



SCHOOL OF  
DEVELOPMENT  
STUDIES

UNIVERSITY of KWAZULU-NATAL

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

# 2010 Annual Report



# Contents

<b>About the School of Development Studies.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Head of School's Report .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Teaching and Training.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Research Projects.....</b>	<b>7</b>
Banking and Finance.....	7
Cities, Space and Development .....	8
Civil Society and Social Movements.....	12
Demography and Population Dynamics.....	14
Gender and Households .....	15
ICT for Development.....	17
Labour and Employment .....	20
Poverty and Inequality .....	23
Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS .....	26
Social Policy.....	29
Trade and Industry.....	31
Trajectories of Capital Accumulation .....	32
Regional Development .....	33
<b>Public Lectures and Seminars .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Staff .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Publications of the School and Centre.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Financial Statement .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Acknowledgement of Funders .....</b>	<b>44</b>

## 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  
Website: <http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za/>

**Teaching programme enquiries: Priya Konan**  
[Konan@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:Konan@ukzn.ac.za)

**Logistics and finance: Shivani Durgiah**  
[Durgiahs@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:Durgiahs@ukzn.ac.za)

**Finance enquiries: Kanagie Naidoo**  
[Naidook44@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:Naidook44@ukzn.ac.za)

**Publications and human resources enquiries: Mary Smith**  
[Masmith@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:Masmith@ukzn.ac.za)

## Mission Statement

The School sees its role as:

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

## PICTURE CREDITS

Front cover photo: Yazeed Kamaldien  
This young boy was snapped in his classroom in Khartoum, Sudan. The school was particularly run down with no windows and the floor was sand. The young boys play soccer on a piece of land nowhere near being a suitable soccer field.

Heidi Attwood  
Julian Azzopardi  
Greg Canciani  
Daniela Casale  
Dennis Gilbert  
Jessie Knott  
Julian May  
Kanagie Naidoo  
Jeevenundhan Rajgopaul  
Glen Robbins  
Joanne Rushby  
Judith Shier



## About the School of Development Studies

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

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

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



# Teaching and Training Programme

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

## Research

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



# Head of School's Report

I want to begin by thanking all staff and students for making this another hugely successful year at SDS. I want to pay tribute to the two academic co-ordinators, Nompu Nzimande and Cathy Sutherland, for their incredibly hard work in making the Masters programmes a special and rewarding experience for our students. Daniela Casale, with assistance from Eleanor Preston- Whyte, does the same for our PhDs. Senior academic staff have worked hard and creatively in raising external research grants and have undertaken their teaching and supervision tasks with enthusiasm and skill. The support staff put in the extra miles to ensure that the hard but often invisible work in the engine room of the School, continues unabated. Let me name them: Kanagie Naidoo, Mary Smith, Priya Konan, Siphwe Mtshali, Shivani Thevadasan, Helen Poonen, Amy Ramsamy, Lungile Keswa, thanks for your hard work and dedication.

The two SARChI chairs, Professors Dori Posel and Julian May, have made a big difference to the quality of life in the School. Apart from what the Chairs have meant for the academic profile of the School we have to thank them for their support in introducing new IT infrastructure and communications systems, including a new super-LAN down the old CCS corridor and state-of-the-art AV facilities in the seminar room - these will be enduring testimonies to their generosity and foresight. I thank all the CCS researchers, visiting fellows and community scholars for their support since I assumed the acting directorship of the Centre. Especially to Shauna Mottiar who has given me much comfort through her "stellar" fund-raising efforts, to borrow from Patrick's colourful lexicon. I am very pleased to recognise Richard Ballard's promotion to Associate Professor which was officially announced in 2010.

We were delighted to welcome Mvu Ncgoya, Sandile Simelane and Thabo Letsoala to the permanent staff in 2010 and they have fitted beautifully into the academic and social life of the School. The same can be said for the new long-term contract research staff such as Vaughan Dutton and Kathleen Diga; the post-docs including Pamela Ngwenya and Nina Hunter, the new project admin staff, including Germaine Barnard, and the many, many exciting young new researchers including Stephanie Rudwick, Kruschen Govender, Ashley Gresh, Julian Azzopardi, John Filitz and others, some drawn from the ranks of our own graduate students.

Some of our honorary and visiting professors spent peri-

ods at SDS and they include Keith Hart, and Louis Munyaiakazi, and their presence has enriched and enlivened our exchanges.

It is exciting to have these all these new voices and knowledges swirling around in the seminar room and the staff common room, as well as at the School Board, general meetings, book launches and other forums. I would say that few seminar series anywhere in the development studies world could match ours for the quality of the speakers and papers, the constructive yet collegial character of the debates and the breadth of disciplinary and methodological issues covered. Thanks to Imraan Valodia, Shauna Mottiar and Patrick Bond for their efforts in this regard.

I have not done the calculations, but after all recent appointments I have no doubt that the average age of the SDS staff has dropped noticeably. At the same time, the percentage of all academic staff with PhDs, as well as our equity profile have both gone UP, though much work remains to be done on both these areas. The future of the School is clearly in the making before our very eyes and that is something to be proud of.

Our research output looks me to me to have dropped slightly in 2009 and 2010 as compared to 2008 and 2006, which were exceptional years. I am confident this is just a cyclical downturn and not a sign of long term decline. Let me say as an aside that our performance and productivity in this area of our work will be incredibly important in the bargaining and jostling associated with the school re-configuration exercise in 2011.





Dr Tito Mboweni

The School's external review that took place in October this year went exceptionally well reflecting also the successful incorporation of the Centre into the School. A successful external review of our Ford Foundation PhD grant was concluded in November and its report will be made available to us in 2011.

Here is what Keith Hart said to the School Review panel about the quality of the School in international comparison: "I have taught and researched in a score of universities worldwide, most of them first class. I must say that I have never come across a collegial environment as warm and supportive as UKZN's School of Development Studies. This is one reason why the quality and dynamism of the research carried out there is so strong."



Prof Gill Hart and Vishnu Padayachee

The internal management of the School and Centre finances remains at a very high level, and this is important in securing the continued flow of external funds in what are very difficult and competitive global financial climate. We have to thank Kanagie Naidoo and the assistant finance administrators for their efforts.



Prof Joseph Aye and Imraan Valodia

Let me end with highlighting other important events in the School during 2010. Dr Tito Mboweni, former Governor of the South African Reserve Bank gave a lecture to the Masters students in Development Studies on Central Banking and Monetary Policy in South Africa during his tenure as Governor.

Two books published by Routledge, and edited by staff members Professors Imraan Valodia and myself were launched in June at Ikes Bookshop in Florida Road, Durban. Professor Imraan Valodia co-edited *Taxation and Gender Equity* while I was the editor of *A Political Economy of Africa*. Professor Joseph Aye, Deputy Vice Chancellor and Head of the College of Humanities and Professor Gill Hart, Professor of Geography, University of California, Berkeley, both spoke at the launch.



Eleanor Preston-Whyte's 70th birthday

To assist in preparing our PhD students for a wide and diverse range of decision-making and leadership roles, the school provided mentorship for weekly meetings which focused on the trajectory of the AIDS epidemic and on the impact it is having, and may continue to have, on social and economic development in Africa. Interspersed with seminars have been meetings at which the students discussed the latest HIV/AIDS publications in their respective fields, as well as broader topics of local and international debate in the fields of health and development. The group has read and discussed African literature and philosophy, including the novels, plays, poetry and history written by contemporary African authors. The objective of these discussions was

to give the participants a broad understanding of some of the major events that have shaped the continent, and of its cultural contributions to global scholarship.

I was delighted to be able to say a few words on the occasion of Eleanor Preston-Whyte's 70th birthday party in my capacity as Head of the School at which she has spent about a decade in an important but relatively free-floating role as Honorary Research Professor. Eleanor has been an incredible asset to the School in ways not always obvious to members of staff. She is somebody I am able to turn to as one of the few here who is actually older and infinitely wiser than me, more informed about this university and how it works, one who is better connected and informed in most things related to our strange academic life in South Africa and our deeply complex and unequal society. Few people are more intimately connected to global academic circuits of funding, power and influence.

These assets she has brought to the School, in countless ways: she played a leading role from her position in the Research Office in setting up the population studies and demography programme in SDS; she built our strong PhD relationship with HEARD; and she has led and hosts the PhD enrichment workshops, and the funding connection to Maurice Webb Race Relations Trust being a final example of her unquestionable value to the School.

Eleanor Mary Searle was 70 years ago in Windhoek, Namibia, a 'disputed country' with strong German connections and then under a League of Nations mandate which placed it controversially under South African jurisdiction. I know little about when and why the Searle's moved to Durban or about Eleanor's school or much about her early years at Natal University where she earned her Honours degree. I am aware that she did some research on Domestic Servants in Durban through the ISR, a forerunner to SDS. A 1963 Directors Report of the ISR, notes that Ms Searle became Mrs EM Preston-Whyte sometime in that year. Eleanor obtained her PhD at the University of Natal in Social Anthropology in 1969, but had before that in 1962 already assumed the post of temporary lecturer in Social Anthropology at Natal. From there she made steady progress up the ranks becoming a Level 7 or Senior Professor in 1993 and DVC Research in 1994.



### Vishnu Padayachee



## Teaching and Training

### Teaching

Interest in the two 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, 201 students have graduated. Past graduates are now working in a wide variety of sectors including government, research, NGOs and the private sector worldwide. With respect to research based degrees, the School has experienced significant growth in both Masters by research and the PhD programme in which 21 students were registered in 2010.

The modules in the programme relate to the broad field of Population and Development and so by their very nature address the critical issues related to the transformation and development of both South Africa and Africa. This is reflected in the title of the courses as listed here: Comparative Development Theory; Population and Development; Social Policy, Introduction to Population Studies; Research Methods 1 and 2; Demographic Methods 1 and 2; Economics of Development 1 and 2; Political Economy of the Welfare State; Sexual and Reproductive Health; Civil Society and Development; Fertility and Nuptiality; Development Management; Poverty and Inequality; Industrialisation; Environment and Development; SA Development Problems and Policies; HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa, and Migration and Urbanization.

All modules in the programme consist of interactive seminars, mainly student-led with teaching staff facilitating readings and discussion, with some foundation seminars following a lecture format. Experts in the various fields are often brought in and students are encouraged to liaise and sometimes assist them in research.

As our programmes draw students from across the African continent, Europe, Asia and the Americas, an intensive orientation is arranged at the beginning of each year. We hold a post-graduate access course on issues such as cultural understanding and sensitivity; field trips to relevant places indicating hands-on development work; academic essay writing and correct referencing.



## 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 approaches and who are able to analyse, formulate and critically evaluate alternative development policies. Development Studies modules attract students from the Population Studies Programme and other course-work Masters degrees in the faculty.

Students choose a wide range of research topics in development studies that are both theoretical and applied. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods are used to explore development issues, case studies and policy interventions in South Africa and Africa.

## Masters in Population Studies

The Population Studies Masters coursework programme aims to develop both knowledge and skills in the fields of demography and population studies as applied to South Africa, the continent and the world. This programme equips students with skills in both quantitative and qualitative methodologies which enable them to investigate and critically analyse population theories and trends. There is a high demand for trained demographers and population studies specialists in South Africa and this programme therefore provides human resources through its training of theoretically critical and skilled students.

## PhD Study and Masters by Research

In addition to our coursework Masters programme, we currently have 19 students registered for PhD (research-

based), and two students registered for Masters degree by research.

Our students continue to be drawn from South Africa and abroad and, as always, the 2010 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.

## 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>.

# Research Projects

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

## Banking and Finance

### Central Bank governance in vulnerable and crisis-ridden economies

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

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

### Inflation credibility surveys in South Africa

The researchers have been engaged in a long-term project

to understand the extent to which South Africans believe published inflation figures are or are not an accurate reflection of average price increases. A number of papers have focussed on understanding international trends, measurement techniques and to compare outcomes across countries. Another set of papers has been based on an analysis of surveys of a representative sample of South Africans in 2006, 2008 and 2010. In South Africa the first representative biennial inflation credibility survey was undertaken in 2006, with subsequent follow-up biennial surveys undertaken in 2008 and 2010. Ipsos-Markinor, a market research company, has been used for this purpose since 2006 to ensure views of a representative sample of the South African population. A number of approaches had been considered (e.g. telephone interviews) to obtain the views of a representative sample before Ipsos-Markinor was selected for this purpose.

Omnibus sampling permits the “buying” of “questions” in an omnibus survey, which reduces sampling costs considerably. In the Ipsos-Markinor M-bus survey each person in South Africa that is 16 years and older has a random chance for selection as a respondent. Personal interviews are conducted with 3 500 respondents, with a minimum of 20 per cent of each interviewer’s work being back-checked. The survey results can be classified in terms of gender, income, employment status, etc.

**Researchers:** Vishnu Padayachee, Jannie Rossouw (SARB), Adele Bosch (SARB), Stephanus Joubert (UNISA)





## Cities, Space and Development

### Chance2Sustain – City growth and the sustainability challenge: Comparing fast growing cities in growing economies

The Chance2Sustain Project is an European Union funded research programme including researchers from a variety of institutions in Scandinavia (NIBR, Norway), Europe (EADI, Germany; AMIDSt, The Netherlands; and CNRS, France), India (SPA), South Africa (UKZN) and Latin America (CEBRAP, Brazil and FORO, Peru). The project envisages action research with urban stakeholders (communities and local government) across 10 cities: Delhi, Chennai and Kalyan (India); Durban and Cape Town (South Africa); Lima and Arequipa (Peru); Belo Horizonte, Curitiba and Fortaleza (Brazil).

The project work for this comparative study focuses on five

themes, namely, the role of large scale projects and meg-projects in shaping cities; policies and politics to address urban inequality: poor people networks, CSO networks and campaigns on sub-standard settlements in metropolitan areas; environmental risk assessment (water and energy); spatial knowledge production and budget decentralisation. Whilst the project focuses on generating quality research on the production of spatial knowledge in fast growing cities, it is also intended to feed meaningfully into policy and local action. Catherine Sutherland, Dianne Scott and Glen Robbins are the South African researchers on this project and thus far they have produced and contributed to the literature reviews, conceptual frameworks, opinion papers and country reports for different themes. They have chosen the north of Durban and N2 Gateway and Mandela Park as their case studies for the two cities.

**Researchers:** Catherine Sutherland, Dianne Scott, Glen Robbins with research support from Kerry Lee Philp, Sibongile Buthelezi, Patrick Martel, Helen Cooke, and Sylvia Hannan



## Major events and local actors

In the context of the 2010 World Cup, the inclusive Cities programme of Women in Informal Employment Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) commissioned a briefing note aimed at identifying issues that organisations working with and representing marginalised urban groups should be aware of when countries or cities bid for major international events. It is intended that stakeholders draw on the material when planning how to interact with those entities seeking to bring major events to cities.

**Researcher:** Glen Robbins

## Towards a low carbon city: Focus on Durban

The Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department of the eThekweni Municipality, with funding from the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), commissioned the Academy of Science of South Africa

(ASSAF) to undertake a study on Low Carbon Cities, focusing on the city of Durban.

The overall goal of this study was to identify key areas of intervention that would position Durban on a pathway towards being a low carbon city. Catherine Sutherland, Dianne Scott, Vicky Sim and Glen Robbins produced three papers for ASSAF as input in to this research process. They focused on profiling the city of Durban in relation to a low carbon economy, developing environmental citizenship in the city of Durban and governance and the low carbon city.

This work has contributed to ASSAF's report which has addressed the critical issue of moving towards a low carbon city in face of poverty, serious unemployment and need for economic development. The emphasis of the final report is on shifting the eThekweni economy towards a Green Economy approach.

**Researchers:** Catherine Sutherland, Dianne Scott, Glen Robbins and Vicky Sim

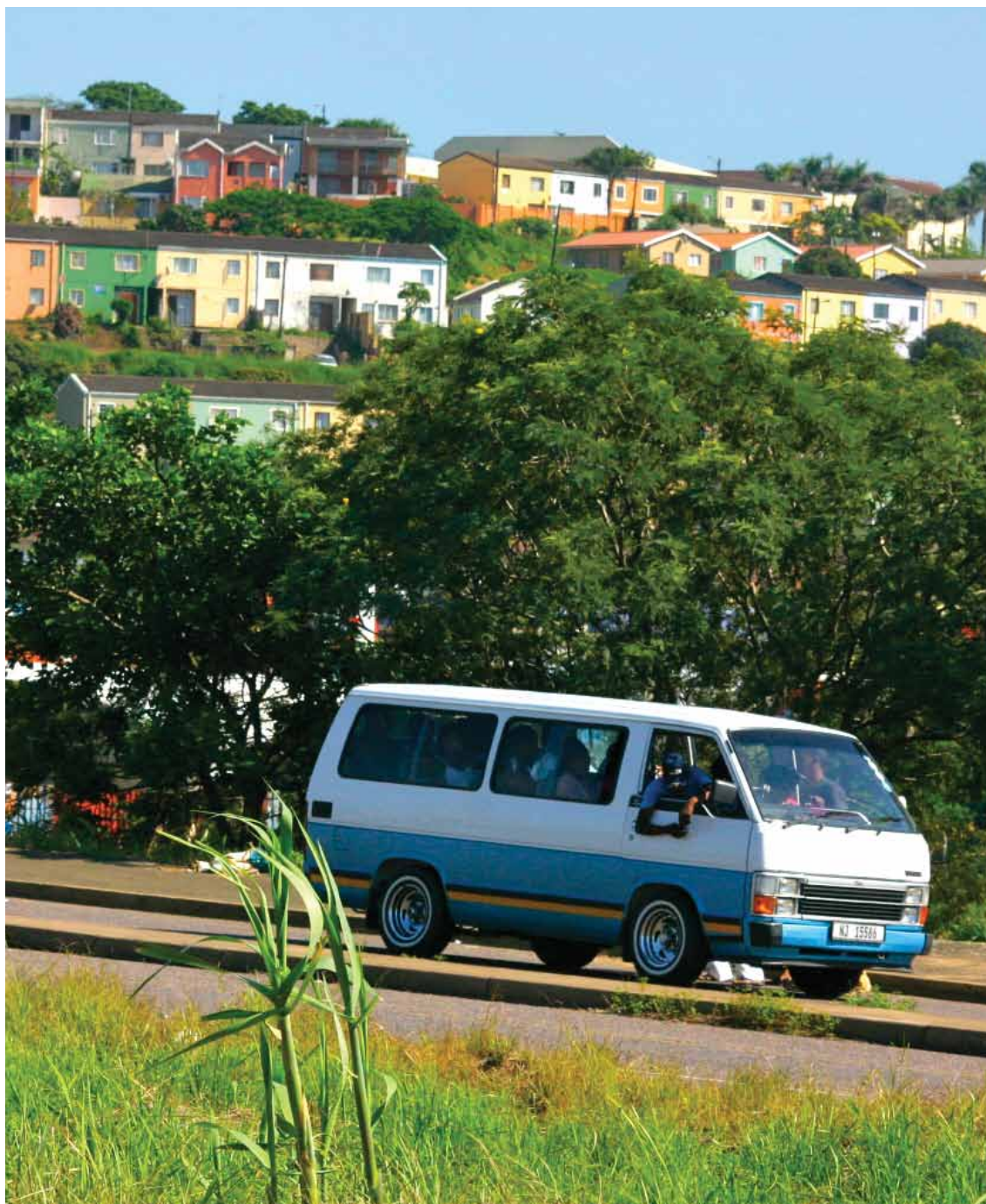


## Promoting a green economy in KwaZulu-Natal

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDT) of KZN funded research to promote the green economy in KZN. The project aimed to support sustainable economic development in the Province through the shift towards a green economy. The project argued that a green economy approach offers an opportunity to make KZN business more competitive, more attractive, more efficient and therefore more profitable. It also offers the opportunity to create new businesses in the Province that respond to both environmental opportunities (such as those offered by envi-

ronmental goods and services) and environmental threats (such as a shortage of water and energy). The transformation to a green economy will also ensure that existing natural, social and economic assets will be sustained and enhanced, which is critical to the future stability and growth of the economy. It will also support and enhance the quality of life of citizens of the Province as it will promote a cleaner, healthier, cheaper and more secure environment for people to live in.

The research focused on three components, namely to define the green economy critically and to review international approaches to greening the economy, best practice



and case studies; to conduct a situational analysis of the environmental sector in the Province and to develop a model for a collaborative unit that will support and enhance green business opportunities. A participatory approach was adopted in this research and workshops were held with key stakeholders so as to develop a green economy competency group that DEDT could lead and partner with as the green economy unit in the Province.

**Researchers:** Catherine Sutherland, Dianne Scott, Vicky Sim with input from Glen Robbins, Imraan Valodia, Myriam Velia and Helen Cooke (SDS) and Myles Mander, Nicci Die-drichs and Michael van Niekerk (Futureworks!)

## Race and Urban Change

The School of Development Studies received a grant from the Maurice Webb Trust in order to fund a three part research study in 2010. The first part was a study of urban integration in the suburbs of Montclair and Yellowwood Park by Richard Ballard. The second part was a study of race in public participation processes in environmental management in South Africa led by Catherine Sutherland and Dianne Scott. The third is a study of xenophobia and civil society led by Patrick Bond.

**Researchers:** Richard Ballard, Catherine Sutherland, Dianne Scott, Patrick Bond and Baruti Amisi



## Civil Society and Social Movements

In 2010, CCS staff and allies continued to advance socio-economic and environmental justice by developing critical knowledge about, for, and in dialogue with civil society through teaching, research, publishing and outreach.

With respect to teaching, a CCS doctoral candidate, Prishani Naidoo, completed her thesis on Johannesburg poverty policy and Orange Farm civil society resistance. Two CCS courses were provided at the post-graduate level in the School of Development Studies: the Political Economy of the Welfare State as well as Civil Society and Development. This was complemented by assistance in teaching courses for visiting universities (e.g. University of Ottawa and Long Island University) and the Community Scholarship Programme's practical research and popular education work.

CCS's 2010 research and publications reflected ways in which civil society organizes in response to problems caused by state and capital:

- A major critique of South Africa's political economy, following a 2007 SA-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development conference with which CCS assisted, includes chapters on poverty, neoliberalism, the

duel economy debate, class apartheid, the feminisation of poverty, wage labour, rural survival, social movements and township protest. Two CCS post-graduate students, Prishani Naidoo and Trevor Ngwane, had chapters published. The work culminated in the co-editorship of the book *Zuma's Own Goal*, published by Africa World Press, as well as a journal article in *Monthly Review*.

- Research focusing on ideology and social movements also continues e.g. a chapter on the World Social Forum in the book *Third Sector Research*, and another on world civil society reactions to neoliberalism in *Global Development Studies* – as does more practically oriented social movement and community activist based work. Community Scholars continue to advocate for social and economic rights through overcoming challenges to accessing free water and electricity in urban Chatsworth and rights to sanitation, housing and political participation in rural Inanda.
- Civil society responses to xenophobia were analysed and promoted in the Anti-Xenophobia project, which published research findings in a Strategy and Tactics research report entitled *South African Civil Society and Xenophobia*, in a forthcoming *Politikon* article with Baruti Amisi, Patrick Bond, Nokuthula Cele and Trevor Ngwane, as well as in the organisation of a variety of community meetings and popular educational analyses by CCS visit-

ing scholars, including Shepherd Zvavanhu and Faith ka Manzi.

- The Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship project directed by Shauna Mottiar consolidated its Young Researchers Philanthropy Initiative (YRPI) with the publication, early this year, of the first YRPI report entitled 'Stepping into the breach: Philanthropic and civil society responses to xenophobia in Durban' by Samantha Schwarzer and Welcome Mwelase. The study examined vertical forms of philanthropic giving contextualised within civil society and links with social justice philanthropy. The second YRPI report is due to be published early next year and is entitled 'How and why poor people help each other: A perspective from the Illembé Community in Maphumula KwaZulu-Natal' by Anne Murenha and Siphamandla Chili examining horizontal forms of giving in rural communities.
- Research, publication and advocacy in the field of climate justice also continued with work published in four academic periodicals – *Australian Journal of Political Economy*, *Human Geography*, *African Journal for Science, Technology, Innovation and Development*, and *Capitalism Nature Socialism* – as well as in the book *Sparkling a Worldwide Energy Revolution*, and in numerous ezines, magazines and newspapers.
- Also in the area of political ecology, research on water and civil society struggles was published in *The Review of Radical Political Economics*, with numerous presentations by CCS staff on aspects of water in relation to lessons from the human rights disaster in Johannesburg, the pros and cons of water/sanitation innovations in Durban, and social resistance to big dams, from Lesotho to Inanda (as reflected in a chapter in the book *Development Dilemmas in Post-Apartheid South Africa*, co-authored by Molefi Ndlovu and Patrick Bond).
- The World Cup was the single most important event in South Africa during 2010, and CCS provided slides ('A political economy of the World Cup'), lectures and activist platforms.
- Finally, in late 2009 we lost our dearest mentor, Dennis Brutus and in 2010 celebrated his memory through publications – e.g. in several newspapers and *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde* – and a day-long memorial event at CCS and more than a dozen others around the world. Two memorial events were also held for another mentor, Professor Fatima Meer (1928-2010).

The CCS Wolpe Public Lecture and Seminar series reflected a wide exchange of ideas both locally and internationally as well as a means of advocating for social change and social justice. Public Lectures included interrogations of the World Cup and development, xenophobia, media freedom, the 150th anniversary of Indian immigration (through forced indenture) to Durban, and other celebrations of social justice and civil society. Speakers included Yash Tandon, Eunice Sahle, Colin Barker, Brij Maharaj, Priths Dullay, Patrick Mkhize, Angela Quintal, Dilip Menon, Ela Gandhi, Goolam Vahed, Ashwin Desai and Pamela Ngwenya.

Seminars included presentations by local, African and international activists such as Trevor Ngwane of the Soweto Electricity Crisis Committee, Cesia Kearns of the Sierra Club and Mariem el Bourhimi, a Saharawi activist from Western Sahara. There were seminal presentations of socio-economic rights challenges including the Eskom World Bank loan and the developmental pricing of residential water use in South Africa. Other seminars addressed oil, minerals and maldevelopment in Africa, land grabbing in Tanzania and Chinese geogovernance in Zambia.

Community outreach activities further found voice in oral history and media. The 'Durban Sings' project extended its collaboration to 50 young people from 12 Durban community organizations that are now trained and networked as editorial collectives of audio producers for micro-media hubs in their local organizations and areas. The project included training and workshops for recording, interview, audio editing, oral history and IT skills, oral history data collection, on-line and off-line archiving, project management, public presentations, networking, blog editing, and broadcasts. The result is an extensive on-line audio archive uploaded at [www.durbansings.wordpress.com](http://www.durbansings.wordpress.com) and a 'community portal' at the CCS web-site <http://www.ukzn.ac.za/ccs/default.asp?11,62>. The Community Video Project ran a number of video workshops with various community groups in Durban, using video as tool for outreach, communication, advocacy and community expression. Experimenting with different approaches to participatory film making and communication, the project uses video to engage and enable groups in self advocating. Workshops involved intensive skills training in basic video production techniques. More than 15 short community videos were produced: 5 documentary shorts on community issues; 6 documentaries made by trainees; and 6 community made films presenting their own issues. Over 70 community group members participated in the video workshops, with 30 people now trained in basic video production and 10 in participatory video facilitation.





## Demography and Population Dynamics

### Marriage Markets and Ilobolo in South Africa

This project investigates the returns to marriage and racial differences in marital rates in South Africa in the context of bride wealth or ilobolo payments. There are currently three parts to the project. The first part explored 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.

We investigate 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).

In the second part of the project we examined large differences in marriage rates among young African and white women in contemporary South Africa. Marriage rates among white women aged 20 to 34 are at least twice as high as marriage rates among African women in the same age cohort.

We investigate the relationship between sex ratios and marriage outcomes among African and white women. In particular, we test whether economic-based measures of sex ratios, which take into account the quality of available men, perform better in predicting marriage outcomes than simple sex ratios.

The third part of the project, which is the current focus, looks specifically at the practice of ilobolo in contemporary Zulu society. The research investigates the purpose and practice of ilobolo in Zulu society, how Zulu people today perceive the custom, and what impact ilobolo demands may have on marriage patterns. The study complements available survey data with qualitative data collected on ilobolo practices and attitudes.

**Researchers:** Dori Posel, Daniela Casale and Stephanie Rudwick



## Gender and Households

### Gender and taxation

Imraan Valodia, with Caren Grown of the American University in Washington DC, coordinated a multi-country project that focuses on the design and reform of tax systems.

In many countries, there are concerns that tax codes are biased against women, and contemporary tax reforms tend to increase the incidence of taxation on the poorest women while failing to generate enough revenue to fund the pro-

grammes needed to improve these women's lives. Because taxes are the key source of revenues governments themselves raise, understanding the nature and composition of taxation and current tax reform efforts is key to reducing poverty, providing sufficient revenue for social protection, and achieving social justice.

The project is the first systematic study of gender and taxation within and across countries at different levels of development. It conducted original research on the gender dimensions of personal income taxes, and value-added, excise, and fuel taxes in Argentina, Ghana, India, Mexico, Morocco, South Africa, Uganda and the United Kingdom.



Project teams in each country produced three research outputs: an analysis of implicit and explicit bias in the income tax system, an analysis of the gender dimensions of indirect taxes, and a policy brief summarizing the findings of the research and drawing out the policy implications. These papers are all available on the SDS website. Daniela Casale did the incidence study for South Africa.

Each country team also prepared a book chapter combining the findings for direct and indirect taxes. Imraan Valodia and Caren Grown edited these and prepared chapters outlining the methodology, comparative findings and policy implications of the research for a book, *Taxation and Gender Equity: A comparative analysis of direct and indirect taxes in developing and develop countries*, published by Routledge in 2010. In an effort to make the research output of the project widely available at no cost, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) supported an initiative to make the book available for free download at: [http://](http://web.idrc.ca/en/ev-154694-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html)

[web.idrc.ca/en/ev-154694-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://web.idrc.ca/en/ev-154694-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html). Imraan and Caren also prepared three international policy briefs, popularizing the findings of the project. These briefs were prepared in collaboration with the IDRC and the UNDP. The project was funded by the IDRC, Ford Foundation and the UNDP.

**Researchers:** Imraan Valodia, Daniela Casale

### Gender, employment and time use

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

**Researcher:** Imraan Valodia



## ICT for Development

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

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

CLIQ uses a randomized controlled trial (RCT) framework

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

Thirty participants were selected at each site using a quota sampling approach from lists of potential participants generated within the communities. A crossover methodology was used whereby the telecentres were randomly assigned into those in which an intervention would take place immediately (*manje* in isiZulu) and those in which the intervention would take place in the future (*maduzane*).

The intervention consisted of 1) a participatory assessment of the quality of life goals of the participants and their self-assessed information needs in order to achieve these goals 2) basic training in the use of personal computers, the



basic suite of Microsoft Window software, internet access and searches, and email 3) 100 hours of internet access at the local telecentre available for a 6 month period and 4) mid-term supplemental training derived from a revised assessment of information needs. Baseline information was gathered, records were kept during the 6 month usage period, and an end-term assessment was undertaken. Field work in three sites is complete and the first round of training has been undertaken at the fourth sites.

The project has shown that ICTs (particularly computers) can improve the well-being of poorer people living in under-resourced communities, if they are supported with needs-based training and use. The challenge is to provide

public technical and financial support in a flexible and cost-efficient manner at a larger scale. This 42 month study is funded by the National Research Foundation (NRF) and the Norwegian Research Council (NRC). Funds were also sought from the Universal Service and Access Agency of South Africa (USAASA) but a response has not yet been received from this government body. The project has been extended until 30 December, 2010 using SARChI research funds.

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



## Poverty, ICTs in urban and rural East Africa (PICTURE-Africa)

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

We triangulate quantitative and qualitative information collected from four countries in Eastern Africa: Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The study design employs an approach that combines three methodologies: quantitative, qualitative, and quasi-experimental. Multi-disciplinary analysis of the data makes use of econometric, statistical and ethnographic techniques. The first quantitative data set, the baseline, is derived from a sample survey of

400 households in each country. These households have been revisited after a period of 12 to 18 months to form a two-period panel study. The second wave is used to identify changes in household poverty levels that can be attributed to changes in ICT access and usage, as well as changes in ICT usage that can be attributed to changes in socio-economic status and other variables. To strengthen the understanding of linkages and possible causes, qualitative data is used for further in-depth analysis. All four countries are undertaking two rounds of qualitative research. The first followed the baseline and will explore important issues that emerged during the process of collecting the quantitative data. The second follows the second wave and is interviewing households from the quantitative sample who have experienced significant changes in either their poverty status or their ICT usage. In Tanzania, the quasi-experimental approach comprises an intervention designed to enhance ICT usage to a treatment group of micro-entrepreneurs, while gathering information from a similar control group for comparison. This study also consists of a baseline study and a second wave. This study is funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

Data analysis took place in early 2010. Both the quantitative and qualitative data have been written up by the country teams and can be found on the project's website, <http://www.povertyictafrica.net/>

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



## Labour and Employment

### The Economics of Language

Although the majority of South Africans are African mother-tongue speakers, English and to a lesser extent Afrikaans are the main languages of business. This project investigates literacy and English language proficiency using data collected in the first wave of the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS). In contrast to other surveys in South Africa, NIDS asks all adult respondents to rank their reading and writing ability, both in their home language and in English. The project explores measures of adult literacy, the relationship between home language and English language proficiency, the returns to these language abilities in the South African labour market, and the implications for language policy.

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

### Labour migration and informal settlements

Although restrictions on the movement and settlement of Africans in South Africa were lifted in the late 1980s, data from nationally representative household surveys from 1993 to 2002 suggest that temporary patterns of migration have persisted in the first post-apartheid decade.

The first part of this project updates earlier work on trends in labour migration by analysing data collected in the 2008 National Income Dynamics Study.

The second part of the project explores the interaction between urban informal land markets and migration processes in South Africa. In particular, the study interrogates the “temporary” nature of migration within informal land markets. The research, which is funded both through a grant by Urban LandMark and through South African Research Chairs Initiative (SARChI) funds, is based on data collected on 500 households in two informal settlement areas around the city of Durban.

The third part of the project investigates the economic status of informal dwellers in South Africa. Policy towards informal settlements in South Africa reflects a tension between two approaches: recognising the legitimacy of informal settlements and aggressively removing these so-called “slums.”

Drawing on nationally representative household survey data and interviews with twenty-five informal (shack) dwellers moved from an informal settlement, the study shows that more detailed attention should be paid to the connection between housing and work. Whereas the apartheid era was marked by relatively stable industrial labour and racially segregated family housing, today the location and nature of informal dwellings are consistent with two important trends: demographic shifts, including toward smaller more numerous households, and employment shifts, including a move from permanent to casual and from formal to informal work. Research for the project therefore is able to substantiate in more detail the longstanding view that informal settlements are located where they are in part because of the availability of work.

**Researchers:** Dori Posel, Colin Marx (University College London) and Mark Hunter (University of Toronto)



## Linkages between the formal and informal economy

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

Imraan Valodia and Richard Devey have taken this work forward through a paper published in the journal *Law, Democracy and Development*. The paper explores the implications for poverty studies of linkages between the formal and informal labour markets.

Imraan Valodia has, with support from the Department of Trade and Industry, been conducting a number of surveys in

informal markets in the Durban area to explore the nature of economic behavior in these markets. The surveys explore the nature of pricing, employment, location, product mix, and related behavior in informal enterprises.

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.

**Researchers:** Imraan Valodia, Richard Devey (University of Johannesburg) and Caroline Skinner (University of Cape Town).

## Exposure Dialogue Programme (EDP)

Beginning in early 2004, the research network Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) has jointly organized and participated in a series of Exposures and Dialogues with the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India and Cornell University. Imraan



Valodia and Francie Lund have, as members of WIEGO, participated in these activities. While EDP programme was initially planned to explore some key assumptions of neo-classical economics, which trouble academics and research who do not approach the informal economy from a neo-classical economics perspective (for example, the assumption of market-clearing), the issues explored and discussed have widened to include how best to conceptualize, understand and model informal work in the developing countries. The team has grappled with and attempted to understand how best to combine the complexities, fuzziness and diversity of informal work with the need for conceptual precision, clarity and parsimony.

After an first EDP in Ahmedabad, India a second Exposure and Dialogue was held in Durban, South Africa during March, 2007. The exposure was followed by reflection and

dialogue with policymakers about the challenges faced by workers in the informal economy. The full report is available as a download: [The Informal economy in South Africa: issues, debates and policies: reflections after an exposure dialogue programme with informal workers in Durban.](#)

For the technical and personal reflections and photos from the Exposure Dialogue, see: [www.wiego.org/reports/Mexico-2009Compendium.pdf](http://www.wiego.org/reports/Mexico-2009Compendium.pdf)

A further exposure and dialogue is planned for Durban, South Africa over the period 21- 27 March 2011. Imraan Valodia has been working with a team of students and informal economy workers to arrange the events for March 2011.

**SDS Researchers:** Francie Lund, Imraan Valodia, Nompumelelo Nzimande



# Poverty and Inequality

## South Africa Research Chair in Applied Poverty Reduction Assessment

A plethora of policies for the reduction of poverty have been introduced by the South African government over the past 15 years. These include policies that have increased and widened the net of social grants available to assist vulnerable individuals and families; those that have improved physical and financial access to essential services such as water, sanitation and electricity; those that have improved both access to, and quality of facilities such as schools, clinics and hospitals; and those that directly provide employment through public works and large-scale capital projects. In addition to direct forms of support, interventions in labour market policy, land and finance market reforms and black economic empowerment have sought to promote an environment conducive to economic growth that benefits those who are poor. The impact of these policies will be found in many dimensions. Those that provide cash grants, or that increase employment opportunities result in increased incomes, the impact of which can readily be observed using

conventional measures of poverty such as the percentage of the population living below a poverty threshold. Those that improve education or health have impacts that may be less readily measured, at least in the short term. Responding to this complexity, the focus of the SARChI lies in three interrelated areas of applied poverty reduction assessment: firstly, the ongoing improvement of the indicators that are used to reflect change. The second area is concerned with the analysis of the impact of poverty reducing interventions. The third area refers to the wider dynamics that offset or contribute towards desired policy goals. The approach to the Chair in Applied Poverty Reduction Assessment explicitly confronts the difficulties associated with establishing links between policy, the way in policy is implemented and the changes in the quality of life of beneficiaries that might result. By using mixed methodologies and a trans-disciplinary approach, by broadening the conceptualisation of poverty beyond a narrow income-based approach, and by assessing separately the outputs, outcomes and impacts of policy, the Chair will contribute towards more insightful analysis of South Africa's poverty reduction strategies. Research activities commenced in 2010.

**Researchers:** Julian May, Kathleen Diga, Germaine Barnard





Land reform beneficiaries, Aliwal North



## Quality of life and South African land reform (Land at Last)

International experience shows that land reform, an intervention which transfers assets into the hands of poor households, is potentially one way of reducing the level and depth of poverty.

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

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

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

## Gender and poverty

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

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

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

We find also that female-headed households are far more vulnerable to income poverty than male-headed households and further, that the extent of poverty has fallen by more among households headed by men. However, we show



that there are significant differences in poverty risks not only among female-headed households, but also among male-headed households, depending on the employment status of household members. All results remain robust to a number of sensitivity tests.

**Researchers:** Dori Posel and Michael Rogan

### Subjective well-being (happiness) in South Africa

This research explores differences in, and the determinants of, individual subjective well-being (or happiness) in South Africa using data collected in the 2008 wave of the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS).

In the first part of the study, we explore differences in the well-being of men and women in South Africa. We use quantitative data from NIDS to measure income poverty and access to services in the households that men and women live in. In addition, we complement this analysis with a range of subjective measures of well-being collected in the survey, which allow us to identify differences in the lived experiences of men and women within their households. We find that, according to both the objective and subjective measures of well-being that we explore, African women living in rural areas are the most disadvantaged group in South Africa.

In the second part of the study, we investigate the determinants of individual happiness, looking particularly at how relative standing affects subjective well-being. Most studies that explore the impact of relative standing on subjective wellbeing use objective measures of the individual's relative position, such as the mean income of the reference group or the individual's ranking in the relevant income distribution. Using data collected in NIDS, we are able to derive subjective measures of relative standing, as information is collected on individuals' perceptions of where they rank in the income distribution. We find considerable differences between objective and subjective measures of an individual's relative ranking. Furthermore, our study suggests that an individual's perceived relative status has a significantly larger effect on subjective well-being than objective measures of relative status based on reported income.

We also examine the effects on subjective well-being of how individuals perceive their relative position in the income distribution to have changed since childhood, and what they expect their relative position to be in the future. We find that future upward mobility has a smaller effect than upward mobility compared to one's past, suggesting that life satisfaction is influenced more by what has been achieved than by anticipated achievements.

**Researchers:** Dori Posel and Daniela Casale



## Sexual and Reproductive Health, and HIV/AIDS

### Understanding the dynamics of condom negotiation and use in marital relationships in generalised HIV epidemics: South Africa and Uganda

This 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. 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 generalised, severe epidemics.

**Researcher:** Pranitha Maharaj

### Growing old with AIDS: Targeting older people for a change

This is a three-year project that is funded by the South African Netherlands Partnership for Development (SANPAD). This project 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

## Reproductive Health Commodities Project

This is a multi-year project that is carried out jointly with the International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW) in Washington and India. The project 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 on 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, 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 and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

**Researchers:** Pranitha Maharaj and Chantal Munthree

### 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 insights 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. This research is funded by Medical Research Council.

**Researchers:** Pranitha Maharaj, Chantal Munthre, Thabo Letsoalo

### Stalling contraception? Perspectives and experiences of sexually active women and men in KwaZulu-Natal

South Africa has a population of approximately 50 million people and has been one of the first countries in sub-Saharan Africa to experience an overall fertility decline. The total fertility rate declined from 6.0 in the mid-1950s to about 4.3 in the 1980s and is now reported to be 2.4. The decline in fertility is strongly related to rising contraceptive use in South Africa. Contraceptive use in South Africa is relatively high compared to the other sub-Saharan African countries. Despite the impressive progress in raising contraceptive use, there are some concerns that use of contraception has either declined or remained stagnant over the past few years especially as much of the focus is now concentrated on reducing the impact of the AIDS epidemic. A study was commissioned by the Department of Health and UNFPA to better understand the reasons preventing women from using contraception consistently and correctly, or even at all.

**Researchers:** Pranitha Maharaj and Ashley Gresh

### AIDS, Demography and Poverty Trends (ADAPT)

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

The last few years have seen the “population neutralism” of the 1990s overturned by consensus that, by reducing age-structural dependency, fertility decline in Asia and Latin America stimulated substantial economic growth and reductions in poverty. In contrast, any “demographic divi-

dend” that might have resulted from the recent decline in fertility in Eastern and Southern Africa is likely to be offset by huge increases in HIV/AIDS mortality.

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

Additionally, studies of economic shocks emphasize that demographic events can disrupt livelihood strategies and have a long-term impact on the welfare of poor households. Thus, most demographic analyses treat socioeconomic status as an exogenous explanation of demographic phenomena that is unaffected by them. Likewise, microeconomic analysis usually treats demographic change as exogenous or even ignores it entirely. The challenge to welfare posed by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa highlights the limitations of these analytic traditions. A more sophisticated understanding of inter-relationships between demographic and poverty dynamics is needed.

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

As a part of this project, Lucia Knight, a former Masters student from SDS, received funding to complete a PhD at the London School of Health and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and has submitted a full draft of her thesis to her supervisor. The project is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) of the UK, and the Department for International Development (DFID) through a grant made to the South African Department of Social Development.

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



## Social Policy

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

The overall goal of the project is to identify and account for differences in under-five mortality, nutrition status and educational progression of South African children and to use this analysis to identify policy reforms concerning with improvements in child outcomes as identified by the Millennium Development Goals and South African legislation. The specific objective is to analyse data collected by the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) concerning under-five mortality, inadequate nourishment of children and educational progression of primary-school children, comparing these results with findings from the KwaZulu Natal Income Dynamic Study (KIDS) in which panel data methods can be employed. This 18 month project is funded by the European Union (EU) through the Programme to Support Pro-Poor Policy Development (PSPPD) located in the Office of the President. Data analysis took place during 2010.

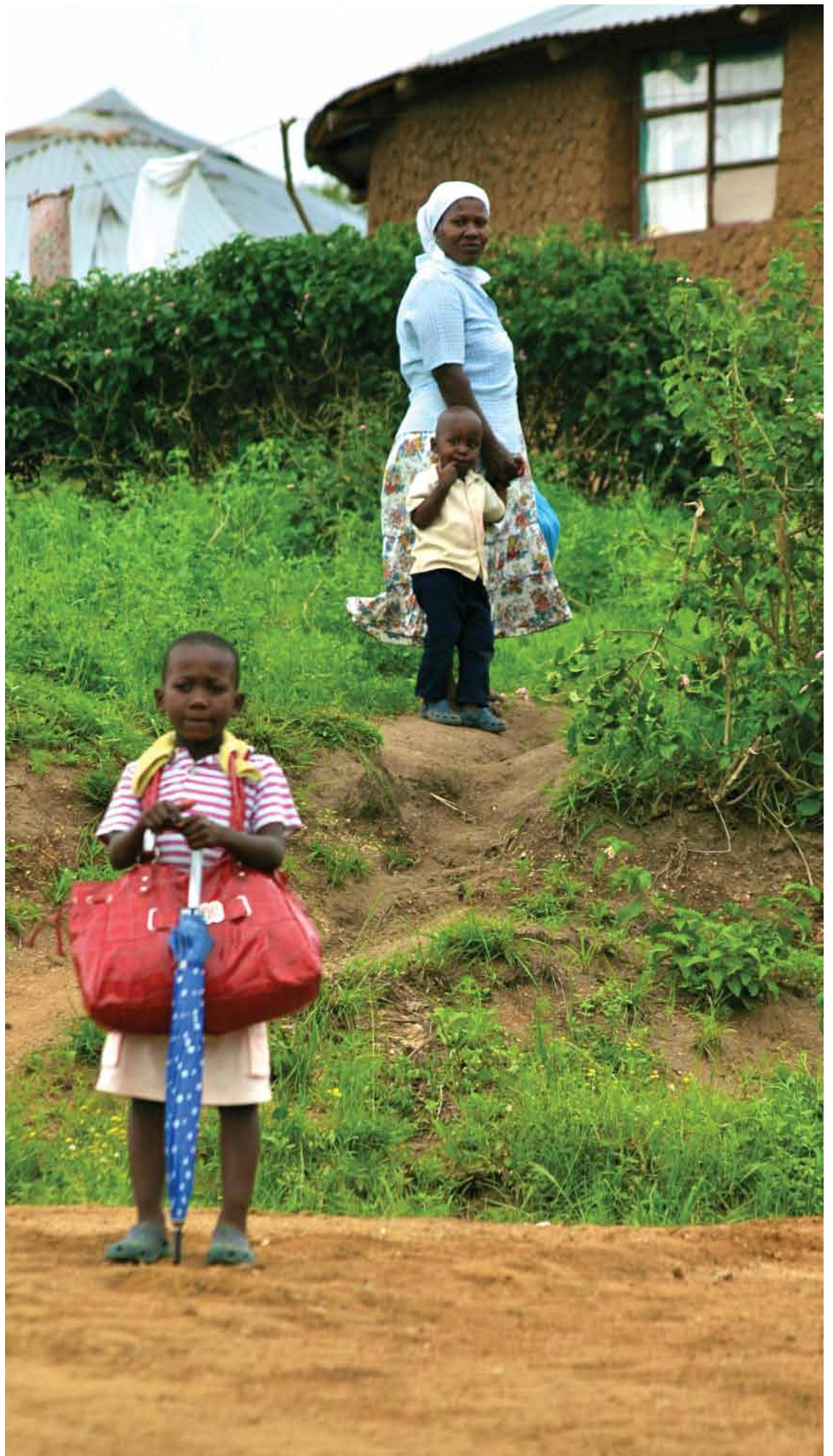
**Researchers:** Julian May, Nompuzo Nzimande, Thabo Letsoalo, Tom Moultrie (University of Cape Town), Ian Timæus (London School of Hygiene and Medicine).

### Strengthening analytical capacity and evidence based decision making (SACED) social policy

The goal of this programme is to address the lack of analytical capacity in social policy development and the reduction of poverty and inequality in South Africa. Support is being provided the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) to the South African government through three programmes directed towards the Department of Social Development (DSD), National Treasury, and Statistics South Africa. The programme provides technical skills and capacity to key partners in government and elsewhere while supporting the institutional capacity for the long term upgrading of those skills. The Centre for the Analysis of South African Social Policy, (CASASP) at the University of Oxford is a collaborating partner.

The programme started in August 2004 and ended in 2010. It includes several projects including the data collection phase of the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), an evaluation of the Child Support Grant and research into the impact and implications of HIV/AIDS for social policy. The project also contributes funds towards PhD and Masters level study.

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



# Trade and Industry

## The impact of infrastructure on enterprise linkage activity in the mining sector

This research, funded by the Hewlett Foundation, was carried out under the auspices of the Making the Most of Commodities Project (MMCP) headed by Professors Mike Morris and Dave Kaplan at UCT and Professor Raphie Kaplinsky at The Open University.

The MMCP through support from the IDRC sought to understand if the latest commodity boom impacting significantly on Africa's growth was also showing evidence of enabling African countries to upgrade their productive capacity as opposed to simply being exporters of unprocessed raw materials. The specific work undertaken by Robbins and Perkins through the School of Development Studies was geared towards exploring the relationship between infrastructure investment in linkages in the mining sector in both Tanzania and Mozambique. The reports are available online at <http://commodities.open.ac.uk/mmcp>

**Researchers:** Glen Robbins and Dave Perkins

## Exploring prospects for linkages in Lesotho's agriculture value chains

This research, conducted on behalf of UNCTAD and the UNDP, sought to examine, in conjunction with other researchers, the relationships between agricultural production in Lesotho and agri-processes value chains in the regional context. A report was produced to help inform the design of a multi-

lateral agency support programme for Lesotho in the context of plans to produce a National Development Plan to replace the previous Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

**Researchers:** Glen Robbins with Reboetsoe Makoko

## Models of port regulation

In partnership with other local researchers, a team including Trevor Jones (UKZN Economics) and Trade and Industry Policy Secretariat (TIPS), Urban-Econ and Black Balance produced a report for the South African Port Regulator on an economic framework for regulating ports in South Africa. This has been used in operationalising the mandate of the Port Regulator in the past year.

**Researchers:** Glen Robbins, Trevor Jones (UKZN Economics) with Urban-Econ, TIPS and Black Balance

## Foreign direct investment and SME linkages in Mozambique

A series of workshops were held in Maputo (Mozambique), convened by the Centre for the Promotion of Investments (CPI) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). It was intended that these workshops assist Mozambican government departments, business associations and NGOs working with small and medium enterprises to develop a programme of support for increased domestic linkages from foreign funded investment projects. SADC-related case study material was presented by an SDS representative based on previous work done together with UNCTAD.

**Researcher:** Glen Robbins



Delegates at UNCTAD's CPI workshop in Maputo



## Trajectories of Capital Accumulation

### 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 chapters in this edited volume 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 in-

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

**Researcher:** Vishnu Padayachee

### The Political Economy of Africa

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

**Researcher/Editor:** Vishnu Padayachee.



# Regional development

## A socio-economic impact assessment of the Local Competitiveness Fund's implementation projects under Gijima KZN LED support programme

As one of its strategies to promote growth and development in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), the Provincial Government established the Gijima KZN Local Economic Development (LED) Support Programme. Gijima makes use of an integrated and targeted approach to address poverty and inequality through fostering partnerships for LED between economic actors in government, the private sector and civil society.

The objectives of the programme are to build sustainable partnerships between LED stakeholders at the provincial and local level; to strengthen the enabling environment for investment and enterprise development, skills development, HIV/AIDS and TB mitigation, and developmental local government; to promote learning, knowledge exchange and replication; and to establish effective, adaptable and innovative LED management functions at the local and provincial level.

The Gijima Programme has made use of a number of mechanisms to achieve these objectives, one of which is the Local Competitiveness Fund Implementation (LCFI). The LCFI is a competitive grant fund that provides financial support to partnerships between established and emerging businesses to promote private sector investment in local economic development. The objective of the Local Competitiveness Funds is to provide support to economic actors who wish to work as partners on economic projects.

To address the relevant result areas and to achieve the multiple aims of assessment, we draw on three strands of assessment theory and combine these into an innovative learning approach. Four activities will be undertaken:

- Comparative case-studies of a matched sample of funded and unfunded projects;
- Participatory analysis of the outcomes and inputs of a sub-sample of funded and unfunded projects;
- Causal chain analysis of all funded projects and the overall operation of the LCF;
- A systemic review of the information gathered by 1 through 3 in combination with a broader review of LED, international experience and options for similar interventions.

**Researchers:** Julian May, Imraan Valodia, Glen Robbins, Myriam Velia, Siboniso Cele, Kruschen Govender

## Analysis of the Living Conditions Survey

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has recently completed the first Living Conditions Survey (LCS) of South Africa with a sample of 30,000 households. The unique design of the survey instruments allows for detailed analysis of the multi-dimensional nature of the well-being of individuals and households in South Africa. Although many aspects of the LCS build on previous household surveys conducted by Stats SA such as the General Household Survey (GHS) and the Community Survey (CS), the LCS integrates the information into a single comprehensive data base.

Following Amartya Sen's seminal critique of uni-dimensional approaches to the measurement of poverty, the conceptual framework underpinning the LCS recognises that deprivation in South Africa occurs along multiple dimensions. Five of these dimensions are identified for immediate analysis. The first dimension is monetary or financial poverty which reflects access to most market goods and services including food. The indicators under this dimension will be used to report the poverty profile of South Africa in which the incidence, depth and severity of financial poverty can be reported, along with the distribution and characteristics of those who are categorised as poor. This 'Poverty Profile of South Africa' will be the first output from the LCS.

The next dimension is derived from a basic needs approach to development and largely reflects access to non-market goods and services. Deprivation in this dimension can be shown using indicators concerning access and quality of public services and facilities such as water, sanitation, health care and education. These indicators will be analysed as a separate output on 'Access to Services and Facilities' which will also include certain privately provided goods such as housing and energy. The third dimension arises from recognition that analysis of the poverty status of households conceals important intra-household differences. As a result, indicators must be sought that reveal differences within households, and which can be used to analyse the circumstances of potentially vulnerable groups such as women or children. The LCS contains data which can be used for this purpose including the anthropometric status of children, child hunger and grade repetition, allowing the preparation of a third output on the 'Poverty Profile of Women and Children'. Finally, a recent literature emphasises the impact of social exclusion on the persistence of poverty in developing countries. The LCS contains data that can be used as indicators of social exclusion including unemployment, subjective poverty status and the ability to participate in socially necessary activities. These indicators will be analysed as the fourth output of the LCS on 'Exclusion and Subjective Poverty'.

**Researchers:** Julian May, Vaughan Dutton, Nompuzi Nziemande, Kathleen Diga, Martin Wittenberg (UCT)



# Public Lectures and Seminars

## School of Development Studies Academic Seminar Series 2010



Mirai Chatterjee



David Lam with Francie Lund



Deepak Nayyar

Date	Presenter	Affiliation	Topic
February	Clive Coetzee	Treasury, Provincial Government of KwaZulu-Natal	The economics of South African cities.
March	Sandra Harding	University of California, Los Angeles	Can men be subjects of feminist thought?
March	Mirai Chatterjee	Self-Employed Women's Association, India	Social protection in India: Policies, issues and lessons.
April	Odd-Helge Fjeldstad	Norwegian University of Life Sciences	Taxation and Governance: Perspectives on State-Building in Africa.
April	Philip Oxhorn	McGill University, Canada	Citizenship as consumption or citizenship as agency: comparing democratizing reforms in Bolivia and Brazil.
May	Bill Freund	University of KwaZulu-Natal	Development dilemmas in South Africa.
May	David Lam	University of Michigan	Credit constraints and the racial gap in post-secondary education in South Africa.
May	Deepak Nayyar	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	The global economic crisis and the developing world.
May	Jomo KS	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Climate change and industrial development: Unpacking the paradox.
May	Michel Aglietta	University of Paris X at Nanterre	Prospects for the international monetary system.
May	Dori Posel and Daniela Casale	University of KwaZulu-Natal	English language proficiency and earnings in South Africa.
August	Heidi Attwood	University of KwaZulu-Natal	Telecentres and poor communities in South Africa: What have we learnt?
September	Louis Munyakazi	Visiting Fellow, University of KwaZulu-Natal	Assessing the relationship between Poverty and ICT: Evidence from PICTURE-Africa. Poverty, ICTs in urban and rural East Africa.
October	Mvuselelo Ngcoya	University of KwaZulu-Natal	Ubuntu, globalization, and matters indigenous.
November	Sandile Simelane	University of KwaZulu-Natal	Assets and capabilities poverty in South Africa.
November	Pamela Ngwenya	University of KwaZulu-Natal	A vitalist approach to sugar-cane breeding in Barbados: (in the context of the European Union Sugar Reform)
November	Katharine Hall	University of Cape Town	Migrant mothers and mobile children: New possibilities for exploring child poverty dynamics in South Africa
November	Robert Morrell	University of Cape Town	Agency and sexuality among South African women: youth femininities shaped by poverty and patriarchy.
December	Peter Lawrence	University of Keele	An economic strategy for the left.



Jomo KS from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

## Centre for Civil Society Harold Wolpe Public Lecture Series 2009

Date	Presenter	Affiliation	Topic
March	Yash Tandon	The South Centre	Fighting global Apartheid.
May	Eunice Sahle	University of North Carolina	World orders.
June	A panel of speakers		Who scores in 2010?
July	A panel of speakers		Never again, xenophobia
July	A panel of speakers		Social justice ideas in civil society.
August	Brij Maharaj Priths Dullay Patrick Mkhize	University of KwaZulu-Natal Durban University of Technology Wentworth Development Forum	Media, information and freedom.
October	Professor Dilip Menon Ms Ella Gandhi	Wits University Politician / Activist	Indians in South Africa 150 years.
November	Goolam Vahed Ashwin Desai	University of KwaZulu-Natal Activist	Special Harold Wolpe Memorial Lecture in honour of Professor Fatima Meer.
November	Pamela Ngwenya	University of KwaZulu-Natal	Community building video workshop.



## Staff

### Establishment Teaching and Research Staff

#### Head of School and Senior Professor:

Vishnu Padayachee:  
Macroeconomics, finance and banking

#### Senior Professors:

Patrick Bond: Political economy, environment, civil society

#### Professors:

Julian May: Poverty dynamics, population change and land reform

#### Associate Professors:

Imraan Valodia: Macroeconomics, international trade, gender and development

Dori Posel: Labour, migration, households and gender

#### Senior Research Fellows:

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

Dr Richard Ballard - Academic Coordinator for Development Studies: Spatial development, civil society

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

Dr Mvuselelo Ngcoya: international relations, ubuntu philosophy, indigenous knowledges, the political economy of indigenous vegetables.

Dr Sandile Simelane: Estimation of demographic parameters for small areas; analysis of interrelationships between demographic processes and population issues in developing countries

#### Research Fellows:

Ms Nompumelelo Nzimande: Demography, fertility, population change

Ms Catherine Sutherland: Space and environment, sustainability, sustainable cities, social assessment

Ms Kerry Vermaak: Health, health systems, equity

#### Senior Tutor:

Mr Thabo Letsoalo: Health, child outcomes, monitoring and evaluation, research ethics

#### Senior Contract Teaching and Research Staff

Dr Vaughan Dutton: Poverty reduction assessment

Dr Louis Munyakazi: Capacity building and development of statistical methods related to poverty reduction in developing countries

Mr Glen Robbins: Economic development, industrial policy

Dr Stephanie Rudwick: Cultural Studies and African Linguistics

Dr Myriam Velia: International and development economics

#### Contract Research Fellows

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

Ms Kathleen Diga: Information and Communication Technologies for Development, poverty impacts

Mr Kruschen Govender: Sustainable production and consumption, sport for social change, monitoring and evaluation methodologies

Ms Ashley Gresh: Sexual and reproductive health

Mr Likani Lebani: Economic development, labour markets

Ms Chantal Munthree: Reproductive health

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

#### Establishment Administrative Staff

Ms Priya Konan: Masters programme

Ms Siphwe Mtshali: Clerical assistance

Mrs Kanagie Naidoo: Finance

Ms Mary Smith: Human resources and library



### Contract Administrative Staff

Ms Germaine Barnard: Administrative Assistant to SARCHI Chair

Ms Sifiso Biyela: Administrative assistance to CLIQ project

Ms Shivani Durgiah: Logistics and Finance

Ms Cailin Hedderwick: Administrative assistance to HEARD PhD programme

Mr Jai Naidoo: Project Manager of Computer Resources

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

### Post Doctoral Fellows

Dr Nina Hunter

Dr Pamela Ngwenya

### Senior Research Associate

Professor Francie Lund

### Honorary Professors

Professor Keith Hart, Goldsmiths College, University of London

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

Professor Tito T Mboweni (former Governor of the South African Reserve Bank)

Professor William Munro, International Studies Programme, Illinois Wesleyan University, USA

Professor Michael Noble, Social Policy, Oxford University, UK

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

### Honorary Research Fellows

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

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

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

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

Dr Jenni Smit, Reproductive Health Research Unit, Durban

### Research Associates

Professor Dianne Scott

Dr Makandwe Nyirenda

Dr William Muhwava

Dr Kobus Herbst

### Short-term Visiting Fellows

Ms Mirai Chatterjee, Self-Employed Women's Association, India

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

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

Dr Tony Heron, Department of Politics, University of Sheffield, UK

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

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

Ms Nozipho Shabalala, Statistics South Africa, Pretoria

## CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

### Director

Professor Patrick Bond

### Senior Research Fellow

Dr Shauna Mottiar

### Contract Research Fellows

Mr Baruti Amisi

Mr John Devenish

Mr Molefi Ndlovu

Ms Dudu Khumalo

Ms Orlean Naidoo

Ms Faith Manzi

Ms Philisa Zibi

### Administrative Staff

Ms Helen Poonen

Ms Amy Ramsamy

Ms Lungi Keswa

### Honorary Research Professors

Professor Alan Fowler

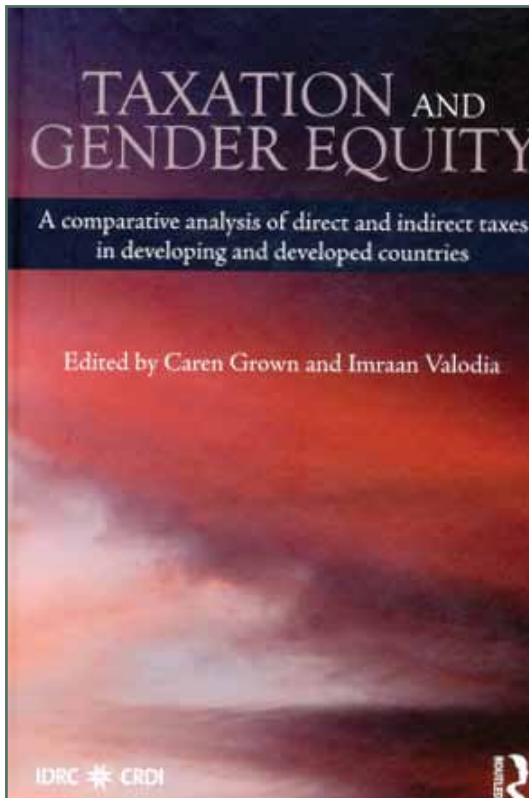
Professor Adam Habib



# Publications of the school and centre

## Accredited journal articles

- Ballard R** Slaughter in the suburbs: livestock slaughter and race in post-apartheid cities. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 33(6), 1069-1087.
- Bond P** Maintaining momentum after Copenhagen's collapse: Seal the deal or "Seattle" the deal? *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism*, 21(1), 14-27.
- Bond P** Obituary: Dennis Brutus: A memorial statement. *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*, 47(1), 125-128.
- Bond P** South Africa's bubble meets boiling urban social protest. *Monthly Review*, 62(2), 17-28.
- Bond P** Water, health and the commodification debate. *Review of Radical Political Economics*, 42(4), 445-464.
- Brooks S, Sutherland C, Scott D and Guy H** Integrating qualitative methodologies into risk assessment: Insights from South Durban. *South African Journal of Science*, 106, 9&10, 55-64.
- Casale D and Posel D** Investigating the well-being of rural women in South Africa. *Agenda*, 85, 46-52.
- Casale D and Posel D** The male marital earnings premium in the context of bride wealth payments: Evidence from South Africa. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 58(2), 211 - 230.
- Chari S** State racism and biopolitical struggle: The evasive commons in Twentieth-century Durban, South Africa. *Radical History Review*, 108, 73-90.
- Chevalier S** Les "Blacks Diamonds" existent-ils ? Médias, consommation et classe moyenne noire en Afrique du Sud / Media, consumption and the African Middle Class in South Africa, *Sociologies Pratiques*, Paris, Presses de Science Po, n°20, 75-86.
- Godfrey L and Scott D** Improving waste management through a process of learning: the South African waste information system. *Waste Management & Research*, September 2010, (Published online), 1-11.
- Hart K** Models of statistical distribution: A window on social history. *Anthropological Theory*, 10(1-2), 67-74.
- Hart K** New lamps for old? Why Veblen beats the Nobel laureates. *Focaal: Journal of Global and Historical Anthropology*, 57, 97-103.
- Horwood C, Butler L, Vermaak K, Rollins N, Haskins L, Nkosi P, Neilands T, Qazi S** Disease profile of children under 5 years attending primary health care clinics in a high HIV prevalence setting in South Africa. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, 16 (1), 42 - 52.
- Horwood C, Haskins L, Vermaak K, Phakathi P, Subbaye R, Doherty T** Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) programme in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa: An evaluation of PMTCT implementation and integration into routine maternal, child and women's health services. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, 15 (9), 992 - 999.
- Hunter M** Beyond the male-migrant: South Africa's long history of health geography and the contemporary AIDS pandemic. *Health and Place*, 16(1), 25-33.
- Hunter M** Racial desegregation and schooling in South Africa: contested geographies of class formation. *Environment and Planning*, 42, 2640-2657.
- Lund F** Hierarchies of care work in South Africa: Nurses, social workers and home-based care workers. *International Labour Review*, 149(4), 495-509.
- Mawowa S and Matongo A** Inside Zimbabwe's roadside currency trade: The 'World Bank' of Bulawayo. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 36(2), 319-337.
- Mottiar S** The role of civil society in elections: The KwaZulu-Natal Democracy and Elections Forum – Reducing conflict dynamics and promoting peace. *Journal of African Elections*, 9(1), 110-127.
- Muanamoha R C, Maharaj B, Preston-Whyte E** Social networks and undocumented Mozambican migration to South Africa. *Geoforum*, 41, 885-896.
- Munthre C and Maharaj P** Growing old in the era of a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS: the impact of AIDS on older men and women in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Research on ageing*, 32(2), 155-174.
- Padayachee V** Re-introducing the minerals-energy complex. *Transformation*, 71, 1-2.
- Padayachee V and Rossouw J** Vergoedingsneigings in die openbare sektor te midde van volgehoue inflasie – 'n ekonomiese perspektief / Remuneration trends in the public sector during sustained inflation – an economic perspective. *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe/Journal of Humanities*, 50(2), 169 – 186.
- Posel D** Households and labour migration in Post-Apartheid South Africa. *Studies in Economics and Econometrics*, 34(3), 129-141.
- Richardson-Ngwenya P** The EU sugar reform and the responses of Caribbean sugar producers. *Geography*, 95, Part 2, 70-79.
- Robbins G** Beyond local economic development? Exploring municipality-supported job creation in a South Africa city. *Development Southern Africa*, 27(4), 531-546.
- Rogan M, Hynie M, Casale M, Nixon S, Flicker S, Jobson G and Dawad S** The effects of gender and socioeconomic status on youth sexual-risk norms: evidence from a poor urban community in South Africa. *African Journal of AIDS Research*, 9(4), 355-366.
- Shariffe K** Flying a questionable flag: Liberia's lucrative shipping industry. *World Policy Journal*, Winter 2010, 111-118.
- Valodia I and Devey R** Formal-informal linkages: What implications for poverty in South Africa? *Law, Democracy and Development*, 14, 1-26.



## Books

**Hunter M** *Love in the time of AIDS: Inequality, gender and rights in South Africa*. University of KwaZulu-Natal Press: Pietermaritzburg, 303pp.

## Edited Books

**Maharaj B, Desai A and Bond P** *Zuma's own goal: Losing South Africa's 'War on Poverty'*, Africa World Press: Trenton 432pp.

**Grown C and Valodia I** *Taxation and Gender Equity: A comparative analysis of direct and indirect taxes in developing and developed countries*, (eds), Routledge: London and New York and the International Development Research Centre: Ottawa 318pp.

**Nzimande N** *State of the Population of KwaZulu-Natal: Demographic Profile and Development Indicators*. Department of the Premier, Province of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban, 208pp.

**Padayachee V** *The Political Economy of Africa* Routledge: London, 435pp.

## Chapters in Books

**Bond P** Afterword: Lessons from the World Cup. *Zuma's Own Goal: Losing South Africa's 'War on Poverty'*, Maharaj B, Desai A and Bond P (eds), Africa World Press: Trenton.

**Bond P** Johannesburg: Von Gold and Gangstern. *Sudafrika: Die Rensen der Befreiung*, Anbacher J and Khan R (eds), Association A: Berlin.

**Bond P** Neoliberalism and its critics. *Global Development Studies*, Babones S (ed), Sage: New York.

**Bond P** The World Social Forum. *Third Sector Research*, Taylor R (ed), Springer: New York, Dordrecht, Heidelberg, London.

**Bond P, Desai A and Maharaj B** Introduction: Poverty eradication as Holy Grail. *Zuma's Own Goal: Losing South Africa's 'War on Poverty'*, Maharaj B, Desai A and Bond P (eds), Africa World Press: Trenton.

**Bond P, Desai A and Maharaj B** Limits to class apartheid. *Zuma's Own Goal: Losing South Africa's 'War on Poverty'*, Maharaj B, Desai A and Bond P (eds), Africa World Press: Trenton.

**Bond P and Ndlovu M** Development dilemmas of mega-project electricity and water consumption. *Development Dilemmas in Post-Apartheid South Africa*, Freund B and Witt H (eds), University of KwaZulu-Natal Press: Pietermaritzburg.

**Bond P and Ngwane T** Community resistance to energy privatization in South Africa. *Sparking a worldwide energy revolution: Social struggles in the transition to a post-petrol world*, Abramsky K (ed), AK Press: Oakland, Edinburgh, Baltimore.

**Budlender D, Casale D and Valodia I** Gender equality and taxation in South Africa. *Taxation and Gender Equity: A comparative analysis of direct and indirect taxes in developing and developed countries*, Grown C and Valodia I (eds) Routledge: London and New York and the International Development Research Centre: Ottawa.

**Casale D and Posel D** Mind your language: The benefits of English proficiency in the labour market. Vision or Vacuum? *Governing the South African Economy*, Hofmeyr J (ed), Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, 58-65.

**Devereux S and Lund F** Democratising social welfare. *The Political Economy of Africa*, Padayachee V (ed), Routledge: London.

**Hart K** Africa's urban revolution and the informal economy. *The Political Economy of Africa*, Padayachee V (ed), Routledge: London, 371-388.



**Hart K** Informal Economy. *The Human Economy*, Hart K, Laville J-L, Cattani AD (eds), Polity Press: Cambridge and Malden.

**Hart K** Money in the making of world society. *Market and Society: The Great Transformation Today*, Hart K and Hann C (eds), Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

**Hart K and Hann C** Introduction: Learning from Polanyi 1, *Market and Society: The Great Transformation Today*, Hart K and Hann C (eds), Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

**Hart K and Padayachee V** Development. *The Human Economy*, Hart K, Laville J-L, Cattani AD (eds), Polity Press: Cambridge and Malden.

**Hart K and Padayachee V** South Africa in Africa: From national capitalism to regional integration. *The Political Economy of Africa*, Padayachee V (ed), Routledge: London.

**Hunter M** Rights and redistribution: Thinking about the state, gender and class in South Africa after the 2006 Zuma rape trial. *Development Dilemmas in Post-Apartheid South Africa*, Freund B and Witt H (eds), University of KwaZulu-Natal Press: Pietermaritzburg.

**Kaplinsky R, McCormick D and Morris M** Impacts and challenges of a growing relationship between China and sub-Saharan Africa. *The Political Economy of Africa*, Padayachee V (ed), Routledge: London.

**Maharaj P and Munthree C** Population ageing in KwaZulu-Natal. *State of the Population of Kwazulu-Natal: Demographic Profile and Development Indicators*. Nzimande N (ed), Department of the Premier, Province of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

**Manyamba C, May J and Nzimande N** The poverty profile of KwaZulu-Natal. *State of the Population of Kwazulu-Natal: Demographic Profile and Development Indicators*. Nzimande N (ed), Department of the Premier, Province of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

**Moore D and Mawowa S** Mbimbos, Zvipamuzis and 'primitive accumulation' in Zimbabwe's violent mineral economy: crisis, chaos and the state. *The Political Economy of Africa*, Padayachee V (ed), Routledge: London.

**Naidoo P** The 'feminisation' of poverty as disabling discourse. *Zuma's own Goal: Losing South Africa's 'War on Poverty'*, Maharaj B, Desai A and Bond P (eds), Africa World Press: Trenton.

**Ngwane T** Ideologies, strategies and tactics of township protest. *Zuma's own Goal: Losing South Africa's 'War on Poverty'*, Maharaj B, Desai A and Bond P (eds), Africa World Press: Trenton.

**Nzimande N** Delivery of key community and household services in KwaZulu-Natal. *State of the Population of Kwzulu-Natal: Demographic Profile and Development Indicators*. Nzimande N (ed), Department of the Premier, Province of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

**Nzimande N** Introduction. *State of the Population of Kwzulu-Natal: Demographic Profile and Development Indicators*. Nzimande N, (ed), Department of the Premier, Province of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

**Padayachee V and Hart K** Introducing the African economy. *The Political Economy of Africa*, Padayachee V (ed), Routledge: London.

**Rogan M, Lebani L and Nzimande N** Internal migration and household dynamics in KwaZulu-Natal. *State of the Population of Kwzulu-Natal: Demographic Profile and Development Indicators*. Nzimande N (ed), Department of the Premier, Province of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

**Simelane S and Nzimande N** Child mortality in KwaZulu-Natal. *State of the Population of Kwzulu-Natal: Demographic Profile and Development Indicators*. Nzimande N (ed), Department of the Premier, Province of KwaZulu-Natal: Durban.

**Vahed G, Padayachee V and Desai A** Between black and white: A case study of the KwaZulu-Natal Cricket Union. *The Race to Transform: Sport in post-apartheid South Africa*. Desai A (ed), Cape Town: HSRC Press.

**Valodia I** Conclusion and policy recommendations. *Taxation and Gender Equity: A comparative analysis of direct and indirect taxes in developing and developed countries*, Grown C and Valodia I (eds) Routledge: London and New York and the International Development Research Centre: Ottawa.

## Other Publications

### Articles

**Bond P** Climate debt owed to Africa: What to demand and how to collect? *African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development*, 2(1), 83-113.

**Bond P** Climate justice politics across space and scale. *Human Geography*, 3(2), 49-62.

**Bond P and Dorsey M** Anatomies of environmental knowledge and resistance. *Australian Journal of Political Economy*, 66, December.

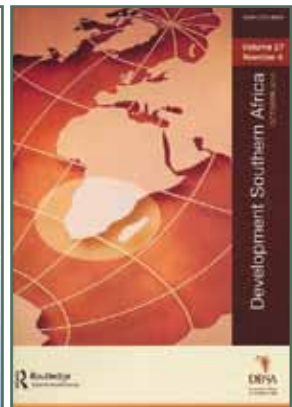
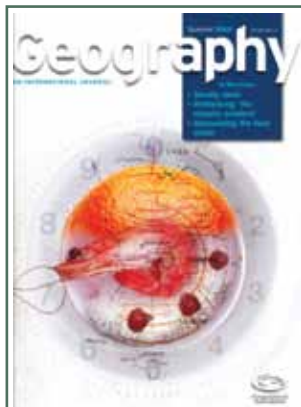
**Lund F** The global crisis, unemployment and HIV/AIDS: what role for public works programmes? *Global Labour Column*, Global Labour University, Geneva.

**Lund F** Towards an inclusive occupational health and safety for informal workers: A South-South collaboration in five countries. *Asia-Pacific Newsletter on Occupational Health and Safety*, 17(3), 54-55.

**Rogan M, Nanda P and Maharaj P** Promoting and prioritizing reproductive health commodities: Understanding the emergency contraception value chain in South Africa. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 14(1), 9-19.

**Padayachee V** Global economic recession: effects and implications for South Africa at a time of political challenges. *Claves de la Economia Mundial*.

**Padayachee V, Rossouw J and Joubert F** Surveying inflation credibility. *Central Banking*, XX(4).



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

**Hazell E** Gender, water and livelihoods in Mseleni: A case study. *Research Report*, 87, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, 101p.

**Meth C** 'Active' labour market policies: Lessons for South Africa. *Research Report*, 86, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban

**Meth C** What do we know? Professor Servaas van der Berg's poverty estimates. *Research Report*, 85, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban.

**Mawowa S** Zimbabwe's financial sector during the crisis period: A case for social and economic justice. Research Report for the Zimbabwe Coalition for Debt and Development (ZIMCODD).

**Munyakazi L, Dutton V, May J** Analysis of unmatched data using propensity scores: Part 1: Cross-section analysis. *Research Report*, 84, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban.

## Working Papers

**Bosch A, Rossouw J, Claassens T and du Plessis B** A second look at measuring inequality in South Africa: A modified gini coefficient. *Working Paper* 58, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, 13p.

**Casale D** Indirect taxation and gender equity: Evidence from South Africa. *ERSA Working Paper*, 193, Economic Research Southern Africa, Cape Town.

**Casale D and Posel D** English language proficiency and earnings in a developing country: The case of South Africa. *ERSA Working Paper*, 181, Economic Research Southern Africa, Cape Town.

**May J** 'Smoke and Mirrors' The science of poverty measurement and its application. *Working Paper*, 57, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, 30p.

## Unpublished Reports and Papers

**Maharaj P** An assessment of awareness and implementation of the population policy in KwaZulu-Natal. Report for the Provincial Population Unit Commissioned by the Department of Social Development.

**Mawowa S** 'Going beyond the political rhetoric': On economic empowerment and indigenization in Zimbabwe. Discussion Paper, Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition.

**Mawowa S** Informal trading in Zimbabwe: The case of Mutare's Sakubva Township Traders. Community Voices project for Southern African People's Solidarity Network.

**Mawowa S** South African mining capital in Zimbabwe: An analysis of ZIMPLATS and Mimoso's Social Corporate Social Responsibility. Collaborative research with the Southern African Resources Watch (SAWR) and Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association (ZELA).

**Mawowa S** The 2011 Budget and Zimbabwe's indebtedness: A review of the 2011 Budget Statement. *Policy Brief*, ZMCOOD.

**May J** Poverty eradication: The South African experience. Paper prepared for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Social Policy and Development and Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Development and NEPAD Division Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Eradication.

**Ngwenya P E** Making video proposals: A guidebook for community groups. UNDP-supported online publication available at [www.malingaproductions.com](http://www.malingaproductions.com)

**Scott D** Social impact assessment of proposed development of the Renishaw Sugar Estates. Report for Renishaw Sugar Estates.

## Conferences

**Bond P** A half-century of competing political economic traditions in South Africa. Race, Class and the Developmental State conference in honour of Martin Legassick, Port Elizabeth.

**Bond P** A political economy of the World Cup. Gyeongsang University Institute for Social Studies conference on Alter-globalisation Movements, Seoul, Korea.

**Bond P** Financial crisis, climate and resistance in South Africa. Historical Materialism conference, London, United Kingdom.

**Bond P** Global justice movements. Grantmakers without Borders conference, San Francisco, USA.



**Bond P** Resisting world crises from South Africa. African Studies Association, San Francisco, USA.

**Bond P** The right to the city and water commons. Syracuse University conference on Water Rights, Syracuse, USA.

**Bond P** The South African transition to Neoliberalism. Birzeit University conference on Geographies of Aid Imperialism, Ramallah, Palestine.

**Casale D and Posel D** English language proficiency and earnings in South Africa. DPRU/EPP/TIPS conference, Johannesburg, South Africa.

**Gitau S, Plantinga P and Diga K** ICTD Research by Africans: Origins, interests and impact. International conference on Information and Communication Technologies and Development, London, United Kingdom.

**Godfrey L and Scott D** The role of the South African Waste Information System in improving waste management. Waste 2010, Stratford-upon-Avon, United Kingdom.

**Godfrey L and Scott D** Why building capacity is a necessary but insufficient condition for improved waste management in South Africa: The knowledge-behaviour relationship. WasteCon, Johannesburg.

**Haskins L, Horwood C, Vermaak K, Phakathi S, Rollins N** HIV prevalence in teenage mothers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Poster presented at the XVII International AIDS conference.

**Horwood C, Vermaak K, Haskins L, Phakathi S, Rollins N** KwaZulu-Natal Impact 2009: Assessing the impact of interventions for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) on vertical transmission rates in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Poster presented at the XVII International AIDS conference.

**Lund F** The development and effects of the Child Support Grant in South Africa. Comparative Civil Registration conference, St John's College, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

**Maharaj P** Condom use for HIV prevention: lessons from South Africa. Paper presented at the 11th European Society of Contraception Congress, The Hague, Netherlands.

**Maharaj P** Condom use in marital and cohabiting relationships: Lessons on HIV prevention from South Africa. Paper presented at the World Congress of Virus and Infections, Busan, Korea.

**Maharaj P** Emergency contraception use in South Africa: Implications for HIV technologies. Poster presented at the XVII International AIDS conference, Vienna.

**Maharaj P** Negotiating condom use in marital relationships: The case of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Poster presented at the XVII International AIDS conference, Vienna.

**Maharaj P** Relative influence of husbands and wives on family planning in the era of AIDS. Paper presented at the 11th European Society of Contraception Congress, The Hague, Netherlands.

**Mawowa S and Saunders R** Mineral resources in Zimbabwe: Cursed or blessed political economy? Zimbabwe Progress Conference, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

**May J** Digital and other poverties: Exploring the connection in four East African countries. Second Chronic Poverty conference, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom.

**May J** Digital and other poverties: Exploring the connection in four East African countries. International conference on Information and Communication Technologies and Development, Royal Holloway, University of London, London, United Kingdom.

**Ngwenya P** A vitalist approach to Caribbean sugar and the European Union Sugar Regime. Annual conference of the Finnish Geographical Society at the University of Eastern Finland, Finland.

**Phakathi S, Haskins L, Vermaak K, Rollins N, Horwood C** The feeding choices of HIV-positive and HIV-negative mothers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Poster presented at the XVII International AIDS conference.

**Rogan M** Poverty and headship in post-apartheid South Africa, 1997-2006. Development Policy Research Unit conference, Johannesburg.

**Posel D and Casale D** English language proficiency and earnings in a developing country: The case of South Africa. 5th IZA/World Bank conference on Employment and Development, Cape Town.

**Posel D and Casale D** Relative standing and subjective well-being in South Africa: The role of perceptions, expectations and income mobility. DPRU/EPP/TIPS conference, Johannesburg/

**Posel D and Rogan M** Gendered trends in income poverty in post-apartheid South Africa, 1997-2006. Chronic Poverty Research Centre International conference: Ten Years of War against Poverty, Manchester, United Kingdom.

**Vermaak K, Horwood C, Rollins N, Voce A, Newell M** Determining equity in the provision of services for the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) in public primary health care settings in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Poster presented at the XVII International AIDS conference.

## Conference proceedings

**Lund F** Commentary on the paper by Dr Fatima el Shamsi and Hassan Y. Aly Globalisation and women's status in the Arab world: blessing or curse. Pages 289 – 292 in Bahgat Korany, Hania Sholkamy and Maya Morsy (eds.): Women in the Concept and Issues of Human Security: Proceedings of the Second Conference of the Arab Women Organisation, Volume 2, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 11-13 November 2008. Cairo: Arab Women's Organisation.

# Financial Statement

## Income and Expenditure Report for the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2010

### INCOME

16,854,103

Income Received  
Interest Received

16,477,057  
377,046

### LESS: EXPENDITURE

14,837,915

#### Research Costs

10,508,753

Salaries: PI and Contract Research Staff  
Salaries: Contract Teaching Staff  
Salaries: Contract Administrative Staff  
Internships  
Consultants  
Research Grants: External Awards  
Research Grants: Masters Students  
Research Grants: PhD Students  
Capacity Building Grants  
Research Expenses

5,398,534  
420,597  
1,387,069  
336,959  
484,209  
167,450  
404,260  
979,458  
65,612  
864,606

#### Supplies and Services

3,078,169

Travel & Subsistence  
Printing, Postage, Stationery, Telephone, Fax  
Library Resources  
Workshops  
Publicity  
Overhead Recovery - UKZN  
Sundry

1,588,898  
327,669  
218,357  
524,129  
48,770  
247,888  
122,458

#### Capital Expenditure

1,250,993

Computers, Furniture and Equipment

1,250,993

**Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the period**

**2,016,188**

**Accumulated Balance at the beginning of the period**

**16,922,372**

**Accumulated Balance at the end of the period**

**18,938,560**

### UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL BUDGET ALLOCATION

6,474,885

Salaries  
Supplies & Services  
Capital Equipment

6,247,924  
118,000  
108,961





# The school and centre acknowledge the support of their funders:

## School of Development Studies:

American University, Andrew Mellon Foundation, Bard College, Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDT), 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, Health Economics and HIV/AIDS Research Division (HEARD), Human Science Research Council (HSRC), International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Jerome Levy Institute, KZN Dept. of Economic Development, London School of Economics (LSE), London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), MOTT Foundation, Maurice Webb Trust, National Research Foundation (NRF), Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users (NURRU), Norwegian Institute for Urban & Regional Research (NIBR), SALDRU - University of Cape Town, South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD), Statistics South Africa, The Presidency: Republic of South Africa, Tides Foundation, Toyota South Africa, Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), University of Cape Town - Mellon Foundation, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing & Organizing (WIEGO), World Bank, World Health Organisation (WHO).

## Centre for Civil Society:

Atlantic Philanthropies, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Harold Wolpe Trust, 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)



# Fair Play to the School of Development Studies

Marking the events surrounding World Aids Day on Wednesday 1st December, 2010, a team from the School of Development Studies comprising past and present students, academic and support staff both male and female, participated in the first WhizzKids United (WKU) football tournament in Greyville, central Durban.

Marshalled on distinctively by the presence of the Head of School, Professor Vishnu 'Harry Rednapp' Padayachee, the 'orange machine' worked like clockwork to make its way through the first round over the quarter-finals and into the semi-finals without a loss to their name. Spurred on by a raucous crowd, students laid down their notes, professors their chalk and staff their calculators and moved from theory into practice. The overall objective of this new assignment: win. The project's intended output: score as many goals as possible. The outputs desired, more fund-raising for charity. However, there were many risks and implementing delays that needed to be catered for. Prior to each match a detailed SWOT analysis of the situation was conducted, with a programmed action plan based on the theoretical assumption that the opposing team would be adopting further goal achieving delaying tactics.

Once on the field all SoDs of preliminary results were rapidly tested for reliability and consistency. Where needed, new variables were included along the way to improve the overall validity of the hypothesis and implementing tools. At the end of the day, results were satisfactory, albeit not conclusive. But looking at the bigger picture, the team – both on and off the pitch – came together very nicely and much needed money was raised to help finance the running of the WKU Health academy in Edendale; a safe haven for youth to learn about the dangers of risky behaviour and the potential safeguards preventing HIV/AIDS infection and transmission by using football as an analogy for life.

## Julian Azzopardi, MA Development Studies 2010



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

Website: <http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za/>



UNIVERSITY OF  
KWAZULU-NATAL



SCHOOL OF  
DEVELOPMENT  
STUDIES

UNIVERSITY of KWAZULU-NATAL