THE ROLE OF NGOs
IN RESEARCH
Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

Regional Office for West & Central Africa
Bureau régional pour l'Afrique Occidentale et Centrale

BP 11007/CD Annexe
Dakar
SÉNÉGAL
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The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

PREFACE

The purpose of this study, which was carried out for the IDRC Regional Office in Dakar from March 1 to April 10, 1988, was to contribute to better knowledge of the role of NGOs in research. It was designed to compile a typological inventory of research and development NGOs, and development support NGOs with some potential in this area.

The project was facilitated by the good working conditions provided for us by the Dakar regional office. Putting aside the transportation problems that delayed our arrival in the Congo, our stays in that country, in Cameroon and in Ghana went well. Each time, it was necessary to continue the documentation work and begin to organize the notes gathered, so as not to lose too much time. Then contacts were made, during our travels, with NGOs headquartered or represented in these three countries.

The results highlight the list of NGOs in West and Central Africa on which we were able to avail ourselves of substantial documentation. The information on the NGOs and their characteristics was found in available directories, or in articles or theoretical documents concerning NGOs. The analysis will have to be furthered if the NGOs are to be differentiated more significantly on the basis of other IDRC criteria. That is why this research is only a preliminary phase which must lead to the collection of fuller information on the reality of research and training NGOs and development support NGOs with potential for growth in this area.

We extend special thanks to Ms J. DIOP for her valuable assistance in typing this text, which was sometimes difficult to read, and to Ms. Fatmata THIAW AIDARA, Assistant to the Regional Director of the IDRC office in Dakar, and all the IDRC staff with whom we came into contact during this project. We are profoundly grateful to Messrs. Paul DENIS, First Secretary responsible for development issues at the Canadian Embassy in Yaoundé and Roger B. EHRHARDT, Councillor responsible for development problems at the Canadian High Commission in Accra. Many thanks also to Pierre T. SANE, Director of the Dakar Regional Office, who enabled us to take a closer look at the reality of African NGOs by entrusting us with this assignment.
### ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>A.A.E.A.</td>
<td>African Adult Education Association</td>
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<td>A.I.J.S.A.</td>
<td>Association Internationale des Journalistes Scientifiques Africains</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.N.E.N.</td>
<td>African Network of Environmental NGOs, c/o Environment Liaison Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.R.C.T.</td>
<td>African Regional Centre for Technology</td>
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<td>A.S.A.</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science</td>
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<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONGAT</td>
<td>Conseil des Organismes Non Gouvernementaux au Togo</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.S.I.R.</td>
<td>Council for Scientific and Industrial Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>E.L.C.</td>
<td>Environment Liaison Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.A.O.</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.O.V.A.D.</td>
<td>Forum for the African Voluntary Development Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>G.A.P.</td>
<td>Groupement des Aides Privées</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.R.E.T.</td>
<td>Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques</td>
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<tr>
<td>O.E.C.D.</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.P.O.N.G.</td>
<td>Secrétariat Permanent des Organisations Non-Gouvernementales</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.C.A.</td>
<td>Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation</td>
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Introduction
This work on the role of NGOs in the research field in West and Central Africa is divided into three parts:

1. a definition of NGOs and a contextual analysis of their emergence;
2. a typological inventory of NGOs; and
3. an analysis of IDRC-funded NGO projects.

NGO definitions proposed by institutions such as the OECD or other researchers are to be found in other texts. This document attempts to synthesize English and French traditions in the matter. It includes the concept of associative movements such as private voluntary agencies. The result of this analysis is that an NGO is a non-profit organization that is also non-governmental in that it is independent of public authorities, primarily in terms of decision-making.

It was not possible to conduct an in-depth analysis of the institutional capacities of NGOs. Another study will undoubtedly be required in this area. NGO characteristics were studied because there is a link between character and type. The second part of this study does not highlight the potential correlations between these two aspects. It attempts to be more descriptive than analytical. Moreover, the available documentation does not permit further progress. On the other hand, the inventory of NGOs was based on directories published by A.R.C.T., O.E.C.D., F.A.O., E.L.C., etc. These were complemented by directories from various countries (Cameroon, Senegal, Ghana, Central African Republic, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, etc.). In addition to the directories devoted exclusively to NGOs, the other above-mentioned works provide more information about government agencies than about NGOs themselves. And when NGOs are mentioned in directories listing research institutions, the references are often incomplete. This is what impelled us to produce an exhaustive list of research and training NGOs and development support NGOs that are of some interest in the context of this study.

Finally, the third part, which deals with the analysis of IDRC-funded NGO projects, is rather short. This is one of the aspects justifying this consultation, which is designed to overcome a shortfall related to the weakness of IDRC involvement in projects initiated by NGOs.
1.

DEFINITION OF NGOs

AND CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THEIR EMERGENCE
1.1. Examination and Definition

By very reason of the diversity of their nature, methods of intervention and types of activities, it is still somewhat difficult to define NGOs. Different meanings are ascribed to this type of organization, often as a result of institutional practices in various countries. That is why the terms used to describe them differ accordingly. The most widely-used meanings are related to French traditions on the one hand, and their Anglo-Saxon or American counterparts on the other. In France, NGOs are part of the associative movement, whereas they are called voluntary associations in English-speaking countries, or more precisely private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in the United States. These terms call for a few remarks. But it is our intention to propose an operational definition for IDRC, after examining a few proposals with respect to these two types of organization.

THE PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION (PVO)

The OECD (1988, 14), which borrows its definition from the Council for Development (Washington, D.C., 1981), recognizes that a distinction must be drawn between non-government agencies interested essentially in under-developed countries and agencies whose concerns include developed and developing countries. This latter category includes NGOs involved in religious activity, social services and, more specifically, those which grant subsidies to other NGOs. Assistance to the disadvantaged and involvement in development aid programs remain the dominant traits of this type of organization.

That is why OECD defines a voluntary agency as an organization set up and run by a group of private individuals with a philanthropic objective, but capable of being sustained by individual voluntary contributions. This is the same type of definition of a non-profit organization that is often applied to NGOs. Included in this category are institutions working in the area of education, health, churches and other missionary groups, professional organizations, foundations, cooperatives and cultural groups, as well as voluntary agencies.

In view of this, Mario PRADON (1987, 70) makes a distinction suggested by the generic term "NGO". An NGO is an organization that is not part of a government and is not set up pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement. It may represent a professional
association, trade union, chamber of commerce, youth agency, adults' association, tourist authority, private federation, political party or organization, Zionist organization, funding or development organization, or any other non-government organization. PRADON does not think this concept, thus defined, is entirely appropriate as a designation for development NGOs, especially those which plan, study and/or carry out projects in the Third World with the support of development and cooperation institutions. Their direct involvement in the popular sector is also doubtful. This situation leads to confusions between NGOs and the popular organizations they serve (PRADON, 71). In many cases, it leads to the presumption that, to a certain extent, the NGOs represent the interests of the popular organizations or that they belong to this sector.

So it is understandable that those who define NGOs as PVOs stress that their members are volunteers, not professionals or technicians with wage demands for themselves or their families.

THE ASSOCIATIVE MOVEMENT

Even greater confusion is entailed in connecting the NGO concept with the associative movement. The only documentation available to us in this regard was produced by GRET (1983). It was designed to respond to the FAO Economic and Social Analysis Division's wish to redefine governmental and non-governmental areas of cooperation, and deals with renewed non-governmental action in Africa south of the Sahara. Although its authors attempt to question the raison d'être of the associative movement, which is frequently likened to NGOs, this document does not emphasize the definition of the NGO concept. Perhaps the authors did not think it was useful to stress this issue, since they consider the NGO an integral part of the associative movement.

The issues raised (GRET, 1983, 9) query whether the associative movement expresses the desire to join together, solve local problems and create internal wealth, or the desire to attract outside revenue with a myriad of microprojects, the results of international development cooperation. This procedure is standard. It consists of stating not what the associative movement is, but what it should be, further contributing to the ambiguity of this concept. Some standards are therefore used to characterize this movement. At this level, the objective should be to attract said outside revenue, respond to social crisis and
foster the emergence (especially in Third World countries) of independent, viable rural enterprise. This revenue is intended to contribute:

- to the definition of a farming method designed to promote the restoration and intensification of agriculture;
- to rehabilitate traditional knowledge and practices so as to restore the collective rural identity;
- to reinforce rural organization so that it can negotiate its place in society and the national economy; and
- to mobilize the alliances required for the support of rural institutions in the context of North-South and South-South exchanges.

The problem here is that such a definition does not clarify the concept. Clearly, the authors' initial intention is not to define the associative movement concept, but to see to what extent it can contribute to the development of a rural sector and expression. In short, the association concept enlarges the base of the NGO movement and contributes to the persistent wooly definition of this type of organization.

FOR A MORE OPERATIONAL CONCEPT

The definition produced by analysis of a number of IDRC documents appears to be more flexible and operational: it states that "very frequently this concept refers to target communities and voluntary organizations serving as intermediaries between governments, donors and said communities...". Although they are most frequently involved in educational activities, they are nonetheless concerned with grass-roots development and management; hence their classification as primary, secondary and tertiary organizations. Primary organizations include NGOs working at the grass-roots or village level; secondary organizations include NGOs that support primary organizations in planning and/or carrying out their projects; tertiary organizations would be large NGOs involved in the administration and management of resources for the other two categories.
In short, it seems to us that the NGO concept is used in its broadest sense to designate non-governmental non-profit organizations based most frequently on economic and social development values and visions (BROWN and KORTEN, 6), but sometimes also on emergency charity or assistance. They are controlled and managed by private individuals who identify their objectives with the social welfare and, overall, with the development of the target populations from a self-directed viewpoint. This broad usage includes grass-roots community groups who provide material or technical support or project design and formalization assistance.

1.2. Contextual Analysis of the Emergence of NGOs

Most frequently, NGOs are created in crises marked by tension and social conflict or natural catastrophe (drought, flooding, etc.). They have progressively conquered the voids left by the failure of traditional official structures. Their primary objective appears to be a response to pressing needs resulting from urgent demands expressed during such crises. Because of the rarity of these situations, NGOs are frequently compelled, in their initial phases, to attempt to express to the affected populations their commitment to overcoming governmental inability to deal with immediate social problems.

Although their influence and respective importance vary depending on the national context, their growing and accelerated presence over the past few years, and their active role in seeking popular strategic benefits (PRADON, 69), have gradually attracted attention.

All our sources point out the link between NGO emergence and the world economic crisis. But although this crisis is significant, it is not the only condition that has fostered the emergence of NGOs. This is explained by the triple conjunction of the crisis that precipitated the weakening of local administrations, the desire of volunteer movements to occupy the new spaces thus liberated, and finally, outside financial support.

a) THE CRISIS AND DECLINE OF TRADITIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

As a result of two oil crises, often reinforced by long periods of drought in a number of countries, the drastic restriction of
internal revenues (tax levies, etc.) and vertiginous debt increases had a double effect in the Third World, and in Africa in particular: on the one hand, the weakness of administrations and dependent, outwardly-focused development policies were laid bare, and on the other, correlatively, the place and role of non-governmental action were modified.

The world crisis (GRET, 2) has two components:

- a quantitative component related to the slowed growth of world wealth; and

- a quantitative component related to the dysfunction of the world economic system, with a resulting appeal to outside capital manifested by the vertiginous growth of Third World debt. This has continued to crush the South by a net export of financial resources, leading to unbearable poverty.

Given the changes that have occurred over the past few years in national and international economic, political and social conditions, it appears that many countries have not learned anything from the resulting successes and failures. The appeal to self-directed development derives from this type of situation. It is based on the observed derailing of public service, which has endangered the ability of public administrations to induce effective development. New policies have been put in place under pressure from the IMF and the World Bank, of which traditional Third World administrations, particularly in Africa and Latin America, have become the preferred targets. In the absence of other agents, NGOs are filling the void left by technostructures.

b) THE EMERGENCE OF NGOs

Although NGOs in the North have been primarily concerned with emergency situations (famines and drought), those in the South, and in Africa in particular, began to establish themselves after the second oil crisis, beginning in the late 1970s. Their role was to attract attention to the desperate situation of impoverished populations in their respective countries and to make their contribution, even a modest one, to the various proposed remedies. This was the case in Mali and Senegal, where these organizations first appeared in the 1970s, especially after the droughts of 1973 and 1974.
However, very few NGOs appeared in the 1970s. Most were established after 1980. Despite their obviously different respective ages, they belong to the same generation. All of them say they are development support NGOs, although this support is expressed in different fields such as agriculture, health, education, etc. Their history is so short that their institutional growth, in the sense of a capitalization of procedures and actions peculiar to an NGO, is still poor.

To deal with these inadequacies, collectives have formed in a number of countries, beginning in the 1980s. CONGAD (Senegal, 1981), CONGAT (Togo, 1976), CCA ONG (Mali, 1984), GAP (Niger) and GAVDO (Ghana) are eloquent illustrations. Recently, this initiative spread to the continental level, with the creation of FOVAD in Dakar in 1988. FOVAD is a consortium of African NGO collectives whose objectives are to exchange information on African NGOs and to contribute to making their voices heard in international circles, in Africa and elsewhere. The role of these collectives is to foster the exchange of information and experience among NGOs, but primarily to coordinate their activities, to become effective representatives for their various governments. Their stated strategies are based on the refocusing of development on activities capable of blocking degradation mechanisms, particularly in rural areas. They are designed to reestablish an independent and self-directed rural economy, using methods designed to foster free speech for rural dwellers and the existence of autonomous rural groups.

c) OUTSIDE SUPPORT

Although the activities mentioned in this paper are capable of generating revenue and, in the long term, will be the source of local revenue accumulation, outside aid remains the primary support of these NGOs.

Given the failure of traditional administrations, donors have broadened their support of NGO activity. Their motivation is, on the one hand, to reduce the cost of cooperation, and on the other, to press for development models that are both closer to production system intensification and more participatory, in the sense of increased involvement in community cooperative effort (GRET, 5).
According to GRET (1981, 8), public development aid has been increasingly involved in budgetary assistance, and, accordingly, more or less directly involved in debt repayment. The effect of this situation has been to enhance the value of private aid. Although modest in scope, this aid has been particularly sought after, because it is not linked, and the redeemable share is minimal, whereas a significant portion of the ODA (50 to 80%) is used to pay for experts, market studies and equipment manufactured in the North. Private aid is significant because it is involved in the small-scale production sector and invested at the grass-roots level. Less because of its scope than because of its character, it has become a key variable, and the ability to attract it has become an increasingly significant condition of social power. Hence the feverish NGO effort to take advantage of the discredit cast on public institutions, in an attempt to attract this "outside aid" that can also lead to dependence, in the absence of an autonomous strategy.
2.

TYPOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF NGOs

AND DESCRIPTION OF THEIR PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS.
a) THE PROBLEM

The question here is how to establish a typological inventory of NGOs for IDRC on the basis of existing documentation. It requires a few comments, because the definition of these types is based on relative standards, for example: their strategic orientations, their respective roles, their organizational methods and their activities.

It seems more appropriate to base this classification on characteristics peculiar to these different organizations, which may include the above-mentioned aspects. Then these characteristics can be related to IDRC objectives, for an analysis of the extent to which certain NGO activities may be connected with research.

It is true that the majority of these organizations are not especially involved in research. Particular attention will be paid to NGOs that are involved primarily in research, and to those working in sectors classified as traditional development areas, such as agriculture, food, forestry and the environment, social sciences, science and technology, education and information, and, finally, population and health. At least in this initial phase, it is appropriate to list the NGOs whose areas of activity include the major themes covered by IDRC programs. Our hypothesis is that in addition to the NGOs involved primarily in research, those working in specialized sectors can have expertise that is useful to research.

b) TYPOLOGICAL TESTING

There are a number of NGO typologies. If they are related to NGO characteristics, it is possible to have as many characteristics and sub-types as there are methods peculiar to each characteristic. If their classification is based from the outset on exclusive standards, they may be classed by ideology (religion and political party), institutional origin (GHILS, 13), geographic origin, size and staff, resources and financial methods, geographic range, areas of activity, function (assignment of volunteers, project achievement) and strategic orientations, etc. This makes a total of eight standards that may be organized into different combinations.
OECD reduces this classification to two major functional categories with which Northern NGOs generally identify. The first encompasses developmental NGOs. The second encompasses NGOs involved in education and public consciousness-raising. It may be interesting to study the relationship between the size of the NGO and the areas of activity it covers. Such an approach can become an analysis of the institutional capacities of these various organizations. Not only is it inappropriate to deal with this matter at this stage, but the documentation currently available does not permit us to do so.

Another typology is based on the strategic orientations of the NGOs. In general, it is relatively simple to identify these orientations, which are focused on the following:

- social assistance and welfare;
- local self-sufficiency; and
- development support.

Generally speaking, their objectives are related to development problems, and the idea that they must play a significant part in development policies is gaining a foothold almost everywhere. Their involvement in the popular development process compels them to develop an interest in micropolitical reforms in support of self-directed development. Thus in the Third World, most NGOs define themselves as development supporters. Many of them are concerned about development and pursue their activities in urban and rural environments.

However, it is important to point out that in this regard, there are different NGO approaches, depending on their objectives and methods of intervention. Those who are interested in grass-roots development are reminiscent in many ways of traditional French village associations. These producers' groups may include farmers, breeders, and so on. They are active in a self-directed way, attempting to develop internal initiatives and resources to solve health and/or dietary self-sufficiency problems. Very often there is a will expressed to adapt outside resources to the group's needs. In principle, these associations tend toward independence, even if they receive aid. Of course, this presumes that they are developing revenue-generating activities. One of the conditions of the feasibility of such an objective remains that the operating costs are not very high. These organizations are strongly oriented toward action, and resources are allocated in accordance with requirements related to the development of specific projects.
The second level involves organizations offering technical help to those seeking local self-sufficiency. These organizations are relatively specialized and served by a somewhat expert staff. Their vocation is to sustain primary organizations, as professional buffers between donors and grass-roots organizations. They are interested or experienced in one or more areas, and specialize in research, training, communications, education, etc.

If these two types are considered, it is understandable why some NGOs are very hierarchical while others are simpler and more informal, and why some have a salaried staff while others exist simply because their members are militants devoted to a cause. This latter type frequently undertakes activities on behalf of the church or a political movement, and this experience is not always free from suspicion.

The description of certain characteristics of NGOs highlights the institutional and resource-related problems they encounter:

Their institutional capacity depends on the degree of experience put to use, accumulated expertise and the financial support given to the organization. But the organization's cost is not always accompanied by greater maturity in its ability to act and think. Moreover, NGOs generally live under the pressure to develop new projects, to increase their chance to find new funding. This boom and bust cycle and the tensions it generates make it difficult for NGOs to undertake long-term planning or carry out projects that generate analytical ability. Experience is not accumulated or organized systematically to carry out studies likely to help detect trends, integrate similarities and differences or advance hypotheses with respect to factors that would explain the nature of priorities, results attained and their effects (NOGUEIRA, 170). This lack of systematic organization means that experience is not adequately reflected in theoretical progress or improved problem-solving (NOGUEIRA, ibid). All this is a hindrance to the satisfaction of requirements related to programming and the formalization of internal relations. It is also observed that the greater the scope of involvement, the more complex internal organization becomes. The most frequent result is a tendency toward professionalism and bureaucratization.
And although NGOs are always formally non-profit, they most often tend to amass financial, technical or scientific resources that run counter to identified social needs. A lack of resources entails a degree of precariousness in the nature of these institutions and a financial dependence on outside institutions. Because of such dependence, NGOs often try to adjust their strategies and activities, to gain approval from donors. Their ideas and activities are made to conform to the requirements expressed by the latter. Such actions limit the decision-making ability of NGOs and inhibit innovation, because this financial support often has an impact on the institution’s decision to proceed in a given direction. The NGOs postpone to an uncertain future the effort that most of them should make to raise funds and develop appropriate activities.

A laudable effort was made by BROWN and KORTEN (1983, 3) to compare NGO development support abilities with those of government agencies. According to BROWN and KORTEN, the positive aspects are the following:

- contact with the poor and populations not served by other agencies;
- mobilization of local resources and popular organizations;
- reduced-cost services;
- innovative solutions; and
- administrative flexibility and freedom, which means independence from political constraints.

They also point out the following weaknesses:

- lack of technical ability for complex projects;
- limited qualified staff, because of financial constraints;
- inability to carry out projects with regional or national impact;
- reduced resources when projects are completed;
short-term dependence and consequent lack of strategic prospects; and

- limited management and organizational ability.

The advantage of flexibility is a function of the size of these organizations. Hence the frequent NGO difficulty in eliminating these weaknesses without also increasing organizational size. The result is that one of their greatest inadequacies is the shortfall they experience when they want to take significant action. Although flexibility is a research asset, the condition that permits the maintenance of this asset is at the same time a restriction on the achievement of long-lasting projects. IDRC should conduct further research into this problem.

c) IDRC OBJECTIVES

With regard to the objective of our study, it is important to review these characteristics in the light of IDRC expectations. This means that IDRC objectives should be taken into consideration, to clearly identify the Centre's areas of interest in NGO-focused activity.

In IDRC's view, research is the driving force behind national and international development and, accordingly, a prerequisite to Third World development. Recognition of this necessity by the Canadian government led to the Centre's creation in 1970.

The Centre's role (With Our Own Hands, 29) is not to conduct research, but to support it by giving financial assistance to researchers. Awareness of this necessity arises from the observation contained in the PEARSON report that neither foreign aid nor industrialization has produced appropriate responses to Third World problems. Hence the necessity to develop new approaches, with the participation of Third World researchers. One of the report's recommendations was that countries be encouraged to plan, adopt and develop their own scientific and technical committees and establish societies in potentially progressive areas.

That is why the major objectives assigned to IDRC are:
"to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions".

This research presumes the existence of competent individuals, capable not only of mastering the problems over which they deliberate but also of clarifying political decisions by further conceptual work. It also supposes that human and material resource capacities will be strengthened where they exist and constructed where they do not. These proposals coincide with IDRC's efforts to reinforce individual and institutional skills by on-the-job and project experience.

d) WHY NGOs MUST HAVE A ROLE IN RESEARCH

NGOs are called upon to play a part in research because their positive experience can be used in a research policy focused on the satisfaction of popular requirements. In terms of comparative advantages over government research agencies, NGOs are acknowledged to be:

- locally involved to a great extent, which naturally leads them to carry out studies oriented toward popular needs;

- more flexible and freer vis-à-vis administration, in that they suffer fewer political constraints linked to the structural adjustment policy in place in Third World countries and can find innovative solutions outside these constraints; and

- in a position to offer services at lower cost than public administration agencies that are subject to structural adjustment and to put at popular disposal information that is directly usable in solving problems encountered during projects.

Their participation is also required because:

1. There exists among them an acknowledged need to create and develop their own institutional proficiency; it is one of the major things they lack.
2. They must also participate in deliberations over the problems they encounter during projects: assessments conducted before, after or during projects, be they repeated or not, tend to improve the management and programming of activities and the scheduling of activities. This reflects the development research objective. It helps to identify problems encountered during development and to respond in such a way as to enhance the decision-making process.

3. NGOs can increase their potential in negotiations with governments and/or donors. This will increase their effectiveness and should encourage them to cooperate with researchers and research centres with publications on the appropriate policies. In this regard, they can also help distribute research results.

e) WHICH NGOs CAN PLAY A PART IN RESEARCH?

Frequently, the level of research depends on the NGO's degree of institutional growth, because the potential costs and benefits are generally rather high in this context. But support for rural dwellers and direct involvement in development activities should lead NGOs, if not to the formulation of new projects, at least to experiment with a few production techniques. That is why A. GORDON-DRABEK (1987, xii) thinks that NGOs should not only conduct research; they should engage in technical experimentation only if they really agree to become involved in it.

There is increasing talk of rural research, in the sense of direct participation by rural dwellers in experimental research processes. Approaching the issue from this angle may lead to reflection on the distinction that must be established between various non-governmental organizations, depending on their type and organizational level.

The appended typological inventory will thus be initially concerned with NGOs involved in research as their major activity and in those which concentrate on training activities. It is preferable to group them together first because of the combination of these activities by a number of NGOs, such as PAID and AIESD. Further differentiation will be possible when we have more information on their institutional capabilities and potential research staff.
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Then development support NGOs will be added. These are organizations with technical expertise in planning and/or carrying out projects at the request of grass-roots community groups. These NGOs have only a passing interest in research and training. However, they may have potential in this area.

Thirdly, an inventory will be drawn up of all scientific associations and societies whose objectives are still not explicit.

The appended list of scientific NGOs or societies is certainly not exhaustive. It is based on directories we were able to use, from ARCT, ELC, FAO and. OECD. These were completed by directories put together in the following countries: Senegal, Central African Republic, Mali, Niger, Togo, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Cameroon. We could not find specific documentation on NGOs meeting our classification standards in Nigeria and Zaire. The only information available in this regard is to be found in the above-mentioned scientific association or society directories. Note, however, that there is no local NGO tradition in Côte d'Ivoire.

In total, the inventory will include:

1. research and training NGOs;

2. development support NGOs working in areas of potential interest to IDRC, such as the environment, agriculture, health, population, education, training and technology, etc.; and

3. scientific societies and associations with unspecified objectives.
3.

ANALYSIS OF IDRC PROJECTS

WITH NGOs
This work on IDRC-funded NGO projects was based on two documents: the review of IDRC project allocations in the WARO region and the list of IDRC-funded projects published in August 1988 under the title "Current IDRC Projects with WARO". The first document proposes a zonal division of these projects and a four-point analysis of their distribution: project allocations, regional and Division allocations, institutional allocations and project distribution by institution type. The second document presents projects in progress by Division. It contains information on recipient institutions, research proposals and project duration, etc. It does not contain information on projects completed or projects carried out cooperatively by several Divisions. The analysis of IDRC projects with NGOs will review percentages of NGOs compared to all institutions receiving IDRC funding, funding allocations by Division and the nature of activities funded. The period reviewed runs from 1972 to March 1988.

a) PERCENTAGE OF NGOs COMPARED TO ALL INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING IDRC FUNDING

The review of IDRC funding allocations indicates that of the 140 institutions receiving funding from the Centre, there are 22 NGOs, or 15.7% of the total. The distribution of these NGOs compared to all recipient institutions indicates rather small percentages by region: approximately 15% in the Sahel, 13.6% in the coastal area and 20% in Central Africa.

In absolute terms, the amounts allocated to some NGOs appear high. CODESRIA heads the list, with a total of CAD 1,095,995. In addition to grants to ASAFED, which amount to CAD 804,000, and to the Association pour le Développement de la Formation et de la Recherche en Education (ADFREA, Lomé), which obtains CAD 401,400, six other NGOs received grants of between CAD 200,000 and CAD 400,000 from IDRC. These are, in descending order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Amount (CAD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. C.D.C.</td>
<td>Freetown</td>
<td>386,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. AIESD</td>
<td>Abidjan</td>
<td>368,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. AIESD</td>
<td>Yaoundé</td>
<td>363,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. FONGS</td>
<td>Thies</td>
<td>276,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. AMRAD</td>
<td>Bamako</td>
<td>266,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. C.R.S.</td>
<td>Banjul</td>
<td>231,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. PAID</td>
<td>Douala</td>
<td>230,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The last category includes 11 NGOs which received IDRC funding of less than CAD 100,000. Their grants range from CAD 11,495 to CAD 98,690. Seven others received less than CAD 50,000.

The distributions are very variable. Of all the NGOs, only CODESRIA was funded for six projects. All the others were funded for one or two projects at the most. The NGOs that benefitted for two projects are: C.R.S. in Banjul, ASAFED in Dakar and Lomé, and PAID in Douala. The rest of the NGOs were funded for only one project.

This is equivalent to saying that the NGOs whose primary activity is research are favoured in this context. And those that are international in scope account for 83% of the projects in the Sahelian area, over 50% of the projects in the coastal region and 70% of the projects in Central Africa. This may correspond to a desire on IDRC's part to minimize risks: although institution size is not an absolute guarantee of success, it could be a factor, because the existence of such institutions presupposes a certain infrastructure and the presence of significant human resources. At the same time, size could be a bottleneck, since it frequently involves an extremely hierarchical structure, which may entail some operational rigidity, for example, in decision-making. In this case, one can only applaud the IDRC decision to study the alternate proposals represented by NGOs, whose comparative advantages, including greater organizational flexibility, are significant assets.

b) FUNDING ALLOCATIONS TO NGOs BY DIVISION

Analysis of this funding indicates that the IS Division is interested in more NGOs, seven in all. NGOs that have benefitted from SS, HS and AFNS Divisional funding are six, six and two in number respectively.

The amounts representing accumulated funding allocated to NGOs by Division reveal the paucity of funding allocated to them, as the following table indicates.
The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

### FUNDING ALLOCATIONS TO NGOs

**BY DIVISION AND % OF TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY DIVISION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURE OF ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>AFNS</th>
<th>COMM</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>HS</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td></td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td></td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INSTI-</td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TUTIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. CODESRIA</td>
<td>504,835</td>
<td>571,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,076,265</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. C.R.S.</td>
<td>231,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>231,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ASAFAED</td>
<td>846,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>846,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. GFPA</td>
<td>63,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>63,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. GERAD</td>
<td>34,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ISAID</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. FONGS</td>
<td>276,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>276,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ENDA</td>
<td>46,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. AMRAD</td>
<td>266,950</td>
<td></td>
<td>266,950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. AIJSA</td>
<td>13,285</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,285</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. INADES-CI</td>
<td>368,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>368,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. C.D.C.</td>
<td>386,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>386,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. CUSO</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. CIRSSED</td>
<td>40,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. ATRS</td>
<td>57,720</td>
<td></td>
<td>57,720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. PAID</td>
<td>209,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>209,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. ADFREA</td>
<td>401,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>401,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. INADES-YD</td>
<td>363,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>363,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. CDSBHZ</td>
<td>98,690</td>
<td></td>
<td>98,690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. CIDEP</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. CEPAS</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. CARE-CAM</td>
<td>206,650</td>
<td></td>
<td>206,650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NGOs</strong></td>
<td>507,100</td>
<td>83,285</td>
<td>2,616,435</td>
<td>833,950</td>
<td>1,095,995</td>
<td>5,159,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**TOTAL ALL INSTITU-</td>
<td>29,684,712</td>
<td>395,582</td>
<td>11,632,095</td>
<td>5,011,172</td>
<td>9,813,989</td>
<td>57,454,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIONS**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% NGOs</strong></td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NGOs picked up the highest funding percentage, 22.5% of the Divisional total, from the IS Division. They also obtained 21.0% of all funding allocated by the Communications Division. Putting aside the HS Division, from which these organizations obtained 16.7% of all funding granted to all institutions, the funding percentages granted by the SS Division (11.2%) and AFNS Division (1.7%) are relatively low in comparison with the IS Division.

It still holds that the percentage obtained by NGOs (8.3%) is rather low in comparison with the amounts allocated by these Divisions to all institutions. It is quite an eloquent statement of IDRC's minimal involvement with NGOs.

c) NATURE OF ACTIVITIES FUNDED

The information analyzed in this chapter concerns only projects underway, not all projects as in previous chapters.

Projects are classified with respect to the nature of activities funded under two headings: research and research support.

The following table indicates that ten of the projects surveyed involve research and seven others involve research support. In the first category, equal numbers of projects involved Testing and Technological Adaptations on the one hand and health, education and population studies on the other.
The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

NATURE OF NGO ACTIVITIES FUNDED BY IDRC
ACCORDING TO CURRENT IDRC PROJECTS WITH WARO
(AUGUST 1988)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURE OF ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>RESEARCH TESTING AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADAPTION</th>
<th>HEALTH POPULATION AND EDUCATION</th>
<th>RESEARCH SUPPORT INFORMATION</th>
<th>TRAINING</th>
<th>PUBLICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSTITUTIONS (NGOs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISAID</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FONGS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAFED</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAID</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INADES, YDE</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDSB</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMRAD</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE/CAM</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADFREA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSO</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFPFA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRSSSE</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERAD</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICOM</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROJECT TOTAL BY ACTIVITY

| RESEARCH | 5 |
| TESTING AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADAPTATION | 5 |
| HEALTH POPULATION AND EDUCATION | 3 |
| RESEARCH SUPPORT INFORMATION | 2 |
| TRAINING | 3 |

Research grants involve the following areas: health, population, education, socio-economics, testing and technological adaptations. We have organized them under three major headings: Population, Health and Education; Development Economics; and Testing and Technological Adaptations.
The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

Grouped under the first heading are the Sierra Leone-based Community Development Center, the Centre Inter-africain de Recherches et d'Etudes en Sciences de l'Education in Lomé and the Groupement d'Etudes, Recherche et Actions pour le Développement in Bamako. Their work deals respectively with internal and external assessment of the education system for various socio-economic and ethnic groups in Sierra Leone, assessment of the effects of health facilities put in place by local populations on their health in Togo and, finally, the determination of institutional and economic factors influencing the rate of school attendance in Mali.

The development economics research was conducted by PAID in Douala, Thies-based FONGS and ENDA-Tiers Monde in Dakar. PAID is interested in studying human and financial resources earmarked for agricultural research in Cameroon. FONGS supports rural initiatives to construct a credit system guaranteeing more widespread access, in cooperation with the Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole du Sénégal. ENDA-Tiers Monde assesses the effects on living conditions of the rural training program in gardening, hygiene and child-rearing, etc. The grants to CODESRIA in this regard have facilitated exchanges of experience between researchers.

Finally, Testing and Technological Adaptations is the heading that attracts most attention here. It involves experimental research designed to test a pump created in Malaysia with IDRC support. Two NGOs (AMRAD, Mali and CARE, Cameroon) are responsible for conducting this field operation and possibly modifying the pump to adapt it to local conditions. Other testing was conducted on the mini-dehuller manufactured by the Catholic Relief Service (C.R.S.) in Banjul to assess its effectiveness in dehulling millet and sorghum. This work was done in cooperation with the Institute for the Studies and Application of Integrated Development (ISAID) in Niamey, to study the technical and socio-economic viability of this pump and to promote its use in the urban and rural regions of Niger and Gambia. Resembling more of a feasibility study, CUSO research in Sierra Leone studied the traditional use of African marshes, to compare them with potentially more efficient rice-growing techniques. This study was completed with inquiries into agricultural labour and credit.
At first sight, it seems that NGOs have not developed any potential for research in very specialized areas. Except for social and health sciences, NGOs are not very involved in agricultural research. Other areas such as energy and institutional analysis are not investigated by IDRC-NGO projects, although the majority of NGOs think they need to strengthen their institutional capacities.

In short, the assorted research projects conducted by NGOs are rather experimental. They are involved in studying the extent to which existing tools could be adapted in other environments, i.e. under different conditions. The proposed themes have an obvious connection with development, although they express different concerns. Research results are to be distributed expeditiously; this is what IDRC support for CODESRIA, INADES, PAID and AICOM means. IDRC wants to promote research development and distribute its results; these two phases are complementary. By facilitating the distribution of these results, IDRC fosters more widespread access to them and avoids the duplication of research work.
CONCLUSION

If we agree with Brown and Korten (1988, 9) that development is a process by which a society strengthens its institutions in such a way as to increase its ability to manage and mobilize the resources necessary to satisfy the aspirations of its members, it follows that any development policy postulates choices favourable to the mobilization and increase of such resources. This means that no development is possible without real acquisition of technical progress, which cannot occur in the absence of reliable institutional frameworks. If this acquisition, understood as a capitalization of resources, is a condition of technical development, it presumes the existence of appropriate institutional support. This indicates the wisdom of IDRC's policy to support institutions with the aim of helping them increase their own capacities. It also explains the motivation to work with centres that have attained a certain size, presupposing a certain infrastructure. NGOs are institutions with a few characteristics that may be summarized as a lack of management ability and a difficulty in carrying out long-term activities, although it is recognized that they are more flexible than government agencies.

If IDRC wishes to be more open to these organizations, the question arises as to the effectiveness of the steps it will be required to take in this context. Such an action presumes a measurement of these institutions' ability to determine their research potential more clearly. In this regard, the typological inventory of NGOs proposed here precedes the analysis of their institutional capacities. It will then be IDRC's responsibility to define the extent to which an identification can be made of such organizational potential, making wiser institutional policy choices possible.
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11. CCA-ONG
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24. GAPVOD

25. GARILAO

26. GHILS, P.

27. GORDON DRABECK, A.

28. GORDON DRABECK, A.

29. IDRC

30. IDRC

31. JECQUIER, N.

32. KORTEN, C.D.
33. KOUASSIGNAN, S.

34. LALAU-KERALY, A. & H. D'ORFEUIL

35. LO, H.

36. MELAM, G.R. & L. GIASSON

37. MPAT-PNUD

38. NOGUEIRA, R.M.

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40. OECD

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48. RESEAU SIS-ONG

49. SPONG

50. UN-NGLS

51. TOURE, E.S.N.
52. USPT

53. WEREKO-BROBBY, C.Y.
APPENDICES
18. Nigerian Association for Agricultural Education
(N.A.A.E.)
c/o Prof. A.C. OZANI
Division of Agricultural Colleges
Ahmadu Bello University
P.M.B. 1082
SAMARU, ZARIA, NIGERIA

19. Nigerian Association for Agricultural Engineers
(N.A.A.E.)
The National Secretary
Agricultural Engineering Department
University of Nigeria
NSAKA, NIGERIA

20. Nigerian Association for Agricultural Information
(N.A.A.)
c/o Jibade O. Oyekan
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
Oyo Road, P.M.B. 5320
Tel. 022-413440
Cable: Trofound Ikeja
Telex: 31417 Tropid NG.
IBADAN - NIGERIA

21. Nigerian Economic Society
(N.E.S.)
c/o Department of Economics
University of Ibadan
IBADAN - NIGERIA

22. Nigerian Field Society
(N.F.S.)
c/o Mr. D.M. Ward, Treasurer
University of Ibadan
IBADAN - NIGERIA

23. Nigerian Geographical Association
(N.G.S.) c/o Department of Geography
University of Ibadan
IBADAN - NIGERIA
24. Nigerian Political Science Association  
(N.P.S.A.)  
c/o School of Political Sciences  
University of Port Harcourt  
P.M.B. 532232A  
PORT HARCOURT - NIGERIA

25. Nigerian Society of Agricultural Engineers  
(N.S.A.E.)  
c/o U.I. P.O.Box 14071  
IBADAN - NIGERIA

26. Nigerian Society of Engineers  
(N.S.E.)  
360 Herbert Macaulay Street  
Yaba, Private Mail Bag 1041  
Tel. 860354  
Cable: Nisoceng  
YABA, LAGOS, NIGERIA

27. Nigerian Sociological and Anthropological Students  
Association (N.S.A.A.)  
c/o General Secretary  
Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology  
University of Ifé  
ILE-IFÉ, OYO STATE, NIGERIA

(N.S.A.)  
c/o Secretary  
Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria  
P.M.B. 12194  
Tel. 660 100, Ext. 282  
Cable: CENBANK 21350  
Telex: CENBANK, LAGOS  
LAGOS - NIGERIA
The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

29. Nigerian Universities Engineering Students Association
c/o Dean's Office
Faculty of Engineering
University of Benin
BENDEL STATE, NIGERIA

30. Society of Public Analysis of Nigeria
Department of Geography
University of Ibadan
IBADAN - NIGERIA

31. Soil Science Society of Nigeria
(S.S.S.N.)
The President c/o Department of Soil Science
University of Ibadan
IBADAN - NIGERIA

32. Solar Energy Society of Nigeria
(S.E.S.N.)
The General Secretary
P.O. Box 534
IKOYI, LAGOS - NIGERIA

33. West African Linguistic Society
(W.A.L.C.)
c/o Prof. Ayo Bangbose
Dept. of Linguistics
University of Ibadan
IBADAN - NIGERIA

34. Association des Ingénieurs et Techniciens africains,
Section Sénégalaise (A.I.T.A.-S.S.)
B.P. 2648
DAKAR - SENEGAL
The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

35. Association pour la Formation au Sénégal  
(A.F.O.R.S.)  
13, Boulevard Pinet Laprade  
B.P. 3322  
Tel. 22 05 69  
DAKAR - SENEGAL

36. Association Sénégalaise des Ingénieurs d’Agriculture  
(A.S.I.A.)

37. Association de Nutrition et d'Alimentation du Sénégal  
(A.N.A.S.)

38. Association Sénégalaise d'études démographiques  
(c/o B.N.R.)  
DAKAR - SENEGAL

39. Association des Vétérinaires du Sénégal  
(A.V.S.)

40. Cercles d'Études et de Recherche pour le Développement de l'Agriculture au Sénégal  
(C.E.R.D.A.S.)

41. Agricultural Society of Sierra Leone  
(A.S.S.) Department of Agronomy  
Njala University college  
Private Mail Bag  
FREETOWN - SIERRA LEONE

42. Association Togolaise de la Recherche Scientifique  
(A.T.R.S.)  
B.P. 2240  
Tel. 21 20 90  
Telex: Univerbenin 258  
LOME - TOGO
The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS
ACTIVE IN THE CONGO

43. Association des Géographes du Congo (AGECO)
44. Association des Inventeurs du Congo (AIC)
45. Association des Biologistes du Congo (ABC)
46. Association des Sociologues du Congo (ASC)
47. Association des Femmes Congolaises pour la Recherche sur le Développement (AFCORD)
48. Association des Avocats d'Afrique Centrale (AAAC)
49. Association des Médecins Congolais (AMC)
50. Association des Psychologues
51. Association des Economistes du Congo (AEC)
## The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>THEMES OR AREA OF INVOLVEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33. Institute for the Study and Application of Integrated Development (ISAID), founded 1975</td>
<td>B.P. 2821, Niamey Tel. 74.09.65 HQ: Institute for the Study and Application of Integrated Development, 2 Brock Street W. Box 688, Uxbridge, Ontario Canada L0C 1K0</td>
<td>To contribute to dietary self-sufficiency and combat hunger and malnutrition by participating in on-site integrated activities</td>
<td>Technical support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Ecumenical Institute for the Development of Peoples (INODEP)</td>
<td>B.P. 4300 Villa 2182 Dieupeul I, Dakar Sénégal</td>
<td>Training, education</td>
<td>Agriculture, environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. National Consumers Nigeria (N.C.N.), founded 1972</td>
<td>28 E. Yellow Duke Street, P.O. Box 851 Calabar Cross River State, Nigeria Tel. 22.22.52</td>
<td>To familiarize consumers with their rights and assist agriculture by means of informational activities</td>
<td>Soil conservation, reforestation, energy, agriculture, management of tributary basins, training, theoretical and applied research, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Foster Parents Plan International, est. October 1975 in Burkina Faso</td>
<td>B.P. 1184 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso Tel 33.49.80 Telex PIBF 5445 BF HQ: Box 804, East Greenwich, Rhode Island Tel. (401) 826-2500 Telex 68.17.107</td>
<td>Training, education</td>
<td>Reforestation, agriculture, breeding, water supply, health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Réseau Africain Pour le Développement Intégré, R.A.D.I.</td>
<td>Rue 39 x 44, Colobane B.P. 12085 Dakar, Sénégal Tel. 22.44.95</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Agriculture and miscellaneous studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Save the Children Federation Fondation de développement communautaire est. 1975 in Burkina Faso</td>
<td>B.P. 642, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso Tel. 33.43.52 Telex Africord 5403 BF HQ: 54 Wilton Rd. Wintport, CT 06880 Tel. (203)226?[sic]</td>
<td>Training, education and leadership</td>
<td>Agriculture, water supply, health and breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Société Internationale de Linguistique (S.I.L)</td>
<td>B.P. 1299, Yaoundé, Cameroun Tel. 22.39.48</td>
<td>Research and literacy</td>
<td>Development of Cameroon languages; national languages and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Terre des Hommes France (T.D.H.F.), founded 1963, est. in Sénégal</td>
<td>Villa No. 2182, Dieuepeul I, Dakar, Sénégal Tel. 22.25.40 HQ: 4, rue Franklin F - 93200 Saint-Denis, France</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Agriculture, community development</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>41. Volunteers in Technical Assistance (V.I.T.A.), est. in Mali 1985</td>
<td>Projets foyer métallique c/o United States Embassy Bamako, Mali Telex 448</td>
<td>The distribution of information and techniques to promote self-sufficiency</td>
<td>Stove design, distribution and marketing, energy appropriate technology, Practical and theoretical research, training, education, information distribution, dissemination assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Women's Research Group</td>
<td>c/o Dr. Elisabeth A. Schandorf, Geography Dept., University of Ghana LEGON, Ghana</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Social science, energy, development</td>
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</table>
II.
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT NGOs WITH SPECIFIC INTEREST IN STUDIES AND TRAINING IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Action Micro-Barrages (AMB)</td>
<td>BP 26, Koudougou, Burkina Faso Tel. 44 02 80</td>
<td>Water supply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. AFRICARE</td>
<td>B.P. 1793, Bamako, Mali Tel. 22 37 03</td>
<td>Improvement of living standards in rural Africa by developing water resources, farm production and health services.</td>
<td>Water supply, agriculture and health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Save the Children Canada, est. 1981 in Burkina Faso</td>
<td>B.P. 4016 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso Tel. 33 62 74</td>
<td>Hydraulics, agriculture, training, reforestation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Association pour le développement de la région de TOMA, est. 1980 in Burkina Faso</td>
<td>B.P. 164 TOMA, Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Agriculture, leadership, rural training</td>
<td></td>
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### The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

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<tr>
<td>6. Association pour la Formation et la réinsertion des migrants, Mali (A.F.R.A.M.), founded 1984</td>
<td>Rue 42 x 19, Niarela, Bamako, Mali</td>
<td>Training and reentry of voluntarily returning migrants, and their ultimate establishment in various development projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Association Malienne pour le Développement (A.M.A.D.), founded 1983</td>
<td>Rue 112 x 115, Ouolofobougou, Bamako, Mali Tel. 22.59.09</td>
<td>Support to grassroots facilities</td>
<td>Solar energy, reforestation, small-scale irrigation, primary health care, independent production, emergency aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Netherlands Development Assistance Association (S.N.V.), founded 1965, est. in Mali 1978</td>
<td>B.P. 2220, Bamako, Mali Tel. 22.43.27 Telex Public BKO SNV</td>
<td>Technical assistance to projects designed to improve living conditions for disadvantaged groups</td>
<td>Environment, agriculture, water management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Association of People for Practical Life Experience (A.P.P.L.E.), founded 1976</td>
<td>B.P. 4625, Accra Ghana Tel. 77 73 16 Telegraph 3033 Attn APPLE</td>
<td>The promotion of integrated rural development projects and business creation</td>
<td>Nursery creation, plant production and harvesting, training, education, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Atelier de Matériel Audio-Visuel (A.M.A.), founded in Cameroon 1972</td>
<td>B.P. 267, Yaoundé, Cameroun Tel 22 08 34</td>
<td>Production of audio-visual material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories**

**NAME** | **ADDRESS** | **GOALS** | **THEMES OR AREA OF INVOLVEMENT**
---|---|---|---
11. Bureau des projets pour le développement (FEME), founded 1978 | B.P. 108 Ouaga Burkina Faso Tel. 33 66 93 Telex BPD/FEME 15430 BF | | Education, training, leadership, farming, breeding, hydraulic reforestation

12. CARE - Cameroon CARE - Sierra Leone | P.O. Box 422, Yaoundé, Cameroon P.O. Box 744, Freetown, Sierra Leone | To foster the process enabling poor people in the Third World to acquire skills and become self-sufficient | Agroforestry, nursery creation, collection from and management of tributary basins, training, distribution assistance

13. CARITAS | Km, 11 Route de Rufisque, B.P. 439, Dakar Tel. 34 00 20 and 34 05 28 Telex 285 CARITAS SG | Rural development support | Agriculture, training, etc.

14. Catholic Relief Service (C.R.S.), founded 1943 (U.S.A.). Est. in Sénégal since 1961. Has other branches in West and Central Africa | 72 Bd. de la République B.P. 216, Dakar, Sénégal Tel. 22 22 75 or 21 46 21 Telex 61 232 CRS WARO SG. HQ: 1011 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 | Rural development support | Agriculture, etc.

15. Cathwell | B.P. 469 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso Tel. 33 54 87 or 33 55 03 Telex BCTR 1111 BF | | Agriculture, training leadership, water supply
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<tr>
<td>16. Centre for Community Studies, Action and Development.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 22, Jamestown, Accra, Ghana</td>
<td>Consultation in the fields of agriculture, health and education</td>
<td>Leadership training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Centre de Promotion de la Santé de Tokombéré.</td>
<td>B.P. 74, Maroua, Extrême Nord Cameroun</td>
<td>Small business nutrition, prevention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Centre rural d'appui technique (pour la promotion collective), founded 1975</td>
<td>B.P. 71, SAA, Cameroun</td>
<td>Agriculture, breeding, health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Comité Français contre la Faim (C.F.F.), est. 1978 in Niger</td>
<td>B.P. 10741, Niamey, Niger Tel. 72.32.91</td>
<td>To support local community initiatives, organize and promote public information about hunger in the world and development</td>
<td>Market gardening, reforestation, tributary basin management, training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Comité International de Liaison du Corp pour l'Alimentation (C.I.L.C.A.), founded February 1st 1980</td>
<td>B.P. 2652, Bamako, Mali Tel. 22 33 03 and 22 28 37</td>
<td>Rural development support at the village level with particular emphasis on food production</td>
<td>Agriculture, food.</td>
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### The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

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<tr>
<td>21. Conseil des Organismes non-Gouvernementaux en Activité au Togo (CONGAT), founded 1976</td>
<td>B.P. 1857, Lomé Togo</td>
<td>Soil conservation, agricultural production, nursery establishment, tributary basin management, biogas, agroforestry, appropriate technology...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Fédération des Églises et Missions du Cameroun (F.E.M.E.C.), est. 1972</td>
<td>Département pour le développement, DPD, FEMEC, B.P. 790, Yaoundé, Cameroun</td>
<td>Development support</td>
<td>Conservation, environment, forestry, consultation, training, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Fédération des ONGs du Sénégal (FONGS), founded 1978</td>
<td>B.P 269, Thiès, Sénégal</td>
<td>Coordination of Senegalese NGO activities and information support</td>
<td>Water supply, training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. FONADES, est. 1973 in Burkina Faso</td>
<td>B.P. 523, Ouagadougou</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agroforestry, reforestation, layout and distribution of newspapers, education, training, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. National Council of Negro Women Inc. (N.C.N.W.), founded 1982</td>
<td>B.P. 2984, 32 rue de Denain x Félix Faure, Sénégal Tel 22 34 40 or 21 93 76</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>26. Office Africain pour le Développement et Coopération (O.F.A.D.E.C.), founded 1976 and subsequently est. in Sénégal</td>
<td>48, Avenue Faidhérbe, Dakar, Sénégal</td>
<td>The design, leadership and support of self-help projects in drought-stricken regions</td>
<td>Fight against desertification, conservation, agroforestry, food production, nursery establishment, tributary basin management, training, education, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Opportunities Industrialization Centre, Ghana (O.I.C.G.), founded 1971</td>
<td>P.O. Box 6241, Accra, Ghana</td>
<td>To contribute to the national effort to reduce unemployment by training and placement of school leavers</td>
<td>Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. OXFAM U.K. OXFAM has branches in many African countries</td>
<td>B.P. 209, Bamako, Mali Tel. 22 61 73 Telex: public booth HQ: B.P. 489, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso Tel. 33 64 69 Telex AFRICORD B.P. 5403</td>
<td>Agro-pastoral and sanitation development</td>
<td>Agriculture and primary health care.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Role of NGOs in Research: Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30. Projet Tapis Vert</td>
<td>B.P. 2605 Pt. Balafon, Niamey, Niger</td>
<td>Conservation of soil and water resources, nursery est., applied research, education, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. German Development Service, est. in Mali 1985</td>
<td>B.P. 8046, Bamako, Mali Tel. 22 39 55</td>
<td>Soil conservation, agroforestry, community development, health, tributary basin management, appropriate technology, training, extension activity assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Sierra Leone Environment and Nature Conservation Association (S.L.E.N.C.A.)</td>
<td>P.O. Box 376, Freetown, Sierra Leone Tel. 353 or 40.956 Telegraph: Nature Freetown</td>
<td>Conservation, environment, forestry, long-term resource management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. SOGA Cooperative Multipurpose Society</td>
<td>P.O. Box M486, Accra, Ghana</td>
<td>Tree-planting to combat desertification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Themes or Areas of Involvement

- Conservation of soil and water resources, nursery est., applied research, education, etc.
- Soil conservation, agroforestry, community development, health, tributary basin management, appropriate technology, training, extension activity assistance.
- Conservation, environment, forestry, long-term resource management.
- Tree-planting to combat desertification.
- The promotion of self-sufficiency.
- Soil conservation, forestation..., management, etc.
- Appropriate technology, soil conservation, stove design and distribution, tributary basin management, training, applied research, etc.

II.7
III.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH UNSPECIFIED OBJECTIVES (WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA)

1. Association des Ingénieurs et techniciens de Côte d'Ivoire (A.I.T.A.C.I.)
   s/c Dr. Lambert KONAN, Président
   01 B.P. 1345
   ABIDJAN - COTE D'IVOIRE

2. Association Scientifique de Côte d'Ivoire (A.S.C.I.)
   B.P. 322
   ABIDJAN - COTE D'IVOIRE

3. Ecological Society of Ghana (E.S.G.)
   The President
   c/o P.O. Box M. 32
   ACCRA - GHANA

4. Economic Society of Ghana (E.S.G.)
   The President
   P.O. Box 22 Legon
   ACCRA - GHANA

5. Engineers Association of U.S.T. (E.A.U.S.T.)
   University of Science and Technology
   KUMASI - GHANA
6. Ghana Agricultural Association
   (G.A.A.)
   The President
   Faculties of Agriculture, University of Ghana, Legon
   ACCRA - GHANA

7. Ghana Forestry Association
   (G.F.A.)
   UST P.O. Box 63
   KUMASI - GHANA

8. Ghana Geographical Association
   (G.G.A.)
   The President
   Department of Geography
   University of Ghana
   P.O. Box 25, Legon
   ACCRA - GHANA

9. Ghana Institution of Engineers
   (G.I.E.)
   P.O. Box 7042
   Tel. 75 351/2
   ACCRA - NORTH GHANA

10. Ghana Society of Agricultural Engineers
    (G.S.A.E.)
    The President
    Faculty of Agriculture
    University of Ghana, Legon
    ACCRA - GHANA

11. Ghana Statistical Society
    (G.S.S.)
    The President
    Institute of Statistics and Social Economic Research
    University of Ghana
    P.O. Box 74
    LEGON, ACCRA, GHANA
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Agricultural Society of Nigeria (A.S.N.)</td>
<td>c/o I.I.T.A. PMB 5320, Oyo Road</td>
<td>Telex: TROPID NG 3147 &amp; TDS IBA NG 20311 IBADAN - NIGERIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ecological Society of Nigeria (E.S.N.)</td>
<td>c/o Department of Biology University of Ifé ILE-IFÉ, NIGERIA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Food Science &amp; Technology Society (F.S.T.S.)</td>
<td>c/o Dr. Ikediobi Department of Biochemistry Ahmadu Bello University ZARIA - NIGERIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Forestry Association of Nigeria (F.A.N.)</td>
<td>P.O. Box 4185, Ibadan Oyo State, Nigeria Tel. 052/400550/1433 Cable: Forestry Unibadan Nigeria NIGERIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Linguistic Association of Nigeria (L.A.N.)</td>
<td>c/o Prof. Ayo Bangbose Department of Linguistics University of Ibadan IBADAN - NIGERIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nigerian Anthropological Association</td>
<td>c/o The President Department of Sociology University of Ifé ILE-IFÉ, NIGERIA</td>
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1. RESEARCH AND/OR TRAINING NGOs IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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<tr>
<td>1. Alliance Internationale de Coopération scolaire et Coopérative internationale, founded 1979</td>
<td>1465 YASA Bumbu B.P. 11304 Kinshasa, Zaire Telex: EAIE 79-B.P. 11304 KIN I</td>
<td>To provide ongoing training and professional guidance for all age groups</td>
<td>Distribution of planning, training and educational information, conference organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Association Africain d'Éducation pour le Développment (ASAFED), founded 1978</td>
<td>Rue de l'usine BATA, B.P. 3907 Lomé, Togo Tel.: 21.63.16 Telex: 5131</td>
<td>Training, education, information distribution</td>
<td>Population, health, community development, forestry, appropriate technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Association des Chercheurs Sénégalais (A.C.S.)</td>
<td>s/c IFAN Cheik Anta Diop B.P. 206 IFAN</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Social sciences, agriculture, culture, technology and communications, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Association des Clubs des Amis de la Nature du Cameroun (A.F.C.A.N.), founded 1975</td>
<td>B.P. 271, Garoua, Cameroun Tel.: 27.11.25</td>
<td>The introduction of ecology to school curricula, promotion of nature protection policies...</td>
<td>Reforestation, pollution-fighting, nature protection, training, research, teaching.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Association Culturelle d'Aide à la Promotion Educative et Sociale (ACAPES), founded 1972.</td>
<td>Rue 6, villa Bopp, B.P. 3432, Dakar, Sénégal Tel.: 21.42.57</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Education in a periurban environment. Training in a rural environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Association d'Etudes de Technologie appliquée et d'Aménagement en Afrique (A.E.T.A)</td>
<td>B.P. 2031 Budala, Sema, Bamako, Mali Tel.: 22.29.18</td>
<td>To promote development and agricultural research</td>
<td>Research into rural development projects; village technologies: hydro-agricultural themes and aid to cooperatives.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>10. Association Malienne d' Assistance Technique Villageoise (AMATEVI), founded 25.11.83</td>
<td>Dar Salam, rue 56 x 52 Bamako, Mali</td>
<td>Rural training and organization</td>
<td>Agricultural production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Association Malienne de Recherche-Action pour le Développement (A.M.R.A.D.), founded 1983</td>
<td>B.P. 24, Bamako, Mali Tel: 22.38.87</td>
<td>Action research</td>
<td>Village water supply, market gardening, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Association pour la Promotion des Initiatives Communautaires Africaines (A.P.I.C.A.)</td>
<td>Antenne Afrique Centrale Ouest (A.C.O.) B.P.5946, Douala AKWA, Cameroun Tel.: 42.12.28 Telex: s/c 5744 KN Has another branch in Chad.</td>
<td>To train leaders and members of target communities, disseminate appropriate technologies, and consult on planning, following up and assessing development activities.</td>
<td>Training, management, leadership - action, technological support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Bureau d'Animation et de Liaison pour le Développement (B.A.L.D.)</td>
<td>B.P. 11580, Niamey, Niger Tel.: 73.48.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conservation of soil and water resources, agricultural production, creation of nurseries, training, consultation, applied research, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Centre for Energy and Environmental Development (C.E.E.D.)</td>
<td>P.O.Box 39, TUC Post Office Accra, Ghana</td>
<td>Research into new and renewable energy and environmental problems</td>
<td>New and renewable energy, appropriate technology, environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Centre Canadien d'Etudes et de Coopération Internationale (C.E.C.I.), founded 1958, since established in Sénégal</td>
<td>Villa No. 11 B, Zone A, B.P. 6112, Dakar, Sénégal Tel.: 22.64.14 HQ: 4824, Chemin de la Côte des Neiges, Montréal, H3V IGA Canada</td>
<td>Training, institutional support</td>
<td>Food production, forestry</td>
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The Role of NGOs in Research - Definition, Primary Characteristics and Typological Inventories

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<tr>
<td>17. Centre de Développement Communautaire</td>
<td>B.P.170 Kimpese, Zaire</td>
<td>Research into appropriate technologies</td>
<td>Appropriate technology for rural populations, work on the rational and economic use of human labour by means of supplying agricultural tools, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Centre d'Etudes Économiques et Sociales de l'Afrique Occidentale (CESAO), founded 1984 in Burkina Faso.</td>
<td>B.P. 305 Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso Tel.: 990490 or 990491 CESAO HQ Ouagadougou Tel.: 33.25.01</td>
<td>Training, leadership</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Centre International de Développement et de Recherche (C.I.D.R.), founded 1960, established in Mali 1979.</td>
<td>B.P. 150, Kayes, Mali B.P. 5, Bandiagara, Mali HQ: B.P. 1, Autricle 60350, Cuisse-La-Motte, France Tel.: (4) 442.1.12 or 442.11.06 Telex: CIDERE C 140 133 F</td>
<td>Establishment of a regional network of village savings and credit unions in Dogon country. Combatting rural youth exodus.</td>
<td>Economic development projects in disadvantaged rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Centre International pour l'Education permanent et l'Aménagement concerté (C.I.E.P.A.C.), founded 1979, est. in Sénégal 1984</td>
<td>Immeuble BCEOM/CONGAD km 1, av. Cheikh Anta Diop, B.P. 1718, Dakar, Sénégal H.Q.: 21, rue du Plat Lyon</td>
<td>Action research, training</td>
<td>Breeding, market gardening, village water supply, water and soil conservation, training, information, independent job creation</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Centre de Recherches pour le Développement Endogène (C.R.D.E.), founded 1986, since established in Sénégal</td>
<td>B.P. 5011 Dakar, Fann Sénégal</td>
<td>Research and training</td>
<td>Science and techniques, rural environment, industrialization, African integration, government and society, population, urbanization, culture, language and communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA)</td>
<td>Fann Résidence, Rue F x 2 B.P. 3304, Dakar, Sénégal Tel. 23.02.11 Telex 3331 CODES SG</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Economic and social development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Conseil Panafricain pour la Protection de l'Environnement et le Développement (C.C.P.E.D.), founded 1982</td>
<td>B.P. 994, Nouakchott, Mauritania Tel. 530 77 Telex NOSOM-LIPAM 565/MTN Telegraph CPPED Nouakchott</td>
<td>To combat desertification with a multi-disciplinary approach, taking into account rural communities' needs and objectives</td>
<td>The fight against desertification and pollution, water conservation, research, assistance to information distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (E.N.D.A.), est. in Sénégal since 1972</td>
<td>Rue Kleber x Bayeux B.P. 3370, Dakar, Sénégal Tel. 21.60.27/ 22.42.29 Telex 4565 ENDA SG</td>
<td>Research, action training</td>
<td>Environment, energy, health, miscellaneous studies, urban and rural environment</td>
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<td>25. Euro-Action Accord, est. 1983 in Burkina Faso</td>
<td>B.P. 137, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso Tel. 33.43.28 HQ London SW1 P1DQ, Britain Tel. 828.76.11/2 Telex 895.44.37</td>
<td>Training, leadership</td>
<td>Bee-keeping, water supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Femmes, Développement et Entreprise en Afrique (F.D.E.A.), founded 1987</td>
<td>Rue 1 x F, Point E, Dakar B.P. 3921 Tel. 22.02.40/23.00.58 Telex 1300 A. SG</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Credit, rural savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Fédération des Unions Coopératives d'Epargne et de Crédit</td>
<td>B.P. 3541, Lomé, Togo Tel. 21.06.32</td>
<td>Training and creation of cooperatives</td>
<td>Credit and savings, urban and rural environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement, G.R.R.M.</td>
<td>Yensi Centre P.O. Box 14 Manipong - Akwapin, Ghana</td>
<td>Promotion of rural development</td>
<td>Research, consultation, information distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Groupe de Recherche et d'Application Techniques (GRAT), founded 1981</td>
<td>B.P. 2502 Rue 14 x 17, Medina-Coura Bamako, Mali Telex 2502 Telegraph 2428</td>
<td>Research into the overall socio-economic characteristics of development and contribution to the planning of solutions using appropriate techniques</td>
<td>Production of biogas and other energy-related electromechanics, management of tributary basins, reforestation, stove design and distribution, etc.</td>
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<td><strong>30. Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social (INADES).</strong> See INADES Yaoundé and CEPAS/INADES Forestry, Zaire</td>
<td>08 B.P. 8, Abidjan 08, Côte d'Ivoire, Tel. 44.15.24 B.P. 11, Yaoundé, Cameroun Tel. 23.45.51 B.P. 5717, Kinshasa, Gombe, Kinshasa, Zaire Tel. 300.66</td>
<td>Information, analysis of socio-cultural, economic, political or religious changes affecting the development of peoples and personal decisions in Black Africa, and the ongoing training of young people and adults with a view to their human progress</td>
<td>Supportive and promotional social action, publishing, education and training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31. Institute for International Cooperation (IIC), est. in Burkina Faso 1977</strong></td>
<td>B.P. 2112 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso Tel. 33.30.56 or 33.50.83 HQ: AIOI, Vienna, Austria</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>32. Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID), founded 1964</strong></td>
<td>Secrétariat Général, B.P. 4056, Douala, Cameroun Tel. 42.43.35 and 42.10.61 Telex 6048 KN</td>
<td>Research and training</td>
<td>Rural development, women and development, health, nutrition and development, NGO management and grassroots initiatives.</td>
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