

Mapping Social Sciences Research in South Africa

A report submitted by the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology
(CREST) at Stellenbosch University

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Part I: Mapping of Research Centres



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List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANC	African National Congress
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
Armcor	Armaments Corporation of South Africa
ASSA	Association of the Sociology in South Africa
ASSAf	Academy of Science for South Africa
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance
CPUT	Cape Peninsula University of Technology
CREST	Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology, Stellenbosch University
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CUT	Central University of Technology
CWTS	Centre for Science and Technology Studies
DACST	Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DFID	Department for International Development
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DPSA	Department of Public Service Administration
DST	Department of Science and Technology
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DUT	Durban University of Technology
EU	European Union
FOSAD	Unit Forum of South Africa's Directors-General
FRD	Foundation for Research Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross Domestic Expenditures on R&D
HAD	Historically Advantaged
HBU	Historically Black Universities
HDD	Historically Disadvantaged
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIVOS	Humanist Institute for Cooperation
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
HUMA	Institute for Humanities in Africa
HWU	Historically White Universities
ICSU	International Council for Science
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in Africa
IDC	International Development Corporation

IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
ISI	Institute for Scientific Information
ISTG	Interim Science and Technology Group
JICA	Japan International Co-Operation Agency of the Japanese Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHET	Minister of Higher Education and Training
MRC	Medical Research Council
NEPI	National Education Policy Initiative
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NMMU	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
NOVIB	Netherlands Organisation for International Development
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
NRF	National Research Foundation
NSTF	National Science and Technology Forum
NWU	North-West University
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PALAMA	Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy
PBMR	Pebble Bed Modular Reactors
PCAS	Policy Coordination and Advisory Service
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
R&D	Research and Development
S&T	Science and Technology
SAC	Scientific Advisory Council
Safcol	South African Forestry Company Limited
SAIMR	South African Institute of Medical Research
SASQAF	South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SSH	Social Sciences and Humanities
StatsSA	Statistical Agency of South Africa
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering And Management
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TUT	Tshwane University of Technology
UCT	University of Cape Town
UDASA	Union of Democratic University Staff Associations
UDF	United Democratic Front
UFH	University of Fort Hare
UJ	University of Johannesburg

UKZN	University of Kwazulu-Natal
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
USA	United State of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WISER	Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research
Wits	University of the Witwatersrand
WoS	Web of Science (Thomson-Reuters)
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Chapter 1: Introduction

Research has an increasingly active role to play in DFID's efforts to reduce poverty at the country level. However, the in-country research landscape that DFID operates in is often little understood. In response, DFID has commissioned a series of research mapping studies in India, Afghanistan and Pakistan respectively. Building on the experience of research mapping in South Asia, this project has provided the opportunity to design and commission a similar mapping exercise in South Africa. No such South African mapping exists to date. The HSRC, however, in 2010 conducted a mapping of the landscape of entities involved in social science data curation in South Africa, but did not extend the study to include research centres¹. A brief mapping on energy and fuels research in South Africa was also conducted in 2007, in joint partnership with the Department of Science and Technology, but offers very little information about the research centres involved in conducting research of this nature².

South Africa has a significant number of research and evaluation institutions and research groups and this mapping exercise enables us to understand this landscape further. This report and mapping database will help DFID to rapidly identify key institutions and research groups who could become valuable partners in research. It will also inform thinking on potential future support to strengthen research capacity in South Africa. This forms part of broader DFID South Africa work on the transition from bilateral aid to an approach based on development partnerships with South African institutions, and help meet both governments' commitment in the 2013 Bilateral Policy Forum. This mapping will also inform DFID's understanding of the research landscape in South Africa and opportunities to strengthen research capacity.

The second key output of this project is a synthesis of existing analysis on the political economy of research in South Africa which assesses the possibilities and constraints facing the commissioning, undertaking and dissemination of research. Such a political economy analysis has been undertaken to address gaps in existing knowledge on knowledge production in the social sciences in South Africa.

This report is presented in two parts: Part I includes a mapping exercise that will describe and analyse the social science research landscape in South Africa while Part II presents a synthesis of the existing analysis of political economy of the commissioning, undertaking and dissemination of research in South Africa to address gaps in knowledge production. The study focuses on social science research and evaluation with a closer assessment of the health and environment/climate sectors.

The mapping of research centres, which is presented Part I involves the identification of key institutions and research groups that carry out social science research in South Africa and their main areas of focus. Specifically, the exercise covers:

- A review and synthesis of existing research mapping exercises and analysis undertaken in South Africa;
- Key South African institutions or research groups undertaking research in the social sciences (locally, regionally and globally).
- The main areas of focus and strategic priorities, if any, of these institutions or research groups (including geographic focus);

¹ Reagon, F. & Lötter, L. Stewarding South African Social Science Research Data, CODATA 22. 24-27 October 2010.

² Energy Management News, Volume 13 (4). December 2007.

- The main sources and distribution of funds for research focused in the social sciences – including the main research councils/funding bodies, and external sources such as international donors;
- Specific areas in social science research in which there might be particular strengths within South Africa.

This report is structured as follows:

Part I Mapping Social Sciences Research in South Africa

- ❖ Chapter 1: Background and Introduction
- ❖ Chapter 2: Methodology
- ❖ Chapter 3: Mapping Social Sciences research in South Africa
- ❖ Chapter 4: Mapping research on Social Sciences and Health in South Africa
- ❖ Chapter 5: Mapping research on Social Sciences and Environment in South Africa
- ❖ Chapter 6: Mapping Evaluation research in South Africa

Part II The Political Economy of Social Sciences Research in South Africa

- ❖ Chapter 1 presents a brief introduction
- ❖ Chapter 2 gives a historical overview of social sciences in South Africa
- ❖ Chapter 3 provides a brief overview of social sciences research post-1994 and the current state of the social sciences in South Africa today
- ❖ Chapter 4 elucidates that main enablers to doing research in South Africa as reported by the web-survey and the individual interviews
- ❖ Chapter 5 presents the main barriers to doing social sciences research particularly with reference to inadequate funding, lack of government support, tensions between modes of knowledge production and so forth
- ❖ Chapter 6 concludes with a description of existing partnerships and collaborations between South African research centres and individual researchers within the social sciences with the United Kingdom and other low income countries, particularly sub-Saharan Africa
- ❖ Chapter 7 presents the final conclusions and recommendations

Chapter 2: Methodology

This study of mapping social science research in South Africa required both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. The first phase, which consisted of desktop research, identified all research organisations in South Africa, including those in the governmental and non-profit sectors, which needed to be included in the study. It was subsequently decided that a web-based survey would be the most appropriate design to cover the key social research organisations in South Africa. In addition to conducting two different web surveys, a number of telephonic interviews with prominent and leading social scientists in South Africa were conducted which provided more nuanced and detailed elaboration of the information collected through the web-surveys. We elaborate on the different methodologies employed in the course of the study.

1. Desktop analysis of existing documentary and information sources

The study commenced with desktop analysis of appropriate documents and literature including institutional annual reports and websites, scholarly articles and papers on the topic, grey literature and other relevant documentary materials.

2. Secondary data analysis of statistical sources and datasets

The second phase of the study consisted of secondary analysis of quantitative and statistical data that speak to the state of social research in South Africa. Numerous databases (some of which were developed by CREST) were mined and ultimately used for the mapping of different dimensions of the study.

3. Bibliometric analyses of South African social research output

The bulk of social sciences research in South Africa is published by academics and staff at the 23 universities (with the biggest proportion coming from the top 10-12 research universities). A small proportion (less than 5%) is produced by researchers at the Human Sciences Research Council and other non-university research organisations (such as IDASA, the Institute for Security Studies, and so on). Based on various bibliometric studies over the past 18 years, we estimate that between 35% and 40% of these publications appear in international journals as indexed in the Thomson Reuters Web of Science. The remainder is published in local South African journals (more than 140 social science and humanities journals). Any bibliometric analysis of South Africa's social science cannot therefore be confined to an analysis of articles in the Web of Science only. We therefore conducted two complementary bibliometric studies: one of articles appearing in WoS journals, the other of articles in local journals. We now discuss the methodological detail as applicable to each of the data collection methods employed.

2.1. Mapping of Research Centres

As far as the mapping component is concerned, the TOR stated that for each institution or research group identified, the following should be provided:

- location and group name;
- a short paragraph of background information on the groups' overarching research focus [and activity];
- information on why they have been selected;
- a web link;

- contact details (postal and central email addresses); and
- whether the institution/group agrees to be contacted by DFID to notify of any forthcoming research opportunities.

Numerous databases (some of which were developed by CREST) were mined and ultimately used for the mapping of research centres conducting research on evaluation, social sciences, social sciences and health and social sciences and climate/environment. These centres were all captured in one complete database submitted to DfID while additionally being listed and discussed in Chapters three to six.

Our presentation of the results of the mapping of research centres in the social sciences is primarily descriptive (listing the centres under appropriate headings). However, within each domain we discuss one or two centres which can be regarded as the leading (and even most influential) centres in that domain in more detail. Our judgement of these centres is based on a number of considerations:

- The size of the centre (number of staff/ projects/ volume of funding)
- The history of the centre (when the centre was established)
- The reputation of the centre nationally (based on outputs/ citations to publications/ input into policy debates and documents)

Our mapping of the social science research institutes and centres in the country is presented under the following headings:

- Research centres at South African universities
- Research centres within government and other parastatal organisations (i.e. HSRC, MRC etc.)
- Non-governmental research centres in the social sciences and evaluation research

The research centres at South African universities are further sub-divided according to domain:

- Social sciences
 - African Studies
 - Development Studies
 - Economics and Business Studies
 - Education
 - Gender Studies
 - Philosophy and Ethics
 - Political Studies/ Governance/ International Relations
 - Social Science General
- Social Sciences and Health
- Social Sciences and Climate/Environment
- Evaluation Studies

2.2. Web-based surveys of South African social researchers and evaluation specialists and practitioners

Two customised surveys were conducted to address the gaps and validate information gathered by original desktop searches of key research centres conducting social science research in South Africa. The web-based survey allowed for a more detailed understanding of (a) how social science research is commissioned and funded and (b) how social scientists take decisions about collaboration and

partnerships. In addition, we asked more qualitative questions about what respondents regard as the priorities, strengths and weaknesses of social science research in their respective disciplines.

The research team decided that it would be fruitful to conduct two separate surveys. One survey was aimed at individual researchers working in the social sciences in South Africa, while the other was addressed at the heads/directors of research centres and institutes which conduct social research³. The web-survey yielded valuable results in describing the funding systems of research centres and projects.

Overall the CREST team experienced few methodological challenges in the execution of the survey. Some possible concerns about survey fatigue and low response rates are discussed in the technical survey report.

2.3. Bibliometric analysis

A bibliometric analysis of publications produced in the social sciences was conducted to provide an improved understanding of (a) the publication practices of SA social scientists; (b) patterns and trends in collaboration (inter-institutionally, regionally and internationally) and (c) trends in citation impact of SA social science by discipline.

Our bibliometric analysis of articles in the social sciences is based on the Web of Science (WoS) bibliographic database which is produced by Thomson Reuters and licensed by CREST. The WoS includes three citation databases: the Science-expanded Citation Index (SCI-Ex), the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) and the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). The following strategy was followed in order to compile a working dataset of South African articles in the social sciences produced over the past 20-year period (1993-2012):

- Each journal in the WoS gets assigned by Thomson Reuters to one or more subject categories. All the subject categories in the SSCI were used to define the social sciences, with the exception of those pertaining to law, language and literature.
- Two more subject categories were taken from the A&HCI and added to the list of SSCI subjects. These were History and Philosophy, respectively.
- Four subject categories were taken from the SCI-EX and also added to the SSCI list, namely "Education, Scientific Disciplines", "Health Care Sciences & Services", "History and Philosophy of Science" and "Substance Abuse".
- The end result produced a list of 55 subject categories (see Appendix 1). All articles in journals assigned to any of these 55 subject categories were extracted from the WoS. The selected articles were further refined by including only articles with at least one South African author address and which correspond to the relevant time frame (1993-2012).
- The final dataset, in Microsoft Access, included 14 781 articles.

The ToR required a special focus on (1) health-related social sciences research and (2) social sciences research on climate change. Each of these two foci necessitated a different search strategy in order to extract the relevant articles.

- In the case of health-related social sciences research, a preliminary list of search terms were developed on the basis of a general inspection of articles that contain references to health in

³ For a thorough discussion of the survey instruments please see the technical survey report as Appendix 1

the SSCI. The list was refined after close scrutiny of the article titles, the associated keywords of the article, etcetera. This resulted in a final list of altogether 76 search terms. We then, by means of a Microsoft Access query, looked for the search terms in the article titles of all 14 781 articles that were identified as belonging to the social sciences. This generated a subset of 1 201 articles over the relevant period.

- In the case of climate change we followed the methodology as outlined in the 2013 World Social Science Report (ISSC & UNESCO, 2013, pp. 584-587)⁴ to identify relevant articles on climate change and global environmental change. The methodology involved searching for 40 terms (ISSC & UNESCO, 2013, Table 2, p. 586) in the title and keywords of all 14 781 articles. Each search term also had an associated score, indicating the degree to which an article appeared to be related to the topic of climate change and global environmental change. An article was classified as being relevant if its score was above a certain minimum value. These “thresholds” differed according to the subject categories of the journals in which the articles appeared. Eventually 174 articles were identified as relevant to the topic concerned.

In the following chapters we report the results of our bibliometric analysis of the dataset of 14 781 South African social sciences articles, as well as the analyses of the two data subsets (health and climate change).

2.3.1. Compensating for the limitations of the WoS as data source

The WoS, which served as data source for all of the above analyses, is not without shortcomings. One of its known limitations is the fact that journals with a national focus are not well covered by the WoS, especially in journals in the social sciences and which are non-English. To compensate for this shortcoming we will also incorporate article publication data from the South African Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET). Universities in South Africa are required to annually submit to the DHET all their article output from the previous year in order to qualify for financial subsidisation. The DHET recognises three sets of journals for this purpose: all journals indexed by both the WoS and the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS) as well as South African journals that appear on an accredited list. In their reporting the DHET also assigns to each article a so-called CESM Code (Classification of Educational Subject Matter), which allows for a breakdown of articles in terms of broad field as well as finer CESM categories.

2.4. Semi-structured telephone interviews with leading social science scholars

Semi-structured telephone interviews with leading social science scholars were included in the qualitative component of data collection. These interviews provided us with a better understanding of the key issues that may have emerged from the employment of the desktop studies, bibliometric analysis and the two web-surveys. In addition we endeavoured to gain a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses, policy and institutional enablers and constraints in social sciences knowledge production in the country, various aspects of the political economy analysis (the continuing legacy of historical disadvantage, inequities in power and gender relations and institutional differences) as well as the opportunity of making specific recommendations to DFID following the analysis. The results are presented in Part II.

⁴ ISSC & UNESCO (2013). *World Social Science Report 2013, Changing Global Environments*. Paris: OECD Publishing and UNESCO Publishing.

Participants to be interviewed by telephone were selected in a number of ways. CREST requested a list of all rated scientists in South Africa from the National Research Foundation (NRF). The NRF rates South African researchers primarily on the quality and impact of their research outputs over the previous eight years, taking into consideration the evaluation made by local and international peers⁵. No significant challenges were encountered during the interview process with exception of the availability of respondents as the interviews were primarily conducted during the Easter break.

2.5. Limitations

Although the CREST team is situated at the University of Stellenbosch, no significant conflict of interests exists in producing the results. The University of Stellenbosch is amongst the top universities in South Africa and therefore many prominent research centres are situated at the University of Stellenbosch as is the case with the University of Cape Town and the University of Pretoria. It is for this reason that the University of Stellenbosch prominently features in our results.

The response rate of 16% for the web-survey to individual scientists is slightly lower than is the norm for such studies. Having said this, the overall (realized) sample size of 332 completed questionnaires more than compensate for this fact. Statistically, the sample size is more than adequate for the kinds of analyses that were undertaken in this report. We should also reiterate that the original sample frame for this survey was based on a meticulous construction of a list of e-mail addresses of the most productive social scientists in the country. The fact that the majority of the respondents are affiliated with a South African university reflects this reality. Conversely, the fact that very few of our respondents are from NGO's, consultancies or the private sector simply means that the productive social science scholars in the country are not located at these organisations. We would therefore not regard this fact to be a limitation of the study.

We would make similar comments on the "representativeness" of the responses to the survey of research centres. The emails that were sent to directors of research centres did not constitute a sample, but was based on a very comprehensive listing of all such centres in the country. The fact that we registered a response rate of 32% on this survey is in fact above the norm for similar surveys.

The following chapters will present the results of the abovementioned data collection instruments in four chapters each dedicated to the four sectors delineated by the Terms of Reference.

Please note that a total of 215 research centres (across sectors, disciplines and affiliation) is mapped (as presented in the database) while the survey results report on the 103 research centres that participated in the web-surveys. All research centres mapped were requested to participate in the web-survey. Those research centres surveyed are therefore included in the database as mapped centres.

⁵ For a full discussion of the interviews as a data collection method see Appendix 2

Chapter 3: Mapping Social Sciences research in South Africa

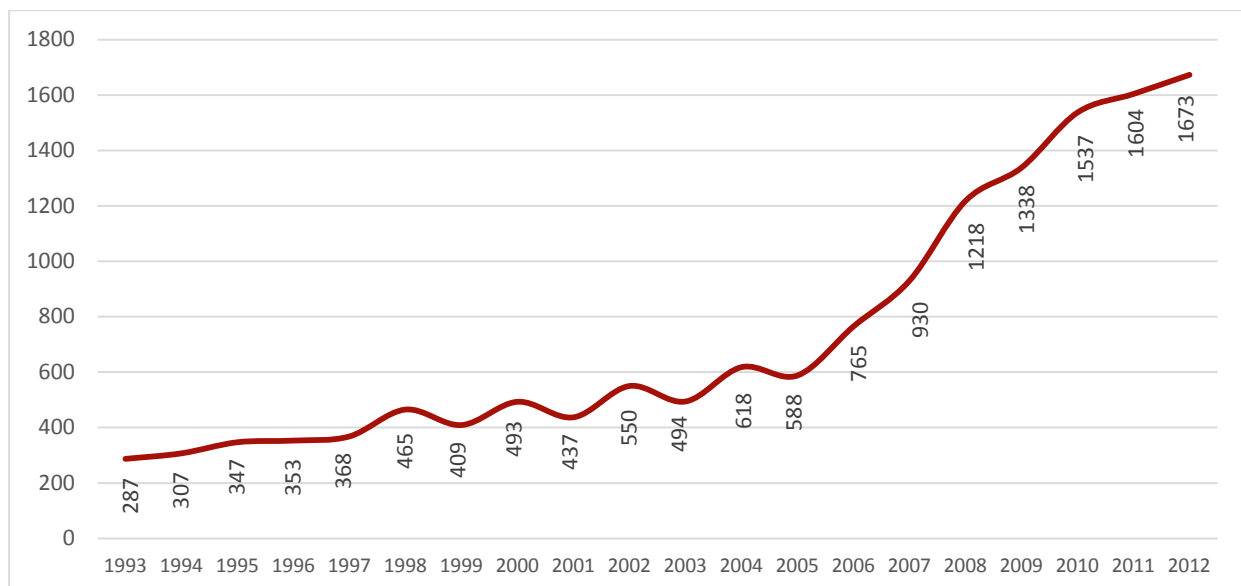
This chapter presents a mapping of research centres and individuals who conduct research in the general social sciences in South Africa. The chapter firstly presents an overview of social sciences research in South Africa through bibliometric analyses. Subsequently research centres are mapped and described in terms of funding, commissioning of research and status of various disciplines within the social sciences along the lines of the survey results. The political economy analysis underlying the doing of research in the social sciences in South Africa is discussed in Part II.

3.1. Overview

Overall the bibliometric study shows that South Africa's articles in the social sciences, as recorded in the WoS, are growing. The highest average annual growth rates are associated with the two topical areas: 21% in health-related social sciences and 18% in social sciences research on climate change. The sub-field of business studies and economics is currently the largest in terms of article output – in 2008-2013 as it accounted for 24% of all South Africa's articles in the social sciences in the WoS.

The number of South African articles in the social sciences increased almost six-fold between 1993 and 2012 (287 versus 1 673 articles, Figure 1). The increase really only started around 2006/07, and from there it continued to grow to eventually surpass the 1 000 article "mark" in 2008. In terms of average annual growth the highest rate is associated with the period 2003-2007 (16% growth), followed by the period 2008-2012 (9% growth). The corresponding growth figures for the earlier 5-year periods are 7% (1993-1997) and 4% (1998-2002). For the total 20-year period (1993-2012) it is 10%. Moreover, whereas the social sciences initially (1993-1997) comprised only about 10% of South Africa's total article output in the WoS, the figure for 2008-2012 was about 17% (Figure 2).

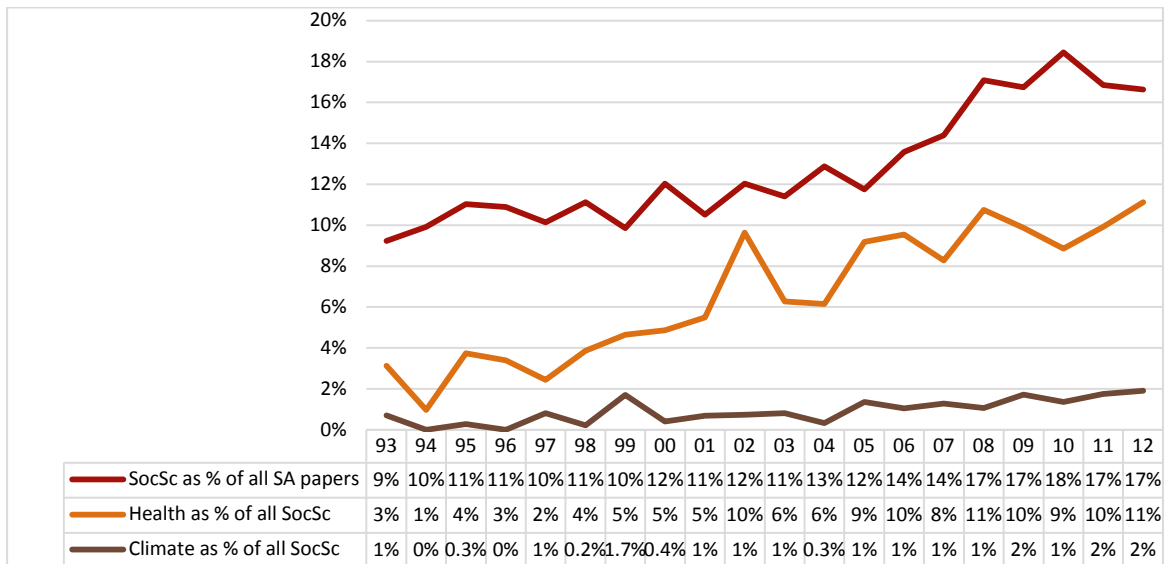
Figure 1 Number of articles in the social sciences that are produced by South African affiliated authors, 1993 to 2012



The three fields with the largest contributions to the broad field of social sciences (in terms of article output in the WoS, 2008-2012) are as follows (Figure 3):

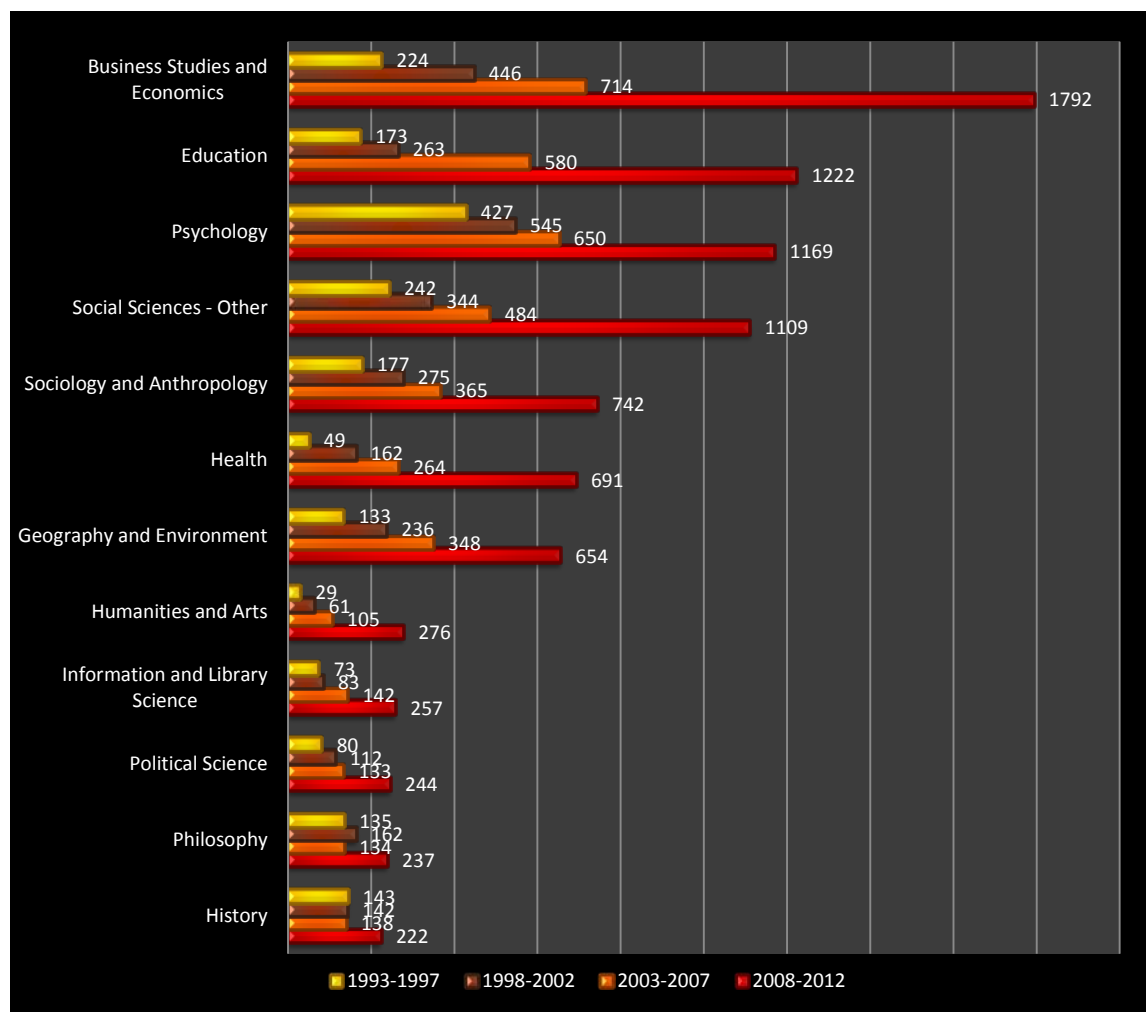
- Business studies and economics (1 792 articles, or 24% of all South African articles in the social sciences)
- Education (1 222 articles, or 17% of all South African articles in the social sciences)
- Psychology (1 169 articles, or 16% of all South African articles in the social sciences).

Figure 2 Social sciences articles produced by South African affiliated authors, expressed as different percentages, 1993 to 2012



SA papers = all papers in WoS (1993-2012) listing at least one South African author address

Figure 3 Subject categories of WoS journals containing the South African-affiliated articles in social sciences, by five-year period, 1993-2012



Note: “Health” was constructed here as including the three subject categories of “Health Care Sciences & Services”, “Health Policy & Services” and “Social Sciences, Biomedical”

3.1.1. Sources of funding

In the identification of research centres in South Africa, it was important to determine the main sources of funding for research activities. The web-survey asked respondents to identify their three main sources of funding. When considering research centres/institutes/units etc. the majority received funding from the South African government (72; n=103) while the second main source of funding was identified as national funding agencies in South Africa (56; n=103) such as the National Research Foundation (NRF) and the Medical Research Council (MRC). Individual researchers identified internal funding/own institutions as their main sources of funding (242; n=333) while national funding agencies (173; n=333) were identified as the second most chosen source of funding. (Note that Multinationals/international firms/business was not provided as an option for individuals).

Table 1 Main sources of funding identified by research centres

MAIN SOURCES OF FUNDING	CENTRES	
	Count (n=103)	Percentage
South African Government (local/provincial/national)	72	36%
Internal funding/own institution	56	28%
National Funding Agencies (e.g. NRF/MRC/WRC/TIA)	56	28%
South African firms/industry	37	18%
International Governments	27	13%
Multinationals/international industry	23	11%
Foreign donors/foundations/agencies	6	3%

Note: Percentages do not add up to a 100% because respondents could have selected more than one option

Table 2 Main sources of funding identified by individual respondents

MAIN SOURCES OF FUNDING	INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS	
	Count (n=333)	Percentage
Internal funding/own institution	242	72%
National Funding Agencies (e.g. NRF/MRC/WRC/TIA)	173	52%
Foreign donors/foundations/agencies	106	32%
South African Government (local/provincial/national)	65	20%
International Governments	36	11%
South African firms/industry	28	8%
Not sure	1	0.3%

Note: Percentages do not add up to a 100% because respondents could select more than one option

When asked if centres received, or recently received funding from the United Kingdom, 30% have where 70% have not. Eleven per cent of individual researchers have received funding from the United Kingdom while the majority (87%) did not.

Figure 4 Percentage of respondents who receive(s) funds from the UK (centres)

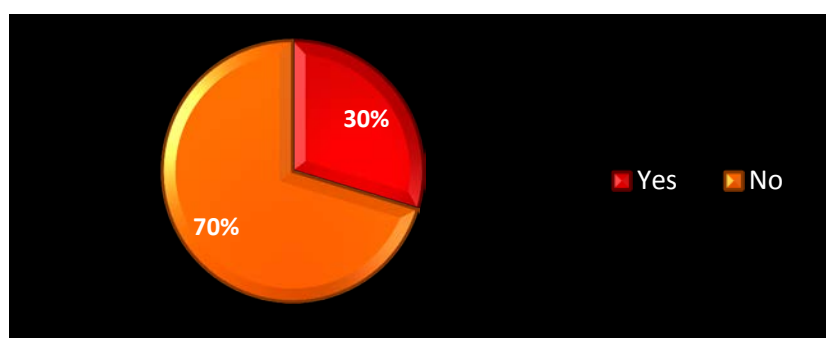


Figure 5 Percentage of respondents who receives funds from the UK (individuals)

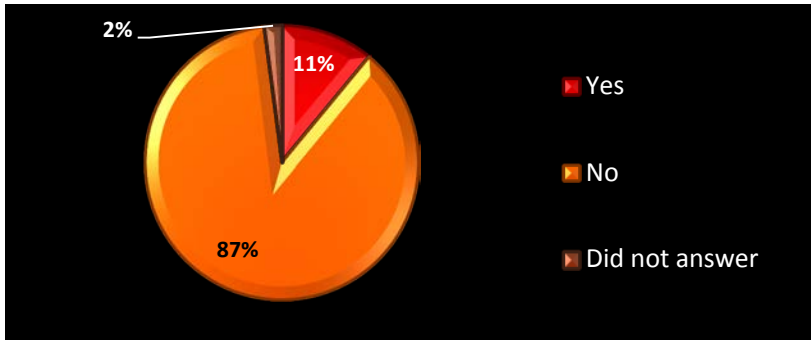
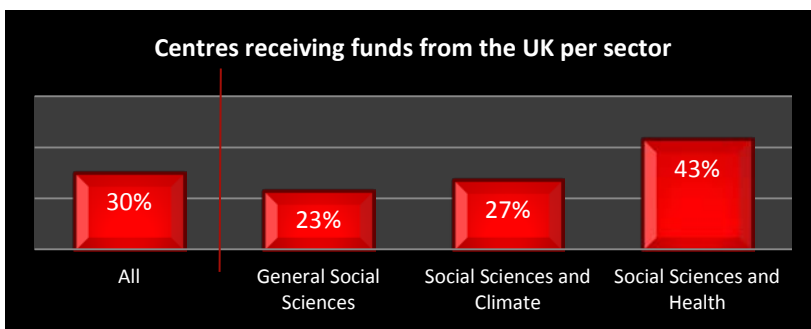


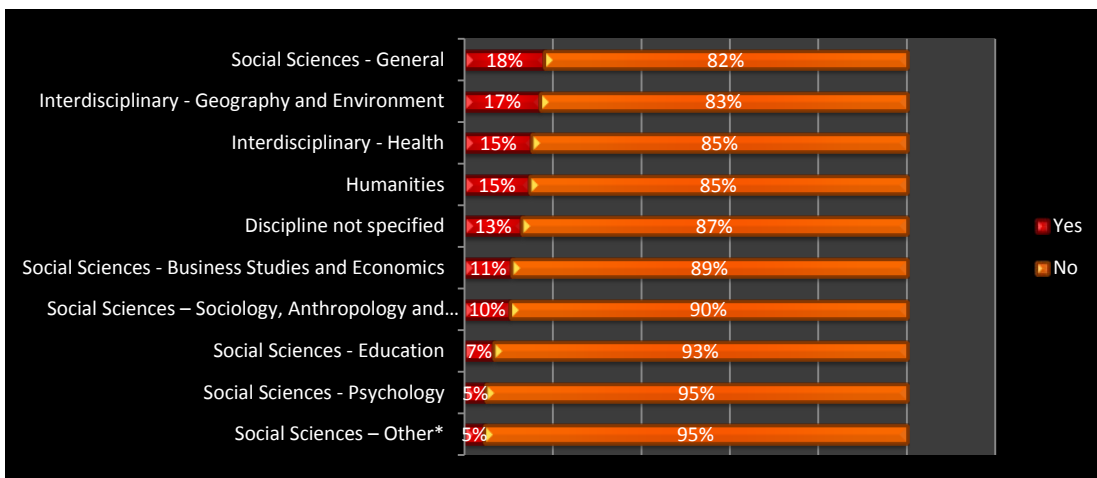
Figure 6 indicates that Centres working in the social sciences and health receive more funding from the UK than centres working in the general social sciences and social sciences and climate.

Figure 6 Research centres receiving UK funding per sector (percentage)



The figure below indicates those individual researchers who receive(d) funding from the UK by disciplines. From the data below one can see that Social Sciences – General (which mostly includes developmental studies), Environmental studies and Health studies received funding from the United Kingdom.

Figure 7 Respondents who received UK funding (2013) by discipline (individuals)



*Tourism studies, Communication and Media Studies, Sport Science, Industrial Psychology and Social Work

Table 3 shows that academics/scholars who have received funding from the United Kingdom were not limited to those working on programmes in collaboration with United Kingdom scientists and that many (69%) received UK funding for individual stand-alone projects.

Table 3 Percentage of individual researchers receiving funds from the UK by type of research

TYPE OF RESEARCH	DO YOU RECEIVE, OR HAVE YOU RECENTLY RECEIVED ANY FUNDING FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM?			
	Yes (n=36)		No (n=290)	
	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count
My research is my own stand-alone project(s)	69%	25	79%	228
My research forms part of (a) programme(s) of another South African Institution	44%	16	31%	91
My research forms part of (a) programme(s) of (an) institution(s) in sub-Saharan Africa	25%	9	9%	26
My research forms part of (a) programme(s) of (an) institution(s) in the United Kingdom	31%	11	7%	19
My research forms part of (a) programme(s) of (an) institution(s) elsewhere	39%	14	27%	79

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% in each column as respondents could have specified more than one option

3.1.2. Amounts of funding

When asked about amount of funding received, the majority (37%) of individual researchers received less than R50,000 in 2013 while 4% received between R1 million and R2 million. When looking at research centres however, 46% received more than R2,000,000 in 2013.

Figure 8 Distribution of funding received by individual researchers (percentage)

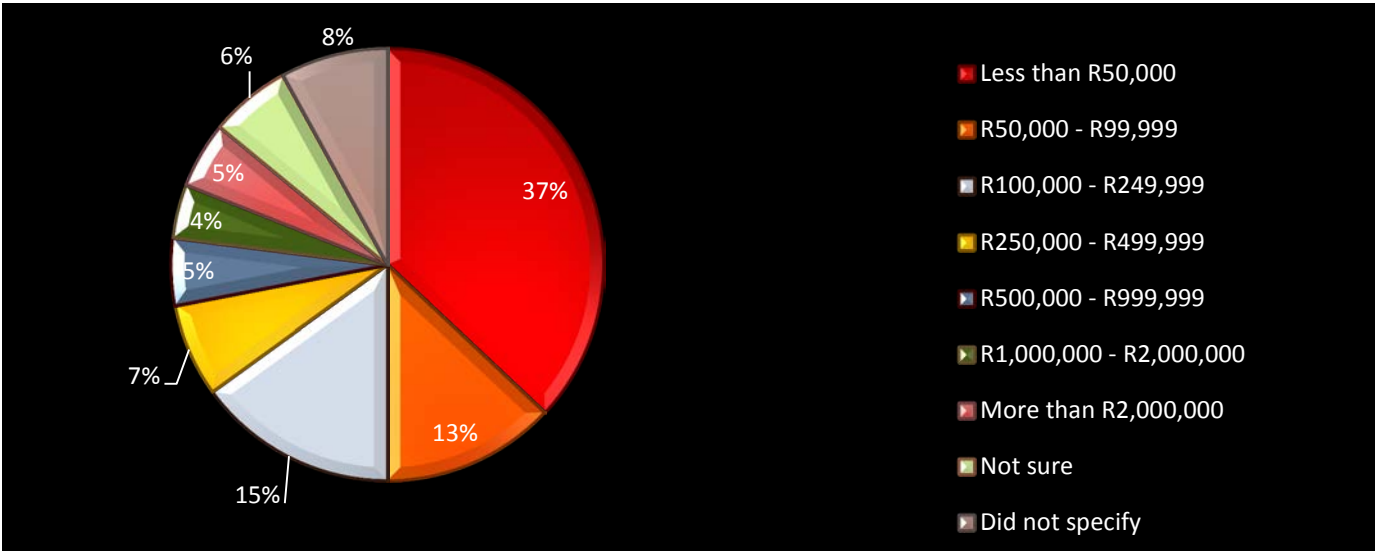


Figure 9 Distribution of funding received by research centres (percentage)

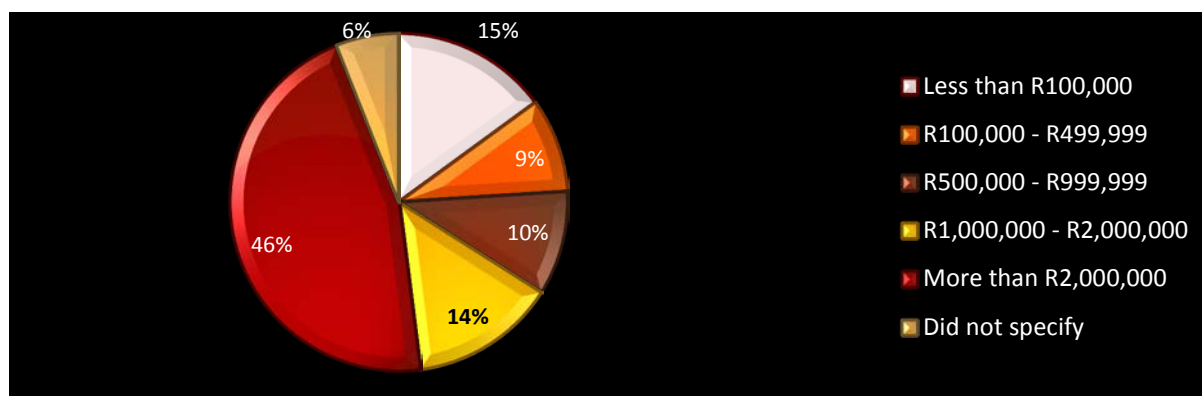


Table 4 summarises the amounts of funding individual researchers reported having received and the main sources of income from which those funds are generated. Individual researchers', who received more than R1 000 000 of funding in 2013, main sources of funding include foreign governments and South African Industry. Those individuals, who received less than R50 000 in 2013, were mainly reliant on internal funding.

Table 4 Amount of funding received and main sources of funding of individual researchers

MAIN SOURCES OF FUNDING	AMOUNT OF FUNDING RECEIVED 2013				
	Less than R50,000 (n=122)	R50,000-R99,999 (n=43)	R100,000-R249,999 (n=49)	R250,000-R999,999 (n=42)	More than R1,000,000 (n=31)
Internal funding/own institution	48%	16%	18%	11%	7%
National Funding Agencies (e.g. NRF/MRC/WRC/TIA)	29%	18%	24%	16%	13%
South African Government (local/provincial/national)	27%	10%	20%	25%	18%
South African firms/industry	19%	19%	23%	15%	26%
Foreign Governments	16%	6%	6%	34%	38%
International donors/foundations/agencies	28%	7%	14%	31%	20%

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% in each column as respondents could have specified more than one option

Similarly, Table 5 indicates that the research centres, who received more than R2,000,000 in funding in 2013, mainly received funds from South African industry and multinationals.

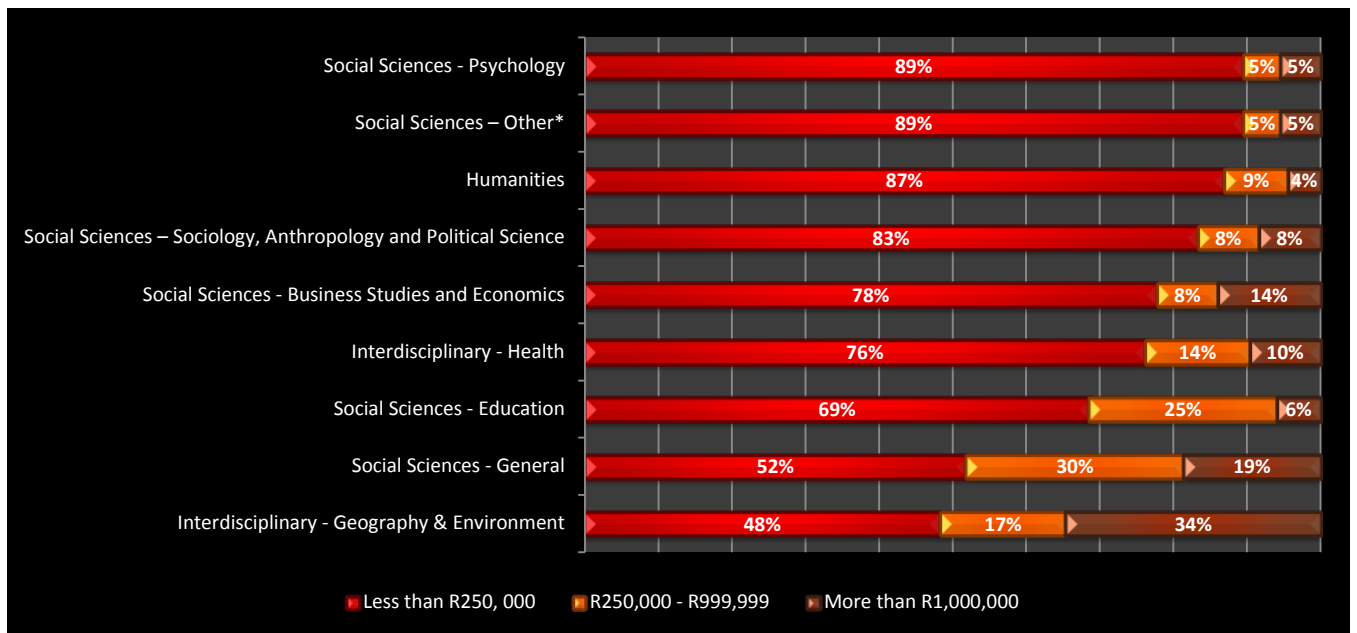
Table 5 Amount of funding received and main sources of funding of researchers centres

MAIN SOURCES OF FUNDING	AMOUNT OF FUNDING RECEIVED 2013				
	Less than R100,000 (n=16)	R100,000-R499,999 (n=8)	R500,000-R999,999 (n=10)	R1,000,000-R2,000,000 (n=14)	More than R2,000,000 (n=48)
Internal funding/own institution	23%	9%	14%	14%	32%
National Funding Agencies (e.g. NRF/MRC/WRC/TIA)	23%	9%	14%	14%	32%

South African Government (local/provincial/national)	14%	8%	10%	17%	44%
South African firms/industry	14%	11%	4%	15%	52%
Multinationals/international industry	13%	4%	13%	9%	52%

Figure 10 indicates the amount of funding received by individual researchers by disciplines. The clusters of disciplines who mainly received less than R250,000 include disciplines such as Psychology, Social Sciences - Other, Humanities, Sociology, Anthropology and Political Science, and Business Studies and Economics. 34% of individuals who work in environmental studies receive more than R1,000,000 as well as 19% of those working in the General Social Sciences. The latter category is comprised of study areas such as developmental studies and applied human studies. One could argue that these types of studies are more trans-disciplinary in nature and may be part of big research projects including aspects of health or environment and may therefore seem to receive larger amounts of research funding compared to other social sciences disciplines listed below.

Figure 10 Amount of funding received in 2012 by discipline (individual researchers)



*Tourism studies, Communication and Media Studies, Sport Science, Industrial Psychology and Social Work

3.2. Sites of Social Sciences Research in South Africa

Centres included in our mapping that conduct research are primarily based at universities across South Africa. There are a few centres that function as Non-governmental Organisations. Many centres, particularly those working within the Health Sector, are situated at parastatal organisations, such as the HSRC, MRC, CSIR and the Geosciences Council. Research centres are presented in this section according to firstly their location within the national science system, and secondly according to the discipline in which they work. Figure 11 indicates how many centres working in the social sciences are located at South African Universities (n=102: 95); Science Granting Councils (parastatals) (n=102: 4) and NGOs (n=102: 3)⁶.

Figure 11 Location of Research centres working in the social sciences

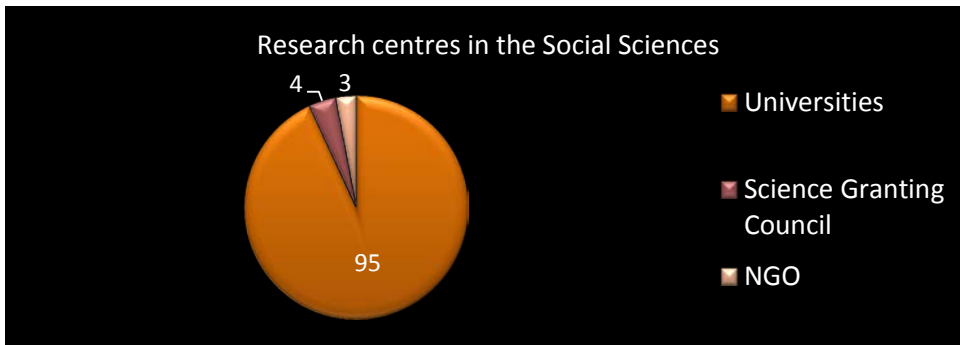
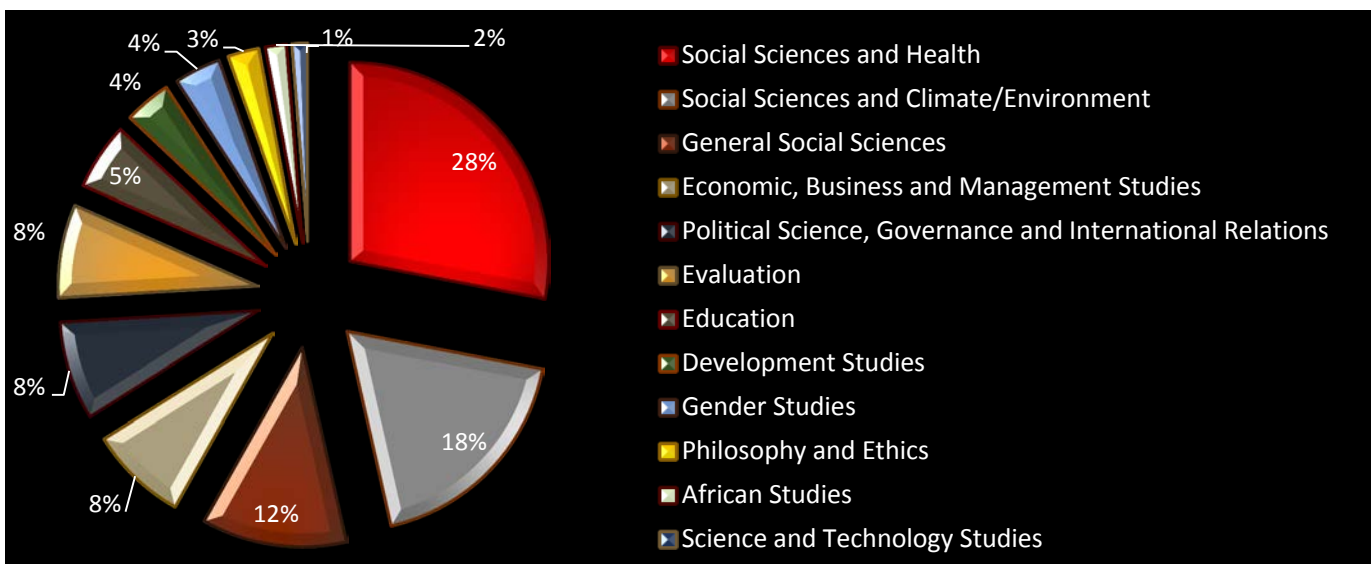


Figure 12 presents the distribution of the research centres across South Africa (regardless of their location) per the disciplines in which they primarily work. The majority lie within the social sciences and health while Science and Technology studies constitute the smallest discipline within research centres. Evaluation research centres comprise 8% of the total 215 centres, while those working in the social sciences and health 28% and those working in the social sciences and environment 18%.

Figure 12 Distribution of research centres per disciplines

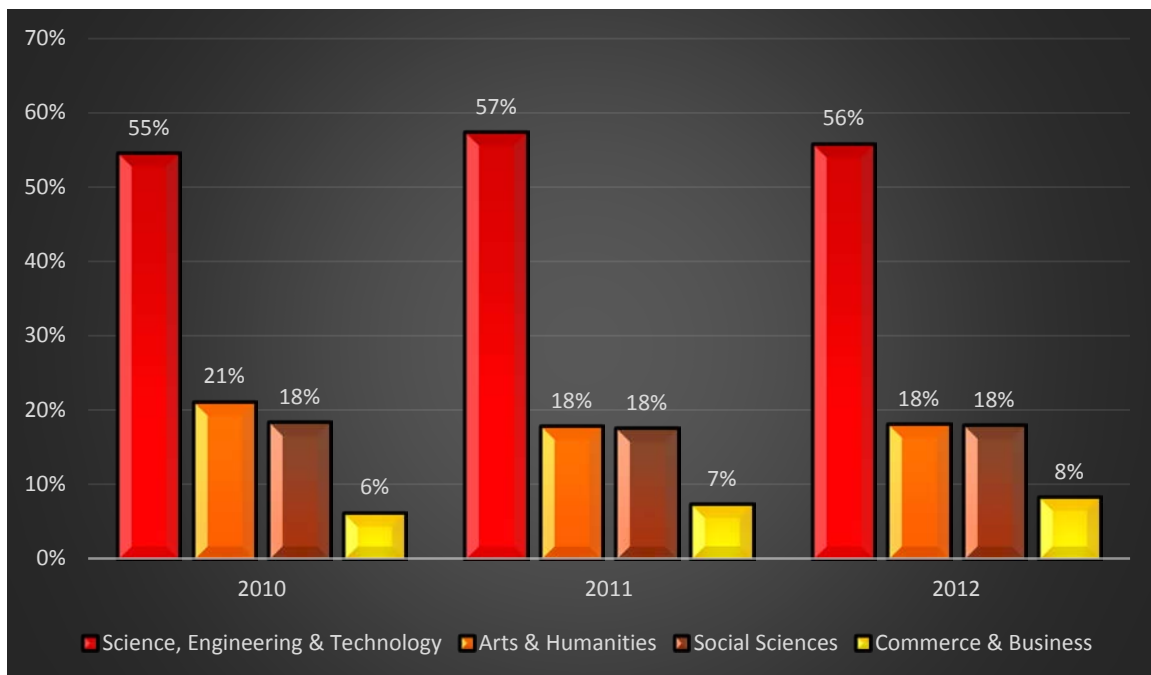


⁶ Please note that some centres are partnerships between Universities and/or NGOs or parastatals and our classification of locations was a decision made by CREST.

3.2.1. South African Universities

As already mentioned, the majority of mapped research centres in South Africa are situated at a South African university. Figure 13 shows the contribution of the social sciences to the overall article production by universities in the country. The broad field of social sciences constitutes about 18% of the total university article output in any of the three years listed. However, the figure is closer to 26% (in 2012) if the contribution by commerce and business is also added.

Figure 13 Breakdown of journal articles produced by the 23 South African universities, 2010, 2011 and 2012 by broad domain



Note:

Science, Engineering & Technology: Health Profession and Related Clinical Sciences; Life Sciences; Physical Sciences; Agriculture, Agricultural Operations and Related Sciences; Engineering; Mathematics and Statistics; Computer and Information Sciences; Architecture and Building Environment; Family Ecology and Consumer Sciences; Military Sciences

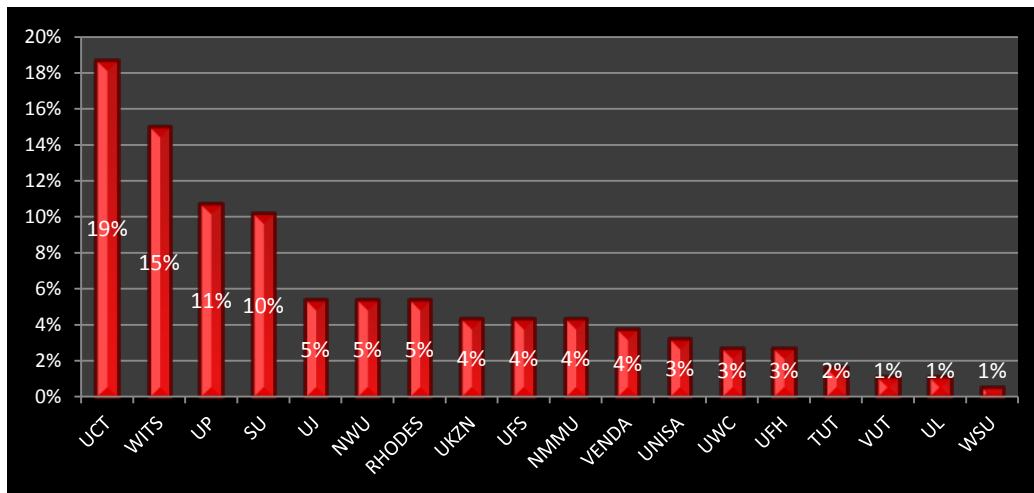
Arts & Humanities: Philosophy, Religion and Theology; Law; Languages, Linguistics and Literature; Visual and Performing Arts; Communication, Journalism and Related Studies

Social Sciences: Social Science; Education; Psychology; Public Management and Services

Commerce & Business: Business, Economics and Management Studies

When looking at the distribution of research centres at the various South African universities (as presented in Figure 14), the majority of research centres lie at UCT, WITS, UP and SU. These universities are among the top universities in South Africa. Very few research centres are hosted at the historically disadvantaged institutions (WSU, UL, VENDA, TUT).

Figure 14 Distribution of research centres at the various South African universities



These centres are presented according to the disciplines in which they primarily work below⁷.

African Studies

Table 6 Research centres at South African universities specialising in African studies

Centre for Africa Studies	UFS	African studies	Prof H Hudson
Centre for African Studies	UCT	African Studies: Public Culture in Africa; African Literature and Culture	Prof Nick Shepherd
Unit For African Studies	UP	African Politics	Prof MME Schoeman

The **Centre for African Studies at UCT** is the leading university-based research centre in this field. It was established nearly forty years ago in 1976. Its mission is to promote multi-disciplinary scholarship in the various fields concerned with people in Africa. This mission remains urgent, given the long standing dominance of Western models and reference points within African schools and universities. Their work focuses upon contributing in our teaching, research and other projects towards a sense of South Africa as part of the continent as a whole, a sense which our years of isolation during Apartheid concealed. This involves a commitment to having a comparative perspective between Southern Africa, elsewhere in Africa and also between Africa and the world.

The **Centre for Africa Studies (CAS)** at UFS was first established on 18 June 2007 in order to promote and emphasise the issues and challenges of the continent, and obviously also South Africa. The Centre accepts that the future of this continent lies within her own borders and in her own people. The academic programme situated in the centre has been designed to incorporate the dimensions of knowledge appropriate to an advanced study of Africa, her people and institutions. It also focuses on the development of the learner as an expert and subject specialist in one particular field pertaining to Africa Studies. The Centre for African Studies (CAS) views a solid research programme and

⁷ Please note that in cases where centres work on a variety of disciplines, the primary discipline was chosen by CREST for classification purposes.

collaboration with similar institutions on the continent and worldwide as essential complimentary dimensions to the academic offering.

The **Africa Institute of South Africa** (formerly an independent research organisation) was recently incorporated into the Human Sciences Research Council is the largest research unit devoted to the study of matters related to Africa. The Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) was first established in 1960 as a non-profit organisation. Today it is a statutory body following the Africa Institute of South Africa Act (no 68 of 2001). Although the institute has been existence for more than 51 years, this saw it being brought into the fold of science councils in South Africa and given the full support of the Department of Science and Technology.

Development Studies

Although there are a number of research centres dedicated to producing research on developmental issues, none of these (included in our study) are located at parastatals and NGOs but rather at University departments (often these are inter-institutional).

Table 7 Research centres at South African universities specialising in development studies

Centre for Development Studies	UNISA	Development literacy; Development support; Sustainable development; Participatory development	Prof Stewart
Fort Hare Institute of Social and Economic Research (FHISER)	UFH	Rural development; urban renewal; social transformation; youth; gender; health	Professor Leslie Bank
Centre for Social Development in Africa	UJ	Social development; development welfare	Prof Leila Patel
Institute for Social Development	UWC	Socio-economic policy; Welfare policy; Development policy	Prof Julian May
Institute for Social Development	RHODES	Early childhood developmental needs; social development	Di Hornby
Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies PLAAS	UWC	Land restitution and redistribution; Land tenure reform; Natural resource management; Rural livelihoods; Farm-household production systems; Chronic poverty; rural development; Land and agrarian reform in SA	Prof Andries du Toit
SADC Centre for Land-related, Regional and Development Law and Policy (CLRDP)	UP	Land (with related natural resources); Governance and regionalism; Development; Policy	Prof NJJ Olivier
Institute for Rural Development	VENDA	Rural development	Dr J. Francis
Centre for Rural Community Empowerment (CRCE)	UL	Rural Community Empowerment	Prof NM Mollel

The **Fort Hare Institute of Social and Economic Research (FHISER)** is a multi-disciplinary research institute, which was established at the University of Fort Hare in 2004. Their mission is to promote social, cultural and economic development in the Eastern Cape and the southern African region through the delivery of high-quality academic, applied and policy research, as well as through teaching and training within the University and broader community. FHISER's location on the East London campus situates the Institute at the geographical, political and administrative hub of the Eastern Cape. The proximity of the Institute to government, business, donor agencies and NGOs creates excellent opportunities for synergies between research and development. Many of the province's most acute development problems are concentrated in the former apartheid homelands that surround East London. FHISER is therefore committed to developing a unique, regionally focused, multi-disciplinary research tradition.

- by applying internationally recognised research expertise and skills to develop innovative academic and applied research products.
- by continuously initiating and undertaking new primary research in urban and rural communities around the Institute's major research themes.
- by establishing research partnerships with other universities, as well as with public and private sector concerns in the fields of research and development.
- by employing a multi-skilled research team with academic training in a variety of disciplines and diverse fields of specialisation.
- by offering internships and training opportunities within the Institute's research programmes for emerging scholars, post-graduate students and development practitioners.

Since its establishment in 1995 the **Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS)** at the University of the Western Cape has established itself as a major centre in development studies. It is a constituent unit of the University of the Western Cape's School of Government, and was initiated with a core grant from the Ford Foundation. The initial objectives of the programme were to build capacity in the land and agrarian reform sector, to expand the number of black social scientists working in the sector, and to engage in policy-relevant research in support of the post-apartheid government's new land reform programme. Soon after its establishment, PLAAS began to provide short course training to government and NGO staff, in collaboration with the Land Tenure Centre at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA. It fosters critical scholarship on land and agrarian issues and seeks to support processes of social, political and economic transformation within South and southern Africa. PLAAS engages in research, training, policy development and advocacy in relation to land and agrarian reform, rural governance and natural resource management. PLAAS focuses on:

- the land restitution and redistribution programmes initiated by the post-apartheid democratic state;
- land tenure reform;
- emerging regimes of natural resource management;
- rural livelihoods and farm-household production systems;
- chronic poverty and rural development;
- processes of institutional restructuring and reorientation in support of land and agrarian reform in South Africa.

Economic, Business and Management Studies

All the research centres specialising in economic, business and/or management studies are located at South African universities which no existing science council or NGO dedicated to research in the mentioned disciplines. Economic, business and management studies are very often limited to

business schools located at universities. The relatively large number of research centres and units in this domain includes a wide variety of different areas of focus. These include:

- Entrepreneurship
- Economic research
- Economic policy (analysis)
- Leadership
- Labour and workplace studies
- Trade

Table 8 Research centres at South African universities specialising in entrepreneurship

Centre for Enterprise Development	UFH	Entrepreneurship; New Venture Creation	-
Centre for Entrepreneurship	RHODES	Small business development; Business planning; Business management; Entrepreneurship	Mr Jos Welman
Centre for Entrepreneurship	TUT	Entrepreneurship; Economic development	Mr Jan Grundling
Institute Of Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Poverty Eradication	VENDA	Micro-enterprise development; Entrepreneurship; Innovation; Poverty Eradication	Ms Grace Oloo

Table 9 Research centres at South African universities specialising in Economic policy

Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA)	UP	Climate Change, Poverty, Biodiversity, Macroeconomics, Water, Environmental Accounting	RM Hassan
Development Policy Research Unit	UCT	Labour markets; Poverty; Inequality; Regional integration; Regulatory reform	Dr Haroon Borhat
ReSEP (Research on Socio-Economic Policy)	SU	Economics; poverty; income distribution; social mobility; economic development and social policy	Prof Servaas van der Berg

Table 10 Research centres at South African universities specialising in Leadership; Labour and workplace studies and Trade

Research Unit in Behavioural Economics and Neuroeconomics	UCT	Economic decision-making	Dr Justine Burns
The Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible Leadership	UP	Responsible leadership	Prof Derick de Jongh
Bureau For Economic Research	SU	Economics; Forecasting; Macro economy; Economic trends; HIV/AIDS	Prof Ben Smit

Corporate Strategy And Industrial Development Research (CSID)	WITS	Industrial development; Manufacturing sector/value-chain studies; Competition policy and regulation; Local and regional economic development	Mr Seeraj Mohamed
Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU)	UCT	Labour; Economic development; Labour economics; Trade unions	Prof Murray Leibbrandt
Trade and Development (TRADE)	NWU	International trade; economic development	Prof Wilma Viviers
Unit for Economic Development and Tourism (UFEDT)	NMMU	Economic development; tourism	Mr Hugh Bartis
TREES: Tourism Research in Economic Environs & Society	NWU	Tourism	Prof Melville Saayman
Unit For Applied Management Sciences	NMMU	Business management; Financial management; Investment management; Entrepreneurship; SMEs; Services marketing; Organisational behaviour	Prof EE Smith
Institute For Futures Research	SU	Business futuristics; Transformation management; Long-term economic structure studies; Applied demographics; Technology foresight; Socio-political studies; Energy futures; Environmental scanning; Organisation environment	Prof André Roux
WorkWell - Research Unit for People, Policy And Performance	NWU	Economics (trade & development, economics & competitiveness); Entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial networks, small business development); Tourism (tourism marketing; product development); Human resource management (work wellness, labour relations)	Prof Jaco Pienaar
Centre for Work Performance and research unit	UJ	Leadership; Management; Change management; Core organisational competencies; Leveraging knowledge for a competitive advantage; High performance organisational design and delivery processes; Performance management; Customer service and satisfaction	Prof Gert Roodt

Established in 1974, **the Institute for Futures Research (IFR)** is a research institution of the University of Stellenbosch specialising in futures studies, primarily as a support service for knowledge and strategic management. The IFR's research focus is on the following fields of specialisation:

- Business futuristics and the systems approach to transformation management
- Long-term economic structure studies
- Applied demographics
- Technology foresight
- Socio-political studies
- Sustainability; and
- Environmental studies.

In addition to conducting research on the abovementioned fields, the IFR also prepares and supports organisations to implement effective strategic planning. Although the Institute focuses more on the longer term, it invariably finds itself also buttressing organisations' tactical planning. The Institute is internationally recognised for its research and teaching in futures studies. It is well equipped to lead

its Associates to 'envision and realise their future'. Various foresight techniques such as scenario planning are used, and the future is constantly explored under various paradigms like systems thinking or viewing the organisation's position on the 'S' curve. This expanded knowledge of futuristics should enhance your abilities as a strategic leader. The Institute looks beyond the environment an organisation typically focuses on – beyond the regulatory, business/micro and stakeholder environment.

The **Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University** is one of the oldest research centres in South Africa (established 70 years ago in 1944). It primarily conducts economic surveys and is best known for publishing the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The BER focuses primarily on the SA macro-economy and selected economic sectors. For over 55 years, it has been monitoring economic trends and identifying and analysing the forces, both local and international that affect South African business. The BER's respected economic analysis and forecasting services are used by a wide range of clients, ranging from small to medium up to very large private companies, as well as public sector bodies and NGO's. Financial and investment companies, local and overseas banking groups, multilateral organisations and academic bodies, all can draw on the impartial economic information available from the BER.

Two centres at UCT in this category are regarded as leading centres in their respective fields: the **Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU)** and the **Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU)**.

The mission of the **DPRU** is to undertake internationally recognised research that contributes to the quality and scope of public policy for industrial development in South and Southern Africa. In addition a number of other activities play a key role in our mission. These include: 1) disseminating research results to government, the research community and the wider public; 2) undertaking short-term research projects, where these are of strategic value; 3) participating in the life of the university, through teaching, research and extension activities; 4) building relationships with other research organisations in South Africa, the Southern African region, and further afield; 5) participating directly in the process of formulating, implementing and evaluating policy; and 6) running training courses for policy-makers and implementers. The DPRU undertakes research in the fields of labour markets, poverty, regional integration and regulation and focuses on the following long-term research projects: 1) Labour demand and labour supply in South Africa; and 2) Regional integration in the SADC region.

SALDRU, which was established in 1975, was set up to stimulate research, to communicate this research to people in general and policy makers in particular, to act as a consultancy in its specialised fields, to operate a resource centre, and to play a role in training students and researchers in the basic skills of the Social Sciences. Key projects undertaken by the unit include: The Farm Labour Conference (1976); The Economics of Health Care Conference (1978); The Second Carnegie Enquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa (1986); The workshop on Macro-Economic Policy and Poverty in South Africa (1986); The Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development (PSLSD), co-ordinated by SALDRU and the World Bank (1992-1994); The Langeberg Integrated Family Survey (1999); The Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain Survey 2000 and The Survey Workshop 2004.

Education

Educational research in South Africa has traditionally been located at three main sites: research conducted in university-based research units and academic departments; a small number of educational NGOs and divisions of the Human Sciences Research Council.

The research conducted by research centres at South African universities is typically concentrated in four areas: educational policy research (there is a long tradition of Educational Policy Units at SA universities – although some of them have in recent years closed down); schools research (of which the **Schools Development Unit** at UCT is a good example), research on Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Research in Science and Mathematics Education (of which RUMEUS at Stellenbosch University) is one of the more prominent.

A small number of NGOs in the field of education have consistently conducted educational and schools research. The most prominent of these is the **Joint Education Trust Educational Services** (JET) which was established in 1992. JET was set up by a partnership of leaders from South Africa's corporate world, from the country's major political parties, the trade unions and representative organisations of black business. Over a period of close to 10 years, the R500 million committed to the Joint Education Trust was disbursed in grants to more than 400 service providers in five focus areas:

- Early childhood development
- Adult basic education and training
- Vocational and further education
- In-service teacher training and development
- Youth development.

Other NGOs of some prominence in this area are the Centre for Educational Policy and Development (CEPD), CDE and Equal Education. The **Centre for Educational Policy and Development** (CEPD) was established in 1993 on the initiative of the mass democratic movement in order to start developing education policy for a democratic South Africa. These policies were aimed at promoting the principles of non-racism, equity, democracy, quality education and lifelong learning. These efforts culminated in the ANC's Policy Framework for Education and Training published in its first edition in early 1994, just months before the first democratic elections. Produced by the CEPD under its first director, Dr Trevor Coombe, this important document drew on the work of over 300 researchers, academics and practitioners, and fed largely into the new government's first White Paper on Education and Training.

The **Centre for Development and Enterprise** (CDE) is an independent policy research and advocacy organisation. It is one of South Africa's leading development think tanks, focusing on critical development issues and their relationship to economic growth and democratic consolidation. Through examining South African realities and international experience, CDE formulates practical policy proposals outlining ways in which South Africa can tackle major social and economic challenges. CDE has a special focus on the role of business and markets in development. Established in 1995 with core funding from South African businesses, CDE has rapidly gained recognition as an authoritative voice in economic and social development policy, and is now 'read and heard' at the very highest levels of government, including the cabinet.

Equal Education (EE) was established in 2008 as a community and membership-based organisation. It advocates for quality and equality in the South African education system and engages in evidence-based activism for improving the nation's schools. It is a leader in youth leadership development. EE's campaigns, based on detailed research and policy analysis, are aimed at achieving quality education

for all. Equal Education is a movement of learners, parents, teachers and community members working for quality and equality in South African education, through analysis and activism.

In the field of Higher Education, the most prominent and influential NGO is the **Centre for Higher Education and Transformation (CHET)** based in Cape Town. CHET's research areas include differentiation, Higher Education and Democracy and Development, Governance, Knowledge production and performance indicators.

The **National Education Evaluation and Development Unit (NEEDU)** is designed as an evaluation and development institution which is independent of that part of the civil service responsible for the administration of schools. The need for a facility of this kind was first formally articulated in a resolution passed at the Polokwane conference of the ANC in December 2007. The institution was established following the general election of 2009. Guided by the draft legislative framework, NEEDU adopted an evaluative approach to school assessment (why the school performs as it does and how it could improve), rather than to undertake monitoring of schools (how good the school is). The purpose of the evaluation work of NEEDU is to identify common practices in typical schools.

The precursor body to the **Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)** was the Educational and Social Research Bureau which already signifies the importance of educational research in the early years of the organisation. During the 1960 and 1970s it established a national capacity in edumetric research which was unsurpassed on the continent. But it also produced very influential policy studies on education; the best known of these was the so-called De Lange Report in 1981. Educational Research in the HSRC is currently conducted within the Department of Education and Skills Development.

Table 11 Research centres at South African universities specialising in Education

Action Research Unit (ARU)	NMMU	Education; higher education; school improvement	Prof Lesley Wood
Centre for Education Practice Research	UJ	Childhood education; mathematics and science learning	Prof Elizabeth Henning
Centre for Researching Education and Labour	WITS	Schooling & adult education; Curriculum processes; Finance & governance & management of education; Impact of policy on equity & quality; Social dynamics of race & class & gender in policy-making	Prof Peliwe Lolwana
Centre for Education Rights and Transformation	UJ	Quality education; educational processes; learning environments	Mr Salim Vally
Education and Human Rights in Diversity (Edu-HRight)	NWU	Education; human rights; social justice	Prof CD Roux
Centre for Higher Education and Capabilities Research	UFS	Higher education; Human development values; human capabilities	Prof Melanie Walker
Education Leadership (Edu-Lead)	NWU	Education leadership and management	Prof J Heystek
Education Research Niche on Early Childhood Development (ECD)	UFH	Education; early childhood development	Dr Chinedu I.O. Okeke

Environmental Education Programme (EEPUS)	SU	Environmental education; Curriculum development; Resource development	Dr CPS Reddy
Environmental Learning Research Centre (ELC)	RHODES	Environmental education	Prof Heila Lotz-Sisitka
Nelson Mandela Institute for Education and Rural Development	UFH	Education crisis in rural Africa	Ms Kimberley Porteus
Research Unit for Mathematics Education (RUMEUS)	SU	Mathematical thinking; Computational thinking; Algebraic thinking; Curriculum development; Classroom practice	Mr Al Olivier
Schools Development Unit SDU	UCT	Language education; Life skills education; Mathematics education; Science education; Information technology education; School management and governance; School sector; Educator development	Dr Jonathan Clark

The **Schools Development Unit (SDU)** aims to develop quality education and learning in the fields of mathematics, the sciences, literacy, and life skills—though school-based work, materials development, and teacher training—within the framework of the national curriculum. By integrating cutting-edge theory with the dynamic context of the modern classroom, the SDU not only works to improve teaching practice, but also engages with NGOs, partner organisations, and government departments. In keeping with UCT’s reputation for academic excellence, the SDU’s work is driven by research, which contributes to national and provincial education policy and curriculum development. As part of the UCT School of Education, the SDU:

- Trains teachers;
- Assists in the development of innovative learning materials;
- Conducts school-based development programmes;
- Puts into practice the latest educational research.

The **Research Unit for Mathematics Education at the University of Stellenbosch (RUMEUS)** is a research unit within the Department of Curriculum Studies. The Unit was established in 1983 as one of a number of research units in social sciences at South African universities that are supported on a long-term basis by the Foundation for Science Development. The research programme of the Unit is focused on in-depth description and analysis of learners' mathematical thinking and concepts, and the development thereof with research-based curriculum development in schools in mind. In the Unit research is done from a constructivist perspective on knowledge and learning. Since the founding of the Unit, most of the projects have centred on learners' computational and algebraic thinking and concepts. Research results have already had a significant impact on the Mathematics curriculum in the primary phases in South African schools. The Unit has become internationally known for its research on the development of learners' understanding of division, as well as its research in the field of innovative classroom practice, in cooperation with the National Centre for Research in Mathematics Education at the University of Madison, Wisconsin.

Gender Studies

Research centres on gender studies is somewhat underrepresented outside the academic sphere. The Commission for Gender Equality was established as an independent chapter nine institution although they do not conduct any research and is therefore not included in our study. Gender Links

was formed in 2001, as a NGO that promotes gender equality and justice across fifteen countries in sub-Saharan Africa. They conduct research on governance, media and justice. In 2013 they published The Gender Based Violence Indicators Study as well as the SADC Gender Protocol Barometer.

Table 12 Research centres at South African universities specialising in gender studies

African Gender Institute (AGI)	UCT	Gender equity; Women's studies	Prof Jane Bennett; Ms Selina Mudavanhu (acting)
Gender Equity Unit	UWC	Racial and gender equality	Ms Mary Hames
Gender Unit	UP	Gender policy; Gender practices; Women's rights; Gender equality	Ms Karen Stefiszyn
Gender, Health and Justice unit	UCT	Gender; Health; Justice	Dr Kelley Moulton
Institute for Gender and Youth Studies	VENDA	Gender and youth	Prof AK Siachitema
Institute For Gender Studies	UNISA	Women's studies; Men's studies; Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered studies	Prof Jennifer Lemon
Institute For Women's and Gender Studies	UP	Gender, violence, poverty and HIV/AIDS; Gender mainstreaming, redistribution and organisational transformation; Forced migration, conflict and women refugees; Gender policy analysis; Women's leadership and mentorship	Prof Elaine Salo
Reproductive Health & HIV Institute (RHI)	WITS	HIV prevention and the reproductive health/HIV interface: contraception; maternal health; STIs/HIV & Microbicides; HIV and the youth; Women at risk	Prof Helen Rees
Women's Health Research Unit (WHRU)	UCT	Women's health; Contraception; Female cancers; Termination of pregnancy; Infertility; Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV; Health-seeking behaviour; Determinants of women's health; Gender and HIV	Dr Jane Harries

The most prominent Gender Research Unit in the country is the **African Gender Institute** at **UCT**. It was established in 1996. Its mission is to build intellectual capacity and establish an African resource dedicated to strengthening and advancing the work of intellectuals, researchers, policy-makers and practitioners committed to the attainment of gender equity. The Institute's goals are to: a) Develop theoretical and practical understandings of gender and its importance in the process of social transformation in Africa; (b) Develop teaching and research in gender studies so as to advance the pursuit of intellectual excellence at the University of Cape Town and other African educational institutions; (c) Facilitate linkages between intellectuals, researchers, policy-makers and practitioners working towards the attainment of gender equity in Africa, (d) Strengthen the intellectual and leadership capacity of those working towards the attainment of gender equity in Africa; (e) Build a proactive and responsive knowledge and information base.

Philosophy and Ethics

Most of the Ethics Research Centres are attached to or in some way affiliated to Departments of Philosophy. In the case of Bioethics or Medical Ethics there is also usually a link with a Faculty of Health Sciences. There is one noteworthy exception to this and that is the **Ethics Institute of South Africa** lead, until recently, by its founder Prof Willem Landman. The Ethics Institute of South Africa (EthicsSA) is a non-profit, public benefit organisation. It was incorporated in September 1999 and

commenced operations in August 2000. EthicsSA conducts research related to business ethics, corruption prevention and professional ethics. Their research has a distinct focus on the capacity of organisations and professions to deal with the ethics challenges and opportunities that they encounter. Their research findings are made publicly available as a means of creating ethics awareness and to stimulate ethical debate.

Table 13 Research centres at South Africa universities specialising in ethics

Centre for Applied Ethics CAE	SU	Applied ethics; Bioethics; Environmental ethics; Business ethics; Values and ethics	Prof AA van Niekerk
Bioethics Centre	UCT	Law & ethics; Applied ethics; Priority setting; Informed consent; End-of-life decision making; Bioethics	Prof SR Benatar
Centre for Medical Ethics and Law	SU	Medical ethics and law	Prof K Moodley
Steve Biko Centre for Bioethics	WITS	Bioethics; Ethics and AIDS; Ethical codes in the medical profession; Ethics and genetics; Ethics and abortion; Ethics and informed consent; Ethics and end-of-life decisions	Prof A Dhai
Centre of Business and Professional Ethics	UP	Ethics management; Good governance; Values-based compliance; Bio-medical ethics; Research ethics; Values education in schools; Christian ethics; Formal ethics structures; Codes of Conduct	Prof Deon Rossouw
Unit For Environmental Ethics	SU	Environmental ethics; Environmental policy; Environmental decision making; Environmental management practices; Environmental codes of ethics; Environmental justice; Ecological feminism; Conservation legislation	Prof Johan Hattingh

Political Science, Governance and International Relations

The research centres at South African universities are presented below along four primary domains. Amongst those centres who fall within the broader discipline of political science, those focusing on democracy and citizenship and those focusing on conflict resolution and reconciliation are the most recurrent.

Table 14 Research centres at South African universities specialising in democracy and citizenship

African Centre for Citizenship & Democracy (ACCEDE)	UWC	Governance and development	Prof Lisa Thompson
Centre for Advancement of Non-Racialism & Democracy (CANRAD)	NMMU	Non-racialism; democracy; post-apartheid South Africa	Mr Allan Zinn
Centre for the Study of Democracy	UJ / RHODES	Democracy on the African continent	Dr Steven Friedman
Democracy in Africa Research Unit	UCT	Democratic political culture; Voting and elections; The impact of HIV/AIDS on democracy; Democratic politics in Africa	Dr Robert Mattes

Centre for Civil Society	UKZN	Civil society; New social movements; Size & shape of the sector; Role of civil society in development; Civil society & the democratic transition; International civil society amidst globalisation; Civil society & African integration; Social giving in SA	Prof Patrick Bond
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The **Centre for the Study of Democracy** at UJ is a joint initiative of the University of Johannesburg and Rhodes University. The Centre is dedicated to an attempt to understand democracy and the specific forms it takes within South Africa and on the African continent. To this end, it has developed a substantial research programme which will be implemented if and when funding is available. The key component is a programme of research into relations between citizens and the state: specific areas of focus are an attempt to understand opportunities for and obstacles to citizen participation in democratic governance, the role of civil society organisations as vehicles for citizen voice, other ways in which citizens make their voice heard in South Africa and other African democracies, and the role of provincial and local government in the exercise of citizen voice.

The **Centre for Civil Society** at UKZN's objective is to advance socio-economic and environmental justice by developing critical knowledge about, for and in dialogue with civil society through teaching, research and publishing. The Centre was established at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in July 2001, with the mission of promoting the study of South African civil society as a legitimate, flourishing area of scholarly activity. A related goal was to develop partnerships within civil society aimed at capacity-building, knowledge sharing, and generating reflection and debate. With an excellent start in these directions, their aim is also to work across the African continent and internationally. Their three core strategies are: independent critical scholarship (including provision of research grants); information dissemination; and teaching/training.

Table 15 Research centres at South African universities specialising in International Relations and comparative politics

Centre for Africa's International Relations	WITS	Africa countries and international relations	-
Centre for Community and International Partnerships	WSU	Work integrated learning; Service learning; skills development; community development	Mr Mzolisi Payi
Centre for International and Comparative Politics	SU	Political studies; International relations; Public policy analysis; Women in politics; Economic restructuring; Regional cooperation; Political philosophy; Gender studies; Women in politics; Regional cooperation; Political philosophy; International migrate	Prof Anthony Leysens

Table 16 Research centres at South African universities specialising in conflict resolution and reconciliation

Centre for Conflict Resolution CCR	UCT	Conflict; Violence; Resolution of conflict; Reduction of violence; Peace initiatives; Peacebuilding and peace making; Mediation	Dr Adekeye Adebajo
Unit for The Management and Resolution of Political Disputes	UNISA	Political conflict, conflict management and conflict resolution	Dr Dirk Kotzé
Unit for the Study and Resolution of Conflict	NMMU	Conflict resolution	Dr Gavin Bradshaw

Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation	WITS	Violence and Reconciliation	Ms Delphine Serumaga
Centre for Defence and Security Management	WITS	Defence management and planning; Civil-military relations; Peace building; Management of peace missions	Prof Gavin Cawthra
Centre for Peace Action	UNISA	Safety: safety in vulnerable communities, safety at schools, injury assessment, childhood injury, injury prevention	-
Institute for Reconciliation and Social Justice	UFS	Reconciliation; social justice	Prof André Keet

The **Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR)** was established by the University of Cape Town (UCT), South Africa, in 1968 as an independent non-profit organisation. The Centre has developed an international reputation for excellence and has solid expertise in training, mediation, and policy research and development. The organisation's expertise places particular emphasis on capacity-building in conflict prevention, management and resolution, and, to this end, works closely with continental and regional organisations and programmes on the African continent. The Centre for Conflict Resolution aims to contribute towards a just and sustainable peace in Africa by promoting constructive, creative and co-operative approaches to the resolution of conflict through training, policy development, research, and capacity-building.

The **Institute for Security Studies** is an African organisation which aims to enhance human security on the continent. It does independent and authoritative research, provides expert policy analysis and advice, and delivers practical training and technical assistance. The vision of the ISS is a peaceful and prosperous Africa for all its people. The mission and overall goal of the ISS is to advance human security in Africa through evidence-based policy advice, technical support and capacity building. The ISS was founded in 1991 as the Institute for Defence Policy by the current Executive Director, Dr Jakkie Cilliers, together with Mr PB Mertz. The Institute's head office is in Pretoria, South Africa. Regional ISS offices are located in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Dakar (Senegal) and Nairobi (Kenya). Their areas of work include:

- Governance, crime and justice
- Conflict prevention and risk analysis
- Conflict management and peace building
- Transnational threats and international crime.

Table 17 Research centres at South African universities specialising in governance

Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation	UP	Governance Innovation	Prof Lorenzo Fioramonti
Institute For Strategic Studies (ISSUP)	UP	Strategic studies	Prof M Hough
Oliver Tambo Institute of Government And Policy Studies	VENDA	Government and policy studies	Prof M.P Khwashaba

Unit For Policy Studies	UP	Policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation in South Africa: civil society, gender policy, cooperative governance, education policy, poverty, labour politics, health policy	Adv Donrich Jordaan
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Science and Technology Studies

In the field of Science and Technology Studies CREST and SciSTIP are the primary centres conducting research on STS and bibliometrics. The **Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST)** is an interdisciplinary research and academic centre of Stellenbosch University. CREST was established on the 1st of January 1995 and is housed in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. CREST conducts research on:

- The nature of science and technology with specific focus on science policy issues in South Africa and on the African continent;
- The nature and state of knowledge production in the higher education sector in South Africa and selected African universities;
- The methodology and sociology of science;
- The nature of monitoring and evaluation studies.

In 2014 Stellenbosch University's (SU) Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST) has been chosen to host a Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Scientometrics and Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy (SciSTIP).

Table 18 Research centres at South African universities specialising in Science and Technology Studies

Research chair in Maths, Science and Technology Education	TUT	-	Prof Willy Mwakapenda
Institute For Technological Innovation	UP	Technology management; Innovation management; Technology policy; Technology transfer & diffusion; Technological change	Prof Anastassios Pouris

Social Sciences: General

Research centres who are presented below work in the social sciences as a general discipline and often engage in inter-disciplinary research.

Table 19 Research centres at South African universities in the social sciences

African Centre for Migration & Society (ACMS)	WITS	Human mobility; Migration and Society	Prof Loren Landau
Centre for Urbanism and Built Environment Studies (CUBES)	WITS	Public policy, planning, and governance; Housing and urban infrastructure; Community participation and mobilisation; Global and local interactions	Prof Claire Benit-Gbaffou
Centre for Youth Studies	VENDA	Youth in development	Prof BC Nindi
City Institute at Wits	WITS	Urban development	Prof Alan Mabin

Centre of Criminology	UCT	Policing; Sentencing and punishment; Non-state justice systems; Crime prevention; Gangs; Ecological Criminology; Youth justice; Youth at risk; Gender violence	Prof Clifford Shearing
Centre of Sustainable Livelihoods	VUT	Sustainable Livelihoods; malnutrition; household food insecurity	Prof WH Oldewage - Theron
Discovery Centre for Health Journalism	RHODES	Health journalism; media	Prof Harry Dugmore
Unit for Media Research in the Global South (RUMIGS)	RHODES	Journalism; Media	Prof Herman Wasserman
Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute (SPII)	NGO	Poverty; inequality	Ms Isobel Frye
WITS Institute for Social and Economic Research WISER	WITS	Law, criminality and the moral logics of everyday life; Meanings of money and cultures of economic rationality; Rethinking 'race'; Cultures of sexuality and power; The limits of the State	Prof Sarah Nuttall
Institute of Social and Economic Research	RHODES	Conservation & development; Land reform & land tenure; Natural resource management; Quality of life research; Governance & civil society; Local economic development; Urban development; Poverty & basic needs	Prof Greg Ruiters

The **WITS Institute for Social and Economic Research (WISER)** was established before 2000 and aims to protect the space for independent, critical inquiry into the complexities of change in South Africa, while drawing upon comparative research from the rest of Africa and elsewhere in the world, and foregrounding the wider historical and theoretical significance of this research agenda. Its key objectives include:

- to establish an institute designed to produce social and economic research of quality and relevance
- to position Wits at the forefront of social and economic inquiry on the continent;
- to create a hub of intellectual exchange and collaboration;
- to sponsor and promote doctoral study, in ways which contribute to the production of the next generation of scholars;
- to disseminate research findings in ways which inform critical local and international debates.

Table 20 Research centres at South African universities specialising in Sociology and Anthropology

Society, Work and Development Institute	WITS	Labour & industrial relations; Corporate environmental & social responsibility; Work & welfare; Labour & management; Labour movements; Women in the workplace	Prof Sakhela Buhlungu
Centre for Sociological Research	UJ	HIV/AIDS (especially in relations to RAU students); Social security for non-citizens; Globalisation and new identities in SA; Labour and democracy in a global context; Whistle blowing	Prof Peter Alexander

Centre for Anthropological Research	UJ	Anthropology-urban worlds, indigenous knowledge, human biological and cultural origins	Prof Thea de Wet
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The **Society, Work and Development Institute (SWOP)** has over a period of 30 years established a national and international reputation in the study of work, labour, informalisation, households, the state and development. It is one of the University of the Witwatersrand's most enduring research organisations and in 2008 the University of the Witwatersrand decided to recognise SWOP as a flagship research programmes and awarded the organisation institute status. The central problem investigated through the current SWOP research programmes is the precarious nature of social order. SWOP's research has revealed contradictory processes of fragmentation and solidarity across different sites in society such as the community, workplace, household and state institutions.

The **Centre for Sociological Research** at UJ was founded in 2001. The research projects of the Centre for Sociological Research reflect an interest in issues of identity, race and class, social movements and social unrest, migration and minorities, and different forms of social inequalities. While engaging with colleagues internationally, the centre's focus tends toward the global South, and in particular, Southern Africa, China and India.

3.2.2. Research centres within government and parastatal organisations

Research centres not located within universities are most often located at a parastatal organisation. Within the social sciences, the Human Sciences Research Council is the most prominent in conducting research on social topics.

Human Sciences Research Council

The HSRC is one of nine science councils which are defined as parastatal organisations within the South African science system. It receives an annual core allocation from the state which is channelled through the Department of Science and Technology. In 2012/13 their revenue totalled R396, 293 and they received R187, 755 in parliamentary grants. It has a permanent research staff of 505 and in 2012 staff at the HSRC produced 248 publications (including Books and Chapters published by HRSC Press; Books and Chapters in non HRSC published books; Peer-reviewed journal articles; Non peer-reviewed journal articles; and Client and other research reports). It is dedicated to conducting strategic research in the social sciences and is organised into a number of departments and research units. These are listed in the table below:

Table 21 Research centres at the HSRC

Economic Performance and Development	We aim to provide the evidence and understanding required to tackle the unsustainable levels of unemployment and poverty in South Africa. Our purpose is to help transform economic outcomes by strengthening policy and implementation.	http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/economic-performance-and-development
Education and Skills Development	The aim of our research is to contribute to the development of educated, skilled and capable South Africans to promote human development and support an inclusive economic growth path.	http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/education-and-skills-development

HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB (HAST)	HAST is a large multi-disciplinary team with over 50 full-time researchers trained in various social sciences disciplines and public health, many of whom hold doctorate degrees. We collaborate with other research organisations and universities.	http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/hiv-aids-stis-and-tb
Human and Social Development	Human and Social Development (HSD) is a research sub-programme that promotes social science and humanities research concerning the social conditions and identity markers that shape people's life opportunities (or human development).	http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/human-and-social-development
Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation	Double helix As a multi-disciplinary team we have proven strengths and expertise in: Population development analysis on factors influencing the state of the African population Public health approaches and risky lifestyles (alcohol, tobacco)	http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/population-health-health-systems-and-innovation
South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS)	Tracking societal values in changing times The South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) is a nationally representative, repeated cross-sectional survey that has been conducted annually by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) since 2003.	http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/sasas
Science and Technology Unit	The notion of "Seeking Solutions for Africa's Sustainable Development" that has been adopted by the Africa Institute of South Africa as its research niche area influences the unit's strategic research direction.	http://www.ai.org.za/research/research-divisions/natural-sciences/science-and-technology
Sustainable Development	The field of Sustainable Development is a critical area of research that requires constant monitoring and engagement. This unit seeks to include the traditional emphasis on natural resource usage and its exploitation.	http://www.ai.org.za/research/research-divisions/natural-sciences/sustainable-development
Peace and Security	Peace and security generically embrace creating stable and enabling environments for the constructive and non-violent resolution of conflicts.	http://www.ai.org.za/research/research-divisions/social-sciences/peace-and-security
Governance and Democracy	Governance of African countries is the key factor in their achievement and consolidation of democracy. Governance has continued being the key determinant of Africa's development since independence.	http://www.ai.org.za/research/research-divisions/social-sciences/governance-and-democracy
Knowledge Transfer and Skills Development	The fast pace of change which is brought about by new discoveries and innovations in science and technology and in social and cultural issues necessitates a need for ways and means for knowledge transfer and skills development.	http://www.ai.org.za/research/research-divisions/social-sciences/knowledge-transfer-and-skills-development
Centre for African Studies	The newly established Centre for African Studies will make a contribution to addressing the many dimensions of the study of Africa in Africa and the marginality of knowledge production in Africa in global terms.	http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/centre-for-african-studies
Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators	The establishment and growth of the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators reflects the global movement of economies to a more knowledge-intensive orientation.	http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/cestii

Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery	DGSD seeks to enhance the contribution of the HSRC as a strategic knowledge partner and resource for addressing key national, regional and international questions of democratisation, social justice, governance, service delivery and development.	http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/democracy-governance-and-service-delivery
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Table 22 Research centres within government and parastatal organisations specialising in Science and Technology studies

Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators	HSRC	Research; experimental development (R&D); innovation activities; Innovation Surveys	Dr Neo Molotja
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This chapter provided an overview of research centres in South Africa working within the Social Sciences. Over the last decade we can see that the capacity in social sciences research has increased significantly as presented in the bibliometric analysis (a six-fold increase between 1993 and 2012 of article output in WoS). One can argue that this increase in research output is a consequence of increased state funding for the social sciences. The social sciences in South Africa have received, between 2001 and 2011, a four per cent increase of state funding (cf. Part II, Chapter 4). The survey results concerning sources of funding indicated that research centres' surveyed main sources of funding included the South African government or internal/institutional funding. It is therefore conceivable that the growth in the social sciences has been a direct result of government investment.

We were also interested in identifying those centres who receive(d) funding from the United Kingdom. Results indicated that the United Kingdom does provide financial support to many centres (approximately 30% of all centres and 11% of all individual respondents) but that they are not a significant contributor to South African research in the social sciences. They do however become more significant when funding for the social sciences and health are concerned. Foreign governments were indicated to be the most prominent in providing funding for large research projects at centre level.

102 research centres working in the social sciences were mapped in this chapter while 95 of those centres are based at South African Universities. This indicates a strong capacity and vibrant scientific culture for producing social sciences research in South Africa. This is particularly true for disciplines such as economic, business and management studies as echoed by the bibliometric analysis. A strong capacity for research within political science, governance and international relations – particularly those focusing on conflict resolution, reconciliation and security studies – is illustrated and could perhaps be a result of South Africa's political trajectory. The HSRC, however, proves a competent and willing partner to social scientists in South Africa albeit somewhat overshadowed by higher education institutions.

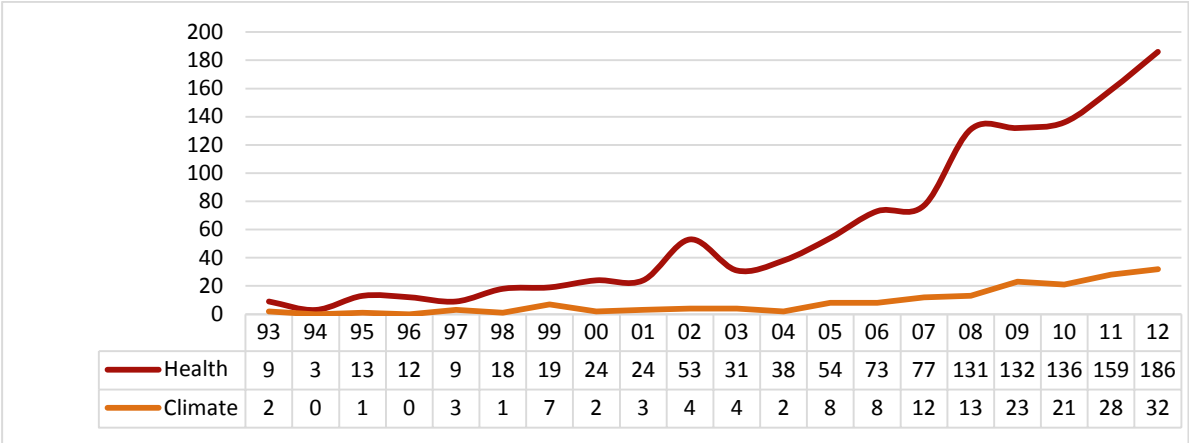
Chapter 4: Mapping Social Sciences and Health Research in South Africa

This chapter presents a mapping and description of research centres working in the social sciences and health intersection. This section once again starts with an overview of the sector along the lines of bibliometric analyses after which the results of the web-survey are presented.

4.1. Overview

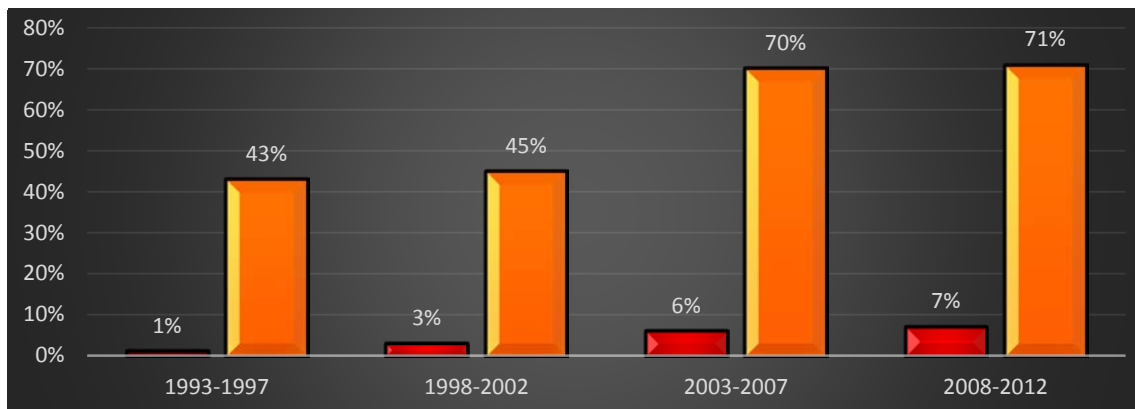
The two sectors to be included in our analysis as per the ToR, in addition to the social sciences and evaluation, are health and climate change. It is thus useful to present their article output comparatively. The annual breakdowns of the 1 201 and 174 articles in health and climate change, respectively, are reported in Figure 15 below. Both fields displayed strong average annual growth over time, namely 21% (health) and 18% (climate). However, whereas health-related articles comprised about 10-11% of all South African articles in the social sciences in the WoS during 2011-2012, the corresponding figure for climate change was only 2%.

Figure 15 Number of health-related and climate-related articles in the social sciences that are produced by South African affiliated authors, 1993 to 2012



In the case of health the large number of publications is mainly because of the focus on HIV/AIDS in South Africa. According to Figure 16, during the last two 5-year periods approximately 70% of all health-related social sciences articles in South Africa (in the WoS) have a focus on HIV/AIDS.

Figure 16 HIV/AIDS articles expressed as percentage of (1) all South African articles in the social sciences and (2) all South African health-related social sciences articles (1993 to 2012)

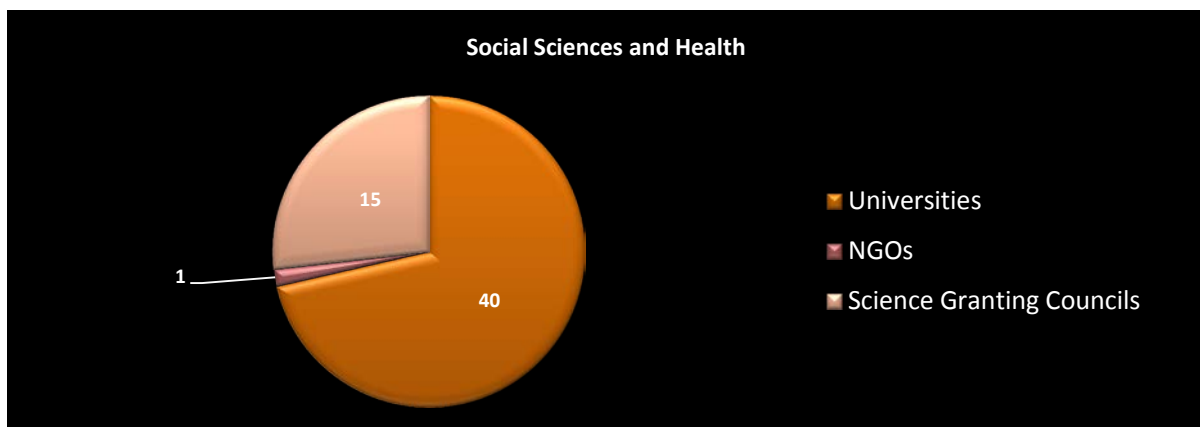


As mentioned in Chapter 3, Research centres who participated in our study, focusing on health research receive more funding from the United Kingdom than their counterparts who work in the general social sciences and social sciences and climate/environment.

4.2. Sites of Social Sciences and Health Research in South Africa

Mapped research centres working in health and the social sciences comprise 28% of the total number of centres mapped in this study. Forty (n=56) centres are located at South African Universities while this mapping only includes one NGO and 15 centres situated at a Science Granting Council. Once again, the majority of mapped research centres who work on health and the social sciences are located at South African universities.

Figure 17 Health Research centres per location



4.2.1. South African Universities

The centres working in the social sciences and health are presented below. A number of centres (both at South African universities and the MRC) work in the fields of HIV/AIDS as seen in the bibliometric analyses.

Table 23 South African research centres specialising in HIV/AIDS

Africa Centre For HIV/AIDS Management	SU	Management of HIV/AIDS in the workplace; HIV/AIDS epidemic; Macro-economic impact of HIV/AIDS; Employment of workers with HIV/AIDS; HIV/AIDS policy; Therapeutic management of HIV/AIDS; Social responsibility and ethics	Prof Jan du Toit
AIDS and Society Research Unit	UCT	HIV/AIDS and stigmatisation; The cost-effectiveness of anti-retroviral treatment; Media coverage of HIV/AIDS; The impact of HIV/AIDS on children	Prof Nicoli Nattrass
Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa (CAPRISA)	UKZN	HIV/AIDS; pathogenesis, prevention and epidemiology	Prof Moses Chimbari
Centre for the Study of AIDS	UP	Debate and Critique; Mainstreaming; Training; Support; Volunteer programmes; Leadership development; A rights-based approach; Community mobilisation; Governance and citizenship; Collaboration	Ms Mary Crewe
Desmond Tutu HIV Centre	UCT	HIV; Infectious diseases; molecular medicine	Dr Robin Wood
HIV Prevention Research Unit	MRC	HIV epidemic	Prof Gita Ramjee
Rural AIDS And Development Action Research (RADAR)	WITS	HIV/AIDS; Gender and HIV; HIV/AIDS and rural development; Private sector response to the epidemic	Dr Paul Pronyk
Centre for infectious disease epidemiology and Research (CIDER)	UCT	Infectious disease epidemiology; HIV/AIDS; tuberculosis	Dr Chris Colvin

The **Africa Centre for HIV/AIDS Management** at the University of Stellenbosch was established in January 2003 and promulgates academic institutions to play a creative and active role in nourishing social, political and economic transformation. Originally part of the Department of Industrial Psychology, the centre is now a separate unit for education, research and community service related to HIV and AIDS management in the workplace. They structure this role on three pillars: academic programmes, research and community mobilisation. Taking into account these pillars, the centre has the following general aims:

- Offering postgraduate educational programmes on the management of HIV and AIDS in the workplace – these can be offered in collaboration with other institutions and also with the support of outside funding
- Conducting research with respect to HIV and AIDS in the workplace, as well as publishing the results in the appropriate media
- Developing and implementing community projects relating to the management of HIV and AIDS in the workplace
- Building knowledge and infrastructure in order to maintain the highest possible standards in the education, research and service rendering on HIV and AIDS in the workplace
- Making available knowledge and expertise in the area of HIV and AIDS in the workplace to interested people and organisations

- Controlling and managing external funds earmarked for the centre to improve its teaching, research and service-rendering capabilities

The centre collaborates with specialists in various sectors, from both inside and outside the university.

The centres doing research in the Social Sciences and Health (excluding those working in HIV/AIDS) will be presented in the following domains.

- Ageing/Mental Health/Children's Health/ Occupational Health/Gender
- Public Health/Rural Health
- Disease, epidemiology and hygiene
- Health Policy/Health Systems Research/Health Economics

Ageing, mental health, children's health, occupational health and gender

Table 24 Research centres at South African universities specialising in ageing, mental health, children's health, occupational health and gender

Albertina and Walter Sisulu Institute of Ageing in Africa	UCT	Ageing in Sub-Saharan Africa	Dr Sebastiana Kalula
Centre for Health Professions Education CHPE	SU	Health sciences education	Prof Ben van Heerden
Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health Research (COEHR)	UCT	Occupational and environmental disease; Chemical exposure management; Vulnerable populations	Prof Agiel Dalvie
Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health (COEH)	UKZN	Occupational and environmental disease; Chemical exposure management; Vulnerable populations	Prof Moses Chimbari
Industrial Health Research Group: Occupational Health & Safety	UCT	Industrial health	Mr Nick Henwood
Mental Health Information Centre	SU	Mental health; Diagnosis and treatment; Public awareness	Ms Janine Roos
Children's Institute	UCT	Child health; Child health services; Children and violence; Children and alcohol; Children with special needs; Child labour; Child nutrition; Policies affecting children	Prof Shirley Pendlebury
Birth to Twenty	WITS	Children's health and development within an urban context: psychosocial; socio-economic; genetics; bone health; sexual risk factors; education; nutrition; migration; emergence of lifestyle risk factors; intervention	Dr Alison Feeley
Gender and Health Research Unit	MRC	Gender; health	Prof Rachel Jewkes
Adolescent Health Research Unit (AHRU)	UCT	Adolescent health	Prof Alan Flisher
Centre for Rehabilitation Studies	SU	Rehabilitation and disability: management, evaluation, treatment; programmes	Ms G Mji
WHO Collaborative Centre for Research and Training in	UCT	Mental health	Prof DJ Stein

Mental Health			
Wits Centre for Exercise Science and Sports Medicine	WITS	Exercise Science; Sports Medicine	Prof Demetri Constantinou

Rural and Public Health

Table 25 Research centres at South African universities specialising in rural and public health

Centre for Rural Health	UKZN	Rural health	Dr Mosa Moshabela
Centre for Rural Health	WITS	Primary health care; Health systems development; Health and population studies; Adolescent health; HIV/Aids and TB	Prof Ian Couper
Centre of Excellence for Nutrition (CEN)	NWU	Nutrition; health	Prof Johann Jerling
Food, Environment and Health Research Group	UJ	Food, Environment and Health	Mrs Martha Chadyiwa
MRC/Wits Rural Public Health and Health Transitions Research Unit	WITS	Health, population, and social transitions; Non-communicable disease; Persisting malnutrition, child well-being and social support; Violence and Injury; Population, the environment and health; Households at risk; HIV and households; Migration	Dr Stephen M Tollman
Unit for Research on Health & Society	SU	Health; Community, social, behavioural and human aspects of health	Dr Donald Skinner

Trans-disciplinary health and disease management

Table 26 Research centres at South African universities specialising in trans-disciplinary health and disease management

Africa Unit for Transdisciplinary Health Research (AUTHeR)	NWU	Transdisciplinary Health; pathology to thriving	Prof Annamarie Kruger
Biomedical Biotechnology Research Unit (BioBRU)	RHODES	Biotechnology	Dr Adrienne L Edkins
Hypertension in Africa Research Team (HART)	NWU	Hypertension	Prof Alta Schutte
Water and Health Research Centre	UJ	Water; health; Sanitation and Hygiene	Dr TG Barnard
MRC UNISA Crime Violence and Injury Lead Programme	UNISA	Crime, violence and injury prevention: extent, causes, consequences and costs of injuries; best practices for primary prevention and injury control; primary prevention and injury control at the level of service delivery, planning, health and social policy	Prof Mohamed Seedat

Health Policy and Health Economics

Table 27 Research centres at South African universities specialising in Health Policy and Health Economics

Health Economics Unit (HEU)	UCT	Health economics and management; Equity in health; Health sector reform; Health care financing and expenditure; Pharmaceutical policy and regulation	Dr Edina Sinanovic
Centre for Health Systems Research and Development	UFS	HIV/AIDS/STIs & sexuality & reproductive health; Tuberculosis control; Health information systems; Health surveys & environmental profiling; Health systems research & development; Health policy & legislation & human rights; Health management development	Prof JC Heunis
Health Outcomes Research Unit (HORU)	UKZN	Healthcare industry; health- and pharmaco-economics	Prof Moses Chimbari
Health Policy Research Unit	MRC	Health policy; health economics; multi-disciplinary	Prof Laetitia Rispel
Health Promotion Unit	UL	Health promotion	Mr HE Onya
Health Promotions Unit	WITS	Building healthy public policy; Creating supportive environments; Strengthening community action; Developing personal skills; Reorienting health services	Lauren De Kock
Health Systems Research Unit	MRC	Health systems; HIV	Dr Catherine Mathews
The Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies	UKZN	Health and population studies; HIV	Prof Moses Chimbari
The Centre for Health Policy	WITS	Building healthy public policy; Creating supportive environments; Strengthening community action; Developing personal skills; Reorienting health services	Dr Jane Goudge
Institute for Social and Health Sciences ISHS	UNISA	Social and health sciences: methodology, theory, policy, intervention	Prof Mohamed Seedat
Centre for Social Science Research (CSSR)	UCT	Social science; AIDS and society; democracy in Africa; Southern Africa labour and development	Prof Jeremy Seekings
Health Communication Research Unit	WITS	Health communication SOC SCIENCE AND HEALTH	Prof Claire Penn

The **Health Economics and HIV and AIDS Research Division (HEARD)** conducts a range of research – from pure to applied – seeking to support all those intent on designing interventions to reduce the HIV pandemic in all sectors in the SADC and east Africa region. The research agenda is driven by current issues and is aimed at producing knowledge and evidence critical to informed policies and actions. Their research focus areas include:

- Gender equality
- Disability
- Sexual reproductive health
- Human rights
- Care-giving
- Youth development
- Wellness, caregiving and vulnerability

- Prevention and social mobilisation
- Country epidemics and system responses

The **Health Systems Trust (HST)** is a dynamic not-for-profit organisation (NPO) established in 1992 to support the transformation of the health system in a new democratic South Africa. Subscribing to a primary health care approach, HST actively supports current and future development of a comprehensive health system, through strategies designed to promote equity and efficiency in health and health care delivery in southern Africa. Its mission is to contribute to building comprehensive, effective, efficient and equitable national health systems by supporting the implementation of functional health districts in South Africa and the southern African region.

The **Health Economics Unit (HEU)** in the School of Public Health and Family Medicine at the University of Cape Town works to improve the performance of health systems in Sub-Saharan Africa through research in health economics and management, training, consultancy and capacity-building. They have been conducting research, shaping policy and building capacity and training programmes since 1990.

The **Centre for Rural Health (CRH)** was formed in 1987 by the National Association of Medical and Dental Activists (NAMDA) – an organisation which was formed in reaction to the Medical and Dental Association. At that point CRH was called CHES (The Centre for Health and Social Studies). The CRH is now located within the School of Nursing and Public Health within the college of Health Sciences. The objectives of the Centre are as follows:

- To initiate and implement formal education programmes for health and allied professionals to meet the needs of rural and other underserved areas
- To build capacity of rural health workers and managers through training; support; networking; and other informal interventions
- To foster and facilitate research into health issues of access, equity, accountability and quality, as they affect disadvantaged communities in South Africa.
- To advocate appropriately for equity in the distribution of resources for health care in the country, through policy development and implementation.

4.2.2. Research centres within government and parastatal organisations

The Medical Research Council is the primary parastatal at which research centres working in health and social sciences (apart from those located within universities) are situated. Many of the research centres at the MRC work in narrow conjunction with research centres based at Universities.

The Medical Research Council

The South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) was established in 1969 with a mandate to improve the health of the country's population, through research, development and technology transfer, so that people can enjoy a better quality of life. The scope of the organisation's research projects includes tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, cardiovascular and non-communicable diseases, gender and health, and alcohol and other drug abuse. With a strategic objective to help strengthen the health systems of the country – in line with that of the Department of Health, the SAMRC constantly identifies the main causes of death in South Africa.

In addressing the ills of the people, the SAMRC has set up a dedicated funding department to pay for the development of novel treatment regimens, especially vaccines, as well as improved diagnostic tools. This project is intended to localise the production of new drugs and devices, and thereby allow the South African economy to grow.

The following research centres are hosted, or co-hosted by the MRC.

Table 28 Research centres working on health based at the MRC

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit	MRC	Substance abuse; health	Prof Charles Parry
Anxiety and Stress Disorders Research Unit	MRC	Psychobiology; treatment of anxiety disorders	Prof Dan Stein
Biostatistics Unit	MRC	Public health; biostatistics	Prof Carl Lombard
Chronic Diseases of Lifestyle Research Unit	MRC	Healthy lifestyles; early diagnosis; management of diseases	Prof André Pascal Kenge
Clinical and Biomedical Tuberculosis Research Unit	MRC	TB control; new drug development	Ms Thuli Mthiyane
Developmental Pathways for Health Research	MRC	Health	Prof Shane Norris
Exercise and Sports Medicine Research Unit	MRC	Exercise and Sports Medicine	Prof Tim Noakes
Health Policy Research Unit	MRC	Health policy; health economics; multi-disciplinary	Prof Laetitia Rispel
Health Systems Research Unit	MRC	Health systems; HIV	Dr Catherine Mathews
HIV Prevention Research Unit	MRC	HIV epidemic	Prof Gita Ramjee
Immunology of Infectious Disease Research Unit	MRC	Infectious diseases; Immunology	Prof Frank Brombache
Nutrition Intervention Research Unit	MRC	Malnutrition; public health nutrition	Prof M A Dhansay
South African Cochrane Centre	MRC	Healthcare interventions	Prof Jimmy Volmink
Tuberculosis Epidemiology and Intervention Research Unit	MRC	Tuberculosis Epidemiology	Dr Martie van der Walt

This chapter provided an overview of research centres working at the intersection of health and the social sciences. Our survey results indicated that these centres have received more funding from the UK than had centres working in the general social sciences and climate and environment. A large number of research centres working within the health sector focus on HIV/AIDS research. This is not surprising given South Africa's high HIV/AIDS infection rates. There is however also strong capacity for research in health policy and health economics. Once again, this can be attributed to the health challenges facing South Africa as a developing country, but also sub-Saharan Africa as a whole.

The MRC is a significant contributor to research programmes. There are many established partnerships between the MRC and university departments, particularly at the University of Cape Town. The MRC is very well funded by the South African government particularly with regards to public health.

Chapter 5: Mapping Research on Social Sciences and Environment in South Africa

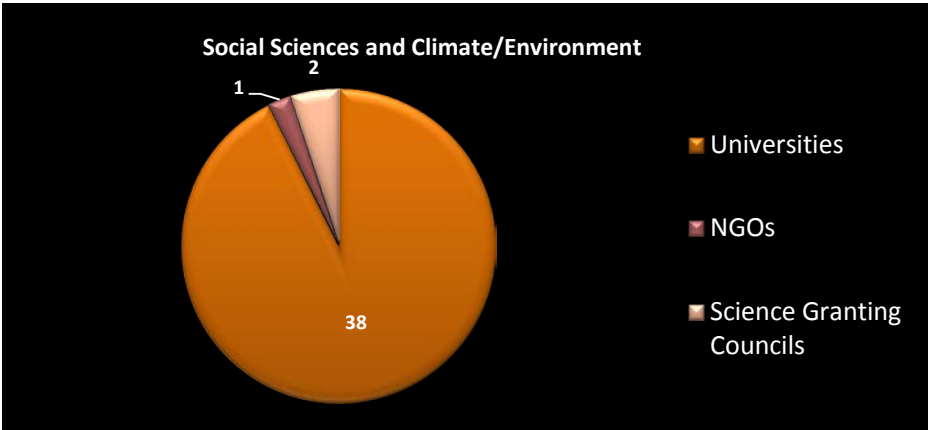
5.1. Overview

In our exploration of centres that work at the intersection of the social sciences and climate and environment it is clear to see that they are well funded and often form part of larger projects (cf. Figure 6). This may be because research of this nature is often interdisciplinary and therefore of a bigger scale.

5.2. Sites of Research on Social Sciences and Environment

Almost all of the mapped research centres (n=41) that work in climate and environmental studies are based a South African Universities (38) while only one centre is mapped as an NGO and two centres mapped that are located at a parastatal organisation⁸ (Council of Geosciences).

Table 29 Research centres' working in climate/environment and the social sciences location



5.2.1. South African Universities

Mapped research centres working on the intersection of social sciences and climate/environment are presented below along the four following sub-areas:

- Environmental management/studies/and conservation studies
- Policy studies (agriculture/ food security/energy/water)
- Climatology/climate studies/sustainability
- Social impact

⁸ These centres are listed under Chapter 6 – Evaluation centres as they are primarily concerned with Environmental impact and assessment.

Environmental management/studies and conservation studies

Table 30 Research centres at South African universities specialising in environmental management/studies and conservation studies

Centre for African Conservation Ecology (ACE)	NMMU	Ecology and conservation of African ecosystems	Prof G Kerley
Conservation Ecology Research Unit	UP	Elephant Conservation, Pest Management, Restoration Ecology	Prof Rudi van Aarde
Okavango Research Group	WITS	Okavango ecosystem: sedimentology, basin analysis, environmental geology, geomorphology	Prof TS McCarthy
Centre for Environmental Health	TUT	Environmental health	Mr JL Harmse
Centre for Environmental Management	UFS	Environmental management; Biodiversity and bio - monitoring; Conservation management; Community based conservation; Environmental impact assessment; Environmental communication; Environmental mediation and facilitation; Environmental conflict management	Prof Maitland Seaman
Centre for Environmental Studies	UP	Environment and Society; Environmental (Business) Management; Environmental Ecology; Environmental Economics; Environmental Management; Environmental Education; Water Resources Management; Air Quality Management	Prof Willem Ferguson
Environmental Advisory and Assessment Unit	VENDA	Environmental quality and safety; natural resource management	Mr D Sengani
Centre for Geoinformation Science	UP	GIS methods and procedures; Design and creation of geographic databases; Development of geoinformation applications; Geostatistical analyses; Development of GIS Internet application	Prof Serena Coetzee

Policy Studies

Table 31 Research centres at South African universities specialising in policy studies (agriculture/food security/energy/water)

Agricultural Policy Research Unit	UKZN	Agriculture; Agricultural policies; Marketing alternatives in agriculture; Labour and land markets; Agricultural finance, trade and economics; Agricultural management and agribusiness; Sustainable agriculture; Agriculture and the environment	Dr Stuart Ferrer
African Centre for Food Security	UKZN	Food security; sustainable livelihoods	
Centre for Energy Research (CER)	NMMU	Energy needs of Africa	Prof E van Dyk
Centre for Agricultural Development And Policy Research	UP	Agricultural development; Agricultural policy	Prof Johann Kirsten
Centre for Sustainable Agriculture	UFS	Sustainable agriculture	Prof IB Groenewald
Centre for Water in the Environment	WITS	Hydrology and hydraulics (the movement of water through the system); Geomorphology (the response of the landscape to water and sediment movement); Ecology (the response of the biota to changes in water supply and the landscape)	Prof Kevin Rogers
African Water Issues Research Unit (AWIRU)	UP	Hydropolitics	Dr Jaqui Goldin

Freshwater Research Unit	UCT	Inland aquatic ecosystems; Rivers & wetlands; Water quality & quantity requirements; Ecology & conservation; Rehabilitation; Water management; Water transfer	Dr Jenny Day
Institute for Water Research	RHODES	Hydrology, Ecotoxicology; Ecology; River ecology; Aquatic biology	Prof DA Hughes
Institute for Water Studies (IWS)	UWC	Surface water; groundwater; ecosystems	Ms Mandy Naidoo
UP Water Institute (UPWI)	UP	Water	Prof Hannes Rautenbach
Urban Water Management Research Unit (UWMG)	UCT	Urban Water	Prof Neil Armitage
Water Related Disaster Management Network (WRDM)	UFS	Water related disasters	Dr Andries Jordaan
Water Research Group	UCT	Environmental systems engineering; Water storage, transport and treatment; Water quality; Wastewater	Prof G A Ekama
Stellenbosch University Water Institute	SU	Water	Prof Gideon Wolfaardt/Mr Nico Elema
Marine Resource Assessment and Management group (MARAM)	UCT	Assessment and management of renewable marine resources	Prof Doug Butterworth
Coastal and Marine Research Unit (CMRU)	NMMU	Coastal zone environment	Dr Derek Du Preez
Coastal Research Group	RHODES	Coastal environment ecology and management: intertidal ecology, sustainable utilisation of invertebrate resources, estuarine food webs	Prof CD McQuaid
South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity	RHODES	Marine systems research; Coastal systems research; Inland and freshwater systems research	Dr Angus Paterson
DST/NRF Centres of Excellence in Invasion Biology	SU	Biological invasions; biodiversity; ecosystem functioning	Prof Steven Chown

Climatology/climate studies/sustainability

Table 32 Research centres at South African universities specialising in climatology/climate studies/sustainability

Centre for Renewable and Sustainable Energy Studies (STERG)	SU	Renewable and Sustainable Energy	Prof Frank Dinter
Global Change and Sustainability Research Institute (GCSRI)	WITS	Global change and sustainability	Prof Barend Erasmus

Sustainable Societies Unit	UCT	Survey research & methodology	Dr Beatrice Conradie
Energy Research Centre	UCT	Poverty and development; Energy efficiency; Modelling; Environment and climate change; Energy technologies; Energy resources; Energy economics	Prof Harald Winkler
Institute for Alternative Energy - Incorporating TELKOM Centre of Excellence (CoE)	VUT	Telecommunications	Prof Christo Pienaar
Solar Thermal Energy Research Group (STERG)	SU	Solar energy	Mr Paul Gauché
Climatology Research Group	WITS	Climate change; Atmospheric science; Atmospheric transport; Atmospheric aerosols & their potential radiative forcing potential; Microphysical processes in clouds; Biogenic-atmospheric interactions; Air quality & air quality management	Dr Stuart Piketh
Econ@UJ	UJ	Environmental impact assessments; Biomonitoring; Ecotoxicology; Toxicity testing; Aquatic health assessments; Biological control measures for aquatic weeds	Mr Wynand Malherbe / Mr Martin Ferreira

Environmental Studies

Table 33 Research centres at South African universities specialising in the social aspects of environmental studies

Research on Informal Settlement Policy and Intervention Research	WITS	Informal settlement: policy-making, institutional arrangements, settlement intervention, design of intervention approaches	Dr Marie Huchzermeyer
Risk and Vulnerability Science Centre	UFH	Global change risks, evidence based policy making, disaster risk management, vulnerability assessment	Dr L. Zhou
Unit for Energy Systems	NWU	Clean coal technology, biomass research, energy management, hydrogen economy	Prof Albert Helberg
Unit for Environmental Sciences and Management	NWU	Environmental Sciences	Prof Nico Smit
African Centre for Cities (ACC)	UCT	Urbanisation processes in Africa	Prof Edgar Pieterse

The **Sustainability Institute** was established in 1999 and focuses on learning for sustainable living and is based within the Lynedoch EcoVillage Development, Stellenbosch. The focus has been combining practice with theory in a way that integrates ecology and equity in support of a sustainable South Africa, with special reference to ways of reducing and eradicating poverty.

The **Climatology Research Group (CRG)** is based within the School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies at Witwatersrand University. The focus of its research activities are on four areas of atmospheric science:

- Atmospheric aerosols and their radiative forcing potential over southern Africa
- Microphysical processes in clouds
- Biogenic; Atmospheric interactions
- Air quality and air quality management

An overarching theme in the group is climate change. The focus of the group has shifted slightly from previous years to addressing processes that relate to anthropogenic induced forcing of the climate specifically at a regional scale. The theme of atmospheric transport will also continue to be of interest to the group in the future.

The **Global Change and Sustainability Research Institute (GCSRI)** was established as an enabling research platform of global significance and local impact, fostering informed action for adaptation and innovation in the rapidly changing southern African region. The Institute is multidisciplinary and some of the research agendas include:

- Global Change adaptation and mitigation
- Biodiversity, human health and nutritional status of rural communities
- Sustainable urban living through improved water, waste and energy management
- Pollution, extraction and ecosystem health
- Action research on environmental policies
- Improve innovation policy-making effectiveness and support cross field collaboration between environmental, science and technological agencies

The **Energy Research Centre** is the result of the logical merger of activities of the Energy Research Institute and the Energy Development Research Centre at the University of Cape Town. The Centre is an African-based multi-disciplinary energy research centre which pursues excellence in technology, policy and sustainable development research, education and capacity building programmes at a local and international level. The organisation's core activity is energy. Under the umbrella of this first line activity, the organisation is involved in the following major undertakings:

- Research
- Education and capacity building
- Energy services of benefit to the community at large.

The Centre seeks to become an outstanding organisation in the area of energy and cross-cutting themes, to be acknowledged for its performance, capacity, and positive contribution to the development of the community and employees.

This chapter has presented a brief overview of research centres that work in the social sciences and climate change or environment. Climate change as a “scientific” area is fairly small and underdeveloped in South Africa with only 2% of articles produced in 2012 in South Africa (according to WoS) being on the topic of climate related issues. Forty one research centres working at the intersection of the social sciences and climate/environment are mapped in our study with the majority once again being situated at South African universities. It appears that there is a strong capacity for research within policy studies (agriculture/food/security/energy/water) which is consistent with the strength identified in health policy research. Research centres working in sustainability are represented fairly well in our mapping of research centres and indicates the need to finding sustainable solutions in a country with a rapid growing population such as South Africa.

Chapter 6: Mapping Evaluation Studies in South Africa

This chapter firstly provides an overview of the emergence and institutionalisation of evaluation studies in South Africa, particularly within the NPO sector. A mapping of research centres specialising on evaluation studies follows the historical overview. Research centres are mapped according to their location within the national science system, i.e. research centres at parastatals, research centres as NGOs and research centres located at South African universities.

6.1. The emergence and institutionalisation of evaluation studies in South Africa

In order to understand the peculiar complexities and challenges of doing evaluation studies in South Africa it is important to understand the history of the origins and development of evaluation in the country. Our discussion in this section is organised according to the following themes:

- (1) The emergence of evaluation studies in civil society pre-1994
- (2) The emergence of a new accountability post-1994
- (3) The institutionalisation of monitoring and evaluation within the South African government
- (4) Current centres in evaluation studies

6.1.1. The NPO sector and the emergence of programme evaluation in South Africa

The origin of South African NPOs can be mainly traced to the work of non-governmental organisations in their struggle against the oppressive policies and practices of the apartheid regime. NPOs in the 1980s and early 1990s aimed to provide a voice to the marginalised and oppressed. Given their decision to side with the oppressed, it was not possible for civil society to exert much influence at that stage. The entry of donor funding into South Africa however changed civil society in various ways and would end up playing a catalytic role in introducing international movements and trends to South Africa that changed the way in which civil society operated locally.

Numerous non-governmental organisations (NGOs as they were referred to in short during this time period) were established before 1994 to address and critique the effects of apartheid. This led to a huge growth in the number of NGOs concerned with issues of justice, civil rights and democratisation. Given their close proximity to the citizenry, international donors at that stage used these NGOs to promulgate and promote democracy. Pertinent democracy-oriented organisations during that time include IDASA, The Institute for Multi-Party democracy, the Khululekani Institute for Democracy and the Electoral Institute of South Africa (Hearn, n.d.).

NPO in the 1980s and early 1990s relied heavily on international donor funding for their survival. Funding from international sources was referred to as “solidarity funding” and was channelled directly to NPOs or through religious organisations such as the South African Council of Churches and the South African Bishops Conference. Private international foundations such as Mott and Ford mainly channelled funds directly to NPOs. The Kagiso Trust that was established in May 1985 created another means through which donor funding reached the oppressed. The extract below from Jeremy Seekings’ 2000 publication described the source and size of funds received:

The sums channelled directly through the UDF were drawn by the sums given to its affiliates through other means. Foremost among these channels was the Kagiso Trust. This was established in order to channel funds allocated by the European Community to its Special Funds for Victims of Apartheid... Large sums were allocated to civic organisations and advice offices... Between January 1987 and March 1988 the Kagiso Trust granted almost R900 000 to civics and advice centres in Natal, almost R300 000 in the Transvaal and about the same in the Western Cape.

The main donor countries and organisations during this time period were: USA (USAID), Europe (European Union), Germany (Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation), UK, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Japan. It is estimated that the USAID channelled approximately \$420 million to South Africa between 1985 and 1993. This far exceeds their support to other new democracies: For instances, democracy support to Ghana were in the region of 4% of total donor funding (Hearn, n.d.) whereas 20-60% of total assistance to South Africa were earmarked for building a democracy (Brent, 1994). Another initiative funded by US entailed a scholarship programme where Black South African students received sponsorship to study at overseas institutions (Bratton & Landsberg, 1999:10).

In terms of accountability mechanisms, the environment during this phase can be described as flexible without “too many strings attached” (Gordhan, 2010). The volatile political conditions meant that those in opposition to the reigning dispensation could not divulge too much information as this could lead to imprisonment and even discontinuation of their operations. Many donor organisations accepted an auditor report and an annual report as sufficient proof of efficient spending patterns. To qualify for donor funding, good governance tied the deal which implied a sound financial management and a solid track record.

Some of the bigger donor organisations at the time did require evaluation reports. USAID frequently conducted monitoring and evaluation activities, but mainly used international experts to undertake the work. DFID, the European Union and the Netherlands also introduced programme evaluation as an accountability measure early on. The Kellogg Foundation on the other hand established a local office and employed mainly local people to undertake their project oversight.

In 1990 the political landscape started to change with the announcement that Nelson Mandela was to be released. This event marked the start of a four year transitional period before the first democratic election took place in 1994. The NPO landscape was strongly affected on almost all fronts. In the next section we consider how the NPO sector changed shape post 1994 and how this changed the nature of accountability regimes.

6.1.2. NPO sector and accountability post 1994

One of the most influential developments in the NPO sector post 1994 was the reorganisation of donor funding. Whereas funding pre 1994 was channelled directly to NPOs or through religious organisations, post 1994 marked a greater control and management of donor funding. Official Development Assistance (ODA) as the funding in this era came to be known, were now channelled via the RDP (Reconstruction and Development Fund) fund. ODA took one of three forms: grants, technical cooperation and financial cooperation. The centralisation of all donor funding (through the RDP fund) allowed for greater control over the disbursement of donor funding. Some donor countries balanced their contributions as countries such as US, Switzerland and Norway continued to channel funding directly to NPOs and the private sector.

The new democracy attracted a greater variety of donor countries than during the pre-1994 era. It is estimated that ODA accounted for 2,5% of national budget (approximately R18,5 billion) during the first five years of democracy (Interfund, 2001a:135)⁹. Half of the money went to government, while the balance was divided between parastatals such as the Independent Development Trust and the voluntary sector. Between 1994 and 1999 the countries and organisations that made the largest contributions included USAID, the European Investment Bank, the European Union, Germany and Sweden.

The donor countries addressed a variety of prerogatives through their funding. USA, through USAID aimed to influence three major areas that were viewed to be critical in the strengthening of a democracy: decrease crime, enhance local government's ability to deliver basic services and to strengthen civil society (Ewing & Guliwe, n.d.). Countries such as Canada, Norway, Denmark and Australia initially offered technical support to government departments through the development of white papers (Hearn, 2000). A shift in focus is evident in some of these countries as Norway later focused on higher education and research, environment and natural resources and energy. Denmark moved into the area of private sector development, HIV/AIDS and the environment (Ewing & Guliwe, n.d.).

The UK focussed on public sector reform and enhancing government effectiveness. The European Union provided programme and project specific support within the ambit of social services, private sector development, good governance and Southern African regional co-operation (Bratton and Landsberg, 1999). The Netherlands' funding went towards Justice, Youth, Education and Local Government. Although a variety of sectors were covered, it is the areas of education, democracy and governance, agriculture, business development, health and housing that took prominence after 1994.

Accountability mechanisms gradually became more sophisticated as donors started to attach more stringent criteria to their funding. The "free ride" for NGOs as far as accountability is concerned, was over (Hofmeyr, 2010). This however did not occur immediately as a 1999 study by the International Development Corporation (IDC) and United National Development Programme (UNDP) shows. A review of donor reports at that stage still reflected very little impact assessment, a focus on activities and outputs as opposed to outcomes and difficulty in determining actual financial contributions.

It is noteworthy that the forerunners in the introduction of more stringent measures came from the international government-funded donor organisations such as DANIDA and EU (European Union) as opposed to international NPO agencies (i.e. OXFAM and HIVOS) (Gordhan, 2010). The latter mentioned organisations introduced programme evaluation as accountability mechanism only later on.

But the manner in which some of the donor organisations approached evaluation studies was not without criticism. Camay (1998) introduced the notion of the "parachute" mentality whereby donor organisations would undertake evaluation studies without any local partner engagement or involvement. During these early years, few international agencies invested in developing local evaluator competencies. Some exceptions were organisations such as INTERFUND, the Netherlands Organisation for International Development (NOVIB) and OXFAM engaged with local programme staff and sought their involvement through the evaluation process leading in all likelihood to the transferring of evaluator competencies to novice researchers.

⁹Despite greater control over ODA funding post 1994 it was still difficult to arrive at accurate figures. Given the range of NPO sources of income, it remains challenging to determine exact numbers. For instance, agreements between individual donors and recipients and direct funding to non-government organisations are not included in the official numbers

Over the past decade M&E activities within the NPO sector have flourished. The single biggest push factor in this sector has been international investments in local efforts to address the HIV/AIDS challenge. Investments by major agencies and foundations such as the Gates Foundation, UNAIDS, PEPFAR, the Wellcome Trust, DfID, SIDA, Atlantic Philanthropy as well as the NIH in the USA have escalated and have support a large variety of public health intervention programs. Although no official figures of the size of the investment exist, unofficial estimates put this investment in the range of billions of US dollars.

Although the demands for evaluation practice within the NGO sector are different from those in government, they are no less structured or rigorous. Most of the funding agencies and donors working in South Africa have clear guidelines and requirements in place that frame evaluation work and reporting in the sector. We have come a long way from the rather laissez-faire approach by funding agencies to accountability demands that characterised the 1980s and early 1990s in South Africa. Very strict requirements underpin current investments in programmes. In fact, many South African NGOs complain about the very prescriptive and even rigid M&E approaches that accompany current investments in HIV/AIDS, educational, social and other programs. International agencies require elaborate log frame and logic models to accompany all proposals, detailed M&E plans, extensive elaborations on the indicators to be measured as well as excessive reporting (Wildschut, 2014).

Evaluators who work in the NPO-sector in South Africa face a number of challenges. The first relate to the specific demands of funding and donor agencies. These demands are not consistent as there are – as we argued above – significant differences in the funding and developmental philosophies of these agencies. It is well-known that doing evaluation work for Scandinavian agencies such as SIDA, NORAD and DANIDA is very different compared to undertaking evaluation studies for US foundations such as Ford, the Carnegie Corporation of New York and Kellogg. Similarly, working with the World Bank is quite different from working with organisations such as PEPFAR en Gates. These differences are related not only to different evaluation philosophies, but also to different organisational structures. Some of these agencies have local offices in South Africa where evaluators can engage directly with program officers. In many other cases, evaluators are commissioned from Washington or New York and have to work at a “distance”.

As a result, evaluators who work across different sectors (public health or education or criminal justice) in civil society face the challenge of constantly interpreting and translating the diverse expectations and rules of a wide range of international agencies working in the country. We propose that this is a specific instance of the peculiar nature of boundary work in evaluation practice. Evaluators have no choice but to develop the required competencies to mediate between competing notions of what constitutes credible evaluation evidence when working with agencies across the wide range of international agencies present in South Africa and on the African continent. It is therefore not surprising that evaluator training – at least in the Stellenbosch programme – is giving consideration to incorporate this element in some of its courses.

6.1.3. The institutionalisation of M&E within the South African government

The three presidents following the first democratic election in 1994, each had a different focus in instituting a democratic society. Nelson Mandela’s era (1994-1999) was characterised by policy development and rationalisation of the structures of government. Thabo Mbeki is recognised for his role in modernising government and for the implementation of various reform programmes. Mbeki also first introduced the notion of performance measurement in 2004 during his State of the Nation

address. By that stage National Treasury had already instituted performance monitoring and reporting functions. It was however under Jacob Zuma's leadership that the measurement of government performance evolved significantly and ultimately led to the institutionalisation of monitoring and evaluation within the public sector.

A variety of developments influenced and supported the new accountability regime in government. The general public's demands for better service delivery and waning tolerance for corruption intensified the need for greater accountability from government. At the same time, the relationship between good governance and the developmental state and democracy were being debated. International influences and trends had a major bearing on the uptake of similar practices locally. It was in particular the New Public Management movement that shaped governments' approach worldwide to spending and accountability.

One of the ways in which the growing need for greater accountability and transparency was addressed, was through the introduction of the government-wide Monitoring and evaluation system (GWM&E system) in 2007. The Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation system marked a concerted effort by government to standardise and synchronise government monitoring and evaluation activities. The system provides a framework of how government performance measurement should be undertaken and draws on various implementing bodies (including government departments) to give effect to this system.

Prior to the development of the Government-wide M&E system, a variety of isolated M&E systems existed within the government sphere, and although transversal in nature, did not provide a holistic view of government performance. Within government departments, monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken quite haphazardly and through the initiative of specific individuals. One example was the previous Department of Land Affairs. The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of this Department was headed by Indran Naidoo and under his leadership various diagnostic studies were undertaken between 1995 and 2000 (Naidoo, 2000). The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) is another example. In 1996 this Department already participated in a United Nations indicator testing project where 134 indicators were tested (Cloete, 2004). What was lacking was a system that would a) accommodate aggregated reporting, b) facilitate greater linkage between departmental, sectorial and cluster activities to government's strategic objectives and c) support consistent measurement of all government activities by means of a set of indicators (Levin, 2005).

Pressure mounted to introduce a more coherent approach to government-wide monitoring and evaluation. Other push factors included the need to report back on UN Millennium Development Goals, the fact that no mechanism existed to provide feedback to citizens on the Programme of Action, increased pressure from donor countries for a more systematic review of donor spending and international advances made in terms of setting up and implementing monitoring and evaluation systems (Cloete, 2009:298). In 2005, following a Cabinet Memorandum, the Governance and Administration cluster of the Forum of South Africa's Directors-General (FOSAD) was mandated to develop a government-wide monitoring and evaluation system. The implementation of the system was originally handed to an inter-departmental task team that was headed by the Department of Public Service Administration. By 2007, however little progress was made. A decision was subsequently taken to hand over the development of the system to the Policy Coordination and Advisory Service (PCAS) Unit located within the Presidency.

The PCAS Unit established the GWM&E Coordination Forum to take the development of the GWM&E system forward. The Forum included representatives from the core coordinating departments such as the Presidency, the National Treasury, the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA), the Statistical Agency of South Africa (StatsSA), the Department of Cooperative Governance (COGTA) and PALAMA (IED, 2010). The Forum, as a first step, undertook a review of International Best Practice to inform the development and implementation of the GWM&E framework.

The framework also reflected a shift and increased focus on outcomes rather than simply outputs (The Presidency, 2009). In 2010, *the Guide to the Outcomes Approach* was released by The Presidency which sets out how the 12 national outcomes were conceptualised. In essence, the 12 national outcomes take into account the Electoral Mandate's strategic priorities and the 10 priorities from the Medium Strategic Framework¹⁰. To ensure accountability against the 12 outcomes, performance agreements were signed with the 34 ministers in the second half of 2010. In order for implementation to be done effectively, the previous cabinet cluster system and the role of the Forum for South African Directors-General (FOSAD) were revised. Twelve implementation forums were established – i.e. one forum for each outcome. It is the task of the forum to implement and report back on the service delivery agreement for each outcome. DPME lends support to this process by a) setting out the process in developing these agreements, b) by providing each forum with an outcome specialist and c) through the release of a guide titled *Terms of Reference and Guide for an Implementation forum*.

The three components of the system that supports the delivery of the 12 outcomes are the:

- *South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF)*: issued in 2007 by Statistics South Africa.
- *Framework for Management Performance Information* (indicated as PPI framework): issued by National treasury in 2007.
- *Evaluation Policy Framework*: released in November 2011. The document sets out “the basis for a minimum system of evaluation across government” (The Presidency, 2011).

The Department of Monitoring and Evaluation, which was established in 2009, took ownership for the development of the new Evaluation Policy Framework which was published in November 2011. It sets out to:

... promote quality evaluations which can be used for learning to improve the effectiveness and impact of government, by reflecting on what is working and what is not working and revising interventions accordingly. It seeks to ensure that credible and objective evidence from evaluation is used in planning, budgeting, organisational improvement, policy review, as well as on-going programme and project management, to improve performance... (The Presidency, 2011:3)

The policy document defines a range of types of evaluation studies that can be done and prescribes guidelines in terms of frequency of evaluations (pending its strategic significance), the need to publicise the results, the accompanying improvement plans that should follow evaluation studies and the person/ unit responsible for conducting evaluation studies. In order to further standardise evaluation activities across government, the framework prescribes the development of evaluation plans. The DPME will develop both three-year rolling and annual evaluations plans which need to be approved by Cabinet. This was earmarked to commence in the 2012/13 financial year (April 2012-

¹⁰The Medium Term strategic framework sets out government's medium term priorities. The Medium Term Expenditure framework is a three year rolling budget of the MTSF.

March 2013). It is anticipated that Provincial and National departments will follow suite in the 2013/14 financial year. Departments can opt to undertake additional evaluations. The framework recognises the need to have both financial and human resources available to execute this function.

This short history of monitoring and evaluation in the government sector during the past decade clearly illustrates the rapid institutionalisation of M&E in this sector. An integrated framework that guides M&E at all levels of government was put into place and the required organisational structures – including support and training units – were soon established. The most significant “philosophical” change that occurred over this period was a clear shift in emphasis from a focus on monitoring of activities and outputs to a focus on outcomes and impact. In the early days most M&E units in government were tasked simply to produce regular (usually quarterly) performance reports. M&E was basically seen as an extension of performance auditing rather than as a means to improve programs or determine impact and value for money. The publication of the National Evaluation Policy Framework has meant a shift from a compliance culture (sole emphasis on accountability concerns) in many monitoring units to the new demands for evaluation and impact assessment (a greater emphasis on improvement, learning and efficiency).

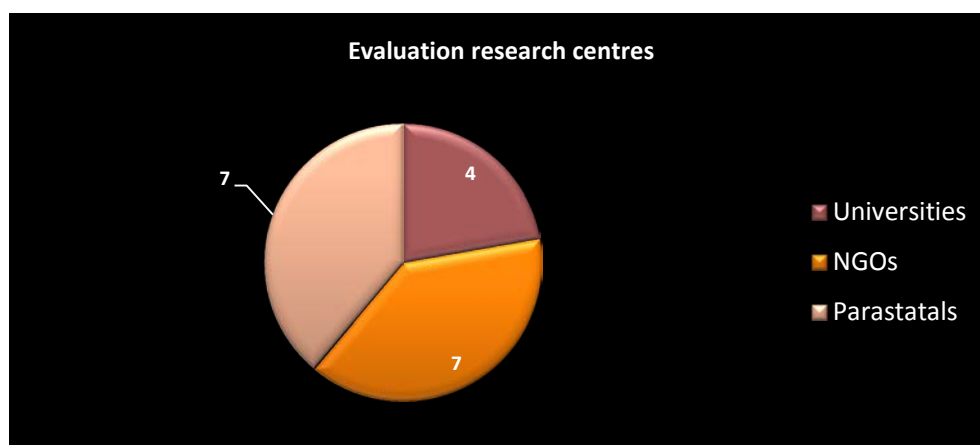
The rapid institutionalisation in the government sector has had major implications for the development of a sufficient base of evaluation expertise. Because of the speed at which M&E units and directorates were established during the first decade of the century, large numbers (estimated to be in the hundreds) of evaluation officers were appointed over a relatively short period. The vast majority of these officers had no formal training in evaluation. Not surprisingly various organisations, mostly with a background in project management and auditing, started to offer short courses in M&E to address this gap. But these courses were, on the whole, poor substitutes for a solid academic and theoretical training in evaluation.

6.2. Sites of evaluation studies

When mapping the research that is done in this domain, it is important to distinguish between basic or academic research in the field of evaluation studies and applied evaluation studies (“commissioned” or “contracted” evaluation studies). As far as the former is concerned, there are very few centres in the country where any original or basic research in evaluation studies is being conducted. The one exception would be doctoral studies in some fields (such as Public Management, Psychology, and Organisational Studies) where the topics of dissertations address more basic evaluation themes. The few centres at SA universities (table below) where evaluation studies are conducted (environmental impact studies and evaluation and assessment studies in education) would typically also conduct applied and commissioned studies.

Eighteen research centres are mapped below with the majority of centres being located at NGOs or parastatal organisations.

Figure 18 Research centres in evaluation mapped



6.2.1. Research centres at parastatal organisations

The majority of research centres working on Monitoring and Evaluation are located within science granting councils such as the MRC, CSIR and Geosciences. Centres such as the Centre for Environment and Resource Economics, Centre of Occupational Health and Ergonomics are hosted at the CSIR. The CSIR is one of the leading scientific and technology research, development and implementation organisations in Africa. Constituted by an Act of Parliament in 1945 as a science council, the CSIR undertakes directed and multidisciplinary research, technological innovation as well as industrial and scientific development. The CSIR is committed to supporting innovation in South Africa to improve national competitiveness in the global economy. Science and technology services and solutions are provided in support of various stakeholders, and opportunities are identified where new technologies can be further developed and exploited in the private and public sectors for commercial and social benefit.

Centres engaged in evaluation research such as the Centre for Environmental Impact Assessment: Public Participation Process and the Poverty Alleviation Programme are located at the Council for Geoscience. The Council for Geoscience (CGS) is one of the National Science Councils of South Africa and is the legal successor of the Geological Survey of South Africa, which was formed in 1912 by the amalgamation of three former Surveys, the oldest of which – the Geological Commission of the Cape of Good Hope – was founded in 1895. The council has the following focus areas: Growth, Africa Development, Innovation, Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, Regulatory and Stakeholder Compliance, Transformation and Skills Development

Table 34 Evaluation centres and programme at parastatal organisations

Environment and Health Research Unit	MRC	Environmental risks to health; environmental epidemiology; public health	Prof Angela Mathee
Environment and Resource Economics	CSIR	Research and development into economic tools	Dr Douglas Trotter
Environmental Impact Assessment: Public Participation Process	GEOSCIE NCES	Information provision	-
Occupational Health and Ergonomics	CSIR	Occupational health; ergonomics	-
Poverty Alleviation Programme	GEOSCIE NCE	Research	-
Safety and Peace Promotion Research Unit	MRC	Research; training	Prof Mohamed Seedat
Water and Human Health, and Aquatic Science	CSIR	Water ecosystems; human health	-

6.2.2. Evaluation Research centres as NGOs

Many key Monitoring and Evaluation research centres exist as NGOs. **Khulisa Social Solutions** is an NGO that addresses social vulnerabilities as a systemic problem. Through multiple partnerships and internationally-acclaimed best-practice programmes, they endeavour to build capacity for grass-roots motivated upliftment. Khulisa works with a variety of role-players including corporations, NGOs and government to co-ordinate and facilitate projects that engage poverty alleviation, crime reduction, victim empowerment, enterprise development and community upliftment.

Insideout was established in 2000 and offers the following services: conducting research including programme evaluations, assisting with the development of programme and organisation-wide monitoring systems, and building capacity in monitoring and evaluation through M&E courses and mentoring. Insideout country experience includes Zambia, Malawi, Swaziland, Nigeria, Mozambique, Kenya, Lesotho and Uganda as well as the United States and United Kingdom.

The Evaluation Research Agency (ERA) conducts and advises on research and monitoring and evaluation studies while also presents courses in social research method. In addition to the former they also provide consultation services in the field of monitoring and evaluation, research design, data management and data analysis.

Table 35 Evaluation NGOs

ESA (Eric Scholar Associates)	NGO	Evaluations; fieldwork	Mr Eric Scholar
Evaluation Research Agency (ERA)	NGO	Evaluation Studies; Training; Technical Support and Advise	Prof J Mouton & Dr L Wildschut
Impact Consulting	NGO	Evaluation Studies; Fieldwork	
InsideOut	NGO	Evaluation Studies; Training; Technical Support	Dr D Podems
Khulisa	NGO	Evaluation Studies; Fieldwork	Mr Peter Capozza
QPIE	NGO	Evaluation Studies; Fieldwork	Dr Paul Hobden
Southern Hemisphere	NGO	Evaluation Studies; Fieldwork	

6.2.3. Evaluation Research centres at South African Universities

A few research centres focusing on M&E activities are located at Universities in South Africa. These include the Centre for Evaluation and Assessment at the University of Pretoria, the Centre of Learning on Evaluation and Results (CLEAR) at the University of the Witwatersrand, the Environmental Evaluation Unit (EEU) at the University of Cape Town and the Environmental Advisory and Assessment Unit at the University of Venda.

CLEAR is a global initiative aimed at strengthening developing countries' capacities in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and performance management (PM) to support a focus on results and evidence-based decision-making. The initiative was established in January 2011 and the first phase is expected to end in 2018. The initiative is being supported by the African Development Bank, the Australian Agency for International Development, the Asian Development Bank, the Belgian Development Cooperation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Swedish International Development Agency, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation, the UK Department for International Development, and the World Bank Group. The secretariat is housed in the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of the World Bank Group. CLEAR responds to increasing government and civil society demands for practical and applied M&E and PM capacity-building and to the current limited availability of relevant services in many developing countries in several regions. Countries often depend on western international institutions for the supply of these services, which tends to be expensive and not necessarily customised to their specific needs.

Table 36 Evaluation centres at South African Universities

Centre for Evaluation and Assessment	UP	System-level evaluation and assessment: monitoring and accountability systems; Evaluation and assessment policies and practices at institutional level; Programme evaluation; Test construction and Instrument development	Dr S Howie
Centre for Learning on Evaluation and Results (CLEAR)	WITS	Capacities in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and performance management (PM)	Stephen Porter
Environmental Evaluation Unit (EEU)	UCT	Sustainable development; integrated environmental management	Prof Merle Sowman
Environmental Advisory and Assessment Unit	VENDA	Environmental quality and safety; natural resource management; environmental impact assessment	Mr D Sengani

This chapter presented research centres that work in monitoring and evaluation. Eighteen centres are mapped which is therefore the least represented of all 'sectors' mapped. This is due to fact that little capacity for research in evaluation studies exist in South Africa. Of those centres that focus purely on M&E activities the majority are NGOs or situated at parastatal organisations.

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Appendix 1: Technical Survey Report

Survey of individual social scientists

The survey questionnaire targeting individual social scientists was constructed during the beginning of March. The questionnaire consists of 22 questions which included questions on funding, collaboration, the setting up of research agendas and some open-ended questions about the challenges and priorities facing researchers within the social sciences in South Africa. A cover letter accompanied the link to the survey which requested the voluntary participation of researchers whilst ensuring confidentiality and anonymity of all responses. The web-based survey was designed and subsequently sent out using a software tool made available by the University of Stellenbosch to all research staff. This survey tool allowed us to send the URL link in e-mails requesting participation while recording the submission of each questionnaire.

Development of a sampling frame

The sampling frame was developed using a variety of methods. Authors publishing in the social sciences over the past seven years were identified using bibliometric methods from the Thomson-Reuters Web of Science database. E-mail addresses were sourced from these published articles. In addition CREST also used an existing database of PhD supervisors from which additional social scientists' addresses were collected. These two methods resulted in a list of 2340 unique e-mail addresses.

Development and implementation of the web-based system

The survey was set up on an Internet host located at the University of Stellenbosch. 2340 e-mails were sent on the 12th of March. Each letter was personalised and contained a unique URL (web address) that gave access to the questionnaire. E-mail recipients accessed the questionnaire by clicking on the link in their e-mail software. When the correct URL was entered, the respondent directly accessed the questionnaire. The respondent then completed the questionnaire in his/her web browser and clicked on a "submit" button at the end of the questionnaire. If submitted successfully, the server captured the user's response and the user was thanked for his/her effort. The server also captured the following:

- The exact time that an e-mail was sent to each respondent
- The time that the questionnaire was accessed
- The time that the questionnaire was returned.

No reminder e-mails were sent after the initial round of e-mails.

Evaluation of the web-based system

Generally very few problems occurred with the implementation of the survey. The biggest challenge was to ensure that heads of research centres identified for a separate survey were excluded from the list of individuals and therefore did not receive duplicate requests for participation. A further challenge concerning the response rate is related to the dates that the survey ran. Many South African universities broke for recess in different weeks of March, therefore resulting in university staff being out of office. The CREST team had anticipated this as a challenge and therefore decided to keep the survey open for three weeks.

Questionnaire submission rates

A satisfactory response rate for mail-based (web-based) surveys is between 20 and 30%. For this survey a total of 2340 e-mails were sent. 2118 e-mails were delivered successfully, 169 mails were undelivered while 53 recipients of e-mails were not eligible to participate in the study. The estimated response rate for our survey is 16% (cf. below)

Valid e-mails (delivered)	2118¹¹
Invalid e-mails (not delivered)	169
Recipients not eligible	53
Total	2340

In total 330 valid questionnaires were received. The response rate for this survey therefore is 16% (out of the 2118 valid e-mails).

Although the response rate is lower than generally acceptable, the survey enabled us to identify key social researchers within South Africa to interview as part of the qualitative component of the study. Given the size of the realised sample (330 completed questionnaires); the team is generally satisfied that we have a sufficiently large dataset to work with.

Web-survey research centres	103
Evaluation	0
Universities	0
NGOs	0
Parastatals	0
Social Sciences	38
Universities	37
NGOs	1
Parastatals	0
Social Sciences Health	28
Universities	21
NGOs	0
Parastatals	7
Social Sciences Climate	34
Universities	26
NGOs	1
Parastatals	7
Unknown	3

The respondents of the individual survey were generally very well representative in terms of sex (56% Female), country of birth and resident universities. South Africa has 23 public universities of which 19 are represented in the survey. The majority of respondents are based at the University of Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town. Figure 19 and Table 37 illustrates the distribution.

¹¹ 166 were automated responses indicating out of office/sabbatical/etc.

Figure 19 Distribution of respondents by university

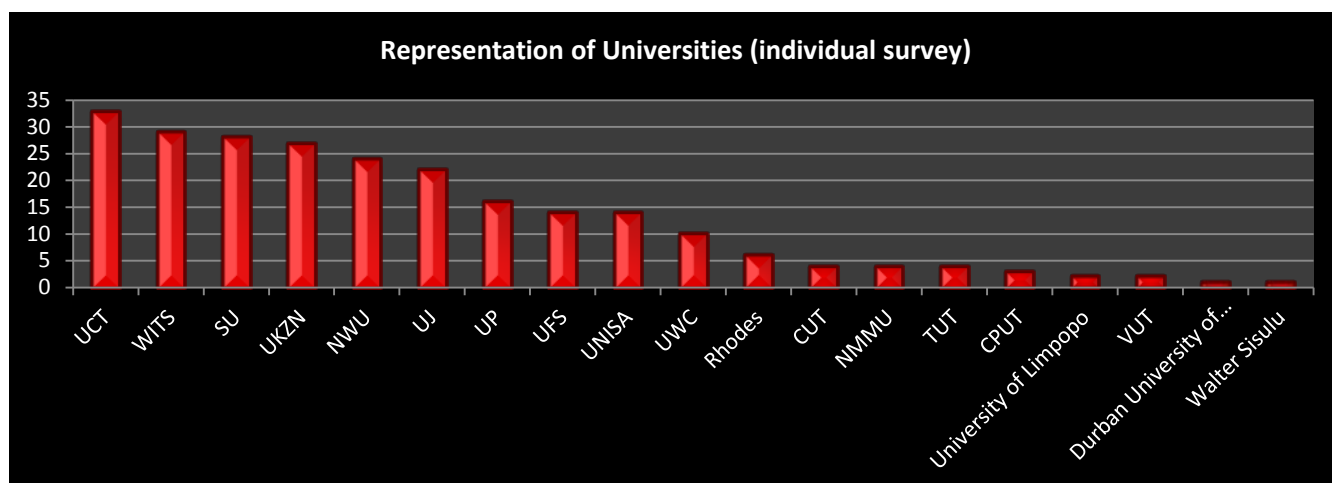


Table 37 Number of respondents per university

University	Total Respondents
Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT)	3
Central University of Technology (CUT)	4
Durban University of Technology (DUT)	1
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU)	4
North-West University (NWU)	24
Rhodes University	6
University of Stellenbosch (SU)	28
University of Witwatersrand (WITS)	29
Tshwane University of Technology (TUT)	4
University of Cape Town (UCT)	33
University of the Free State (UFS)	14
University of Johannesburg (UJ)	22
University of Kwazulu-Natal (UKZN)	27
University of South Africa (UNISA)	14
University of Pretoria (UP)	16
University of the Western Cape (UWC)	10
University of Limpopo (UL)	2
Vaal University of Technology (VUT)	2
Walter Sisulu University	1

When looking at the institutions at which individual respondents are employed, the majority are at South African Universities, 13 are at parastatal organisations. A few respondents work in Government affiliated organisations while only four respondents worked at NGOs.

Table 38 Distribution of individual respondents at their organisation of employment

Universities	297
Parastatals	13
NGOs	4
Government affiliated	8
Independent scholar	4
Consultancy	2
Private Corporation	3
Total	332

The sample population only included researchers within the social sciences who currently work in South Africa. Given the mobility of researchers within sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere, this necessarily included researchers who were not born in South Africa. Seventy per cent of respondents were born in South Africa with almost 30% being born elsewhere. Table 39 summarises this distribution.

Table 39 Distribution of respondents by country of birth

Country of Birth	Total	Percentage
South African	227	69
Unknown	6	2
Other	97	29
Total	330	100

Table 40 summarises the distribution of individual respondents by discipline. The distribution of academic disciplines among individual researchers is not representative as the majority of respondents worked in Education and Psychology. Disciplines in the Humanities were underrepresented and it is therefore difficult to draw comparisons on the basis of disciplinary affiliation.

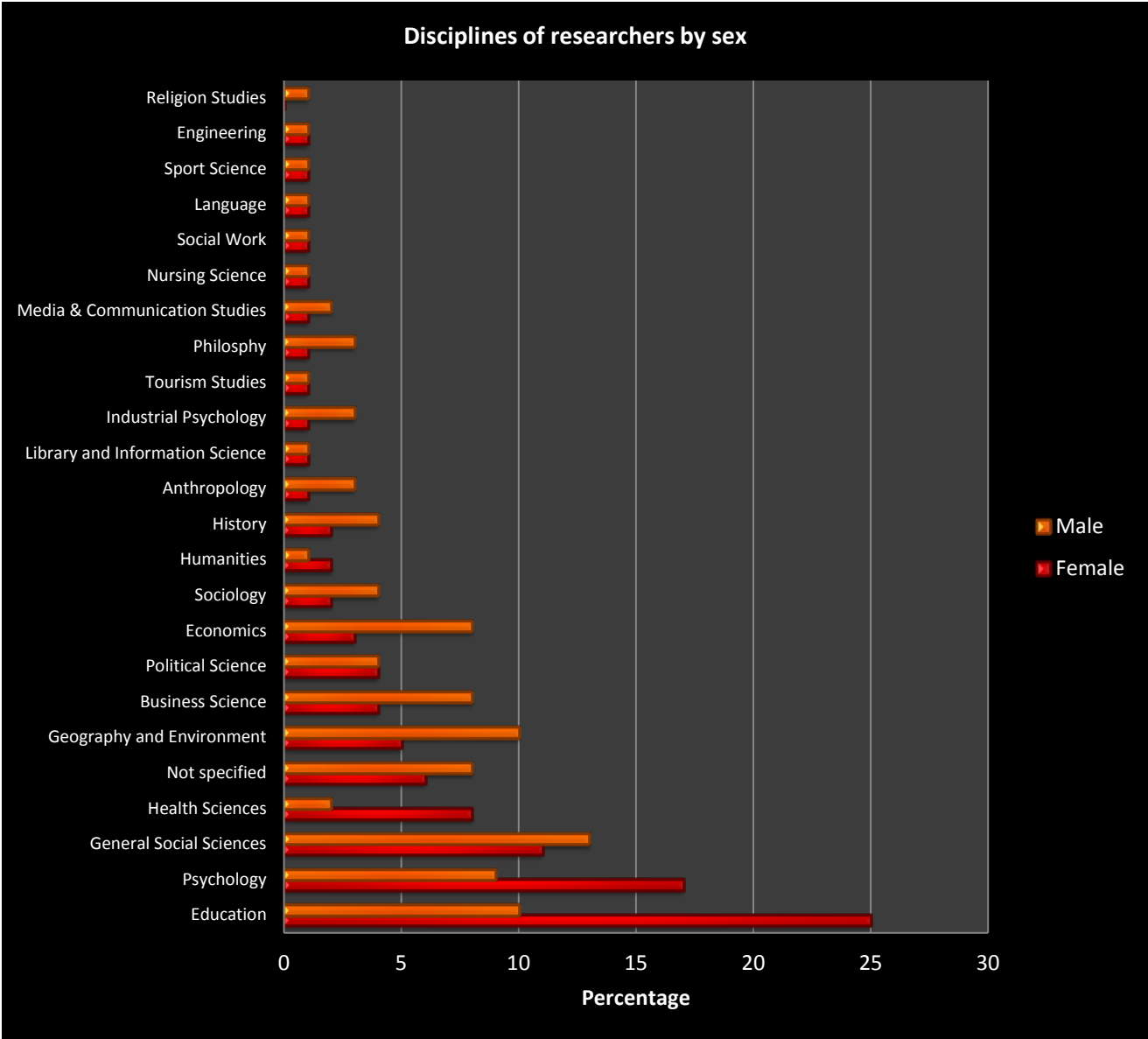
Table 40 Academic disciplines by individual researchers

DISCIPLINE	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Education	61	18.8%
Psychology	44	13.6%
General Social Sciences	38	11.7%
Geography and Environment	25	7.7%
Business Science	19	5.9%
Health Sciences	18	5.6%
Economics	16	4.9%
Political Science	14	4.3%
History	11	3.4%
Sociology	10	3.1%

Humanities	6	1.9%
Industrial Psychology	6	1.9%
Anthropology	5	1.5%
Philosophy	5	1.5%
Tourism Studies	4	1.2%
Media & Communication Studies	4	1.2%
Library and Information Science	3	.9%
Nursing Science	3	.9%
Social Work	3	.9%
Sport Science	3	.9%
Language	2	.6%
Religion studies	1	.3%
Engineering	1	.3%
Discipline not specified	22	6.8%
Total	324	100.0%

Figure 20 presents the gender distribution amongst respondents of various disciplines. Larger proportions of female respondents are from the fields of Education, Psychology and the Health Sciences.

Figure 20 Disciplines of researchers by sex



Survey of research centres

A separate survey aimed at directors of prominent research centres in the social sciences (including centres working on the interface between the social sciences and climate and public health) in South Africa was implemented and ran simultaneous with the individual survey. The survey ran during the last three weeks in March.

Development of a sampling frame

Research centres in the abovementioned categories were identified in a number of ways. Firstly, an existing CREST database, initially compiled to list all research centres and research units at universities across South Africa, was updated using web-based searches. Secondly, all governmental research units as well as research centres in the non-profit sector were identified. This resulted in a list of more than a thousand centres (across all fields of science) in total. The CREST team subsequently manually selected the most prominent and active centres across the three sectors. 327 centres were selected.

Development and implementation of the web-based system

The survey was distributed using the same technology as the individual survey. A personalised e-mail requesting whether firstly, the identified centre worked in the social sciences/climate/health intersection, and secondly, were willing to participate in the survey, was sent out to all heads of units/directors of centres. With the reply of each individual a follow-up e-mail was sent with the link to the survey. The questionnaire consists of 14 questions including questions on funding, collaboration, setting up of research agendas and some open-ended question on the challenges and priorities of doing research in South Africa. Three questionnaires were drafted each tailored to a respondent either in the general social sciences or on the intersection with the social sciences and climate/environment and health. Reminders were sent out on the 25th of March 2014 to those who had not responded to the initial e-mail.

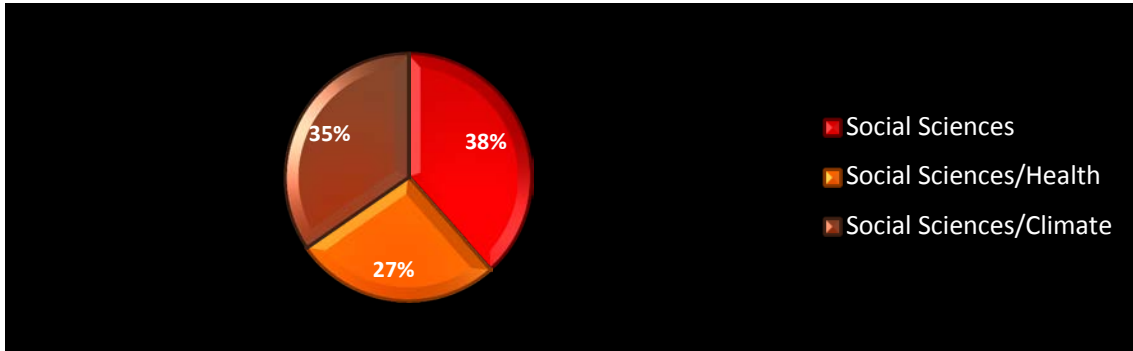
Evaluation of the web-based system

Few challenges arose during the implementation of the survey. It was found that many centres had either closed or moved to a different institution and this information had to be updated during the process. Many websites were not regularly updated and this caused some of our information to be incorrect. In a few cases a contacted person had either retired or recommended a colleague they deemed more relevant to participate in the study.

Questionnaire submission rates

In total, 327 e-mails were sent out. All undeliverable e-mail addresses were followed-up and subsequently re-sent. In total, 104 valid questionnaires were received. This includes 40 in the general social sciences, 36 working in social sciences and climate/environment and 28 working in social sciences and health.

Figure 21 Completed questionnaires per domain



The majority of the research centres which completed the survey are resident at Universities across South Africa. The University of Cape Town and the University of Stellenbosch are the best represented among the respondents. Centres located at the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) constituted 12 respondents while Governmental and non-profit research units are poorly represented. Figure 22 indicates the representation of resident institutions of participating centres across South Africa.

Figure 22 Distribution of centres per university

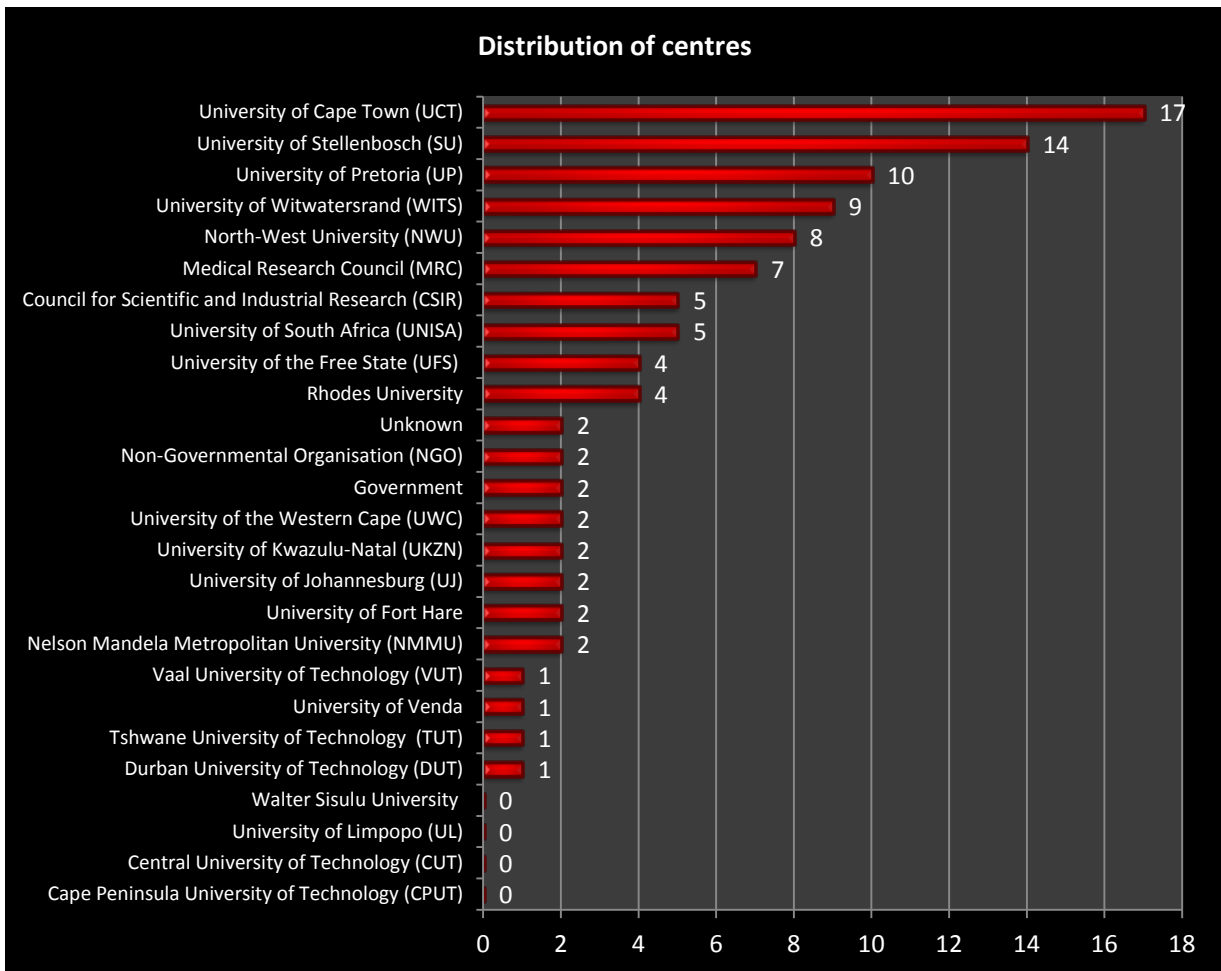


Table 41 summarises how the response rate was calculated using both the total number of e-mails sent as well as the total number of directors indicating their willingness to complete the survey.

Table 41 Calculation of response rate

Agreed to complete the survey (i.e. received the link to the survey)		113
No response from initial e-mail		69
Respondents not eligible		41
Submitted valid questionnaires		104
Total		327
Number of e-mails sent	Number of participants agreed to complete survey	Number of completed surveys
327 (a)	113 (b)	104 (c)

Response rate: (1) $c/a = 32\%$

(2) $c/b = 92\%$

The CREST team is generally satisfied with the 32% response rate on the centre-based web-survey.

Individual questionnaire

Mapping Social Sciences Research in South Africa

A web-survey by the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST) at
Stellenbosch University
March 2014

1. What is the name of your institution? (e.g. University, science council, NGO)
.....

2. What is the name of your department/centre/institute/unit?
.....

A. FOCUS OF RESEARCH ACTIVITY

3. How many years of research experience do you have?(years)

4. How many research projects are you currently involved in?

5. For how many of these projects are you the project leader/principal investigator?
.....

6. Which of the following best characterises your research? (*Select ALL options that represent your situation.*)

1. My research is my own stand-alone project(s)	
2. My research forms part of (a) programme(s) of another South African institution	
3. My research forms part of (a) programme(s) of (an) institution(s) in sub-Saharan Africa	
4. My research forms part of (a) programme(s) of (an) institution(s) in the United Kingdom	
5. My research forms part of (a) programme(s) of (an) institution(s) elsewhere	

7. Mark ALL the types of activity that you are engaged in:

1. Research to advance knowledge	
2. Research to solve real life problems (e.g. social, human, economic, environment)	
3. Training of students	
4. Training of people outside my organisation	
5. Advise government/policy makers (local, provincial, national)	
6. Advise business/firms/industry (e.g. social corporate investment)	
7. Advocacy and creating awareness	
8. Design/Develop interventions	
9. Monitoring and Evaluation	
10. Community outreach/development	

11. Other Please	Specify:	
------------------------------	----------	--

8. My research has a focus on (select ALL that apply):

1. Topics that are relevant to South Africa	
2. Topics that are relevant to SADC	
3. Topics that are relevant to Europe and/or USA	
4. Topics that are relevant to other developing countries	
5. Other Please Specify:	

B. COMMISSIONING OF PROJECTS

9. Who/What initiates/triggers your research activities? (select ALL that apply)

1. Previous research by the centre/institute	
2. Own curiosity or research interest	
3. Colleague(s) approaching me to form part of a team	
4. An outside firm/company/institution	
5. Own organisation's interpretation of the immediate/future environment	
6. A funding agency requesting proposals	
7. A tender/contract/commissioned research	
8. Other Please Specify:	

10. Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I prefer doing research in areas where international funding is available	1	2	3	4	5
I prefer researching topics that are consistent with the national agenda in my country	1	2	3	4	5
My own interests largely determine my research topics	1	2	3	4	5
My university shows very little or no interest in the kind of research that I do	1	2	3	4	5
Institutions in other countries are more interested in my research than institutions in my own country.	1	2	3	4	5
I largely provide research assistance to researchers from other countries	1	2	3	4	5

C. FUNDING

11. **Research Funding:** What are the main funding sources of your research? (select ALL that apply)

1. Internal funding/own institution	
2. National funding agencies (NRF/MRC/WRC/TIA)	
3. South African Government (local/provincial/national)	
4. South African firms/businesses/industry	
5. International donors/foundations/agencies	
6. Not sure	
7. Other Specify.....	

12. Do you receive, or have you recently received, any funding from the UK (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales)

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

a. If yes, please specify the sources of funding

- UKAID, DFID
- Other.....

13. How much funding (grants, awards, contracts) did you receive in 2013?

Less than R50 000	
R50 000 – R99 000	
R100 000 – R249 000	
R250 000 – R499 000	
R500 000 – R999 000	
R1 000 000 – R2 000 000	
More than R2 000 000	
Not sure	

D. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF HUMANITIES/SOCIAL SCIENCES IN SOUTH AFRICA

14. Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the state of social sciences in South Africa

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The state of social sciences in South Africa is satisfactory	1	2	3	4	5
There is a lack of social sciences researchers in SSA	1	2	3	4	5
The social sciences in South Africa receive adequate funding from government (local, provincial, national)	1	2	3	4	5

Government administration and policy supports the social sciences in South Africa	1	2	3	4	5
Social science scholarship lacks international status and standing	1	2	3	4	5
The amount of PhD holders in in the social sciences in South Africa is sufficient	1	2	3	4	5

15. In your opinion, what are the main **challenges** for doing research in the social sciences in South Africa?

.....
.....
.....

16. In your opinion, what are the **priorities** for the social sciences in South Africa?

.....
.....
.....

E. Demographics

17. . What is your sex?

Female	
Male	
Other	

18. What is your country of birth?

19. In what year were you born?

20. What is your highest qualification?

Doctoral Degree or equivalent 1	Master's Degree or equivalent 2
Honours Degree or equivalent 3	Bachelor's Degree or equivalent 4
Other Specify:	

21. In what year did you obtain your highest qualification? Also, at what institution and in what country did you obtain this qualification?

Year	Country	Full name of institution

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR COMPLETING THE SURVEY

Institutional questionnaire

South Africa Research Mapping

A web-survey by the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST) at Stellenbosch University

March 2014

Centres/Units/Division/Department (INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL)

1. What is the name of your centre/unit/department?

2. What are the primary fields in which your institution works?

Please select ALL the types of activity that your centre/unit/division/department is engaged in:

1. Research to advance knowledge	
2. Research to solve real life problems (e.g. social, human, economic, environment)	
3. Training of students	
4. Training of people outside my organisation	
5. Advise government/policy makers (local, provincial, national)	
6. Advise business/firms/industry (e.g. social corporate investment)	
7. Advocacy and creating awareness	
8. Design/develop interventions	
9. Monitoring and Evaluation	
10. Community outreach/development	
11. Other a. Specify:	

3. **Research Focus of Institution:** We have a research focus on (select ALL that apply):

1. Topics that are relevant to South Africa	
2. Topics that are relevant to SADC	
3. Topics that are relevant to the rest of Africa	
4. Topics that are relevant to other developing countries	

4. **Does your centre have any research collaboration with any of the following? (select All that apply)**

1. Universities in South Africa	
2. Universities in sub-Saharan Africa	
3. Universities elsewhere	
1. Government departments in South Africa	
2. Governments in sub-Saharan Africa	

3. Government departments in the United Kingdom	
4. Science councils in South Africa (e.g. CSIR, MRC, HSRC, ARC)	
1. NGO's in South Africa	
2. NGO's elsewhere	
3. NGO's in sub-Saharan Africa	
1. Business/Firms/Industry in South Africa	
2. Business/Firms/Industry elsewhere	
3. Businesses/Firms in sub-Saharan Africa	

5. Please select the option which best describes your opinion.

We are mainly free to determine our own research agenda

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

6. Who/What initiates/triggers your research activities? (select ALL that apply)

1. Previous research by the centre/institute	
2. Colleague(s) approaching us to form part of a team	
3. An outside firm/ company/ institution	
4. Own organisation's interpretation of the immediate/ future environment	
5. A funding agency requesting proposals	
6. A tender/ contract/commissioned research	
7. Other	
8. Specify:	

7. What are your THREE main sources of research funding? (select THREE only)

1. Internal funding/own institution	
2. National funding agencies (NRF/MRC/WRC/TIA)	
3. South African Government (local/provincial/national)	
4. South African firms/business/industry	
5. Foreign governments	
6. Multinationals/International firms/business	
7. Foreign donors/foundations/agencies	
8. Other	
9. Specify.....	

8. Do you receive, or have you recently received, any funding from the United Kingdom

- Yes
- No

b. If yes, please specify the sources of funding

- UKAID, DFID
- Other.....

9. How much funding (grants, awards, contracts) did your centre/division/etc. receive in 2013?

Less than R100,000	
R100, 000 – R499 999	
R500 000 – R999 000	
R1 000 000 – R2 000 000	
More than R2 000 000	

10. In your opinion, what are the CHALLENGES to doing research in the social sciences/inter-disciplinary research between the social sciences and climate/environmental/health sciences in South Africa?

.....

.....

.....

11. In your opinion, what are the PRIORITIES for research in the social sciences/ between the social sciences and climate/environmental/health sciences in South Africa?

.....

.....

.....

12. Is there any additional information (reports, publications, website etc.) that you think is relevant to this study?

.....

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THE SURVEY

Appendix 2: Technical Interview Report

The rating categories are the following:

- **Leading international researcher (A1)**
Researchers who are unequivocally recognised by their peers as leading international scholars in their field for the high quality and impact of their recent research outputs.
- **Internationally acclaimed researcher (A2)**
Researchers who enjoy considerable international recognition by their peers for the high quality of their recent research outputs.
- **Established researcher**
Established researchers with a sustained recent record of productivity in the field who are recognised by their peers as having produced a body of quality work, the core of which has coherence and attests to on-going engagement with the field as having demonstrated the ability to conceptualise problems and apply research methods to investigating them.
- **NRF Prestigious Awardee**
Young researchers (younger than 35 years of age), who have held the doctorate or equivalent qualification for less than five years at the time of application and who, on the basis of exceptional potential demonstrated in their published doctoral work and/or their research outputs in their early post-doctoral careers are considered likely to become future international leaders in their field.
- **Promising young researcher**
Young researchers (below 40 years of age), who have held the doctorate or equivalent qualification for less than five years at the time of application, and who are recognised as having the potential to establish themselves as researchers within a five-year period after evaluation, based on their performance and productivity as researchers during their doctoral studies and/or early post-doctoral careers.

The total number of rated scientists in South Africa in 2014 is 2637. The CREST team decided to consider scientists who either have an A rating (*Internationally acclaimed researcher*) or B1 rating (*Leading international researcher*). This amounted to 684 scientists. From these 85 social scientists were identified which were subsequently contacted via a personalised email requesting participation in a 15 minute telephonic interview (complete list on the page overleaf). These emails were sent out on Monday the 7th of April. At the conclusion of the study 26 interviews were conducted. All interviews were audiotaped and subsequently transcribed for analysis.

Interview schedule

The interview will ask you to respond and elaborate on the following three topics:

1. What do you believe are the two or three most urgent challenges that the social sciences in South Africa face?
2. Do you think that there is sufficient funding to support social science research in the country? How does the availability/type of funding influence the research agenda for social sciences in South Africa?
3. Do you think that South African social scientists have a specific obligation to collaborate and partner with social scientists in other African countries? And if so, in what manner and on what kinds of topics?