

**African Technology Policy Studies Network:
Regional evaluation report – West Africa**

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Executive Summary

The external regional evaluation for West and Central Africa of the African Technology Policy Studies (ATPS) network was conducted October – December 2007. Results and recommendations are based on site visits to six national chapters, review of documents from national chapters and the ATPS Secretariat in Nairobi, and a Focus Group Discussion held with members from five national chapters held in Bamako in November 2007.

The regional office of the Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA) in Bamako, Mali was contracted by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to conduct the evaluation under the supervision of the Lead Evaluator, Amitav Rath.

Three to four national chapters were to be visited, but in the end ERNWACA was able to visit six, in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with one to six members in each country, usually network officers. The interviews took place for the most part in the ATPS office at the host institution for the ATPS national chapter. In addition, one person from each of the same national chapters, with the exception of Burkina Faso, participated in a focus group discussion organized by ERNWACA in Bamako, Mali and attended by the two evaluators from ERNWACA and by the Lead Evaluator.

Results show the importance of ATPS on the continent for promoting S&T research and advocacy. Achievements have been made in the area of research capacity building, putting certain S&T issues on the policy agenda, and promoting networking with policymakers and professional development of members. Secretariat outreach and publication efforts have valorised research conducted at the national level, however the Secretariat is not sufficiently in tune with institutional development needs of national chapters. The Secretariat seems to possess a lot of expertise in networking, resource mobilization and publications that could benefit the rest of the network if shared more widely. There also needs to be more opportunities for inter-country sharing and learning.

To improve ATPS going forward, it seems essential to concentrate on issues related to governance, representativity, and clear mechanisms for feeding information to the Secretariat and among national chapters. Outside the annual meeting, national chapters desire more opportunities for regional networking and collaborating with members in other national chapters that share similar concerns. Though it would be difficult for the Secretariat to provide operational funds to all national chapters, it seems essential to make funds available for programmatic activities such as research and advocacy and to provide training in network management and development. Criteria for selection of projects and peer review processes need to be improved.

There is a role for ATPS on the continent and network leaders need to ensure that the organization is run in a rigorous way that incorporates not only external communication but good internal communication and mechanisms for evaluation and monitoring.

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1. Evaluation objectives

The regional office of the Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA) in Bamako, Mali was first contacted in September 2007 to enquire about the availability to participate in an external evaluation and organizational assessment of the African Technology Policy Studies (ATPS) network, with responsibilities for the West African region. On confirmation of the details, a contract was issued in October 2007 by the Innovation, Technology, and Society program initiative of the IPS program of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in Ottawa, Canada.

Key objectives of the external evaluation process and products are to inform how IDRC (and possibly other donors) might best provide support to ATPS in the future and contribute to the next ATPS strategic framework (2008-2011).

There were several expectations defined by IDRC, based on the overall Terms of Reference for the evaluation prepared by the Centre. The table below outlines the contractual obligations and comments on what was achieved.

Contractual obligations of regional evaluators	Comments on achievements
a/ interact with the Lead Evaluator for the design, approach and methodology; participate in finalizing the framework for the evaluation, especially for the regional context, strategic issues for ATPS, and the impacts and outcomes in selected countries	Kathryn Touré and Moses Mbangwana of ERNWACA collaborated with Amitav Rath, Lead Evaluator on the design, approach, methodology and framework.
b1/ give particular attention to ATPS chapters in 3-4 selected countries	Finally we focused on chapters in 6 countries instead of just 3 to 4, visiting Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal.
b2/ organize one focus group discussion (FGD)	The FGD was held on 7 and 8 November 2007 in Bamako, Mali at Hotel Mirabeau and was attended by one person from each of the above countries, except Burkina Faso, plus additional persons from ERNWACA and from ATPS Mali, the Lead Evaluator, and an IDRC consultant from Nairobi, for a total of about a dozen persons. ¹ Report is attached.
c/ prepare a regional report on the findings related to the countries and region	The country sections were shared with national ATPS chapters for verification of accuracy and the draft report was shared with the Lead Evaluator in November 2007 at the same time.
d/ assist in synthesis of French survey/questionnaire results	The questionnaire was made available from www.rocare.org/panaf and we encouraged people to complete it, though only three questionnaires were received in French by the lead evaluator.

¹ Persons from Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and a second person from Nigeria had confirmed airline tickets but could not make their flights to Bamako because of overbooking just after the international airport in Bamako was reopened after being closed one week to extend the airstrips.

e/ assist in deriving conclusions of the evaluation exercise for the overall report and participate in the final presentation of the evaluation report	It was decided that ERNWACA would not need to travel to South Africa in November to present the findings to ATPS. We are still waiting to know if a subsequent trip will be required, North or South or East.
f/ complete work by 15 January 2007	Most work was conducted and completed October – December 2007; the draft report was submitted to the lead evaluator in December 2007 and the moderately revised and final version in March 2008. ERNWACA is available to comment the overall report.

2. Methodology and limits

Data for the evaluation process was collected mainly from members, via interviews with members in six national chapters (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal) and via participation of representatives from five of those chapters (all of the previously stated chapters except Burkina Faso) during a two-day focus group discussion in Bamako (see Annex C for the program). Attempts to gather data from other national chapters via email and phone were not successful.

The interview guide is included in Annex B and the tools used during the focus group discussions are included in Annex D.

In addition, documents from the Secretariat in Nairobi and from the national chapters were reviewed. The evaluation report is presented in three parts: results, synthesis of findings, and recommendations. A country by country report is included in the section on results, based on field notes and the FGD report and notes.

Limits of the evaluation include the fact that members of chapters in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia and Sierra Leone were not interviewed, nor were wider consultations with stakeholders carried out due to time and budget limitations. In addition, the evaluation report has been written in English rather than French, which may limit use of the results in francophone chapters, however parts of the workshop report notes are provided in French.

3. Results

3.1 Overview of ATPS

ATPS has a long history with IDRC and became an independent institution in 2001. National chapters were created in Anglophone countries and, beginning in 2003, in francophone countries. ATPS claims to have national chapters in 23 African countries currently. The Secretariat office is located in Nairobi, Kenya.²

² See section on history in overall report.

ATPS Vision

Become a centre of excellence and brokerage between science and technology policy researchers and technology makers and implementers, and become a centre of reference on key issue of technology policy in the sub-Saharan region.

ATPS Mission

Improve human and institutional capacity for technology policy formulation, implementation, research, analysis, assessment, monitoring, evaluation and dialogue.

ATPS Objectives

- Build capacity for and enhance technology policy formulation, implementation and research.
- Generate a critical mass of knowledge on technology policy issues.
- Foster networking and collaborative research.
- Disseminate research results.

3.2 Assessment by country

The following section provides a brief overview of the situation of each national chapter visited.

ATPS Burkina Faso

The visit to ATPS Burkina Faso was conducted by Kathryn Touré of ERNWACA on 4 December 2007 at the office of the national coordinator, Benoît Kaboré, Director General of the National Agency for Employment (ANPE), which is part of the Ministry of Youth and Labour. He is also a member of ERNWACA by the way and has a background in education sciences. The meeting took place at ANPE in Ouagadougou, the capital city.

Creation of ATPS national chapter and election of officers

Mr. Kaboré and five other persons from Burkina Faso attended the biotechnology meeting in Dakar in 2003 and learned what it takes to become a chapter. The participants from Burkina Faso met and asked Mr. Kaboré to take on the responsibility of starting ATPS in Burkina Faso. His CV was then sent to Nairobi and his candidacy as national coordinator was confirmed by a General Assembly meeting in Burkina in July 2004, to create ATPS. About 40 persons attended, including many ERNWACA members. Official government recognition was obtained from the offices of territorial administration in 2004.

Officers:

National Coordinator: Benoît Kaboré

Secretary General: Zerbo Bouréma

Treasurer: Suzanne Yameogo of the University

Secretary for Public Relations: Abdoulaye Zonou of CAPES (Centre d'Analyse des Politiques Economiques et Sociales), attached to presidency
plus two account verifiers

There are about 40 members. ATPS Burkina Faso has no host institution or office space. If officers meet, it is at ANPE or CAPES where the national coordinator and the secretary for public relations are employed. ATPS is a new structure, with no funds, no material, no equipment. The coordinator must use his own means. Before ANPE he was at the University and used to use the equipment (i.e. fax) from different departments. Equipment was requested from the Secretariat, but has not been forthcoming.

Activities

The Secretariat funded one project submitted by ATPS Burkina Faso, related to the dissemination of findings from a study on underground water in the city of Ouagadougou. ATPS Burkina received about \$2 000 US and with this was able both to organize the General Assembly to create ATPS in Burkina Faso and to launch the dissemination of findings from the study previously conducted. The study itself was undertaken by the Hydro-geological Centre at the University, where the General Secretary works, and funded in part by the FIRSIT (Forum international de la recherche scientifique et des innovations technologiques) which is run by the National Centre for Research in Science and Technology (CNRST).

Through the dissemination efforts, ATPS members were able to inform mayors, municipal advisors, parliamentarians, and the general public about the risks of using certain well waters as drinking water, namely the presence of a particular chemical in high doses that causes cancer. ATPS Burkina Faso was even awarded a prize at the ATPS annual conference in Mombassa in 2005 for having organized this particular innovative activity.

To follow up, ATPS Burkina Faso drafted a proposal to continue the sharing and discussion of findings in five selected councils. The project was presented and discussed and approved for funding at the ATPS annual conference in Mombassa in 2005. ATPS followed up with the secretariat in Nairobi after the annual conference meeting, but the funding never came through. It was after one of the annual conference meetings that Mr. Osita, during the meeting with national coordinators, announced that he would be obliged to leave ATPS to advise President Obasanjo in his country. In many ways this paralyzed ATPS activities for some time as he was the one with the contacts with partners for funding. Sheila, who was already at the Secretariat, became Director.

At least one member from ATPS Burkina Faso attended each of the annual conferences since 2003, except for the 2007 conference in South Africa. The coordinator had proposed the Burkina General Secretary for participation, but the airline ticket did not arrive in time. The coordinator knows that the draft 2008-2011 action plan was available at the meeting, is awaiting further news, and hopes this is a time of stepping back in order to better leap forward. When phoned on 26 March 2008, he said he had received by email the “nouvelles orientations” or new ATPS orientations for activities to undertake from the new executive director who also requested feedback. The coordinator added that he had been contacted about participation in a December 2007 event to share research results with the African Union and learned that the event had been postponed.

Problems getting francophone chapters off the ground

Like other national coordinators of francophone chapters, Mr. Kaboré explains that it is difficult to promote the network when documentation is in English only. That may pass once, but not two and three and more times. Also, at a national coordinators meeting after the 2005 annual conference, francophone national coordinators were obliged to stop speaking altogether or speak only in French in order to get interpretation facilities in place for balanced participation from both English and French speakers. It seems that other francophone chapters have experienced similar situations of submitting requests with no follow up from the Secretariat, whether it be Mali or Senegal. Cote d'Ivoire however obtained funding for an important study over two or three years. Because the coordinator in Benin speaks both French and English, he becomes the sort of unofficial spokesperson for the francophone chapters.

The francophone chapters (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal) submitted a joint proposal for a study on HIV/AIDS and traditional medicine, and after contacting the Secretariat several times about it, more or less gave up. The coordinator from Benin was the lead interlocutor for the francophone chapters on this initiative.

Strengths:

- capacity to develop proposals both at the national level and with other chapters;
- demonstrated capacity to work synergistically with national partners;
- favourable institutional environment in Burkina Faso;
- capacity to build on efforts of existing institutions to create synergy and bring value;
- way for researchers to get together, initiate concrete activities that respond to national needs, and conduct research and share results nationally and internationally;
- interest of governments in an institution such as ATPS that has a noble philosophy and can contribute in important ways to national development.

Weaknesses:

- no relationship with a host institution that provides official office space to ATPS;
- no sources of financial support for operations or programs at the national level, despite several requests.

Desires/needs:

- provide francophone chapters with the minimum amount necessary to render them really functional;
- documentation in French;
- better and more open communication with Nairobi;
- funding for research or dissemination activities on a regular bases so members remain mobilised;
- transparent sharing of financial reports and Board decisions;
- regional and international fairs on technology and innovation, that could promote efforts of professional high schools and of technical and vocational training institutions, and be organized in collaboration with FAWE to promote young women in science.

The example of Secretariat support to the national chapter of \$2 000 US to disseminate the results of a study on the use of (contaminated) underground water in the city of Ouagadougou, a study funded by other partners, is an excellent example of how a small contribution can support the chapter at the national level in partnering with other structures in the country in synergistic and meaningful ways that could make a difference in quality of life. It is perhaps the irregularity of such support that makes it difficult for the national chapter to really take off.

Note that IDRC has a special responsibility to provide some oversight regarding funds provided because other partners may not have enough on-the-ground resources to do so.

ATPS Cameroon

The visit to ATPS Cameroon was conducted by Prof. Louis Martin Onguene Essono, member of ERNWACA Cameroon and Associate Professor at the University of Yaoundé 1.

Mr. Essono travelled from Yaoundé to Buea, capital of the Southwest province of Cameroon, where ATPS Cameroon is based. The first meeting took place on Friday, October 19 and was the opportunity to visit the ATPS office space on the campus of the University of Buea.

National structure and relations with members, partners, and secretariat

Officers:

President or Coordinator (since 2002): Dr Sylvester NDESO ATANGA, Head of the Nursing Department, University of Buea

Vice President: Dr. Forje John Wilson

General Secretary: Dr Enow Tanjong

Administrative Secretary:

Official government recognition:

ATPS was operational in Cameroon as of November 2001 and was legalized as a non governmental organization on 2 July 2003, according to document n°068/G.37D.14/1/VOL.7/9/OAPP/56 of the Prefect of Fako. The chapter has not yet been launched officially. The national chapter did not receive any documents for creation of the chapter from the Secretariat, but for official registration, submitted a copy of the constitution and minutes of an executive meeting in which it was resolved to create the chapter.

Host institution:

ATPS is hosted by the University of Buea, Faculty of Health Sciences, though this is not documented in official correspondence. Though unofficial, it was stated that there were good working relations with the Dean, staff and the rest of the University. The University of Buea contributes offices, electricity, use of office machines (i.e. computer, photocopier) and, for up to two hours a day, an internet connection. In addition, ATPS began renting last year its own space outside the university campus, in a student residential neighbourhood, which space was also visited. It is a small room of 4m x 3m, plus a wash room with a toilet, which is rented apparently for 30 000 F CFA per month. In the space is a well maintained computer and desks that belong to ATPS. A secretary carries out the work of the secretariat and is paid monthly by ATPS.

Other partners:

The partners include; Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation, Raw Materials Directorate, Biotechnology Research, Douala 1 Internet Service Provider, Cameroon Development Cooperation (CDC).

Vision, Mission, and objectives of ATPS Cameroon:

The vision of ATPS Cameroon is to become a point of reference in issues of science and technology policy in Cameroon and a broker between policy researchers and analysts on the one hand and policy makers, evaluators and implementers on the other.

The **mission** of ATPS in Cameroon is in line with the mission of the NGO in the 22 countries in Africa where it is present: Create greater awareness of the significance of Science and Technology (S&T) and of Research and Development (R&D) in the socio-economic transformation of the country, promote collaboration among universities, research institutes and the industrial sector, and champion S&T in Cameroon and the central African region. Specifically, ATPS Cameroon seeks to:

- Promote excellence in the domain of science and technology;
- Mobilize, build and improve on human resources development and institutional capacity in the discipline;
- Create a critical mass of knowledge on S&T and research and disseminate research results;
- Promote harmonious relationships between the Government, University research institutes, productive sector and civil society on the significance of R&D and S&T in the socio-economic and industrial transformation of the country;
- Encourage female gender interest and participation in S&T related disciplines and professions;
- Promote cooperation and networking within the country and with other countries.

Members:

Despite these optimistic objectives, it was said that there are just 20 to 25 ATPS members, 14 of whom are active, plus 7 honorary members and 5 advisors. Annual member dues are 20 000 F CFA. All members come from the sciences, with a predominance coming from pure sciences. For policy research and societal development, it seems that researchers from the social sciences should also be involved, yet we noted little or no participation from sociologists, anthropologists, ethnographers, linguists or educationalists.

Member motivation:

Members gain from participation in annual conferences, workshops and invitations to important events where they present the findings of their research (e.g. African Scientific Revival Day and National Youth Week).

Coordinator motivation and compensation:

The coordinator said he is motivated by the ideals, mission, and philosophy of ATPS. He devotes approximately 24 hours a month to ATPS work and is paid neither in cash nor in kind. He thus works on a voluntary basis, providing his services free of charge.

Communication:

Internal communication is through the internet and mobile phones. General assembly meets every two years and whenever initiated by the president or if requested by two thirds of members. Communication with the Secretariat is usually through Internet.

Relations with Secretariat:

Communication is maintained with the Secretariat mostly through Internet. Phone calls are too expensive, but necessary when there is an urgent problem. Links are mostly with the Research Officer in the ATPS Secretariat and the public relations officer (PRO). These links are usually when there are important issues to communicate to chapters such as announcements, call for proposals, work on joint proposals, annual conference announcements, etc.

Activities, planning, and monitoring and evaluation

The current strategic plan was developed in 2002. It was a collaborative effort with other experts external to the ATPS chapter. Processes used included brainstorming and consultations with stakeholders, researchers and policy makers.

Activities have included research methodology workshops (3), fundraising (2 activities), math and science contests in high schools, lectures (2) during youth weeks on S&T issues, meetings (3) with select groups of parliamentarians to introduce ATPS Cameroon, and S&T related research and workshops to disseminate research results. ATPS also operated a stand to exhibit ATPS Publications during the Universities Science and Technology week in 2005 in Yaoundé. In addition, members organized 2 African Scientific Revival Days in Cameroon and participated in the last 5 ATPS (2002-2006) annual conferences and workshops.

Capacity building has largely been the research methodology workshops on proposal development and encouraging interest in math and science in Cameroon high schools. The mass media covers ATPS activities. The Ministry of Labour invited ATPS to share with students about opportunities for scientists to find or create work.

The national chapter completed 2 ATPS research projects: baseline study on water and scientific bases of nursing practice in Cameroon. They are yet to be published. It was said that two other research proposals from Cameroon were approved by ATPS Board in Nairobi but never funded, which caused some apathy among researchers.

The chapter does not have mechanisms for monitoring progress, and has not evaluated its progress toward meeting objectives.

Outcomes and Impact

When asked about outcomes and impact of ATPS the president cited the example of the former Executive Director of ATPS, Nairobi, who was appointed as chief economic adviser to the Nigerian President. Also, the Science and Technology Unit of NEPAD organised joint workshops with ATPS. The Youth Congresses held in Nairobi and Accra sensitised youths on S&T issues. Some governments have created Ministries of Science and Technology through the influence of National Chapters.

Members say it is too early to talk of impact at national level, though the chapter is slowly making its presence felt through youth week, methodology workshops, research dissemination workshops, etc. After an official launch, they hope the chapter will help make a difference in the area of Cameroon's S&T policy development and implementation.

Costs, funding, resource mobilisation

Since its inception, ATPS work in Cameroon has been done through the host institution: the University of Buea. As mentioned above, last year a small one-room office for the coordinator and secretary was rented in town. Most work is still carried out in the Faculty of Health Sciences with secretarial support from the support staff of the Faculty.

The coordinator said there is need for a bigger office and a paid secretary, one administrative assistant and a research assistant. These individuals exist but they work only occasionally.

The estimated cost of running an actual ATPS office of 5 people annually could be put at \$20 000 US. The coordinator would like to see such real support coming from Secretariat and suggests that lack of such funding is one reason for low productivity of some chapters.

Proposals for funding from the Secretariat are usually sent, and in most cases a third of amounts requested are provided.

Resource mobilisation is poor. So far the chapter has raised only \$3000 since ATPS was introduced in the country. The coordinator explains that fundraising is a very difficult exercise in Cameroon. People do not donate generously. Rich people find it difficult to do so for fear they will be exposed. Corruption is rife in Cameroon and this is problematic.

It was said that financial reports are produced once a year and shared with board and general assembly. A Financial Report on funding obtained from the Secretariat is forwarded once a year to Nairobi.

Strengths, weaknesses, and going forward

Strengths

- High calibre of devoted scientists;
- Strong collaboration with host institution and other partners;
- Working without compensation;
- Devoted secretarial staff;
- Supportive national partners;
- Water and environment research grants;
- Potential of incorporating member fish ponds into activities to generate revenue.

Of ATPS on the continent:

- High visibility in Africa;
- Strong research outputs;
- Strong resource mobilisation skills;
- Excellent networking;
- Centre of excellence on S&T research;
- Leader in S&T policy issues in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- Contributing to transforming Africa's economy from agronomy to industrial.

Weaknesses

- Weak financial resources among national chapters and low level of funding research;
- No grants apart from the baseline on water and environment
- Small office space and inadequate office equipment in Cameroon;
- Lack of permanent staff;
- Weak national visibility;
- Little or no direct communication with national government in Cameroon;
- Few publications by ATPS Cameroon;
- Weak communication with national chapters;
- Weak institutional strengthening capabilities;
- Lack of pan African networking.

Desires/needs:

- Pan African networking;
- Financial compensation for work done;
- Increased funding of research proposals;
- Significant increase in funding of national office;
- Permanent internet connection;
- Sign at University of Buea indicating presence of ATPS;
- Physical space where members from different institutions could come together;
- Additional support from partners at national level;
- Strengthen institutional capacity from ATPS through methodology workshops, management workshops, and training in resource mobilisation.

ATPS Ghana

Moses Mbangwana of ERNWACA regional office met with the national coordinator of ATPS Ghana on Friday, 12 October 2007 at Mensvic Palace Hotel in Accra and on Saturday, 13 October 2007 at the Science and Technology Policy Institute in Ghana, where he was joined by other members of ATPS Ghana.

The National Coordinator of ATPS is the Director of the Science and Technology Policy Institute. He has just finished his term of office and will be handing over the baton of command to another able scientist Dr. Fred Amu-Mensah. According to him the main objectives of the ATPS Ghana are like elsewhere to carry out research in various areas to foster national and socioeconomic development. He said his chapter has been very active in capacity building, stakeholder linkages and public dialogue. He said the Board of Trustees is very active and participates fully in ATPS activities with high interest though there is very little motivation in terms of money.

Present at the second meeting at the Science and Technology Policy Research Institute were:

1. Dr. Yaa Difie Osei – Chairperson, Board of trustees
2. Dr. Beatrice Mensah – Member
3. Dr. Frederick Amu-Mensah – Member and in-coming National Coordinator
4. Dr. Godfred Frempong – Treasurer
5. Dr. George O Essegbey – National Coordinator
6. Selina Lawer Angmler – Secretary

Host institution

The Science and Technology Policy Research Institute (STEPRI) of the CSIR provides office space, secretarial services, telephone, internet and a conference room for all ATPS meetings.

Membership

The National Coordinator, Dr. Essegbey, said that there is a membership list which contains all the names of ATPS members, approximately 70 members, but some are not very active. The answer to this was not exact because there are some members who filled out the membership forms but have not been added to the list yet. It was said that with a new National Coordinator being appointed, it is hoped he is going to work hard to increase membership. Members are mostly from the universities and research institutes.

Benefits

Some benefits that members enjoyed were the academic scholarships, opportunities for travelling, and project funding among others. Members who benefited from research grants were: Dr. Amu Mensah, Dr. Komla Dzisi and Dr. Entsua-Mensah.

Support from members of ATPS Ghana

It was pointed out that members of the ATPS sacrifice a lot for this chapter. Members spend money, time, and energy, to keep the chapter alive. The Dr. Essegbey also mentioned that the problem was that the Secretariat could not give all the money and this affected operations though it gave what it could.

Communication

Email is one method for communicating with members. They would also like members to be able to access information on ATPS Ghana via a website and plans for that have been discussed.

Activities

Activities are geared toward the promotion of Science and Technology. The Annual General Meetings and National Workshops are organised every year. For example this year the theme was "Ghana Science at Fifty: Issues and Future Prospects." A public lecture is organised once a year in different cities, so that the group can also visit places apart from Accra. Kumasi, Navrongo and Cape Coast are examples of places where lectures were held. Scientific Renaissance Day is observed by all members in and around the country. It was emphasised that all these activities are very costly but help to make ATPS felt within the communities.

An Annual General Meeting and a National Workshop were held this year 2007 and also the **Northern chapter was inaugurated**. Meanwhile it was planned to observe **African Scientific Renaissance Day** (on 30th June 2007) which was cancelled because there was no funding from Nairobi. But last year and other years, the day was observed, and Nairobi provided some funding of \$3 485. There was an official launching of the chapter's **book on nanotechnology**, published from the funding received.

Research on **Water and Environment** is in its final stages of analysis. A final report on **Water and Sanitation** was submitted to the Secretariat in Nairobi and will come out in 2007 as working paper No. 45, "Assessment of Community Water and Sanitation in Ghana," by Roseemma Mamaa Entsua-Mensah, George Essegbey, Godfred Frempong, and Charlotte Engmann. The research was conducted within the context of the ATPS Water and Environment Programme with a proposed budget of \$12 000. The project team received about \$4 000 from the Secretariat.

Achievements

The ATPS Ghana Chapter has a constitution, which is in operation. The structures are in place, e.g. an elected Board of Trustees, a secretariat and bank accounts. Some of the evidence of the achievements is the reports and the awards of Most Innovative Advocacy Activity (2003) and Best Overall Chapter (2005) presented to the ATPS Ghana Chapter.

Difficulties

Though funding was one of the limitations mentioned, it was said that time is the major factor. The Secretariat in Nairobi used to make announcements for calls for proposals early, the previous calls for proposals had been made in 2001, 2002, 2003 etc covering small grants, but this year (2007) there was some delay in calls for proposals. The calls were in line with the thematic area of research of the ATPS for the respective year as determined by the available research grant. Usually, where there were scheduled peer review sessions for the submitted proposals, the responses were good. In the past five years, there were no such sessions and responses were poor.

Support from government

It was said that the government is fully aware of the activities of ATPS Ghana and has given some support even making some money available to support the Chapter. Government ministers have been cooperative. They reacted positively and praised ATPS's efforts but implementation is now the main problem. The former Ministry of Environment and Science

was very interested but it was changed to Ministry of Education, Science and Sports last year. But this ministry focuses more on the educational sector than that of the science sector.

Operational costs

A rough estimate of \$12 000 was given for operational costs aside the other support in kind. It was said that at the moment certain facilities are being tapped free such as secretarial services, electricity, and internet connection among others. These costs are borne by the host institution.

Funding and resource mobilisation

It was said that about 90% of funding comes from the ATPS Secretariat in Nairobi and all other from local dues and the sector ministry. STEPRI CSIR provides some support such as space, secretarial services, electricity, and internet connection. But the reality, according to members, is that it is very difficult to convince stakeholders to give support and for effective operation there is the need for more funding resources from Nairobi.

Financial reporting

To ensure accountability, the accounts are prepared and presented at the Annual General Meetings. There are also Bank Statements of foreign and local accounts which have four (4) signatories to the accounts with two mandatory signatories on any issued cheque.

Strengths, weaknesses and going forward

Strengths

- Sound legal and **organisational structure** of ATPS Ghana;
- Government support for work and contribution to national policies;
- **Spirit of cooperation** among the members. The Executive members of the Ghana Chapter maintain cordial relations. They all relate to the Chairperson and the National Coordinator and so are able to work toward network goals;
- Regular annual activities: Annual General Meeting, national workshops, Science revival day;
- Well established **Nairobi Secretariat** with dedicated, competent and committed officers;

Weaknesses

- Lack of financial support and dependency in this regard on Secretariat;
- Recent delays in information and announcements;
- Inability to maintain and sustain interest in ATPS among members;
- Limited physical/geographical mobility as a result of finance. It was said that branches are spread all over to the North of the country and funding becomes a major problem to foot travelling cost and accommodation of members in case of meetings;
- Inability to compete with existing professional bodies, e.g. Institution of Engineers, Ghana Science Association, etc.

Desire/needs

- More subchapters throughout the country;
- Greater interaction needed;
- Training on specific issues needed;
- Need to sponsor a number of projects, especially regional projects;

- Broaden projects and also links because small number of projects and small network would yield poor results;
- There was a suggestion that there should be more workshops and experts involved before the formulation of the proposals and the evaluation process for ATP funding;
- Need to promote regional and sub-regional based projects, minimising travelling costs;
- Linkages with organisations are working in the same field;
- Selection of Secretariat leader in transparent way for fixed terms;
- National coordinators should be represented on Board.

The Ghana chapter has formalized operations with statutes, office space, and bank account, and has mobilized resources from the secretariat, from members via dues, from a government ministry, and from the host institution – including secretarial and Internet support. The Ghana chapter was even been recognized by the secretariat for Most Innovative Activity (2003) and Best Overall Chapter (2005). They have opened a section in the north of the country. Members hold the Annual General Assembly and an annual national workshop. They seem to communicate regularly and collaborate well. Members make personal sacrifices to keep the chapter alive. They appreciate the support the secretariat is able to give but feel there should be greater collaboration among chapters, with regional or sub-regional meetings in relation to ongoing research projects.

ATPS Mali

The visit with members of ATPS Mali took place on 29 November 2007 at the IPR/IFRA Annex in Bamako, the capital city of Mali, with the national coordinator and 3 other officers (see those in bold below). Moses Mbangwana of ERNWACA regional office made the visit.

Host institution:

Agricultural school in Katibougou, about 70 kilometres east of Bamako: **Institut Polytechnique Rural/Institut de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée (IPR/IFRA).**

Operations, activities, financing

Officers:

National Coordinator: **Sidiki G. Dembélé**

Associate Coordinator: **Assétou Kanouté**

Secretary for Administration: **Ousmane Niangaly**

Secretary for Organisation and Information: **Lamine M. Diallo**

Secretary for Development: **Filifing Dembélé**

Secretary for Research: **Youssouf S. Koné**

Organization:

The six officers comprise the national coordinating committee and special committees may be created. The officers report to the General Assembly annually. The statutes also provide for a commission for the analysis and selection of projects, presided by IPR/IFRA. The contact person for each partner institution is responsible for sharing information within that institution.

Steps for setting interdisciplinary and inter-institutional network for science and technology:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 27 November 2003 | Nomination of the national coordinator. |
| December 2003 | Contact with IPR/IFRA and other national structures.
Letter to national institutions for preparatory meeting to put network in place. |
| 7 Jan. – 9 Sep. 2004 | Meetings to prepare the Statutes and Bylaws. |
| 25 September 2004 | Adoption of the Statutes and Bylaws.
Designation of officers. |

Steps for obtaining official government recognition:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 10 October 2004 | Documents provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ request addressed to ministry of territorial administration and localities✓ declaration of the creation of the network✓ note explaining the network✓ statutes and bylaws✓ report from the 25 September 2004 meeting✓ list of national officers |
| 4 December 2006 | Recognition received (after investigation of all officers), Récépissé no. 0215/MATCL-DNI, dated 4 December 2006, for association named “Réseau d’Etude des Politiques Africaine des Sciences et Technologies (EPAT-MALI),” with the objective of strengthening research capacity in the area of technological and industrial policy. <i>Journal Officiel de la République du Mali</i> , 10 March 2007, Vol. 48, No. 7 |

Mali finances:

Year	Projected budget F CFA	Amount rc'd F CFA	Purpose	Amount rc'd US \$
2003-2004	6 245 000	1 319 833		3 000
2004-2005	1 710 000	0		
2005-2006	1 710 000	931 890	5 airline tickets	2 118
		1 326 119	workshop	3 014
2006-2007	4 070 000	0		

forex: 440

Entreprise EPAT-MALI has a bank account and the coordinator provided the evaluator with a copy of bank statement for the period of 18 August 2004 through 11 October 2007 (see copy in Annex for Mali). Total credits for the period equal the amounts above and the expenditures total 3 570 250 F FA. The balance is 14 492 F CFA and 3 450 in fees are charged every month. Checks are co-signed by the coordinator and the Secretary of Research. IPR/IFRA provides accounting services. Though the statutes refer to membership dues, there was no sign of such dues being deposited into the bank account.

Activities:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 13-14 Oct. 2004 | Workshop to diagnose the current situation of science and technology in Mali. Paper and electronic version of the report was provided at the ATPS annual conference in Addis Ababa and with the IPR/IFRA and National Assembly in Mali. |
| 22-23 Nov. 2006 | Workshop to share the proceedings of the regional workshop in Dakar. Report was sent by registered letter on 13 August 2007. |

Participation in regional/continental meetings:

Event	Number of participants
2003 annual conference, Lesotho	1
2004 annual conference, Addis Ababa	1
2005 annual conference, Mombassa	3
2006 annual conference, Maputo	3
2006 regional workshop on biotechnology, Dakar	5
2006 youth conference, Accra	1

Goals for the chapter (2008-2011):

- Organisation of training activities for all actors;
- Translation of information into the major national languages;
- Review the current status of legislative texts of the country;
- Adapt the national bio security framework to national realities;
- Put in place an independent bio security network;
- Put in place an independent monitoring and evaluation committee;
- Organize regional workshops;
- Request sponsorship for the national network;
- Conduct an in-depth study of the impact of the fund for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) on education in Mali;

- Conduct a study on national agricultural research policies: case of Mali;
- Partnership development;
- Resource mobilisation.

Strengths, weaknesses and going forward

Strengths of ATPS

- Platform for sharing experiences;
- Opportunity to develop partnerships;
- Dynamism in the diffusion of information and in communication;
- Attempts at bilingualism in regional assemblies;
- Pertinence and diversity of themes;
- Legal recognition of ATPS Mali and good relationship with host institution;
- Spirit of planning and initiative.

Weaknesses of ATPS

- Procedural heaviness in the treatment of projects submitted;
- Lack of secretariat follow-up on invitations extended by the secretariat;
- Insufficient institutional support to national coordinations;
- Insufficient regional encounters/meetings.

Desires/needs

- Obtain a sponsor for the network at national level;
- Obtain support for the implementation of the 2008-2011 strategic action plan;
- Obtain training in resource mobilisation;
- Engage in advocacy with national decision makers;
- Participate in more regional activities, i.e. with Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Senegal.

Though low key in terms of activities and impact to date, there is a demonstrated desire to participate in a bilingual network that serves as a platform for the exchange of knowledge and expertise. The diversity of issues addressed is appreciated and there is interest in researching national agricultural policy and working on bio-security issues.

The Mali chapter is well organized on the legal front – with official government recognition since 2006 –, has a national institution as host, and operates in a regular and rational way. Officers have been designated and meet annually have prepared a budget and action plan for four consecutive years, ever since the national coordinator was nominated in 2003. The average annual projected budget for the four-year period was US \$7 800 and the Secretariat provided an average of US \$2 000 per year over the four years, so about 25% of the projected amounts. Actually funds were provided twice for workshops, one to diagnose science and technology in Mali (2004), and the other to share results from a regional biotechnology in Dakar (2006). Reports on both workshops were shared with the Secretariat. In two out of the four years (2003 and 2005), no funds were provided. ATPS Mali and the government of Mali provided in kind support for the workshops in the way of refreshments, lunch, communication, supplies, and meeting room. IPR/IFRA covers the upkeep of the ATPS office.

At least one member participated in the 2003, 2004, and 2005 annual meetings. Members of ATPS participated in three ATPS conferences or workshops in 2006 (9 trips).

The national chapter is forward looking in that it decided to prepare future work by first taking stock of what already exists in science and technology at identifying gaps. Members have also prepared a list of institutions to be targeted for the recruitment of member and for partnerships. They have a fairly clear idea of priorities and the kinds of activities they would like to undertake in the coming years, if support can be mobilized.

The chapter is ready to host regional events and would not like to see the Secretariat request such a thing and then back down after some initial queries are already made. There is a strong suggestion for more support to national chapters, including more monitoring and evaluation, and for more regional meetings.

Other national chapters could learn lessons about the process of legal registration. In the case of Mali, the process took a full two years from the date the request was made. Also note that the process of obtaining a host institution and preparing statutes and bylaws took 10 months.

There is a spirit of organization, good governance, and initiative that should be supported if ATPS is to play a role on the national scene in Mali.

ATPS Nigeria

The visit to ATPS Nigeria was conducted in two parts, first a visit to the “main” office in **Nsukka** in the southeast of the country, in the state of Enugu, then to **Ibadan** in the state of Oyo, the second largest city in Nigeria by population, a few hours north of the capital city of Lagos in the West. Both visits were made by Moses Mbangwana of ERNWACA regional office.

Visit to ATPS in Nsukka, at University of Nsukka

The visit to Nsukka took place on 25 October 2007, with Prof Madukwe and three other ATPS members. **Prof Michael Madukwe**, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nsukka, has been national coordinator for eight years. ATPS Nigeria was registered in 2004 but before that, they were operating using the ATPS guidelines from ATPS Secretariat. ATPS has not been officially launched. The board of trustees is made up of the Vice Chancellor of University of Nsukka, and a senior member of Raw Material and Research Development Council (RMRDC).

Host institution: The host institution for ATPS Nsukka is **University of Nsukka**.

Other partners: Raw Material and Research Development Council (RMRDC) and African Institute for Applied Economics (AIAE). Two activities have been jointly organized. There is a memorandum of understanding with RMDC.

Becoming a member: Any member who attends a function (workshop or conference), or any person who submits a proposal becomes a member. At the moment, the members of the Nsukka chapter are about 35 in number. A list of members who have attended workshops, etc. is provided in the Annex for Nigeria.

Member motivation: The coordinator explained that his motivation for working with ATPS includes networking, travel to conferences, and knowledge gained from other members. Some members completed their post-graduate studies thanks to grants from ATPS, and this is thus another motivational reason for staying involved. There used to be competitive research grants in the past but things are not the same as the research grants are now very few. The Nairobi office wants national office to source for funds for this purpose. Members are not paid by ATPS but are very willing to undertake ATPS activities. Through networking they gain information and training in research methods, as well as visibility.

Activities: The main activity is organising the **Scientific Revival Day**. This day presents an opportunity to examine the policies put in place to harness the benefits of science and technology. The target is on the policy that drives the development and application of science and technology in national development. Some members are also presently continuing a project on **surveying availability, access and household use of water**. This was part of the thematic work of ATPS carried out by Dr Felix Olorunfemi and Prof Niyi Gbadegesin and the total amount of the grant was \$8000. Some other activities included dissemination of research results, for example on the use of Bromide in bread making.

Outcomes/impacts: The results of the study on bread making led to the banning of the use of Bromide in bread making in Nigeria by the Ministry of Science and Technology. As a result

of training workshops in scientific writing which provide opportunities to learn how to write scientific papers, there has been a creation of an association for scientific writing in Nigeria

ATPS has participated in some strategic planning committees in Nigeria. Some members of ATPS have been promoted in the universities and some gained awards that helped them complete their postgraduate studies. Prof Madukwe attended the African Union meeting in 2005 which was intended to discuss two draft frameworks: one on S&T policy training, capacity building, and advocacy; and another on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of technology transfer and acquisition policies in Africa. He also participated in the 6th meeting of the advisory committee on science and technology for ACP agricultural and rural development.

Publications: There has been a publication on cassava in Enugu though not in an official journal. Apart from that the local newspapers publicise ATPS activities.

Communication: ATPS members use internet and telephone for communication, including with the secretariat in Nairobi.

Operational costs: Very difficult to assess because sometimes the coordinator runs it even from his pocket. The office space, secretariat and communication cost is contributed by the host institution. However, Nairobi funds projects a hundred percent and the scientific revival days.

Resource mobilisation: AIAE has been very instrumental because they provide entertainment, hall space and sometimes hotel accommodation to members. They also provide expertise for free. RMRDC has also helped in some cases.

Financial Reporting: The financial reporting is done after any project and submitted to the Nairobi secretariat.

Visit to ATPS in Ibadan, at Nigeria Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER)

Three ATPS members participated in the meeting in Ibadan: **Dr John Adeoti**, senior research fellow, NISER, Ibadan; **Prof Femi Olokesusi**, Associate National coordinator; **Mr Abideen Alamu**, research fellow, NISER, Ibadan.

Brief history of Ibadan chapter: ATPS started as a single chapter in 2001 and the headquarters was Ibadan. Later on Nsukka was created in 2004 and Ibadan was changed to a subchapter. As of present money is usually sent to Nsukka and Nsukka then gives part to Ibadan. The former Executive Director used to treat the two chapters independently but after Dr Osita left, Sheila, the Acting Executive Director, was treating them as an entity, probably because she does not understand the complexity of Nigeria in terms of size, transport and communication difficulties, etc. which culminated in the decision of Dr Ogbu to take the decision *ab initio*.

Registration and management meetings: The Certificate of Incorporation by Corporate Affairs Commission covers the two offices of ATPS in Nigeria. A five-member steering committee for Ibadan used to meet regularly in Ibadan but now they do not meet very often because of financial difficulties. There has not been a General Assembly because of financial difficulties since 2004.

Coordinator: Prof Femi was acting associate coordinator in 2000 and was confirmed in 2001. He showed a copy of a March 2001 letter signed by Osita Ogbu, Executive Director of ATPS network in March 2001. In this letter it was clearly stated that Prof Banji Oyeyinka, the former coordinator for Nigeria was absent from Nigeria and for that reason Prof Femi had to be confirmed in June 2001 during ATPS board meeting.

Coordinator motivation: He said ATPS is a platform for research grants and its role to advocate for advocacy and economic development is what interests him most.

Compensation: Any time they have a meeting there is compensation. He has received \$1000 twice as compensation as associate coordinator – for two different years. This does not seem to be the experience of Prof Michael Madukwe, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nsukka.

Membership: As a general principle when a person participates in any of the ATPS activities he/she becomes a member and is usually included in an electronic journal. There is no membership fee. The membership stands at about fifty as of now.

Member motivation: All members present agreed that the network has been very helpful to them in dissemination of research findings and for attending workshops and seminars where there has been a lot of interaction with other colleagues from other regions. Each annual conference comes up with a new research agenda, which helps members to keep abreast with new science, technology and innovation issues. There was a management skills and leadership training in Nairobi and Mombassa respectively and they were very useful.

Partners: There is a good working relationship with Oyo State Ministry of education science and technology, especially during Scientific Revival Days, and with the National Agency for Natural Medicine. ATPS has signed a memorandum of understanding with Nigeria Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) to provide the home for the local chapter. The relation between ATPS and host Institution NISER is very cordial. NISER provides for ATPS three rooms, internet, and use of a hall for seminars and workshops. NISER also paid a secretary for ATPS in 2003 and 2004, though as of now there is no secretary.

NISER allocated a three-room office space to ATPS in the then NISER office in University of Ibadan. ATPS bought the following for the office:

1. One desktop computer and laser printer
2. Notice boards
3. Four bookshelves
4. Three office tables and ten chairs
5. A resource centre was established and ATPS publications were made available to members.
6. Work began on an e-journal.

Difficulties: Prof Femi continued by saying that they even lost a lot of books, computer monitor, three tables and a book shelf when there was an administrative misunderstanding between NISER and the management of the University of Ibadan, where the office was situated.

Activities: Prof Femi said in recent years they have not done much since 2005, however, over the years, the following activities have taken place:

May 2001	National Dialogue on promoting S&T in Nigeria, at NISER in Ibadan
June 2001	Methodology workshop, at NISER in Ibadan
2002	Individual research dissemination workshops coordinated by Mr Kuponiyi of Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH), Ogbomosho, and Dr Boladale Abiola at NISER, University of Ibadan
August 2003	Popularization of science and technology for sustainable development, at NISER in Ibadan
September 2003	African Scientific Revival Day at NISER in Ibadan
2004	Individual research dissemination workshop coordinated by Dr John Adeoti at NISER
2005	Individual research and dissemination workshops coordinated by Dr Adewale of LAUTECH, Ogbomosho, at NISER.

Publications: There are four publications and one contribution to the ATPS annual conference and workshop in Addis Ababa.

Development of strategic plans: Usually there is a steering committee which meets and plans a strategic plan for the year and sends it to Nairobi.

Monitoring and evaluation: None

Relations with the secretariat in Nairobi: Very cordial. ATPS as a development agent assists government in one way or the other. Former Executive Director of ATPS Dr Osita Ogbu was economic adviser November 2005 – October 2006 thanks to ATPS and the founding coordinator Prof Banji Oyeyinka was teaching at United Nations University in the Netherlands and is now Director of Research, in UN-HABITAT, Nairobi.

ATPS on the continent: In the last several years Ministry of Science and Technology has done fairly well because of the Ex Minister Prof Tuner Isoun, a member of ATPS Board. He convinced the federal council to become a major player in science and technology issues. Nigeria launched two satellites and the third is in progress. Policies in (science, technology, and innovation) STI, ICT, new industry, biotechnology and raw material have been developed.

ATPS organised two policy round tables in Mina, in Niger State, in 2005 for Governors of the northern states and another in Otta in Ogun State for the southern Governors for science, technology and economic development. Two or three Governors commissioned the National Biotech agency to prepare feasibility study reports which are envisaged to generate employment and create jobs.

Operational costs: Ibadan needs a minimum of about \$20 000 yearly which would help to pay a secretary, publications, equipment, communication, and consumables. Less than 10% of costs were covered by ATPS, but Nsukka has had no funding from ATPS secretariat since 2005 All costs, about \$2 000, are borne by NISER, with balance not covered, because NISER provides offices and internet services.

Financial reporting: Based on major items of expenditure, the chief accountant of NISER vets the statement and stamps and the associate coordinator sends it to the Secretariat in Nairobi.

Strengths, weaknesses and going forward

Strengths

- Legal recognition by government in 2004;
- Access to human capacity and policymakers;
- Policymakers are members of the board of trustees (in Nsukka and in Ibadan), facilitating ATPS work;
- Training for some governors in science and technology policies in 2005;
- Visibility through celebration of Scientific Revival Day, each year;
- Media practitioners participate as members in both Nsukka and Ibadan which gives more visibility;
- Previously (in 2002, 2003), small grant research helped Msc students toward their PhD;
- The network is a platform for capacity building, networking, information sharing, as well as advocacy. Members use the network as a means of updating their knowledge by doing research, participating in seminars and staying abreast of certain S&T issues and debates.

Weaknesses

- The national coordination in Nsukka is far away from the power in Abuja and thereby time and money is wasted in contacting politicians in Abuja;
- Last competitive grants were in 2003 and even that year no dissemination workshop was organized because funds stopped;
- ATPS members in Nigeria explain that there is poor financing of projects because the emphasis is on advocacy and so research projects do not get funding;
- ATPS in Nigeria is dependent on the Secretariat in Nairobi.

Desires/needs

- ATPS Nigeria would like to see the Secretariat increase funding for research and support for chapters;
- Need to develop a clear and focused strategy and action plan to guide the network at national level;
- More collaboration among different national coordinators would help the network.

ATPS seems to have been more active in the past than currently, yet those who have benefited from ATPS are still committed to the ideals of the network and are loyal, hence would like ATPS to be more active. However, there has been little effort to mobilize resources at the national level for activities while ATPS seems to have committed and well connected members.

ATPS Senegal

The visit to ATPS Senegal took place on Saturday, 3 November 2007 at 10am. Kathryn Touré, ERNWACA Regional Coordinator, and Mireille Massouka, ERNWACA Project Manager, were received by **Papa Alioune Ndiaye**, ATPS national coordinator for Senegal and **Mady Cissé**, ATPS general secretary and resource person. The meeting took place in the office of Mr. Ndiaye at the polytechnical school, Ecole Supérieur Polytechnique (ESP), Département Génie Electrique, near the University of Cheick Anta Diop of Dakar, the capital city of Senegal. Mr. Ndiaye and Mr. Cissé both teach and conduct research at ESP.

National ATPS resource persons and motivation for participation

Mr. Ndiaye has been ATPS coordinator for the chapter in Senegal since about July 2005, following former coordinator Mr. Diakité, when the EPS director asked Mr. Ndiaye to take on the responsibility. Once the EPS director designated Mr. Ndiaye, his CV was sent to the ATPS secretariat in Nairobi.

Mr. Mady Cissé, a chemical geologist, is in the same department as Mr. Ndiaye at EPS and has served as ATPS General Secretary since its creation.

Other key people or persons who have been particularly active include: Mr. Ndiogou Ndong of the Hydraulics Ministry who was responsible for youth programs (i.e. youth congress) but who is much less active now that he is in Ziguinchor and Mme Coumba Kane Touré of EPS who lead a group in drafting a proposal on HIV-related issues that was sent to the secretariat for possible funding.

All resource persons participate on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Ndiaye explains that the **motivation for participation in ATPS** is to be active in an African network alongside other researchers who share common interests, especially in a context where financing of research is not a national priority within African countries. Problems are similar in other countries and the network provides a forum in which to engage in reflection, interdisciplinary research and common action.

In the words of members of ATPS Senegal, the network is a platform for the exchange of national experiences. It is a way to connect people, promote synergy among researchers and pool resources. It also provides the opportunity to travel within Africa to persons who have habitually travelled off the continent. The network is a way to contribute to socio-economic growth on the continent.

Mr. Ndiaye and Mr. Cisse explained that they desire motivated members and have engaged in door to door recruitment of some members, going through colleagues they know or know of, and targeting the areas in which ATPS is currently active: health, water, biotechnology. If someone has already been active in another network, it may be easier to recruit them. There was the desire to widen their circles toward the University but for the moment there is just one resource person from there.

See Annex _ for the list of 13 ATPS resource persons [their language] in Senegal (9 men and 4 women). More than 50% of them are researchers and the others are administrators currently.

Four (4) of the resource persons are based at EPS and five (5) are based at **governmental ministries** (health, research, water, industry). One (1) person is based at the **Faculty of Medicine** at the University. As for the other three (3), one is a free lance consultant in biotechnology, another is a researcher at the French-sponsored Institute for Research and Development (IRD) and the third is a researcher at the non governmental organization ENDA.

Situation of national chapter and institutional context

Mr. Ndiaye describes the national chapter as embryonic. The chapter is not yet officially registered and there is consultation among resource persons/members to determine just what kind of registration is appropriate (i.e. NGO, association). Eventually they anticipate an official launch event.

The host institution for the Senegalese chapter is EPS. When asked what ATPS brings to EPS, Mr. Ndiaye explains that it is rather EPS that contributes to ATPS in his person and in infrastructural/operational support: use of his office; phone to communicate with the secretariat in Nairobi; use of computer, printer, paper and ink.

One the problems of the national chapter is visibility. There is no secretariat office outside the coordinator's EPS office and no place, for example, to hang an ATPS sign to indicate ATPS presence in Senegal.

In addition to having a good working relationship with EPS, member/resource persons also interact, as stated above, with governmental authorities and seek to broaden to the University and to other research institutes such as the *Institut Technologique Alimentaire (ITA)*.

After the 2005 General Assembly meeting in Mombassa, there was an attempt by national chapter resource persons to involve persons at a centre for traditional medicine in discussions on relations between modern and traditional medicine. However, the centre, used to such discussions, was not all that interested and would have preferred support for its research on medicinal plants.

EPS has its own national initiatives to support innovation in Senegal. For example, support for incubation projects, from mixed groups, that could lead to the creation of a small company. Recently, 18 projects were selected and supported. Of those, the best 2 or 3 projects are recognized and awarded some support to move beyond the incubation phase. Some of these projects have dealt with solar energy, production of pasta, and production of tiles.

Ndiaye and Cisse were convinced that in just 6 months (based on previous work in the context of collaborations with OSTROM), their students could come up with concrete solutions to real problems, i.e. developing a regulator for solar energy supply, developing low energy and economical lamp/lighting. They gave examples of such projects in the past.

- The cardiac rhythms of rural pregnant women were measured via battery-run machine in order to improve pre-natal care.
- In response to the devaluation of the F CFA, machines (of Italian design/inspiration) were introduced to produce small plastic bags so that soap, flour and other goods could be packaged in smaller quantities and sold for 25 F the bag instead of 100 F.

The message is that, "We cannot wait for others to find solutions to our problems. We must find them ourselves." Practical and grounded solutions are needed. And technology alone is

not sufficient. Each pertinent innovation needs to be accompanied by training and communication.

Activities of ATPS on the continent and participation in Africa-wide or sub regional meetings

When asked about their knowledge of ATPS activities outside Senegal, Ndiaye and Cisse referred to grants to Cote d'Ivoire and Benin for studies as well as to Kenya and other Anglophone countries, related to health and water.

ATPS resource persons and government authorities in Senegal have participated in Africa-wide ATPS meetings over at least the last two years, for example the General Assembly meeting in Maputo in 2006, attended by the coordinator and two members from ministries, including the director of the agency for national innovation of the ministry of industry. Ndiaye also attend the 2005 GA in Mombassa. National action plans are presented after the meetings.

Persons from ATPS in Senegal participated in the 30 June scientific renaissance day in Ghana in and at a training in Kenya (date? theme?). They also mentioned that one person from the Ministry attended the sub-regional (10 countries) biotechnology workshop focused on intellectual property rights held 13-15 March 2006 in Dakar.

No example of impact on practice or policy was provided.

Communication with secretariat

Members meet and discuss before communicating with the secretariat. Most communication back and forth with the secretariat is via email and is channelled through the coordinator. This can be a problem when he is absent, for example he was in Chad in September and came back to a whole host of mails.

ATPS Senegal requested equipment from the secretariat and the request is pending.

The proposal on health concerns (HIV-related) that was drafted and sent to the secretariat could not be funded and the reasons were communicated in writing to the national team.

Strengths, weaknesses and going forward

The national chapter at this point seems full of good will and expertise as well as positive institutional linkages. Beyond participating in regional meetings, the priority seems to be getting the chapter registered. Then members can focus on a concrete plan of action for the future. There is definite interest in ATPS and in its vision, mission and objectives. The two persons with whom we met are engaged on a daily basis in teaching technology and trying to inculcate a spirit of research and innovation, finding solutions adapted to the realities of Senegal, and learning from colleagues in other countries on the continent.

Strengths (at national level)

- Quality and diverse **membership** from several disciplines (health, environment, energy, biotechnology, etc.), with other professors/resource persons ready to join;
- Networking among members at national level;
- Potential to build on interest of members to involve students;

- Favourable **institutional environment** and good relations with ESP;
- University and government ministries informed and involved in ATPS activities.

Weaknesses

- Lack of official government recognition and legal framework with blockage because not sure whether to go route of NGO or association;
- Lack of office space, logistical support, budget, grants, resources for operations/programs; use of personal funds;
- Lack of national and regional action plan;
- Lack of visibility;
- Centralisation of communication through the coordinator;
- Lack of collaboration/harmonisation with other ATPS chapters;
- Secretariat perhaps being a bit too donor driven when it comes to selection of thematic areas;
- Anglophones more active than Francophones within the network;
- Lack of documentation in French (even if members read in English, they can't give such documentation to policymakers/decision makers).

Desires/needs

- There is a need for **official government recognition** and a desire for **office space** for ATPS, along with **secretarial support**, to relieve the coordinator. It was said that support from secretariat could help the national chapter become more viable and autonomous.
- There is also a desire to be able to **involve EPS students in ATPS activities**. There is an impressive reservoir of competencies and energies to be tapped by a network such as ATPS, in mutually beneficial ways that contribute to learning, to a spirit of innovation, and to contextually appropriate technological solutions.
- There is a strong desire for space for **thematic issues that emerge from national level** and mechanisms for countries to develop **transnational research proposals** together. It was deplored, for example, that ATPS is not addressing issues related to energy, including electric energy and **renewable energy** (solar in particular), **desertification**, etc.
- It was recommended that there be more focus around annual plans and that the specificity of each region be taken into account.
- It was recommended that ATPS overcome its Anglophone history and focus, by ensuring interpretation during the entirety of meetings and the availability of documentation (i.e. ATPS newsletter and annual report) not just in English but also in French. The secretariat should have representation from all regions of the continent.

While ATPS Senegal needs to better structure itself, it was understood that the secretariat could be more attentive to the needs of national chapter development.

4. Synthesis of findings

The ERNWACA evaluators visited six national chapters of ATPS in West and Central Africa (2 anglophone, 3 francophone and 1 bilingual) and heard from five of those during a one-day focus group discussion in Bamako in November 2007.

From member accounts, there seems to be a need for ATPS in the African landscape in order to promote science and technology research for policymaking at regional and continental

levels. ATPS provides individual members with opportunities to network, update themselves on S&T issues, conduct research, and collaborate and learn with colleagues in other countries on the continent. The interdisciplinary nature of ATPS is appreciated by members and the participation of social scientists is understood as necessary. Institutions can benefit to the degree that ATPS allows members to build on national strengths and use the network to capitalize on ongoing initiatives. States and citizens benefit to the degree that the network helps society grapple with issues central to development.

Of the six chapters visited, 5 have official government recognition and office space with host institutions at the national level. Only Senegal still needs to register and only Burkina Faso does not have office space from a national institution. Members are said to vary from 20 to 70 in each national chapter and are supposed to meet annually at a general assembly. National officers work on a voluntary basis (though a few have been paid) because of their commitment to the network's mission. Anglophone chapters seem stronger, likely because of the historically Anglophone bias of the network and longer existence than francophone chapters which began only in 2003, but also because of the lack of commitment from the Secretariat to cross linguistic borders and provide documentation in French.

The types of activities undertaken at the national level include competitive research projects, though these stopped in 2003, participation in multi-country studies, training in research methodologies and scientific writing, activities to disseminate research findings, production of policy briefs, the organization of scientific revival days. Study results are sometimes published by the Secretariat as part of the working paper series (WPS). One or several members from the national chapters also take part in ATPS annual conferences where national action plans are presented and discussed and decisions made about which activities are to be funded. However, we heard too often that funding was promised and not delivered, that "grants were not completed, so research could not be completed," that calls for proposals were circulated too late, etc. This has a demotivating effect on members at the national level and could ultimately kill national initiative, a process that has already begun in certain instances.

When funds are received at the national level from the Secretariat for research and advocacy, this seems to have a positive effect on membership, network visibility and potential impact. There was resentment that the competitive grants program stopped in 2003 and without any particular explanation.

It seems that the Secretariat is bent on meeting various project objectives set in Nairobi without necessarily bothering about the institutional development needs of the chapters. The capacity of the Secretariat to have research results from the national level copyedited, typeset and attractively printed in systematic ways is seen to provide a real value add in terms of valorising work conducted at the national level.

It was noted that peer review processes within the network seem weak, at least in three areas: selection of "best overall chapter" and "most innovative activity," selection in the past of projects to fund under the competitive research grants program, and selection currently of national activities to fund. Neither the criteria nor the process seem to be clearly laid out, and some of the decisions are made at group meetings where necessary documentation is not necessarily reviewed in a rigorous manner. Some descriptions of the process for selecting projects to fund with competitive research grants sounded like cheerleading sessions rather than rigorous and independent review of proposals.

The outcomes and impact that the network seems to have at national level, besides building member capacity in S&T research and advocacy, relate to promoting S&T debates at the national level, particularly in the areas of biotechnology and use of water. Specific policy outcomes, as a result of ATPS studies, were mentioned, for example the banning of the use of Bromade in bread making in Nigeria by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

It seems odd that national chapters should be suffering so if the network's financial resources are growing. Leaders at the national level complain of lack of transparency in sharing information related to budgetary issues and lack of representivity within the network's governing organs. It is no secret that the current Executive Secretary is a cousin of Mr. Osita who served previously as Executive Secretary and no one seems to know the process for selecting the Executive Secretary of the organization.

ATPS members were very open, warm, cordial, and frank with the evaluators. They see the evaluation as a positive one that can help improve ATPS as a major organization on the continent. As one national coordinator said:

All issues have been addressed in this interview. I found it very useful and I believe it addresses the key issues that are necessary for a successful chapter. My only wish is that its outcome translates into a viable and active chapter. It was a worthwhile endeavour which should be institutionalised.

5. Recommendations

After visits to six national chapters and hearing from five of them at a focus group discussion in Bamako in November 2007, the evaluators propose the following 10 recommendations in the spirit of improving ATPS so it can better contribute to the S&T policy challenges of the continent in the years to come.

- Improving governance: ATPS should improve governance, transparency in operations, internal control mechanisms and systems for monitoring and evaluation. This includes clear procedures for selecting the Executive Director and reporting on budgetary matters to the Board and sharing the same information with national chapters. National chapters from all regions of the continent deserve representation on the Board and Board decisions should be widely circulated within the network.
- Formalizing peer review processes: ATPS should formalize peer review processes for selection of research projects and other activities that get funded by the Secretariat and should clearly indicate in annual reports the percentage of Secretariat funds actually sent to and spent at national level.
- Reflecting national concerns: ATPS should develop mechanisms to ensure that national and regional concerns and priority thematic issues are known and reflected in the 2008-2011 strategic framework and subsequent annual action plans. It seems there is a host of pressing energy-related issues that remain unaddressed by ATPS.
- Institutional development at national level: ATPS should develop a measurable strategy for strengthening national chapters, including francophone chapters, based on the network vision and mission and chapter realities, needs and desires. This would involve not only funding research and sharing of research findings to stimulate public and policy dialogue – which seems essential to mobilizing members at the national level – but also having an ear to the ground and really partnering with national

chapters to help them address their concerns. This could involve sharing Secretariat expertise in outreach, publications and resource mobilisation through training and other means and should certainly involve opportunities for sharing lessons and best practices among national chapters. This should involve building on institutional strengths at the national level and providing synergistic ways of adding value. The Secretariat could perhaps experiment decentralizing coordination of certain program-related activities to national chapters with pertinent capacity and with necessary support from the Secretariat.

- Communicating as a process: There needs to be better flows of communication within the network, more of a **culture of communication** as a process. This includes more listening to national needs and processes for feeding up national information, as well as more humility/empathy from the Secretariat
- Achieving balance: What is the perceived balance within the network between being Africa driven and being driven from the outside, between being open to the outside and to valorising local expertise? ATPS should seek to be driven from within, building on expressed national and regional needs, and to promote the use of members as consultants, writers, authors.
- Becoming veritably pan African: ATPS should become a pan African network, not just an Anglophone network. The ATPS Secretariat should employ francophone persons who are bilingual (speak and write also English) and are intimately familiar with West and Central African realities and should have core documents available in both French and English.
- Facilitating regional synergies: ATPS should attempt to facilitate more synergy among national chapters, especially those in countries sharing similar development concerns.
- Promoting participation of women in the network activities: ATPS should track the rate and quality of participation in women in ATPS activities and develop strategies to ensure that women are involved in network decision making and leadership at national and regional levels.
- Studying the feasibility of regional, pan African, and international innovation or Science Fairs: It seems that ATPS, with other partners at national, regional, continental and international levels, could make a unique contribution that would simultaneously bring visibility to S&T debates, build on national strengths and promote inter-country and inter-continental learning by partnering to organize on an annual basis regional fairs at which some of the best S&T innovations could be showcased. These would be more than just “meetings” and provide opportunities for youth and experienced researchers to draw on local knowledge combined with outside expertise to collaborate and to bring media and other attention to their innovations. And ATPS would not have to mobilize all the financial support for this as national institution would likely be motivated when invited to make important in-kind contributions. ATPS thus provides an added value to existing institutions and initiatives.

Annex A: Brief biographies for ERNWACA consultants for regional ATPS evaluation

Kathryn Touré has 15 years of experience in partnership and institutional development, networking, and administration of international and intercultural learning and research programs. Since 2001, she is based in Bamako, Mali where she serves as the sixth regional coordinator of the Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA). ERNWACA conducts research on the future of education from pre-school through university in both formal and informal settings, with a particular look at the quality of education and skills development. Touré helps coordinate projects and publications in these areas and in particular on the pedagogical integration of technology and on decentralization of social sectors. She worked in the private sector in Cote d'Ivoire, in human resources development, adult education in particular, and with Africa Online, a pan African Internet Service Provider, where she was involved in the first online versions of major newspapers in Cote d'Ivoire and other countries on the continent. Before that she was responsible for interdisciplinary studies and outreach programs at the Center for International and Comparative Studies at the University of Iowa in USA and in that context was involved in launching the international center's first distance course, Internetworking for Development. She studied political science at the University of Kansas in USA and at Grenoble University in France and African history at the University of Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire. She is working toward her doctorate in education for 2009 from University of Montreal.

Mbangwana Moses Atezah is an Associate Professor of Education. He obtained a Ph.D in educational technology from Southern University at Carbondale, Illinois in USA in 1991. He is currently with the regional office of the at the Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa in Bamako where he is Research Program Manager for the Panafican Research Agenda on the Pedagogical Integration of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT), a project sponsored by IDRC. He was formally a lecturer at the Ecole Normale Supérieure Yaounde, Cameroon, where he taught causes in educational technology and methods of evaluation. He has participated in many ICT conferences and methods workshops. He has published extensively and a coauthor of four books. Moses was a visiting lecturer at the University of Buea and University of Jilin China.

Onguéné Essono Louis Martin is an Associate Professor of Education at University of Yaoundé I in Cameroon. In addition, he worked with the *Centre de Formation Professionnelle de l'Audiovisuel* (CRTV) in Cameroon in 2004-2005. He studied at the Sorbonne and Paris VIII in France and earned a Doctorate in 2000 in grammar and language from University of Yaounde I. He is editor-in-chief of an interuniversity online journal, *Tice et développement*. He is an active member of the Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA) in Cameroon and is involved with AUF and Rés@tice. Mr. Esono has lectured on publishing and on gender issues in Cameroon and been a visiting scholar in France and in China. He participated in Bamako 2002 to prepare the 2003 World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and participated in the WSIS 2005 in Tunis. He has published extensively, including a book chapter on ICT and national languages and participated in evaluations of distance courses in Mauritius.

Annex B: Interview guide

Interview Guide for ATPS evaluation

Guide by ERNWACA, first drafted 9 October 2007

Interlocutor and institutional objectives

1. Name? Your position(s) within ATPS? Since when appointed? How was the selection made? What is your role?
2. Motivation? Amount of time invested? Compensation, monetary or otherwise?
3. ATPS Vision, Mission, Objectives?

National structure and relations with members, partners, and secretariat

4. Is the chapter registered? If so, when was this chapter registered?
5. Did the chapter exist prior to the above date? Was it ever officially launched?
6. Documents for creation, official registration, and launching?
7. What is the structure?
8. Host institution(s)? Relations with host institution?
9. Membership
 - a. How do you become a member?
 - b. How many members are there?
 - c. Activity level?
 - d. What do members gain?
 - e. What do they contribute?
 - f. ...
10. Communication mechanisms – internal and external? General Assembly meetings? Communication with secretariat?
11. Links with secretariat? When, why, who, how? Value of the secretariat?
12. Did the local country make demands or have needs that were neglected? Or was it that the local level that did not articulate needs?
13. What benefits are there from the pan African network for your chapter?
14. Beyond money, are there other benefits that have been provided by the Secretariat?
15. Are there some could be provided?
16. Other partners

Activities + planning and monitoring/evaluation

17. What kinds of activities are organized?
18. Process for developing strategic plans?
19. Number and nature of meetings?
20. Number and nature of capacity building/training activities?
21. Number and nature of publications?
22. Number and nature of media and related activities?
23. Mechanisms for monitoring progress, evaluating work?

Outcomes / Impact

24. Major outcomes of ATPS on continent? And impact?
25. What outcomes for national level?
26. What impact has ATPS had at national level? (for members, for institutions, for policy, etc.)
27. Concrete examples and anecdotes:

Costs, funding, resource mobilisation

28. Operational cost of the chapter? Programmatic costs?
29. Comments on the costs?
30. How funded? % from secretariat and % from other sources? Which?
31. Ressource mobilisation expertise? Successes, failures, lessons?
32. Financial reporting? Frequency + dissemination?

Strengths, Weaknesses, Institutional development needs

33. What are the strengths of ATPS?
34. What are the strengths of the national office?
35. What are the weaknesses of ATPS?
36. What are the weaknesses of the national office?
37. What does ATPS need to be stronger?

38. What does ATPS national need to be stronger?

Other

39. Areas we've missed?

40. Additional comments?

41. Questions?

Annex C: Programme for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Programme for Group Discussions in context of regional ATPS Evaluation

12 November 2007

Mirabeau Hotel, Bamako, Mali

Monday, 12 November

- 9:30 – 10:00 Opening
- Word of welcome by ERNWACA Regional Coordinator
 - Word of welcome by ATPS coordinator Mali
 - Objectives of the evaluation process by lead evaluator Amitav Rath
- 10:00 – 10:30 Introduction of participants
- Each person will introduce himself or herself specifying role in ATPS
- 10:30 – 11:00 *Break*
- 11:00 – 12:30 **Presentation by each national chapter of 3 major strengths and 3 major weaknesses of ATPS at national level plus 2 to 3 examples/anecdotes about IMPACT at national level**
- Up to 7 minutes per chapter in alphabetical order by country
 - Discussions
- 12:30 – 13:00 Completion of form on reaching ATPS
ATPS vision/mission/objectives over 2008-11
- 13:00 – 14:30 *Lunch*
- 14:30 – 15:30 ATPS Going forward, potential topics for discussion:
- Need for continued existence of ATPS?
 - Structure (balance between national/regional, being internally/externally driven)
 - Communication among countries, sharing of lessons
 - Training
 - Research (priority thematic areas)
 - Advocacy
 - Finance and resource mobilisation
- 15:30 – 16:00 Summary of discussions by Amitav Rath and Completion of evaluation forms
- 16:00-16:30 Closing
- Word from Moses Mbangwana
 - Word from Ms. Watu
 - Word from ATPS
- 16:30 – 17:00 *Refreshments*

Tuesday, 13 November

- 08:12 Discussion with participants from various countries on a one to one basis.
- 12:00 Departure from Mirabeau Hotel
- 12:30 – 14:30 Lunch at Bamako Museum followed by optional visits to the Museum

Annex D: Tools used during FGD

For presentation on Monday, 12 November 2007, up to 7 minutes per country /
Pour présentation le lundi, 12 novembre 2007, jusqu'à 7 minutes par pays

***Please, not more than three points per question /**

****Pas plus de trois points par question SVP***

ATPS national strengths? / *Forces de l'ATPS national ?*

1.

2.

3.

ATPS national weaknesses? / *Faiblesses de l'ATPS national ?*

1.

2.

3.

**Concrete examples/anecdotes of impact at national level? /
*Exemples concrets/anecdotes de l'impact au niveau national.***

1.

2.

3.

Annex D (cont.)

ATPS Vision

Become a centre of excellence and brokerage between science and technology policy researchers and technology makers and implementers, and to become a centre of reference on key issue of technology policy in the sub-Saharan region.

ATPS Mission

Improve human and institutional capacity for technology policy formulation, implementation, research, analysis, assessment, monitoring, evaluation and dialogue.

ATPS Objectives

- Capacity building and enhancement for technology policy formulation implementation and research.
- Generating a critical mass of knowledge on technology policy issues.
- Fostering networking and collaborative research.
- Dissemination of research results.

ATPS 2008-2011

A. Does ATPS need to continue as an organization and if so why? What comparative advantage does it have in relation to other organizations active in the same area?

B. What are the three most important actions necessary to ensure that ATPS meets its Vision, Mission, Objectives during 2008-2011?

B1. Structure/governance/operations

ATPS national	ATPS secretariat
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

B2. Programs

ATPS national	ATPS secretariat
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

Annex E: Ghana

AFRICAN TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES NETWORK – GHANA CHAPTER

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE: Whereas a group of scientists, technologists, social scientists, policy makers and private entrepreneurs in Ghana and abroad:

Dedicated to contributing towards socio-economic improvement for the people of Ghana and Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole through science and technology policy research in collaboration with Government policy makers and the private sector,

Concerned with improving human and institutional capacity for *Technology Policy* research, formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and dialogue between science and technology policy researchers and Government policy makers and the private sector,

Having agreed to form a non governmental, not-for-profit science and technology policy research and implementation oriented organisation in Ghana,

Having agreed to operate and comply with the general principles of the African Technology Policy Studies Network,

We hereby agree to commit ourselves to the tenets of this constitution.

MINISTRE DE L'ADMINISTRATION
TERRITORIALE ET DES COLLECTIVITES
LOCALES

REPUBLIQUE DU MALI
UN PEUPLE - UN BUT - UNE FOI

DIRECTION NATIONALE DE L'INTERIEUR

N° **02151** /MATCL-DNI

RECEPISSE DE DECLARATION D'ASSOCIATION

LE MINISTRE DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIALE
ET DES COLLECTIVITES LOCALES

Vu la Loi n° 04-038 du 05 Août 2004 sur les associations en République du Mali,
certifie avoir reçu de monsieur **Sidiki Gabriel DEMBELE** professeur d'enseignement
supérieur, coordinateur national de l'association, Tél. : 646.53.58
demeurant à l'IPR/IFRA, Katibougou
une déclaration en date du **07 Juin 2005**

par laquelle il fait connaître la constitution d'une association dénommée : **Réseau d'Etude
des Politiques Africaines des Sciences et Technologies, en abrégé
EPAT-Mali**

ayant pour but : **de renforcer les capacités en matière de recherche sur la politique
technologique et industrielle ...(voir statuts)**
dont le siège social est situé à **Bamako, Katibougou (IPR/IFRA)**

Le dossier comprend :

- 1°) **deux exemplaires (dont un timbré) de la déclaration en date du 07 Juin 2005**
- 2°) **deux exemplaires certifiés conformes du procès-verbal de l'assemblée constitutive ;**
- 3°) **deux exemplaires certifiés conformes (dont un timbré) des statuts de l'association ;**
- 4°) **deux exemplaires de la liste des membres du bureau avec la signature légalisée de trois
responsables dudit bureau ;**

En application des dispositions des articles 7 et 8 de la loi précitée, il appartient au déclarant
de :

- a- faire insérer au Journal Officiel de la République du Mali, un extrait contenant la date de la
déclaration indiquant le titre et l'objet de l'association, l'indication de son siège social ainsi que les
noms des membres du bureau ;
- b- faire connaître dans un délai de trois mois après leur intervention les changements intervenus
dans l'administration ou la direction de l'association, les modifications de statuts, les changements
d'adresse du siège social et les nouveaux établissements créés etc...

Bamako, le **04 DEC 2006**

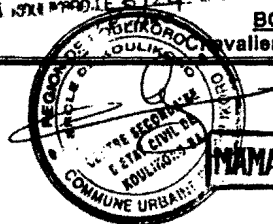
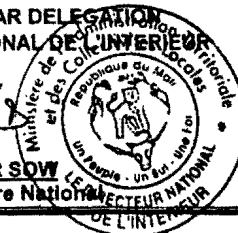
La délivrance du présent
récépissé a le caractère
d'une simple formalité et
n'implique aucun engagement
particulier de l'Administration
envers l'association concernée

P/LE MINISTRE, PAR DELEGATION
LE DIRECTEUR NATIONAL DE L'INTERIEUR

MAJORE DE MOU...
CERTIFIE CONFORME
L'ORIGINAL QUI NOUS A ETE PRESENT
A NOTRE BUREAU LE 04/12/2006

BOUBACAR SOW

Chevalier de l'Ordre National



NAMADOU S. COULIBALY

Annex G: Nigeria

RC 611299



CORPORATE AFFAIRS COMMISSION
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Certificate of Incorporation

Whereby certify that

AFRICAN TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES NETWORK LTDGTE

*is this day incorporated under the COMPANIES AND ALLIED MATTERS
ACT 1990 and that the Company is Limited By Guarantee.*

*Given under my hand at Abuja this Seventeenth day of
November, 2004*

A. ALMUSTAPHIA

Registrar - General

012453

Update: NTADE 001 F2428

PERSONNES RESSOURCES DE ATPS SENEGAL 2007-11

Nom et prénom	Fonction	Lieu de travail
CISSE Mady	Enseignant/Chercheur	Ecole Supérieure Polytechnique
Comba Kane Tearé	Enseignant/Chercheur	Ecole Supérieure Polytechnique
Cheikh Oumar Anne	Directeur Général	Agence Innovation
Samba Cor Sarr	Chargé de Programme	Ministère de la Santé
Blaise Mbaye	Sociologue	Ministère de la Santé
Bintou Cathérine Gassama	Conseillère Technique Scientifique	Ministère de la Recherche
Papa Alioune Ndiaye	Enseignant/Chercheur	Ecole Supérieure Polytechnique
Ndiogou Ndong	Cadre en Assainissement	Ministère de l'Hydraulique
Ousmane SARR	Chercheur	Faculté de Médecine
Emmanuel TINE	Chercheur	Ecole Supérieure Polytechnique
Fana SYLLA	Consultante en Biotechnologie	
Jean François	Chercheur	Institut de Recherche pour

Coord.
proj.

Jeune
Argentin

Annex I: Tables of Results

Table Ia: Host institutions and legal status of ATPS national chapters

Country	Host institution	Registration	Statutes and bylaws
Burkina Faso	None, but meet at the national coordinator's office in Ouagadougou.	Official government recognition was obtained from the offices of territorial administration in 2004.	Yes.
Cameroon	University of Buea, Faculty of Health Sciences, Buea.	Registered on the 2 nd of July 2003.	Constitution exists since the executive meeting at which it was decided to create the chapter.
Ghana	Science and Technology Policy Research Institute, Accra	This chapter was legalised in 2004.	Yes.
Nigeria (Ibadan)	Nigeria Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER)	The Certificate of Incorporation by Corporate Affairs Commission covers Ibadan and Nsukka.	Yes.
Nigeria (Nsukka)	University of Nsukka	Registered in 2004.	
Mali	Institut Polytechnique Rural/Institut de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée (IPR/IFRA), Katibougou	Has a legal status since 2006.	Clear and well written internal rules and regulations.
Senegal	Ecole Supérieure Polytechnique (ESP), Dakar	No registration yet but exploring options and committed to doing it.	No rules and regulations

Table Ib: Membership and contributions

Country	Total number of members	Financial contributions per member
Burkina Faso	About 40 members.	None.
Cameroon	About 25 members and 14 of these are active members.	Annual dues are 20 000 F CFA
Ghana	About 69 members.	USD \$20
Nigeria (Ibadan)	About 50 members.	
Nigeria (Nsukka)	About 35 members.	

Mali	Six (6) officers have listed potential members in several different institutions.	
Senegal	About 13 members.	No member fee.

Table Ic: Training, research, advocacy and participation in regional activities

Country	Activities
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of findings from study on underground water in Ouagadougou, in collaboration with university Hydro-geological Centre and FIRSIT (Forum international de la recherche scientifique et des innovations technologiques), run by National Centre for Research in Science and Technology (CNRST) • Through the dissemination efforts, ATPS members were able to inform mayors, municipal advisors, parliamentarians, and the general public about the risks of using certain well waters as drinking water, namely the presence of a particular chemical in high doses that causes cancer. ATPS Burkina Faso was awarded a prize at the ATPS annual conference in Mombassa in 2005 for having organized this particular innovative activity. • Drafted several proposals but to no avail: a/ proposal to continue the sharing and discussion of above findings in five selected councils, b/ proposal with other francophone chapters on HIV/AIDS and traditional medicine • In many ways the departure of Mr. Osita as Executive Director paralyzed ATPS activities for some time as he was the one with the contacts with partners for funding. • At least one member from ATPS Burkina Faso attended each of the annual conferences since 2003, except for the 2007 conference in South Africa.
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 methodology workshops • 2 fund raising activities • 3 meetings with select group of parliamentarians to introduce ATPS Cameroon • 2 youth week lectures on S&T • attended and operated a stand to exhibit ATPS publications during the universities science and technology week in 2005 in Yaounde • participated in the last 5 ATPS annual conferences and workshops • completed 2 research projects (baseline study on water and scientific bases of nursing practice in Cameroon (yet to be published) • Organized 2 African Scientific Revival days
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National workshops every year; 2007 theme was "Ghana Science at Fifty: Issues and Future Prospects." • A public lecture is organised once a year in different cities beyond the capital, Kumasi, Navrongo, Cape Coast.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific Renaissance Day is observed by all members in and around the country (but not 207 because no funding from Nairobi). • It was emphasised that all these activities are very costly but help to make ATPS felt within the communities. • Inauguration of northern chapter. • Launch of the chapter's book on nanotechnology. • Research on Water and Environment is in its final stages of analysis. • Final report on Water and Sanitation was submitted to the Secretariat in Nairobi and came out in 2007 as working paper No. 45, "Assessment of Community Water and Sanitation in Ghana." • Awards of Most Innovative Advocacy Activity (2003) and Best Overall Chapter (2005) presented to the ATPS Ghana Chapter.
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13-14/10/2004: atelier sur le diagnostic de la situation actuelle de la science et des technologies au mali (rapport d'activités remis main à main en version dure et électronique à la rencontre d'Adis Abeba) • 22-23/11/2006: atelier de restitution des actes de l'atelier sous régional de Dakar (rapport d'activités envoyé en lettre recommandée le 13/08/07) • 2003 conférence annuelle de Lesotho, nombre de participants : 1 • 2004 conférence annuelle d'Addis Abeba, nombre de participants: 1 • 2005 conférence annuelle de Mombasa, nombre de participants: 3 • 2006 conférence annuelle de Maputom nombre de participants: 3 • 2006 atelier sous régional de Dakar sur la biotechnologie: 5 • 2006 conférence des jeunes à Accra: 1
Nigeria (Ibadan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 2001: national dialogue on promoting S&T in Nigeria at NISER Ibadan. • June 2001: methodology workshop at NISER, Ibadan • August 2003: popularization of science and technology for sustainable development at NISER • September 2003: African Scientific Revival Day at NISER • 2005: two policy round tables on S&T and economic development, one in Mina for Governors of the northern states and another in Otta for the southern Governors • Two or three Governors subsequently commissioned the national Biotech agency to prepare feasibility study reports which are envisaged to generate employment and create jobs.
Nigeria (Nsukka)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At present the Nsukka chapter has been very active in organising the Scientific Revival Day. • They are presently continuing a project on water use survey and it is about three quarters done and practically there are no problems. • They are also doing a study on the availability of, access to, and household use of water. • Some other activities include dissemination of research results. • Results of one study led to the banning of the use of Bromide in bread making in Nigeria by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATPS has participated in some strategic planning committees in Nigeria. Some members of ATPS have been promoted in the universities and some gain awards that helped them complete their postgraduate studies.
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATPS resource persons and government authorities in Senegal have participated in Africa-wide ATPS meetings over at least the last two years, for example the General Assembly meeting in Maputo in 2006, attended by the coordinator and two members from ministries, including the director of national innovation for the ministry of industry. • Ndiaye also attend the 2005 GA in Mombassa. National action plans are presented after the meetings. • Persons from ATPS in Senegal participated in the 30 June scientific renaissance day in Ghana. They also had someone from the ministry attend the sub-regional (10 countries) biotechnology week focused on intellectual property rights held 13-15 March 2006 in Dakar.

Table Id: Strengths and weaknesses of ATPS at national level

Country	Strengths	Weaknesses
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity to develop proposals both at the national level and with other chapters • favourable institutional environment in Burkina Faso • capacity to mobilize partners at national level and build on efforts of existing institutions to create synergy and bring value • way for researchers to get together and initiative concrete activities that respond to national needs, and conduct research and share results nationally and internationally • interest of governments in an institution such as ATPS that has a noble philosophy and can contribute in important ways to national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no relationship with a host institution that provides official office space to ATPS • no sources of financial support for operations or programs at the national level, despite several documented requests to secretariat.
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high calibre of devoted scientists • strong collaboration with host institution • working without compensation • large membership • devoted secretarial staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weak financial resources • small office space • lack of permanent staff • need for financial compensation for work done • low funding of chapter

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong collaboration with partners • supportive patrons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate office equipment • weak national visibility • few publications
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spirit of cooperation among the members • regularity of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater interaction needed; • training on specific issues; • the need to sponsor a number of projects, especially regional projects; • broaden projects and also links because small number of projects and small network would yield poor results.
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plateforme d'échanges d'expériences • opportunité de développement de partenariat • dynamisme dans la diffusion des informations et dans la communication • effort de bilinguisme dans les assemblées régionales • pertinence et diversité des thématiques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lourdeur dans le traitement des projets soumis au secretariat • non suite aux incitations d'initiatives du secretariat • insuffisance d'appui institutionnel aux coordinations nationales • insuffisance des rencontres sous régionales
Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to human capacity • access to policy makers • updating of knowledge and networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national coordination is far away from the power in Abuja and thereby time and money is wasted in contacting politicians in Abuja. • weak financial base for research • small office space and no permanent secretary
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality and diverse membership. • good relations with EPS + EPS projects to promote innovation • good relations with government ministries. • potential to build on interest of members to involve students, to begin, at EPS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of office space, logistical support, resources for operations/programs. • lack of visibility. • centralisation of communication through the coordinator • lack of collaboration / harmonisation with other ATPS chapters • Secretariat perhaps being a bit too donor driven when it comes to selection of thematic areas • Anglophones more active than

		<p>francophones within the network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of documentation in French (even if members read in English, they can't give such documentation to policymakers / decision makers).
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Table 1e: Perspectives and suggestions as expressed by ATPS members interviewed and interpreted by evaluators

Country	Perspectives and suggestions
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide francophone chapters with the minimum amount necessary to render them really functional • documentation in French • better and more open communication with Nairobi • funding for research or dissemination activities on a regular basis so members remain mobilised • transparent sharing of financial reports and Board decisions • regional and international fairs on technology and innovation, that could promote efforts of professional high schools and of technical and vocational training institutions, and be organized in collaboration with FAWE to promote young women in science.
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salary for national coordinators • Salary for support staff in chapter offices • Open national office in each African country • Equip national offices • Director should through national coordinator establish direct link with national government • Significant increase in funding of national office • Increase funding of research proposals • Strengthen institutional capacity from ATPS through methodology workshops, management workshops, training in resource mobilisation.
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to increase visibility at national and international levels
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations des activités et formation de tous les acteurs • Traduction de l'information dans les principales langues nationales • Faire l'état des lieux des textes législatifs et réglementaires du pays • Elaborer (adapter) le cadre national de la biosécurité aux réalités du pays • Mettre en place un réseau indépendant de biosécurité • Mettre en place une comite indépendante de suivi évaluation • Organiser des ateliers sous régionaux • Faire parrainer le réseau

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduire une étude d'impact du fond des pays pauvres très endettés (ppte) sur l'éducation au mali • Conduire une étude sur les politiques nationales de recherche agricole: cas du mali • Développement de partenariat • Recherche de financement
Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need office space • Need for a permanent secretary • Increase funding of research projects • Engage in meaningful research • Increase publication of research findings
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a desire for office space for ATPS, along with permanent secretarial support, to relieve the coordinator. It was said that support from secretariat could help the national chapter become more viable and autonomous. • There is also a desire to be able to involve EPS students in ATPS activities. There is an impressive reservoir of competencies and energies to be tapped by a network such as ATPS, in mutually beneficial ways that contribute to learning, to a spirit of innovation, and to contextually appropriate technological solutions. • There is a strong desire for space for thematic issues that emerge from national level and mechanisms for countries to develop transnational research proposals together. It was deplored, for example, that ATPS is not addressing issues related to energy, including electric energy and renewable energy (solar in particular), desertification, etc. • It was recommended that ATPS overcome its Anglophone history and focus, by ensuring interpretation during the entirety of meetings and the availability of documentation (i.e. ATPS newsletter and annual report) not just in English but also in French. It was said that there may be a need for a francophone pole or focal point.