A review. *Working Paper, 51*, Durban: School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Conferences

Ballard R and Jones G Indigenous landscaping and environmental legitimacy in new housing developments in Durban, South Africa. Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting, Boston, USA.

Bond P Global financial bubbles and capitalist crisis. World Forum for Alternatives, Caracas, Venezuela.

Bond P Perspectives on South Africa's approach and contribution to global governance reform with a particular focus on the international financial institutions. Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs Seminar on the Evaluation of the Impact and Challenges of South African Foreign Policy in the last 14 years, Durban.

Bond P Political economy, oil and social resistance in Africa. Oil Watch/groundwork Strategy Conference, Durban.

Bond P Social movements and corporate social responsibility in South Africa. International Society of Business, Economics and Ethics Fourth World Congress: Global Fairness – Local Integrity, Cape Town.

Bond P The global carbon trade debate: For or against the privatization of the air? South African Sociological Association 15th Congress Final Plenary Panel on Climate, Energy, Survival, Stellenbosch.

Bond P The third world debt: Financial volatility and social power. The Political Economy of Monetary Policy and Financial Regulation Conference, Amherst, USA.

Casale D Gender equity and taxation: Evidence from South Africa. The 17th Annual Conference of the International Association for Feminist Economics on 'Women's Work and Education in the Global Economy', Torino, Italy.

Casale D The incidence of indirect taxes by gender: evidence from South Africa. The Development Policy Research Unit Conference on 'The Regulatory Environment and its Impact on the Nature and Level of Economic Growth and Development in South Africa', Muldersdrift; and the conference on Gender and Taxation: Improving Equity and Revenue Generation held at the World Bank in conjunction with the UNDP, UKZN and American University, Washington D.C., USA.

Casale D and Posel D Unions and the gender wage gap in South Africa. The Development Policy Research Unit Conference on 'The Regulatory Environment and its Impact on the Nature and Level of Economic Growth and Development in South Africa', Muldersdrift; and the African Econometric Society 13th Annual Conference on Econometric Modelling in Africa, Pretoria.

Macia M and Maharaj P Knowing but not doing: Condom use in marital and cohabiting unions in Mozambique. Population Association of South Africa, Durban.

Maharaj P and Cleland J Ethnicity and sexual lifestyles among college students in the era of high levels of HIV/AIDS. Population Association of South Africa, Durban.

Maharaj P and Munthre C Growing old in the era of a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS: The impact of HIV/AIDS on older men and women in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. International Conference on The impact of HIV/AIDS on Older Persons in Africa and Asia, Michigan, United States.

Maharaj P and Munthre C Perspectives and behaviour of older people in the era of HIV/AIDS in South Africa. Union of African Population Studies (UAPS) Southern Africa Seminar, Cape Town.

Posel D and van der Stoep G Co-resident and absent mothers: Mothers and labour force participation in South Africa. 13th Annual African Econometrics Society Conference, Pretoria; and Conference on Income Distribution and the Family, Kiel, Germany.

Skinner C Conceptual and empirical challenges to inclusive planning for the urban working poor. Workshop 'Urban policy and the second economy', Urban Land Mark, Johannesburg.

Skinner C Priority policy interventions for street traders, Second Economy Workshop, The Presidency, Pretoria.

8 Financial statement

School of Development Studies & Centre for Civil Society Income and Expenditure Report for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008

A] External Funds

INCOME **14,840,399**

Income Received	13,825,912
Interest Received	1,014,487

EXPENDITURE **13,835,070**

STAFF COSTS **5,054,241**

Principal Investigator	2,589,614
Salaries: Contract Teaching Staff	813,652
Salaries: Contract Administrative Staff	1,238,089
Internships	412,886

RESEARCH COSTS **4,785,480**

Salaries: Contract Research Staff	1,841,717
Research Expenses	1,917,612
Research Grants: External Awards	239,995
Research Grants: Masters Students	473,752
Research Grants: PhD Students	229,902
Capacity Building Grants	82,502

SUPPLIES & SERVICES **3,746,360**

Travel & Subsistence	1,633,802
Printing, Postage, Stationery, Telephone, Fax	677,868
Library Resources	393,793
Workshops	191,154
Publicity	12,837
Overhead Recovery - UKZN	792,922
Sundry	43,986

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE **248,989**

Computers, Furniture and Equipment	248,989
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Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the period **1,005,329**

Accumulated Balance at the beginning of the period **15,469,147**

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

B] University of KwaZulu-Natal Budget Allocation **5,294,016**

Salaries	5,114,828
Supplies & Services	155,390
Capital Equipment	23,798

The School and Centre acknowledge the support of their funders:

School of Development Studies' Funders:

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

Centre for Civil Society Funders:

Atlantic Philanthropies, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Harold Wolpe Trust, National Development Agency, The Ford Foundation, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA, South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD), South African National Energy Research Institute (SANERI) and Southern African Trust (SAT).





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