

# POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

For more than thirty years, inter-disciplinary research at UCT has been geared towards reducing the twin burdens of poverty and inequality in Africa and creating the conditions for economic transformation.



**“On the best side, South Africa has continued to surprise even the biggest sceptics with its ability to maintain relative stability and economic calm through stormy financial periods and a larger-than-life World Cup. Yet poverty and inequality, in coldly economic terms, continue to threaten every aspect of the social and economic well-being of the vast majority of South Africans. The reality is as stark as the Gini coefficient. Although so much is already being done, the rift between the top 20% and the bottom 80% of the population isn’t getting any smaller.” - Francis Wilson**

**T**he causes of both poverty and inequality lie deep within South African history, and can be traced through the long process of conquest as it fused with the country’s race-biased industrial revolution in the century after the mineral discoveries of the late nineteenth century. This history cannot, of course, be rewritten but it is important to understand and acknowledge it if the country is to find ways of overcoming this dimension of its heritage.

UCT is home to a long and eminent tradition of basic and applied inter-disciplinary research into the challenges posed by poverty and inequality in South Africa. For more than thirty years, this research has been linked to the goals of political, social and economic transformation. The Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU), established by Professor Francis Wilson in 1975, organised the landmark 1984 Carnegie Conference on Poverty and Development in Southern Africa and – in association with the African National Congress and its allies – the 1993 household living standards survey. The Development Policy Research Unit was founded in 1990 with the goals of providing evidence-based advice to then extra-state actors on public policy with respect to development and labour. The Centre for Social Science Research (CSSR) was established in 2001/02 to build on the growing strengths of economics in deepening capacity in systematic basic and applied research in the other social sciences. Research in the units that make up the CSSR has spanned diverse disciplines, including not only the social sciences but also collaborations with scholars in the humanities and law, and in the natural and medical sciences. In much the same way that the CSSR fosters cross-faculty collaborations, so too does SALDRU nurture its partnerships.

DataFirst was originally established, under Professor Francis Wilson’s leadership, as part of the CSSR, before later becoming a freestanding centre that has pioneered in Africa easy access to user-friendly and high-quality survey data. The Children’s Institute was



also established in 2001, with the goal of contributing to policies, laws and interventions that promote equality and realise the rights and improve the conditions of all children in South Africa, through research, advocacy, education and technical support. Another of the key research groups working in this area is the Health Economics Research Unit (HEU), which was established in 1990 in the School of Public Health and Family Medicine. The HEU works to improve the performance of health systems through informing health policy and enhancing technical and managerial capacity in sub-Saharan Africa.

The following pages reflect key achievements of the last year within some of these research groups, in moving towards reducing the twin burdens of poverty and inequality in South Africa and the greater African continent.

# SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT (SALDRU)

In the contemporary world, researchers are being called to provide evidence-based policy research in the context of rapidly changing societies. Those working on post-apartheid South Africa have faced this challenge for close to two decades and SALDRU's 2012 work programme evidences recognition of the fact that this has prepared us to make a significant contribution to the international research enterprise.

The National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) is SALDRU's largest ongoing project, undertaken on behalf of the Presidency. The project, which commenced in 2008, aims to track income, consumption and expenditure of approximately the same 28 000 individuals and their households over time. Surveys, or waves, are conducted every second year. In mid-2012, Wave 2 data were released to the research community via DataFirst, which was subsequently downloaded more than 1 000 times by the end of the year. Downloads of the Wave 1 data are approaching the 2 000 mark. The release of the data was accompanied by presentations of preliminary results to the Inter-ministerial Cluster on Poverty Alleviation chaired by the Deputy President and to a full sitting of the National Planning Commission. In 2012 the fieldwork for Wave 3 was successfully completed; this massive process required a third visit to each of the 28 000 individuals that make up the NIDS sample, many of whom have relocated. The release of the NIDS Wave 3 data will take place in 2013.

---

*This is a dream research agenda as it combines maximum social relevance with the possibility of frontier social science.*

---



After NIDS, the largest SALDRU project is J-PAL Africa, which works to improve the effectiveness of social programmes in sub-Saharan Africa. 2012 was a remarkably busy year in the J-PAL Africa office, with a highlight being a large national initiative that saw the piloting of a number of potential labour market policy interventions. In addition, a number of other pilot projects evaluating education and health interventions were trialled in 2012. After this period of careful pre-testing, J-PAL Africa will be looking to fund full-scale evaluations of a number of the interventions in 2013.

For SALDRU, producing NIDS panel data as well as its core participation in the Cape Area Panel Study, a longitudinal study of the lives of youths and young adults in metropolitan Cape Town, is a means to the end of enabling SALDRU researchers (and the researcher community in general) to investigate South Africa's evolving



social dynamics. This is a dream research agenda as it combines maximum social relevance with the possibility of frontier social science. Quantitative analysis of social dynamics is SALDRU's particular strength in both the South African milieu and the international one and 2012 reflected this well:

- SALDRU won a large, three-year NRF/DST grant under a "Grand Challenges" call to undertake research and training on South Africa's unfolding human and social dynamics: Evidence from longitudinal data.
- SALDRU joined a 19-country consortium that won a European Union "NoPoor" competition to undertake a five-year research programme on effective poverty alleviation policies.
- A research proposal on the impact of fertility on education and employment outcomes was one of eight successful proposals at the end of a two-

round international call for research on population and poverty by a group of funding agencies from the USA, the UK, the Netherlands and Norway.

- Canada's International Development Research Centre funded an eighteen-month project on the impact of social grants on youth labour supply.

All of these opportunities require the application of international best practice in evidence-based policy-making from SALDRU's researchers and those who work with this group.

A major event in 2012 was the Carnegie3 national research initiative *Strategies to Overcome Structural Poverty and Inequality in South Africa*, which was led by Professor Francis Wilson, the founding director of SALDRU. In addition to the extensive conference programme, special sessions were run by NIDS and by J-PAL Africa on the use of evidence in policy-making. (see project insert).

Furthermore, in a programme that is highly complementary to the Carnegie3 process, SALDRU was tasked by the National Treasury to lead a three-year research initiative that focuses national research energies on issues of employment, income distribution and inclusive growth and creates a national dialogue in these areas. This research project was launched at the Carnegie3 conference, and the associated Econ3X3 online forum was launched in November (see project insert).

The Children's Institute's *Child Gauge 2012* focused on inequality and SALDRU was privileged to partner with the Institute in this Gauge. Associate Professor Ingrid Woolard was one of the editors and there were a number of SALDRU contributors. During 2012, SALDRU also undertook research for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Institute for Development Economics Research.

Apart from SALDRU's role in national and international research initiatives, the unit was active in a number of capacity-building programmes in 2012. J-PAL Africa undertook an ambitious training agenda for researchers and senior policy makers in South Africa, Malawi, Kenya and Ghana. In addition, SALDRU's UCT Training Programme in Social Science Research Using Survey Data ran for the 14<sup>th</sup> year in January, and trained 140 researchers from Southern Africa in basic survey analysis. This was replicated in Ghana in July. Subsequently, two courses were held in South African and one in Uganda in advanced panel data analysis, thereby extending the reach of the unit to the continent.





*Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe speaking at the Carnegie3 conference hosted by UCT*



*Emeritus Professor Francis Wilson*

## Towards Carnegie3

Professor Francis Wilson, the founding director of SALDRU, was appointed as UCT's Acting Pro-Vice Chancellor, Poverty and Inequality, with his major task being to launch the three-year Carnegie3 national research initiative *Strategies to Overcome Structural Poverty and Inequality in South Africa*. More than 500 delegates attended the September 2012 launch conference, which was hosted by UCT and supported by the Carnegie Foundation and the National Treasury.

The Carnegie3 conference sought to focus attention on understanding the lived experiences of inequality and the causes and dimensions of persistent inequality, and considered policies and actions that are aimed at significantly reducing inequality and poverty in both the short and long term. The conference focused less on describing the problems of poverty and inequality, and more on practical strategies to overcome them. The emphasis was on practical strategies to mobilise the energies of people at all levels of society in creative and effective ways which address structural poverty and inequality and shifting power relations. It sought to provide a platform for serious and deep debate about difficult policy choices that must be made in tackling these issues of poverty, inequality and the underlying facts of massive unemployment.

Appropriately, for a conference that was jointly organised by UCT and the National Planning Commission, participants reflected the full spectrum of those involved in implementing, designing or evaluating the diverse set of policies that are needed to tackle the social ills of poverty and inequality. They included senior policy makers, NGOs, community groups, researchers, participants from government at national, provincial and local levels, and representatives of trade unions, faith-based organisations and the business sector.

A 'Rough Guide' draft report providing an overview of some key themes addressed in over 300 presentations from researchers representing 19 different institutions, with particular focus on identifying gaps and areas in need of further research and sharing effective models, is currently being circulated to authors and presenters. The final conference report will be published by the end of 2013.

## REDI3x3 (Research Project on Employment, Income Distribution, and Inclusive Growth)

Launched in 2012, the Research Project on Employment, Income Distribution and Inclusive Growth (REDI3x3) is a multiyear collaborative research project that intends to address the triad of unemployment, inequality and poverty currently gripping South Africa.



The project is designed to generate an independent, rich and nuanced knowledge base and expert network that could, inter alia, contribute to co-ordinated, consistent and effective policies directed at these three critical problem areas. Managed by SALDRU and supported by funding from the National Treasury, the project comprises three focus areas (unemployment and employment, income distribution, and inclusive growth), each of which is led by an academic convenor. UCT's Professors Murray Leibbrandt and Haroon Borat convene income distribution and inclusive growth respectively, while the unemployment focus area is led by Professor Frederick Fourie of the University of the Free State.

The project seeks to advance an integrated response to unemployment, inequality and poverty.

The research agenda therefore has a strong focus on generating cross-discourse engagements, drawing on insights from several methodologies, data types and

sources, sub-disciplines and disciplines, including labour economics, macroeconomics, development economics, poverty studies, sociology, political science, and law.

The project aims to inspire and develop a community of researchers from an inclusive network of South African universities and research entities. Through this inclusive approach it has started to involve South Africa's leading researchers on labour markets, inequality, poverty, development, growth and social policy (including several DST/NRF Research Chairs), support postgraduate work in the focus areas, and build the capacity of students and researchers from historically black universities.

Another explicit aim is to improve public understanding of, and public discourse on, these complex problems. Critical debate will be stimulated through an online forum ([www.econ3x3.org](http://www.econ3x3.org)), workshops, seminars, conferences, publications and books, and effective media liaison.



## Health Economics POLICY AND SYSTEMS RESEARCH

A wide range of socially relevant research is undertaken by two divisions in the School of Public Health and Family Medicine, both of which have a particular focus on health-system work: the Health Economics Unit (a university-accredited research unit), which is home to the DST/NRF South African Research Chair in Health and Wealth, and the recently established Health Policy and Systems Division.

Tackling the complex challenges of health-system development demands an inter-disciplinary knowledge base, and research that is applied (addressing real-world policy and practice issues) and disseminated in ways that inform and support decision-making. Research focuses on supporting current efforts to transform the health system, both at the national policy level (particularly in terms of healthcare financing reform), and through a focus on policy implementation at the district and service delivery level.

A more recent area of work, which falls directly under the DST/NRF Chair in Health and Wealth, is exploring the social determinants of health within the South African context.



There is a strong emphasis on equity in the research being undertaken, particularly on identifying ways of promoting health-system equity. Another area that is contributed to on an ongoing basis is the evaluation of cost-effectiveness of alternative diagnostic and treatment interventions for diseases of major public health concern, including TB, HIV, malaria and cervical cancer. A more recent area of work, which falls directly under the DST/NRF Chair in Health and Wealth, is exploring the social determinants of health within the South African context.

Finally, the Health Policy and Systems Division houses the International Religious Health Assets Programme, which seeks to develop systematic evidence about religious health assets and their role within health systems, as well as being actively engaged in deliberately learning through doing, in several projects, about the challenges and opportunities of field-building for this area of research.

## Strategies for Health Insurance for Equity in Less Developed Countries (SHIELD)

The SHIELD project, funded by the European Commission and the Canadian International Development Research Centre, aimed to identify the major equity challenges in the health systems of three African countries (Ghana, Tanzania and South Africa) through an understanding of financing incidence (which socio-economic groups pay for which aspect of health care) and benefit incidence (who benefits from health care and to what extent).

It also modelled the equity and sustainability implications of alternative health financing options in each country and evaluated the political feasibility of these options from a stakeholder-analysis perspective. This research has provided a unique evidence base for health-system reform in African (and other low- and middle-income) countries. It has confirmed that paying for health care out of one's earnings is not indicative of a progressive society, and that health schemes which require contributions from individuals who are not formally employed could have dire consequences. Instead, in lower-income countries, consideration should be given to charging taxes as a healthcare-funding mechanism. Results from the study also highlighted that the benefits from using health services are not distributed across socio-economic groups in line with their relative share of need for care (or burden of ill-health) and that the access factors influencing this benefit incidence constitute the greatest challenge facing many health systems in Africa.

The modelling of alternative financing structures has informed reform policies in the study countries. A large number of publications have arisen from this work, including a special issue of *Health Policy and Planning* and an overview paper in *The Lancet*. Four SHIELD researchers (two from Ghana, one from South Africa and one from Tanzania) graduated with PhDs based on aspects of the project, three of whom were supervised at UCT.

Collaborating partners have included UCT's Health Economics Unit and the Centre for Health Policy, University of the Witwatersrand, in South Africa; Navrongo Health Research Centre and Health Research Unit, Ghana Health Service in Ghana; Ifakara Health Institute in Tanzania; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen in the Netherlands; Karolinska Medical Management Centre in Sweden; and Antwerp Institute for Tropical Medicine in Belgium.

## Researching Equity in Access to Health Care (REACH)

Over a five-year period (2007–2012), the REACH project explored access barriers to health care.



Focusing on three healthcare interventions (maternal health deliveries, tuberculosis care and anti-retroviral therapy for HIV), the project mapped inequities in service utilisation and access nationally, conducted in-depth studies in four health 'sub-districts' (rural and urban), and identified relevant responses in the policy and practice environment. Funded by a Teasdale-Corti Team Grant, which was administered by Canada's International Development Research Centre, the project was a collaboration between UCT's Health Economics Unit, the Centre for Health Policy (University of Witwatersrand) and McMaster University in Canada. The research team comprised a multidisciplinary team of economists, anthropologists, clinicians, and health-systems and policy researchers within each stage of the research programme.

A mixed-methods programme of research that specifically focused on developing a multidimensional understanding of access inequities in South Africa's public health system was implemented. Triangulating findings across methods, interventions and sites, this approach afforded numerous insights into access inequity in South Africa. An understanding of the access dynamics underlying inequitable access fed into, and was shaped by, the active engagement of user partners across the course of the project. Additionally, report-back meetings, seminars and workshops allowed the research team to sensitise a number of stakeholders (researchers, academics, public-sector managers, front-line health workers and civil society groups) to the range of access constraints that need to be addressed, providing insights into practical strategies for doing this, and creating opportunities for taking the research into action.



## Universal Coverage in Tanzania and South Africa: Monitoring and Evaluating Progress (UNITAS)

UNITAS is a five-year research partnership project funded by the European Commission. Launched in 2011, it is a collaborative project with partners from UCT's Health Economics Unit, the Centre for Health Policy, University of the Witwatersrand, and the Africa Centre, University of KwaZulu-Natal (in South Africa), Ifakara Health Institute (in Tanzania), the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp (in Belgium).

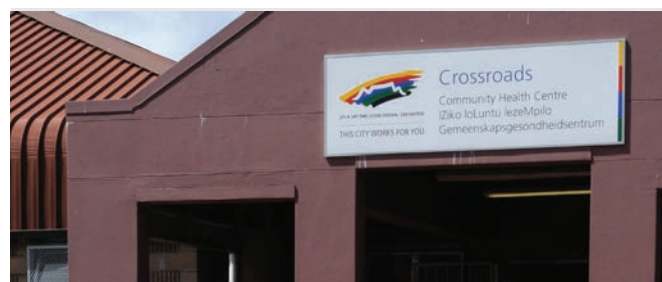
The goal of universal health coverage is receiving increasing international attention. South Africa is introducing a system of universal healthcare entitlements to be funded from general tax and additional dedicated tax revenue. Tanzania is integrating existing health-insurance schemes for formal and informal-sector workers under the management of a single insurer. In both countries, financing reforms are being supported by wide-ranging efforts to improve the delivery and management of health services. Combined, these reforms intend to reduce existing health-system inequalities and improve population, health service and healthcare-cost coverage.

---

**South Africa is introducing a system of universal healthcare entitlements.**

---

Translating such health financing, service delivery and management reforms into intended changes 'on the ground' requires a well-functioning monitoring and evaluation system which provides data that allow policies to be improved over time, and consequently strengthen their potential to achieve universal health coverage. While many questions about the most appropriate design of universal coverage reforms in different contexts remain, even less is known about how to implement reform policies effectively. There is an urgent need to gain detailed insights into reform implementation processes to improve the likelihood of successful health-system reform. The UNITAS project aims to support the implementation of reforms intended to achieve universal coverage in South Africa and Tanzania by monitoring and evaluating the policy processes.



## District Innovation and Action for Health Systems Development (DIALHS)

The DIALHS project is an action-learning partnership between the Provincial Government of the Western Cape, the City of Cape Town and researchers from the Schools of Public Health at the universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape.

Initiated in 2010 within the Mitchell's Plain sub-district in Cape Town, this collaborative project applies iterative cycles of learning, reflection and action, with the aim of better understanding how to act to support strengthened functioning within the district and primary healthcare system.

The focus of work to date has centred on issues of governance and governing, including understanding the complexity of the sub-district, as well as the organisational and personal capacities needed to support primary health care. Identifying the particular importance of the tangible and intangible software elements of organisational capacity, the work so far has focused on the soft skills needed by sub-district and primary healthcare managers, and mechanisms to support these managers in their work, the role of formal and informal (tacit) knowledge in routine healthcare decision-making processes, the identity-transition process undergone by primary healthcare nurses when becoming facility managers, and approaches to implementing meaningful community participation in health and health care. While the project has included some formal data collection elements (largely through in-depth interviews and facility observations), the key approach to learning has been through participation. In distilling lessons, partners have drawn on reflective practice and theories of change approaches and have sought to work with colleagues in the system to learn lessons together.

## Social Determinants of Health

In 2005, the World Health Organisation launched the Commission on Social Determinants of Health (SDH). This was intended to explore ways of tackling increasing health inequalities both within and across countries, through actions around the social determinants of health.



Broadly, the SDH include the social, political, economic, environmental and cultural factors that affect health status. In order to address social determinants, there is a need to compile scientific evidence on the SDH both within and across countries. In South Africa, as in many other African countries, such evidence is sparse. The Health Economics Unit is currently compiling existing global and domestic evidence on social determinants of health (broadly defined) both at disease-specific level and for health in general. Specific disease conditions that are currently being explored include malnutrition in children, obesity, diabetes, hypertension and mental health. Based on this synthesised evidence and the broad WHO framework for SDH, the HEU is developing a conceptual framework for more fully understanding the causal pathways and mechanisms through which SDH operate within the South African context. The ultimate goal is to inform domestic policy actions that can address key social determinants (e.g. through macro-economic and social policies) and improve population health status.



## Economics of Tuberculosis

Over the years, the HEU has undertaken various economic evaluations of interventions to address key public-health challenges.

At present, a major focus is on TB interventions. The XTEND study is evaluating the cost-effectiveness of the new TB diagnostic technology Xpert MTB/RIF in the context of the national roll-out of this technology in South Africa. This study will determine the cost-effectiveness of Xpert MTB/RIF from a patient and programme perspective, and will use mathematical modelling to predict the likely population-level impact on TB transmission. A sub-study, called XPHACTOR, will identify an evidence-based algorithm, which is feasible to implement within HIV clinics, to guide the utilisation of TB diagnostic investigations. The results will complement the XTEND study, and provide evidence to guide the rational use of Xpert MTB/RIF in South Africa and other settings where HIV and TB are both prevalent. Another study under way explores the cost-effectiveness of adding the MVA85A vaccine to the BCG vaccine in children from the perspective of the South African government. The recently published results of the Phase IIb clinical trial conducted in Worcester, South Africa, showed the efficacy of the MVA85A vaccine in preventing TB in infants to be 17.3%, making the vaccine essentially ineffective. This has a noticeable effect on the outcomes of the cost-effectiveness analysis. However, a Markov model that has been developed for this vaccine could also be used to determine the cost-effectiveness of other new TB vaccines being tested in infants.



# Research Groupings

associated with this theme

## Development Policy Research Unit

The Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) specialises in socio-economic research with a focus on labour markets, poverty and inequality. The DPRU's mandate is to undertake academically sound, high-quality policy relevant research; to maintain and develop effective networks with government, civil society and the research community in Southern Africa; to engage in training and teaching activities; and to participate directly in the process of formulating, implementing and evaluating policy. The DPRU further aims to train a new generation of research economists within the unit. During 2012 the DPRU continued its engagement with labour-market issues, and its partnership with the Africa Growth Initiative (AGI) at the Brookings Institution has also been highly successful. The AGI aims to raise the African voice in global policy debates on Africa and the partnership has resulted in the publication of two labour-market policy papers. The Labour Market Intelligence Partnership, was formally launched in September 2012 by the Minister of Higher Education and Training, and focuses on creating a credible labour-market intelligence framework to ensure better information-gathering, analysis and overall systems synergy.

*Director: Professor H Bhorat*  
*E-mail: haroon.bhorat@uct.ac.za*  
*Web: <http://www.dpru.uct.ac.za>*

## Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

The Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) conducts research directed at improving the well-being of South Africa's poor. It was established in 1975 and played a central role in documenting the human costs of apartheid through conferences and the Second Carnegie Enquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa (1983–1986). From 1992 to 1994 SALDRU co-ordinated South Africa's first non-racial national living standards sample survey and, in the post-apartheid period, it has continued to gather data and conduct research directed at informing and assessing anti-poverty policy. SALDRU hosts the J-PAL Africa, the regional office for Africa of J-PAL. SALDRU's largest contemporary project is the running of South Africa's first national longitudinal survey of well-being, the National Income Dynamics Study, on behalf of the Presidency. Every year SALDRU offers extensive training in the analysis of survey data to a broad array of South Africa's academics, graduate students and researchers from NGOs and government.

*Director: Professor M Leibbrandt*  
*E-mail: [murray.leibbrandt@uct.ac.za](mailto:murray.leibbrandt@uct.ac.za)*  
*Web: <http://www.saldru.uct.ac.za>*

## Health Economics Unit

The Health Economics Unit (HEU) was established in early 1990 in the School of Public Health and Family Medicine and was accredited as a formal research entity in the university in 2007. The HEU works to improve the performance of health systems through informing health policy and enhancing technical and managerial capacity in sub-Saharan Africa. Its foundation is academic excellence in health economics and management. The core objectives of the HEU are to conduct high-quality research in health economics, health policy, and systems; to develop capacity in health economics, health policy, and systems research in Africa through postgraduate training and related capacity development initiatives; and to translate research findings into policy and practice.

*Director: Associate Professor S Cleary*  
*E-mail: [susan.cleary@uct.ac.za](mailto:susan.cleary@uct.ac.za)*  
*Web: <http://heu-uct.org.za/>*

## Centre for Social Science Research

The Centre for Social Science Research (CSSR) is an interdisciplinary research centre dedicated to conducting and building capacity for systematic, evidence-based, policy-relevant, replicable social science research in South Africa and across Africa. CSSR projects are usually team-oriented, bringing together multiple local and international researchers, and offering postgraduate students significant opportunities for hands-on training. Substantively, the CSSR conducts research in the broad areas of globalisation, industrialisation, democratisation, development, poverty, and public health. The four units that comprise the CSSR conduct research on a range of social dynamics, using survey data (especially the Cape Area Panel Survey and the Cape Area Survey) and related qualitative data, a range of issues around democratisation in South and Southern Africa, using public-opinion data but also creating new systematic databases on elections, legislatures and local government, the social impact of HIV/AIDS, including issues of parenting, disclosure, sexual behaviour and public welfare, and on globalisation, industrialisation, innovation, and the dynamics of global value chains on developing-country industrial sectors.

*Director: Professor J Seekings*  
*E-mail: [jeremy.seekings@uct.ac.za](mailto:jeremy.seekings@uct.ac.za)*  
*Web: <http://www.cssr.uct.ac.za/>*



*Professor Haroon Borat*

## ■ Economic Growth, Poverty and Inequality: Exploring the Interactions for South Africa

Haroon Borat is Professor of Economics and Director of the Development Policy Research Unit and holds the DST/NRF South African Research Chair in Economic Growth, Poverty and Inequality. His research interests cover labour economics, poverty and income distribution. He has co-authored two books on labour-market and poverty issues in South Africa, and has published more than 150 academic journal articles, book chapters and working papers. Professor Borat has undertaken extensive work for several South African government departments, most notably the South African Department of Labour, the Presidency and the National Treasury. He consults regularly with international organisations such as the International Labour Organisation, the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme.



*Professor Murray Leibbrandt*

## ■ Poverty and Inequality Research

There is widespread recognition of the importance of ensuring that South Africa's growth processes embrace the poor and those in the bottom half of the income distribution. The appointment of Professor Murray Leibbrandt, Director of the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU),

to this Chair facilitates a sustained programme of research to measure and analyse South Africa's unfolding poverty and inequality dynamics. For the last thirty years, SALDRU has been conducting large social surveys to generate the data needed to inform such analysis of poverty and inequality.



*Professor Diane McIntyre*

## ■ Health and Wealth in South Africa

Professor Diane McIntyre is a professor in the School of Public Health and Family Medicine and was the founding Director of the Health Economics Unit in the Faculty of Health Sciences.

---

**Her current focus is on conceptual and empirical research centred around how to achieve universal healthcare coverage in low- and middle-income countries.**

---

Professor McIntyre has provided extensive and high-level policy inputs within South Africa and other African countries, particularly in relation to healthcare financing issues, including currently contributing to the development of the National Health Insurance policy.

Her current focus is on conceptual and empirical research centred around how to achieve universal healthcare coverage in low- and middle-income countries. She has also been centrally involved in developing health economics capacity within the African region. She holds the SARCHI Chair in Health and Wealth in South Africa in recognition of her pioneering work in this area.