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STELLENBOSCH INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
STELLENBOSSE INSTITUUT VIR GEVORDERDE NAVORSING

ANNUAL REPORT

2021



**A creative
space for
the mind.**

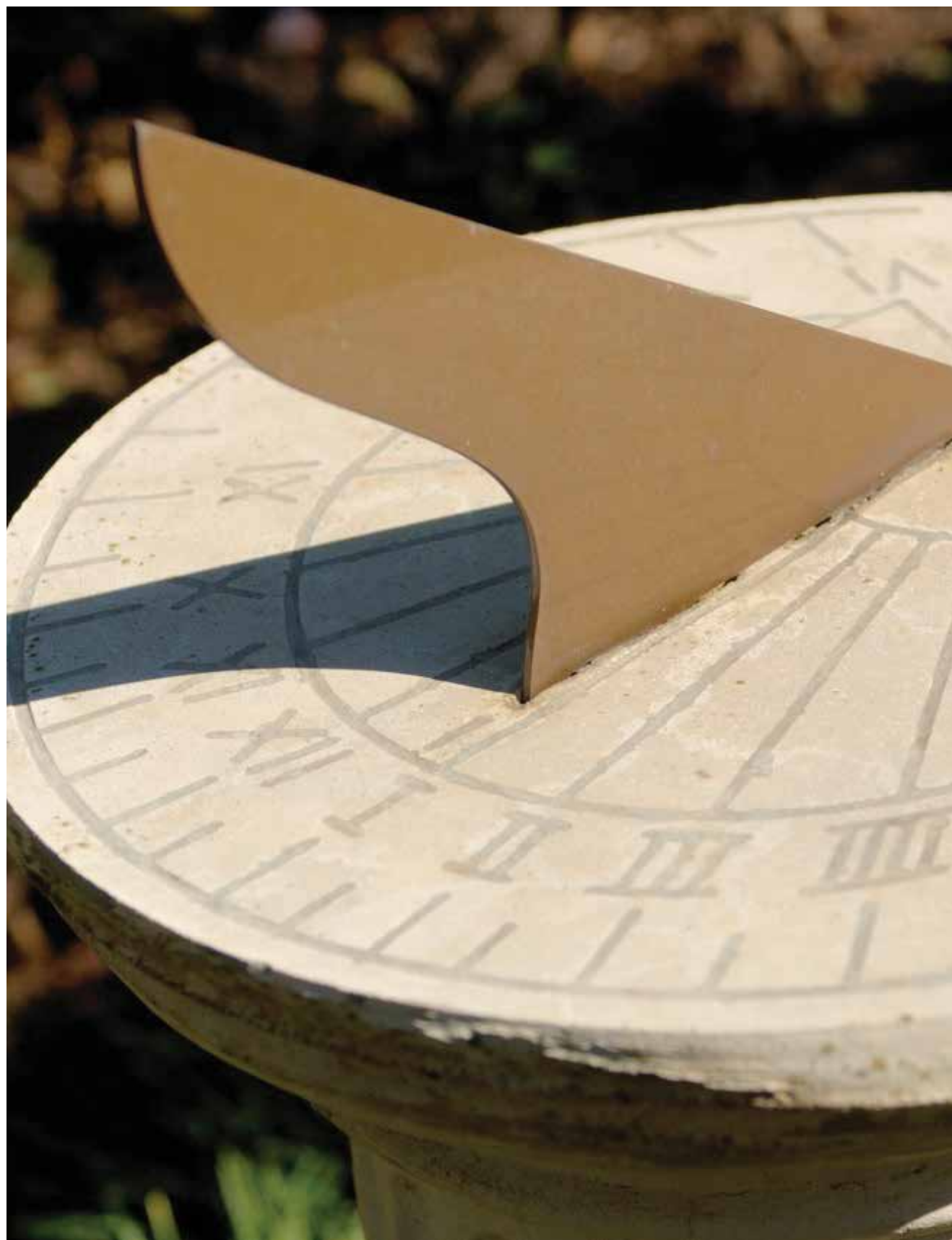


The Alpha Sign

The Greek alpha symbol has rich associations with different aspects of the humanities and social sciences – from ars poetica, (linguistics and literature) to agape (theology) to agora (philosophy, politics and the foundations of democracy). Greek symbols often appear in mathematics, the ‘grammar’ of the sciences, and are widely used in all branches of the natural and applied sciences. In statistics, the alpha value quantifies the degree to which something is significant (not simply due to chance).

In the STIAS abbreviation, the ‘a’ stands for ‘Advanced’ and ‘Africa’. The alpha symbol in the logo is an expression of belief in the intellectual and creative potential of Africa to take its rightful place in the global search for new knowledge. It refers to the intention of STIAS to provide a ‘creative space for the mind’ and to do so specifically in Africa as one of the most interesting research contexts of our time.

The sign also symbolises the creative interaction between different research disciplines and research traditions, especially between the humanities and the natural and physical sciences.





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Desmond Smith
Chairperson of the Board

Chairperson's Foreword

Warm greetings from the Board of Directors. Thank you to all STIAS donors and supporters for ensuring the Institute's advancement of cross-disciplinary research at the highest level and maintaining sound financial standing throughout the year. Special appreciation for the longer-term donors the Wallenberg Foundations, Stellenbosch University and the Donald Gordon Foundation that supported Fellows and Artists-in-residence for the 2021 Programme year.

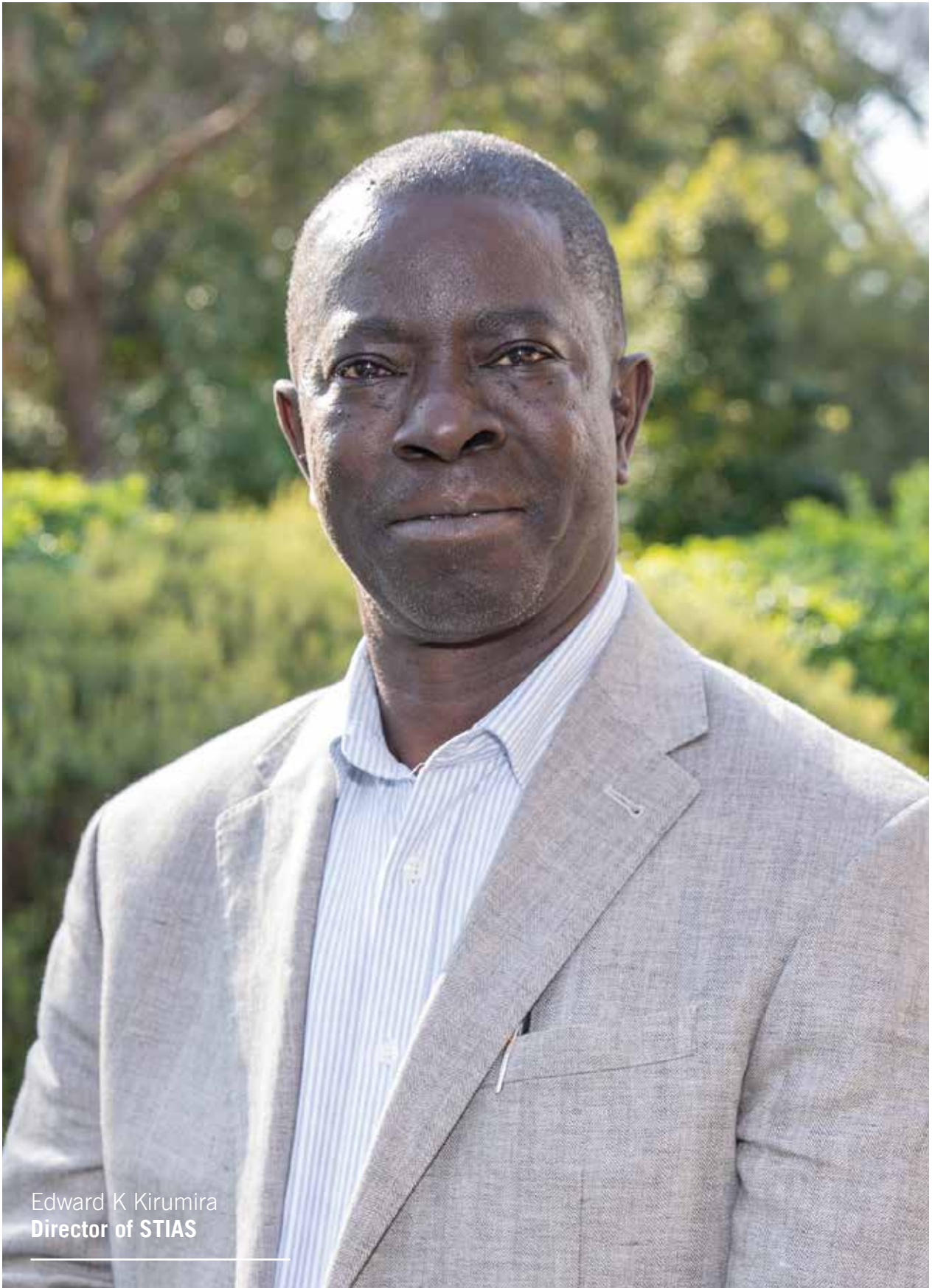
The Board invited and appointed two new members in 2021. Professor Zodwa Dlamini was invited to fill a long-standing board vacancy, while Ms Ingrid Sundström replaced Professor Kåre Bremer, who leaves the Board after seven years of highly valued and much-appreciated service. I wish to thank Professor Bremer for his service and contribution to the Board and welcome the new colleagues to the Board.

In 2021 we had to yet again put on hold plans to organise the Nobel in Africa Symposia Series owing to travel and other restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. We remain hopeful that as soon as conditions improve, we will be able to bring this partnership with the Nobel Foundation, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Knut & Alice Wallenberg Foundation and Stellenbosch University to fruition.

In support of hosting the first four Nobel Symposia, STIAS received a much-appreciated grant from the Knut & Alice Wallenberg Foundation, with an invitation to apply for additional funding in January 2023 for a second series of four Nobel Symposia at STIAS between 2024 and 2027. The Board of Directors sub-committee which was established to oversee the strategic direction of the initiative and the Local Organising Committees which serve as operational bodies for each symposium continued their work despite the postponements.

We were shocked and saddened by the sudden passing of Board member Christof Heyns just as he completed his residency at STIAS in March. He was a professor of Human Rights Law at the University of Pretoria, where he also directed the Institute for International and Comparative Law in Africa. He was a member of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. Professor Heyns served on the Board for 10 years and he was not only a colleague but he also represented the voice of the broader South African and African scholarly community. He was a great African and global mind. He will be sorely missed.

Overall, feedback from the residencies and other programme activities of 2021 reiterated the Board's vision and commitment to STIAS as a creative space for the mind, an Institute that fosters nurturing, exchange and sharing in cutting-edge scholarship, challenging, and pushing boundaries for the benefit of society. We are proud that the Programme team has been steadfast in implementing the STIAS vision and ethos and the innovations that have come with it.



Edward K Kirumira
Director of STIAS

Director's Overview

Witnessing the beginnings of the two semesters of 2021 with near full capacity of residency assured us that indeed, as an Institute we had done our utmost to adapt to the changes brought about by the pandemic. The exit reports from the cohort of the first and second semesters of 2021 bear witness to an Institute that not only weathered the storm but provided once again a safe and invigorating in-person space for scholars and artists-in-residence from all disciplines and research interests.

We carried the renewed energy through to the end of the year taking the necessary precautions and adjusting in line with health protocols. Overall, STIAS hosted 51 fellows and visiting scholars from 24 different countries – no small feat during a period of lingering travel restrictions and considerations of risk and safety.

Inevitably, we had to put on hold our plans for the Nobel Symposium Series. We remain enthusiastic about this initiative, and we cannot wait for it to take off in October 2022. Each Symposium is scheduled to include an outreach element in the

programme involving engagements with the three Western Cape universities, and potentially other universities countrywide. In addition to scholars from overseas, speakers and participants from across the African continent will be invited to the symposia and the associated outreach activities. The partnership with Stellenbosch University is much appreciated as is the Nobel Foundation, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and the Knut & Alice Wallenberg Foundation.

STIAS has been a member of Some Institutes for Advanced Study consortium (SIAS) since 2018. Our interaction with SIAS partners continues to grow with more of our Iso Lomso Fellows hosted in partner institutes. In 2021 Fellows were hosted at the Centre for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (virtually), the National Humanities Center (virtually), and the Wissenschaftskolleg Zu Berlin. We expect to continue this arrangement with the three mentioned institutes as well as continue residencies with the Radcliffe Harvard Institute and commence residencies with the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study, which indicated their interest to host Iso Lomso Fellows during 2022/2023. The annual meeting of the Directors of the SIAS consortium that had originally been planned to be hosted by STIAS in 2020 had to be postponed yet again due to travel restrictions. However, a virtual meeting of the SIAS Directors was successfully held in March.

As a result of the first annual meeting of STIAS Iso Lomso Fellows and Wallenberg Academy Fellows which was held in December 2019, interest among the Wallenberg Academy Fellows to apply to the STIAS programme has translated into several applications. Four Wallenberg Academy Fellows have been selected for the STIAS fellowship programme in 2022. Subsequent annual meetings have been disrupted by travel restrictions and we look forward to picking them up.

The principle of fellow-driven research projects remains key, as do the testing of the results of these projects in actual practice and the

dissemination of outcomes to the community and the wider public. It is this principle that guides the selection of the applications to the fellowship programme. STIAS does not claim to own any projects, but rather instils in projects an ethos of sharing and commitment to quality as well as encouraging a serendipitous inter and cross-disciplinary conversation in a creative space for the mind that characterises STIAS residencies.

In its early years, STIAS mainly identified and invited potential Fellows to its programme. In 2013 an application process was created whereby candidates could propose projects that were considered by the STIAS Research and Fellowship Programme Committee on an ongoing basis. As the number of applications increased, this was further developed into the current model whereby applicants apply during a biannual application cycle for consideration during a specific semester. Applications are screened as they are submitted by the Research and Fellowship Programme Committee for referral to a subsequent meeting after the deadline. For this meeting, an enlarged membership considers all referred applications for a final rating of each application. Based on the ratings, the available space in a semester, and the overall composition of the cohort, a final selection is made.

Applicants may now also apply as teams of collaborating scholars who propose to spend an overlapping period of residency at STIAS. Previously, group projects were mainly solicited to conduct work related to one of the STIAS long-term themes. Henceforth, team applications may address any topic. Team members are considered individually.

You will notice in this Report and on the STIAS website that we also speak of STIAS Initiatives alongside the fellowship programme. STIAS Initiatives are projects initiated by STIAS often in partnership with fellows or other organisations. Initiatives have the potential to grow the fellowship

programme, by increasing awareness and bringing potential fellows to the Institute. This is further achieved by partnering with key organisations and networks when organising and hosting initiatives.

Initiatives will be defined and indicated on the website as and when STIAS decides to embark on them. They may include longer-term support for specific projects, for instance, seminars or meeting series of working groups, public lectures and other outreach events, partnership and networking initiatives, summer schools and other meetings intended to support early career excellence, including Iso Lomso Fellows.

On other STIAS operations, weekly seminars and public lectures continued in a hybrid format, with Fellows able to attend in person while those who preferred (and other guests) could follow via video link. By the end of the year, six STIAS Public Lectures were presented, with online attendance of between 70 and 100.

On a sad note, in the first semester, we lost a STIAS Board member and a fellow who passed on in March, Christof Heyns. He was a professor of Human Rights Law at the University of Pretoria, where he also directed the Institute for International and Comparative Law in Africa. Towards the end of the year, in November, we lost another fellow, Pier Paolo, a professor of Communication and Media Studies at the University of Johannesburg and a visiting professor at the Johannesburg Institute for Advanced Studies (JIAS). We pay tribute to both of them and wish their families and friends comfort.

We are very excited about hosting the first of a series of Nobel Symposia and look forward to a safe and productive 2022 for all our Fellows, staff, donors, partners and well-wishers.

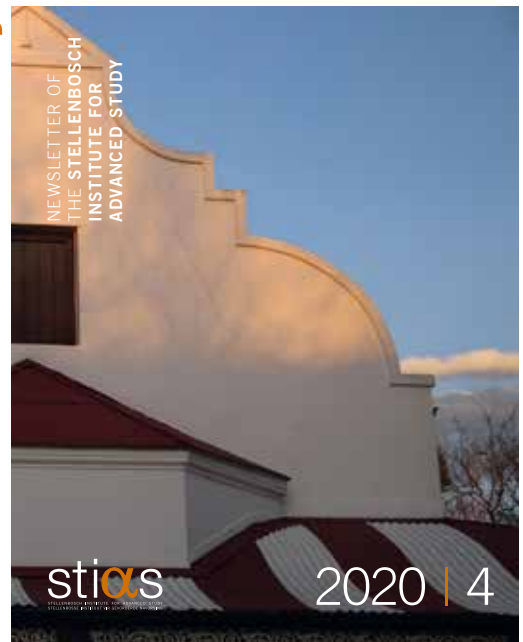
2021 Highlights

February



Swedish Ambassador, Håkan Juholt visits STIAS.

May



The fourth STIAS Newsletter is published featuring news updates and interviews with select fellows.

October



- STIAS Artist-in-residence Tsitsi Dangarembga is awarded the PEN Pinter Prize for 2021 in London.
- STIAS Artist-in-residence Tsitsi Dangarembga is awarded the 2021 German Book Trade Peace Prize in Frankfurt.

October



- STIAS Fellow Abdulrazak Gurnah is awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for 2021

November



The fifth STIAS Newsletter is primarily aimed at the STIAS Fellowship community. It informs them of recent events and developments at STIAS. It is also directed at friends and supporters of STIAS. Electronic versions of Newsletters are available on our website.

STIAS in numbers

The Fellowship Programme continues to reflect an emphasis on projects which draw on or benefit from an interdisciplinary basis, are considered relevant to the broader African context, and often address topical issues. This is how the STIAS programme looked like in 2021:

164

Fellowship
months

12

Iso Lomso Fellows
in residence

45

Fellows
in residence

11

Visiting Scholars
in residence

13

African countries represented
in the Fellowship Programme

21

Books
published

14

Fellows based
in South Africa

55

Journal articles
published



2 / FELLOWS



Iso lomso Fellowship

The Iso Lomso Fellowship Programme continued during 2021 with the selection of the fifth cohort of seven Fellows from Nigeria (1), Kenya (2), South Africa (2), and Ghana (2).

The programme continues to provide breakthrough opportunities for early to mid-career African scholars and sets a benchmark for the advancement of young scholars in Africa.

The SIAS consortium partners continue to host Iso Lomso Fellows for residencies abroad. During the past year Fellows were hosted at the Radcliffe Institute at Harvard University, CASBS at Stanford University, and at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. The NIAS in Amsterdam has expressed interest to host an Iso Lomso Fellow during 2022/2023 and several other university-based institutes for advanced study have expressed the same interest.

Seventeen Iso Lomso Fellows and Visiting Scholars were hosted at STIAS during the year, twelve of whom were hosted during the second semester.

“

I look forward to being eighty-three and telling my grandchildren that when I came out of the great pandemic, I found myself sheltered in a gentle place with wonderful people who embodied the very best of the human spirit.

Malebogo Ngoepe
Iso Lomso Fellow 2021

Comparative computational study of thrombosis in cerebral and abdominal aortic Aneurysms

When Malebogo Ngoepe commenced her Iso Lomso Fellowship in 2017 little did she realise how relevant and important her work would be three years later in one of the greatest health challenges facing the world – the COVID-19 pandemic.

Malebogo Ngoepe

Department of Mechanical Engineering
University of Cape Town

Ngoepe and her colleagues have been working for several years on computational models which use fluid flow and biochemical modelling to predict clot growth in aneurysms.

The computational aspects include the ability to reconstruct a 3D-printed version of the blood vessels and aneurysm geometry, as well as a biochemical model describing the patient's unique clotting process based on different concentrations of proteins in the blood and other variables. The work will enable doctors to predict how a clot will grow and whether it is likely to cause further damage and death.

Clotting is the underlying condition for many cardiovascular diseases. It is also closely linked to aneurysms - balloon-like expansions of blood vessel walls caused by the weakening of the wall layers.

Aneurysms are most commonly found in the brain and aorta and are at risk of rupture with subsequent morbidity or mortality. Clots that grow in aneurysms can seal off the aneurysm, can speed up the time to rupture, or can break away and cause problems elsewhere in the body.

Aneurysms have been studied extensively by engineers because the weakening of the wall is a structural problem, and the blood flow is a fluid-mechanics problem.

Ngoepe's project involved taking the model developed for cerebral aneurysms and directing it to abdominal aortic aneurysms to elucidate the similar and different clotting features between the two and using the information for disease management.

COVID-19 and its link to blood coagulation led Ngoepe's research in unexpected directions. Her modelling is now being used to allow insight into the process of clotting initiated by COVID-19, the growth and activity of the clots, why some people with COVID-19 are more susceptible to clotting, and what drugs are effective COVID-19 clot busters.

"COVID-19 offered a unique opportunity to test-drive our models to understand how COVID-19 changes the coagulation system in the body," explained Ngoepe at the first STIAS public webinar of 2021. "Looking at blood flow and clotting in COVID-19 is a natural progression of the work on aneurysms, thrombosis and congenital heart conditions."

COVID-19 disrupts the endothelium, and, with damage, clotting can occur. Ngoepe and her colleagues found that compared to clot formation in healthy plasma, in COVID-19, due to changes in blood viscosity, significant clots formed within 90 seconds and these reduced blood flow and were harder to remove. This has implications for the drugs that might be effective in dissolving them which are being tested in large clinical trials. The work also looks at the effect of the different COVID-19 variants on clotting.

During her 2021 residency, Ngoepe finalised three journal articles – on cerebral aneurysms, aortic aneurysms and COVID-19 clotting. She also spent time in the Physiological Sciences laboratory at Stellenbosch University growing clots based on the newer variants of the COVID-19 spike protein. Ngoepe will be joining this group on a long-COVID project looking at individuals who continue to have COVID symptoms long after their initial diagnosis.

Ngoepe has recently been promoted to Associate Professor and appointed as director of the UCT Centre for Research in Computational and Applied Mechanics.



INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

“Never in my wildest imaginings did I conceive the crannies that would present themselves and with time, open up new worlds and partnerships. I give full credit to STIAS for giving me the space and confidence to step outside of what I know,” she said.

“I am sad that I have reached the end of my Iso Lomso Fellowship, but I look back on the last few years with a deep sense of gratitude. Thank you to everyone at STIAS for choosing to make the investment in young researchers like me. Thank you, too, for the unmatched hospitality and generosity. My experience has been a wonderful and joyful one.”

Capital Movement through Trade Mis-invoicing in Africa: A Disaggregate Approach

Africa loses more in capital flight than it gains in aid and investment. An estimated \$2 trillion left the African continent between 1970 and 2018 through capital flight.

Arcade Ndoricimpa

Faculty of Economics and Management
University of Burundi

Comparing the stock of capital flight and the stock of external debt as of 2018, effectively makes Africa a net creditor to the rest of the world. A small fraction of Africa's hidden offshore wealth could pay off its external debt.

The phenomenon of capital flight is a paradox, with capital flowing in the wrong direction – from capital-scarce to capital-abundant economies and is an area of particular interest to Iso Lomso Fellow Arcade Ndoricimpa because of what it entails for Africa's development.

He believes the continent's commitments to poverty alleviation and sustainable development, specific achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, are undermined by illicit financial flows.

Capital flight is about outflows of financial resources not recorded in the official government statistics, and trade mis-invoicing is an important channel - a technique to move resources across borders by falsifying the value or volume of exports and imports which leads to major losses in tax revenues. Financial resources lost due to trade mis-invoicing have huge implications and are the main focus of Ndoricimpa's project. He hopes to shed light on who is involved, which commodities are affected, and the factors affecting the phenomenon.

The study will examine the magnitude, trend and patterns of capital flight through trade mis-invoicing over the period 1970 to 2019 in 52 African countries. Using various databases including the United Nation's COMTRADE, and the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade Statistics databases, the study will estimate trade mis-invoicing in Africa at a disaggregated level, by major trading partners and export and import commodities.

Potential loss of tax revenues due to trade mis-invoicing will be computed, and factors determining trade mis-invoicing in Africa examined. "Looking at the example of South Africa, tax revenue loss through trade mis-invoicing is estimated to be equal to 2.4% of GDP on average, over the period 2000 to 2019. How many hospitals, schools, etc. could have been built?" he asks. "Tax evasion through trade mis-invoicing hampers efforts for domestic resource mobilisation to finance the SDGs," said Ndoricimpa. "According to the IMF, on average, sub-Saharan African countries will need additional resources amounting to 15.4% of GDP to finance the SDGs in education, health, roads, electricity and water by 2030."

In his first residency at STIAS Ndoricimpa focused largely on data collection.



INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

“The environment at STIAS gives fellows quiet time away from disturbances. This is needed to concentrate on a research project but that’s what we usually lack at our universities. The arrangement of interacting with other fellows over lunch is wonderful; I enjoyed those moments discussing our projects and other life issues.”

Government Agricultural Finance Interventions as Instruments for Social Protection: A Comparative Review of Developing Economies

Iso Lomso Fellow Elina Amadhila's project seeks to understand why social protection strategies for agricultural growth work in some countries and not in others.

Elina Amadhila

Department of Enterprise
Development and Management
University of Namibia

This work is an extension of Amadhila's PhD and will focus on three countries - Brazil, Indonesia and Namibia. The methodology includes analysing secondary data, document analysis and semi-structured interviews.

Most of the literature on social protection in agriculture comes from outside Africa. This research will draw lessons from Brazil and Indonesia as countries that have achieved high agricultural output growth through agricultural finance interventions coordinated with a social-protection function and compare these with initiatives in Namibia to see what can be learnt.

Social protection is a set of interventions to reduce social and economic risk and vulnerability to eliminate poverty and deprivation. The underlying economic theory is that social protection can assist with income redistribution and bridging the inequality gap which ultimately contributes to poverty alleviation. It can encompass protective interventions including benefits like state pensions; preventative interventions including savings clubs and social institutions; promotive interventions which are strategies to enhance inputs; and transformative interventions which involve labour laws and employment.

Amadhila argues that strategies that are only about providing money are not enough and there needs to be an enabling environment including issues like irrigation, soil quality, electricity, roads,

access to credit, access to markets and training and human capital development. Countries that link social protection functions with agricultural finance interventions also usually achieve greater agricultural output.

The current interventions in Namibia are more agriculture than social protection focused and are missing the transformative functions of social protection. A truly sustainable poverty reduction requires deeper investment in rural areas, serious labour and human capital reform, and secure financing schemes.

The dedicated time at STIAS and feedback received from other fellows enabled Amadhila to work on three journal articles and a book chapter:

- One article (currently under review) focuses on her project specifically;

- Another on social protection financing aid as an instrument for poverty alleviation among the elderly and people with disabilities in Namibia has been accepted for publication by the African Review of Economics and Finance Journal,

- And one on conceptions of good teaching by higher education students in Namibia has been published by the Cogent Education Journal.

- Her book chapter titled 'Access to Land and Agricultural Incentives for the Youth in Namibia' has been published by Africa Century Editions in a book titled, Rethinking the Land and Agrarian Questions in Africa.



INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

"I knew that being awarded the Iso Lomso Fellowship was a great opportunity for me but I never imagined this fellowship would allow me to accomplish the amount of work I managed in four months," said Amadhila. "I am grateful to have had the opportunity to share ideas with accomplished scholars from all over the world. Thank you so much for the opportunity to take up space at STIAS during uncertain times."

Individual Fellowship

The STIAS programme is built around resident Fellowships.

In its early years, STIAS mainly identified and invited potential Fellows to its programme. In 2013 an application route was created whereby candidates could propose projects for consideration by the STIAS Research and Fellowship Programme Committee on an ongoing basis.

As the number of applications increased the application process was further developed to the current model whereby applicants apply during a biannual application cycle for consideration during a specific semester.

Fellows are invited individually or on the basis of a team proposal.

A number of Fellows from outside the formal academic ranks are also invited to contribute to the fellowship programme in order to facilitate communication between the academy and policy/decision-making environments.

The fellowship categories namely, Artist-In-Residence, Young Scholar, Visiting Scholar, Iso Lomso Fellow and Fellow are established and important components of the STIAS programme.

A total of 52 Fellows and Visiting Scholars were hosted during 2021.

“

The hybrid format worked very well and will offer a model for how we may want to organise scholarly forums in the future.

Tamar Garb
Fellow 2021

The construction of the Shona subject as historical, contemporary, personal, and social in Zimbabwe

Multiple award-winning Zimbabwean novelist, filmmaker and activist Tsitsi Dangarembga used her STIAS residency to conduct detailed research on the past – in particular on what she termed ‘the Shona subject’ - to understand the events unfolding in Zimbabwe over the last decade and a half.

Tsitsi Dangarembga

Institute of Creative Arts for
Progress in Africa (ICAPA) Trust

What kind of people behave like this?

This question applies to Zimbabweans who have the power to and do influence events in the country and to those who navigate the results of those actions and influences.

“My point of departure was that those who wield power emerge from the pool of the population, therefore the fact that the population throws up people who wield power destructively on an ongoing basis, suggests that the source of this tendency is within the population. My research was to investigate the source within the population of this tendency. This is what I termed the quest for the Shona subject,” she said.

Her work aimed to understand the historical and ethnic origins of the Shona people that influence the construction of self and society. She traced the expansion and migration of people from West Africa as far as the Cape specifically focusing on groups who crossed the Zambezi in the last centuries before the Christian era and remained north of the Limpopo, in the area often referred to as Southern Zambezia.

This inquiry has shown how European colonisation was the catalyst for diverse forms of violent confrontation in the southern African region, the destabilisation of polities and the invention of the notion of ‘Mashonaland’ and the Shona people. The research has also revealed conciliatory ways of engaging with violent invading powers and conducting

resistance and how these processes account for how a range of polities and peoples came to accept the name ‘Shona’.

One of her hypotheses is that the destruction of normative bonds caused by colonisation, without replacement of these with another prosocial system, produced the observed situation of anomie. This locates causality in both the colonial presence and in the local nature of the social bonds. The research includes engagement with notions of the subject and subjectivity, the formation of the self in the social, and the effects of binary systems of social exclusion.

The research will be used to inform all of Dangarembga’s artistic endeavours as well as her teaching activities. She hopes also to use it to venture into the non-fiction genre.

During her residency, Dangarembga also worked on a further draft of her fourth novel which she describes as “young adult dystopian speculative fiction designed to sensitise African and global adults to the need to engage politically and personally to take their destiny into their own hands”.

“It challenges contemporary and traditional customs and norms and spiritual concepts that no longer serve a rapidly evolving world while adopting a more African cosmology. It also challenges modern and post-modern traditions and norms that do not deliver societal goods” she says.



INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

“My experience at STIAS has been wonderful. I am very aware of the privilege it has been to spend five months pursuing a scholarship that I am interested in. Engagement with the other fellows has deepened and enriched my intellectual inquiry and engaging with scholars from Stellenbosch University was an important positive aspect of my stay,” says Dangarembga.

Health-Economic Modelling of Strategies to manage Gynecologic Cancer in Developed Countries and Low Resource Settings

Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer and the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in women globally. It is the second-most commonly diagnosed cancer (excluding basal cell carcinoma) among South African women, more common than breast cancer.

Ulf Gyllensten

Department of Immunology,
Genetics and Pathology
Uppsala University

The incidence rate of cervical cancer in South Africa is higher than the global average - annually there are nearly 6000 new cases reported with over 3000 associated deaths.

Cervical cancer is caused by chronic infections of the human papillomavirus (HPV). Reducing the incidence, therefore, requires both HPV vaccination and population screening to ensure early detection and treatment. In 2014 a national school-based HPV vaccination programme was rolled out in South Africa, targeting Grade 4 girls aged 9 years and older.

For over 10 years Ulf Gyllensten's research group has collaborated with researchers led by Anna-Lise Williamson of the Division of Medical Virology at the University of Cape Town to improve screening for cervical cancer in low-resource settings.

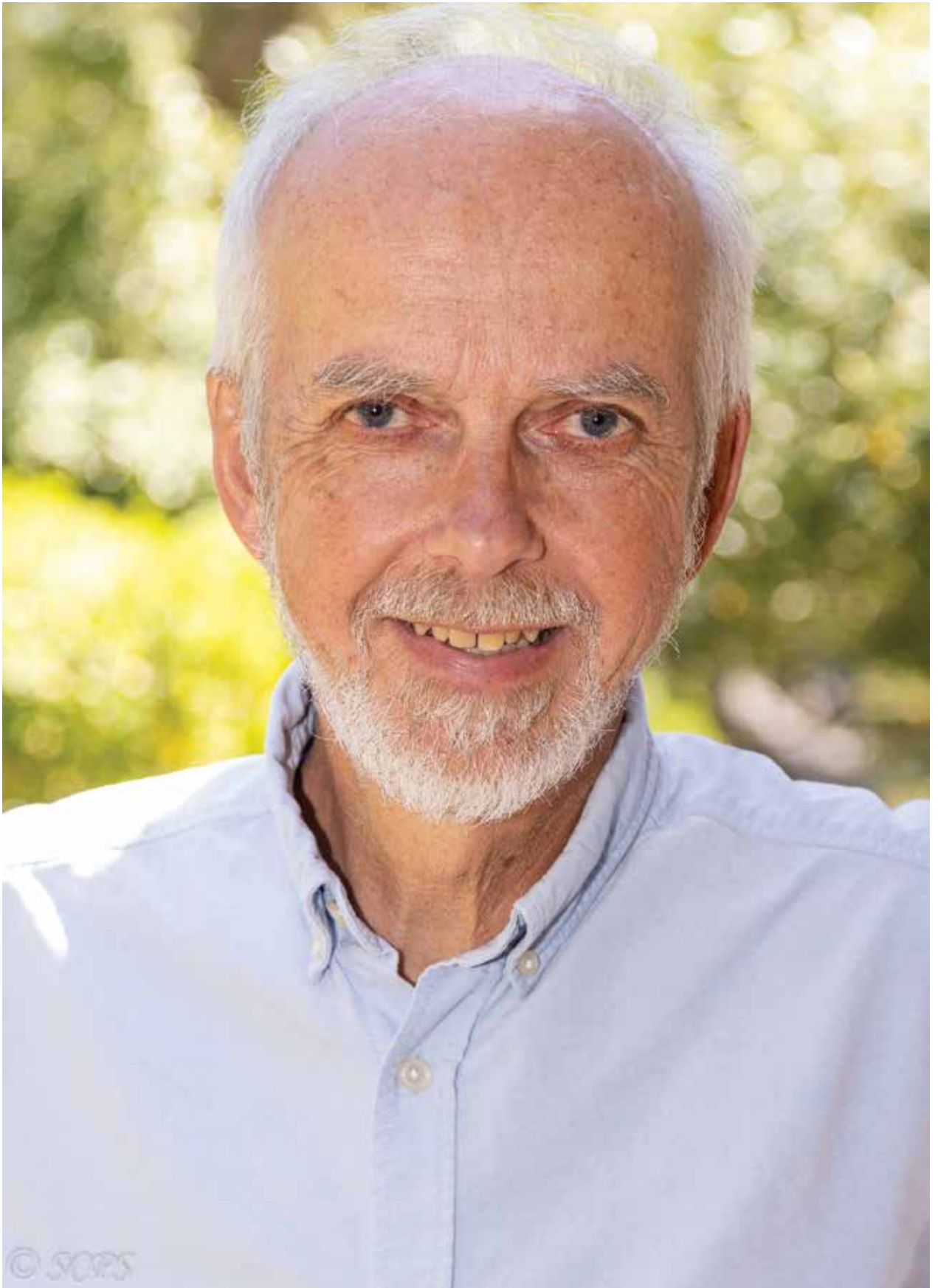
The project involves health-economic modelling of a screening strategy based on self-sampling and HPV testing. The large datasets and experiences obtained in this period on different screening strategies in Sweden and South Africa will be used to formulate optimal strategies for different societal and country settings. However, the empirical results required for the modelling were delayed making it impossible to pursue the planned work.

Gyllensten and his collaborators then turned their attention to the analysis of data on the vaginal microbiome generated as part of a clinical study conducted in the Eastern Cape. These analyses are ongoing and will be finalised in 2022.

Gyllensten also completed two studies on the identification and validation of biomarkers for early detection of ovarian cancer - the eighth most common cancer among women with a five-year survival of only 30-50%. There are currently no means for early detection of ovarian cancer and the work involved searching for novel biomarkers by analysing blood samples. This was summarised in one paper recently published in *Cancers* and one under review in *Communication Medicine*, both finalised during Gyllensten's stay at STIAS.

INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

"STIAS has managed to create a unique environment, with a truly transdisciplinary research agenda. Although many of us come from universities that have the full range of faculties, we rarely if ever get exposure to fields or faculties outside our own. The STIAS concept, with a wide range of disciplines and research fields under one roof, creates new interfaces of interaction and a very open-minded atmosphere for sharing thoughts and insights from different disciplinary, cultural and geographic contexts. The seminar series is an excellent example because we meet across many types of competence fields to address questions from all angles. This is very eye-opening and results in discussions that lead in unexpected directions. I also appreciated the change of angle on world problems."



Metaphors of Identity, Recognition and Connection in the 20th Century: Cell Biology and Literature

Marcella Faria's project unpacks how culture, politics, literature and science share a common vocabulary and how metaphors and analogies are interchanged between these domains.

Marcella Faria

Dactyl Foundation for the Arts and Humanities

Faria is studying one of the most iconic terms in biology: the cell. The word comes from the Latin *cella* meaning a small room and originally referred to as an envelope to be filled with living essence.

However, it became progressively clear that cells are the origin of the development of all organisms and as alive, dynamic systems it should be no surprise that cells, culture, politics, literature and science share a common vocabulary.

"I have been a hands-on cell biologist for most of my life. I remain puzzled by how cells make decisions on a daily basis. I'm particularly interested in the narrative aspects of what is going on," says Faria.

During her STIAS residency, she focused on identifying overlaps between cell biology terms, historical facts, and literary pieces of the last century. The hypothesis is that by mapping the common metaphors, a narrative would emerge starting with borders and identity, progressing into contact and recognition, and developing into connection and networking. The work investigated the extent to which the history of the term 'cell' grasps features and mechanisms of life itself.

Her outputs during 2021 included both the scientific and creative realms:

- an article in Biosystems journal on Edelman's neuronal group selection and the poetics of Paul Valéry
- an article on understanding the limits of individual form in Cell Biology and Poetic Expression

- a book in preparation entitled TheCELLrus or TELLsaurus – How Key Are The words? – a dictionary which will illustrate the dual nature of cell words as community bonds in science and as evolutionary markers in cell biology
- a set of English graphic poems titled Endless Forms of Endless Formation
- a creative non-fiction work in Portuguese titled Jokempô (Paper, Stone, Scissors) currently in press
- Hide and Seek, a poetry book in Portuguese and
- Natural Numbers: Counting not Telling, short stories in Portuguese that celebrate the playful potential of natural numbers which has been submitted for publication.

This is what she had to say about her residency: At STIAS, I was allowed to radicalise my previous endeavours in many ways.

IN depth, I had time to understand and review my tacit philosophical assumptions about organic formation (texts and beings).

IN reach, by incorporating basic concepts from complexity sciences literary theory, linguistics, cognitive science, and evolutionary biology, I had the opportunity to expand domains (semantic and cellular) into poetic landscapes.

IN (spiration) was a daily bonus of the interaction with my brilliant 'fellow fellows' (staff and researchers) from all over the Wor(l)d(s) – through them, I came to realise that any living expression has its social dimension.

IN (sight) came along as a natural consequence of the unprecedented freedom I had been provided with, a trigger for me to write science-inspired poetry and fiction.

IN (timately), the experience of silence was extremely important, it was the lack of words that brought me back to my own language as if I had not learned before. Speechless I realised that the words shared by the endless forms, from cells to poems, must be continuously created."



INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

"I had thought that Home is a place but ended by understanding Home is not only a Multiple Choice but an endless practice. In summary, STIAS had brought me home," she says.

Genomic Medicine: All in the Genes

Collen Masimirembwa's work on genomic medicine focuses on how genomic diversity results in individuals having a higher risk of some diseases as well as how they respond differently to medicines concerning efficacy and safety.

Collen Masimirembwa

African Institute of Biomedical Science and Technology (AiBST)

Masimirembwa is specifically interested in understanding the structure and variation of African genes to understand why there is a higher risk of certain illnesses in people of African descent (like sickle cell anaemia) but also how they respond to the medications available.

The use of medicines in treating disease is associated with Adverse Drug Reactions of which there are 2.2 million per year causing over 100 000 deaths. It is therefore important to identify those at risk of ADRs to modify their treatment. The efficacy rate of drugs in individuals also varies dramatically and Masimirembwa is interested in understanding if a drug works the same in people of African ancestry as in people of other ancestries.

The work started by trying to understand problems in treating HIV/AIDS on the continent. Up to 80% of people taking some of the available antiretrovirals were experiencing side effects. The use of the drug Efavirenz, in particular, was causing more neuropsychiatric ADRs in Africans than Europeans.

Masimirembwa and his research team found a higher frequency in African populations of the gene variants associated with the capacity to metabolise and remove the drug. Patients with this variant were not able to efficiently remove the drug from their system meaning they were being poisoned with an overdose. Similar work is being done with the drug Tamoxifen used in treating breast cancer.

The group has since developed an open-array genetic test for 38 pharmacogenes and 120 genetic variants to guide the clinical use of over 100 medicines. The test – GenoPharmR - is the first and only South African Health Products Regulatory Authority-registered pharmacogenomics test in Africa and is inclusive of genomic variants unique to Africans.

Masimirembwa's company, AiBST, will also establish centres of excellence in genomic medicine in Nigeria, Kenya and Zimbabwe aimed at building critical mass, targeted capacity development and creating infrastructure for precision medicine. This is being done by implementing pre-emptive pharmacogenomic testing for effective care and treatment in Africa project (iPROTECTA).

He highlighted the need for multicentre studies across Africa - moving from one treatment fits all, to genomics-guided precision medicine.

Masimirembwa is also involved in a STIAS group project on falsified medicines with Susanne Lundin of the Department of Arts and Cultural Sciences at Lund University and others. As not all of the group members were able to come to STIAS in 2021 and it was not possible to undertake planned fieldwork, the group used the time to work on a book entitled Medicine Across Borders: Exploration of Grey Zones which will include chapters ranging from how and where people get falsified or substandard medicines, the societal, medical and legal issues involved, and what can be done to address this problem.



INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

“My experience at STIAS was absolutely fantastic!” Masimirembwa says. “I look forward to advancing the relationship between me and my institute with STIAS; and to being an advocate for leading scientists to consider a STIAS fellowship for a life-transforming intellectual experience in an amazingly beautiful place.”

Language, Identity and Epistemic Justice

Epistemic justice is about challenging unfair treatment that relates to knowledge, including whom we recognise as legitimate knowers.

Caroline Kerfoot

Centre for Research on Bilingualism
Stockholm University

Questions of decolonisation and epistemic justice in education have taken on increased urgency worldwide, not least in South Africa.

Caroline Kerfoot is interested in approaching the question of epistemic justice through language, exploring how entrenched hierarchies of linguistic value construct some languages and their speakers as less able to produce or convey knowledge. She is specifically concerned with the role of language in post-colonial schools, recognising that racialised ideologies of value survive colonialism and are kept alive in contemporary educational structures, not least in the choice of language of teaching and learning.

“Language-in-education policies often perpetuate colonial ideologies of who it is that can legitimately know and through what language. In South Africa, as elsewhere, the continuing imposition of a former colonial language has had systematic effects on educational performance for learners, with long-term economic and socio-political consequences,” she says.

Kerfoot’s focus at STIAS was to work on a monograph which synthesises research on language, identity, and epistemic justice conducted over the last 15 years in Cape Town schools where youngsters from groups previously separated by political, social, linguistic, or geographical boundaries construct new ways of living, learning and languaging together.

The book entitled *Towards Epistemic Justice: Language, Identity, and Relations of Knowing in Post-colonial Schools* will be published by Bloomsbury Academic Publishing.

The book explores how post-colonial contexts such as South Africa where multilingualism is seen as a norm can offer an alternative, southern angle of vision. It illustrates how in learning and playing together multilingually, learners in a Cape Town school constructed new social, moral, and epistemic orders. It, therefore, suggests that policies and practices that embrace a multilingual episteme, valuing all languages equally as resources for learning, can point the way to constructing more just, equitable and ethical conditions for learning. It further shows how linguistic, social, and academic identities mutually constitute one another and how a radical shift in the values attached to languages can enable new relations of knowing and new paths to knowledge.

During her stay at STIAS Kerfoot made progress towards the completion of the planned monograph. “A concentrated period to read widely and rethink core tenets in the book was invaluable, as was continued inspiration from interactions with and seminars by other STIAS Fellows,” she said.

She also presented a public lecture on the work, submitted a paper to appear in *Applied Linguistics* explaining the central argument of the book and completed the Editors’ Introduction for a Special Issue (with Chris Stroud) for the *Language & Communication journal*.



INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

“The intellectual community provided by STIAS has been a rare and rewarding privilege. It has offered a challenging but crucial opportunity to consider my research through the substantially different lenses brought by my colleagues,” says Kerfoot. “It was particularly worthwhile to engage with younger scholars whose research will make a difference to the future well-being of the planet and those who try to live on it. It would be excellent if this aspect of STIAS’ work could be expanded even further,” she says.

Documentary, Desire, Description: South Africa's 'Second World War' and the Mediation/Materialisation of 'witness'

Tamar Garb's research project centres on South Africa's first illustrated magazine, *Libertas* (1940 -1946).

Tamar Garb

Department of History of Art
University College London

Libertas constitutes a key moment in South African visual/publishing history and Tamar Garb uses it to rethink the trajectory of documentary photography in South Africa as well as the political and social vision it encompassed. She specifically looks at the photos of Constance Stuart (later Larrabee) who was the magazine's war correspondent working in North Africa, France, and Italy.

Garb also explores a personal World War II archive, in the letters written home by her father from Italy and in war albums produced by ordinary soldiers like him.

Documentary photography has played a vital role in recording South Africa's social and political history and was a central tool in the anti-apartheid struggle. *Drum* magazine is credited as foundational in the origins of socially engaged South African photography and was an important organ for the expression and development of black writers and photographers.

Libertas predates *Drum* by about 10 years providing an important precedent for extensive social documentary photography and the development of the picture magazine in South Africa. Garb sees it as an important, understudied vehicle for understanding the social and political forces in South Africa in the transformative 1940s as well as providing a particular view, premised on white paternalism, of the political engineering of South Africa's role in the war.

During her residency, Garb expanded her reading to broaden her understanding of South Africa during World War II, the role of Jan Smuts, and debates on universalism and particularism in the mid-20th Century.

She also completed various writing projects including:

- the catalogue for an exhibition she has curated at the Walther Collection on the work of South African photographers David Goldblatt and Santu Mofokeng
- an entry on 'Photography and Memory' for an anthology compiled by the Art Institute of Chicago and
- two catalogue essays for exhibitions by the Kenyan/British artist Michael Armitage at the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek in Copenhagen and South African ceramic artist Hylton Nel's show at the Fine Art Society in London.
- She also convened and chaired several online events, panel discussions and book launches one of which, 'The Fragility of the Archive', reflected on the fire and destruction of the Jagger Library at the University of Cape Town.

INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

"Despite the strict COVID caution we exercised, we were able to develop strong connections and conversations," Garb says. "In fact, the precarity of the wider world made this cohort share a special bond as we were all navigating various challenges with family and friends in this difficult period. It created a unique closeness amongst us that I will always treasure. I am also deeply grateful for the care and understanding exercised by all the STIAS staff in managing our anxieties and fears. This was a memorable experience, and I am very grateful to have benefitted from it. I look forward to many future collaborations and continued engagement with this unique research institute," she says.



African Cinemas: Spaces, Technologies, Audiences and Genres

In honour of the life of Pier Paolo Frassinelli

Pier Paolo Frassinelli

Department of Communication Studies
University of Johannesburg

Pier Paolo Frassinelli's project at STIAS was an ethnography and political economy of different spaces – cinemas, film festivals, websites, and other public spaces – where African films are screened, as well as an analysis of contemporary African films and of the genres and trends they represent.

Titled *African Cinemas: Spaces, Technologies, Audiences and Genres* the work sought to map the changes in contemporary African cinemas and screen media brought about by digital production and distribution technologies, as well as by new socio-cultural contexts and audiences.

The work used an innovative methodology combining ethnographic and sociological research on cinema and screen media with film theory and analysis as well as a new approach to contemporary South African cinema that situates it in an African frame. It aimed to illustrate that work in Pan-African contexts that applies multimedia approaches could support and was sustained by current struggles to decolonise the African humanities.

Frassinelli's research interests were cultural and media studies, critical and decolonial theory, and African cinema. His latest book titled *Borders, Media Crossings and the Politics of Translation: The Gaze from Southern Africa* was published by Routledge in 2019.

He presented some of the project findings at his STIAS seminar on 30 September in which he pointed to the challenges in maintaining the 'local' in a world of streaming platforms like Netflix and Showmax. He pointed out that in these platforms, local content was fitted in to provide an effective narrative and aesthetic form that produced a predictable response.



"It's about cultural products from the Global South mapping their diverse histories and local geographies onto genres of Western mass cultural production. Very similar to what happened in the literature of peripheral countries where there is a compromise between Western influence and local materials," he said. "The content providers are multi-skilled, the material grabs attention and keeps it. It's about appealing to an audience willing to pay. It has commercial and exchange value."

Frassinelli described the outputs as local content squeezed into imported genres that the streaming platforms know work and sell. He highlighted the need to start thinking about how to reconcile the local with global relevance.

Frassinelli passed away unexpectedly in November 2021. May his soul rest in peace.

South Africa and the Emergence of International Human Rights

In honour of the life of Christof Heyns

Christof Heyns

Faculty of Law
University of Pretoria

Christof Heyns's STIAS project aimed at understanding South Africa's role in the development of international human rights. In this regard he distinguished three phases:

the role of South Africa, and more specifically Jan Smuts, in the founding of the United Nations and the adoption of human rights as a core value in the UN Charter apartheid South Africa as the target of human rights action, and thus as a catalyst for the subsequent development of the UN's primary human rights mechanisms and South Africa's role regarding human rights in the UN after democracy was established.

Heyns aimed to chronicle these three phases with the provisional thesis that an account of the history reveals that human rights are often the result of unintended consequences when norms and mechanisms established to be used against others are applied to their architects. And that this is ultimately how human rights bring about renewal.

Heyns was a Professor of Human Rights Law at UP, where he directed the Centre for Human Rights and was previously the Dean of the Faculty of Law. At STIAS he served on the Board of Directors and was in residence as a fellow in 2019 and 2021. The countless highlights in his illustrious career include advising international, regional and national entities on human rights issues.

In August 2010 he was appointed as United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and in 2017 was the South African candidate for election to the UN Human Rights Committee, the treaty monitoring body of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In 2020, he was the main drafter of two important



UN documents – the General Comment 37 of the UN Human Rights Committee, which offers global guidance on peaceful assembly and the UN Human Rights Guidance on Less Lethal Weapons, both were released in July 2020. These documents summarised and restated the international law standards and UN standards on peaceful and not-so-peaceful assembly. He presented an overview of these documents at his seminar at STIAS on 9 March.

Christof Heyns passed away unexpectedly in March 2021. May his soul rest in peace.

Team Fellowship

Multi-year support for group projects is being phased out in favour of team fellowships that take the form of a single period of simultaneous or overlapping residencies of 2-3 months by team members, instead of cumulative periods of residencies over a number of years.

In this report we feature three team fellowships whose members were in residence in 2021.

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**New friendships
developed during this
time, and new plans for
future collaboration that
I am sure will last into
the future.**

Louise du Toit
Team Fellow 2021

The Evolutionary Commons: Putting evolution to work for humanity

As humanity - particularly technological humanity - faces an existential crisis from climate change and pandemics, Daniel Brooks and Salvatore Agosta believe that evolutionary biology has a critical role to play in our response.

Brooks and Agosta believe evolution is about coping with change by changing - and that we need to apply the evolutionary principles that have allowed life to persist for 4 billion years. This is the underlying hypothesis of their latest book - *A Darwinian Guide to Surviving the Anthropocene* - which they worked on whilst at STIAS in 2021.

They suggest that we need guidelines to put evolutionary principles into practice. They propose what they call the Four Laws of Biotics to tell us how to successfully interact with the biosphere.

These are:

- not restricting the biosphere's capacity to evolve
- using parts of the biosphere as long as we do not endanger its overall stability
- using knowledge not emotion, in determining the scope of those uses and,
- not destroying the biosphere to save ourselves.

Brooks and Agosta also believe we can improve humanity's chances of survival as a technological species by implementing the economics of well-being; reducing population density by finding new space in rural areas; re-growing sustainably by creating networks of cooperating circular economies; and not consolidating into new densely populated, vulnerable urban centres.

"The biosphere is a complex evolutionary system that generates, stores, and uses its potential to survive. This makes ecosystems robust, not fragile. This suggests we can use the biosphere without destroying or losing it. Biodiversity is a bank account of the evolutionary potential for coping with changing conditions," says Agosta.

The book aims to provide a foundational theory. Brooks and Agosta believe that current threats should be a wake-up call for technological humanity but so far, have not triggered an appropriate response.

"We believe humanity is increasingly enmeshed in an existence dominated by global climate change. We make a special point in our book of saying that while survival is a critical issue for all of humanity, there are many ways this can be accomplished," says Brooks.

"We believe that Africa and Africans have much to offer the world in this regard. Exploring the challenges and possibilities should be topics for several projects and events going forward. We would be interested in participating in any such programmes in the future," Brooks adds.

INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

"This has been one of the most rewarding and productive experiences of our academic careers. The STIAS environment has been an ideal setting in which to conduct the kind of scholarship that one needs to write creatively and with authority. Whether working quietly in the office or interacting with the other fellows, we routinely felt the joy of being an academic. Interactions with the other fellows were an invaluable source of new ideas and information. We drew great inspiration and energy from the young scholars. This programme is exceptionally important, and we hope it will continue and even expand in the future."

- Daniel Brooks and Salvatore Agosta



Salvatore Agosta from the Center for Environmental Studies at Virginia Commonwealth University with Daniel Brooks from the University of Toronto.

“

We believe humanity is increasingly enmeshed in an existence dominated by global climate change. We make a special point in our book of saying that while survival is a critical issue for all of humanity, there are many ways this can be accomplished.

Daniel Brooks
University of Toronto.

Archaeology of a hungry mind

Lombard, Höberg and Gärdenfors have been involved in a long-term STIAS project which evolved through a collaboration that started at a STIAS workshop in 2013 that posed the question ‘How did *Homo* become *Docens*?’.

The project focused on how humans learnt to think and teach, exploring human cognitive evolution as well as looking at the evolution of technologies and their link to brain and socio-cultural developments. The aim was to develop a holistic model of human cognitive evolution that considers ecology, biology, technology and sociology.

The group unpacked the question: “why and how *Homo Sapiens* evolved into a species that is dependent on brains rather than brawn. They studied how humans have been nourishing minds over several million years to become the only mammal to successfully inhabit and control most of the global landmass and explore the universe beyond.

The work made use of recent archaeological and palaeo-anthropological finds in sub-Saharan Africa, together with breakthroughs in ancient-DNA and palaeo-neurology that are changing what we thought we knew about human cognitive evolution. Based on their direct involvement with the generation of primary knowledge about human cognition, Stone Age archaeology, experimental archaeology, neuro-archaeology and living and ancient-DNA, the group explored human cognitive evolution from a multidisciplinary perspective.

The work focused on the last 300 000 years of human cognitive evolution, which represents the coming of age of *Homo Sapiens*. During this time, *Homo Sapiens* shared the old world with other human groups such as the Neanderthals and Denisovans amongst others, and perhaps also *Homo Naledi* – all of whom became absorbed into the only surviving human species *Homo Sapiens*, or completely disappeared.

Describing the project as essentially about the

evolution of human curiosity, Lombard says: “We are the only creatures on the planet who function out of curiosity. To be sapient is to have the ability to act with judgement and wisdom based on remembering and thinking about what we experience. We can think about and find solutions to old and new problems – real and imagined. We also experience and process the world through uniquely evolved senses and perspectives”.

Much of the core of the investigation was around technologies (dating from about 3.3 million years to 60 000 years ago) that were invented and used to extract the foods that helped develop and nourish increasingly cognitively ‘hungry’ brains.

The research also included aspects of animal thinking, modern human cognition, brain-selective nutrients, the use of fire, learning and teaching, gene-culture co-evolution and neurological evolution.

The underlying hypothesis is that the human unique way of thinking evolved as a result of the interconnectivity between human society and technology resulting in a society today that is completely dependent on technology as an extension of bodies and minds.

In late 2021 two of the team members - Gärdenfors and Lombard were in residence at STIAS for the final fellowship period dedicated to this project. During this time, they focused specifically on the cognition around fire making, based on theoretical models they had published recently in the context of the project and resulting in a manuscript (Minds on Fire: Cognitive and Archaeological Aspects of Hunter-Gatherer Fire making) submitted to the Cambridge Archaeological Journal. This is the 14th paper/ chapter in the series dedicated to this project.



Peter Gärdenfors of the Cognitive Science Group at Lund University, Marlice Lombard of the Palaeo-Research Institute at the University of Johannesburg and Anders Högberg of the Department of Cultural Sciences at Linnaeus University have concluded their long-term project.

INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

“STIAS provided us with our intellectual ‘home from home’ for several productive years. All the elements, including logistical support, office space, seminar programme, delicious food and wine, and accommodation, have always resulted in a most stimulating and industrious time for us (and our minds). We are truly thankful to STIAS and all its people for providing the opportunity to conduct our research in this manner. We wish the Institute only the best.”

– Marlice Lombard, Peter Gärdenfors and Anders Högberg.

Gandhi's Satyagraha: Exploring Non-Violent Alternatives for Effective Political Resistance and Transformation

The extreme challenges facing the contemporary world including conflict, terrorism, populism, and religious pluralism necessitate a revisiting of Mahatma Gandhi's concept of *satyagraha*.

This team project discusses satyagraha (defined as the practice of non-violent resistance), its historical development, its relevance for transformation in South Africa, and also its limits. This concept as well as Gandhi's ideas around religious plurality stem from his time in South Africa from 1893-to 1914 and the group believes they still have much relevance in South Africa and globally today.

The project engaged with the concept of non-violence from different angles and theoretical perspectives in an attempt to understand what these ideas can bring to the contemporary world.

The project set out to encompass four main areas including:

- a reflection on the satyagraha from the perspective of René Girard's mimetic

anthropology focusing on mimetic rivalry as a cause of human violence and addressing the religious roots of Gandhi's concept

- investigating Gandhi's reading of the Hebrew Bible with a special focus on the Book of Daniel and its answers to persecution
- examining Gandhi's contribution to an interreligious theology and, in particular, his understanding of Judaism
- discussing the satyagraha from a feminist perspective in particular through a detailed reading of Judith Butler's 2020 book, *The Force of Nonviolence*.

During their residency, the team managed to broaden aspects of their work to focus on Gandhi's use of the scriptures of Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. They also focused on Gandhi's pluralist approach to religion and aimed to situate Gandhi in

INTERACTION AND FEEDBACK

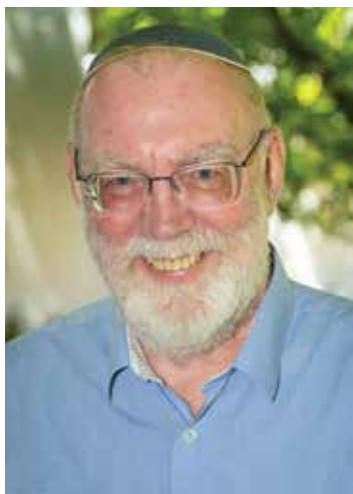
"I have some experience with other Institutes of Advanced Study including that of my own organisation but, without any hesitation, I would situate STIAS at the top of those institutes. The mix of senior and early career scholars from different disciplines worked extremely well. The same may be said of the mix of African scholars and those from outside the continent. The different approaches and horizon-widening themes impressed me very much. STIAS is indeed a creative space for the mind, it sharpens the mind but keeps it open for breaking boundaries."

– Ed Noort

"STIAS is for me an exceptional place in Africa and in the world, where intellectuals meet and blossom in a relaxed atmosphere and learn from each other in a supportive and friendly environment."

– Ephraim Meir

Team Fellowship



Ephraim Meir from the Department of Jewish Thought at Bar-Ilan University



Louise du Toit from the Department of Philosophy at Stellenbosch University, Ed Noort from the Faculty of Theology and Religious Studies at the University of Groningen, Wolfgang Palaver from the Department of Systematic Theology at the University of Innsbruck

the framework of an interreligious theology which combines diversity and unity, particularity and communication beyond particular definitions of truth.

The team mentions as a highlight of their residency, their visit to parts of Durban which were central to Gandhi's life in South Africa. They visited Phoenix north of Durban, where Gandhi's ashram is today a museum and where they met with Gandhi's granddaughter, Ela.

They also visited Ohlange where John Langalibalele Dube, the first president of the African National Congress had a settlement and founded a school

and workshops. Another site the team visited was the Marianhill Monastery, which Gandhi admired as a model for his ashrams, and where he also learnt to make sandals.

Their outputs include a special issue titled 'Nonviolence and Religion' of the online journal Religions which, in addition to contributions from the group, included 11 contributions from other scholars published between 2021 and 2022.

"Lunch conversations with various configurations of fellows often stretched over many weeks. Sometimes one does not feel like breaking one's concentration to go to lunch, but every single time I walked away from lunch surprised, inspired and informed about new things. New friendships developed during this time and new plans for future collaboration that I am sure will last into the future. I am already an enthusiastic ambassador for the Institute and will continue to encourage scholars from across the world to apply for fellowships. I always tell them this is a heaven for the creative mind."

– Louise du Toit

"The research climate and collaboration with other fellows were excellent and the support we got from STIAS was extraordinary. The staff often solved problems before we fellows were even aware of them. I am very grateful to the whole team that runs STIAS. Thank you very much!"

- Wolfgang Palaver

List of Fellows

Fellows in residence in the First Term

(11 January – 11 June 2021)



**Emmanuel
Akyeampong**

Fellow

Center for African Studies
Harvard University

Project:
*The First Generation of
Independent African Leaders
and the Making of the African
Nation-State*



Brian Arthur

Fellow

Santa Fe Institute

Project: *Complexity and the
Shift in Modern Science*



Tsitsi Dangarembga

Artist-in-residence

Institute of Creative Arts for
Progress in Africa (ICAPA) Trust

Project: *The Construction of the
Shona Subject as Historical,
Contemporary, Personal and
Social in Zimbabwe: The
Impact of the Social Fabric
in the Construction of the
Individual*



Mamadou Diawara

Fellow

Department of Social and
Cultural Anthropology
Goethe University

Project: *Local Media: Western
Media in a Context of Orality in
Africa*



Tamar Garb

Fellow

Department of History of Art
University College London

Project: *Documentary, Desire, Description: South Africa's 'Second World War' and the Mediation/Materialisation of 'witness'*



Patrice Haynes

Fellow

Theology, Philosophy and
Religious Studies Department
Liverpool Hope University

Project: *Animist Humanism: Decolonizing Philosophy of Religion In And Through African Cosmo-Sense*



Marcella Faria

Fellow

Dactyl Foundation for the Arts
and Humanities

Project: *Metaphors of Identity, Recognition and Connection in the 20th Century: Cell Biology and Literature*



Ephraim Meir

Fellow

Faculty of Theology and
Religious Studies
University of Groningen

Project: *Gandhi's Satyagraha: Exploring Non-Violent Alternatives for Effective Political Resistance and Transformation*



Ed Noort

Fellow

Faculty of Theology and
Religious Studies
University of Groningen

Project: *Gandhi's Satyagraha: Exploring Non-Violent Alternatives for Effective Political Resistance and Transformation*



Wolfgang Palaver

Fellow

Department of Systematic
Theology
University of Innsbruck

Project: *Gandhi's Satyagraha: Exploring Non-Violent Alternatives for Effective Political Resistance and Transformation*



Louise du Toit

Fellow

Department of Philosophy
Stellenbosch University

Project: *Gandhi's Satyagraha: Exploring Non-Violent Alternatives for Effective Political Resistance and Transformation*



Malebogo Ngoepe

Iso Lomso Fellow

Department of Mechanical Engineering
University of Cape Town

Project: *Comparative Computational Study of Thrombosis in Cerebral and Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms*



Arcade Ndoricimpa

Iso Lomso Fellow

Faculty of Economics and Management
University of Burundi

Project: *Capital Movement through Trade Mis-invoicing in Africa: A disaggregate approach*



Elina Amadhila

Iso Lomso Fellow

Department of Management Sciences
University of Namibia

Project: *Government Agricultural Finance Interventions as Instruments for Social Protection: A Comparative Review of Developing Economies*



Christof Heyns

Fellow

Faculty of Law
University of Pretoria

Project: *South Africa and the emergence of international human rights*



Wamuwi Mbao

Iso Lomso Fellow

Department of English
Stellenbosch University

Project: *Representing Discontent: South Africa in Words and on Screen*



Ranka Primorac

Fellow

Faculty of Arts and Humanities
University of Southampton

Project: *Queues of Limitless Hope: The Novel and Social Crisis in the African Republic of Letters*



Roland Balgah

Fellow

College of Technology
University of Bamenda

Project: *Analyzing Natural Disaster Management Policy in SSA*



Foluke Unuabonah

Iso Lomso Visiting Scholar

Department of English
Redeemer's University

Project: *Pragmatic Marker Borrowing in African Englishes: A Corpus-Based Study*

List of Fellows

Fellows in residence in the Second Term

(12 July – 10 December 2021)



Christoph Ann

Fellow

TUM School of Management
Technical University of Munich

Project: *Patent Offices: What striving for Profits can do to a Patent System*



Bram Büscher

Fellow

Sociology of Development and
Change group
Wageningen University

Project: *Uneven Extinction: Anxieties over Life and Death in Times of Crisis Conservation*



Elieth Eyebiye

Iso Lomso Fellow

LASDEL Benin

Project: *The Temporalities of the Informality: The case of Benin-Nigeria Cross-Border Fuel Smuggling*



Marcella Faria

Fellow

Dactyl Foundation for the Arts
and Humanities

Project: *Metaphors of Identity, Recognition and Connection in the 20th century: Cell biology and Literature*



Pier Paolo Frassinelli

Fellow

Department of Communication Studies
University of Johannesburg

Project: *African Cinemas: Spaces, Technologies, Audiences and Genres*



Jerzy Koch

Fellow

Department of Dutch and South African Studies
Adam Mickiewicz University

Project: *A History of South African Literature: Afrikaans Literature since 1930*



Michael Neocosmos

Fellow

Emeritus Professor in the Humanities
Rhodes University

Project: *The Dialectics of Emancipation and Africa: Political Theory and Political Practice*



Oleksii Polunin

Fellow

Department of Psychology
Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics

Project: *The Manipulability Theories of Causality in the space of the Multiple Mental Representations of Time Flow: How Stable is causal relationship?*



Andreas Wagner

Fellow

Department of Evolutionary and Environmental Studies
University of Zurich

Project: *The Adaptive Evolution of Information Processing in Cellular Communication Circuits*



Bahru Zewde

Fellow

Department of History
Addis Ababa University

Project: *Ethiopia's Challenge: Multiple Identities vs. Mono-Identity*



Claudia Gastrow

Iso Lomso Fellow

Department of Anthropology
and Development Studies
University of Johannesburg

Project: *Everyday
Authoritarianism: Urban Life
and Politics in Luanda, Angola*



Salvatore Agosta

Fellow

Center for Environmental
Studies
Virginia Commonwealth
University

Project: *The Evolutionary
Commons*



Daniel Brooks

Fellow

Centre for Research on
Bilingualism
Stockholm University

Project: *Towards Epistemic
Justice: Language, Identity, and
relations of knowing in Post-
colonial Schools*



Lukman Abdulrauf

Iso Lomso Fellow

Department of Public Law
University of Ilorin

Project: *Constitutionalism and
the Internet in Africa: Progress,
Challenges and Prospect*



Caroline Kerfoot

Fellow

Faculty of Law
University of Pretoria

Project: *South Africa and the
emergence of international
human rights*

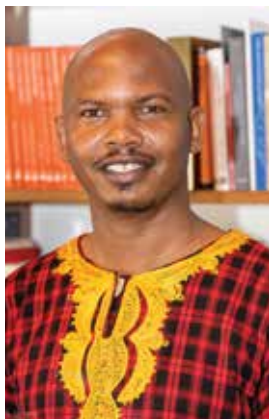


Eric Otchere

Iso Lomso Fellow

Department of Music and
Dance, Faculty of Arts
University of Cape Coast

Project: *Pacing within sonic
spaces: a psychology of music
and work*



Elifuraha Laltaika

Iso Lomso Fellow

Faculty of Law
Tumaini University

Project: *Spotlighting Social Inclusion: Protection of Africa's Hunter-Gatherers' Communal Land Rights in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation*



Marius Olivier

Fellow

International Institute for Law and Policy (IISLP)
North-West University

Project: *Migration vulnerability and access to social protection*



Evance Kalula

Fellow

Faculty of Law
University of Cape Town

Project: *Migration vulnerability and access to social protection*



Avinash Govindjee

Visiting Scholar

Faculty of Law
Nelson Mandela University

Project: *Migration vulnerability and access to social protection*



Njoki Wamai

Iso Lomso Fellow

International Relations
Department
United States International
University-Africa

Project: *The Legacies of the International Criminal Court Intervention in Kenya*



Husein Inusah

Iso Lomso Fellow

Department of Classics and
Philosophy
University of Cape Coast

Project: *Epistemic Virtues of African Proverbs: Implications for Decolonizing Knowledge in Africa*



Ismaila Emahi

Iso Lomso Fellow

Department of Chemical
Science
University of Energy and
Natural Resources

Project: *Establishing Optimal
Approaches for the Fabrication
of Artificial Tongues for Smart
Detection and Removal of Toxic
Metals in Water*



Collen Masimirembwa

Fellow

African Institute of Biomedical
Science and Technology
(AiBST)

Project: *Falsified Medicines:
What the Public says, and
Professionals know*



Berhanu Abegaz

Fellow

University of Johannesburg

Project: *Viniculture in Ethiopia*



Ulf Gyllensten

Fellow

Department of Immunology,
Genetics and Pathology
Uppsala University

Project: *Health-Economic
Modelling of Strategies to
Manage Gynecologic Cancer in
Developed Countries and Low
Resource Settings*

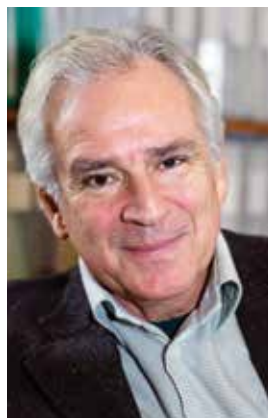


Edvard Smith

Fellow

Department of Laboratory
Medicine
Karolinska Institutet

Project: *Review on the use of
BTK Inhibitors*



Peter Gärdenfors

Fellow

Cognitive Science Group
Lund University

Project: *Archaeology of a
Hungry Mind*



Marlize Lombard

Fellow

Department of Anthropology
and Development Studies
University of Johannesburg

Project: *Archaeology of a
Hungry Mind*



Jerrold Agbankpe

Iso Lomso Visiting Scholar

Polytechnic School of Abomey-
Calavi
University of Abomey-Calavi

Project: *Fight against
Antimicrobial Resistance in
Poultry Farms in Benin by
Bacteriophages: A Study based
on the One Health Approach*



Charles Fombad

Fellow

Institute for International and
Comparative Law in Africa
(ICLA)
University of Pretoria

Project: *Constitutional Identity
and Constitutionalism in Africa*



Abeni Beshiru

Iso Lomso Visiting Scholar

Department of Microbiology
Western Delta University

Project: *Mitigating antimicrobial
resistance: Implications for
ecological and public health*



Milaine Tchamga

Iso Lomso Visiting Scholar

African Institute of
Mathematical Science
University of Cape Town

Project: *Study of Multiple
Scales Epidemiological Models
using Tikhonov-Vasilieva
and Geometric Singular
Perturbation Theory*

Lectures and Seminars

STIAS PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

A total of six Public Webinars were held during 2021 with a physical and an online audience.

18 Mar	Malebogo Ngoepe Blood Clotting in Disease: The Role of Blood Flow
15 Apr	Tsitsi Dangarembga The Shona Subject: Who, How, If and Where to After All That
13 May	Emmanuel Akyeampong Early Independent Africa's Abortive Attempt at Industrialization: The Case of Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah
12 Aug	Andreas Wagner Sleeping Beauties: Dormant Innovations in Nature and Culture
14 Oct	Bahru Zewde The Vexed Question of Identity in Ethiopia: A Historical Perspective
18 Nov	Caroline Kerfoot Towards Epistemic Justice: Language, Identity, and Relations of Knowing in Post-colonial Schools

STIAS SEMINAR SERIES

During the first semester, 14 seminars were held in hybrid form. This number increased to 21 seminars in the second semester.

21 Jan	Wolfgang Palaver, Ed Noort, Louise du Toit and Ephraim Meir Gandhi's Satyagraha: Exploring Non-Violent Alternatives for Effective Political Resistance and Transformation
28 Jan	Tamar Garb Documentary, Desire, Description: South Africa's 'Second World War' and the mediation/materialization of witness
4 Feb	Mamadou Diawara Copyright Africa: The chronicle of a failed legal transplant
11 Feb	Brian Arthur Complexity Economics: A Guided Tour
25 Feb	Arcade Ndoricimpa Capital Movement through Trade Mis-invoicing in Africa: A Disaggregated Approach
4 Mar	Marcella Faria Cell Stories – How Key are the Words
9 Mar	Christof Heyns Peaceful (and not so peaceful) Assemblies: What are the International Law Standards?
25 Mar	Elina Amadhila Social Protection Functions as Instruments for the Success of Government Agricultural Finance Interventions: A Comparison of three Developing Economies
30 Mar	Patrice Haynes Towards Decolonising Philosophy of Religion by Thinking with African Cosmo-Sense
8 Apr	Wamuwi Mbao Misrecognition: Some Short Statements on Affect
6 May	Ranka Primorac Queues of Limitless Hope: The Bildungsroman and Decolonisation in Southern Africa
20 May	Roland Balgah Institutional and Process Analyses of the African Union's Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy

27 May	Foluke Unuabonah Bilingual Pragmatic Markers in Selected African Englishes
3 Jun	Wolfgang Palaver, Ed Noort, Louise du Toit and Ephraim Meir A Retrospective Seminar by the Gandhi research team
22 Jul	Marcella Faria Two Theories of Action: Edelman's Neuronal Group Selection and the Poetics of Paul Valéry
29 Jul	Claudia Gastrow Material Politics: Property, Belonging and Licit Ownership in Luanda, Angola
3 Aug	Elieth Eyebiyi Thinking the Concept of Informality. Myths and (non-) Bureaucratic Processes at the Borderlands
5 Aug	Christoph Ann Patents in the Pandemic
19 Aug	Lukman Abdaulrauf Constitutionalism on the Internet in Africa: The Emerging Challenges
26 Aug	Oleksii Polunin A Manipulation of Causality Representation in the space of the Multiple Mental Representations of Time Flow: Can We Manipulate a Causality Representation?
2 Sep	Daniel Brooks and Salvatore Agosta Evolutionary Perspectives for Surviving the Anthropocene
9 Sep	Michael Neocosmos On the Origins of Emancipatory Political Thought: Thinking Dialectically in 3000 BCE
16 Sep	Jerzy Koch Some Notes on Literary Historiography: The Example of South Africa and Afrikaans
21 Sep	Marius Olivier, Avinash Govindjee, Evance Kalula and Peter de Clercq Social Protection for Climate Change-Induced Displaced Persons, with a focus on the Informal Economy Context: In Search of an Alternative Paradigm
28 Sep	Elifuraha Laltaika Protection of Africa's Hunter Gatherers' Communal Land Rights
30 Sep	Pier Paolo Frassinelli Streaming Africa

5 Oct	Husein Inusah Being Good is More Vital than just Reading Good: A Moral Dimension to Epistemic Decolonization
7 Oct	Njoki Wamai Legacies of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Intervention in Kenya
19 Oct	Eric Otchere Songs of Ghanaian Artisanal Fishermen within Sonic Spaces: A Psychology of Music and Work
21 Oct	Collen Masimirembwa Genomic Diversity of African Populations and Opportunities for Precision Medicine
28 Oct	Bram Büscher Uneven Extinction: Notes on the Vexing Histories and Geographies of the Biodiversity Crisis
4 Nov	Ulf Gyllensten Covid-19: What have we learned and what's next?
9 Nov	Ismaila Emahi Ensuring Safe Drinking Water in Rural Areas: The Need to Develop Smart, Sensitive Biosensors
23 Nov	Edvard Smith The immune response to the SARS-CoV-2 virus and mechanisms underlying severe Covid-19
2 Dec	Marlize Lombard and Peter Gärdenfors Minds on Fire: Cognitive and Archaeological Aspects of Hunter-Gatherer Fire-Making

Fellows' Events

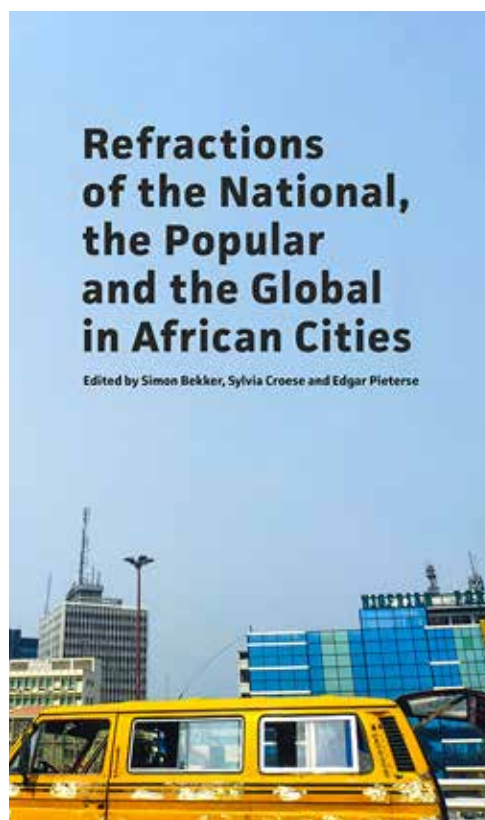
In addition to participating in the weekly Seminar Series and the Public Lecture Series, STIAS Fellows were supported to host events, some of which were online.

March

- Online launch of *Refractions of the National, the Popular and the Global in African Cities* edited by Simon Bekker, Sylvia Croese and Edgar Pieterse. The book draws together case studies of metropolitan cities in nine African countries that explore the interrelated themes of the national influence on urban development, the popular dynamics that shape urban development and the global currents on urban development.

September

- Hybrid conference titled *Prospects for Regional Integration in Africa: A Comparative Perspective* convened by STIAS Fellow, Andreas Freytag and Abena Oduro, co-hosted with the Merian Institute for Advanced Studies in Africa (MIASA) at the University of Ghana, in collaboration with the Friedrich Schiller University Jena, and the Goethe University Frankfurt/Main.
- The eighth Stellenbosch Annual Seminar on Constitutionalism in Africa (SASCA) on Constitutional Identity and Constitutionalism in Africa is held as a hybrid event jointly with the Institute for International and Comparative Law in Africa at the University of Pretoria, the SARCHI in Multi-level Government, Law and Policy at the Dullah Omar Institute, University of the Western Cape, and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Rule of Law Program for Sub-Saharan Africa. SASCA is convened by STIAS Fellow, Charles Fombad.



Cover of the book *Refractions of the National, the Popular and the Global in African Cities* edited by Simon Bekker, Sylvia Croese and Edgar Pieterse.



Participants of the Prospects for Regional Integration in Africa: A Comparative Perspective conference.



Stephanie Rothenberger of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Rule of Law Program, STIAS Director, Edward K Kirumira, South African Chair in Multi-level Government, Law and Development at the Dullar Omar Institute, Nico Steytler and SASCA convenor, Charles Fombad.

Fellows' Publications

PUBLICATIONS

Twenty-nine books were published in 2021 related to work carried out at STIAS. Ten book chapters and 58 journal articles appeared with the STIAS affiliation.

Books

Ali Farah, Ubah Cristina. 2020. Un sambouk traverse la mer. Maison des Écrivains Étrangers et Traducteurs (MEET).

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Beinart, William and Saul Dubow. 2021. The Scientific Imagination in South Africa: 1700 to the Present. Cambridge University Press. <https://books.google.co.za/books?id=M9EnEAAAQBAJ>

Bekker, Simon, Sylvia Croese and Edgar Pieterse. (Eds.). 2021. Refractions of the National, the Popular and the Global in African Cities. African Minds. <https://www.africanminds.co.za/refractions-african-cities/>

Breier, Mignonne. 2021. Bloody Sunday. Tafelberg. <http://www.nb.co.za/en/view-book/?id=9780624091141>

Bogardi, Janos J., Joyeeta Gupta, Wasantha K. D. Nandalal, Léna Salamé, Ronald R. P van Nooijen, Navneet Kumar, Tawatchai Tingsanchali, Anik Bhaduri and Alla G. Kolechkina. (Eds.). 2021. Handbook of Water Resources Management: Discourses, Concepts and Examples. Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-60147-8>

Brink, Chris. (Ed.). 2021. Responsive University and the Crisis in South Africa. BRILL. <https://brill.com/view/title/60379>

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- Gordon, Robert J. 2021. South Africa's Dreams. Ethnologists and Apartheid in Namibia. Berghahn Books. <https://www.berghahnbooks.com/title/GordonSouth>
- Grundlingh, Albert. 2021. Slabbert: A Man on a Mission. Jonathan Ball Publishers. <https://booklounge.co.za/product/slabbert-a-man-on-a-mission-by-albert-grundlingh/>
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- Hobden, Christine. 2021. Citizenship in a Globalised World. Routledge. <https://www.routledge.com/Citizenship-in-a-Globalised-World/Hobden/p/book/9780367767297#>
- Näsström, Sofia. 2021. The Spirit of Democracy. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780192898869.001.0001>
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- Oliver, Marius P., Letlhokwa George Mpedi and Evance Kalula. (Eds.). 2020. Liber Amicorum: Essays in honour of Professor Edwell Kaseke and Dr Mathias Nyenti. African Sun Media. <https://africansunmedia.store.it.si/za/book/liber-amicorum-essays-in-honour-of-professor-edwell-kaseke-and-dr-mathias-nyenti/1136352>

Phiri, Aretha. (Ed.). 2020. *African Philosophical and Literary Possibilities: Re-reading the Canon*. Lexington Books. <https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781498571241/African-Philosophical-and-Literary-Possibilities-Re-reading-the-Canon>

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Savelsberg, Joachim J. 2021. *Knowing about Genocide: Armenian Suffering and Epistemic Struggles*. University of California Press. <https://doi.org/10.1525/luminos.99>

Seibel, Wolfgang. 2021. *Collapsing Structures and Public Mismanagement* (1st ed.). Palgrave Macmillan. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-67818-0>

Tamale, Sylvia. 2020. *Decolonization and Afro-Feminism*. Daraja Press. https://darajapress.com/publication/decolonization_and_afro-feminism

Tomás, António. 2021. *Amílcar Cabral. The Life of a Reluctant Nationalist*. <https://www.hurstpublishers.com/book/amilcar-cabral-2/>

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Deifelt, Wanda. 2021. *Decoloniality, Ecology and Sustainability*. International Academy of Practical Theology – Conference Series, 22–31. <https://doi.org/10.25785/iapt.cs.v2i0.247>

Diawara, Mamadou. 2020. *Seeing Like Scholars: Whose Exile? Making a Life, at Home and Abroad*. In R. Anthony & U. Ruppert (Eds.), *Reconfiguring Transregionalisation in the Global South* (pp. 197–222). Palgrave Macmillan. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-28311-7_10

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Mnwana, Sonwabile. 2021. *When Custom Divides ‘Community’: In Land, Law and Chiefs in Rural South Africa* (pp. 60–80). Wits University Press. <https://doi.org/10.18772/22021056796.9>

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Phiri, Aretha. (Ed.). 2020. Introduction: Re-reading the Canon, Re-reading Africa. In *African Philosophical and Literary Possibilities: Re-reading the Canon*. Lexington Books. <https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781498571241/African-Philosophical-and-Literary-Possibilities-Re-reading-the-Canon>

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Arthur, W. Brian. 2021. Foundations of complexity economics. *Nature Reviews Physics*, 3(2), 136–145. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42254-020-00273-3>

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Daar, Shahina, Muna Al Saadoon, Yasser Wali, Rawan Al Mujaini, Sarah Al Rahbi, Moon Fai Chan, Alya Al-Siyabi, Niveen Alansary, Sangeetha Mahadevan and Samir Al-Adawi. 2021. Cognitive Function in Adults with Beta-Thalassemia Major in Oman: A Pilot Study. *Oman Medical Journal*, 36(6), e322–e322. <https://doi.org/10.5001/omj.2021.101>

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Du Toit, Louise and Jana Vosloo. 2021. When Bodies Speak Differently: Putting Judith Butler in Conversation with Mahatma Gandhi on Nonviolent Resistance. *Religions*, 12(8), 627. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel12080627>

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Goedecke, Julia H. and Tommy Olsson. 2020. Pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes risk in black Africans: a South African perspective. *Journal of Internal Medicine*, 288(3), 284–294. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joim.13083>

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Mendham, Amy E., Julia H. Goedecke, Yingxu Zeng, Steen Larsen, Cindy George, Jon Hauksson, Melony C. Fortuin-de Smidt, Alexander V. Chibalin, Tommy Olsson, and Elin Chorell. 2021. Exercise training improves mitochondrial respiration and is associated with an altered intramuscular phospholipid signature in women with obesity. *Diabetologia*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-021-05430-6>

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The STIAS Fellows Library is a growing collection of publications written and/or edited by STIAS Fellows many of which are based on work conducted at STIAS.



3 / ORGANISATION



Governance & Funding

STIAS operates as a Section 21 company (2017014516/08) with public benefit organisation status (PBO no 930051203). Its Articles of Association and accompanying Memorandum of Incorporation has been brought in line with the Companies Act, no 71 of 2008 and consolidated into a single Memorandum of Incorporation. STIAS now has the status of a non-profit company without members.

Board of Directors

Two new members joined the Board of Directors during 2021 namely:

- Zodwa Dlamini was invited to fill a board vacancy
- Ingrid Sundström replaced Kåre Bremer who leaves the Board of Directors after seven years of highly valued and much appreciated service. A new vacancy has arisen after the tragic death of Christof Heyns in March.

Current membership comprises:

Desmond Smith, *Chair (Director of Companies)*
Wim de Villiers, *Rector and Vice-Chancellor - Stellenbosch University*
Zodwa Dlamini, *Founding Director - Pan African Cancer Research Institute (PACRI), University of Pretoria*
Bernard Lategan, *STIAS Founding Director*
Mosibudi Mangena, *Former South African Minister of Science and Technology*
Göran Sandberg, *Executive Director - Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation*
Ingrid Sundström, *Executive Director - Marcus and Amalia Wallenberg Foundation*
Edward K Kirumira, *STIAS Director*

STIAS Academic Advisory Board

Francis Nyamnjoh was elected as Chair in 2020. Two new members were formally welcomed during the meeting of the AAB in March, namely Nina Jablonski and Mamadou Diawara.

The current Academic Advisory Board is thus constituted as follows:

Francis Nyamnjoh, *Chair, Professor of Social Anthropology, University of Cape Town*
Ahmed Bawa, *CEO, Universities South Africa*
Mamadou Diawara, *Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Goethe University Frankfurt*
Morné du Plessis, *CEO, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) South Africa*
Carl Folke, *Director, Beijer Institute, Royal Swedish Academy of Science*
Hendrik Geyer, *STIAS Coordinator: Special Projects*
Nina Jablonski, *Department of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University*
Thokozani Majozi, *SA Research Chair in Sustainable Process Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand*
Daya Reddy, *SA Research Chair in Computational Mechanics, University of Cape Town*
Louise Viljoen, *Department of Afrikaans and Dutch, Stellenbosch University*

*STIAS Director, Edward K Kirumira and Programme Manager, Christoff Pauw provide Secretariat.

STIAS Fellowship and Research Programme Committee

Edward K Kirumira, *STIAS Director*
Hendrik Geyer, *STIAS Coordinator: Special projects*
Jan-Hendrik Hofmeyr, *Department of Biochemistry, Stellenbosch University (Emeritus)*
Louis Jonker, *Department of Old and New Testament, Stellenbosch University*
Francis Nyamnjoh, *Department of Social Anthropology, University of Cape Town*
Louise Viljoen, *Department of Afrikaans & Dutch, Stellenbosch University*

*Assisted by STIAS Programme Manager, Christoff Pauw Senior Programme Administrator, Gudrun Schirge.

STIAS Extended Fellowship and Research Programme Committee

The following members join the Fellowship and Research Programme Committee members to select semester cohorts of STIAS Fellows, Visiting Scholars and Artists-in-Residence:

Bernard Lategan, *STIAS Founding Director*
Grace Musila, *Department of English, University of the Witwatersrand*
Bill Nasson, *History Department, Stellenbosch University*
Maxi Schoeman, *Department of Political Science, University of Pretoria*
Danie Visser, *Faculty of Law (Emeritus), University of Cape Town*

Financial Report

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 (R)	2020 (R)
Conference income	2 469 748	2 883 923
Other income	28 241 259	24 889 159
Total income	3 0 711 007	2 7 773 082
Operating expenses	(29 718 435)	(29 984 088)
Operating profit/(loss)	9 92 572	(2 211 006)
Finance income	8 370 244	9 015 550
Finance expense: Lease liability	(1 128 482)	(978 029)
Surplus for the year	8 234 334	5 826 515
Other comprehensive income		
Fair value adjustment on short-term investments	-	(106 474)
Total comprehensive income for the year	8 234 334	5 720 041

STIAS 2021 donors

Thank You

Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation

Marianne and Marcus Wallenberg Foundation

Swedish Riksbankens Jubileumfond

Stellenbosch University

Donald Gordon Foundation

Hannes van Zyl

STIAS Staff



BACK ROW – LEFT TO RIGHT

Johann Groenewald *Coordinator: Strategic Initiatives (Part-time)*

Grace Mandah *Cleaner*

Christoff Pauw *Programme Manager*

Maggie Pietersen *Building Caretaker & Site Maintenance*

Leonard Katsokore *Senior Assistant*

Elize du Plessis *Financial Officer (Part-time)*

Hendrik Geyer *Coordinator: Special Projects*

FRONT ROW – LEFT TO RIGHT

Yanga Nkathazo *Gardener*

Michelle Galloway *Media Officer (Part-time)*

Gudrun Schirge *Senior Programme Administrator (Part-time)*

Karin Brown *Assistant*

Georgina Humphreys *General Logistics Administrator*

Edward K Kirumira *STIAS Director*

Magda van Niekerk *PA to the Director & Administrative Officer*

Noloyiso Mtembu *Coordinator: Communications & Iso Lomso Fellowships*

Adri Becker *Administrative Officer*

Christopher Ngxedlana *Senior Assistant*

Nel-Mari Looek *Coordinator: Information Management, Fellows' and IT support, and office arrangements*

Makwande Nkathazo *Garden Assistant*



Facilities

Wallenberg Research Centre

From a previous total usage of 26,865 people in 2018 and 30,348 in 2019, 2020 saw a drop to only 8583 users of the conference facilities and much of 2021 remained low at only 6436 users. This is in line with COVID-19 restrictions on gatherings which meant that events were either cancelled or postponed.

Despite this drop, the Centre remains a well-established prime conference venue in the Western Cape, associated with quality service. During August and December, the Wallenberg Research Centre underwent major renovation and maintenance with resealing of all surfaces, waterproofing of the roof and repairing and repainting of outside and inside walls. We feel confident that the Centre is ready to host the Nobel Symposia series and other meetings during 2022 and beyond.

Mostertsdrift Gardens

The Mostertsdrift gardens have over the past year-and-a-half undergone an upgrade under the careful guidance and work of local garden enthusiast, René Slee. As a result, the gardens were a part of the inaugural Stellenbosch Open Garden Week in October and attracted 109 visitors. The gardens

remain a feature of the Stellenbosch Woordfees. Our gardens are a significant space of relaxation and reflection for Fellows and visitors of STIAS alike.

Perold Vineyard

The Perold vineyard is registered as a single vineyard within the Jonkershoek Valley ward. The contract with Lanzerac to manage the vineyard and to produce and bottle the wine remains in place.

The STIAS wine, Aliquid Novi (something new) which was launched in November 2018, can be purchased at STIAS or via Lanzerac Wine Estate. Part of the proceeds of sales will support an early career Protégé-programme for young winemakers and viticulturalists, to be managed jointly with the Pinotage Association of South Africa.

The STIAS website contains a dedicated page on the history of the vineyard and the story of the wine, with details on how the wine can be purchased. Several aspects of the vineyard project reflect the same spirit of experimentation and innovation which characterises STIAS.

STIAS acknowledges Bernard Lategan's continued support and enthusiasm on the upkeep of the vineyard.

Acknowledgements

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A CREATIVE SPACE FOR THE MIND

CONTACT DETAILS

Edward K Kirumira Director of STIAS • E-mail: ekirumira@sun.ac.za • Tel: +27 (0) 21 808 2649

Magda van Niekerk PA to the Director of STIAS • E-mail: mvn2@sun.ac.za • Tel: +27 (0) 21 808 2963 •

Mailing address STIAS • Mostertsdrift • Private Bag X1 • Matieland 7602 • South Africa

Website stias.ac.za

COMPANY INFORMATION

Registration number 2007/014516/08

Registration address 19 Jonkershoek Avenue • Mostertsdrift • Stellenbosch • 7600

Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. Stellenbosch

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