

Directory of Selected African Research Networks Second Edition

Table of Contents

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Foreword | iii |
| 1. GLOBAL NETWORKS | |
| Agriculture/Biological Sciences | |
| Cassava Biotechnology Network | 1 |
| Environmental/Natural Resource Sciences | |
| International Program on Technology Research in Irrigation and Drainage Network | 2 |
| Leadership for Environment and Development | 3 |
| Rural Development Forestry Network | 5 |
| Health Sciences | |
| International Clinical Epidemiology Network | 6 |
| International Health Policy Program | 8 |
| Equitable Education | |
| Gender and Science and Technology Association | 9 |
| Third World Organization for Women in Science | 10 |
| 2. PAN-AFRICAN NETWORKS | |
| Agricultural/Biological Sciences | |
| <i>Africaland</i> Management of Upland Soils Network | 12 |
| African Biosciences Network | 13 |
| African Crop Science Society | 14 |
| African Feed Resources Network | 15 |
| African Network for Biological Management of Soil Fertility | 16 |
| African Network for Rural Poultry Development | 17 |
| Collaborative Study of Cassava in Africa | 18 |
| Environmental/Natural Resource Sciences | |
| African Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment Program | 19 |
| Capacity Building in Forestry Research | 21 |
| Population Sciences | |
| Union for African Population Studies | 22 |
| Health Sciences | |
| African Essential National Health Network | 23 |
| Network of African Public Health Institutions | 24 |
| Public Health Schools Without Walls | 25 |
| Social Science and Medicine Africa Network | 26 |
| Equitable Education | |
| African Forum for Children's Literacy in Science and Technology | 27 |
| Forum for African Women Educationalists | 28 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Development/Socioeconomics/Humanities | |
| African Economic Research Consortium | 30 |
| African Rural Social Sciences Research Networks | 31 |
| African Technology Policy Studies Network | 33 |
| African Women's Development and Communications Network | 34 |
| Association of African Women for Research and Development | 35 |
| Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa | 36 |
| Pan-African Association of Anthropologists | 37 |
| University Science, Humanities & Engineering Partnerships in Africa | 38 |
| | |
| 3. REGIONAL NETWORKS | |
| | |
| Agricultural and Biological Sciences | |
| Agroforestry Research Network for Africa-Humid Lowlands of West Africa | 39 |
| Agroforestry Research Network for Africa-Southern Africa | 40 |
| Agroforestry Research Network for Eastern and Central Africa | 41 |
| East Africa Root Crops Research Network | 42 |
| Forum on Agricultural Resource Husbandry | 43 |
| Pan-African Bean Research Alliance | 44 |
| SADC Maize and Wheat Improvement Research Network | 45 |
| Soil Fertility Network for Maize-Based Farming Systems in Malawi and Zimbabwe | 46 |
| Southern Africa Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research and Training | 47 |
| Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network | 49 |
| West African Farming Systems Research Network* | 50 |
| West and Central Africa Maize Collaborative Research Network | 51 |
| West and Central Africa Sorghum Research Network | 52 |
| | |
| Environmental/Natural Resource Sciences | |
| African Energy Policy Research Network | 53 |
| Natural Products Research Network for Eastern and Central Africa | 54 |
| Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa | 55 |
| Rhizobium Ecology Network of East and Southern Africa | 56 |
| ZERO—Regional Environment Organisation | 57 |
| | |
| Health Sciences/Population Sciences | |
| Health Systems Research for Reproductive Health and Health Care Reforms in the Southern African Region | 58 |
| Network of AIDS Researchers of Eastern and Southern Africa | 59 |
| Reproductive Health Programme | 60 |
| West and Central African AIDS Research Network | 61 |
| | |
| Equitable Education | |
| Education Research Network for West and Central Africa | 62 |
| Education Research Network in Eastern and Southern Africa | 63 |
| | |
| Development/Socioeconomics | |
| Environmental Economics Network for Eastern and Southern Africa | 64 |
| Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa* | 65 |
| Southern African Regional Institute for Policy Studies | 66 |
| | |
| Index | 67 |

* Revised information has not been received for this entry, which has been reprinted unchanged from the 1995 edition.

FOREWORD

Purpose of the *Directory*

In 1987, the Rockefeller Foundation initiated the African Dissertation Internship Awards (ADIA) program to enhance the home-based relevance and quality of doctoral training for citizens of sub-Saharan African nations enrolled in universities in the United States and Canada. The program focuses upon research on economic development in the areas of agriculture, environment, education, health, the humanities, the life sciences, and population.

It is widely understood that foreign training carries substantial risks for students and home-country sponsors alike. One of the potential costs of immersion in cutting-edge science in Europe and North America, for example, is that African students may focus on research issues not rooted in the continent, producing a cohort of scientists, policy analysts, and planners better prepared to contribute to the host-country job market than to development objectives at home. Foreign students are frequently subject to narrow disciplinary or technical training structured by the demands of industrialized societies, and typically employing accessible data on subject matter far removed from African realities. In addition, many recent Ph.D.'s, after a long stay overseas, feel isolated from professional life in their own countries and out of touch with local research and development priorities. Conventional wisdom suggests that education can best be provided at home. Yet given the prolonged financial crises in Africa and the resulting deterioration of indigenous universities, foreign study is bound to remain a staple in Africa's consumption of advanced education for some time to come.

In light of these potential problems, the ADIA program is designed to support Africa-based field research for African doctoral students enrolled in North American universities. Since 1987, 278 students have been supported, drawn from more than thirty African countries. A comprehensive review of the program in 1993 highlighted the danger of African students not participating in active research networks (in and outside Africa) that could be helpful in the development of their doctoral research, and also when they return as staff members to their home universities and research institutes. Indeed, as many students return to institutions which are strapped for funds and resources, such networks represent one of the few lifelines capable of keeping the research enterprise afloat and of linking scholars to the global research constituency.

Out of concern about the potential marginalization of African scholars, and the evident value of participating in research networks during and after doctoral training, the Rockefeller Foundation has endeavored to encourage awareness and wider use of Africa-relevant research networks. These networks, many of which are facilitated through the use of electronic mail, can link students into research communities which can not only assist the exchange of ideas and information, but more profoundly serve as a means by which research can be shaped and conducted. The very best of the research networks allow African professionals to share research findings, and to maintain fundamental ties to their peers and to the necessarily global research constituencies to which they must remain party if their research lives are to be active and full.

It is for this reason that the Rockefeller Foundation has prepared a *Directory of Selected African Research Networks*. Concentration is placed on the areas of agriculture, the environment, health, population, education, the humanities, and socioeconomics more generally; and on those networks that appear at present to be active and productive. There is no presumption that this directory is complete or comprehensive, even in its selected fields. Indeed, every effort will be made to update it regularly.

Organization

As shown in the table of contents, entries have been grouped into three major categories. Global networks are made up of those that have a reach beyond Africa. Pan-African networks are those whose mandate covers the whole of sub-Saharan Africa, or whose member states are scattered across the continent. Regional networks comprise those that have been organized for a contiguous geographic region within Africa. National networks are excluded. A standard entry provides the user with a network's contact information, as well as information about its background, goals, professional services for members, and eligibility criteria.

Updating

There are still many networks for which little information is readily available. Moreover, network formation is taking place continually. The Rockefeller Foundation, therefore, is calling upon those networks which have received questionnaires but have not responded, and those which have been overlooked but which do offer professional services of benefit to African professionals, to send information so that they may be included in the next edition.

To be included in this *Directory* a research network must accept individuals as members, must draw its membership from more than one institution and one country, and must offer one or more of the following services:

1. Funds for research
2. Convening (meetings, workshops)
3. Informational materials (reports, newsletters)
4. E-mail or other communications links
5. Outlets for publication

Please send information to the following address:

Fellowship Office
Rockefeller Foundation
420 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10018-2702
U.S.A.
Fax: (212) 852-8436

The *Directory* has been prepared by staff members of the African Initiatives program and the Fellowship Office of the Rockefeller Foundation.

NAME: CASSAVA BIOTECHNOLOGY NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

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Cali *Ibadan*
COLOMBIA *NIGERIA*

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Contact Person: Ann Marie Thro, Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The Cassava Biotechnology Network (CBN) was founded in 1988 in response to the need for a forum on biotechnology issues in cassava research. It is structured as a research consultation network for cassava biotechnology. Within CBN, informal working groups have formed around priority cassava biotechnology research themes, according to the technical demands of each theme and the comparative advantage of various groups. CBN supports working groups through facilitating contact and meetings to clarify progress and coordinate planning.

CBN is advised by a steering committee and a scientific advisory committee. Committee members represent national programs of cassava-growing regions, international centers, donors, and the biological and socioeconomic sciences.

GOALS/AIM: CBN aims to foster the use of biotechnology to address priority areas in cassava research. It draws together the experience and efforts of many different organizations and countries; encourages them to collaborate in research and to share techniques, results, genetic materials, and training efforts; and, through broad-ranging dialogue, defines and re-examines priorities for research.

CBN has the following objectives:

1. integrating priorities of small-scale farmers, processors, and consumers in cassava biotechnology research planning
2. stimulating cassava biotechnology research on topics of established priority
3. fostering free exchange of information on cassava biotechnology research, including techniques, results, and materials

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The Third International CBN Scientific Meeting was held in Kampala, Uganda in 1996, co-organized by CBN and the National Agricultural Research Organization of Uganda. These meetings occur biennially; the next one will take place in Brazil in 1998.

Publications: *The CBN Newsletter* is published twice a year. It includes updates of CBN activities, meeting proceedings, small grants program results, etc., as well as listing announcements and citing publications of interest. A supplement to the newsletter, *Cassava Biotechnology Research Projects*, lists research projects using plant biotechnologies (tissue and gene-based) or microbial-based biotechnologies for cassava research. In addition, proceedings of the biennial meetings are distributed to members.

Funding: CBN administers a small grants program (grants range from US\$5,000–10,000) for its membership in support of research.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is granted upon request (no dues are required). Currently there are approximately 400 active members and an additional 700 on *The CBN Newsletter* mailing list. CBN's membership consists largely of scientists in national programs and advanced laboratories; some donors, administrators, and representatives of non-governmental organizations are also members.

NAME: INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM FOR TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE NETWORK

AFFILIATION: HR WALLINGFORD, LTD, U. K.; INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LAND RECLAMATION AND IMPROVEMENT (ILRI), Netherlands; CENTRE NATIONAL DU MACHINISME AGRICOLE, DU GÉNIE RURAL DES EAUX, ET DES FORÊTS (CEMAGREF), France; INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE (ICID), India; UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (USBR), USA

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UNITED KINGDOM*

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Email: iptrid@hrwallingford.co.uk
URL: [http://www.hrwallingford.co.uk/iptrid.html/](http://www.hrwallingford.co.uk/iptrid.html)

Contact Person: Geoff Pearce

BACKGROUND: The International Program for Technological Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID) was founded in 1991. The IPTRID Network is one of the principal mechanisms IPTRID uses to achieve its goals. Through the Network IPTRID is able to offer bibliographic searches of “grey” material, text delivery via the Internet, ILRI’s “DRAIN” network, and technical advice from USBR.

GOALS/AIM: The overall aim of the Program and the Network is to promote technology research and development in irrigation and drainage, particularly in developing countries. Its priority themes include:

1. modernization of irrigation and drainage systems
2. ensuring sustainability of land and water use
3. improving technologies for maintenance

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Currently no workshops or conferences are convened by the network. However, workshops and professional exchanges have been proposed as future activities.

Publications: *GRID*, the magazine of the IPTRID network, is produced on a biannual basis in English, French, and Spanish, and is distributed to over 7,000 addresses world wide.

Funding: *No information provided*

ELIGIBILITY: Individuals carrying out technology research in irrigation and drainage, as well as professional, commercial, academic, and research organizations, are eligible for membership.

NAME: LEADERSHIP FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

AFFILIATION: NONE

ADDRESS: *LEAD International Inc.*
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Contact Person: Ms. Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Executive Director

BACKGROUND: Leadership for Environment and Development International, Inc., or LEAD International, is a non-profit organization that seeks to bring together a generation of international leaders to carry forth a vision of sustainable development. The LEAD program was established in direct response to the growing need for collaborative action in support of the world's natural and human resources. LEAD intends to inspire a course of development that is defined as environmentally responsible, culturally acceptable, economically viable, and politically feasible. The LEAD program trains mid-career professionals, called Associates, using a combination of interdisciplinary methods, interactive skills building and global networking.

The LEAD program was launched in 1991, and was originally established in seven of the most populous countries in the world—Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and the Former Republics of the Soviet Union—not only to address the challenges facing these countries, but to advance sustainable development. Since that time, more countries have joined the LEAD program, beginning with LEAD-Canada which was established in 1994. In 1995, LEAD-Southern Africa was launched as a regional program comprised of Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Also in 1995, LEAD-Pakistan joined the program. At the end of 1995, LEAD-Europe was officially launched, and this will be the first year of training for the regional group of western and eastern European countries. Japan entered the program in 1997.

In each participating country/region, there is an independent National/Regional Steering Committee drawn from individuals in government, academia, business and industry, NGO's, and the media. In collaboration with a host institution, a LEAD office is established in each member country as a home for the national/regional program staff and a resource base for Associates.

GOALS/AIM: The LEAD program's general objective is to advance long-term sustainable development that incorporates the interests of future generations. Toward that goal, it seeks to design strategies that:

1. examine the tradeoffs and relationships between environmental protection and economic growth
2. encourage intercultural and intersectoral collaboration
3. use new technologies and innovative policies to address development and environment issues
4. forge linkages among local, national, regional, and global constituencies

The program aspires to enable Associates to gain insights into the complexities of environment and development issues, familiarize themselves with these issues in participating countries, and keep abreast of major international developments in the field.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: National training sessions are held for a total of 10 weeks throughout the Associates' two-year training period. Each national or regional program staff has developed a domestic curriculum which emphasizes environment and development issues of particular importance to its respective region. Associates devote additional time to completing individual projects, contributing to case studies on sustainable development dilemmas, and preparing for the two international training sessions they will attend. The sessions are organized and designed by the LEAD Secretariat in New York, with the assistance of host-country coordinators. The international sessions challenge Associates in an international group setting, while developing their analytical skills and knowledge of new computer technologies. The LEAD program is supported by *LEADnet*, a computer network system designed to provide and facilitate electronic communications within the LEAD community. *LEADnet* links each participant in every national or regional program to nodes on the Internet.

Publications: Information resources are based on the sustainable development curriculum that is used in both the national and international training programs. The LEAD newsletter, World Wide Web site, sustainable development case study series, and multimedia systems are all part of this component of the program.

Funding: The Fellows program is LEAD's "built-in" capacity for real change. Building upon the principles of LEAD International, the Fellows program encourages the pursuit of projects and research that are interdisciplinary and collaborative in design and implementation. LEAD Associates are eligible for the Fellows program after successfully completing the two-year training.

ELIGIBILITY: Mid-career professionals in Brazil, Canada, China, the Commonwealth of Independent States, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and a number of eastern and western European countries, are eligible. Additional eligibility requirements vary from program to program.

NAME: RURAL DEVELOPMENT FORESTRY NETWORK

AFFILIATION: OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

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UNITED KINGDOM*

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Fax: 44-(0)171-393-1699

Email: forestry@odi.org.uk

Contact Person: Dr. Kate Schreckenber

BACKGROUND: The Rural Development Forestry Network (RDFN) started as the Social Forestry Network at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London in 1985. In 1992, its name was changed. The network is staffed by research fellows with backgrounds in forestry and/or social sciences.

GOALS/AIM: The objective of the network is to investigate the socioeconomic, environmental, and developmental aspects of the relationship between people and forest resources, ranging from moist tropical forests to dry woodlands and trees on farms; and to provide a forum for exchange between policymakers, practitioners, and researchers working in the forestry field.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Workshops are held infrequently. If members are in the U. K., they are invited to present their papers at lunchtime meetings.

Publications: The network publishes, twice a year, a newsletter and a set of papers in English, French, and Spanish. Network papers cover such topics as forest policy, forestry extension, institutional change, NTFP's, conservation and development, and nurseries. It also produces a register of members and a bibliography of ODI's large collection of forestry grey literature.

Funding: The network does not fund members' research.

ELIGIBILITY: The network currently links about 2,100 members, 70% of whom are in developing countries. This membership includes foresters and a wide range of natural and social scientists. Practitioners of rural development forestry, policy-makers, field-level foresters, NGO staff members, and researchers are eligible.

NAME: INTERNATIONAL CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK

AFFILIATION: NONE

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USA

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URL: <http://www.inclen.org>

Contact Person: David W. Fraser, M.D., Executive Director
Shelly Kessler, Deputy Executive Director

BACKGROUND: The low-income majority of the world suffers from diseases that are preventable and easily curable. But the health-care resources of the countries these people live in are often limited. Therefore there is a need to set accurate, timely, and cost-effective priorities.

In 1980, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLLEN) was established to respond to the need for a broader view of health care in the developing world. INCLLEN is a network of medical schools from both developed and developing countries.

GOALS/AIM: INCLLEN is devoted to improving the health of populations through sound clinical science. By encouraging a multidisciplinary approach to medical practice, INCLLEN offers tools that promote population-based evaluation of the burden of disease and the effectiveness of treatment and prevention options. After a preliminary phase focused on training and building capacity, INCLLEN is now concentrating on major research work that addresses important health problems and takes advantage of INCLLEN's ability to work across disciplines and geographic boundaries. It continues to strengthen capacity through short courses, continuing education, exchanges, and distance learning. INCLLEN's overriding commitment is to equity, efficacy, and cost-effectiveness in health care.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: INCLLEN organizes an annual scientific meeting that brings together clinical researchers from all parts of the globe. The meeting is preceded by continuing education workshops on topics such as medical ethics in research, pharmaco-epidemiology, reproductive health, environmental health issues, and the development of collaborative studies. The meeting attracts some 400 attendees annually and is an excellent forum for intellectual exchanges and information dissemination. Regional meetings are held in Latin America, India, China, Africa, and Southeast Asia to allow researchers to meet and discuss health issues and present scientific papers.

Publications:

- The *INCLLEN Membership Directory* is updated and published annually. It provides the names, specialties, and contact information for over 400 Network members.
- The *INCLLEN Newsletter* is published semi-annually, to keep interested individuals abreast of issues of interest to the Network.
- The INCLLEN Monograph Series publishes papers deriving from the research of INCLLEN members.

Funding: Core funding is provided for selected Clinical Epidemiology Units (CEU's) where INCLLEN-trained researcher-clinicians practice and teach. Research seed funding is available on a competitive basis for INCLLEN-trained faculty and collaborative partners.

ELIGIBILITY: INCLLEN membership is open to medical institutions worldwide on behalf of their clinical epidemiology faculty, including physicians, health social scientists, health economists, biostatisticians, and others in related health fields. Full memberships are given to those institutions committed to the furtherance of clinical epidemiology, as demonstrated by the existence of a functioning clinical epidemiology unit and a minimum of two trained clinical epidemiologists. Associate memberships are available to institutions with a minimum of two clinical epidemiologists, trained or in-training, and that have an intention to create a clinical epidemiology unit or to formalize clinical epidemiology within the medical institute. In sub-Saharan Africa the institutions that have participated in the INCLLEN training program are the University of Yaoundé, Addis Ababa University, the University of Nairobi, Makerere University, and the University of Zimbabwe.

NAME: INTERNATIONAL HEALTH POLICY PROGRAM

AFFILIATION: THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS, THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK, THE WORLD BANK, AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS: *S10-019, 1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA*

Phone: 202-473-3223
Fax: 202-522-3234
E-mail: *No information provided*

Contact Person: Tania Zamar, Program Administrator

BACKGROUND: IHPP was established in 1986 by the Pew Charitable Trusts, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization, in response to a concern that severe resource constraints, caused by difficult economic conditions, were hampering progress in providing primary health care to vulnerable groups. These three institutions were soon joined by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has a particular interest in strengthening the provision of primary health care in Commonwealth sub-Saharan Africa.

The range of resource issues covered by IHPP-supported projects was established on the basis of discussions with over 200 policymakers and analysts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. These issues are modified periodically, but currently include (1) the allocation and use of health program resources, (2) the financing of health programs, (3) the contribution of non-governmental and private health services, (4) the health implications of policies outside the health sector, (5) the health consequences of individual behavior, and (6) the adoption and implementation of effective health policies.

GOALS/AIM: IHPP's overall goal is to facilitate the formation and implementation of more effective primary health policies. It does so by supporting a network of health policy training and research groups, attached to existing institutions, that undertake research, analysis, and training pragmatically focused on policymakers' needs at the national, and in some cases international, level.

At each site, IHPP-supported institutions and activities are linked to those of other international networks, in order to reduce the overlap of international assistance frequently noted by developing-country observers. Through such links, the IHPP also hopes to contribute to strengthening the capacity of African and Asian institutions to undertake Essential National Health Research (ENHR).

ACTIVITIES: The focus of IHPP's activities is on policies that can improve the effectiveness of resource use.

Workshops: IHPP holds annual investigators' meetings, national policy workshops, and authors' workshops.

Publications: IHPP's supporting activities include documentation services.

Funding: IHPP provides support to a network of Health Policy Analysis and Development Groups composed of researchers and policymakers in Africa and Asia. Grants of up to three years' duration and averaging \$200,000 are awarded for collaborative research, with candidates chosen through open competition involving international professional peer review. In Africa, these have been awarded in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda. A complementary series of Career Development Fellowships is also offered to promising young professionals from high-mortality countries, where conditions are not conducive to the establishment of a Health Policy Analysis and Development Group. These two-year fellowships feature individually designed programs of skill development and application in health policy analysis, including a period of study outside the fellow's employing institution, and emphasize collaboration between fellows and other analysts and policymakers in their countries.

ELIGIBILITY: An international Advisory Committee selects primary health policy professionals and institutions from a pool of applications for the IHPP fellowships and institutional grants outlined above.

NAME: GENDER AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION

AFFILIATION: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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International

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233-21-232602

E-mail:

satwac.gasat@lwahm.net

Contact Person: Dr. Jayshree A. Mehta, Chair, or the regional representatives for Africa (1996-99) listed above.

BACKGROUND: The Gender and Science and Technology Association (GASAT) had its origin in an international conference held in Einhoven, The Netherlands, in 1981. This conference was followed by a series of similar international conferences held approximately every two years in various countries around the world. (GASAT 8 was held in Ahmedabad, India, in 1996 the first GASAT conference held in a developing country.) GASAT was formally launched in 1991. It now has an elected Board with regional representation.

GOALS/AIM: The aims of GASAT are as follows:

1. encouraging research into all aspects of gender differentiation in science and technology education and employment
2. fostering gender equality in science and technology education
3. facilitating the entry of women into employment in the fields of science and technology and their progress within such employment
4. fostering socially-responsible and gender-inclusive science and technology
5. providing a forum for dissemination and discussion of research findings and experiences of those in the field
6. providing a support network for those working towards the objectives outlined above

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Until recently GASAT's conferences were held every one or two years in affluent countries. Efforts were made to raise funds to support participants from developing nations; but, inevitably, the bulk of papers and discussions centered on the developed world. GASAT 8, however, brought together researchers and grassroots workers from developing and developed countries, with particular focus on issues of gender and science and technology in developing countries. International collaborative research projects are being carried out, and regional workshops are held. The second regional conference for Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific was held in July, 1996. An African regional conference was held in August, 1997; and an Asian regional conference is planned for 1997/98. The international GASAT 9 conference will be held in Ghana in 1999.

Publications: A newsletter, funded from membership dues, helps to keep members in touch with each other and with developments in the field. A GASAT membership database is also being developed. Three volumes of GASAT 8 papers and proceedings are available, as is a volume of proceedings from the Australasia regional conference.

Funding: *No information provided*

ELIGIBILITY: Members of GASAT are professionals working in science and technology education all over the world.

NAME: THIRD WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN IN SCIENCE

AFFILIATION: THIRD WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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twows@ictp.trieste.it

Contact Person: Ms. Leena Mungapen, TWOWS Secretariat. Prof. Makhubu is the current TWOWS President, while Prof. Williams is Executive Board Vice-President for Africa.

BACKGROUND: The Third World Organization for Women in Science (TWOWS) was inaugurated in 1993, in recognition of the fact that the scientific and technological development of the Third World depends upon full utilization of the scientific and intellectual capacity of both men and women, and that in the Third World the number of women in science and technology fields is low.

GOALS/AIM: TWOWS is the first international forum to unite eminent women scientists from the South, with the objective of strengthening their role in the development process and promoting their representation in scientific and technological leadership.

TWOWS's objectives include:

1. strengthening the research efforts of, and training opportunities for, young women scientists working and living in Third World countries
2. surveying and analyzing the status and prospects of women in science and technology in the Third World
3. promoting recognition of the scientific and technological achievements of women
4. increasing the scientific productivity and efficiency of women scientists in the Third World
5. promoting collaboration and communication among women scientists and technologists in the Third World and with the international community as a whole
6. promoting women scientists' and technologists' participation in the decision-making processes, at both the national and international levels
7. encouraging other international organizations to promote the role of women in science and technology in the Third World

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Regional workshops invite female science students and teachers from secondary schools, female science and engineering undergraduate students, and policymakers.

Publications: The *TWOWS Newsletter* is published twice a year. In addition, TWOWS has published two editions (in 1993 and 1995) of a directory of women scientists, including profiles of active women scientists in the Third World.

Funding: Postgraduate training fellowships are available for women scientists in sub-Saharan Africa, tenable at centers of excellence in the South.

ELIGIBILITY: Full membership is open to women scientists, and to scientific institutions, in the South. Currently there are 1,649 full individual and 27 full institutional members from 82 developing countries. Associate membership is open to institutions and to individuals, male and female, from both the North and the South, who are committed to the objectives of the organization. Candidate membership is available to young women who have not yet completed a first degree in science and technology.

NAME: AFRICALAND MANAGEMENT OF UPLAND SOILS NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR SOIL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT

ADDRESS: c/o IBSRAM
P. O. Box 9-109 Bangkok
Bangkok 10900
THAILAND

Phone: 66-2-941-2500
Fax: 66-2-561-1230
E-mail: ibsram@cgnet.com

Contact Person: Dr. Pay Drechsel, Network Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The International Board for Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM) brings together national research leaders, extension services, and scientists from international organizations and developed-country institutions, as well as NGO's and farmers, in networks to facilitate well planned multidisciplinary work.

GOALS/AIM: IBSRAM's mission statement is: to contribute to food security and poverty alleviation in developing regions, through research and related activities that promote sustainable land management. The purpose of the AFRICALAND network is to assist national agricultural research and extension systems (NARES) in applied and adaptive research with regard to the development and evaluation of sustainable land use systems, i.e. those which are technically sound, environmentally appropriate, economically viable, able to reduce production risks, acceptable to small-scale farmers, and which will lead to sustainable cropping. On-farm and station research is carried out using a participatory approach. IBSRAM facilitates and backstops the research process, while NAR(E)S and NGO's are responsible for the trials. Most field experiments are farmer-managed.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Workshops are held annually at a member institution, which currently are located in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana.

Publications: Numerous publications and related services are offered to members, including:

Newsletters: Regular newsletters of information on the progress of IBSRAM's activities.

Network Documents: These contain annual progress reports, as well as papers presented at the annual network meeting and at workshops.

Monographs: These cover selected topics of interest in more detail.

Technical Notes: Technical articles drawn from lectures given at various training courses on soil and crop research techniques, statistics, etc.

Proceedings: These contain summaries of workshops and the research papers presented.

Funding: Most projects are funded externally by donors. Support per funded project averages US\$15,000–\$25,000 per year. Further information about the application process is available from the Network Coordinator.

ELIGIBILITY: Individuals who are members of National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS), or NGO's with relevant, farmer-oriented research projects, multidisciplinary teams (including rural sociologists), and good linkages to extension services, farmers' associations, and/or rural NGO's, are eligible.

NAME: AFRICAN BIOSCIENCES NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL BIOSCIENCES NETWORK

ADDRESS: *c/o Institut des Sciences de l'Environnement
Faculté des Sciences et Techniques
Université Cheik Anta Diop
BP 5005
Dakar
SENEGAL*

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E-mail: ISE@endadak.gn.apc.org

Contact Person: Dr. Amadou T. Ba, Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The African Biosciences Network (ABN) was established as an outcome of the Symposium on the State of Biology in Africa, held in Accra in 1981. The Symposium was sponsored by the International Biosciences Network, a joint undertaking of the intergovernmental UN agency specializing in science, UNESCO, and the International Council of Scientific Unions, a non-governmental organization with the aim of promoting international scientific cooperation.

GOALS/AIM: ABN is a cooperative mechanism linking biological institutions and bioscientists in sub-Saharan Africa in a common effort to improve the understanding and application of the biological sciences throughout the world. The principal objectives of ABN are to support bioscientists and to strengthen existing institutions throughout the region, so that they are better able to undertake their research in the basic biological sciences; and to find solutions to pressing biological problems in the region. In order to consolidate their program, the scientists participating in the network have agreed that their efforts will focus on the priority areas of food production and health.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: To date 30 training courses, workshops, symposia, and conferences have been organized around topics in biotechnology, crop production, fisheries, and endemic diseases.

Publications: ABN publishes proceedings of meetings and conferences, directories, and textbooks.

Funding: The network does not have funding to provide research grants, but has in the past acted as liaison in securing funding for research-related activities.

ELIGIBILITY: The network is open to all African bioscientists.

NAME: AFRICAN CROP SCIENCE SOCIETY

AFFILIATION: NONE

ADDRESS: *Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry
Makerere University
P. O. Box 7062
Kampala
UGANDA*

Phone: 256-41-540464

Fax: 256-41-531641

E-mail: *No information provided*

Contact Person: Dr. Adipala Ekwamu

BACKGROUND: The African Crop Science Society was established after African Ph.D. students attending the Summer Institute at the University of Wisconsin articulated the need for a strong organization to facilitate the advancement of science on the continent (one complementary to the African Academy of Sciences). The idea was to establish in Africa an organization like the American Society of Agronomy or the American Phytopathological Society.

GOALS/AIM: To provide the resources and services of a modern professional organization to crop scientists working in Africa.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The society holds a conference every two years. The 1993 conference was held in Kampala, Uganda. Blantyre, Malawi was the venue of the 1995 conference; while Pretoria, South Africa was the venue of the 1997 conference.

Publications: The society publishes a quarterly bilingual (French and English) journal, *African Crop Science* (ISSN 1021-9730). The proceedings of the biennial conference (*African Crop Science Conference Proceedings*, ISSN 1023-070X) are also published.

Funding: No funding is available for members.

ELIGIBILITY: Any scholar interested in the advancement of crop science and food security in Africa is eligible to join. There is a US\$20 membership fee, and an annual subscription fee of US\$10. At present there are 204 active members.

NAME: AFRICAN FEED RESOURCES NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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P. O. Box 30709
Nairobi
KENYA

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Contact Person: Dr. Jean Ndikumana, Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The African Feed Resources Network (AFRNET) was founded in March, 1991 to undertake research on pasture and forage in order to improve animal nutrition. Its inception followed a merger of two networks affiliated with the former International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA): the Pasture Network for Eastern and Southern Africa (PANESA) and the African Research Network for Agricultural By-Products (ARNAB), which had pan-African coverage. These two networks merged with the West and Central African Feed Resources Network (WECAFNET)—itself an initiative of ILCA, the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), and CIRAD-EMVT—to create AFRNET.

GOALS/AIM: The Network aims to bring together African scientists who are interested in conducting research on enhanced animal nutrition achieved through improved pasture, forage, and agricultural by-products.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The network holds one regional workshop per year and a biennial workshop for all network members.

Publications: Workshop proceedings are published. Members can also disseminate their research findings through the quarterly AFRNET newsletter.

Funding: Members can apply for grants ranging from US\$2,000–\$5,000 per research protocol.

ELIGIBILITY: Researchers, extension officers, and private sector representatives from sub-Saharan Africa may join. Currently there are 500 active members.

NAME: AFRICAN NETWORK FOR BIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SOIL FERTILITY

AFFILIATION: TROPICAL SOIL BIOLOGY AND FERTILITY PROGRAMME

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U. N. Complex
P. O. Box 30592, Gigiri
Nairobi
KENYA*

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Email: tsbfinfo@unon.org

Contact Person: Dr. Mwenja Gichuru

BACKGROUND: The Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Programme (TSBF) is an initiative of the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Program of UNESCO and the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS). The mission of the Programme is to contribute to human welfare and to conservation of the environment in the tropics. In keeping with its mission, the Programme has the following goals: (1) to develop methods of soil management that improve agricultural productivity but conserve the soil resources available to farmers and land managers in the tropics; (2) to improve understanding of the role of biological resources in soil fertility and the sustainability of tropical land-use systems; and (3) to improve the research and training capacity of national institutions in the tropics.

The African Network for Biological Management of Soil Fertility (AFNET) was established by TSBF in June, 1988. The network is supported by a full-time Coordinator, and by advice and research input from three other scientists.

GOALS/AIM: AFNET is devoted to developing innovative methods for management of soil fertility through manipulation of soil biological processes. Its research foci are the organic and biological resources of soils; particular themes include soil organic matter, soil fauna, and resource integration.

ACTIVITIES: AFNET members are drawn from Cameroon, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In addition, TSBF undertakes collaborative research with IBSRAM, AFNETA, ICRAF, the Consortium for Soil Resource Management, the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program, and the Rhizobium Ecology Network for East and Southern Africa (RENEASA).

Workshops: The Network holds a biannual conference for the entire Network; and, when requested by members and when funds are available, training workshops that deal with scientific methods, data analysis, interpretation, and scientific writing. There are also regional and country workshops to formulate research priorities.

Publications: The Network reviews papers and provides hands-on training in scientific writing. It also provides access to scientific journals.

Funding: TSBF acts as a conduit for funds from donors, and assists in preparing proposals and managing funds when requested. A typical grant ranges from US\$50,000 to \$200,000 over a three-year period.

ELIGIBILITY: Scientists from agricultural, forestry, and environmental research institutions, and centers of higher education, who are interested in the TSBF research approach and themes, may join. There are currently approximately 70 members: 40 African Ph.D.-level researchers from universities and national agricultural research systems; 20 African postgraduate students; and 10 resource persons outside of Africa. There is no fee for membership.

NAME: AFRICAN NETWORK FOR RURAL POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

AFFILIATION: FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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E-mail: fsonaiya@oauife.edu.ng

Contact Person: Prof. E. B. Sonaiya, Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The African Network for Rural Poultry Development (ANRPD) was founded in 1989, recognizing the fact that village chickens account for the majority of poultry production in Africa. Often managed by women, poultry may provide the sole source of income for some households. The founding of the network was based on the evidence that small investments in 5–20 chickens can generate significant returns, and therefore that the smallholder chicken production system deserves more serious attention. The ANRPD is an independent voluntary association of individual researchers and development workers in Africa.

GOALS/AIM: The network aims to develop smallholder rural poultry production in Africa. This is done through research on productivity improvement, dissemination of results of research and experience, and coordination of research and development efforts.

ACTIVITIES: Projects are carried out by individual members. The network promotes study and exchange visits as well as cooperation with grassroots organizations on methodology, research, and timely dissemination of research findings.

Workshops: There are workshops for members and non-members every two years.

Publications: The biannual network newsletter publishes research results in French and English. Conference proceedings are also published.

Funding: No funds are available to members directly from the network. However, the network does assist its members in soliciting funds.

ELIGIBILITY: Anyone working in smallholder poultry research and development can join. There are no membership fees. Currently, there are 400 members from 56 countries, including 38 African countries.

NAME: COLLABORATIVE STUDY OF CASSAVA IN AFRICA

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

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Phone: 234-2-241-2626, ext. 2285
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E-mail: f.nweke@cgnet.com

Contact Person: Dr. Felix Nweke, Project Leader

BACKGROUND: Cassava is highly adaptable to marginal soils and erratic rainfall. It can achieve a high per-unit land/labor productivity. Furthermore, some yield is possible even under the most adverse conditions, thereby ensuring a regular supply of food throughout the year. All of which implies that cassava food systems have the potential to prevent famine. Yet little is known about cassava production technologies, processing, and marketing that would enable producers to realize this potential. In 1988, the Collaborative Study of Cassava in Africa (COSCA) was launched to overcome these information deficiencies.

GOALS/AIM: The broad objective of COSCA is to improve the relevance and impact of cassava research, as conducted by international agricultural research centers (IARC's) and national agricultural research systems (NARS) in Africa, in order to realize income and food production increases in Africa. Specifically, its objectives include:

1. understanding cassava-based production systems
2. characterizing the nature and distribution of cassava processing systems
3. studying marketing systems, present and future demand for cassava, and the nutritional effects of its consumption
4. evaluating the impact of price and import policies on the production and consumption of cassava

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The network holds periodic conferences and workshops for its members.

Publications: COSCA maintains a working-paper series.

Funding: Research by members is funded through organized team research. Further information is available from the Project Leader.

ELIGIBILITY: Cassava researchers in African national agricultural research systems, and other persons interested in cassava research, are eligible. Currently there are 54 active members.

NAME: AFRICAN WOMEN LEADERS IN AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT:
Training Professional Women to Advocate with and for Rural Women

AFFILIATION: WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT

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USA

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mrangle@winrock.org
vwalker@winrock.org

Contact Person: Sarah Tisch, Program Leader, Leadership and Human Development

BACKGROUND: Established in 1989, the African Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment (AWLAE) program grew out of a recognition that academic scholarships and isolated training alone were insufficient to advance professional women and increase their professional impact on the lives and productivity of African women farmers. These rural women, who produce more than 70% of Africa's domestically-consumed food, are key to food security and environmental sustainability on the continent. Towards this goal, professional women require leadership skills, enabling professional environments, and mobilization of their efforts to advocate effectively in the policy, research, academic, training, and agricultural extension arenas.

GOALS/AIM: The AWLAE program goes beyond academic scholarships and training programs to prepare pioneering, gender-sensitive, risk-taking professional women for advocacy and leadership for and with women farmers. With women and men working together, the program is committed to three objectives:

1. Preparing women leaders through a two-part Leadership for Change training program, comprising (1) graduate-level academic scholarships and (2) professional development support and mentoring; with accountability for their activities to in-country National Action Committees composed of prestigious senior women and men from relevant fields.
2. Building a professional environment that enables women leaders to work on behalf of women farmers, including institutional partnerships, gender-sensitivity and analysis training, men's advocacy groups, documentation of the issues affecting professional and rural women, and gender resource centers.
3. Creating self-sustaining African-based NGO's and professional associations, now numbering nine across the continent, whose members work directly and indirectly with rural women.

ACTIVITIES: AWLAE's activities are based in regional offices in Kenya and Côte d'Ivoire, with programs and NGO's in Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda

Workshops: Two-part Leadership for Change training, which focuses on:

1. understanding gender and applying gender concepts in work, with both women and men, in agricultural production and natural resource management
2. mobilizing women into professional associations
3. building self-confidence and leadership skills
4. understanding the roles and challenges of pioneers

Scholars are linked through an Electronic Learning Network and through in-country activities and task forces.

Publications: AWLAE-fostered NGO's publish their own newsletters. AWLAE activities are regularly featured in a publication, *SEEDS*, produced by Winrock International.

Funding: As of 1998, AWLAE has secured funding for approximately 150 scholarships for women from 20 countries.

ELIGIBILITY: Scholars are selected by AWLAE National Action Committees composed of women and men from the agricultural and environmental fields. Selection is based on needs in each country and discipline. Scholars must demonstrate their commitment to applying their academic, leadership, and professional skills in service to rural and other professional women, and to working with men in this endeavor. Scholars are expected to participate fully in AWLAE NGO's upon return to their home countries.

NAME: CAPACITY BUILDING IN FORESTRY RESEARCH

AFFILIATION: AFRICAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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P.O. Box 14798
Nairobi
KENYA*

Phone: 254-2-884401-5; -884620

Fax: 254-2-884406

Email: aas.@arcc.kaact.permanet.org

Contact Person: Dr. Iba Kone, Programme Manager

BACKGROUND: The Capacity Building in Forestry Research (CBFR) program is an umbrella program consisting of a Young Scientists Fellowship Program and a Senior Scientists Fellowship Program.

GOALS/AIM: The program seeks to encourage and support the creation of a viable and sustainable scientific community whose work can make a substantial and direct contribution to the management of Africa's environment, particularly its forest resources.

The Young Scientists Fellowship Program supports research in all aspects of forestry sciences, including agricultural, industrial, energy, environmental, and conservation subjects. It covers the following areas: forest engineering, management, protection, mensuration, silviculture, soil science, wood utilization, forest practice, forest modeling, etc. New and emerging fields of basic research as applied to forestry, that are likely to lead to a long-term understanding and management of Africa's forestry resources, are also encouraged. Such areas include research in, and management of, the soil-water continuum, agroforestry, biotechnology, biological nitrogen fixation and nutrient cycling, photosynthesis, botanical taxonomy, and the conservation and utilization of Africa's genetic resources.

The Senior Scientists Fellowship Program supports multidisciplinary research of regional or sub-regional significance. It covers areas such as forestry policy, land use systems management and sustainable conservation of existing resources, and industrial forestry.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Workshops and symposia are organized to monitor the state of forestry research and forestry policy in Africa.

Publications: Research findings are published in *Whydah*, in other journals, and in proceedings volumes.

Funding: Under the Young Scientists Fellowship (35 years and below) CBFR grants are open to proven and promising African scientists who have shown potential to undertake imaginative and innovative research in forestry in Africa, either individually or in collaboration with teams. Grants are awarded initially for one year. Renewals for up to two additional years will be considered. On average, grants range from US\$10,000 to \$15,000. The closing dates for submission of letters of interest and application forms are 1 February and 31 July each year. Under the Senior Scientists Fellowship (35 years and above, and already affiliated with an African institution) grants of up to US\$20,000 per year, per researcher, are available.

ELIGIBILITY: Active researchers in forestry research, postdoctoral or graduate researchers, and graduates seeking to do research leading to higher professional qualifications within a recognized African institution dealing with forestry research.

NAME: UNION FOR AFRICAN POPULATION STUDIES
UNION POUR L'ÉTUDE DE LA POPULATION AFRICAINE

AFFILIATION: NONE

ADDRESS: BP 21007
Dakar-Ponty
Dakar
SENEGAL

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Fax: 221-255955

E-mail: *No information provided*

Contact Person: Dr. Mumpasi Lutukala

BACKGROUND: The Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) was established in Addis Ababa in 1984 by the General Conference of African Planners, Statisticians, and Demographers.

GOALS/AIM: The aim of the Union is to advance the scientific study of population in Africa. Specific objectives include:

1. fostering collaboration among population researchers in Africa
2. urging governments, national and international institutions, scientific bodies, and the African public to take an interest in population issues
3. organizing and disseminating scientific information on population matters in Africa

ACTIVITIES: Activities include information, training, and research. The Union provides free, short-term consultancy services to member countries, institutions, and NGO's for population surveys, as well as for census and demographic survey analysis; organizes short-term training courses for planners, policymakers, and NGO's on the formulation and implementation of population policies; and advises on the creation of national professional population associations.

Workshops: The organization holds an annual conference for African population scientists. It also organizes bi-annual regional workshops and an annual seminar. Training workshops, in both French and English, are held on microcomputer use and new techniques of data collection.

Publications: The organization maintains a research series and publishes *The Journal of African Population Studies* biannually. Proceedings of colloquia, conferences, and seminars organized by the Union are published, as are monographs and research reports by members.

Funding: Through a small grants program, individual researchers can obtain research funding of between US\$6,000 and \$10,000.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is open to Africans and Africanists in the fields of demography, geography, sociology, statistics, economics, and anthropology, who are interested in population research. A membership fee of US\$40 per year is charged.

NAME: AFRICAN ESSENTIAL NATIONAL HEALTH NETWORK

AFFILIATION: COUNCIL ON HEALTH RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

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Faculty of Medicine
Makerere University
P. O. Box 7072
Kampala
UGANDA*

Phone: 256-41-531730
Fax: 256-41-234579
Email: uncst@starcom.co.ug

Contact Person: Prof. Raphael Owor, M.D.

BACKGROUND: The Network was founded in 1994, emerging from a strategy articulated by the Commission on Health Research for Development. The countries implementing the concept formed themselves into an NGO based in Geneva.

GOALS/AIM: The goals of the Network are:

- to advocate, facilitate, and promote ENHR in the member countries
- to maximize the use of technical and human resources within the region
- to promote cooperation in health research in the region

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Representatives of member countries meet annually. There are annual training meetings, focusing on topics such as research management. National agenda-setting workshops are held in the member countries three or four times per year.

Publications: The Network publishes a *Directory of Regional Health Research Organizations*, and produces reports on the annual Network conferences. Some member countries publish newsletters.

Funding: Research funding is not available through the Network. Member countries are responsible for seeking funding to support research activities.

ELIGIBILITY: Members (medical doctors, social scientists, educators, policy-makers, and community leaders) currently come from 15 countries. There are no membership dues.

NAME: NETWORK OF AFRICAN PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

AFFILIATION: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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P. O. Box 7072
Kampala
UGANDA

Phone: 256-41-531091

Fax: 256-41-374271

E-mail: naphi@imul.com

Internet: <http://www.tulane.edu/~phswow/>

Contact Person: Ms. Laura J. Haas, Research Fellow

BACKGROUND: The Network of African Public Health Institutions (NAPHI) emerged from a series of meetings conducted by WHO/AFRO beginning in 1990, in an effort to strengthen public health training, research, and practice in the African region. The Office of the Secretariat is housed at Makerere University's Institute of Public Health, where it is operating under the guidance of Prof. Gilbert B. Bukenya, current Executive Committee Chair. Other members elected to the Committee for 1995-97 include representatives from Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, South Africa, Zaire, and Zimbabwe.

GOAL/AIM: NAPHI's mission is to improve the health status of the African people by contributing to the development, implementation, and evaluation of innovative, community-based public health interventions through its member institutions. NAPHI provides a collaborative framework and mechanism to expand and strengthen communication and information exchange between African public health institutions and beyond.

ACTIVITIES: Current activities include an assessment of public health training and research capacity throughout the WHO/AFRO region, which will be published in a *Directory of Public Health Training and Research Programs*; and an assessment of the information and communication technology capacities and needs of public health institutions in the region.

Workshops: Regional workshops are organized; in 1997 a workshop on assessing constraints to effective nutrition programs was held in Kampala, Uganda, in collaboration with the USAID Sustainable Approaches to Nutrition in Africa project.

Publications: The Network publishes a biannual newsletter, "NAPHI News," and maintains a home page currently housed on a netserver at Tulane University.

Funding: Research funds are not available through the Network.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is open to public health training institutions, research institutions, and service organizations in the WHO/AFRO region. Membership dues are requested. Institutions participating in the Public Health Schools Without Walls (PHSWOW) program are also members of NAPHI. Individuals may join as corresponding members, with annual dues of US\$10. They receive scientific materials distributed by the Network, and may attend its scientific meetings.

NAME: PUBLIC HEALTH SCHOOLS WITHOUT WALLS

AFFILIATION: ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ADDRESS: *Health Sciences Division
The Rockefeller Foundation
420 Fifth Avenue
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USA*

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E-mail: oprawl@rockfound.org

Contact Person: Ms. Orneata L. Prawl, Program Associate, Health Sciences Division

BACKGROUND: The Public Health Schools Without Walls (PHSWOW) initiative was established in 1992 by the Foundation to develop the local capacity for training field-oriented public health practitioners in sub-Saharan Africa and other resource-poor regions of the world. The shortage of public health specialists is felt most acutely in countries where health care planning and management is being decentralized and the demand for public health managers at the provincial or district level is growing rapidly.

GOAL/AIM: The aim of the PHSWOW network is to provide an alternative in-country postgraduate training model which is competency-based and field oriented. The essential concept is a one- to two-year Master of Public Health (MPH) degree program that stresses the competencies required for solving local problems. The programs are jointly developed and run by the Ministry of Health and the public health faculty of the national university. The training calls for candidates to spend up to 75% of their time in the field working as part of the provincial or district health team under the supervision of field and academic staff. In the classroom component, an attempt is being made to introduce problem-based instructional methods. Thus the programs concentrate on the development of practical problem-solving skills and emphasize a process of life-long learning.

ACTIVITIES: Networking activities include the exchange of information, curricula, training materials, and academic staff.

Workshops: An annual meeting of member institutions is held towards the end of each calendar year. Field supervisors' and related training workshops are held as necessary.

Publications: No publications are produced by PSHWOW.

Funding: Small amounts of funding for research and conference travel may be made available to graduate student members of the initiative.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is limited to a network of Foundation-supported field-based public health training programs and their faculty. Participating institutions include the Department of Community Medicine at the University of Zimbabwe, the Institute of Public Health at Makerere University in Uganda, the School of Public Health in Ghana, and the Hanoi School of Public Health in Vietnam. The African institutions are also part of the wider Network of African Public Health Institutions.

NAME: SOCIAL SCIENCE AND MEDICINE AFRICA NETWORK

AFFILIATION: NONE

ADDRESS: P. O. Box 20811
Nairobi
KENYA

Phone: 254-2-560569

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E-mail: somanet@ken.healthnet.org

Contact Person: Dr. Anne Muthoni Pertet

BACKGROUND: The Social Science and Medicine Africa Network (SOMANET), founded in 1990, is a network of scientists, institutions, and agencies working in health and social sciences in Africa. It advocates the application of cross-disciplinary approaches to solving health problems in Africa. The Network was formed in recognition of the fact that in addition to biological and structural factors, social and behavioral factors influence health and the onset of disease.

GOALS/AIM: SOMANET's goal is to enhance collaboration between social and biomedical scientists, in the hope that their combined efforts will broaden the basis for understanding, identifying, and solving health problems in Africa. Toward that goal SOMANET facilitates the flow of information and ideas concerning health issues. It also facilitates opportunities for research and training in the social sciences and in health for African scientists and institutions; increases cooperation and collaboration between various agencies dealing with the social sciences and health; establishes linkages between health scientists, practitioners, decision-makers, and the community; and strengthens the contribution of social science input to health planning, policy formulation, and implementation.

ACTIVITIES: SOMANET promotes social science and health perspectives in capacity-building, training, research and health planning, and policy formulation.

Workshops: The Network holds an international conference every two years. Regular seminars are held on topics of interest to country members. Workshops dealing with development of cross-disciplinary proposals are held annually.

Publications: Research findings can be published in the *Journal of Social Science and Medicine* and in *African Index Medicus*. The Network also publishes conference proceedings, a directory of scientists and institutions working in social sciences and health in Africa, and a catalogue of abstracts from its international conferences.

Funding: The Network does not fund members' research directly, but rather assists in soliciting funds for interdisciplinary research projects of interest to the members.

ELIGIBILITY: SOMANET's membership is open to all persons, organizations, agencies, and institutions working or interested in social sciences and health. Its membership fee is US\$20 per year.

NAME: AFRICAN FORUM FOR CHILDREN'S LITERACY IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

AFFILIATION: UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

ADDRESS:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Mr. Prem Naidoo</i> | <i>Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano</i> |
| <i>Director, AFCLIST</i> | <i>Co-Director, AFCLIST</i> |
| <i>University of Durban-Westville</i> | <i>Chancellor College</i> |
| <i>Private Bag X54001</i> | <i>University of Malawi</i> |
| <i>Durban 4000</i> | <i>P. O. Box 280</i> |
| <i>SOUTH AFRICA</i> | <i>Zomba</i> |
| | <i>MALAWI</i> |

| | | |
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Contact Person: Mr. Prem Naidoo or Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano

BACKGROUND: African Forum for Children's Literacy in Science and Technology was founded in 1990 by the Rockefeller Foundation as an informal association of African educators, scientists, technologists, media specialists, and international experts; with an international advisory board to oversee policy, and a technical grants committee to review and select proposals. In 1997 the University of Durban-Westville was selected to host AFCLIST.

GOALS/AIM: AFCLIST aims to popularize the practical usefulness of science and technology to children and youth in Africa. It believes that such a task can be accomplished by an interactive process between children and youth on the one hand and their environment, peers, teachers, and other adults in the community on the other. AFCLIST believes that through such active learning youth can develop the confidence and ability to embrace, utilize, and improve upon the science-based technologies that increasingly affect their lives. Furthermore, AFCLIST believes that popularization of science among youth and children must be sensitive to each society's educational and cultural practices.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Workshops for grantees are held periodically.

Publications: The grant mechanism provides researchers with publication outlets.

Funding: AFCLIST provides grants for small scale-innovations geared towards changing educational practices. AFCLIST is particularly interested in proposals that are modest, innovative, and implementable within the structure of established organizations. Special consideration is given to proposals that seek to explore the differential motivation and science performance of boys and girls.

ELIGIBILITY: Science educators, social scientists, and media specialists may apply.

NAME: FORUM FOR AFRICAN WOMEN EDUCATIONALISTS

AFFILIATION: NONE

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Nairobi
KENYA

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E-mail: fawe@fawe.org

Contact Person: Dr. Eddah Gachukia, Executive Director

BACKGROUND: The Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) is a pan-African NGO based in Kenya. It brings together prominent African women—ministers in charge of national education systems, women vice-chancellors of universities in Africa, and other senior women policymakers—to stimulate broad policy reform and to create a conducive environment for increasing parental demand for girls' education. As of mid-1998 FAWE had 60 core members from 30 African countries, 28 male associate members, and 31 national chapters.

GOALS/AIM: The general objective is mutual assistance and collaboration in developing national capability to accelerate the participation of girls and women in education at all levels in Africa, in line with Education For All (EFA) goals. Specific objectives include:

1. reinvigorating and sustaining political commitment to EFA goals by emphasizing that more than half of missing eligible school children are female
2. stimulating governments, donors, and NGO's to increase their investment in education, especially in a manner that can accelerate the education of girls
3. assisting in the development of national skills for strategic resource planning for the education sector
4. using existing data to design high-impact programs that take into account the special needs of female students and teachers
5. helping NGO's to expand their support for female education
6. promoting women's leadership and policymaking skills within education, through targeted capacity-building programs

ACTIVITIES: In addition to the activities listed below, FAWE identifies practical ways of addressing problems of out-of-school females and those at risk of dropping out; seeks linkages between research implementation and policymaking; identifies policy questions and priorities for research, ensuring at all times that policy implementation takes note of gender differences in access, attainment, and achievement; and develops methods that strengthen capacities in ministries, universities, and research units to analyze and act on policy toward female education.

FAWE's program activities endeavor to help FAWE members to analyze, plan, guide, and efficiently implement external investment in the education sector to redress gender imbalances. The work program has gradually evolved from a relatively broad range of activities to three focused lines of work:

- fortification of FAWE membership and national chapters
- strategic resource planning and preventing waste in education systems
- strengthening female leadership at the tertiary level

...and three others that cut across these lines of work:

- experimentation and demonstration
- advocacy, information, and dissemination
- building and strengthening networks for change

Workshops: Meetings are held in relation to the annual program.

Publications: Research findings are widely disseminated to enable governments to adopt necessary policy changes. Other publications include technical working papers, targeted handouts, newsletters, and profiles of women achievers, all of which are disseminated widely to target audiences.

Funding: Competitive small grants for country experiments are available. Awards are given for innovative local government or non-governmental projects that increase girls' access to education and their retention in school.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership at the pan-African level is restricted to African women ministers and deputy ministers of education and vice-chancellors. African male ministers of education demonstrating commitment to girls' education are admitted as associate members on a case-by-case basis. However, the grant and award programs, and membership in national chapters, are open to all Africans working to further girls' education in collaboration with governments and NGO's.

NAME: AFRICAN ECONOMIC RESEARCH CONSORTIUM

AFFILIATION: NONE

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Phone: 254-2-225234/228057

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aerc@form-net.com

Contact Person: Prof. Benno Ndulu, Executive Director

BACKGROUND: The African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), established in 1988, is a public not-for-profit organization devoted to advanced policy research and training. Its principal objective is to strengthen local capacity for conducting independent, rigorous inquiry into problems pertinent to the management of economies in sub-Saharan Africa. In response to the special needs of the region, the AERC Research Programme has adopted a flexible approach designed to improve the technical skills of local researchers, allow for regional determination of research priorities, strengthen national institutions concerned with economic policy research, and facilitate closer ties between researchers and policymakers. The AERC Training Programme augments the pool of economics researchers in sub-Saharan Africa by supporting graduate studies in economics, as well as by improving the capacities of departments of economics in local public universities. AERC is supported by donor governments, private foundations, and international organizations.

GOALS/AIM: The primary objective of the AERC is to strengthen local capacity-building in the conduct of research, and rigorous inquiry into sub-Saharan African economic management problems. In response to this challenge, AERC encourages:

1. a regional approach to defining a common research agenda
2. a team—whose membership represents both academia and government—approach to research
3. linking research to professional support services such as workshops, training, and publications
4. a flexible and limited thematic agenda
5. peer-group review for research proposals
6. disciplined program management for purposes of accountability and control of the research agenda

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Workshops are held twice a year for researchers participating in various thematic projects related to macroeconomics in sub-Saharan Africa. National associations organize and run their own meetings to discuss economic policies and identify issues for research. There are occasional technical meetings on topics of common analytical or methodological interest.

Publications: An externally reviewed series of final research reports is maintained as part of the activities of the network; as are occasional papers on specially commissioned studies, executive summaries, conference proceedings, books, and a biannual research newsletter.

Funding: Small grants are offered to groups of individuals, drawn from both academia and policy institutions, to conduct research on a limited number of pertinent themes. The present research themes are: poverty; income distribution and labor market issues; trade; regional integration and sectoral policies; macroeconomic policies, stabilization, and growth; and finance, resource mobilization, and investment. The amount of funding available for research ranges from US\$5,000–\$20,000 per project. Other themes are treated under Collaborative Research Projects, which are separately funded.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership in the network is international, but African economists based in Sub-Saharan Africa are the principal recipients of research grants.

NAME: AFRICAN RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH NETWORKS

AFFILIATION: WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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USA*

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A.Ikpi@cgnet.com

Contact Person: Anthony Ikpi, Chair; Vicki Walker, Winrock coordinator

BACKGROUND: The African Rural Social Sciences Research Networks is an established network that provides small research grants for African social scientists, peer review workshops, and publication and dissemination of members' studies. Winrock International has managed the program since 1987 with primary funding from the Ford Foundation and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The program encompasses anglophone and francophone sub-Saharan Africa for the primary purpose of enhancing the capacity of African social scientists to carry out research and policy analysis. Through field work and collection of primary data by the participants, problems in African rural development are identified and analyzed. The program has supported over 100 researchers and published two volumes of studies.

The ARSSRN program is being strengthened and sustained by transferring most of the management and implementation to an African Technical Advisory Committee resident in Africa. The Program/Technical Committee chair is based in the field at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). The Committee participates through review of proposals, production of research reports, leadership in workshops, and in the publication process.

GOALS/AIM: The objectives of the program are to promote African scholars and their research. Its priority goal is to bring together talented researchers who conduct policy-relevant research on African agricultural and rural development issues. Participants conduct field-based research leading to professional discussion and peer review. The network provides a resource for collaborative research and on-the-ground activities with African specialists in rural development.

ACTIVITIES: African scholars in fields such as agricultural economics, anthropology, political science, sociology, economics, women's studies, and related disciplines conduct field-based research and analysis on topics related to rural development. While proposals may be accepted in other areas, the following are of special interest:

1. impacts and lessons of agricultural policy reform
2. agricultural productivity as a means to sustainable economic growth and food security
3. natural resource management and environmental issues related to policy
4. agricultural transformation: land reform, technology adoption, agribusiness
5. household labor use and allocation; gender roles; farm and off-farm employment
6. regional integration and trade
7. governance and democracy, decentralization, social reforms

Workshops: Papers and proposals are presented at workshops for peer review and exchange of data and information. In conjunction with Winrock, the Advisory Committee conducts the workshops, reviews papers, and makes recommendations for continuation.

Publications: The main publication of the ARSSRN program is the series *Issues in African Rural Development*. These volumes have been distributed to individuals, libraries, and institutions in Africa, Europe, and the United States. A biannual newsletter, in French and English, is also widely disseminated.

Funding: ARSSRN administers a small grants program providing up to \$5,000 per researcher or research team. All proposals are considered on a competitive basis. Typically, 25 proposals are funded in each selection round. In addition to the research grant, the program provides management costs, review and publication of results, and peer review workshops.

ELIGIBILITY: Researchers must be affiliated with an African institution and resident in Africa at the time of conducting research. A minimum of a master's degree is required. Members of the academic community, government organizations, and non-governmental organizations are eligible. Women are strongly encouraged to apply. Team proposals are also encouraged.

NAME: AFRICAN TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

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Contact Person: Dr. Paschal Mihyo, Acting Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) was set up to build upon the achievements of two earlier research networks in this field—the Eastern and Southern African Technology Policy Studies (EATPS) and the West African Technology Policy Studies (WATPS) Networks. Initiated in the early 1980's, the two networks included multidisciplinary researchers from 15 African countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, The Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. By providing modest research grants to individuals and institutions, a cadre of researchers working on issues of science and technology policy was developed. This initiative helped to strengthen the researchers and to stimulate interest in technology policy research. Research results were disseminated through manuscript reports, published books, journal articles, workshops, and conferences.

ATPS is jointly funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the government of the Netherlands.

GOALS/AIM: The overall mission of ATPS is to improve the quality of technology policy decision-making in sub-Saharan Africa, and to strengthen the continent's institutional capacity for the management of technological development; through research, dissemination, training, and linkages to policymakers and research end-users.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Annual workshops are held.

Publications:

- A biennial newsletter for disseminating activities of the Network
- Working papers of completed reports of the antecedent networks
- Executive summaries of completed reports
- Research reports of completed projects funded by ATPS
- Technology research policy briefs of completed reports

Funding: Small research grants are provided (US\$15,000 maximum).

ELIGIBILITY: African researchers in the field of technology policy are eligible for membership.

NAME: AFRICAN WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

AFFILIATION: NONE

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Contact Person: Sara H. Longwe, Chairperson
Safiatu K. Singhateh, Executive Director

BACKGROUND: The Network was formed in 1988 to share information and ideas among African NGO's so as to enable a better and more effective NGO focus on women's development. It is one of the outgrowths of NGO involvement in the Decade for Women's Activities. The Network's chief endeavor is to support efforts to promote gender-sensitive development plans, policies, and programs.

GOALS/AIM: The objectives of the Network are:

- to strengthen the role and contribution of African NGO's concerned with women's development
- to create a channel through which these NGO's can reach each other and share ideas, knowledge, and experiences geared towards improving the condition of African women
- to maintain close working relationships and foster partnership with governments, UN agencies, the Organization of African Unity, and other bodies

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: A Programming Conference and General Assembly is held once every three years. Workshops and seminars on gender-related issues are organized several times yearly.

Publications: A newsletter, *FEMNET News*, is distributed to members. It features topical matters on women's development, and publishes members' research findings. The Network also publishes *Our Rights*, which gives information on activities arising from the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the NGO Forum '95, held in Beijing, China, in 1995.

Funding: Research grants of varying size, funded by donor agencies, are available to members.

ELIGIBILITY: Full membership is open to the following categories:

- National NGO consortia, unions, federations, or councils of women's organizations in Africa
- NGO's affiliated with African regional networks
- African women's NGO's affiliated with international organizations
- African regional NGO's

Associate membership is open to local and indigenous NGO's that have not affiliated to national consortia. Individual memberships are also available. At present there are approximately 60 African NGO members.

Regional and international institutions pay an annual membership fee of US\$250. National networks and umbrella organizations pay \$100; national NGO's pay \$50; and individuals pay \$10.

NAME: ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN WOMEN FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

AFFILIATION: COUNCIL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN AFRICA

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SENEGAL

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E-mail: No information provided

Contact Person: Yassine Fall, Executive Secretary

BACKGROUND: The Association of African Women for Research and development (AAWORD) was founded in 1977. It consists of a network of national working groups that facilitate implementation of the Association's over-all objectives. AAWORD has Category II Consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

GOALS/AIM: AAWORD's objectives are to:

1. undertake research that is sensitive to issues of gender
2. reveal, reinstate, and emphasize the presence of women throughout history and in all cultural, social, economic, and political processes of change
3. call for crucial and conscientious participation of women in the decision making process and the formulation, realization, and evaluation of development priorities and projects
4. create and develop lines of communications among African women on the one hand, and on the other, those concerned with problems of development in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and elsewhere in the world
5. evaluate and re-examine methodology and research priorities, the application of which can best serve African people

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: AAWORD facilitates participation by its members in African and international workshops, conferences, and other meetings.

Publications: The network publishes a bilingual newsletter (called *Echo*), *The AAWORD Journal*, and an occasional papers series on its research projects. In addition, the creation of a documentation center on women's issues, for use by AAWORD members, social scientists, and institutions concerned with women and development, is in progress. The network also undertakes publication exchanges within and outside Africa.

Funding: Research is carried out by national working groups and is thematic. The amount of funding varies by project.

ELIGIBILITY: African women researchers are eligible to join or to form national working groups. There are 15 research groups in 13 African countries: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zambia. There are presently 500 active members.

NAME: COUNCIL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
IN AFRICA

AFFILIATION: NONE

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Contact Person: Achille Mbembe, Executive Secretary

BACKGROUND: The Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is an independent, pan-African, non-governmental organization that was formed in 1973 by the African research institutes, social science faculties of African universities, and professional organizations that constitute its membership. It has observer status, and a collaborative agreement with, the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

GOALS/AIM: The principal objectives of CODESRIA are:

1. to develop social science research in Africa and to encourage African social science researchers to orient fundamental and problem-centered research towards a perspective that addresses the needs of African people
2. to elaborate on a scientific basis a comparative and continental perspective reflecting the specificity of development processes in Africa
3. to encourage collaboration between African research and training institutes, universities, and professional associations
4. to promote publication and dissemination of research results and works of African researchers
5. to promote and defend the principle of independent thought, research, and liberty of researchers

Current themes include ethnic conflict, the military and militarism, structural adjustment and agriculture in Africa, political successions and democratic transitions, African households and prospects for agricultural revival in Africa, social movements, peasant organizations in Africa, global environmental change, and Africa in the world economy.

ACTIVITIES: CODESRIA's main activities include comparative interdisciplinary research at both the national and continental levels; training African social scientists; publication of research supported by CODESRIA and by other institutions; documentation and bibliographic services for researchers; and collaboration with and support of other non-governmental professional organizations in Africa.

Workshops: Methodological workshops are held for successful Multinational Research Working Groups (MRWG's). At the end of a research program, a seminar is held to discuss research results. The National Working Groups hold their own workshops and seminars. Once a year, CODESRIA holds a major conference for African social scientists and policymakers on an issue of current importance to Africa. The Council also runs a skill-development training program for its members on research and data collection methods.

Publications: The Council has an in-house publication program that publishes 8–10 books annually. It also publishes a bilingual quarterly journal, *African Development*; and a quarterly, *CODESRIA*, which is used to organize information and make it accessible to researchers. Additionally, background papers for MRWG's are organized into a working paper series. The Council also maintains a monograph series.

Funding: Funding is available to teams of 10 to 20 researchers from different countries who work on a common theme. The Council also supports the activities of self-constituted National Working Groups (NWG's), comprising 5 to 10 researchers. There is also a residency program for senior researchers. The amount of support varies with each project.

ELIGIBILITY: African social science institutes, universities, and individuals are welcome. Institutions and universities pay an annual membership fee of US\$500.

NAME: PAN-AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

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Contact Person: Prof. Paul Nchoji Nkwi, President

BACKGROUND: The Pan-African Association of Anthropologists (PAAA) networks African and Africanist anthropologists concerned with developing scientific solutions to the social problems confronting African communities. PAAA organizes workshops for the training of African anthropologists in critical areas of development. These workshops focus on skills acquisition in the domains of proposal development, data collection, and analysis, using the latest computer techniques. Cohorts of medical anthropologists, usually at the beginning of their university careers, have been trained at a number of African universities.

The PAAA has five research networks:

1. Network of African Medical Anthropologists (NAMA)
2. Network of African Women Anthropologists (NAWA)
3. Network of African Population Anthropologists (NAPA)
4. Network of African Environmental Anthropologists (NAEA)
5. Network of African Students in Anthropology (NASA)

GOALS/AIM: The goal of PAAA is to strengthen anthropological research and research capacity in Africa.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: PAAA has held an annual conference every year since 1989. The Association organizes training workshops for its various research networks; and, on request, trains cohorts of national social scientists in qualitative research methods.

Publications: PAAA publishes a journal, *African Anthropology*, and distributes a newsletter to members.

Funding: Members often solicit their own research funds. During the Association's training workshops, members are assisted in the development of research proposals. When seed money is available, it does not usually exceed US\$10,000.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is open to African anthropologists, Africans in other disciplines, and Africanists throughout the world. Currently PAAA has 350 members. The membership fee is US\$15 for students, \$25 for ordinary members, and \$30 for Africanists in other parts of the world.

NAME: UNIVERSITY SCIENCE, HUMANITIES & ENGINEERING PARTNERSHIPS IN AFRICA

AFFILIATION: UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN; UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA; UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI; JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY FOR AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY; UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM; MAKERERE UNIVERSITY; UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA; UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

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Contact Person: Lesley Y. Shackleton, Director, International Academic Programmes Office

BACKGROUND: Following on the encouragement given by the Association of African Universities, at its meeting in Ghana in 1993, to African universities to work with South Africa, the University of Cape Town raised funds for reciprocal visits between African universities and UCT. A memorandum of agreement was signed after these visits, which led to the formation in 1994 of a partnership capacity-development program amount eight universities in southern and eastern Africa. Funds were raised from several America foundations, enabling joint development of the USHEPIA Program.

GOALS/AIM: USHEPIA's goals are:

- to promote collaboration among established African researchers in the generation and dissemination of knowledge
- to build institutional and human capacity in cash-strapped African universities
- to build on existing potential to develop a network of African researchers capable of addressing the developmental requirements of sub-Saharan Africa

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: None

Publications: None

Funding: Research grants of up to US\$40,000 per year are available.

ELIGIBILITY: Universities, and university faculty, conducting research in science, engineering, and the humanities are eligible for membership. Universities are institutional partners in the program, while individual staff development fellows form a sub-network. At present eight universities, 33 fellows, and approximately 70 supervisors are participating in research collaboration. There are no membership fees, but member institutions contribute toward the salaries of staff members participating in the program.

NAME: AGROFORESTRY RESEARCH NETWORK FOR AFRICA—HUMID LOWLANDS OF WEST AFRICA

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY

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Contact Person: Dr. Bahiru Duguma, Regional Coordinator

BACKGROUND: Founded in 1987, the Agroforestry Research Network for Africa—Humid Lowlands of West Africa (AFRENA-HULWA) spans the countries within the humid lowlands of the western African region.

GOALS/AIM: The goal of the Network is to initiate and conduct agroforestry research that promotes sustainable and productive land use in the humid lowlands. Its strategy includes developing appropriate agroforestry technology, and building national capacity to design and execute agroforestry research. The mechanisms for attaining the latter include training manpower at various levels, organizing short-term training and workshops, and collaborating with other national institutions.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The frequency of meetings is subject to funding. However, since the Network's inception, workshops and/or short courses have been organized every year.

Publications: Internal publications are produced and disseminated. The costs of publication of research results in international journals are covered by the Network.

Funding: The amount of funding varies according to the project, ranging up to US\$150,000 per annum. The Network serves as a focus of collaboration between the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) and member countries. Any research that is funded must fall within the priority areas of the Network. Member countries provide infrastructure—experimental land, a portion of the salaries of nationals—and contribute human resources. ICRAF provides experts (internationally recruited) and operational funds. It is ICRAF, in collaboration with member countries, that develops proposals, and submits them to donors for funding.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is open to scientists from member countries working in the priority areas of the Network. This includes all countries in the humid lowlands of West Africa. However, the Network does accept students, irrespective of their home country, who are interested in undertaking research in the region—as long as they can identify sources of funding.

NAME: AGROFORESTRY RESEARCH NETWORK FOR AFRICA—SOUTHERN AFRICA

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY and
SOUTHERN AFRICA CENTRE FOR COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURAL AND
NATURAL RESOURCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING

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Contact Person: D. N. Ngugi, Regional Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The Agroforestry Research Network for Africa—Southern Africa is one of several agroforestry research networks for Africa (AFRENA's) established by ICRAF. The Network is a collaboration between International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) scientists and national agricultural research system (NARS) scientists in countries within the unimodal rainfall upland plateau of Southern Africa which is characterised by miombo woodland (*Genera Brachystygia, Julbernardia, and Isoberlina*) vegetation.

GOALS/AIM: The aim of ICRAF-related networks is to address the problem of declining agricultural production in sub-Saharan Africa. This particular network links scientists in the plateau region of southern Africa, with the purpose of developing common solutions to problems confronting similar production and land-use systems. The research and dissemination activities are focused on soil fertility, fodder, fuelwood, and conservation of natural resources.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: An annual planning workshop is held once a year; its venue rotates among collaborating countries. Short courses are organized for extension workers, NGO development workers, and researchers.

Publications: Members are encouraged and assisted in publishing through various international journals, some of which ICRAF co-publishes.

Funding: Postgraduate students can receive small grants in support of their research (up to US\$6,000 per year), although funding for stipends or international travel is not available.

ELIGIBILITY: Scientists and researchers affiliated with national agricultural research and extension systems from Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. With new funding for the period 1996–2001, the Network aims to extend its activities to other countries in the Zambezi basin, notably Botswana, Mozambique, and Namibia, which share similar agroecological conditions and land-use problems.

NAME: AGROFORESTRY RESEARCH NETWORK FOR EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY

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Contact Person: Dr. Kwesi Attah-Krah

BACKGROUND: The Agroforestry Research Network for Eastern and Central Africa (AFRENA-ECA) is a network that links ICRAF with national agricultural and resource-management institutions, for collaborative research in agroforestry and natural resource management.

GOALS/AIM: AFRENA-ECA's mission is to contribute to the productivity, profitability, and sustainability of agricultural systems, as well as the conservation of natural resources in the highlands of Eastern and Central Africa. Research in AFRENA-ECA is based on systems improvement, which involves understanding and improving existing systems; and technology development, which aims at reducing the constraints facing the system. Its goals include the development of productive and environmentally sound agroforestry technologies for priority land use; the testing and transferring of agroforestry technology through researcher-farmer interaction; the support and strengthening of national and regional agroforestry research capacity through collaboration with NARS; and finally, the promotion of capacity-building in NARS through a training, education, and information program.

ACTIVITIES: Current research focuses on development of agroforestry technologies for sustainable agriculture and environmental protection. Some of the major themes of study are: declining soil fertility; soil erosion on steeply sloping lands; seasonal fodder shortages; lack of wood for timber, construction poles, and firewood; lack of system diversity; and improving nutrition and income by using indigenous fruit trees.

Workshops: The Network holds a conference every three years. There are annual planning meetings, while thematic workshops are conducted periodically.

Publications: Members can publish their research results in two regional journals: *Agroforestry Journal*, which is peer reviewed, and *Agroforestry Today*, which is more informal and less technical.

Funding: The Network does not fund independent research conducted by individuals. Rather it develops collaborative projects with institutions, and assists in the search for project funding.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership in the Network is on a country/institutional basis. National agricultural research system (NARS) institutions in Eastern and Central Africa—Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda—enter into discussions with ICRAF on the establishment of collaborative projects. By virtue of belonging to these institutions, the NARS' staff scientists also become members of the Network. Individual membership is therefore determined by institutional affiliation. Currently there are 120 active members.

NAME: EAST AFRICA ROOT CROPS RESEARCH NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

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E-mail: *No information provided*

Contact Person: Dr. James B. A. Whyte, Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The East Africa Root Crops Research Network (EARRNET), housed within IITA's East and Southern Africa Regional Centre at Namulonge Research Station, Uganda, works with the national root crops improvement programs in Burundi, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zaire. The network collaborates with all institutions that contribute to strengthening the capacity of national programs to address cassava research objectives. EARRNET is a coalition of research institutes, universities, non-governmental organizations, and private institutions that are conducting cassava research in all the member countries.

GOALS/AIM: The goal of EARRNET is to contribute to food self-sufficiency and socioeconomic development and growth by promoting cassava production, utilization, and commercialization via the development of suitable and acceptable technologies by various stakeholders. To achieve this goal, EARRNET aims:

1. to provide a forum for rapid exchange of technologies
2. to foster a collaborative approach to setting regional research, development, and training agendas
3. to minimize duplication of efforts by NARS
4. to strengthen NARS' capacity to conduct root crops research
5. to provide technical and financial support enabling NARS to meet the goals of the network

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: In order to improve information exchange, annual national technology development and transfer meetings are organized. These meetings bring together researchers, extensionists, policymakers, farmers, and development organizations to review research findings, recommendations, and policies. In the process, the participants strengthen linkages and influence the research agenda. Biannual regional workshops are also organized, as are on-farm visits and demonstrations.

Publications: The network produces a newsletter, *Roots*, together with the Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network. It publishes manuals and scientific papers.

Funding: Research activities include collaborative regional and national research covering post-harvest technologies, germplasm development, ecologically sustainable plant protection, soil/crop management, technology transfer, monitoring, and impact assessment. As part of its capacity-building for the NARS, the network organizes formal and informal training courses. Funding levels vary from US\$10,000–\$15,000 per national program.

ELIGIBILITY: Active cassava researchers who are members of NARS in Burundi, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zaire are eligible.

NAME: FORUM ON AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE HUSBANDRY

AFFILIATION: ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

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Lilongwe 3
MALAWI

Phone: 265-781-182

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E-mail: bpatel@unima.wn.apc.org

Contact Person: Dr. Bharati Patel

BACKGROUND: The Forum was founded in 1992 by the Rockefeller Foundation to create a network of researchers devoted to improving knowledge of the efficient and sustainable management of agricultural resources in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

GOALS/AIM: The Forum is a competitive grant program that endeavors to strengthen, encourage, and support research on the management and husbandry of agricultural resources. It aims to assist university faculties of agriculture in the creation of high-quality graduate training programs, directly associated with research designed to solve agricultural problems concerned with improving the productivity, profitability, and sustainability of smallholders' cropping systems.

The Forum has a special interest in maize-based systems; but proposals on topics such as fertilizer use efficiency, weeds, erosion and water resource management, soil biology and fertility, and biological control, are acceptable if they demonstrate a close link to crop productivity.

The Forum requires that research be an active collaboration with one, or preferably more, of the following: a member of another major public or private research agency within the home country; a member of an international research agency or university with established expertise in the area of study; a non-governmental organization (NGO) or other agency working directly with farmer or village groups.

The Forum does not support research on germplasm enhancement, components of plant breeding, animal breeding, or veterinary or animal disease studies.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: One regional meeting is held every two years; in-country meetings are held in alternate years.

Publications: The Forum encourages and helps its members to submit papers to scholarly journals.

Funding: A major activity of the Forum is to fund members' research proposals. The awards range from US\$40,000–\$80,000.

ELIGIBILITY: Individual African scientists attached to, or members of, universities in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zimbabwe are eligible.

NAME: PAN-AFRICAN BEAN RESEARCH ALLIANCE

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

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ciat-tanzania@cgnet.com (for SABRN)*

Contact Person: Dr. Rogert Kirkby (CIAT)
Dr. Mukishi Pyndji (ECABREN)
Dr. Clemence Mushi (SABRN)

BACKGROUND: The International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), a research institute established in Colombia under the mandate of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), has a team of scientists in Africa to support bean and agro-systems research. The Eastern and Central Africa Bean Research Network (ECABREN) and the bean research network (SABRN) of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) are collaborative research networks under the auspices of their respective regional research organizations. The Pan-African Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) brings together these three elements so as to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of activities relating to beans in Africa, and to ensure the accountability of international research.

GOALS/AIM: The goal of CIAT and the Networks is to contribute to the alleviation of poverty in Africa through improving food security and income generation while conserving the natural resource base. Their purpose is to increase the productivity of systems that include common bean, through the development and adoption of sustainable technologies and policies developed in partnerships between national and international research and non-research institutions, and beneficiaries. While initially concerned primarily with biotic stresses and breeding, the work of PABRA is now broader, and includes screening for tolerance to edaphic stresses, and research on agro-system management, seed systems, adoption and impact assessment, and marketing.

ACTIVITIES: Activities of the Networks and CIAT include planning and implementation of research, training, and information exchange. There is increasing collaboration with other networks and IARC's in research and training. CIAT provides strategic research support to the Networks. The Networks' mode of operation includes a regional committee of research directors which formulates policy; a steering committee composed of program leaders, which decides on the use of funds for training, planning, and research grants; and management of the funds by CIAT.

Workshops: Specialized working-group meetings and monitoring tours, individual visits, and multidisciplinary workshops give members opportunities for professional interaction. These groups also provide specialist advice to the steering committees.

Publications: The Networks share three publication series: working documents, workshop proceedings, and a reprint series. The Networks also support the *African Crop Science Journal*.

Funding: Financial support for research is available through grants for sub-projects where an individual or a team takes responsibility for research of regional priority. The grants, which are for operational expenses not for capital investments, are awarded competitively on the basis of comparative advantage in addressing regionally agreed-upon priorities.

ELIGIBILITY: Scientists in national agricultural research institutes and universities, as well as in non-governmental organizations, are eligible to participate in the Networks.

NAME: SADC MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT RESEARCH NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER

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Harare
ZIMBABWE

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Contact Person: Dr. George Varughese

BACKGROUND: The SADC Maize and Wheat Improvement Research Network was organized through the SACCAR Board, a SADC Committee coordinating agricultural research, and was established in June, 1994. The network has a steering committee composed of representatives from each of the SADC countries.

GOALS/AIM: The aim of the network is to facilitate and strengthen maize and wheat research in the SADC region.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The Network holds maize and wheat workshops approximately every two years. A wheat workshop was held in East Africa in 1995, and a maize workshop in 1996. The next wheat workshop will be held in South Africa in 1998.

Publications: A newsletter disseminates to members summaries of new research findings in the region.

Funding: The Network administers a small grants program for collaborative research and supplies. National agricultural research system (NARS) scientists involved in maize and wheat research are eligible to apply for these grants. The network sponsors ten researchers for M.Sc. degrees and five for Ph.D. degrees, as well as in-country, regional, and in-service training at the CIMMYT headquarters in Mexico. Lastly, the Network provides grants for research exchanges, providing travel assistance for scientists to develop collaborative research initiatives and to foster cooperation between national programs in the region.

ELIGIBILITY: Maize and wheat research scientists of the SADC countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

NAME: SOIL FERTILITY NETWORK FOR MAIZE-BASED FARMING SYSTEMS IN MALAWI AND ZIMBABWE

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER

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CIMMYT-Zimbabwe@cgnet.com

Contact Person: Dr. Stephen R. Waddington

BACKGROUND: Soil fertility depletion is the most widespread severe constraint to sustainability of smallholder maize-based systems. The Soil Fertility Network for Maize-Based Farming Systems in Malawi and Zimbabwe (Soil Fert Net) was founded in 1994 to bring together existing research and extension activities addressing this problem.

GOALS/AIM: The goal of Soil Fert Net is to help smallholder farmers in Malawi and Zimbabwe to produce higher, more sustainable and profitable yields from maize-based systems, through improved soil fertility technology and better management of organic and inorganic inputs. The Network promotes the development of effective targeted research and extension through joint priority setting, planning, and implementation of complementary soil fertility activities by participating organizations. A key objective is the dissemination of soil fertility technologies through integration of researchers, extension workers, NGO's, fertilizer suppliers, and farmers.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: A major regional workshop for planning of research and presentation of results is held every second year. Smaller workshops on specific themes are held annually or biannually. Field and study tours are also organized.

Publications: Soil Fert Net publishes a newsletter, *Target*, and two working paper series—one on research results and one on methods. Conference proceedings are published. The Network also sponsors development of reviews and bibliographies.

Funding: Direct funding for research is not provided. However, the Network manages a process of peer review of research proposals for submission to donors, generating funding for the development and implementation of new projects related to soil fertility and for the renewal of existing projects. The Network does fund multi-site Network Trials of a collectively agreed-upon type.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership comprises agricultural researchers and extensionists from government institutions, universities, and NGO's, who are working on smallholder maize system soil fertility in Malawi and Zimbabwe. At present there are about 70 members—soil scientists, agronomists, agricultural economists, geographers, etc., including some persons based in other countries in Africa and in the United Kingdom. There are no membership fees.

NAME: SOUTHERN AFRICA CENTRE FOR COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

AFFILIATION: SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

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Gaborone
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Contact Person: Dr. B. J. Ndunguru, Director

BACKGROUND: The Southern Africa Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research and Training (SACCAR) was established in 1984 by the Southern African Development and Coordination Conference (SADCC), to coordinate and promote agricultural research and training activities among member states. It seeks to identify opportunities for harmonizing national development within the region as a whole, through the provision of goods and services and the sharing of research and training facilities. In 1992 SADCC was formalized into the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

GOALS/AIM: The specific objectives of SACCAR are:

1. to promote and disseminate available agricultural technology
2. to promote the study of agricultural problems common to all or some member states, and initiate cooperative research to overcome them
3. to generate new technologies to raise productivity in food and non-food crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, and wildlife through regional cooperation
4. to promote rapid and reliable scientific and technical information exchange
5. to provide for support services to assist and inform national and regional research institutions

Regional programs run by SACCAR include:

1. the Sorghum and Millet Improvement Program, based in Zimbabwe
2. the Grain Legume Improvement Program, with groundnut research based in Malawi, bean research in Tanzania and Malawi, and cowpea research in Mozambique
3. the Land and Water Management Research Program, in Botswana
4. Agroforestry Research, in Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
5. the SADC Regional Genebank, providing services to plant breeders and focusing on collection, preservation, and training
6. Strengthening Faculties of Agriculture, Forestry, and Veterinary Medicine, which aims to create centers of specialization for training at the postgraduate level

ACTIVITIES: SACCAR has core and coordinating activities. As part of its core activities SACCAR is responsible for the development of an agricultural information service, wherein it collects and disseminates scientific literature to agriculturalists in SADC, as well as maintaining databases on agricultural research, training, extension, and publication of research material in the member states. SACCAR also serves as a focal point where donors, agricultural research institutes, and interested individuals can obtain information on agricultural research and training activities in SADC.

In its coordinating activities SACCAR formulates, manages, monitors, and evaluates regional research and training projects and programs; and promotes effective use of external research agencies. It also coordinates the work of institutions that engage in agricultural research and technology generation.

Workshops: SACCAR sponsors studies, workshops, conferences, and seminars on research problems common to the region. Anywhere from four to eight workshops may be held in a year.

Publications: SACCAR's quarterly newsletter informs research, training, and extension personnel as well as policymakers, about technology- and agricultural development-related issues. The *SADC/Zimbabwe Journal of Agricultural Research* is a biannual journal produced by SACCAR and the Zimbabwe Department of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services. Other publications related to the enhancement of agricultural production are published occasionally.

Funding: Agricultural scientists in the national agricultural research systems (NARS) and universities in SADC are encouraged to apply for research grants of up to US\$10,000, after meeting the conditions set up by the Board of SACCAR. About ten such research grants are offered every year. Furthermore, SACCAR meets travel costs and subsistence needs of scientists for exchange visits of up to 14 days' duration.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is restricted to the 13 SADC countries. Any agricultural scientist in NARS or universities in these countries is eligible.

NAME: SOUTHERN AFRICA ROOT CROPS RESEARCH NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

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MALAWI*

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Contact Person: Dr. James M. Teri, Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The prevalence of drought in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region during recent years has highlighted the importance of root crops as having potential to diversify sources of food security in the region and to act as famine relief crops.

GOALS/AIM: The Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network (SARRNET), founded in 1993, is dedicated to improving the production, processing and utilization of two root crops—cassava and sweet potato—in the SADC region. Its goal is to improve household food security for resource-poor households through development of varieties with wide ecological adaptation, and adoption of ecologically sustainable production and processing technologies.

The specific objectives of the Network include:

1. providing a forum for rapid diffusion of technology for cassava and sweet potato
2. facilitating collaborative and regionally relevant research and training priorities for these root crops
3. identifying and sharing responsibilities by utilizing comparative advantages among NARS
4. providing technical and financial support to NARS in order to achieve the Network's main goal

For a regional strategy, the Network aims to:

1. develop and introduce improved germplasm
2. establish effective plant health activities
3. identify production constraints, adoption rates, and impact, through coordinated surveys
4. develop improved post-harvest technologies that increase labor-use efficiency
5. improve multiplication, distribution, and monitoring of genetic material

The network spans all 13 SADC countries.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The network holds regional workshops and field days as part of its information dissemination activities.

Publications: Together with the East Africa Root Crops Research Network (EARRNET) SARRNET publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Roots*. In addition, the network produces scientific papers and manuals.

Funding: Funding is available for research, conducted by member scientists belonging to a NARS, that is adapted to the needs of the region, including on-farm adaptive research and farmers' participatory research. The level of funding varies from US\$10,000–\$25,000 per year per national program. The network also conducts regional and in-country training for its members.

ELIGIBILITY: NARS scientists in the 13 SADC countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), who are interested in root crops research, are eligible.

NAME: WEST AFRICAN FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH NETWORK
AFFILIATION: OAU SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
ADDRESS: *c/o Institute for Agricultural Research
Ahmadu Bello University
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Zaria
NIGERIA*

Phone: 234-69-505714, ext. 4322
Fax: 234-69-50891
E-mail: *No information provided*

Contact Person: *No information provided*

BACKGROUND: The West African Farming Systems Research Network (WAFSRN) was established in 1982, and includes natural resource management and agriculture researchers, and policy analysts, from West and Central Africa.

GOALS/AIM: WAFSRN's overall goal is the strengthening of farming systems research in the region through professional meetings and conferences, dissemination of research findings, and the facilitation of funding from interested donor agencies for network members' research.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: WAFSRN holds a steering committee meeting at least once per year, a general symposium once every two years, and training workshops at least once per year.

Publications: WAFSRN publishes a journal, *Agricultural Systems*, and distributes a bulletin to members twice a year.

Funding: *No information provided*

ELIGIBILITY: Researchers, extensionists, development agents, policymakers, and others interested in the activities of the network. Members pay dues of CFA3,000 (for those from francophone countries) or US\$10 (for those from other African countries) annually.

NAME: WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA MAIZE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

ADDRESS: *c/o West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA)*
01 BP 2551
Bouaké 01
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Phone: 225-634514/632396/633242

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E-mail: b.badu-apraku@cgnet.com

Contact Person: Dr. B. Badu-Apraku

BACKGROUND: The Network was founded in 1987 to link individual scientists in national agricultural research systems (NARS) interested in maize research. Selected maize scientists visit national maize programs in order to discuss maize research and methodologies for solving problems related to maize production and productivity. The Network provides a forum for national scientists to test elite varieties and other technologies within the region.

GOALS/AIM: To increase maize production, and the productivity of farmers, in the Savannah zone of West and Central Africa, with the goal of increasing food security and farmers' incomes.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Reviews of past research, and research planning sessions, are held annually; workshops are held every other year.

Publications: Members are invited to prepare papers and posters when conferences are announced. Proceedings of workshops are published and made available to members.

Funding: Limited funding is available for specific collaborative research projects approved by a research committee. Awards range from US\$10,000–16,000 per country.

ELIGIBILITY: Active researchers in NARS in West and Central African countries are eligible.

NAME: WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA SORGHUM RESEARCH NETWORK

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

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MALI*

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Email: wcasrn@cgnnet.com

Contact Person: Dr. Inoussa Akintayo, Regional Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The Network was founded in 1984 to link individual scientists in national agricultural research systems (NARS), who are interested in sorghum research, with one another and also with colleagues at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). Sorghum is one of the food crops on which ICRISAT has been given a mandate to conduct research.

GOALS/AIM: The objectives of the Network are:

1. Technology Development—to develop on a regional basis common research strategies to generate, validate, and adapt technology components appropriate to farmers in various agro-ecological zones, through on-farm adaptive research
2. Capacity Building—to strengthen the capacity of national research programs to conduct and manage research agreed upon in common, through competitive bidding of projects and through regional research collaboration and training
3. Technology Transfer—to ensure dissemination of scientific information through workshops, visits, monitoring tours, publications, and extension

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Conferences are held once every two years.

Publications: Members' research results can be published in workshop proceedings.

Funding: Limited funding is available for specific activities. Awards range from US\$1,500–\$2,500.

ELIGIBILITY: Individual scientists in NARS, regional and international organizations, and NGO's are eligible. Currently the active members are drawn from 18 NARS and from ICRISAT itself.

NAME: AFRICAN ENERGY POLICY RESEARCH NETWORK

AFFILIATION: NONE

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skarekezi@form-net.com

Contact Person: Stephen Karekezi, Director

BACKGROUND: Founded in 1987, the African Energy Policy Research Network (AFREPREN) brings together approximately 97 African researchers and policy-makers interested in energy and environment research and the policymaking process. AFREPREN members are drawn from 18 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

GOALS/AIM: The key objective of AFREPREN is to strengthen local research capacity, and to harness it in the service of energy and environment policymaking and planning. It aims to undertake rigorous evaluation of the environmental impact of Africa's continued reliance on biomass energy. Additionally, AFREPREN aims to explore the ecological implications of Africa's transition to high-grade fuels such as coal, oil, gas, and electricity. Finally, AFREPREN looks at the local and regional environmental impact of energy production and climate change.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The network holds approximately six workshops or seminars each year.

Publications: AFREPREN publishes books, dossiers and a newsletter on behalf of its members. It also assists members with publication requests and bibliographic searches.

Funding: Funding is available to member researchers, but the amount varies with varying budgetary constraints and the success of proposals to donors.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is open to the following categories of persons from countries in Eastern and Southern Africa: senior energy and environment policy-makers, senior executives of power and oil utilities, representatives of private energy companies, university researchers, and representatives of NGO's that are interested in energy and the environment.

NAME: NATURAL PRODUCTS RESEARCH NETWORK FOR EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

AFFILIATION: NONE

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TANZANIA*

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Email: napreca@unidar.gn.apc.org

Contact Person: Dr. M. H. H. Nkunya

BACKGROUND: The Natural Products Research Network for Eastern and Central Africa (NAPRECA) was founded in 1984 by scientists from East and Central Africa while attending the International Symposium on the Chemistry of Natural Products in Poznan, Poland. It is a non-political scientific network devoted to the study, promotion, and development of the chemistry, botany, biological activity, and economic usage of natural products.

GOALS/AIM: NAPRECA's aim is to develop and promote natural products research in the sub-region.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The Network organizes a symposium every two years, and annual workshops on themes relevant to natural products research.

Publications: Information dissemination to members is done through the Network's newsletter, which has been published biannually since 1984. In addition, the Network produces a series of monographs, abstracts, and proceedings of symposia.

Funding: The Network does not fund members' research. However, it organizes and facilitates the exchange of researchers, and administers a postgraduate scholarship program.

ELIGIBILITY: Botanists, pharmacologists, and chemists from East and Central Africa may join. The more than 100 currently active members are drawn from Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

NAME: PASTORAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

AFFILIATION: NONE

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P. O. Box 14353
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ETHIOPIA*

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Fax: 251-1-553412

E-mail: *No information provided*

Contact Person: Dr. Zeremariam Fre, Executive Director

BACKGROUND: PENHA is an African network that was established in 1989 by a group of researchers and development workers from the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda). It is a research and development group committed to mobilizing indigenous research capacity within the region.

GOALS/AIM: PENHA's aim is to contribute to a broader understanding of pastoral problems and to initiate solutions to these problems. It does so by building on indigenous knowledge, resources, and expertise. Its objectives include the following:

1. encouraging research into the current state of pastoralism and agropastoralism in the Horn of Africa
2. creating a forum for inter-regional research on pastoralism by organizing lectures, seminars, workshops, and conferences inside and outside the region
3. encouraging multidisciplinary research on pastoralism by African scholars within the Horn of Africa, and strengthening indigenous research and management capacity on pastoral issues
4. working in partnership with pastoral associations or groups in the region by supporting their institutions and initiatives
5. supporting the design and formulation of appropriate pastoral development projects by agencies, institutions, and other bodies working among pastoral groups in the Horn of Africa
6. establishing working relationships with other networks and institutions, inside and outside the Horn of Africa, that have similar objectives

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: PENHA has organized and co-organized international conferences, seminars, and workshops on pastoralist policy and research findings in the region.

Publications: The PENHA newsletter informs members of the progress of field-based research in the region and the results of regional conferences and workshops conducted by PENHA; and provides updates on institutional activities.

Funding: PENHA commissions researchers to carry out studies and implement projects.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is open to interested individuals and institutions.

NAME: THE RHIZOBIUM ECOLOGY NETWORK OF EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

AFFILIATION: UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI MICROBIAL RESOURCE CENTRE

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Email: biofix@arcc.ke

Contact Person: Dr. Nancy K. Karanja, MIRCEN-Nairobi Director

BACKGROUND: The Rhizobium Ecology Network of East and Southern Africa was founded in October, 1990. Its focal areas are microbial ecology, nitrogen fixation, biotechnology, and biodiversity.

GOALS/AIM: The overall goal of the Network is the furthering of knowledge about rhizobium ecology through collaborative research, research dissemination, and scholarly exchange. Its headquarters fabricates, for distribution to members, sterile growth pouches used in root-microbe studies. The Network also purchases and distributes experimental carriers and stickers of legume inoculants. It assists cooperators to identify and overcome constraints to the production and use of legume inoculants.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The Network meets once every other year, usually in conjunction with larger, regional meetings.

Publications: A research report is produced annually.

Funding: The Network supports standardized research with small grants and research supplies.

ELIGIBILITY: Scientists who conduct experiments in rhizobial biodiversity in East and Southern Africa. At present thirteen scientists, from eight countries, are active members. These scientists are primarily university and agricultural ministry soil microbiologists. There is no fee for membership.

NAME: ZERO—REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT ORGANISATION

AFFILIATION: NONE

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ZIMBABWE*

Phone: 263-4-791333/700030

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ZERO@Mango.apc.org

Contact Person: The Director

BACKGROUND: ZERO is a regional environmental organization established in 1987 to address the environmental problems of Southern Africa.

GOALS/AIM: ZERO—Regional Environment Organisation is an independent professional, not-for-profit institution dedicated to promoting change and development for the benefit of rural communities in southern Africa, by means of the equitable and sustainable management of the land resources of the region. ZERO pursues this objective through applied research, policy analysis, and by informing national, regional, and international development policy and decision-making.

ACTIVITIES: ZERO undertakes work and provides technical and advisory services in the following areas:

1. Land-based energy issues with special reference to rural industries and domestic energy
2. Sustainable natural resource management and accounting
3. Sustainable land resource use and land development, with special reference to land degradation and rehabilitation
4. Environmental policies and sustainable land resource use
5. Trade and environment implications for sustainable resource management in southern Africa
6. Local water resource management

Workshops: Through its policy advocacy activities, ZERO organizes and facilitates working groups, workshops, consultations, and seminars for experts (from governmental and non-governmental organizations) to discuss research results and policy outcomes. It also coordinates participation in national, regional, and international conferences that are organized around themes that are of interest to ZERO.

Publications: Again as part of its policy advocacy, the organization highlights crucial environmental concerns through newsletters, working papers, books, reports, and even posters. It also produces videos and quality documents which are then distributed to libraries and sales outlets. Additionally, the organization designs training packages on issues of concern to small-scale enterprises and the local-level management of natural resources.

Funding: ZERO's members work in various governmental, non-governmental, and private sector institutions. Funding comes as part of consultancy services that the organization undertakes for various governments, NGO's, and the private sector.

ELIGIBILITY: All strategic interested partners and individuals in southern Africa and beyond who are interested in promoting sustainable land and natural resource management.

NAME: HEALTH SYSTEMS RESEARCH FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE REFORMS IN THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION

AFFILIATION: BLAIR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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Contact Person: Dr. Dieter Neuvians; Dr. Brian Pazvakavambwa

BACKGROUND: The Health Systems Research-Southern Africa Region program was founded in 1990 to address the problem of high morbidity and mortality among mothers and women of reproductive age in the Southern African region. The program seeks to strengthen applied or “health systems” research, to provide more effective support for maternal and child health and family planning services provided by member countries, as well as for their efforts to reform systems of health care delivery.

GOALS/AIM: The program has the overall objective of improving reproductive health services and facilitating health care reform in the Southern African region through health systems research, within individual countries as well as at an inter-country level. Through this regional approach it contributes to strengthening communication and collaboration between neighboring countries. Special emphasis is laid upon practical, decentralized research which can be translated directly into action.

The program is located at the Blair Research Institute in Zimbabwe, but is a regional venture. Activities are carried out in all 13 SADC countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Partners in the program are the MCH/FP and planning departments of the respective Ministries of Health, or their HSR units—which, in turn, maintain close relationships to universities and other research institutions. There is also close cooperation with WHO Sub-Region III, Harare, and with the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat in Arusha.

The program is sponsored by GTZ (German Agency for Technical Cooperation), which contributes funds for small-scale research studies, research methodology training, inter-country networking, and seconded staff.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Annual inter-country meetings on health systems research are organized, as are information visits and study tours to countries in the Southern Africa region. The program organizes training courses in health systems research for both trainers and researchers, and in epidemiological information systems. It also provides computer training.

Publications: A quarterly newsletter is published. The program maintains an electronic conference, AFRO-NETS, to facilitate exchange of information between member institutions.

Funding: Funding is available for individual research projects in the areas of reproductive health and health care reform, up to a maximum of US\$7,000 per project.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is limited to health systems research units and other government health ministry departments. There are currently 15 members. While the program does not offer individual memberships, it does consider, and even encourages, requests from individuals for research training or funding.

NAME: NETWORK OF AIDS RESEARCHERS OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

AFFILIATION: NONE

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Contact Person: Jaqueline Makokha

BACKGROUND: During the last decade, the incidence of AIDS in Eastern and Southern Africa has risen dramatically. In some countries of the region, it is estimated that over a quarter of the adult population is infected with the AIDS virus. Despite this problem, only a small fraction of world resources devoted to AIDS research and prevention is allocated to Africa. In particular, support for researchers and policymakers in Eastern and Southern Africa has been limited. In 1989, a group of concerned African researchers, policymakers, and activists formed the Network of AIDS Researchers of Eastern and Southern Africa (NARESA).

GOALS/AIM: The stated goals of NARESA are:

1. to establish NARESA as an effective and valuable organization to its members and to AIDS control in the region
2. to increase the effectiveness of regional AIDS researchers
3. to increase the effectiveness of regional AIDS research

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Workshops are held twice a year. The workshops are planned for specific groups of members, e.g. those who work with high-risk populations, or as training workshops for AIDS counsellors and other professionals.

Publications: The network publishes members' AIDS research results in its newsletter and monograph series. The network provides literature search services to its members through its CD-ROM subscription to the Macmillan AIDS database.

Funding: Through a small grants program, members can apply for up to US\$5,000 in research support.

ELIGIBILITY: AIDS researchers in Eastern and Southern Africa, and institutions engaged in AIDS research, are eligible. Currently there are 494 members.

NAME: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMME

AFFILIATION: COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL HEALTH COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT FOR EAST, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

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Contact Person: Dr. Winnie Mpanju-Shumbusho

BACKGROUND: The Programme was founded in 1989.

GOALS/AIM: The primary objective of the Programme is to strengthen research on reproductive health in fourteen Commonwealth countries in eastern, central, and southern Africa. The Programme also facilitates translation of reproductive health research findings into reproductive health policy and program actions in member states. It carries out regular needs assessments among the member countries, to determine their perceived needs in reproductive health.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The Programme conducts training workshops and workshops on research development and on research methodology, data management, and report writing.

Publications: The Programme publishes research findings in international scientific journals, as well as technical reports available at the Secretariat. It also facilitates repackaging of research results for various consumers, including policy-makers and program managers. Dissemination of research findings is done through the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat Information Dissemination Programme, which comprises dissemination centers in all member countries. Information dissemination is also done through scientific conferences.

Funding: The Programme provides financial and technical support for priority reproductive health research through multicenter and single-center studies.

ELIGIBILITY: Researchers and program officers affiliated with research institutions, institutions of higher learning, ministerial/governmental institutions in member states, and NGO's are eligible.

NAME: WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN AIDS RESEARCH NETWORK

AFFILIATION: NONE

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Contact Person: Dr. Sibili Yelib, Director

BACKGROUND: The Network brings together researchers and policymakers in West and Central Africa who have a commitment to increasing the effectiveness of regional AIDS research and control.

GOALS/AIM: The Network's goal is to strengthen AIDS research in West and Central Africa by linking research efforts in the region.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: The Network organizes 4–6 workshops a year.

Publications: The Network publishes a quarterly liaison bulletin, and a bibliographic directory.

Funding: Funding for small research projects (approximately US\$5,000 each) is available to members.

ELIGIBILITY: Membership is open to all those doing research on AIDS treatment, as well as on its behavioral and socioeconomic effects. There is a membership fee of about US\$20 a year. The Network has 200 active members.

NAME: EDUCATION RESEARCH NETWORK FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
RÉSEAU OUEST ET CENTRE AFRICAÏN DE RECHERCHE EN EDUCATION

AFFILIATION: NONE

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Contact Person: Mrs. Lalla Ben Barka, Regional Coordinator (currently on project assignment)
Mr. Mamadou Cherif Bane, Administrator

BACKGROUND: The Education Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA) was founded in 1989. (Information about its sister network for Eastern and Southern Africa, which is organized upon different principles, can be obtained directly from its acting coordinator: Dr. P. T. M. Marope, University of Botswana, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana; FAX: 267-356591).

GOALS/AIM: ERNWACA's mission is to develop educational research capacity in the region that will produce quality results which can be used by decision makers and practitioners, particularly in the area of basic education. The intention is to contribute to improving the competencies of educational systems in the region, and to work toward quality basic education for all. The central element of ERNWACA's strategy for research capacity development is to organize support for initiating, framing, and conducting research, undertaken by regional researchers, which relates to agreed-upon national and transnational research topics.

ERNWACA's strategic objectives are:

1. to increase dissemination and availability of information useful to researchers and decision makers in education
2. to increase the competencies of researchers and the capacities of research institutions
3. to develop real collaboration among educational researchers, decision makers, and program administrators; and to increase—or create—a demand for research

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: Workshops are planned for disseminating research results across the region.

Publications: *ERNWACA News* is published three times a year. In addition, research reports on new education research findings are published in both English and French.

Funding: ERNWACA does not provide grants, but seeks to organize support for initiating and conducting research undertaken by regional researchers that relates to agreed-upon national and trans-national research topics.

ELIGIBILITY: Education researchers from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo are eligible for membership.

NAME: EDUCATION RESEARCH NETWORK IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

AFFILIATION: UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

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Contact Person: Dr. P. T. M. Marope, Regional Coordinator

BACKGROUND: ERNESA is a registered non-governmental organization whose membership comprises the national research associations of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

GOALS/AIM: The specific objectives of ERNESA are:

- to serve as a technical arm for ministries of education, especially on matters relating to a research-guided policy development and articulation process
- to provide technical support for ministries of education in matters relating to policy implementation, monitoring, and impact assessment
- to strengthen educational research capacity in the region by working closely with faculties of education, research institutes, ministry research units, and individual researchers
- to facilitate and coordinate the systematic exchange of information and research experiences in eastern and southern Africa

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: A strategic planning workshop for the revitalization of ERNESA was held in July, 1997. Africa Policy Dialogue meetings were held in September and October, 1997, in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. Ongoing research projects include educational policy (Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe); education and the environment (Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia); and evaluation of non-formal education programs (Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Namibia, Uganda).

Publications: *Educational Research Information for Practitioners* was published in 1996.

Funding: There is a Small Research Award Training Scheme, supported by the International Development Research Centre of Canada.

ELIGIBILITY: Education researchers from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are eligible for membership.

NAME: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS NETWORK FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

AFFILIATION: INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

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Contact Person: Dr. Mohamud Jama, Coordinator

BACKGROUND: The Eastern and Southern Africa region is endowed with a wide range of natural resources. It is upon these resources that the majority of the population depends directly for its livelihood. Furthermore, activities that are major foreign-exchange earners in the region depend to a large extent on the exploitation of these resources. But the need for increased exports to finance development in the region has put tremendous pressure on resources. Deforestation, soil erosion on arable lands, and depletion of ground-water resources are proceeding at an alarming rate. The same can be said about the arid and semi-arid zones of the region.

In November 1993, extensive consultations with university departments of economics and environmental studies, and research institutes, in Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe led to the formation of the Environmental Economics Network for Eastern and Southern Africa (EENESA). As a result of these consultations, which highlighted the need for expertise and research in this field, EENESA was formally established in October, 1994.

GOALS/AIM: The Network's goal is to develop a regional analytical capacity for natural resource and environmental management. It aims to integrate environmental issues into development planning and macroeconomic policies. The Network, therefore, considers research to be its main activity.

Specific research objectives are:

1. to generate useful knowledge that will guide natural resource policy formulation
2. to mobilize, develop, strengthen, and sustain local research expertise in environmental economics
3. to disseminate information and knowledge generated from research activities
4. to facilitate networking among members within and outside the region

The Network also aims to provide training to economists and policy analysts with an interest in environmental issues, and to sensitize policymakers to the interaction between the economy and the environment.

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: EENESA will hold two workshops a year for Network-supported researchers, to review new proposals and to evaluate completed research projects.

Publications: EENESA maintains working-paper and discussion-paper series. Papers of particularly high quality are forwarded to regional and international journals.

Funding: The Technical Advisory Committee reviews proposals and recommends those that qualify for funding (US\$10,000 is the maximum awarded per proposal).

ELIGIBILITY: Environmental economics researchers whose research proposals have been accepted and funded by the EENESA Advisory Committee, and active university faculty in environmental economics, are eligible for membership. Although the majority of the membership is drawn from academic institutions, individuals from government institutions, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector can also be considered for membership. EENESA's active membership numbers approximately 150. There are no membership fees.

NAME: ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

AFFILIATION: NONE

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Contact Person: Prof. A. G. M. Ahmed, Executive Secretary

BACKGROUND: The organization was founded in 1980.

GOALS/AIM: The objectives of OSSREA are to:

1. encourage and promote interest in the study of, and research in, the social sciences in the region
2. promote collaborative research, and facilities for scholarly exchange of ideas and publications, between individuals and institutions engaged in the study of and research in the social sciences
3. promote the training of African scholars in the study of and research in the social sciences, and encourage institutions dedicated to this goal
4. work in close cooperation with other individuals and institutions in Africa and elsewhere in the world that are engaged in the study of the social sciences
5. establish a special fund to be used for the purpose of providing such research grants and training fellowships as are consistent with its objectives

ACTIVITIES:

Workshops: There is an annual conference, and a congress once every three years. The congress serves as a forum for the exchange of ideas and views about the study of and research in the social sciences. Several workshops have been held devoted to issues of teaching and research in specific (seven to date) disciplines in the social sciences. In addition, eight research workshops focusing on particular themes have been conducted. Workshops on research methods are held in conjunction with research grant competitions.

Publications: Members' outstanding research results are published in the organization's journal, *The Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*. A newsletter that carries information about events on the social science scene is published by the organization three times a year. Ten books have been published to date. The organization also publishes abstracts of social science theses and dissertations submitted to universities in the region. Finally, a series of occasional papers disseminates research results from the grant competition.

Funding: To encourage research in the region, OSSREA organizes two small grants competitions for scholars in the region—one on general social science themes and another on gender issues. The former has been in existence for six years and the latter for five years. The average award ranges between US\$5,000–8,000. Thus far 161 applicants, from a pool of 812, have won awards. The winners are chosen by a jury of three reputable scholars.

ELIGIBILITY: Any social scientist from Eastern and Southern Africa may join the organization.

NAME: SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES

AFFILIATION: SOUTHERN AFRICA POLITICAL ECONOMY SERIES TRUST

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Contact Person: Mrs. Joyce Laetitia Kazembe, Director, Information, Policy Dialogue & Public Relations

BACKGROUND: The Southern Africa Political Economy Series (SAPES) Trust was established in 1987 as a project of the African Association of Political Science, in order to promote social science teaching, research, and publication in the Southern African region. The Southern Africa Regional Institute for Policy Studies (SARIPS) is the research arm of the SAPES Trust. It endeavors to relate SAPES research activities to policy issues and public concerns in southern Africa.

GOALS/AIM: The principal objectives of SARIPS are:

1. to promote a framework for policy-oriented research on regional policy issues, particularly in the areas of international relations, economic development, science and technology, social development, gender relations, and post-Apartheid society
2. to undertake consultancy work on major regional policy issues, on its own initiative or in response to requests by regional and national organizations, including government departments and/or donor/development agencies that are associated with such regional, national, and governmental organizations
3. to mobilize resources for these and other activities, and to work in cooperation with such non-governmental organizations as are committed to the development of the region and to regional cooperation and integration

ACTIVITIES: SARIPS' main research areas are regional and international political relations, gender relations, economic policy, governance, and post-Apartheid society. It also operates a public policy dialogue series, a master's degree program in policy studies, and a regional/national research network program. The latter encourages cooperative research activities across national boundaries. Each network is led by a senior scholar who draws the conceptual research problematic and acts as coordinator. Membership is comprised of academicians and policy practitioners.

Workshops: The SAPES Trust organizes international conferences in collaboration with other national and regional organizations, and workshops and seminars for its ongoing research activities. Themes of recent conferences have included the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) as a regional organization, the state and democracy, and debt and structural adjustment. In addition, SARIPS runs monthly seminar series at its Central Secretariat for persons conducting research in the region.

Publications: SAPES Trust publishes the *Southern Africa Political and Economic Monthly*, a forum for debate and analysis of political, economic, and social developments in southern Africa and the continent as a whole. Books, monographs, seminar papers, and occasional papers are also published.

Funding: No direct grants are made, but members may receive funding through research projects supervised by SARIPS.

ELIGIBILITY: Academicians and policy practitioners with a social science academic background or related work experience. There are currently 600 members, including persons participating in the various research networks. At present there are no membership fees.

INDEX

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>Africaland</i> Management of Upland Soils Network | 12 |
| African Biosciences Network | 13 |
| African Crop Science Society | 14 |
| African Economic Research Consortium | 30 |
| African Energy Policy Research Network | 53 |
| African Essential National Health Network | 23 |
| African Feed Resources Network | 15 |
| African Forum for Children’s Literacy in Science and Technology | 27 |
| African Network for Biological Management of Soil Fertility | 16 |
| African Network for Rural Poultry Development | 17 |
| African Rural Social Sciences Research Networks | 31 |
| African Technology Policy Studies Network | 33 |
| African Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment Program | 19 |
| African Women’s Development and Communications Network | 34 |
| Agroforestry Research Network for Africa-Humid Lowlands of West Africa | 39 |
| Agroforestry Research Network for Africa-Southern Africa | 40 |
| Agroforestry Research Network for Eastern and Central Africa | 41 |
| Association of African Women for Research and Development | 35 |
| | |
| Capacity Building in Forestry Research | 21 |
| Cassava Biotechnology Network | 1 |
| Collaborative Study of Cassava in Africa | 18 |
| Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa | 36 |
| | |
| East Africa Root Crops Research Network | 42 |
| Education Research Network for West and Central Africa | 62 |
| Education Research Network in Eastern and Southern Africa | 63 |
| Environmental Economics Network for Eastern and Southern Africa | 64 |
| | |
| Forum for African Women Educationalists | 28 |
| Forum on Agricultural Resource Husbandry | 43 |
| | |
| Gender and Science and Technology Association | 9 |
| | |
| Health Systems Research for Reproductive Health and Health Care Reforms in the Southern African Region | 58 |
| International Clinical Epidemiology Network | 6 |
| International Health Policy Program | 8 |
| International Program on Technology Research in Irrigation and Drainage Network | 2 |
| | |
| Leadership for Environment and Development | 3 |
| | |
| Natural Products Research Network for Eastern and Central Africa | 54 |
| Network of African Public Health Institutions | 24 |
| Network of AIDS Researchers of Eastern and Southern Africa | 59 |
| | |
| Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa | 65 |
| | |
| Pan-African Association of Anthropologists | 37 |
| Pan-African Bean Research Alliance | 44 |
| Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa | 55 |
| Public Health Schools Without Walls | 25 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Reproductive Health Programme | 60 |
| Rhizobium Ecology Network of East and Southern Africa | 56 |
| Rural Development Forestry Network | 5 |
| SADC Maize and Wheat Improvement Research Network | 45 |
| Social Science and Medicine Africa Network | 26 |
| Soil Fertility Network for Maize-Based Farming Systems in Malawi and Zimbabwe | 46 |
| Southern Africa Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research and Training | 47 |
| Southern African Regional Institute for Policy Studies | 66 |
| Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network | 49 |
| Third World Organization for Women in Science | 10 |
| Union for African Population Studies | 22 |
| University Science, Humanities & Engineering Partnerships in Africa | 38 |
| West African Farming Systems Research Network | 50 |
| West and Central African AIDS Research Network | 61 |
| West and Central Africa Maize Collaborative Research Network | 51 |
| West and Central Africa Sorghum Research Network | 52 |
| ZERO—Regional Environment Organisation | 57 |