

Biennial Report

2005/2006

Tweejaarlikse verslag 2005/2006 • Raporoto ya selemo sa 2005/2006



Faculty of Economic and
Management Sciences



SENTRUM VIR ONTWIKKELINGSTEUN • CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE VRYSTAAT • UNIVERSITY OF THE FREE STATE • YUNIVESITHI YA FREISTATA



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Content

A Word from the Director	01
The Centre for Development Support	04
Vision and Mission of the Centre	04
Staff of the Centre	05
2005 and 2006 in retrospect	06
Research projects completed during 2005 and 2006	13
Publications 2005-2006	33
Presentations 2005-2006	37
Postgraduate Programmes in Development Studies	38
Short Courses	46
International Institute for Development and Ethics (IIDE)	48
Main Partners and Funders of Research and Development Projects of the CDS	52
List of Abbreviations	54

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A Word from the Director

We at the Centre for Development Support (CDS) fervently hope that this biennial report illustrates our commitment to a scholarship of engagement. The researchers and staff of the Centre have aspired to provide decision makers in the public and the private sectors, as well as in the civil society sector, with evidence-based research to inform the design and implementation of their development interventions.

On the international scene, the CDS completed work for the African Union's NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's development) Secretariat on Socio-economic Delivery in South Africa, and prepared a comprehensive provincial report on good governance, corporate governance, economic management and socio-economic delivery for the African Peer Review Mechanism. An international training programme on sustainable development in the population, environment and development nexus was also co-hosted with the United Nation's Population Fund, Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) International and the National Department of Social Development.

On the national and the provincial scene, the CDS was instrumental in providing the Free State Provincial Government with vital research support ranging from research to strengthen their poverty-alleviation programmes to realigning the Free State Growth and Development Strategy.

Our postgraduate programmes in Development Studies are also performing well. Since the inception of the programme some, 6 years ago, 110 students - mainly adult learners - have graduated from this programme with Master's degrees. Currently another 140 Master's students and 6 PhD students are involved in the programme. During the assessment process of the recent audit, the Master's in Development Studies (MDS) Programme was also singled out as being one of the best postgraduate programmes on campus. During 2006, the most students were international students, thereby rendering the MDS programme the most internationalised programme on the campus of the University of the Free State.

My sincere thanks to the lecturers across five faculties involved in the Development Studies Programme and to the researchers and research associates – without your hard work and diligence the continued outputs of the CDS would not have been possible. The CDS accounted for 28% of the total accredited research output of the Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences for 2003 – 2005, which may in all likelihood increase in future. I want to congratulate Lochner Marais who won the prize for the best junior and senior researcher in the Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences for 2005 and 2006 respectively. A word of thanks to Deidré van Rooyen, Anita Venter and Jan Cloete for their invaluable work in making this report possible.

Since 2004 the CDS has been host to the International Institute for Development Ethics (IIDE) – Africa. A number of research and development outputs have come from this initiative.

I should also like to thank all the funding partners and clients who have put their faith in us to provide them with the findings of our academic research. May our relationships grow into strong and enduring partnerships for both our mutual benefit and for the betterment of the communities we serve.

Lucius Botes



Die Direkteur aan die woord

Ons hier by die Sentrum vir Ontwikkelingsteun (SOS) wens van harte dat hierdie tweejaarlikse verslag ons verbintenis tot 'n scholarship of engagement sal demonstreer. Die navorsers en personeel van die Sentrum het gepoog om besluitnemers in sowel die openbare as die private sektor, asook in die burgerlike samelewingsektor te voorsien van bewysgebaseerde navorsing ten einde die ontwerp en implementering van hul ontwikkelingsintervensies te informeer.

Aan die internasionale front het die SOS werk vir die Afrika-Unie se NEPAD-Sekretariaat voltooi insake sosio-ekonomiese lewering in Suid-Afrika, en het ook 'n omvattende provinsiale verslag rakende goeie staatsbestuur, goeie korporatiewe bestuur, ekonomiese bestuur en sosio-ekonomiese dienslewering? vir die African Peer Review Mechanism voorberei. 'n Internasionale opleidingsprogram vir volhoubare ontwikkeling in die bevolking-, omgewing- en ontwikkelingsamehang is ook in samewerking met die United Nations Population Fund, Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) International en vir die Nasionale Departement van Sosiale Ontwikkeling aangebied.

Nasionaal en provinsiaal was die SOS die Vrystaatse Provinsiale Regering behulpzaam in die voorsiening van kardinale navorsingsteun wat gestrek het van navorsing om hul armoedeverligtingsprogramme uit te bou tot die herbelyning van die Vrystaatse Groei- en Ontwikkelingsstrategie.

Ons nagraadse programme in Ontwikkelingsstudie presteer ook goed. Sedert die Program sowat ses jaar gelede ingestel is, het 110 studente – hoofsaaklik volwasse leerders – in dié Program meestersgrade behaal. Tans is daar nog 140 magisterstudente en ses PhD-studente in die Program. Tydens die assesseringsproses van die onlangse Institusionele Oudit is die Magister in Ontwikkelingsstudie (MOS) uitgesonder as een van die beste nagraadse programme op kampus. Gedurende 2006 was die meeste studente internasionale studente. Gevolglik was die MOS-Program die mees geïnternasionaliseerde programme op die UV-kampus.

My opregte dank aan die dosente van vyf fakulteite betrokke by die Ontwikkelingsstudieprogram en aan die navorsers en navorsingsgenote – sonder u harde werk en ywer sou die SOS se voortgesette uitsette kwalik moontlik wees. Die SOS was verantwoordelik vir 28% van die totale geakkrediteerde navorsingsuitset van die Fakulteit Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappe vir die tydperk 2003-2005, wat na alle waarskynlikheid in die toekoms sal toeneem. Hartlike gelukwense aan Lochner Marais wat onderskeidelik in 2005 en 2006 die prys ontvang het as respektiewelik die beste junior en die beste senior navorser in die Fakulteit.

Sedert 2004 huisves die SOS die Internasionale Instituut vir Ontwikkelingsetiek (IIOE) – Afrika. 'n Aantal navorsings- en ontwikkelingsuitsette het uit hierdie inisiatief voortgevloei.

Ek bedank ook graag al die befondsingsvennote en kliënte vir die vertroue in ons gestel om hulle van die bevindings van ons akademiese navorsing te voorsien. Mag ons verhoudinge uitloop op sterk en standhoudende vennootskappe tot ons wedersydse voordeel en ter verbetering van die gemeenskappe wat ons dien.

Lucius Botes



Lentswe ho tswa ho Mohlapetsi

Rona mo Centre for Development Support (CDS) re hopola ka lorato hore raporoto ena ya dilemo tse pedi e bontsha tjhantjelo ya rona ho thuto e ho sebedisanang mmoho. Babatlisisi le basebelelisi ba CDS ba tshepile ho fana ba etsang diqeto lekaleng la setjhaba le la poraebete le lekaleng la selehae ka dipatlisiso tse theilweng ka bopaki ho eletsa kakanyetso le phethahatso ya maano a bone a kgolo.

Mo lebaleng la matjhaba, CDS e phethile mosebetsi bakeng sa bongondi ya phihliso ya tsa botho le ekonomi mo Afrika Borwa wa Mokgatlo wa Afrika e leng New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) hape ho ile wa lokisetswa African Peer Review Mechanism raporoto e phethehileng ya profensi mabapi le taolo e ntle, taolo ya hlakanelo (corporate), tsamaiso ya ekonomi le phethahatso ya botho le ekonomi. Ho ile wa tshwarwa lenaneo la thupelo mabapi le kgolo e tiileng baahing, tikolong le lekaleng la kgolo le ba Letlole la Baahi la Matjhaba Tse Kopaneng, Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) International le Lefapha La Kgolo ya Botho ya Naha.

Hape mo lebaleng la naha le diprofensi, CDS e thusitse haholoholo ka ho tshehetsa Mmuso wa Profensi ya Freistata ka dipatlisiso tse bohlokwa, ho tloha dipatlisong tse amanang le ntlafatso ya mananeo a ho fokotsa bofuma le ho shebisisa botsha Leano La Kgolo le Katoloso la Freistata (Free State Growth and Development Strategy).

Mananeo a rona a postgraduate a Dithuto tsa Kgolo le ona e tsamaya hantle. Esale e qala dilemong tse 6 tse fetileng, baithuti ba 110 - haholoholo baithuti ba baholo - ba atlehile dithuteng ka di-dikri tsa Masters lenaneong lena. Hajwale baithuti ba 140 ba Masters le baithuti ba 8 ba PhD ba ameha lenaneong lena. Haufinyana nakong ya dihlahlobo tsa audit, ho ile wa totobetse hore Lenaneo la Masters in Development Studies (MDS) ke nngwe ya mananeo a ka pele mo kampuseng. Ka 2006, bongata ba baithuti e ne e le matjhaba, mme hoo o etsa hore MDS e be lenaneo le ekgethileng la matjhaba kampuseng ya Yunivesithi Ya Freistata

Diteboho tsaka ho diLectura difaculting tse hlano ba amehang mo Lenaneng La Dithuto tsa Kgolo le ho babatlisisi le babatlisisi ba diassociate – kante ho ho sebetsa thata ha lona hlahiso ya CDS e ne e sa tlo kgonahalo. CDS e jere 28% ya dihlahiso tsa dipatlisiso tse accredited mo Faculting ya Economic le Management Sciences bakeng sa 2003-2005, ho tshepiwa hore sena se tla ntlafala nakong e tlang. Ke rata ho lebohisana Lochner Marais ya hlotseng moputso wa mmatlisi ya monyane le e moholo mo Faculting ya Economic le Management Sciences selemong sa 2005 le 2006.

Esale 2004 CDS e ne e le moetelwa wa International Institute for Development Ethics (IIDE) – Africa. Ho tswile dihlahiso tse ngata tsa dipatlisiso le kgolo kamanong ena.

Hape ke rata ho leboha bahwebisani ba ditjhelete le bareki ba beileng tshepo ya bona ho rona ka dipheo tsa rona tsa dipatlisiso tsa boakademiki. A dikamano tsa rona di hole maqamong a matla bakeng sa molemo wa rona le bakeng sa ntlafalo ya matjhaba a re a sebeletsang.

Lucius Botes



The Centre for Development Support

The CDS is a progressive research and development unit within the Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences at the University of the Free State with the broad aim of promoting sustainable human development in the broader South African society.

The CDS runs its activities largely in an entrepreneurial fashion and with external funds. It employs a small core of full-time staff and contracts expertise and services at the University or from outside on a programme and project basis.

In accordance with the policy of the University, staff are recruited and appointed on merit, although we are convinced of, and thus sensitive to, the necessity of equity and diversity in the staff structure of the Centre. Currently, there are ten staff members in an academic research capacity, while four persons provide administrative and logistical support.

Vision and Mission of the Centre

Vision:

To be a leading research and training unit promoting sustainable human development

Mission:

Promoting sustainable development through:

- conducting applied and policy-orientated research to inform, steer and facilitate development initiatives and programmes
- building capacity by means of training and development programmes
- having at its disposal a collection of reference, research and documentary material on aspects of development
- maintaining information systems and databases to facilitate socio-economic policy-making and planning
- rendering a consultative service on socio-economic development issues and initiatives to clients in the private and public sector, as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs).
- being part of a broad network of national and international development expertise.



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ternational Institute for
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2005 and 2006 in retrospect

Key areas of research of the CDS are:

- Urban Management and Housing Policy and Practice
- Social Development Issues
- Local Economic Development and SMMEs

The staff of CDS not only prepared numerous research reports on a variety of topics during 2005 and 2006, but also produced twenty-one articles in accredited journals, presented five international and five national conference and seminar papers on various development issues. The majority of the research conducted concentrated on local, provincial, national and regional (SADC) development challenges.

In terms of research, a **background document on socio-economic development in South Africa** was also prepared by CDS. This document formed the basis of the Issue Paper utilised by the **Peer Review Mechanism of the African Union** to take up key matters regarding the socio-economic profile of the country during the country review visit. The document also provided the backdrop for South Africa's self-assessment process. The background document covered only socio-economic development, while other teams/documents dealt with democracy and good political governance, economic governance and management, as well as corporate governance.

The **African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)** is a self-monitoring tool, which was acceded to by member states of the African Union. The **Provincial Governing Council of the Free State** entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the provincial APRM programme to ensure the active participation of government and all other stakeholders in the APRM self-assessment process. CDS was commissioned to provide an updated reflection of the community engagement process on the APRM in the province and of the challenges encountered in respect thereof.



At the National level, CDS was approached by the Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE) to do research on the issue of **making markets work for the poor**. This was done by reflecting on three different types of entrepreneurs - retail, primary producers, and transport operators - who are trying to make a living from engaging with the market. The report attempted to identify not only the ways in which markets have worked for these entrepreneurs, but also where the markets have failed, and what interventions may be necessary to create the kinds of institutions able to straighten out market obstacles. CDS also assisted CDE with the fieldwork for a study entitled *Beyond maize and gold* i.e. reflecting on the economic development prospects for the Bloemfontein/Mangaung and Welkom/Matjabeng areas.





Furthermore, in collaboration with the **Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich**, in the United Kingdom, an analysis of entrepreneurial development in terms of the **Rural Enterprise and Economic Development (REED)** framework was done. The findings suggested that entrepreneurial development has not to date received adequate attention in the Free State Province and that there was also a lack of focus in rural enterprises in the Local Economic Development efforts of municipalities. CDS is currently conducting a baseline study for the **SMME project in four municipalities** in the Free State, commissioned by the Free State Government funded by the Flemish Development Agency. The CDS also provided technical support to the **Flemish Government** for the development of four **Business Support Centres** in the Free State. These centres will focus on four primary functions, namely training, making markets work, placement and procurement.

Over and above this assistance, CDS has recently supported the alignment of the **Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy in the Free State (FSPGDS)** with the National Spatial Development Perspective, as well as the alignment of said strategy with municipal strategic plans (Integrated Development Plans). The FSPGDS is a nine-year strategy (i.e. 2005 – 2014), which aims to achieve the objectives of Vision 2014. The FSPGDS is the outcome of broad consultation with all the role players and of research conducted by various experts. It represents the culmination of summits and workshops between government, civil society and the private sector.

With regard to local economic development, the centre was part of a larger project initiated by the Mangaung Local Municipality (MLM) in 2005. The project considered the possible routes for the **revitalisation of the Bloemfontein central business district (CBD)** after the flight of numerous established businesses to new deconcentrated commercial nodes in the city. CDS gathered evidence through a number of baseline surveys, various policy mechanisms for urban upgrading were analysed and recommendations made. Basic principles derived from the report led to the development of a logical planning framework.





CDS does a lot of research in the central regions of South Africa, particularly in the Free State and the Northern Cape because we believe that potential exists for the local people to achieve great things. CDS particularly updated the economic database of the MLM and conducted an Investor Perception Survey for this municipality. Furthermore, the centre also created a poverty alleviation strategy for the Sol Plaatjie Municipality in Kimberley.



Furthermore, the CDS assisted Sektor Development consultants with the **Housing Sector and Strategic Plans Project**. The main aim of the project was to assist local authorities to develop strategic plans in respect of housing needs and delivery by considering provincial directives and national policy guidelines. The Terms of Reference emphasised the importance of aligning the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy with the various local plans as well as with national policies and guidelines. In addition, the relevance of national policies considering local circumstances had also to be assessed. CDS is furthermore currently conducting a survey to evaluate the **demand for rental housing** in the Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality.

An action-research **Community-Based Worker (CBW) Project**, funded by the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) is being implement-





ed by the African Institute for Community-driven Development (AICDD) (*formerly Khanya*), where active and locally accountable community workers able to work in a range of sectors are being dispersed. Current examples include paravets, community health workers, paralegals, home-based care workers and tutor farmers. Part of the initial stage of this project was to review the international experiences in relation to Community Worker systems. This review was conducted by CDS. This review identified current experiences and lessons learnt from other organisations using similar models and approaches. CDS was also additionally commissioned to conduct an **evaluation of CBW pilots** in the natural resources and home-based care fields.

In terms of **community engagement** and empowerment, the CDS facilitated training sessions/**capacity building** workshops for the Free State Youth Commission and the Departments of Local Government and Housing of the Free State and Northern Cape.

It is therefore easy to highlight the fact that the CDS, with the help of various collaborations and partnerships, has successfully conducted multi-disciplinary, collaborative and problem-focused research to address national and regional challenges.

'n Terugblik op 2005 en 2006

Die SOS se sleutelnavorsingsareas is:

- Stedelike bestuur en behuisingsbeleid en –praktyk
- Sosiale ontwikkelingskwessies
- Plaaslike ekonomiese ontwikkeling en SMMEs

In 2005 en 2006 het die SOS-personeel nie alleen talle navorsingsverslae oor verskillende onderwerpe voorberei nie, maar ook 21 artikels in geakkrediteerde tydskrifte gepubliseer, en vyf internasionale, asook vyf nasionale referate oor verskeie ontwikkelingsvraagstukke by konferensies en seminare gelewer. Die meeste van die navorsing wat onderneem is, het gefokus op plaaslike, provinsiale, nasionale en streeksontwikkelsuitdagings (SADC).

In terme van navorsing het die SOS 'n agtergronddokument oor sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika voorberei. Hierdie dokument het die grondslag gevorm van die Kwessiedokument wat deur die Afrika-Unie se Peer Review Mechanism gebruik is om sleutelkwessies op te neem insake die sosio-ekonomiese profiel van die betrokke land tydens dié ondersoekbesoek. Hierdie dokument het ook die agtergrond gevorm vir Suid-Afrika se self-ondersoekproses. Die agtergronddokument het slegs sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling gedek, terwyl ander spanne/dokumente gehandel het oor demokrasie en goeie politieke staatsbestuur, ekonomiese staatsbestuur, asook korporatiewe regeerpraktyk.

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is 'n self-moniteringsinstrument waartoe lede van die Afrika-Unie ingestem het. Die Provinsiale Regeringsraad van die Vrystaat is die taak opgelê om die provinsiale APRM-program te implementeer ten einde die aktiewe deelname van die Regering en alle ander belanghebbendes in die APRM self-assesseringsproses te verseker. Die SOS het opdrag ontvang om 'n hersiene besinning te voorsien van die gemeenskapsbetrokkenheidsproses van die provinsie se APRM en van die uitdaginge wat hieromtrent ondervind is.



Op nasionale vlak is die SOS deur die Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE) genader om navorsing te doen oor die kwessie van hoe om markte vir die armes te laat werk. Dit is gedoen deur te besin oor drie verskillende tipes entrepreneurs – die kleinhandel, primêre produsente en vervoeroperateurs – wat poog om 'n bestaan te maak deur tot die mark toe tree. Die verslag het nie slegs gepoog om vas te stel op welke wyse die markte vir hierdie entrepreneurs gewerk het nie, maar ook waar die markte gefaal het en watter intervensies nodig sou wees ten einde die soort instellings tot stand te bring wat in staat sou wees om markhindernisse te oorkom. Die SOS het ook ondersteuning verleen aan die CDE ten opsigte van veldwerk vir 'n studie getiteld *Beyond maize and gold*, synde 'n besinning oor die ekonomiese ontwikkelingsvooruitsigte vir die Bloemfontein-/Mangaung- en Welkom-/Matjabeng-gebiede.

Die SOS het verder in samewerking met die Natural Resources Institute van die Universiteit van Greenwich in die Verenigde Koninkryk 'n analise gedoen van entrepreneuriese ontwikkeling met betrekking tot die Rural Enterprise and Economic Development (REED) Framework. Die bevindinge het daarop gesinspeel dat entrepreneuriese ontwikkeling tot op hede nie genoegsame aandag in die Vrystaat-provinsie geniet het nie en dat landelike ondernemings in die Plaaslike Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingspogings van munisipaliteite 'n gebrek aan fokus openbaar. Die SOS onderneem tans 'n vertrekpuntstudie studie vir die SMME-projek in vier munisipaliteite in die Vrystaat, in opdrag van die Vrystaatse Regering en befonds deur die Vlaamse Ontwikkelingsagentskap. Die SOS het ook tegniese hulp verleen aan die Vlaamse Regering ten opsigte van die ontwikkeling van vier Sake-ondersteuningsentra in die Vrystaat. Dié sentra sal fokus op vier primêre funksies, naamlik opleiding, hoe om markte te laat werk, plasing en aankope.

Benewens genoemde ondersteuning het die SOS onlangs bystand verleen ten opsigte van die belyning van die Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (FSPGDS) met die National Spatial Development Perspective, asook met die belyning van voorgenoemde strategie met munisipale strategiese planne (Integrated Development Plans). Die FSPGDS is 'n nege-jaar strategie (dit wil sê, 2005-2014) wat ten doel het om die doelwitte van Visie 2014 te bereik. Die FSPGDS is die resultaat van breë konsultasie met alle rolspelers en ook van die navorsing van verskeie kundiges. Dit verteenwoordig die kulminasie van spitsberade en werkwinkels tussen die Regering, die burgerlike samelewing en die private sektor.

Met betrekking tot plaaslike ekonomiese ontwikkeling het die Sentrum deel gehad aan 'n groter projek in 2005 deur die Mangaung Plaaslike Munisipaliteit (MLM) aangepak. Die projek het oorweging geskenk aan moontlikhede vir die hervitalisering van die Bloemfontein se sentrale sakedistrik (SSD) na die uittog van verskeie gevestigde sakeondernemings na nuwe, gedekonsentreerde kommersiële nodusse in die stad. Die Sentrum het bewyse geïdentifiseer deur middel van 'n aantal baseline opnames; verskeie beleidsmeganismes vir stedelike opgradering is ontleed en aanbevelings aan die hand gedoen. Grondbeginsels wat uit die verslag voortgespruit het, het uitgeloop op die ontwikkeling van 'n logiese beplanningsraamwerk.

Die Sentrum doen baie navorsing in Suid-Afrika se sentrale streke en veral in die Vrystaat en die Noord-Kaap, omdat ons glo dat plaaslike mense in staat is tot groot dinge. In die besonder het die SOS die ekonomiese databasis van die Mangaung Plaaslike Munisipaliteit opgedateer en 'n Beleggerspersepsie-opname vir die Munisipaliteit uitgevoer. Daarbenewens het die Sentrum ook 'n armoedeverligtingstrategie vir die Sol Plaatje Munisipaliteit in Kimberley daargestel.

Die SOS het ook vir Sektor Ontwikkelingskonsultante bygestaan met die Behuisingsektor en Strategiese Planneprojek. Die hoofdoel van die projek was om plaaslike owerhede te help om strategiese planne met betrekking tot behuisingse behoeftes en –voorsiening te ontwikkel deur oorweging te skenk aan sowel provinsiale voorskrifte as nasionale beleidsriglyne. Dié Opdrag het die belangrikheid daarvan beklemtoon om die Provinsiale Groei- en Ontwikkelingstrategie te belyn met die verskillende plaaslike planne, asook met nasionale beleide en riglyne. Bykomend moes die relevansie van nasionale beleide insake plaaslike omstandighede ook bepaal word.



Daarbenewens doen die SOS tans 'n opname om die vraag na huurbehuising in die Sol Plaatje Plaaslike Munisipaliteit te bepaal.

'n Aksienavorsing Gemeenskapsgebaseerde Werkerprojek (CBW), befonds deur die Departement vir Internasionale Ontwikkeling (DFID) van die Regering van die Verenigde Koninkryk word tans geïmplementeer deur die African Institute for Community Development (AICDD), voorheen Khanya, waar aktiewe en plaaslik verantwoordbare gemeenskapswerkers met die vermoë om in 'n verskeidenheid sektore te werk, ontplooi word. Voorbeelde van dié wat tans ontplooi word, is onder meer veearts-assistente, gemeenskapsgesondheidswerkers, regsassistente, tuisgebaseerde gesondheidsorgwerkers en voog-boere. 'n Oorsig van internasionale ervarings met betrekking tot gemeenskapswerkerstelsels het deel uitgemaak van die aanvanklike fase van hierdie projek. Dié oorsig is deur die SOS onderneem. Hierdie oorsig het huidige ervarings en lesse geleer by ander organisasies geïdentifiseer deur gebruik te maak van soortgelyke modelle en benaderings. Die SOS het bykomend die opdrag ontvang om 'n evaluering van CBW-loodsprojekte uit te voer op die terreine van natuurlike hulpbronne en tuisgebaseerde sorg.

In terme van gemeenskapsbetrokkenheid en bemagtiging het die SOS opleidingsessies/kapasiteitskeppingswerkwinkels vir die Vrystaatse Jeugkommissie en die Departemente van Plaaslike Regering en Behuising van die Vrystaat en Noord-Kaap gefasiliteer.

Dit is dus heel maklik om die feit uit te lig dat die SOS, met behulp van 'n verskeie medewerkers en vennootskappe met welslae multidissiplinêre en probleemgerigte navorsing onderneem het ten einde nasionale en streeksuitdagings aan te spreek.

Tshebelemorao ho 2005 le 2006

Makala a bohlokwa a dipatlisiso a CDS:

- Taolo ya Ditoropo le Maano le Tshebetso ya Matlo (Urban Management and Housing Policy and Practice)
- Kgolo ya dintlha tsa Botho (Social Development Issues)
- Kgolo ya Ekonomi ya Selehae le dikgwebo tse nyane (Local Economic Development and SMMEs)

Basebeleltsi ba CDS ha ba ka ba ngola fela diraporoto tse ngata tse amanang le dintlha tse fapafapaneng ka 2005 le 2006, ba ngotse di-article tse 21 mo di-journal tse accredited (accredited journal), ba fana ka puo (presentations) ka dipampiri tsa dikonferensi le di-seminara tsa matjhaba tse tlhano le tse tlhano tsa naha tse amanang le dintlha tse fapaneng tsa kgolo. Bongata ba dipatlisiso tse entsweng di ne di amana le dilaletsano tsa kgolo ya selehae, profensi, naha le lebatowa (SADC).

Mo ntlheng ya dipatlisiso, CDS e ile ya ngola tokomane mabapi le maemo a kgolo ya bophelo le ekonomi mo Afrika Borwa. Tokomane ena e ile ya sebediswa haholo mo Issue Paper e sebedisitsweng ke ba Peer Review Mechanism of the African Union ho shebana le dintlha tse bohlokwa tsa botho le ekonomi tsa naha nakong ya ketelo ya bona. Hape tokomane ena e thusitse hore Afrika Borwa e ihlahlobe. Tokomane ena e ne e shebane le kgolo ya botho le ekonomi mme ditokomane tse ding di shebane le demokrasi, tsamaiso e lolameng ya dipolitiki, tsamaiso le taolo ya ekonomi, le tsamaiso ya bohwebi.

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) ke tsela ya ho ihlahloba, e ho dumelanweng ke dinaha tse eleng ditho tsa Mokgatlo wa Afrika. Ba Provincial Governing Council ya Freistata ba re file boikarabelo ba ho phethahatsa lenane la APRM la profensi ho netefatsa kameho ya mmuso le ba bang mo phethahatsong ya ho ihlahloba ya APRM. CDS e fuwe hapa tetla ya ho neheletsa ka maemo a morahoraho a ho ameha setjhaba phethahatsong ya APRM le dilaletsano mabapi le sena.

Mo boemong ba Naha, CDS e ile ya kopiwa ke Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE) ho etsa dipatlisiso mabapi le ntlha ya ho etsa hore dimaraka di sebeletse ba fumanehileng. Hona ho entswe ka ho sheba mefuta e meraro ya bahwebi.- barekisi, bahlahisi ba ka



pele, le ba transporoto – ba lekang ho fumana bophelo ho tswa marakeng. Raporoto ena ha e tobane le ho sheba fela mekgwa e mebaraka e ile ya sebeletsa bahwebi bana, e tobane le hore mebaraka e ile ya hloleha kae, le hore ke dikameho tsefe tse tlamehileng ho etswa ho fedisa ditshitiso mebarakeng. Hape CDS e thusitse CDE ka ho bokella dintlha bakeng sa dipatlisiso e bitswang Beyond maize and gold, ka mantswe a mang, e tobana le bokamoso ba kgolo ya ekonomi ya dibaka tsa Bloemfontein/Mangaung le Welkom/Matjhabeng.

Hape, ka tshebedisanommoho le Natural Resources Institute, Yunivesithi ya Greenwich, e United Kingdom, ho hlalobolile kgolo ya bahwebi ho ya ka mareo a Rural Enterprise and Economic Development (REED). Dipheto di bontsha hore ho fihlela jwale kgolo ya bohwebi ha ya fumana kelo hloko e hantle mo Profensing ya Freistata le hore hone ho nale bofokodi ba ho tobana le bahwebi ba mahae mo ditekong tsa masepala mo Kgolong ya Ekonomi ya Selehae. Hajwale CDS e etsa dipatlisiso mabapi le projeke ya dikgwebo tse nyane (SMMEs) mo masepaleng a mane Freistateng, e kopilwe ke Mmuso wa Freistata ka tshehetso ya ditjhelete ho tswa ho ba Flemish Development Agency. Hape CDS e thusitse Mmuso wa Flemish ka tshehetso ya setekeniki ya ho qala Disentara Tsa Tshehetso Tsa Bohwebi tse nne mo Freistata. Disentara tsena di tla shebana le maikemisetso a mane a maholo jwaloka thupelo, ho etsa hore mebaraka e sebetse, ho thapa le ho reka.

Hodima tshehetso ena, haufinyane CDS e ile ya tshehetsa tshwarohanyo ya Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy mo Freistateng (FSPGDS) le National Spatial Development Perspective, le tshwarohanyo ya leano lena le maano a masepala (Integrated Development Plans). FSPGDS ke leano la dilemo tse robong (ka mantswe a mang, 2005 – 2014), e lekang ho phethahatsa ditebello tsa Vision 2014. FSPGDS ke pheto ya dikameho tse akaretsang le bohle ba bohlokwa le dipatlisiso tse entsweng ke ditsebi tse ngata. E emela dikopano tse ngata mahareng a mmuso, setjhaba le lekala la poraefete.

Mabapi le kgolo ya ekonomi ya selehae, CDS e ne e le karolo ya projeke e kgolo e qadilweng ke Masepala Wa Mangaung (MLM) ka 2005. Projeke ena e ne e shebana le mekgwa e kgonahalang ya ho ntlafatsa sebaka sa kgwebo se ka hara toropo (CBD) ya Bloemfontein kamora hore bahwebi ba bangata ba tlohe moo. CDS e ile ya bokeletsa bopaki ka dipatlisiso, hape ho ile wa ananelwa mekgwa e mengata ya ho ka ntlafatsa ditoropo wa fana ka dikeletso. Ka lebaka la raporoto ena, ho ile wa ngolwa logical planning framework.

CDS e etsa dipatlisiso tse ngata lebatoweng le ka hare la Afrika Borwa, haholoholo Freistateng le Kapa Bokone hobane re kgola hore bokgoni bo teng hore batho ba dibaka tsena ba atleheng nthong tse kgolo. CDS e ile ya untlafatsa database ya ekonomi ya MLM hape ya etsetsa masepala ona Investor Perception Survey. Hapehape, sentara e ile ya etsetsa Masepala wa Sol Plaatjie e Kimberley leano la ho fokotsa bofuma.

Hapehape, CDS e thusitse ba Sektor Development consultants ka Projeke ya Housing Sector and Strategic Plans. Sepheo se seholo sa projeke ena e ne e le ho thusa balaodi ba masepala ho tllhabola maano a ikghethileng mabapi le dihloko le phano ya matlo ka ho sheba ditaelo tsa profensi le maano a naha. Kontraka e ile ya hatela bohlokwa ba ho tshwarahanya Provincial Growth and Development Strategy le maano a fapaneng a selehae le a naha. Hape, ho ne ho tlamewa hore ho ananelwe bohlokwa ba maano a naha ho ya ka maemo a tikoloho. Hapehape, hajwale CDS e etsa dipatlisiso mabapi le ananela kopo ya matlo Masepaleng wa Sol Plaatjie.

Hajwale ho phetiswa dipatlisiso ka Projeke ya Basebeletsi Ba Setjhaba (CBW), e tsheheditsweng ka ditjhelete ke Lefapha la Kgolo Ya Matjhaba la Mmuso wa UK (DFID) ke African Institute for Community-driven Development (AICDD) (formerly Khanya), moo basebeletsi ba setjhaba ba sebetsana le makala a mangata setjhabeng. Mehlala ya jwale e kenyelsetsa di-paravets, basebeletsi ba hlokomelo ya bophelo bo bottle ba setjhaba, paralegals, basebeletsi ba home-based care le balemi ba maithutwana. Karolo ya pele ya projeke ena e ne e le ho ananela (review) boitemohelo ba matjhaba bakeng sa Basebeletsi ba Setjhaba. Kananelo ena e entswe ke CDS. Kananelo ena e bontshitse boitemohelo le dithuto tse rutilweng mekgatlong e sebedisang mokgwa le tsamaiso e tshwanang. Hape CDS e ile ya kopiwa ho ananela di-CBW pilots makaleng a natural resources le home-based care.



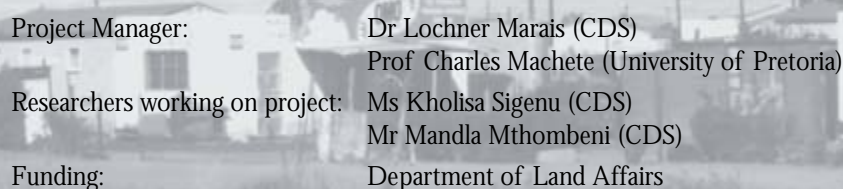
Mabapi le kameho ya setjhaba le matlafatso, CDS e tsamaisitse diworkshop tsa dithupelo tsa matlafatso bakeng sa Youth Commission Ya Freistata le Lefapha la Selehae le Matlo La Freistata le Kapa Bokone.

Ka hoo ho bonolo ho hlalisa ntlha ya hore CDS, ka thuso ya maqamo le bohwebisani bo fapaneng, e atlehile ho etsa dipatlisiso tse multi-disciplinary, collaborative le tse shebanang le mathata ho rarola dilaletsano tsa naha le tikoloho

Research projects: ongoing and completed during 2005 and 2006

Urban Management and Housing Policy and Practice

Baseline study for the implementation of the Communal Rights Act (CLaRA), Current



Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS) Prof Charles Machete (University of Pretoria)
Researchers working on project:	Ms Kholisa Sigenu (CDS) Mr Mandla Mthombeni (CDS)
Funding:	Department of Land Affairs

Background and Aims:

CLaRa was introduced to improve the status of land rights in communal areas of South Africa. The study aims to provide baseline information against which the impact of the survey can be assessed in future.

Strategy and Methodology:

The study is based on a number of methodological approaches:

- A household survey
- Various focus-group discussions with community groups and institutions

Findings and Recommendations:

Still in progress

Demand for rental housing in the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality (Kimberley), 2006



Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Ms Anita Venter (CDS) Mr Gijsbert Hoogendoorn (CDS)
Funding:	Dutch Institute for Social Housing

Background and Aims:

The study had two aims:

- To determine the market size for rentals in Kimberley
- To provide baseline information on the existing municipal rental housing in Kimberley

Strategy and Methodology:

Two household surveys consisting of 650 questionnaires were conducted and the required management information was obtained and reworked.





Kimberly rental housing, Roodepan

Findings and Recommendations:

Still in progress

The analysis of housing statistics for Housing Sector Plans, 2005

Project Manager:	Mr Sempe Mosothoane (Sektor Consultants)
Researcher working on project:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Funding:	Department of Local Government and Housing

Background and Aims:

The Housing Act requires the development of housing sector plans. The CDS was responsible for assessing the current housing situation of ten municipalities in the Free State.

Strategy and Methodology:

The basic methodology consisted of using census data to develop the various profiles. In addition, some information provided by the various municipalities was utilised.

Findings and Recommendations:

The current housing situation was assessed for ten municipalities. The housing analysis provides the baseline on which the strategic planning was conducted. The following aspects form the basis of the analysis part:

- The current housing situation
- The projected housing situation
- The influence of HIV/AIDS
- Considering urbanisation issues
- The availability of land and the spatial integration of towns / cities.

Social Development Issues

A poverty alleviation strategy for the Sol Plaatje Municipality, 2006

Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Dr Zacheus Matebesi (Associate of CDS), Ms Kholisa Sigenu (CDS) Mr Mandla Mthombeni (CDS)
Funding:	Swedish Development Agency

Background and Aims:

The Sol Plaatje municipality requested the development of a poverty alleviation strategy. The aim of the strategy is to ensure that all possible funding mechanisms to alleviate poverty be explored and that the municipality adopt a developmental approach to service delivery.

Strategy and Methodology:

The development of the strategy consisted of four main methodological approaches. First, a review of international literature was conducted on poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation strategies at the city level. This was followed by focus-group meetings during which community-based workers were being trained to conduct these focus groups. Third, a quantitative assessment of poverty and individual interviews with officials were conducted at the municipal level. Finally, a number of workshops were conducted and municipal officials, as well as NGOs, played a key role in developing the poverty alleviation strategy.

Findings and Recommendations:

The key findings and recommendations from the strategy are that:

- The Section: Social Development at the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality should play a key role in monitoring and coordinating poverty-related aspects in the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality.
- The focus of the poverty alleviation strategy should be both on supporting the existing assets of the poor and on working hand in hand with existing NGOs or CBOs.
- Three focus areas have been identified, namely supporting the income-generating activities of the poor, the facilitation of basic education, skills and information, as well as the provision of adequate physical and social infrastructure to support the poor.

An analysis of the reasons for municipal unrest in South Africa: Phumelela and Khutsong as case studies, 2006

Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Prof Lucius Botes (CDS) Dr Zacheus Matebesi (Associate of CDS) Mr Mandla Mthombeni (CDS) Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	Centre for Development and Enterprise and The Conflict and Governance Facility

Background and Aims:

South Africa and the Free State specifically experienced large-scale municipal unrest at the end of 2004. The aim of the research was to determine the reasons for social unrest in Phumelela in the Free State and in Khutsong in the West Rand.

Strategy and Methodology:

The methodology included the following key aspects:

- A socio-economic review of the two case studies
- In-depth interviews with councillors, ex-councillors and officials
- Focus group interviews with the leaders of the unrest as well as with ordinary community members

Findings and Recommendations:

Phumelela: The following main reasons contributed to municipal unrest in Phumelela:

- Poor socio-economic conditions



- A dysfunctional council
- Municipal management that had been in disarray and which could thus not provide adequate services
- An inappropriate client interface
- Lack of appropriate communication

In Khutsong the following reasons contributed to the unrest:

- The decision on incorporating Merafong City into North West
- The timing of this decision just before the local government elections
- High levels of settlement uncertainty in Khotsong
- Political opportunism

African Peer Review Survey, 2006

Project Manager:	Prof Lucius Botes (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	Provincial Governing Council of the Free State

Background and Aims:

The APRM was implemented to ensure the active participation of government and all other stakeholders in a self-assessment process.

The APRM is a self-monitoring tool acceded to by member states of the African Union. Its primary purpose is to promote the adoption of laws, policies and practices which lead to political stability, high rates of economic growth, sustainable development and continental economic integration. This was done through the sharing of experiences and by identifying and promoting best practices as well as interventions to build capacity.

Strategy and Methodology:

A combination of methods was applied during community engagement on APRM. Use was made of public hearings, door-to-door engagement and completion of structured questionnaires facilitated by the Community Development Workers (CDWs) and officials from the Department of Local Government and Housing. The official APRM questionnaire was divided into four sections corresponding to the four focus areas in the objectives, criteria and indicators for the APRM document, i.e.:

- Democracy and good political governance
- Economic governance and management
- Corporate governance
- Socio-economic development.

The 10 362 completed questionnaires were all translated, encoded and computerised to enable comprehensive analysis.

Findings and Recommendations:

An overview was summarised regarding community members' stance on the implementation of NEPAD according to its four thematic areas. Good governance practices (the rights of women and the disabled, government finances and shared vision of the country) and bad governance procedures (children's rights, corruption and service delivery) were illustrated in the report.

Limitations in respect of the logistics of the distributing and collecting of questionnaires, the questionnaire items, and the involvement of different sectors were highlighted at the end of the report.

Evaluation of community-based worker pilots, 2006

Project Manager:	Mr Werner Schmidt (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Dr Zacheus Matebesi (Associate of CDS) Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	AICDD (formerly Khanya) is managing a 4-country action-research project (South Africa, Lesotho, Kenya and Uganda), funded by the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID)

Background and Aims:

Collaborative partnerships for shared learning were forged in 2005 by the Khanya-AICDD with a number of Natural Resource-sector and Health-sector CBOs in the Free State and Limpopo provinces of South Africa, and with CBOs in Lesotho, Uganda and Kenya. The CBOs are all managing CBWs in terms of pro-poor service delivery around 5 core extension models ranging from non-paid volunteerism, to stipended services. The aim of the learning partnership with these CBW organisations is to share learning, strive towards better practice and promote the CBW models to governments in the four countries in terms of government policy incorporation.

Strategy and Methodology:

AICDD identified two CBW pilots in the Free State and 3 in Limpopo province for the study. The strategy involved interviews with CBO management, CBWs, beneficiaries, comparative services providers, and government departments involved. Financial- and organisational information were investigated, to conclude on the pilots' impact, sustainability and cost-effectiveness.

Findings and Recommendations:

Varying degrees of clear impact and cost-effectiveness were demonstrated by the CBOs. The services provided by the three health-sector pilots mostly indispensable to the Primary Health Care (PHC) sector in that the CBWs were found to be providing services which the PHC clinics could not provide, and were thus virtually "bringing the clinics



f.l.t.r. Dr Ian Goldman (Chief Executive Officer of the Khanya-African Institute for Community-driven Development), Councillor Leonard Makhanya (Mangaung Local Municipality), Prof Lucius Botes (Director CDS) and Mr Alfa Mahlako (Director of Sustainable Livelihoods at the National Department of Social Development).



to the people” in terms of tuberculosis-, HIV and AIDS support, home-based care and various other basic services. Sustainability challenges centred around management capacity within the CBOs and included a lack of performance reporting in two out of the three PHC pilots, and operational funding challenges.

Natural resources pilots

Very little indication of tangible impact, cost-effectiveness and sustainability were detected during the study. Most of the recommendations therefore focussed on project design - specifically strategic repositioning of the two pilots studied - to enhance impact, sustainability and cost-effectiveness potential. The community networks established by the Natural Resources pilots were found to be the main impact indicator of these pilot projects.

The development of a Monitoring and Evaluation system for the outsourced social services programmes of the Department of Social Development, 2006

Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Ms Kholisa Sigenu (CDS) Mr Molefi Lenka (CDS) Mr Benedict Mokoena (MUCPP) Ms Hlengiwe Hlope (CHSR&D) Ms Nandi Jacobs (CHSR&D)
Funding:	Department of Social Development

Background and Aims:

The Department of Social Development funds a large number of CBOs/NGOs to provide a number of social services each year. However, there has been no specific mechanism to provide management information in respect of the people reached, the costs attached to such services and the effectiveness of the delivered service

Strategy and Methodology:

The methodology of the project entailed the following:

- Developing a project planning framework consistent across projects in the same cluster
- Training officials and NGOs on how to complete the project-planning frameworks
- Improving the frameworks over time

Findings and Recommendations:

The project managed to provide the Department of Social Development with a framework which enables them to capture the relevant information on people reached, as well as determine the costs associated with a specific service. It was recommended that a more detailed evaluation system should be developed to provide consistent information in respect of the quality of the services delivered.

Community Service Flagship Projects at the UFS: A status quo report, 2005

Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Funding:	Chief Directorate: Community Services (UFS)

Background and Aims:

The CDS was requested to assist in re-aligning the Community Service Flagship Projects of the UFS.

Strategy and Methodology:

A baseline report was compiled, while a number of workshops were conducted.

Findings and Recommendations:

The following broad recommendations were made:

- that flagship projects should focus on community service learning;
- that appropriate memoranda of agreement should be signed between the flagship projects and the UFS; and
- that flagship projects should develop appropriate strategic plans.

The Impact of Playing for Peace's Bridging Divides Programme: An Assessment, 2005

Project Manager:	Prof Lucius Botes (CDS)
Researcher working on project:	Prof André Pelser (Associate of CDS)
Funding:	Playing for Peace (PFP)

Background and Aims:

PFP is a Northern Ireland concept which uses basketball to bridge divides, create healthy lives and develop leaders in local communities. The programme has been introduced at 30 primary schools in the greater Durban area, in partnership with the University of KwaZulu-Natal and Harvard University's school of Public Health. The present research reports on the outcome of an assessment of the impact of PFP's "Bridging Divides"-Programme.

Strategy and Methodology:

Four primary target groups were included in the study: Children who took part in the PFP, children who did not take part in the programme, parents of children who took part in the programme, and principals and representatives of schools selected to be part of the programme. Some 93 PFP-children participated in the study, while 90 non-PFP children completed the questionnaires. Forty-five parents and 20 principals also completed their questionnaires.

Findings and Recommendations:

The outcome of the programme evaluation amongst PFP-children and non-PFP children shows significant differences between these two groups of children and their views on racism and stereotypes. Most PFP-children have a better multi-cultural understanding, compared with the children who have not been exposed to the PFP Programme. The outcome of the programme evaluation amongst parents and principals shows that both groups are very appreciative of the programme, and that they are generally convinced that the children benefited immensely from their exposure to the programme.

Review of international literature on Community-based worker (CBW) systems, 2005

Project Manager:	Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	AICDD (formerly Khanya) is managing a 4-country action-research project (South Africa, Lesotho, Kenya and Uganda), funded by the DFID

Background and Aims:

The Community-based Worker (CBW) Project focuses on promoting dispersed, active and locally accountable community workers who can work in a range of sectors, ad-



dressings services which are desperately needed and are thus best delivered locally. Current examples include paravets, community health workers, paralegals, home-based care workers and tutor farmers.



This literature study details international experiences of community-based worker systems from a range of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It identifies current experiences and lessons learnt from organisations using a range of approaches in the Natural Resource (NR) and HIV/AIDS sectors.

Strategy and Methodology:

A comprehensive search (African and international) was undertaken on the internet by using search engines for any/all possible documentation available on CBWs, community-based health workers (CBHWs), community-based distribution (CBD), community-based animal health workers (CAHW), community-based care and support (CBC&S), community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM), community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), community-based rehabilitation (CBR), and community-based monitoring and evaluation (CBMES). The web sites of various organisations involved in community-based work were also accessed



Dr Zacheus Mathebesi (Associate, CDS) (Left) with community-based worker.

Findings and Recommendations:

In sum, five basic elements should be addressed in legislation which is being developed to incorporate CBW systems:

- Communities should be actively involved in all the processes of the CBW approach.
- CBWs should receive quality, standardised training, from either the government or NGOs so that they can develop the capacity to manage their own programmes.
- The support given to CBWs should be long-term and not only during the implementation or training phase.
- A broad monitoring and evaluation system should be developed so that these CBWs are able to change their programme if it is not sustainable.
- There are many funded programmes around the world which make use of CBWs, but only a few of these have been published or widely circulated (successes and failures).

Local Economic Development

LED Monitoring, Learning and research facility in KwaZulu-natal, Current

Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS), In association with Ruicon and The Royal Institute for Tropical Research in the Netherlands
Researcher working on project:	Prof Lucius Botes (CDS)
Funding:	European Union (EU)

Background and Aims:

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Affairs in association with the EU made funds available for the establishment of a research facility.

Strategy and Methodology:

The project entails setting up a Monitoring, Learning and Research Facility, managing the staff of the facility, and conducting appropriate research.

Findings and Recommendations:

In process

Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, 2006

Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Ms Malikhang Masia (Associate of CDS) Prof Lucius Botes (CDS) Mr Johannes Wessels (Ruicon)
Funding:	Free State Provincial Government

Background and Aims:

The guidelines in respect of provincial growth and development strategies required a revision of the current Free State growth and development strategy

Strategy and Methodology:

The methodology consisted of assessing the basic data available in the Free State at a subregional level as well as applying the NSDP at the provincial level



Findings and Recommendations:

The revised provincial growth and development strategy provides a framework against which the four strategic priorities of the Free State, namely economic growth, social development, good governance, and safety and security can be applied. In terms of economic development, attention should be paid to four sectors, namely Agriculture, Manufacturing, Construction and Transport. Four enablers are also suggested, namely SMME support, infrastructure development, human capacity building for the economy, and creating an enabling environment for economic growth.

Free State SMME baseline study, 2006

Project Manager: Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)

Researchers working on project: Ms Kholisa Sigenu (CDS),
Ms Anita Venter (CDS)
Mr Gijsbert Hoogendoorn
Ms Julia Kambula (CDS)
Mr Johan van Zyl (Department of Business Management, UFS)
Ms Ntabeleng Rammile (Department of Business Management, UFS)
Prof Doreen Atkinson (Visiting professor to CDS)
Mr Alex Adjei (Department of Geography, UFS)

Funding: Flemish Government

Background and Aims:

The Free State Provincial Government and the Flemish Government developed a programme for business support in the Free State. The baseline study provides an implementation framework for the management of said project.

Strategy and Methodology:

Four different methods will be used:

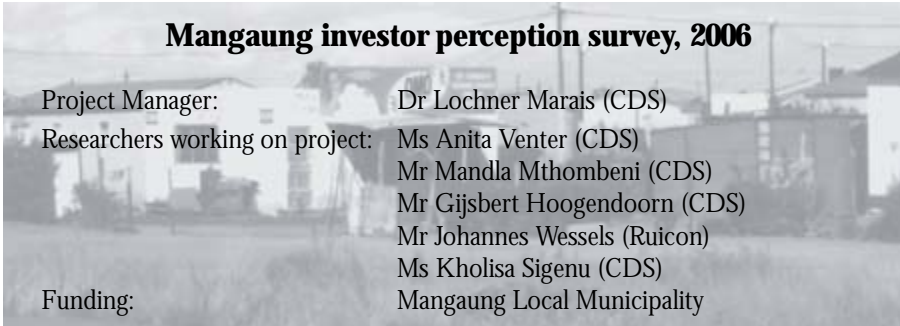
- household surveys;
- surveys of informal business;



- surveys of formal businesses;
- surveys of the financial management needs of social-service organisations; and socio-economic profiles of the four municipalities.

Findings and Recommendations:

Still in progress



Mangaung investor perception survey, 2006

Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Ms Anita Venter (CDS) Mr Mandla Mthombeni (CDS) Mr Gijsbert Hoogendoorn (CDS) Mr Johannes Wessels (Ruicon) Ms Kholisa Sigenu (CDS)
Funding:	Mangaung Local Municipality

Background and Aims:

The MLM requested a study to understand the perceptions of business of the MLM. The aim was to provide an understanding of the perceptions of principally the manufacturing enterprises in Mangaung and also elsewhere in the country.


Strategy and Methodology:

The methodology consisted of 150 questionnaire interviews with mainly manufacturing enterprises considering their perceptions on place, as well as the aspects playing a role in the location of their business decisions.

Findings and Recommendations:

The following main findings were recorded:

- That the benefits of agglomerated economies are probably the main reason for investment decisions.
- That maintaining the existing enterprises in Mangaung by providing adequate public services is crucial.
- That business incentives for relocation will have a very small impact.
- That the incentive with the largest potential is a decrease in the electricity bill of possible investors.



Mangaung economic sector and data study, 2006

Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Ms Anita Venter (CDS) Mr Mandla Mthombeni (CDS) Mr Gijsbert Hoogendoorn (CDS) Ms Meisie Matolong (CDS)
Funding:	Mangaung Local Municipality

Background and Aims:

The project required an update of the existing economic data for the MLM, as well as reference to appropriate mechanisms to measure some of the indicators in the Integrated Development Plan.

Strategy and Methodology:

The basic economic data in the Economic Development Strategy were updated while two business surveys were conducted. The first of these focused on SMMEs and the second on the level of local procurement relating to larger businesses or institutions.



Findings and Recommendations:

The study provided updates of the socio-economic data for the MLM. In addition, some suggestions were made regarding:

- the type of indicators to be set in the Integrated Development Plan; and
- the type of systems to be put into place to ensure that the indicators set can actually be measured.

Mohokare LED strategy, 2006

Project Manager:	Ms Erica Grelaying (Musa Management)
Researcher working on project:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Funding:	Mohokare Local Municipality

Background and Aims:

The project entails the development of a local economic development plan for the Mohokare Local Municipality.

Strategy and Methodology:

The methodologies comprise a socio-economic profile for the municipality, various workshops and meeting with the responsible officials.

Findings and Recommendations:

Still in progress

Development-planning advice in Lesotho, 2005

Project Manager:	Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)
Funding:	German Agency for Technical Cooperation

Background and Aims:

The project entailed advice in terms of the development-planning systems in Lesotho.

Strategy and Methodology:

Development advice

Findings and Recommendations:

The following key recommendations were made:

- Decentralisation in Lesotho should be handled with care as it might lead to expensive processes.
- Development and regional planning systems in Lesotho are inadequate.
- There should be greater emphasis on strategic planning than the ad hoc planning systems currently in place.

CBD Economic Development: Status Quo Report, 2005

Project Manager:	Mr Cobus Botha (VKE Engineers)
Researchers working on project:	Mr Lochner Marais (CDS) Mr Molefi Lenka (CDS) Ms Anita Venter (CDS) Ms Deidre van Rooyen (CDS) Mr Gijsbert Hoogendoorn (CDS)
Funding:	Mangaung Local Municipality

Background and Aims:

The study was conducted to develop a master plan for the revitalisation of the Bloemfontein CBD.

Strategy and Methodology:

The Centre for Development Support was responsible for the report on the economic development of the CBD. The report was based on three methodologies. Firstly, an extensive individual survey was conducted on customers in the CBD and decentralised shopping centres. Secondly, surveys and in-depth interviews were also conducted with business and landowners in the CBD. Finally, the research has also drawn extensively on a longitudinal study of residential change in the Bloemfontein CBD.

**Findings and Recommendations:**

The following key recommendations were made to the MLM:

- The revitalisation of the Bloemfontein CBD should be based on ensuring that the public environment of the CBD is adequately maintained by focusing on crime prevention and the cleanliness of the CBD.
- An effort should be made to increase the residential component of the CBD through innovative application of land tax.
- The establishment of a public-private partnership for the revitalisation of the CBD is essential.
- The initiating of flagship projects around the National Museum might instigate CBD renewal in Bloemfontein.

Making markets work for the poor (MMW4P), 2005

Project Manager:

Dr Lochner Marais (CDS)

Researchers working on project:

Prof Doreen Atkinson (Visiting Professor at CDS)

Mr Mark Ingle (Associate Researcher with CDS)

Ms Anita Venter (CDS)

Mr Molefi Lenka (CDS)

Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)

Funding:

Centre for Development and Enterprise and
The Commark Trust



Background and Aims:

The study examined the way in which markets work for the poor. Specific attention was devoted to communal wool farmers, informal spaza shops, and the Taxi-industry.

Strategy and Methodology:

The methodology consisted of appropriate literature searches, as well as empirical evidence and in-depth interviews with the respective role players and institutions.

**Findings and Recommendations:**

The main findings of the study were:

- Care should be taken that business support does not become aid. Support should attempt to open markets to the poor so that they profit from it and reinvest in their enterprises.
- Business associations for wool farmers have played a crucial role in reducing both input and marketing costs.
- The role of larger businesses in providing adequate strategic guidance, research and development should not be underestimated.

Background document on socio-economic development in South Africa, 2005

Project Manager:	Prof Lucius Botes (CDS)
Researcher working on project:	Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	NEPAD Secretariat - African Peer Review Mechanism

Background and Aims:

The background document on the socio-economic development in South Africa formed the basis of the Issue Paper that was utilised by the Peer Review Mechanism of the African Union to take up key matters regarding the socio-economic profile of the country during the country review visit. The document formed the basis for South Africa's self-assessment process. It solely covered socio-economic development issues, while other teams/documents dealt with democracy and good political governance, economic governance and management, as well as corporate governance.

Strategy and Methodology:

The content of the document was largely produced by utilising the country's (official and unofficial) existing statistical and literature sources. The background document was therefore the mirror for the country's own self-assessment.

Findings and Recommendations:

There are key socio-economic issues of concern in South Africa such as inequality, unemployment, HIV/AIDS, corruption, basic service delivery, Black Economic Empowerment (BEE), the decline in the development status of women, the Matric pass rate, and violence and crime

All the above are often cross-cutting development challenges and have the potential to derail many of the good sustainable human development advances achieved during the last decade.



Comparative socio-economic trends and indicators for selected regions in South Africa, 2005

Project Manager:	Prof Lucius Botes (CDS) Prof André Pelsner (Associate of CDS)
Researcher working on project:	Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	SAB Miller

Background and Aims:

This was a comparative analysis of socio-economic trends and indicators for the Free State, Northern Cape, North West, Vaal District (Vereeniging, Bethlehem and Phuthaditjhaba) and South Africa. Indicators were selected for population trends, health trends and economic trends.

The research report also contained a detailed profile of governance and political structures in the central region (Free State, North West, Northern Cape and the Vaal region).

Strategy and Methodology:

Data for the Free State, Northern Cape, North West and for South Africa were obtained from the annual South African Survey (2003/2004) and the Institute for Futures Research. In the case of the South African Survey, the data comprised a compilation of figures supplied by the Actuarial Society of South Africa, the Bureau of Market Research, Statistics South Africa and Global Insight Southern Africa.

Findings and Recommendations:

Socio-economic trends and indicators for the Free State, Northern Cape, North West, Vaal District (Vereeniging, Bethlehem and Phuthaditjhaba) and South Africa were analysed. The main demographic trends and changes in each of these regions were summarised in terms of the population, the population growth rate, life expectancy, migration and urbanisation. The health trends were dominated by the reality of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in terms of the prevalence rates, the annual deaths and the death rate in each area. The economic trends focused more on the GGP, economic growth, economic sectors, and the number of people living in poverty, unemployment and household income.

The details for the governance and political structures for the Central Region (Free State, Northern Cape, North West and the Vaal District) were given. The contact details of key people in the provincial legislatures were provided. At the local sphere of government, a total of 97 municipalities (26 district municipalities and 71 local municipalities) were also included.



Emergent farmers, local knowledge and the implication for land reform: A profile of commonage users in Philippolis, Free State, 2005

Project Manager: Prof Doreen Atkinson
(Visiting Professor at CDS)

Researchers working on project: Ms Anita Venter (CDS)
Mr Bram Buscher (Free University, Amsterdam)
Ms Yolanda Ndlakaza (National Department of Agriculture)

Funding: May and Stanley Smith Fellowship, United States

Background and Aims:

The study aimed at understanding the role and potential of commonage farming within the context of land reform. It investigated their level of agricultural and ecological knowledge, and showed that some of the commonage farmers are well placed to farm on a larger scale.



Researchers involved in Philippolis Emergent Farmers project. Doreen Atkinson (CDS), Gert van Biljon (Philippolis botanist), Bram Buscher (Vrije Universiteit, Netherlands), and Yolanda Ndlakaza (Dept of Agriculture, University of the Free State).

Strategy and Methodology:

The study involved in-depth interviews with 28 commonage users in Philippolis.

Findings and Recommendations:

The survey showed that a significant number of commonage users are committed to their farming enterprises, as shown by five proxy indicators: their readiness to plough their income into their farming enterprises; their sale of livestock; their desire for more land, and their willingness to pay rental to secure such land; their desire to farm on their own; and, their desire to own their own land. The paper reflected on the significance of commonage in the context of the South African government's land reform policy. It argued that, if commonage is to become a key part in a "step-up" strategy of land reform, then appropriately sized land parcels should be made available for commonage users, to enable them to "exit" from commonage use and invest in smallholdings or small farms.

Small business mapping study jobs for growth 2006

Fieldwork coordinator:	Prof Doreen Atkinson (Visiting Professor at CDS)
Funding:	Jobs for Growth/ASGISA

Background and Aims:

ASGISA commissioned the office of the Research Director at UFS, Prof Frans Swanepoel, to undertake studies of SMME support systems in the nine provinces. The project was managed by Dr Aldo Stroebe of the Research Directorate, and Prof Doreen Atkinson of CDS coordinated the nine provincial studies. She also undertook the Northern Cape study; wrote the Executive Summary of the overall project; and, presented the findings to provincial government representatives in December 2006.

Strategy and Methodology:

The nine provincial studies were primarily desk-top, documentary and internet-based overviews. They included all the national, provincial and municipal programmes and strategies to support SMMEs, as well as civil society initiatives.

Findings and Recommendations:

The nine provincial studies will serve as baseline information for future provincial offices of Jobs for Growth. They provide a large spectrum of SMME information in an easily comprehensible format, which can be updated in future.

Other

Expansion of the private hospital market: A socio-economic and health profile of selected areas, 2006

Project Manager:	Prof Lucius Botes (CDS) Prof André Pels (Associate of CDS)
Researcher working on project:	Mrs Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	Medi-Clinic

Background and Aims:

The Centre for Development Support was commissioned by Medi-Clinic Corporation Limited (Medi-Clinic) to compile profiles of the socio-economic and health status of selected geographical areas in order to inform future business decisions in these areas. This document reported on the outcome of these profiles and analyses. The three areas selected by the client were Giyani and Thohoyandou in Limpopo Province, as well as Mmabatho in North West Province.

Strategy and Methodology:

Profiles of the selected areas are presented in two broad categories, i.e. socio-economic and health issues. Data were provided at the local municipality, provincial and national level in order to assess the extent to which the selected area deviated from the provincial/ national trend or profile. This provided a benchmark or barometer for useful comparison.

Findings and Recommendations:

Apart from pertinent socio-economic and health-related issues that are set to impact on any business decision, there was a further (external) matter for consideration, particularly in the case of a private hospital, namely the general state of medical scheme membership. Over the past few years, the proportion of the population with medical scheme membership has declined steadily. The higher income segment of the market are cancelling their membership and going without medical cover. The lower-income market shows



potential for growth, but most of the medical plans aimed at this segment do not provide for treatment in a private hospital.

Although health facilities in some of the selected areas were regarded as inadequate, this does not necessarily call for more investment in private hospitals.

Any decision to add another private hospital to the existing quota in each of the provinces should be weighed against a number of economic realities like the very high levels of unemployment and poverty, the low per capita and household income levels, and the relatively small proportion of the population with medical scheme coverage.

Socio economic and health profile for selected regions in the Eastern Cape Province, 2006

Project Manager:	Prof André Pelser (Associate of CDS) Prof Lucius Botes (CDS)
Researchers working on project:	Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	Medi-Clinic

Background and Aims:

The Centre for Development Support, based at the University of the Free State, was commissioned by Medi-Clinic Corporation Limited (Medi-Clinic) to compile profiles of the socio-economic and health status of selected geographical areas in the Eastern Cape in order to inform future business decisions in these areas. This report is based on the outcome of these profiles and analyses and communicates the findings of the assessment. The areas selected by the client were Port Elizabeth (Kouga), Bisho, East London and the larger Jeffreys Bay area (including, amongst others, towns such as Humansdorp and St Francis).

Strategy and Methodology:

Profiles of the selected areas are presented in two broad categories, i.e. socio-economic and health issues. Data was provided at the local municipality, provincial and national level in order to assess the extent to which the selected area deviated from the provincial/ national trend or profile. This provided a benchmark or barometer for useful comparison.

Findings and Recommendations:

With the exception of East London, all the selected areas show population growth rates that are comparatively higher than both the provincial and the national rate. Eastern Cape has a strikingly high proportion of elderly, and the population pyramid is skewed towards females.

The Eastern Cape is one of the poorest provinces, and almost 70% of the people are living in poverty; the unemployment rate has risen steadily.

An assessment of health care-related trends in the Eastern Cape would be incomplete without taking cognizance of the broader picture involving both public and private health care in the province. An interesting trend is the fact that the number of private patients (i.e. population with medical scheme coverage) has increased steadily, though the proportion of this group expressed as a percentage of the total population in the Eastern Cape has fluctuated.

The ratio of enrolled nurses per 100 000 of the population has been much poorer in the Eastern Cape than in South Africa as a whole. The situation thus clearly points to an out-migration of enrolled nurses. The number of medical practitioners working in the public sector in the Eastern Cape has increased dramatically, but this could be due to the recruitment or deployment of Cuban doctors.

Socio economic and health profile for selected regions in the KwaZulu Natal Province, 2006

Project Manager:	Prof André Pelsler (Associate of CDS) Prof Lucius Botes (CDS)
Researcher working on project:	Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	Medi-Clinic

Background and Aims:

The Centre for Development Support, based at the University of the Free State, was commissioned by Medi-Clinic Corporation Limited (Medi-Clinic) to conduct an investigation amongst a group of selected health care providers in KwaZulu-Natal in order to determine the need for a fully equipped cardiac facility (cathlab) in Pietermaritzburg. Apart from a social survey amongst the target population, the investigation also entailed a compilation and analysis of the socio-economic and health profiles of selected geographical areas in the catchment area, in order to inform the intended development.

To inform the application for a licence, the towns of Scottburgh, Pietermaritzburg and Greytown were selected for a socio-economic and health scan as they constitute the primary zones in the catchment area of the intended development.

Strategy and Methodology:

Profiles of the selected areas are presented in two broad categories, i.e. socio-economic and health issues. Data was provided at the local municipality, provincial and national level in order to assess the extent to which the selected area deviated from the provincial/ national trend or profile. This provided a benchmark or barometer for useful comparison.

Findings and Recommendations:

The proportion of the population aged 65 years and older – the age cohort prone to cardiovascular diseases – will continue to grow in the decades to come.

The White and Asian population constitute almost 20% of the total population in the Pietermaritzburg area, but make up more than 50% of the total number of people with medical aid coverage. In addition, Asians and Whites show some of the highest rates of being overweight – a condition that is, amongst others, associated with cardiovascular disease.

A relatively large proportion of patients in need of cardiac treatment cannot be helped immediately at the existing facilities. More than 84% of the general practitioners who participated in the survey expressed a need for a cardiac facility in Pietermaritzburg. Furthermore, some 97% of the practitioners indicated that they would refer their patients to Pietermaritzburg if a licence is granted for a cathlab in Pietermaritzburg.

Equity comparisons to benchmark the University of the Free State, 2005

Project Manager:	Prof Lucius Botes (CDS)
Researcher working on project:	Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	Executive Management University of the Free State

Background and Aims:

CDS was approached by the Executive Management to assist with a comparison between the University of the Free State and other universities in South Africa in respect of equity. An external comparison in terms of the classification of the labour profile according



to the Department of Labour and Census 2001 was done. A comparison was also made between the various universities in South Africa in terms of the levels of employment.

Strategy and Methodology:

The CDS collected data from various Higher Education Institutions (University of Witwatersrand, University of Cape Town, University of Port Elizabeth, University of North West and Rhodes University) to be able to compare equity challenges with the University of the Free State. The Census 2001 database was consulted to be able to compare those employed at the University of the Free State with South Africa, the Free State and the Mangaung area.

Findings and Recommendations:

Most of the staff members at the University fall within the professional category set by the Department of Labour. In order to make more sense of the detailed information, the employment levels were grouped into skilled (legislators, senior officials, professionals, technicians), skilled support and administration (clerks, service & sale workers), semi-skilled (skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trade workers, plant & machine operators, assemblers) and unskilled (elementary occupations) workers. The University of the Free State has addressed the issue of gender equity fairly well in terms of numbers, though females are still underrepresented at higher levels. In addition, the UFS still needs to address the racial dimension of its employment profile.

Eskom Customer Loyalty Rewards Programme (Wave 3), 2005

Project Manager:	Prof Lucius Botes (CDS) Prof André Pelser (Associate Researcher at CDS)
Researcher working on project:	Ms Deidré van Rooyen (CDS)
Funding:	Eskom Enterprise (TSI)

Background and Aims:

As part of their implementation of a customer loyalty reward programme (CLRP), Eskom Holdings commissioned the CDS to conduct a series of client surveys to inform the CLRP and to track changes in client perceptions and behaviour. The survey, conducted in February 2006, was the third of its kind and concluded the pilot phase of the implementation of the CLRP.

Strategy and Methodology:

A total of 835 respondents were sampled and interviewed telephonically. These respondents were further broken down in terms of those registered for the CLRP, those not registered for the CLRP, and those who are registered and who have already redeemed their accumulated points or who have won cash prizes. In this way, the researchers could clearly establish trends or differences between the three groups.

Findings and Recommendations:

There are clear indications that the respondents who have already reaped the benefits of a reward (either a cash prize or a consumer article) are proportionately much more inclined to demonstrate a positive attitude towards the company, be satisfied with service delivery and to pay their bills in full at the end of the month. Although this is not sufficient to come to an overall conclusion on the impact of the programme at this stage, these findings nonetheless clearly suggest that the programme does have a positive impact on consumer perceptions and behaviour. These findings have, amongst others, been factored into a more comprehensive business plan submitted to Eskom's Executive Committee to inform the nationwide roll out of the CLRP.

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2006. An evaluation of poverty alleviation projects in the Free State, Department of Social Development, Thaba Nchu. 20 July 2006.

Marais, L.

2005 In the shade of globalisation: post-apartheid industrial development in former homeland areas of the Free State. Society of South African Geographers. Sixth Biennial Conference: University of Western Cape, Cape Town. 7-9 September 2005.

Hoogendoorn, G.

2005 Critical perspectives on the (re)development of Westdene, Bloemfontein. Society of South African Geographers. Sixth Biennial Conference: University of Western Cape, Cape Town. 14-17 August 2005.



Lochner presenting at a DSD workshop



Ilze Smit, Exchange student from Groningen University, The Netherlands

Postgraduate Programmes in Development Studies

Master's in Development Studies

Of the 60 students accepted in 2005, only 39 were from South Africa and most of these from the Free State. Thirty-five percent of the students were from the SADC countries, mostly from Zambia (5) and Swaziland (8).





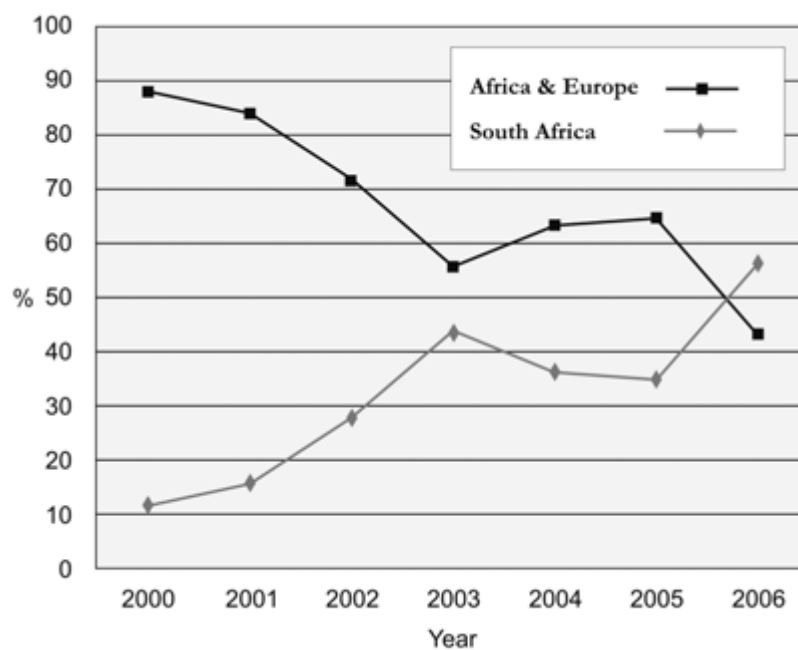
MDS intake of 2005.

In 2006, 62 students were accepted into the programme. Of these only 27 were from South Africa (10 from the Free State). Fifty-six percent of the students were therefore from the rest of Africa. This is the first time that more international students than “locals” have been selected. Most of these students were from Namibia (13), Zimbabwe (10) and Lesotho (6).

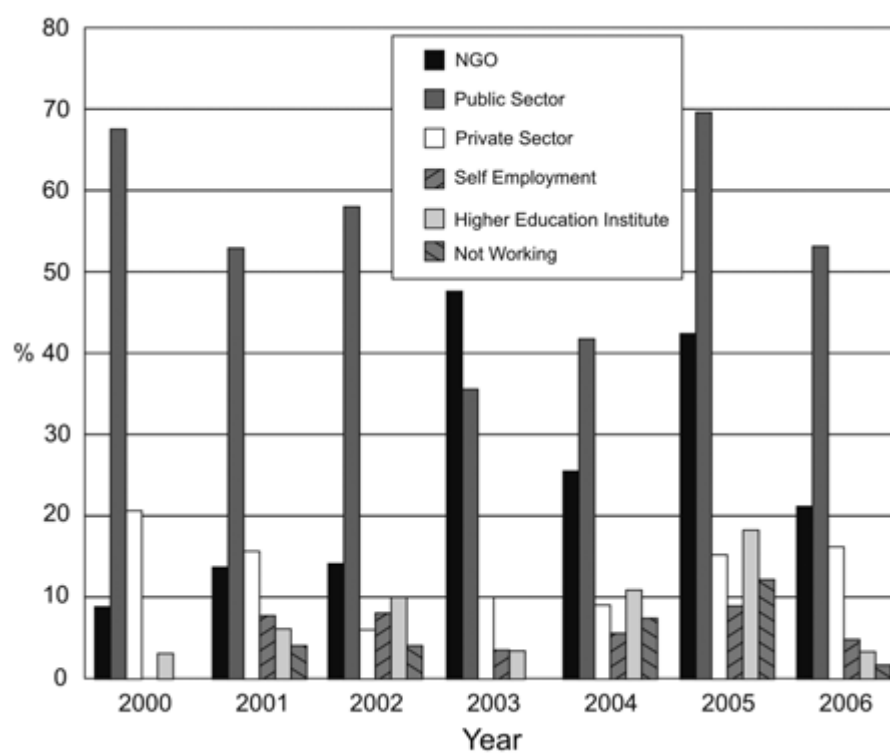


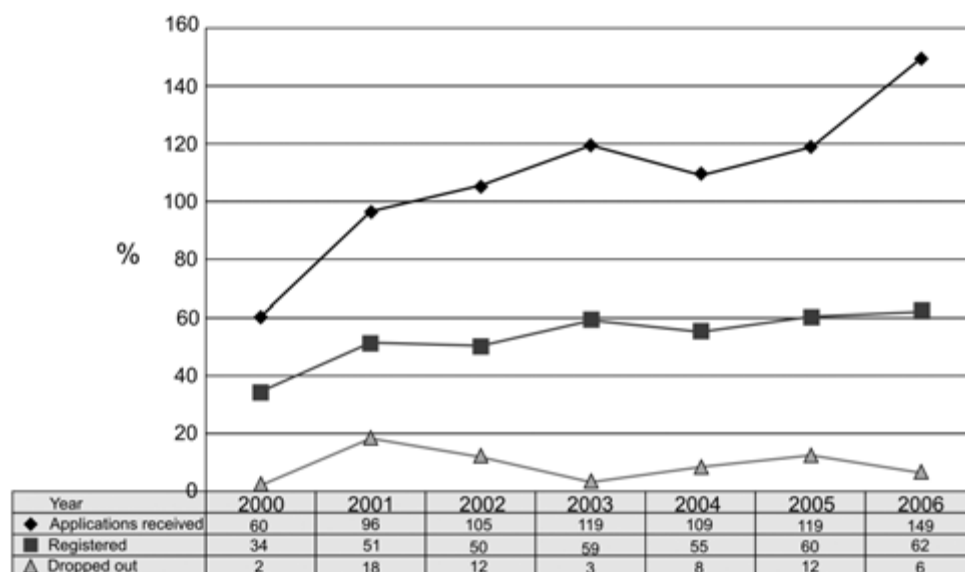
MDS intake of 2006.





As can be seen from the following graph most of the students in the Master's programme are from the public sector, followed by substantial proportions from the NGO sector and the private sector.





The following modules are included in the Master's in Development Studies (MDS) Programme:

- MDS 701 - Understanding Development/Underdevelopment & Poverty
- MDS 702 – Governance and Development
- MDS 703 – Development and the Environment
- MDS 704 – Applied Development Research
- MDS 705 – Project Management for Development
- MDS 706 – Rural and Agrarian Development
- MDS 707 – Gender and Development
- MDS 708 – Tourism and Development
- MDS 709 – Entrepreneurship and Development
- MDS 710 – Urban Management Development I
- MDS 711 – Urban Management and Development II
- MDS 712 – Health and Development
- MDS 713 - HIV/AIDS and Development
- MDS 714 – Migration and Development

Programme Director: Lucius Botes

Programme Coordinator: Dorie Olivier

The web site for the Programme is (<http://www.uovs.ac.za/cds>)

Completed Master's in Development Dissertations

Africa, D.

2005. Financing social housing in the North West Province.

Supervisor: Dr L. Marais

Caesar, A.

2005. Improving the quality of life of poor and unemployed women by developing an egg-laying project. ^{*With distinction}

Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl

Hlophe, Hl.

2005. Age and economic dependency in HIV and AIDS-affected households in two communities in the Free State Province.

Supervisor: Prof F. Booysen





March 2005: Front: Edward Salomane, Dorie Olivier, Victor Mmbengwa. Middle: Pulle Mokotjo, Thabang Selemela, Thulani Msomi, Adam Ceasar, Yvonne Mona, Magteld Smith, Pulane Molomo, Prof. Lucius Botes. Back: John Oduttu, Khanyeli Maneli, Noma Masondo, Montebatsi Masithela, John Otim, Monyake Mothekhe

Khalema, K.

2005. The establishment of a full-fledged operational structure for the Consumer Protection Association (CPA).

Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl

Lebona, K.

2005. Capacity building of traditional leaders/chiefs in Lesotho: In preparation for establishment of New Local Government Structures.

Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl

Machaba, G.

2005. Taung Skull Heritage Site (TSHS) as a potential destination for rural tourism and development.

Supervisor: Prof N. Kotzé

Masithela, M.

2005. Project: The development of school managers in Mangaung Area.

Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl

Mmbengwa, V.

2005. Farm-workers, training in the Free State Province.

Supervisors: Prof L. Botes & Prof D. Atkinson

Mohapi, E.

2005. Establishment of home-based care step-down facility for HIV and AIDS victims at Pelonomi Hospital in Mangaung Community by 2006. ^{*With distinction}

Supervisor: Ms E. Greyling

Mohloai, M.

2005. Factors that cause high dropouts in non-formal education.

Supervisor: Prof J. Strauss

Molomo, P.

2005. The building of a media centre at Atlehang Senior Secondary in Mangaung Area.

Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl



Nyangena, K.

2005. The District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) policy in Kenya: An evaluation case study of the Mosochi Water Project – Kisii District.

Supervisor: Prof L. Botes

Oduttu, J.

2005. A project proposal for establishment of a vocational training centre in Buke-dea County – Kumi, District – Uganda. **With distinction*

Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl

Otim, J.

2005. A project proposal for establishment of a handicraft skills training centre in Ngora Municipality, Teso District – Eastern Uganda. **With distinction*

Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl

Selemela, T.

2005. Establishment of International Conference Centre (ICC) in Bloemfontein at Free State Province as a way of boosting tourism in the Province.

Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl

Smith, I.R.

2005. A youth system in progress: An International analysis of the youth system in South Africa.

Supervisor: Prof L. Botes, Dr L. Marais & Dr M. Doortmunt

Smith, M.

2005. Disability integration analysis in government departments in the Free State Province.

Supervisor: Prof E. Pretorius

Stokes, C.

2005. Identifying an appropriate malaria prevention strategy for Mucheni Village in the Binga District of North West Zimbabwe. **With distinction*

Supervisor: Mr F. Steyn



*September 2005: Front: Prof. Lucius Botes, Malefetsane Mokoena, Sam Mwaura, Seabata Motsamai, Robert Musandiwa, Phiwa Malima, Eunice Mokheithi, Patrick Mothamaha, Elsa Mengsteab, Sarah Rantho, Mzwandile Piliso, Dorie Olivier
Back: Joseph Matongo, Shaun Anderson*

Anderson, S.

2006. The Geography of Access to the Public Sector Antiretroviral Treatment Programme in the Free State Province of South Africa. **With distinction*

Supervisor: Prof F. Booysen



- Edu, A.
2006. Progress on Poverty Alleviation in Lesotho (1994 – 2003): A Capability approach.
Supervisor: Prof F. Booysen
- Malima, P.
2006. The perception of condom use in Swaziland: a case of People Living with HIV and AIDS.
Supervisor: Dr Z. Matebesi
- Matongo, J.
2006. Project Management in construction and implementation of Munhava Community Development Centre: Beira – Mozambique.
Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl
- Mengsteab, E.
2006. Skilled attendance at delivery: The case of Zoba Anseba, Eritrea.
Supervisor: Ms M. Engelbrecht
- Mokhethi, E.
2006. Factors affecting absenteeism among nurses at public hospitals.
Supervisor: Dr Z. Matebesi
- Mokoena, M.
2006. An evaluation of post-apartheid housing delivery and the notion of cooperation government in the Mangaung Local Municipality.
Supervisor: Dr L. Marais
- Mokotjo, L.
2006. Property grabbing – An experience of women in Africa: a case of Customary and Civil Law in Lesotho.
Supervisors: Ms D. van Rooyen and Adv M. Reyneke
- Motsamai, S.
2006. Observance of the practices of democratic governance with Democracy and Rights-Orientated NGOs in Lesotho.
Supervisor: Prof C. Bauer
- Musandiwa, R.
2006. The “Lwathuda Community Garden” project used to demonstrate important project management principles in compiling project baselines.
Supervisor: Ms E. Greyling



f.l.t.r. Prof Lucius Botes (Director CDS), Ms Elsa Mengsteab, Mr Shaun Anderson and Ms Dorie Olivier (MDS Course Coordinator)

Mwaura, S.

2006. Community-based Intervention Project for orphans and vulnerable children in Mamelodi Township.

Supervisor: Ms E. Greyling

Phakisi, T.

2006. The role and impact of non-governmental organisations in policy-making in Lesotho.

Supervisor: Prof L. Botes

Rantho, S.

2006. Mangaung Economic and Management Science Educators Association (MEM-SEA) to Education Department in the Free State.

Supervisor: Dr N. van Zyl

Shale, S.

2006. Critical analysis of NEPAD as a framework for Africa's Development.

Supervisor: Prof L. Botes

Saul, Z.

2006. Differing understandings of 'Tourism and Communities' within South Africa's Tourism Policy Framework. ^{*With distinction}

Supervisor: Dr G Visser

PhDs in Development Studies

The CDS currently has six students registered for their PhD in Development Studies. The following are their provisional topics:

Claassen, P.

The socio-economic impact of small-scale bio-technology: the case of Katuturu Greenwell Matongo (Windhoek, Namibia).

Supervisor: Prof A. Pelser

Hlophe, H.

The role of treatment buddies in the public sector antiretroviral treatment programme - evidence from the Free State.

Supervisor: Prof. F. Booysen

Co-Supervisor: Prof H. Schneider



Ntema, LJ.

An evaluation of people's housing process approach to low income housing in the Free State.

Supervisor: Dr L. Marais

Owiti, AO.

Intercultural Communication in Development Project Implementation: A Case Study of the Mathare: An Informal Settlement Upgrading Project in Kenya.

Supervisor: Prof. L. Botes

Co-Supervisor: Prof J. de Wet

Sefika, MS.

Privatisation of state-owned housing units in former black-only townships of South Africa: A re-assessment.

Supervisor: Dr L. Marais

Venter, A.

A theoretical analysis of post-apartheid housing policy research in South Africa.

Supervisor: Dr L. Marais

Co-Supervisor: Prof L. Botes

Short Courses

Short learning programmes are presented to mostly on request of services providers. This enables the CDS to tailor-make courses for specific clients. The short courses are all registered with the University. A number of workshops are also facilitated. Through the short learning programmes, the CDS also attempts to provide learning paths which can assist in lifelong learning.

Short courses presented in 2005-2006

Integrated housing development and operational planning

The focal point of this course was solving housing problems by conducting a needs assessment in local municipalities. This was done to determine housing priorities, as well as future housing need scenarios. This course educated trainee's to develop funding for housing development at the local municipal level and linked it with housing and settlement priorities over a three-year period for a local municipality.

Introduction to LA21 and implications for local municipalities

The Local Agenda 21 short course focused on the concepts of sustainability. This included legislation and implication applicability to local municipalities and the implications thereof for sustainability. Participants were taught to assess the limitations of their municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and to suggest future changes in this respect.

New development framework

The new development framework short course looked at main development-related policies in South Africa. Participants had to be able to apply development-related legislation/policy to their working environment after they had completed the new development framework course.

Introduction to managing the people's housing process

This short course concentrated mainly on the management of the financial statements, housing process and quality control aspects of the People's Housing Process.

Project planning and implementation for development practitioners

The project planning and implementation short course analysed the developmental factors influencing project planning. Development practitioners were taught how to de-



velop a project-planning matrix for a development project and also a project operational plan for a development project.

Introduction to project management for housing practitioners

The objective of this course was to compare the feasibility of different options in planning a housing project. Upon completion of the course, housing practitioners were to be able to plan for the cost implications of a housing project and be able to schedule a housing project.

Facilitation of community-based planning: introductory course

This short course consisted of participatory planning methodologies and participatory situation analyses. Participants had to be able to develop a community vision and to prioritise outcomes as well as develop a plan for each of the prioritised outcomes.

Managing development consultants

This course taught participants to draft terms of reference for both development consultants and for the management of development consultants.

Introduction to interpreting developmental indicators

This course entailed the interpretation of developmental indicators at different geographical levels. Trainees were taught the need for and use of developmental indicators.

Development planning

This course focused on the history of and need for development planning, as well as the legal, administrative and institutional frameworks for planning. The learner had to be able to apply methodologies and techniques of development planning after the course. In addition, monitoring and evaluation systems for development planning were taught.

Geographical information systems (GIS) for development practitioners

The focal point of this course was an understanding of GIS as well as of spatial data and spatial data modelling by means of GIS software within development planning context.



f.l.t.r. Dr Lilian Marutle (UNFPA), Prof Magda Fourie (Vice-rector: Academic Planning at the UFS) and Prof Sosten Chiotha (Director LEAD-SA) b.l.t.r. Mr Jacques van Zuydam (Chief director: Population and Development), Mr Mpho Nenwelli (from Chief Directorate: Population and Development) and Prof André Pelsier (lecturer at the UFS Department of Sociology and Course Coordinator)



Housing needs analysis

In this short course the process of how to conduct a housing needs assessment at the local and the provincial level in order to determine housing priorities was taught. The learner had to be able to compare housing needs with national housing programmes after taking the course.

Introduction to financial management for local economic development practitioners

The objective of this short course was to identify financial techniques to evaluate, formulate and monitor local economic development projects with economic growth potential.

Housing management and development for social housing

This course focused on the development, facilitation and management of the institutional subsidy for rental housing.

Leadership training in sustainable development: the population, environment and development nexus

The course was presented as a partnership between the UFS, Leadership for the Environment and Development (LEAD), the United Nations Population Fund and the South African Department of Social Development. This course was meant to build capacity in various sectors, to empower managers and leaders at different levels with a range of skills to analyze policies and programmes' consistency with sustainable development principles. The course is also recognised by the LEAD International programme as part of its Associate Programme.

International Institute for Development and Ethics (IIDE)

The CDS has hosted and supported the International Institute for Development and Ethics (IIDE) since 2004. The following is a brief description of the IIDE, its current projects and special events of 2006

Vision and Aims

The IIDE is envisioned to become a leading and innovative scientific institute doing research, issuing publications, performing assessments and providing training. Its focus will be on the conceptual and normative aspects of developmental processes in Sub-Saharan Africa. By its activities, the IIDE aims to facilitate and stimulate beneficial changes to all layers and sectors of society. The IIDE will be independent and interdenominational, truly African and Christian, while maintaining strong contacts with the international church community, research networks, the business world, government agencies and the CSO-family. The overall purpose of the IIDE will be concretised in practice-oriented scientific research which implies the strong interaction between theory and practice.

Special Events of 2006

The IIDE was registered as a Section 21 (non-profit) Company in January 2006 and is currently in the process of being registered as a non-profit organisation (NPO). The directors of the IIDE had their first official meeting on the 15th of March 2006, during which the management structure was also elected. The board of directors consist of Rev C.D. Jaftha (University of the Free State)(Chairperson), Prof A Combrink (NorthWest University – Potchefstroom Campus)(Vice-chairperson), Prof S. Strijbos (Free University of Amsterdam/NorthWest University, Potchefstroom Campus)(IIDE-Europe), Rev A.E. Liphadzi (Reformed Church, Chiawelo, Soweto), Dr A.E Kasambala (Focus on the Family, Africa), Prof L Botes (University of the Free State) and Mr W.F. Ellis (Executive Officer).



IIDE (Africa) was officially launched on the 26th of May 2006 on the campus of the University of the Free State. The event took the form of a celebratory breakfast function, followed by presentations done by a variety of IIDE project partners. The IIDE was privileged to have the Rector of the UFS, Prof Frederick Fourie open the event, again reiterating the support of the UFS to the IIDE. Various guests from the Netherlands such as the Chairperson of IIDE (Europe), Prof S Strijbos; the director of the Institute for Cultural Ethics, Dr Jan van der Stoep; and the South African representative of the Noaber Foundation in the Netherlands, Mr W Zwemstra, as well a number of senior academics at the UFS attended the event.

The IIDE in Europe

Due to the special relationship with a number of Dutch donors, foundations, institutions and individuals, an IIDE (Europe) Foundation was established in the Netherlands in order to facilitate effective networking, fund-raising and research. The management board of the IIDE (Europe) consists of Prof. S. Strijbos, Dr D.J. Bakker, Mr D den Hollander and Rev C.D. Jaftha. Currently Dr Jan van der Stoep of the Institute for Cultural Ethics (ICE) sits in on the management board as an observer.

The IIDE (Europe) has been instrumental in securing funding for the South Africa Vrije Universiteit Strategic Alliance (SAVUSA) Book Project through its facilitation at the Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation (ICCO) of Utrecht in the Netherlands and at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam.

It is foreseen that the IIDE in Europe will take on a more independent role in the very near future, initiating projects on its own accord, building wider partnerships and carrying the message of the IIDE into Europe.

Current IIDE Projects

A number of IIDE projects are currently in various stages of implementation. Below is a concise list:



The IIDE in Africa's Board of Directors are from the left Mr Willem Ellis (newly elected executive officer of the IIDE) and Prof Annette Combrink (Deputy Chairperson of the IIDE in Africa and Rector of the North West University's campus in Potchefstroom). At the back from the left are Prof Lucius Botes (Director: Centre for Development Support at the UFS), Rev Kiepie Jaftha (Chairperson of the IIDE in Africa and Chief Director: Community Service at the UFS) Prof Sytse Strijbos (IIDE Europe and affiliated to the University of Amsterdam), Dr Amon Kasambala (Director: Focus on the Family, Africa) and Rev Tshililo Liphadzi (Reformed Church Chiawelo in Soweto).



Project Name	Description
Paul Foundation Project One “Transformation, Transformation Agents and Community Transformation”	This report, finalised in September 2005, is now available on the CDS website hosting the IIDE at: http://www.uovs.ac.za/cds Look for the IIDE heading and click on research reports.
Paul Foundation Project Two “Transformation through Economic Assistance”	This report, finalised in June 2006, is now available on the CDS website hosting the IIDE at: http://www.uovs.ac.za/cds Look for the IIDE heading and click on research reports.
South Africa Vrije Universiteit Strategic Alliances (SAVUSA) Book Project “From our side: Emerging perspectives on development and ethics ”	<p>This has been one of the more exciting projects that the IIDE have been involved in. The writing of the book entitled: <i>“From our side: emerging perspectives on development and ethics”</i> is an attempt to contribute to the current dialogue about the ethics of development in our globalised world. It brings to the conversation a range of scholars who represent Christian perspectives on these matters, and who do so with a concern for African perspectives and insights to emerge.</p> <p>The three editors of the book, namely Professors Steve de Gruchy (University of KwaZulu-Natal), Nico Koopman (University of Stellenbosch) and Sytse Strijbos (Vrije Universiteit, NWU) have been guiding the fourteen authors involved in the project through a vigorous peer review process that commenced at a mentoring seminar held in Stellenbosch in June 2006 and was followed up by contact sessions between authors and editors in Amsterdam, Stellenbosch and Pietermaritzburg in October 2006. All authors have been exposed to reviews by the editors, a number of independent referees and their fellow authors – a process that will contribute to the academic soundness of the publication. This has been a process placing very high demands on all of the authors, especially in the light of the fact that all authors had to compile their respective chapters in dialogue with a practitioner partner – thereby ensuring that the book also includes the experiences of those working on the practical implementation side of development initiatives.</p>



Project Name	Description
IIDE Tri-Campus Initiative (Development Initiatives in Qwaqwa)	<p>Since 2005, the IIDE has endeavoured to become involved in development initiatives aimed at empowering one of the most impoverished regions in the Free State and South Africa, namely Qwaqwa. The vision of the IIDE includes the possibility of initiating a broad development thrust in the Qwaqwa area, linking with the current Tri-Campus Initiative of the UFS (hence the name of the IIDE project) in the same region and concentrating on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use of ICT for the support of entrepreneurial activities in the region; • the training, empowerment and support of entrepreneurs in the region; • the identification of SMME entrepreneurs in the region for linking to possible financial support structures; and • the monitoring of the ethical implementation of entrepreneurial activities in the region.



Main Partners and Funders of Research and Development Projects of the CDS

We at the Centre for Development Support express our appreciation to all our main research partners and funders during 2005 and 2006. You have contributed towards creating a more sustainable and humane Free State and South Africa.

Hoofvennote en befonders van navorsings en ontwikkelingsprojekte van die Sentrum vir Ontwikkelingsteun

Ons by die Sentrum vir Ontwikkelingsteun betuig hiermee ons waardering aan al ons hoof navorsingsvennote en befonders gedurende 2005 en 2006. U het bygedra tot die skep van 'n meer volhoubre en medemenslike Vrystaat en Suid-Afrika.

Bahwebisani ba baholo le batshehetshi ba baholo ba ditjhelete diprojekeng tsa dipatlisiso le tsa hlaboloho tsa CDS

Rona mo Centre for Development Support re hlalisa diteboho tsa rona ho bahwebisani bohle ba baholo ba dipatlisiso le batshehetsi bohle ba baholo ba ditjhelete selemong sa 2005 le 2006. Le bile le kabelo ho bopeng ha Foreistata le Afrika Borwa e tiisitseng le e kgathallang.

African Institute for Community Driven Development (AICDD) (formerly Khanya)

African Peer Review Provincial Governing Council of the Free State

Centre for Development and Enterprise

Chief Directorate: Community Services (UFS)

Centre for Health Systems Research and Development (CHSR&D)

Commark Trust

Conflict and Governance Facility

Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom

Department of Land Affairs

Department of Local Government and Housing

Dutch Institute for Social Housing

Department of Social Development

European Union (EU)

Executive Management University of the Free State

Flemish Government

Free State Provincial Government

German Agency for Technical Cooperation

International Institute for Development and Ethics (IIDE)

Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation (ICCO), the Netherlands

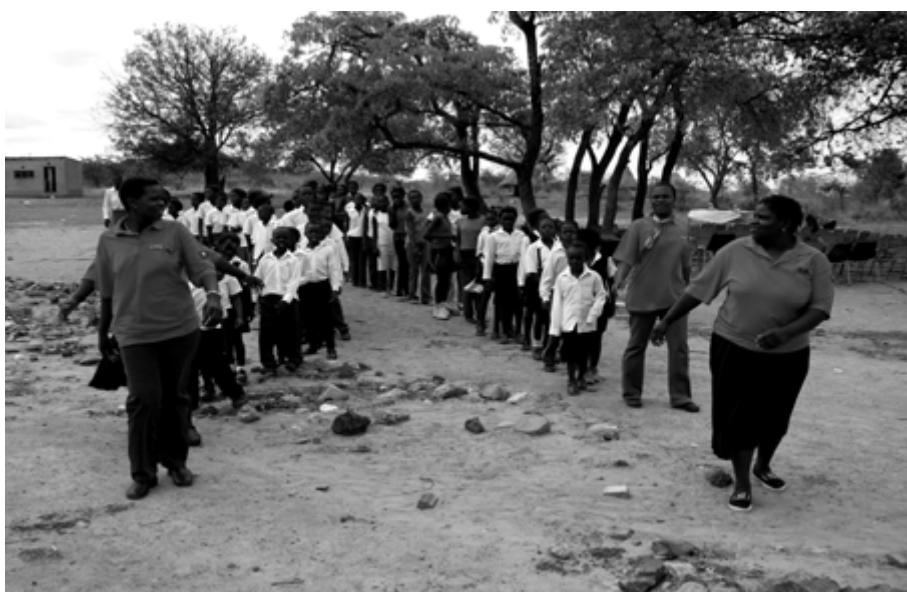
Jobs for Growth/ASGISA

Mangaung Local Municipality

May and Stanley Smith Fellowship, United States



Medi-Clinic
 Mohokare Local Municipality
 Musa Management
 National Department of Land Affairs
 National Resource Institute, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom.
 NEPAD Secretariat - African Peer Review Mechanism
 Playing for Peace (PFP), Washington
 Royal Institute for Tropical Research in the Netherlands
 Ruicon
 SAB Miller
 Swedish Development Agency
 University of Pretoria
 Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam



List of Abbreviations

AICDD	African Institute for Community-driven Development
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
CAHW	Community-based animal health workers
CBC&S	Community-based care and support
CBCRM	Community-based coastal resource management
CBD	Central business district
CBHWs	Community-based health workers
CBMES	Community-based monitoring and evaluation
CBNRM	Community-based natural resource management
CBO	Community-based organisation
CBR	Community-based rehabilitation
CBW	Community-based worker
CDE	Centre for Development and Enterprise
CDS	Centre for Development Support
CDWs	Community Development Workers
CLRP	Customer loyalty reward programme
DFID	Department for International Development
EU	European Union
FSPGDS	Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy in the Free State
ICCO	Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IIDE	International Institute of Development Ethics
LEAD	Leadership for Environment and Development
LED	Local Economic Development
MDS	Master's in Development Studies
MLM	Mangaung Local Municipality
MUCPP	Mangaung-University of the Free State Community Partnership Programme
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
PFP	Playing for Peace
PHC	Primary Health Care
REED	Rural Enterprise and Economic Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-Enterprises
UFS	University of the Free State

