Urban Livelihoods Urban Livelihoods

Home-based Economic Activities and Caribbean Urban LivelihoodsWater Supply and Urban LivelihoodsSpace for Small EnterpriseTowards a New Map of AfricaPoverty and Vulnerability in Dhaka SlumsSearching for SecurityLivable Cities?Single women, land and livelihood vulnerability in a communal area in ZimbabweDamming China's Rivers to Expand Its Cities: the Urban Livelihoods of Rural People Displaced by the Three Gorges DamUrban LivelihoodsUrban Livelihood Strategies of Internal Migrants and the Response of the City of JohannesburgAgriculture in Urban PlanningThe African MetropolisSustainable Rural LivelihoodsLivelihood and Urban Poverty Reduction in EthiopiaChanging rural-urban interactions in the Sub-Saharan Africa and their impact on livelihoodsUrban Livelihood Strategies and Agricultural Activities in Khayelitsha Communities, Western Cape, South AfricaRural-Urban DynamicsThe Political Economy of Livelihoods in Contemporary ZimbabweThe Routledge Handbook of Exclusion, Inequality and Stigma in IndiaUrban Livelihoods and Food and Nutrition Security in Greater Accra, GhanaLivelihood diversification and rural-urban linkages in Vietnam's Red River DeltaLearning about LivelihoodsAdaptation to a Changing Climate in the Arab CountriesUrban Poverty and Climate ChangeInfectious Diseases and Rural Livelihood in Developing CountriesUrban Public Transport and Sustainable Livelihoods for the PoorUrban Land Acquisition and Involuntary ResettlementHIV and

AIDSImpact of Urban Expansion on Tenure Security and Livelihoods of Peri-Urban Areas. The Case of Wolaita Soddo Town in Southern EthiopiaLand, Labour and LivelihoodsUrban Livelihood Systems in KhorogUrban Livelihoods, Institutions and Inclusive Governance in NairobiDrivers of Urban Livelihoods in Informal Settlements in Mysore and PuneNegotiating the Livelihoods of Children and Youth in Africa's Urban SpacesUrban Livelihoods and Food and Nutrition Security in Greater Accra, GhanaThe Rural-urban Nexus in Migration and Livelihoods DiversificationRural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing CountriesThe Political Economy of Government Subsidised Housing in South AfricaContested Space

Home-based Economic Activities and Caribbean Urban Livelihoods

This book looks at the key challenges of HIV and AIDS from a gender perspective, and describes positive responses in areas of the world as diverse as Cambodia, South Africa, the UK, and Papua New Guinea. The impact of HIV on women and men across the world are devastating and wide-ranging. Girls may have to drop out of school to look after sick relatives, boys to earn money. The death of working-age adults can mean that surviving family members struggle to get by, with grandparents shouldering the burden of looking after orphaned grandchildren, often in dire poverty. Young women may have to resort to sex work and other risky survival strategies to support

themselves and their families. Young men are growing up with ideas about masculinity that include violence and the sexual domination of women, contributing to the spread of HIV. The contributors analyze these contexts, exploring the links between HIV, AIDS, gender inequality and poverty. They present accounts of successful interventions, recording experience, describing good practice, and sharing information about resources. This book is essential reading for development practitioners and policy makers involved in responding to the HIV and AIDS crisis.

Water Supply and Urban Livelihoods

Expansion and development of urban areas require acquisition of land, which, in turn, often requires physical relocation of people who own or occupy this land. Land acquisition and resettlement may also be required to improve the lives of the more than 1 billion people who currently live in slums around the world, most of them in developing countries. Therefore, any effort to embark on significant, sustainable urban development needs to ensure that there are adequate processes for land acquisition and, so that resettlement does not become a constraint to much needed urban development. Planners, policy makers and social scientists can try to implement urban development programs in a way that make people who lose their land, houses or livelihoods become equal partners in the development process. The combination of the high price of urban land, presence of creative individuals in close

proximity in urban areas, and the ability of urban space to generate innovative solutions, can help convert urban resettlement into a development opportunity for all. The report illustrates how urban resettlement can become a development opportunity. The Mumbai example shows how the private sector can play a key role, to unleash the potential created by high-value land to provide sustainable housing solutions to those adversely affected, at no cost to the government or the resettlers. Examples from Morocco and Pakistan show how well designed and implemented, citizen-driven resettlement can result in enhanced skills and livelihoods, and can promote overall sustainable urban development. The Mauritania example demonstrates how collective approaches with strong community participation can help address difficult challenges related to housing. The Brazil case shows how resettlement practices with demonstrated, strongly positive outcomes and contributions to urban development can influence governments to incorporate them into their own laws and regulations, helping millions of affected people to benefit from them.

Space for Small Enterprise

Towards a New Map of Africa

The objective of this study is to investigate the linkage between migration and livelihood diversification with emphasis on the socio-economic and structural processes that impact on rural to urban

migration. The specific objectives include: to explore the factors affecting rural to urban migration by focusing on household assets and social attachment variables; to examine the different ways by which migration affects rural households' livelihoods and vice versa; to examine rural-urban linkages using migration with the aim of contributing to efforts to understand the migration process in the Amhara region; and to investigate the impact, direct or indirect, of government policy on trends of rural to urban migration in Ethiopia.

Poverty and Vulnerability in Dhaka Slums

This study formulates conditions for sustainable impacts of inclusive and responsive governance through 'invited spaces' offered by the government and 'claimed spaces' created by the poor. The study questions how increased contributions to poverty reduction and improvement of quality of life for Nairobi citizens can be realised in an equitable and responsible way, while contributing to development of the city and country. To adequately address this two-sided objective of economic growth and poverty reduction in the contemporary context, the study analyses both processes and impacts; moreover it examines impacts in terms of quality of life as well as influence and political rights. The study explores the individually claimed spaces of households in Nairobi's slums, the collectively claimed spaces of hybrid mechanisms for access to peri-urban land and tenure, and the invited spaces of city-wide governance

networks.

Searching for Security

One of the most promising approaches to poverty reduction in developing countries is to encourage sustainable livelihoods for the poor. This takes account of their opportunities and assets and the sources of their vulnerability. Based on recent and extensive research, this volume thoroughly assesses the value of the livelihoods approach to urban poverty. The book reviews the situation and strategies of the urban poor and identifies the policies and practical programmes that work best. Lasting improvements depend not just on economic development, but on political commitment and structures that are responsive to the claims and needs of different groups of poor people.

Livable Cities?

This volume, by graduate researchers working in urban agriculture, examines concrete strategies to integrate city farming into the urban landscape. Drawing on original field work in cities across the rapidly urbanizing global south, the book examines the contribution of urban agriculture and city farming to livelihoods and food security. Case studies cover food production diversification for robust and secure food provision; the socio-economic and agronomic aspects of urban composting; urban agriculture as a viable livelihood strategy; strategies for integrating city farming into urban landscapes; and the complex

social-ecological networks of urban agriculture. Other case studies look at public health aspects including the impact of pesticides, micro-biological risks, pollution and water contamination on food production and people. Ultimately the book calls on city farmers, politicians, environmentalists and regulatory bodies to work together to improve the long term sustainability of urban farming as a major, secure source of food and employment for urban populations. Published with IDRC

Single women, land and livelihood vulnerability in a communal area in Zimbabwe

The cities of the developing world are hubs of economic growth, but they are increasingly ecologically unsustainable and unliveable. This book explores the issues of livelihood and ecological sustainability in cities of the developing world.

Damming China's Rivers to Expand Its Cities: the Urban Livelihoods of Rural People Displaced by the Three Gorges Dam

This book focuses on the effects of rural livelihood and the impact of infectious diseases on health and poverty. It explores cultures and traditions in developing countries and their role in infectious-disease management and prevention. It highlights the associated healthcare systems and how these have

contributed to some of the challenges faced, and goes on to elaborate on the significance of community involvement in infectious-disease prevention, management and control. It also emphasizes the importance of surveillance and setting up strategies on infectious-disease management that are favourable for poor communities and developing countries. Infectious Diseases and Rural Livelihood in Developing Countries allows students, researchers, healthcare workers, stakeholders and governments to better understand the vicious cycle of health, poverty and livelihoods in developing countries and to develop strategies that can work better in these regions.

Urban Livelihoods

On a planet where urbanization is rapidly expanding, nowhere is the growth more pronounced than in cities of the global South, and in particular, Africa. African metropolises are harbingers of the urban challenges that lie ahead as societies grapple with the fractured social, economic, and political relations forming within these new, often mega, cities. The African Metropolis integrates geographical and historical perspectives to examine how processes of segregation, marginalization, resilience, and resistance are shaping cities across Africa, spanning from Nigeria and Ghana to Kenya, Ethiopia, and South Africa. The chapters pay particular attention to the voices and daily realities of those most vulnerable to urban transformations, and to questions such as: Who governs? Who should the city serve? Who has a right to the city? And how can the built spaces and

contentious legacies of colonialism and prior development regimes be inclusively reconstructed? In addition to highlighting critical contemporary debates, the book furthers our ability to examine the transformations taking place in cities of the global South, providing detailed accounts of local complexities while also generating insights that can scale up and across to similar cities around the world. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of African Studies, urban development and human geography.

Urban Livelihood Strategies of Internal Migrants and the Response of the City of Johannesburg

Bangladesh has low levels of urbanization but a high urban population in absolute terms, being one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Rapid urbanization in developing countries brings numerous problems and challenges; urban poverty is one important issue. This important volume presents the findings of a complex and revealing multidisciplinary cohort study conducted in the slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Detailed information was assembled on material, social and economic conditions, livelihoods, health and nutritional status. Together with associated qualitative work, the data forms the basis for understanding groups who are vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and stresses, and for differentiating strategies which might be adaptive in situations of hardship and scarcity. The author examines many aspects of poverty and

vulnerability including livelihoods, work disabling illness and coping strategies, the female workforce, women¿s negotiation and well being, marital instability, child labour, and investments in health and nutrition, and utilizes the assembled material to debate on policy options.

Agriculture in Urban Planning

This report examines the nature of urban poverty and how it relates to food in-security and malnutrition in Accra, Ghana. By exploring the major determinants of food security and nutritional status, it develops indicators that are appropriate in an urban context, identifies vulnerable groups within the city, and suggests policies and programs to improve the lives of the urban poor. (Adapté du résumé).

The African Metropolis

This book brings together the findings of a case study from Karachi, Pakistan. The aim of the project was to identify problems and possibilities in transport provision for poor urban settlements. The book takes the reader through the history of transport and the present situation in the city. A thorough analysis is then used to draw a set of recommendations. The report is clearly set out, illustrated and provides plenty of numerical data to support the evidence.

Sustainable Rural Livelihoods

The international development policy agenda is

currently dominated by the theme of poverty reduction. The theme has been vigorously pursued by multilateral donors, such as The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, and others. Their assistance has also been tuned to pro-poor policy frameworks. Poverty, however, is understood mainly to be a rural phenomenon. This is based on the fact that rural poverty is widespread and pervasive and affects a large segment of the population since the majority of people in less developed countries reside in rural areas. There is, however, an increasing trend of urban growth and with it urban poverty all over the world. In Ethiopia urban poverty, in comparison to rural poverty and national level poverty, has increased over time. This has necessitated urban poverty reduction as an important area of intervention in urban development and planning. The objective of this study is to understand the livelihood situations of the poor in big and small towns, and identify the gaps and linkages between the livelihood requirements of the poor and policies at municipal level. The study was conducted in nine cities and towns of the country, including the capital city.

Livelihood and Urban Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia

Papers presented at the Department for International Development's Natural Advisers' Conference, July 1998.

Changing rural-urban interactions in the

Sub-Saharan Africa and their impact on livelihoods

Since the introduction of the fast track land reform programme in 2000, Zimbabwe has undergone major economic and political shifts and these have had a profound impact on both urban and rural livelihoods. This book provides rich empirical studies that examine a range of multi-faceted and contested livelihoods within the context of systemic crises. Taking a broad political economy approach, the chapters advance a grounded and in-depth understanding of emerging and shifting livelihood processes, strategies and resilience that foregrounds agency at household level. Highlighting an emergent scholarship amongst young black scholars in Zimbabwe, and providing an understanding of how people and communities respond to socio-economic challenges, this book is an important read for scholars of African political economy, southern African studies and livelihoods.

Urban Livelihood Strategies and Agricultural Activities in Khayelitsha Communities, Western Cape, South Africa

Rural-Urban Dynamics

This report examines the nature of urban poverty and how it relates to food in-security and malnutrition in

Accra, Ghana. By exploring the major determinants of food security and nutritional status, it develops indicators that are appropriate in an urban context, identifies vulnerable groups within the city, and suggests policies and programs to improve the lives of the urban poor. (Adapté du résumé).

The Political Economy of Livelihoods in Contemporary Zimbabwe

Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject Geography / Earth Science - Demographics, Urban Management, Planning, grade: 1, Bahir Dar University (Institute of Land Administration), course: Land Administration, language: English, abstract: This study is carried out to assess the impact of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihoods in peri-urban areas. Tenure insecurity and livelihood problems due to urban expansion are a more significant issue in the developing countries than in the developed countries in the urban periphery. Ethiopia has created a mounting competition for peri-urban land located adjacent to towns and cities by people of diverse backgrounds. As a result of these pressures rapid socio-economic problems have occurred. This paper is aimed to assess the impacts of urban expansion on tenure security and livelihoods on the communities around Wolaita Soddo Town. Descriptive research designs as well a qualitative and quantitative research approaches were employed. Both probability and non-probability sampling methods were used to get potential respondents and the sample size was determined using the sampling

distribution of proportion method, hence 120 participants were selected (85% (102) male and 15% (18) female participants). Based on the collected data the analysis was done using SPSS and Microsoft Excel and the data was presented by different data presentation tools like tables and graphs. The results from the study revealed that the expansion of Wolaita Soddo Town has presented constraints and opportunities to people living in peri-urban areas. About 94 percent of the households responded that there is tenure insecurity. Due to having insecurity in their farm, their income has decreased. Similarly, the study revealed, that because of the town expansion, the peri-urban community experienced a multitude of livelihood problems: e.g. loss of assets due to periodic land displacement, reduction of farmland and great fear. On the other hand, the increase in non-farm job opportunities and infrastructure development in the studied areas are noteworthy. The development of new livelihood activities has culminated in the adoption of both farming and non-farming livelihood strategies.

The Routledge Handbook of Exclusion, Inequality and Stigma in India

This book deepens the understanding of the broader processes that shape and mediate the responses to climate change of poor urban households and communities in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Representing an important contribution to the evolution of more effective pro-poor climate change policies in urban areas by local governments, national

governments and international organisations, this book is invaluable reading to students and scholars of environment and development studies.

Urban Livelihoods and Food and Nutrition Security in Greater Accra, Ghana

Videocassette summary: Drawn from Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, these films reflect the impacts of retrenchment, flood risk, recurrent drought, HIV/AIDS, violence and political instability on individual households and their communities.

Livelihood diversification and rural-urban linkages in Vietnam's Red River Delta

Learning about Livelihoods

Adaptation to a Changing Climate in the Arab Countries

Urban Poverty and Climate Change

This book deals with problems facing children and youth in African cities today. African populations have high growth rates and, consequently, relatively high proportions of young people. Population growth in

rural areas has stretched resources leading to urban migration and a rapid growth of cities. Economies have not grown apace with the population; and in some countries, economies have even shrunk. The result is a severe lack of resources in cities to meet the needs of the growing populations, shown in high unemployment, inadequate housing, poor services, and often extreme poverty. All the essays in this book draw attention to such urban environments, in which children and youth have to live and survive. The title of this book speaks of negotiating livelihoods. The concept of 'livelihood' has been adopted to incorporate the social and physical environment together with people's responses to it. It considers not only material, but also human and social resources, including local knowledge and understanding. It, thus, considers the material means for living in a broader context of social and cultural interpretation. It, therefore, does not deal only with material and economic existence, but also with leisure activities, entertainments and other social forms of life developed by young people in response to the dictates of the environment. The book contains country-specific case studies of the problems faced by youths in many African cities, how they develop means to solve them, and the various creative ways through which they improve their status, both economically and socially, in the different urban spaces. It recognizes the potentials of young people in taking control of their lives within the constraints imposed upon them by the society. This book is a valuable contribution to the field of child and youth development, and a useful tool for parents, teachers, academics, researchers as well as government and

non government development agencies.

Infectious Diseases and Rural Livelihood in Developing Countries

Based on a research study in four developing cities - Dar Es Salaam, Kumasi, Maseru, and Kathmandu - Contested Space explores the survival strategies of street traders and their relationships with city governments, and examines the practical and policy implications for pro-poor street management.

Urban Public Transport and Sustainable Livelihoods for the Poor

There has been limited research on single women in customary tenure areas. Single women's experiences have been marginalized in research that focuses on notions of property, male headed domestic units and relies on normative research methods to investigate resource access in the communal farming areas of Zimbabwe. This work focuses on the hearth-hold as a domestic unit and uses innovative research methods to investigate how women outside the marriage institution negotiate access to land, livelihood resources and make decisions to cope with livelihood vulnerability in customary tenure areas. The research illustrates through a focus on pathways and rural-urban connections how single women make decisions to secure livelihoods under fast changing conditions. The findings that patriarchy is only one but not the only institution governing land access in customary tenure areas and that women have more room to

negotiate land access in communal areas especially through entitlements, family obligations and exploitation of multi-layered tenure systems are some of the publication's contribution to knowledge on single women, customary land tenure and livelihood vulnerability.

Urban Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

HIV and AIDS

It has increasingly been recognised that rural and urban areas are inextricably interlinked. This book adopts a fresh approach to the issue of rural-urban dynamics through a study of the changing nature of livelihoods, mobility and markets in ten study sites across four countries of Africa and Asia. Building on detailed fieldwork conducted in Ghana, Tanzania, Vietnam and Thailand, the authors explore how settlements and livelihoods are being transformed as long-term inhabitants and recent migrants embrace new economic activities many of which are linked to global markets. The book is structured around the concept of 'frontier' which is conceptualized as being a dynamic space where the forces of economic, demographic and social change are brought to bear. The study sites include agricultural frontiers (coffee, cocoa, pineapples and fresh fruit), handicraft and manufacturing frontiers, and mining frontiers (gold and diamonds). In all of the cases, global value chain dynamics have played a pivotal role in shaping local

livelihoods. Some settlements are developing into new urban centres whilst others are suffering from a boom and bust experience due to the unreliability of export markets. The similarities and differences between the frontier settlements are drawn out by comparing frontiers of similar types and by highlighting the theoretical and policy implications of the findings from all the frontier types. The originality of the book lies in its combination of conceptual clarity, methodological coherence and empirical richness. By combining detailed empirical findings with theoretical insight from debates on livelihoods, global value chains, mobility patterns, settlement dynamics and rural-urban relations, the book sheds new light on these issues within an overall framework of development trajectories in Africa and Asia. Given scholars' and international agencies' current interest in the spatial dimensions of economic development, this contribution is particularly timely with its fresh geographical approach to development issues; this book is a pertinent and authoritative read for anyone researching or learning in the field of development.

Impact of Urban Expansion on Tenure Security and Livelihoods of Peri-Urban Areas. The Case of Wolaita Soddo Town in Southern Ethiopia

The Arab region already suffers adverse consequences from climate change. This book provides information on climate change and its impact, as well as technical guidance on climate adaptation options for policy makers.

Land, Labour and Livelihoods

'The big, era-defining questions and, at last, the subtle, tenable answers, teased out without clich or compromise. A vital volume at a critical moment.' Dr Augustus Casely-Hayford, Director, Africa '05 'This book dispels the myth of a uniformly hopeless, hungry continent. It shows just howextraordinarily diverse Africa isand how much ithas changed in the last 20 years.Full of fresh thinking onproblems that face Africa and new African approaches to development.' Richard Dowden, Director, Royal African Society This ground-breaking book, with a foreword by former President of Ireland (19901997) and UN Human Rights Commissioner (19972002) Mary Robinson, uniquely distils the complex issues surrounding Africa at the beginning of the 21st century. African and Western scholars provide a fascinating 'map' for the reader to navigate between issues such as urban and rural livelihoods, the potential of fresh water fishing, health, the HIV/AIDS crisis, conflict and efforts at peacemaking. Also included are critical assessments of Africa's role in the global economy, the growth of regional economic cooperation within Africa, the influence of ethnicity on the continent's politics, the evolution of its political institutions, and the impact of Africa's legal systems on its development. A substantial introductory essay by the editors measures the distance Africa has travelled and the lessons it has learned since Africa in Crisis, the classic Earthscan book, was published in 1985. Ben Wisner is visiting research fellow at DESTIN, London School of Economics and at Benfield Hazard Research Centre,

University College London, and visiting professor of environmental studies, Oberlin College, USA. Camilla Toulmin is Director of the International Institute for Environment and Development. Rutendo Chitiga is a freelance writer and editor, and has a postgraduate degree in environment and development.

Urban Livelihood Systems in Khorog

Poor urban households in the economic 'south' deploy various livelihood activities. One of these is a Home-Based Economic Activity (HBEA), e.g. sales of home-made snacks or car maintenance. This study examines the prevalence, organisation and relevance of HBEAs in four neighbourhoods in the Caribbean cities Paramaribo (Suriname) and Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago). Recent economic developments in these countries diverge; Suriname recovers slowly from a crisis while Trinidad and Tobago's economy is buoyant. These economic features together with local political developments have produced distinct institutional contexts. This gives ground for a comparison between the two cities. In addition, the study discusses the relevance of currently popular policies on entrepreneurship and micro-finance. The above issues have been assessed through use of multiple quantitative and qualitative methods. The study shows that forty percent of households in the examined neighbourhoods earn money through operating HBEAs. These are mainly operated by women and assist households in improving their livelihoods from a level of survival to a level of security. Most HBEA-operators aim at

earning additional incomes and reducing vulnerability. Only a small group meets the image of the classic operator who innovates, takes risk and aims at growth and profit. The two groups organize their HBEA in very distinct ways. Differences between Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago are small. First of all economic growth has limited impact on assets and vulnerability of low-income groups. Moreover, policies aiming at stimulation of entrepreneurship such as micro-credit are relevant to classic entrepreneurs and not to the largegroup of security-seeking HBEA-operators.

Urban Livelihoods, Institutions and Inclusive Governance in Nairobi

Both livelihoods and diversity have become popular topics in development studies. The livelihood concept offers a more complete picture of the complexities of making a living in rural areas of low income countries than terms formerly considered adequate, such as subsistence, incomes, or employment. Diversity recognizes that people manage by doing many different things rather than just one or a few things. This book sets out the rural livelihoods approach within the larger context of past and current themes in rural development. It adopts diversity as its principal theme and explores the implications of diverse rural livelihoods for ideas about poverty, agriculture, environment, gender, and macroeconomic policy. It also considers appropriate methods for gaining quick and effective knowledge about the livelihoods of the rural poor for project and

policy purposes.

Drivers of Urban Livelihoods in Informal Settlements in Mysore and Pune

ABSTRACT: Over the next two decades, China, the country with the world's largest urban population, is orchestrating the urbanization of some 300 million rural people. In its National New-Type Urbanization Plan (2014) the State Council has outlined a range of strategies to grow its cities not least of which is rural-to-urban migration. This plan will have significant effects on other types of displacement, particularly, the forced displacement and resettlement of those living in the path of large dams. This paper reviews what is known about New-Type Urbanization Approach to Reservoir Resettlement. Then, based on a longitudinal study of 145 resettled households at the Three Gorges Dam, the livelihood effects of rural-to-urban resettlement are unpacked to provide lessons for its use in advancing urbanization. It finds that rural-to-urban resettlers have lower incomes than their urban-to-urban and rural-to-rural counterparts, and higher rates of food and income insecurity.

Negotiating the Livelihoods of Children and Youth in Africa's Urban Spaces

This book brings together a unique collection of theoretical and empirical analyses of women's access to land, labour and livelihoods in contemporary India. The authors recognize that gender relations must be viewed intersectionally, along with other social

relationships such as caste, ethnicity, religion, sexuality and age, in order to inform an integrated analysis of women's persistent disadvantage in India. The chapters examine a diverse range of rural and urban livelihoods within sectors such as tea plantations, nursing, hair salons, sex work and waste collection. Documenting the shifts in these sectors in the context of economic liberalization, the authors offer insights on the challenges of development interventions as women negotiate shifts in their livelihood options. Written to engage, the contributions to this book will be of interest both to the general reader and to academics and practitioners in development and gender/women's studies.

Urban Livelihoods and Food and Nutrition Security in Greater Accra, Ghana

The Rural-urban Nexus in Migration and Livelihoods Diversification

This book deals with a number of topics concerning urban development in the developing world. It addresses the importance of the space factor for small enterprise. Special attention is paid to the livelihood of entrepreneurs and the households. Furthermor

Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in

Developing Countries

This book unpacks the political economy of government subsidised housing programmes in South Africa. Exploring government policy towards subsidised housing in South Africa, this edited collection analyses various programmes, their shortcomings and potential options to address these weaknesses in the context of a country suffering from an exponential demand for housing in the face of insufficient supply. The Political Economy of Government Subsidised Housing in South Africa looks at the complex and contested nature of the issue in post-apartheid South Africa, stimulating debate and knowledge sharing on housing programmes, proffering solutions to the issue. The book explores the issue from both practical and intellectual standpoints, exploring the relationship between historical institutional legacies and contemporary power structures, and their role in provision of housing for the growing population of South Africa. This book will be of great interest to students of urban and regional planning, political economy, development studies, and African studies.

The Political Economy of Government Subsidised Housing in South Africa

Contested Space

This handbook critically examines the three concepts of exclusion, inequality and stigma and their

interrelationship in the Indian context. Divided into five parts, the volume deals with the issues of exclusion, inequality, gender discrimination, health and disability, and assault and violence. It discusses important topical themes such as caste and social exclusion in rural labour markets, impact of poverty and unemployment, discrimination in education and literacy, income inequality and financial inclusion, social security of street vendors, women social entrepreneurs, rural–urban digital divide, workplace inequality, women trafficking, acid attacks, inter-caste marriages, honour killings, health care and sanitation, discrimination faced by those with disabilities, and regional disparities in India. The book traces rising socio-economic inequality and discrimination along with the severe lack of access to resources and opportunities, redressal instruments, legal provisions and implementation challenges, while also looking at deep-rooted causes responsible for their persistence in society. With emphasis on affirmative action, systemic mechanisms, and the role of state and citizens in bridging gaps, the volume presents several policies and strategies for development. It combines wide-ranging empirical case studies backed by relevant theoretical frameworks to map out a new agenda for research on socio-economic inequality in India with important implications for public policy. Comprehensive and first of its kind, this handbook will serve as a key reference to scholars, researchers and teachers of exclusion and discrimination studies, social justice, political economy, sociology, anthropology, economics, political science, development studies, education and public administration. It will also be useful to policymakers,

bureaucrats, civil society activists, non-governmental organisations and social entrepreneurs in the development sector, in addition to those interested in third world studies, developing economies and the global south.

ROMANCE ACTION & ADVENTURE MYSTERY & THRILLER BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY CHILDREN'S YOUNG ADULT FANTASY HISTORICAL FICTION HORROR LITERARY FICTION NON-FICTION SCIENCE FICTION