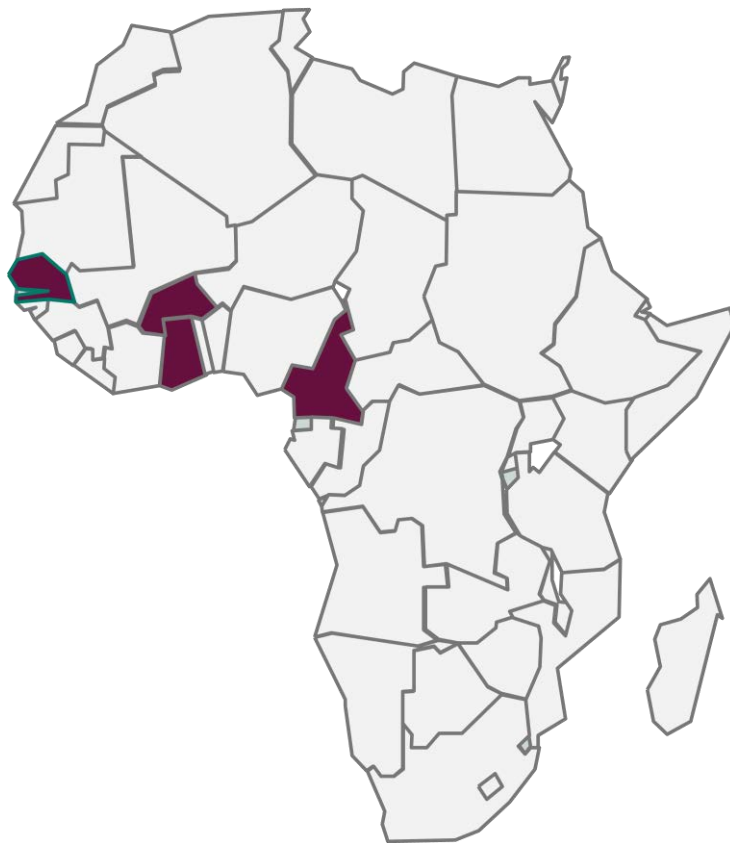


Endogenous Mechanisms for Financing Research in West and Central Africa

(Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana and Senegal)



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FOREWORD

This is not the first time that the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) focuses on local research funding in West and Central Africa. Already in 2000, the Dakar regional office had published a book on alternative funding sources, particularly those from philanthropic organizations, which gave valuable insight into the conditions of emergence of philanthropy supporting scientific research. However it remains mainly directed towards the social sector.

We have therefore chosen to focus this study towards a better understanding of the emerging capacity of African organizations to support research. We emphasize the role of what might be called "new regional funds" offered by regional organizations, and their interactions with researchers and the research institutions, as well as those generated progressively by the African universities. These efforts will allow these organizations to be better positioned to control a larger part of the research.

But can we speak of endogenous financing of research? Very soon, we understood we are more speaking about mechanisms of funding rather than funds specifically dedicated to support research. We could identify a variety of awards, grants, prizes, initiatives that benefit researchers, innovators, research teams or institutions and, thus, participate in funding research. We have sought to describe these mechanisms as much as possible which are expected to give a better response to the needs and aspirations of African research.

This study which was conducted with limited resources is not intended to be exhaustive and probably deserve further study. His goal is to provide guidance on trends in four countries of West and Central Africa, chosen as representative of the region - in terms of geographical and language - and currently benefiting from IDRC. It examines them from the point of view of their nature before turning to prospects. Finally, it presents a table summarizing the funds identified and given sample flow easily searchable.





SUMMARY

The International Development Research Centre's Regional Office for West and Central Africa (IDRC-WARO) commissioned this study on endogenous mechanisms for financing research in West and Central Africa (WCA) to take forward the efforts it is making under its strategic plan 2010-2015 and inside the frame of partnerships it has with donor agencies. The study was intended to improve the IDRC's understanding of the trends in funding for research provided by regional and sub-regional organisations, local philanthropic organisations, and public research funding mechanisms. To reach this goal, the IDRC assigned FocusAfrica, a management consulting firm based in Dakar, Senegal, to gather information in that regard and prepare a report on the four countries of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana and Senegal. On each country, the study was required to review the documentary resources provided by IDRC, review by way of desk research the articles and documents pertaining to the subject on the Internet, identify local donors in WCA through web-based research, and conduct semi-structured telephone interviews with contact persons on a list provided by IDRC, as well as with the donors identified in previous research activities.

The endogenous funds for research considered in the study are public funds allocated by governments for research activities; funds from regional organisations in Africa such as the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), etc.; funds from philanthropic bodies like Foundations, natural persons, donors, etc.; and other types of endogenous research funding initiatives that include academic initiatives. The study was not an attempt to do an exhaustive review of the profiles of local funding sources. Instead, it sought to perform an in-depth review of the endogenous funding profiles identified above, so as to tease out the trends characteristic of each source of funding.

For public funding, the trends observed are:

- The lack of a coherent national policy for the financing of research in most WCA countries, although institutional frameworks for research are in place. In the few countries where such a policy exists, inconsistencies in the funding allocations dedicated effectively to research work have been observed, mainly because research projects in WCA are driven generally by foreign donors, or by local researchers who pursue research work for their own objectives.
- Low and irregular financial resource allocations for research, being that the funding allocations earmarked for research hardly exceed CAD 5 million per country, except in Cameroon, where said amount is about CAD 8 million.
- Some hopeful prospects for the years ahead, buoyed by the re-instatement of some funding sources that existed in the past. There are a handful of examples in this regard, such as the Presidential Award for Research in Senegal, which was revived in 2010 after a sixteen-year period of dormancy; the Week of Excellence in Scientific Research and Innovation in Cameroon (JERSIC); and the Forum pour la Recherche Scientifique et des Innovations Technologiques (FRSIT), or Forum for Scientific Research and Technological Innovation in Burkina Faso. These are clear examples where the authorities show they are willing to forge ahead with research activities.

On regional and sub-regional funding sources, we note that:

- With the exception of WAEMU, the sub-regional organisations in WCA lack policies for financing research, even though some manage to promote ad hoc research initiatives from time to time.



- Goodwill to harmonise research policies prevails among the authorities in WCA, who do so by setting up agencies to design and roll out common policies. The African Union, for example, has formed the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST). In the same vein, efforts have been made to give a new impetus to the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD), which was founded twenty three years ago.
- Regional and sub-regional organisations, such as the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO), have a growing tendency to call on research institutes or universities to frame thinking on development issues.
- Dependence on the modes of funding of international donor organisations continues to be a reality.
- Organisations are developing peer review mechanisms to handle grant-making matters, following the priorities perceived by African researchers and decision makers.

In private or philanthropic funding, we see that:

- The private sector is slowly beginning to realize the importance of research in development. This turn in the tide could serve as an opportunity to institute research-friendly policies and a legal framework that recognises the status of philanthropic organizations (Sy & Hathié, 2008).
- Intermediate philanthropic agencies continue to depend on foreign sources of funding. But at the same time, they are taking steps to devise strategies for raising funds from the private sector, African governments, the African diaspora, etc.

For other types of financing, we find that:

- Endogenous fundraising initiatives to buttress the financing of research in universities are being pursued. These range from the delivery of services by universities, to the creation of funds for publishing research works and participating in conferences, and contributions from students, alumni and friends, etc.
- The tendency for observatory bodies to allocate funds for research is taking root. These observatory bodies either commission others to do research work for them, or they take measures to do so themselves. This makes them good databases for information and knowledge in specific interest areas that can be put to gainful use in many different ways.

Thinking on endogenous financing for research is being pursued. It would be useful to encourage such efforts and, at the same time, endeavour to build convergence around a broader definition of research in WCA, predicated on:

- Reinforced public-private partnerships in research, drawing on the model in South Africa and elsewhere, as well as in-depth studies on the emergence of these models in WCA.
- The pursuit of innovative solutions to endogenous financing in a period of stable economic growth. The “philanthropication through privatization” concept, which is based on capturing a fraction of privatization proceeds to build charitable endowments in grassroots communities, is a model that could be examined in greater depth and encouraged in WCA.



- A review of national and sub-regional research funds, including their activities and potential, in order to boost confidence in efforts to professionalize and develop endogenous financing for research.





Section 1: Introduction

Research is no new comer to West and Central Africa (WCA). In fact, it is quite the reverse. The manuscripts of Timbuktu in Mali are a shining example that sophisticated research in the region goes back centuries in time. After Timbuktu established the first Islamic university in West Africa in the 12th century, it became a centre for intellectual excellence where researchers wrote and published works on subjects such as logic, science and astronomy, Islam and enterprise, history and a variety of other areas. Nine centuries later, Africa is lagging behind and struggling to invest in research. Sub-Saharan African countries are yet to keep the promise of the Lagos Plan of Action 1980, which recommended thirty years ago that Member States of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) should devote at least 1% of their GDP (Gross Domestic Product) to scientific research. A study conducted in 2000 for the International Development Research Centre (Ba et al.) across the five countries of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal suggests that about 80% of the funding devoted to research in these countries is raised from international cooperation arrangements (p. 6). Little has changed in that regard.

The research institutes in West and Central African countries are still at the infancy stage. All research bodies were initially under national universities. It was not until the '70s that most of them began to operate as autonomous entities. This may tell us why the majority of countries waited for the '80s to set up Ministries for Research, as in Ghana (1979), Burkina Faso (1983), Senegal (1983) and Cameroon (1984). With less than 30 years of experience in handling research initiatives, the governments and universities in these countries, as well as inter-country organisations, have been making efforts to set up funds for research and come up with new ideas to overcome the challenge of persistently low levels of financing for research. Cheikh Anta Diop University Professor, Abdou Salam Sall, proposed one such innovative idea, advocating that African countries should earmark 1% of their proceeds from natural resources for the financing of research. This proposal has been greeted warmly by the African Development Bank (ADB)¹. Nonetheless, efforts to raise the level of available endogenous resources for research in the region still have to be made.

To better harness these emerging dynamics at the local level, the IDRC, via its Regional Office for West and Central Africa (WARO), commissioned this study to get an overview of endogenous financing for research in WCA as one of the activities in the IDRC strategic plan 2010-2015 and donor partnership framework. The study identifies, in the four countries of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana and Senegal, the endogenous efforts being made to support research. It also highlights new niches for potential partnerships by which financing for research can be increased. Designed as an exploratory and descriptive exercise, the study, from a cursory rather than an exhaustive standpoint, suggests areas where further research can be pursued to deepen understanding of endogenous financing for research in Africa.

The work methodology used for the study consisted in:

- Reviewing the various documents provided by the IDRC;
- Reviewing the articles and documents pertaining to the subject via web-based research;
- Exploring the Internet to identify the different endogenous donors in WCA;
- Conducting semi-structured telephone interviews with contact persons provided by the IDRC, as well as the donors identified through previous research activities.

¹ Jeune Afrique of 16-22 May 2010



The study is structured in three sections. Section 2 presents a review of the types of financing identified, namely public financing, regional and sub-regional financing, private or philanthropic financing, and funding from academic institutions. For each type of financing, a profile of the funds and financing identified is provided, as well as an analysis of the related trends. Section 3 takes a look forward at the next steps to map out ideas on some of the innovative ways that can be used to promote research initiatives on endogenous financing for research.



Section 2: Endogenous funds identified

The research funds considered in the study as endogenous funds are:

- The public funds that governments usually allocate for research;
- The funds that come from regional African organisations, such as the West African Monetary and Economic Union (WAEMU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), etc. ;
- The funds from philanthropic sources, such as foundations (professional or business foundations), natural persons, donors, etc.;
- Other types of endogenous initiatives for the financing of research, such as university initiatives.

These different categories of funds are described in more detail in the sections below, as well as an indicative, rather than an exhaustive sample of funding sources, and the commonalities observed across the four countries covered in the study. Following this profile is an analysis of certain trends observed in each category of financing. Appendix B gives a more complete description of the various sources of financing identified in each country.

a. Public financing

Public financing for research in the countries covered in this study is generally on the low side. The total amount of funding for research that was identified in each of the countries rarely exceeded CAD 5 million, except in Cameroon, where it was about CAD 8 million. While these amounts do not give a full picture of all financing disbursed for research, they do however indicate the level of financing available in that regard. The funds are often managed by the Ministry of Scientific Research, as in Burkina Faso², Cameroon and Senegal, or by a specialized government entity, as in Ghana, where the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has been put in charge. The other public donor entities are usually sectoral ministries, in particular, the ministries of health, education and agriculture, and, to a lesser extent, the ministries of finance, trade, industry and innovation. The agriculture sector is the dominant player in public funding for research, probably because agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economies of these countries. The table below presents the public financing sources identified in Cameroon. The funding sources identified in the four target countries are provided in appendix.

² In Burkina Faso, research falls within the remit of the Ministry of Secondary Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research (MESSRS).

**Table 1: Examples of public funds for research in Cameroon**

Name of Fund	Sectors concerned	Amount	Organisation in charge	Beneficiaries	Modes of access
Cocoa and Coffee Development Fund (FODECC)	Seedlings (coffee - cocoa)	FCFA 3.5 billion (CAD 7 million)	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI)	Agricultural research institutes	Allocations
Research Fund under a Competitive Basis (FRBC)	Agriculture	USD 1 million (CAD 1.03 million)	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI)	Private research institutes	Competitive Fund
Week of Excellence in Scientific Research and Innovation (JERSIC)	All sectors of research (including scientific and technological research)	Not provided	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI)	Researchers inventors innovators	Competitive Fund
Research and Professionalisation Support Fund (FARP)	Academic research	Not provided	Programme to Support the Education System (PASE) in the Ministry of Higher Education (MINESUP)	Lecturers-Researchers	Not available

The main types of public financing identified in the study include budget allocations, government funding, research stipends or allowances, awards or prizes and public grants. Below is a more detailed description of these different forms of financing.

- **Budget allocations** are the provisions that a country earmarks in the budget for research activities. Such budget provisions are used to fund national research institutes that work generally under the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Research. The table below gives us an example of the budget allocations in Burkina Faso from 1996 to 2005 and the percentage they represent in the country's GDP. We note that this percentage increased about 3.6 times between 1998 and 2002, but took the reverse path of decline between 2002 and 2005.

Table 2: Money spent on research in Burkina Faso from 1996 to 2005

Year	Expenses in FCFA	GDP %
1996	2 095 056 000	0,15
1997	2 586 462 000	0,17
2001	3 929 350 000	0,19
2002	7 566 620 230	0,34
2003	6 628 789 500	0,27
2004	6 185 018 300	0,24
2005	4 914 954 130	0,18

Source: Directorate of Studies and Planning, MESSRS, 2007

- **Government Funding:** Apart from the budget allocations provided usually to national research institutes, the target countries have established public funds that are granted on a competitive basis to finance or reward researchers in-country or those living in diaspora. The goal of having such funds is to encourage competition among national researchers on topics germane to the key sectors of development. Usually, such funds are managed by autonomous entities, even if these are entities controlled by Ministerial departments. The funds are established with seed money provided by the State. Once on their own, the funds try to raise money from other sources (donors, private sector, etc.) in order to promote or finance research activities in the country. Some examples do include the Science and



Technology Research Endowment Fund (STREFund) in Ghana, the National Research Fund for Agriculture and Food processing in Senegal, the Cocoa-Coffee Sector Development Fund (FODECC) in Cameroon and the Scientific and Technological Research Endowment Fund (FIRST) in Senegal.

Table 3: Examples of government funds for research at national level

Name of fund	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Country
Cocoa-Coffee Sector Development Fund (FODECC)	Seedlings (coffee-cocoa)	FCFA 3.5 billion (CAD 7 million)	Agricultural Research Institutes	Cameroon
Science and Technology Research Endowment Fund (STREFund)	Agriculture/biology Engineering/physical sciences Health/water Environmental sciences Information and Communication Technology	GH¢500 000 (initial capital) (CAD 356 000)	Any researcher in the Fund's areas of interest	Ghana
Scientific and Technological Research Endowment Fund (FIRST)	Agriculture Health Biotechnology	FCFA 300 million (a year) (CAD 600 000) Promise made to increase to FCFA 400 million (CAD 800 000)	Any researcher in the Fund's areas of interest	Senegal
National Research Fund for Agriculture and Food Processing (FNRAA)	Agriculture Food processing	FCFA 824 million (CAD 1,64 million) (in 2008)	Any researcher in the Fund's areas of interest	Senegal

Other competitive funds are established from already existing government funds. The reason for doing so is to promote research through the creation of an enabling environment where researchers can compete for financing in specific theme areas. An example of such offshoots is the Senegalese Competitive Fund for Agriculture, which was set up from the National Research Fund for Agriculture and Food Processing (FNRAA) in August 2000 by the Government of Senegal with a cash endowment of FCFA 3 billion³ for the financing of research.

- **Research stipends or allowances** are compensation paid to researchers in national research institutes (in particular universities) for contributing towards the production and transfer of knowledge, or towards the development of research. The table below presents a few examples of research stipends or allowances in West and Central African Universities.

³ Study Report on Phase II of the UNIDO Project entitled YA/RAF/01/405, June 2001, page 12

**Table 4: Examples of research allowances in the universities of the countries covered in the study**

University	Annual allowance per lecturer-researcher
Burkina Faso	
University of Ouagadougou	FCFA 700 000 to 800 000 (CAD 1 400 to 1 600)
Cameroon	
University of Buea	FCFA 600 000 to 1 182 000 (CAD 1 200 to 2 360)
Ghana	
University of Ghana	GH¢ 500 (CAD 356)
Senegal	
Cheikh Anta Diop University and Gaston Berger University	FCFA 300 000 (CAD 600) (+ benefits worth 105% of basic salary)

Source: Ibrahima Hathié, *Etat des lieux de la gouvernance de la recherche universitaire en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre (The State of University Research Governance in West and Central Africa)*, 2009, p. 13.

- **Prizes or awards.** In most of the countries covered in this study, the Head of State awards Prizes of Excellence to researchers in recognition of their work and contribution. Such awards usually warrant special ceremonies organised in the country in the form of Science Promotion Events. Examples include:
 - The National Forum for Scientific Research and Technological Innovation (FRSIT) in Burkina Faso, which is a science promoting event that is organised every two years under the auspices of the Ministry of Secondary Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESSRS) and the Ministry of Commerce, Enterprise and Craftsmanship (MCPEA) since 1995 when the Government of Burkina Faso institutionalized it. Several Prize Awards are given at the event, including the Faso President's Grand Prix that includes a cash reward of FCFA 2 million.
 - An event of the same order is organised in Cameroon as Week of Excellence in Scientific Research and Innovation (JERSIC). The JERSIC was instituted in 2004 with the aim of facilitating, coordinating and controlling all scientific activities in Cameroon. It is an occasion to reward the efforts of Cameroonian researchers. The most prestigious award at the JERSIC is the President's Special Prize, which includes a cash reward of FCFA 20 million.
 - Ad hoc initiatives, sponsored by the Head of State to reward researchers. In some cases, this may not even be frameworked in a specific forum. One such example to note is the Senegalese President's Grand Prix for Sciences that was first awarded in 1990. After four successful editions, the Grand Prix went into a period of dormancy until 2010, when the President re-instated it. Endowed initially with a cash reward of FCFA 5 million, the President's Grand Prix was upgraded in 2010 to FCFA 100 million, with the goal of promoting research in ways that motivate national researchers to vie for the award each year.
- **Public grants** come from development assistance. They are a particular form of funding raised from the debt repayments made by developing countries to lending countries. They fall under the HIPC (Highly Indebted Poor Country) initiative, which aims to cut down the level of debt in the developing countries. Some examples include the Research Fund under a Competitive Basis (FRBC) in Cameroon and the Fonds Ivoirien-Suisse de Développement Economique et Social (FISDES), or Swiss-Ivorian Economic and Social Development Fund (in English) in Côte d'Ivoire. The challenge that these funds seek to address is that of promoting good governance in, and assisting beneficiary countries with the ownership of the initiatives that are being financed.



The Research Fund under a Competitive Basis (FRBC) in Cameroon was initiated in 2009 by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI) as a part of the French Debt Relief and Development Initiative (C2D). The Fund has an endowment of FCFA 500 million, taken from a FCFA 5.4 billion agricultural research grant that was made to Cameroon by C2D for a period of three years. C2D is an initiative by France under the HIPC (Highly Indebted Poor Country) Initiative, which seeks to cut public debt levels in poor countries by ploughing back commercial debt repayments into poor countries in the form of development aid.

The C2D between France and Cameroon has plenty in common with the 1994 agreement between the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. This latter agreement led to the creation of the **Fonds Ivoirien-Suisse de Développement Economique et Social (FISDES)** with the aim of promoting economic and social development in Côte d'Ivoire via the cancellation of its external debt payments to Switzerland. The FISDES ended in July 2008, after fourteen years of funding. It pumped FCFA 5.1 billion into scientific research in the country. The Fund's end-of-term evaluation reported a balance of FCFA 1.8 billion. This sum was transferred to a fiduciary fund, known as "Reliquat FISDES" or "FIDES Balance", couched in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for use in post-crisis recovery and poverty alleviation (FISDES, 1994 – 2008).

Trends in public funding

The trends observed, upon analysis of the profiles of public funding for research, are as follows:

- **The WCA countries covered in this study lack coherence between national policy for the financing of research, where such policy exists, and actual public financing allocations for the research sector.** At a symposium, held in July 2009 in Dakar, Senegal, Cheikh Mbacke Diop, a Senegalese researcher and member of KHEPERA Association,⁴ said "Scientific research is often fragmented, disparate, driven by external donors and the interests of individual researchers."⁵ In fact, looking closely at the funding allocations for research identified in this study, funds most often go to individuals and are granted on the basis of a competitive process. With specific regard to public funding, the tendency is to provide small token amounts to help individual researchers cater to their own pursuits as long as these tally with the interest areas chosen for the funds available. Few of the countries covered in the study keep rigorously to established research financing plans. Burkina Faso, for example, developed a Strategic Plan for Scientific and Technical Research (PSRS) as far back as 1995, but the roll-out has been hampered by countless human and financial resource constraints, among other things. The building blocks for developing research are defined most often in national strategic plans for the financing of research, but effective roll-out continues to be a challenge in WCA. In spite of such strains and stresses, efforts to secure conducive conditions for endogenous research are still being made. Burkina Faso, for example, had no national researcher and barely 22 volunteer researchers in 1960, whereas the country in 2010 boasted 242 national researchers and 12 volunteer researchers.⁶ A workshop, held in August 2010 in Senegal to validate and share the strategic plan of Senegal's Ministry of Scientific Research, put forward a new vision that conceives of research as a process in the service of

⁴ KHEPERA is an institute of researchers in the fields of science, medicine and architecture.

⁵ www.afriquejet.com

⁶ www.valorisation-rrr.bf/files/jssb2010/JSSB-2010_%2050ansDeRecherche.pdf



development, one to be driven by social demand, and one where findings would be made available to users.⁷

The South African Example

South Africa, a leader in sub-Saharan Africa, has made considerable progress in financing research and development, according to surveys carried out by the Human Sciences Research Council in South Africa. The country's funding allocations for research increased from 14.1 billion Rand (approximately CAD 2 billion) in 2005-2006 to 16.5 billion Rand (approximately CAD 2.3 billion) in 2006-2007. According to the surveys, South Africa made such progress thanks to its Ten Year National Innovation Plan. The Plan enabled the country to upgrade its research and development system through national policies and mechanisms, placing particular emphasis on the «triple helix» model for synergy between the private, public and higher education sectors. This form of cooperation has yielded impactful results. At the national level, the private sector performs 55.9% of all research work and provides 51.3% of all financing for research; the public sector accounts for 22.8% and 33.9% respectively; and the higher education sector performs 20% of research work. In funding allocations for research, 85.2% come from endogenous sources (private and public funding combined) and barely 10.6% come from external sources.

Source: www.southafrica.info/about/science/rnd-180908.htm

- **Financial resource allocations for research are low and irregular.** Statistics show that financial resource allocations for research are low in WCA countries. In Burkina Faso, for example, financial resources for research from 1996 to 2005 averaged 0.22% of GDP, reaching their peak at 0.34% in 2002. For the same period, they were 4.53% of GDP in Israel and 3.33%⁸ of GDP in Japan. Further, public funding for research is irregular and inconsistent in the countries surveyed. The Ghana Education Trust (GET) Fund is one example of inconsistent public funding allocations. The fund is facing more and more difficulties to meet its commitments, owing to the poor quality of spending and the lack of monitoring and evaluation of the projects or programmes it has been financing⁹. These two examples in Burkina Faso and Ghana tend unfortunately to be the norm in WCA countries.
- **Efforts to institutionalise certain funds show that prospects for research are bright in this region of Africa.** Among other things, Senegal gave the Presidential Award for Research in 2010 after sixteen years of dormancy; and Cameroon in 2007 established the Week of Excellence in Scientific Research and Innovation in Cameroon (JERSIC). These Awards are intended to promote excellence in research in these countries. And, the fact that countries are experimenting with research funds attests also that they want to move forward in this regard.

It is unlikely that endogenous public funding for research will increase in the short term. Hence, public authorities should be looking for strategies to encourage the private sector and civil society to engage in endogenous funding for research by giving emphasis to theme areas that are relevant to these actors. The experience in South Africa and the ones in other countries across the world could be the basis for in-depth studies that would give WCA countries examples of strategies for

⁷ http://www.lesoleil.sn/article.php3?id_article=12398

⁸ www.sauvonslarecherche.fr/spip.php?article1878

⁹ Steve Manteaw, 26 February 2010, allafrica.com/stories/201002260404.html



endogenous financing for research which encourage synergy among all stakeholders and provide incentives and strategies for disseminating research findings.

b. Regional and sub-regional financing

This section covers regional and sub-regional initiatives for assistance to research. The goal of establishing sub-regional and regional organisations is to harmonise national policies and synergize them for joint development. The total amount of regional and sub-regional funds identified in this study is about FCFA 13 billion (CAD 26 million). While this showing is not based on an exhaustive review, we can conclude that regional funding allocations for research are low and represent a still emerging trend. Most often, funding allocations are made through competitive processes and put into research in technology and innovation. The table below gives us an insight to the funds identified.

Table 5: Examples of regional and sub-regional funds for research

Name of Fund	Handling agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access
WAEMU Research Fund	West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)	Not provided	FCFA 3 billion (CAD 6 million)	Researchers (individual researchers or groups of researchers)	Competitive Fund
Invention and Innovation Development Support Fund (FAPI)	African Intellectual Property Organisation (OAPI)	Technological inventions / Innovations	Not provided	Inventors, researchers, innovators in OAPI Member States, Industries and small scale enterprises, public and private research organisations	On demand
ADB research grants	African Development Bank (ADB)	Science and Technology	USD 15 million (CAD 15.5 million)	African University of Science and Technology (AUST) International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE)	Grant funding
National Working Groups (NWG), Multinational Working Groups (MWG), Transnational Working Groups (TWG)	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)	Social sciences	USD 100 000 (CAD 102 500) Grants given to 5 Working groups in 2009	Mainly university researchers, men and women, and scholarships for PhD students	Grant funding
ERNWACA interdisciplinary research grants programme	Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA)	Education	FCFA 3 million (CAD 6 000) Per project for 2010	Young researchers Lecturers Administrators	Competitive fund
Abdoulaye Fadiga Prize for the promotion of economic research (BCEAO)	Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO)	Economics	FCFA 10 million (CAD 20 000)	Researchers in WAEMU Member States	Competitive fund
Research development programme	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Health	Not provided	West African Health Organisation (WAHO)	Grant funding
African Science, Technology and Innovation Endowment Fund	Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	Research Innovation	USD 500 000 (CAD 518 000)	Individual entrepreneurs Research centres	Competitive fund



Regional and sub-regional financing for research takes several forms:

- **Research support funds:** these are special budget allocations that regional and sub-regional organisations devote to the financing of research. A case in point is the establishment, by Member States of the African Union, of a 35 million Euro joint fund for scientific research on the continent.¹⁰ The decision to set up this fund was made at the AU Heads of State summit in 2007, where leaders took the commitment to place scientific and technological issues on the list of their priorities. The fund, with the managerial support of the African Union's science and technology department and financial assistance from foreign financial partners (the European Union contributed 15 million euro in 2010),¹¹ issues grants for scientific and technological research projects in AU Member States. A fund of the same order has been launched in West Africa. It is called the WAEMU Research Fund and has a budget of FCFA 3 billion (approximately CAD 6 million)¹² to support research in the West Africa sub-region. The fund is part and parcel of the WAEMU higher education support programme that was established in 2007, and has a steering committee and a scientific committee that establish procedures for the selection of research projects.
- **Research grants:** This is financial assistance issued by regional and sub-regional organisations to support research. In 2010, for example, the African Development Bank (ADB) issued a 15 million dollar grant to the African University for Science and Technology (AUST) in Abuja, Nigeria and to the Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The goal of this grant is to address the needs for cutting edge expertise in science and engineering, as well as to encourage and promote access to higher education and research in the ECOWAS sub-region.¹³
- **Competitive funds:** Regional and sub-regional organisations grant these funds to researchers on a competitive basis by organising calls for proposals to select fundable research projects. One example is the start-up fund for agricultural research and development, which was established in 2001 by the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD), with the financial support of twelve international donors and regional economic communities. The fund selects research teams (this is done by a scientific committee) and helps finance part of their work. It also identifies and develops regional research programme proposals that can attract donor funding. Its grants range from FCFA 20 million (CAD 40 000) to FCFA 25 million (CAD 50 000).¹⁴ Another example is the Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA). The Network issues grant funding each year on a competitive basis in areas for research decided by the ERNWACA scientific committee under its capacity building programme for research in youth education. In 2010, it granted about FCFA 3 million to each interdisciplinary team of researchers. The third example is the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA). Supported at inception by the Swedish International Development Agency and IDRC, CODESRIA is now the second Think Tank on the continent¹⁵ and has been providing support to interdisciplinary research teams and solo researchers across the continent for the past 37 years.

¹⁰ www.afriqueavenir.org/2010/03/12/l'afrique-investit-massivement-dans-le-domaine-de-la-recherche-scientifique

¹¹ Idem

¹² ouestaf.com/L-Uemoa-va-lancer-un-Fonds-de-3-milliards-FCFA-pour-financer-la-recherche_a2294.html

¹³ <http://knowledge.cta.int/fr/Dossiers/Demandes-d-innovation/Le-financement-de-l-agriculture-et-du-developpement-rural/Nouvelles/La-BAD-debloque-15-millions-de-dollars-EU-pour-la-science-la-technologie-et-l-enseignement-au-Nigeria>

¹⁴ labogabon.net/infos/nepad/coraf/corafresultat.htm

¹⁵ www.sas.upenn.edu/irp/2009GlobalRankingsofThinkTanks.htm



- **Research promoting programmes:** Some organisations set aside financial resources, under a programme, to fund research projects that address the objectives of said programme. A case in point is the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which is providing support to the West African Health Organisation (WAHO) to enable it to take forward the WAHO research development programme, one in nine programmes under WAHO strategic plan 2009-2013,¹⁶ that is aimed at facilitating specific areas of health research in ECOWAS Member States. ECOWAS provides funding for about 60% of the whole strategic plan, while technical and financial partners put in the remaining 40%.¹⁷
- **Awards to encourage research:** Regional and sub-regional organisations in Africa launch research contests to promote research work and facilitate integration among researchers. Some examples are:
 - The Abdoulaye Fadiga Prize for the promotion of economic research, which was launched in March 2008 by the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO), with an endowment of about FCFA 10 million (CAD 20 000);
 - The African Union Scientific Awards, initiated by the African Union in the aftermath of the AU Heads of State summit in 2007, with an endowment of about FCFA 64 million (CAD 128 000) for three categories of awards.

These awards have some features in common: they are periodic and seek to promote research by organising cyclical contests on theme areas in the field of development.

Trends in regional and sub-regional financing

The following are the trends observed in regional and sub-regional financing for research:

- **WCA sub-regional organisations have no regional policies on financing for research.** The research funds institutionalized in West and Central Africa do not reflect the number and variety of organisations in the region. In fact, WAEMU is the only organisation with a clear policy on financing for research. The other organisations run some ad hoc initiatives, such as education grants, but have made no explicit provision for research.
- **There is will to harmonise policies on research through the establishment of agencies that design and implement common policies.** It is such will that led to the establishment of the African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology (AMCOST) in November 2003, under the auspices of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), with the goal of developing policies and setting priorities on science, technology and innovation and implementing them to ensure they make a difference in African development. One of the achievements of AMCOST is to have developed, in partnership with the African Development Bank (ADB), the Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA) that "defines Africa's common objectives and sets out the commitment for collective action to develop and utilize science and technology for the continent's socio-economic development and integration in the global economy".¹⁸ There are many other examples on the will of African countries to pursue research through common policies. One is the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WE CARD), an organisation that brings together 22 National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) across West and Central Africa.

¹⁶ www.wahooas.org

¹⁷ Financing the WAHO five-year strategic plan 2009 - 2013

¹⁸ www.afdb.org



The CORAF/WECARD strategic plan 2007-2016, developed after several international workshops between the member countries, is a tool that illustrates the common will of Member States to pursue objectives together. However, these institutions do not yet have substantial endogenous financing for research and depend on external funding. The countries that get multilateral funding from the World Bank, for example, are prepared to share part of the funds they receive with CORAF/WECARD, a fact which suggests they recognise the added value of CORAF/WECARD in the coordination of inter-country initiatives.

- **Regional and sub-regional organisations rely more and more on universities and research institutions to shape thinking on development issues.** It is in this respect that in May 2010, the BCEAO, in partnership with Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD) and Gaston Berger University (UGB), conducted a brainstorming session on “What banking sector for financing the economies of WAEMU countries”.¹⁹ It is worth indicating here that this effort was not a first for the BCEAO. For, the Bank has partnered on four different occasions since the ‘90s with universities and research centres to frame thinking on development issues. Other sub-regional organisations are walking along the same path to promote development efforts. One such example is the Southern African Development Bank, which supports «Knowledge Management Africa», a bi-annual conference that brings together African decision and policy makers, development institutions, donors, international agencies and civil society to share ideas and experience on African development.
- **The modes of financing research are still dependent on foreign aid, as seen in the constitution of various funds for the financing of research.** A case in point is the African Union Fund. The European Commission and African Union Commission began to nurture a partnership on science through the Fund in December 2007. This partnership culminated in 2010 in the financing of research project proposals amounting to 63 million Euros.²⁰ The CORAF/WECARD start-up fund, sponsored by twelve international donors, further illustrates this dependence on foreign aid.
- **Regional organisations are developing peer review mechanisms to provide grant funding based on the priorities set by African researchers and policy and decision makers.** This is the case for the grants issued by ERNWACA with funding from the Netherlands and WAEMU. ERNWACA is making efforts to strengthen its scientific committee, proposal review process, monitoring and evaluation, capacity to communicate calls for proposals and research findings to influence policy and practice. Another example is the Ghana Research and Advocacy Programme (G-RAP), funded by the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands. G-RAP is a non-governmental organisation engaged in pro-poor research and advocacy. These NGOs and networks receive funding allocations from several donors in different countries, but retain control of their activities, criteria for intervention, and management tools and mechanisms. Generally, these organisations are set up by Africans to seek funding for their own development support agenda. It would be useful to support the dissemination of research findings from these organisations.

The capacity of regional and sub-regional actors to raise funds for research is on an upward trend. However, efforts still have to be made to strengthen the interface between regional/sub-regional policies and national policies, especially in terms of public authority, and to professionalise research management processes.

¹⁹ Fifth Colloquium between BCEAO, Universities and Research Centres, Dakar, May 24 – 25, 2010

²⁰ www.africa-eu-partnership.org/fr/node/343



c. Private or philanthropic financing

Making the private sector the main source of financing for research is the way forward in the developed and emerging countries, as we have seen in the South African example described above. In this regard, WCA is still at the infancy stage. Even though WCA countries depend at present on private funding from abroad, they are in a process of diversifying their sources of funding to include endogenous private funding. Private or philanthropic financing for research takes several different forms:

- Private financing:** Local business investment in research is a culture still at the very early stages in WCA. Senegal, for example, has very few business foundations, and those in place do not put money into research, but rather on social welfare activities. The Sonatel Foundation is the most prominent player in this regard. Other foundations have been set up through private efforts, such as the Youssou Ndour Foundation or the Akon Foundation. But, here again, social welfare is their main area of focus. Financing for research is most often granted on a one-off basis. Ten years ago, the private sector in Ghana did not boast many prosperous companies. Private business experienced a real take-off nine years ago. Hence, researchers do not have the habit of turning to private sector donors when they need financing for research. Similarly, the private sector is still not taking steps to develop its capacities for research. This is the case in the majority of WCA countries. The table below presents a few examples of private financing devoted to research in the countries covered in this study.

Table 6: Examples of private funds that support research

Name of Fund	Sectors	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Country
Royalties from SOFITEX	Agriculture (cotton)	National Institute for Agricultural Research / Institut National pour la Recherche Agricole (INERA)	Payment of royalties	Burkina Faso
Royalties from DAFANI Ltd.	Food processing	Not provided	Not provided	Burkina Faso
Fondation Hippocrate Cameroon	Health	Young researchers (PhD students)	Competitive Fund	Cameroon
Agence de Régulation des Télécommunications et des Postes (ARTP)	Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	Not provided	On demand	Senegal
Ecobank Foundation	Education Health Community development Scientific research	Social programmes and projects in WCA	On demand	

Thankfully, endogenous private philanthropic initiatives are beginning to emerge. In Cameroon, for example, the Fondation Hippocrate Cameroon, set up by a Cameroonian for Cameroonians, seeks to stimulate research in the field of health by providing funding mainly to young researchers.

- Royalties from users of research findings:** In this arrangement, the author of research findings or inventor of an innovation enjoys patent rights that entitle them to royalties. These royalties or dues, paid by the users of said findings or innovations, are in recognition of the efforts put into the research or innovation. But, they can also be a source of financing for research institutes. In Burkina Faso, the national textiles company (SOFITEX) and the fruit



juice making company, DAFANI, are examples of structures that pay royalties to obtain their exploitation rights. The interesting side in this system is that the businesses enjoy benefits from the research findings and, with the royalties paid, are even more motivated to find systems or practices to develop the company or sector of activity that brings in the royalties. However, the mechanism is still not very widely used in WCA.

- **Local intermediary organisations:** The emergence of intermediary local organisations is a trend that has been observed in financing for research in WCA. TrustAfrica is one example. An African institution based in Dakar and supported by international donors, TrustAfrica seeks to strengthen African initiatives in the areas of democracy, the development of African enterprise and use of African resources to promote democracy and development.

Table 7 below presents a few examples of these institutions.

Table 7: The emergence of African philanthropic funds

Fund	Philanthropic body	Sectors	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access
Investment Climate and Business Environment Research Fund	TrustAfrica	Investment climate and Business Environment in Africa	USD 2.7 million (CAD 2.8 million) (for 2010-2011)	Research institutes in Africa	Competitive fund
ACBF grant for capacity building	African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)	Specialised training Policy analysis Applied policy research Negotiation and policy advocacy	USD 54 million (CAD 55.9 million) (in 2008)	Governments Research institutes	Grant funding
African Women's Development Fund	African Women Development Fund	Women's rights	USD 5.5 million (CAD 5.7 million)	Any researcher in the Fund's areas of interest	On demand

Trends in regional private or philanthropic financing

The following are the trends in private or philanthropic financing for research:

- **The private sector is slowly becoming aware that research is important for development, and this change should be supported by policy incentives for research.** A study by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) suggests that incentives for research are lacking, due to the low level of private funding for research.²¹ To better involve private and philanthropic bodies in research activities, research institutes should create a need or desire for these bodies to contribute to their research activities. This contribution should be perceived as a means of developing the economy and, on a larger scale, of developing the nation.
- **Intermediary structures continue to depend heavily on external funding, but are positioning themselves as institutions that pool together more diversified forms of financing for research.** The bulk of the budget in these organisations comes from abroad. Nonetheless, they are beginning to devise strategies to raise funds from a diverse range of sources like the private sector, the African diaspora, African governments, etc. These efforts are preparing the ground for diversified sources of endogenous financing, even though tangible results were slow in coming at the beginning.

²¹ IFPRI, 2004, Investments in agricultural research in sub-Saharan Africa: current trends



Private and philanthropic financing is progressively becoming a source that counts in financing for research in Africa. But, efforts need to be made to support the raising of awareness among endogenous actors so that they join the bandwagon for financing research.

The Investment Climate and Business Environment (ICBE) Research Fund: The ICBE research fund seeks to promote the investment climate and business environment in Africa. The fund's grant-making mechanisms include research grants for training workshops and institutional partnerships between business schools and the private sector. The fund serves all the regions in Africa. It is managed by TrustAfrica and has a budget of USD 2.7 million for the period from 2010 to 2011. The amount is intended to finance 39 competitive research scholarships. The fund's beneficiaries are African research institutions. Two rounds of funding are scheduled in 2010 and in 2011. In its first phase from 2007 to 2009, the ICBE Research Fund disbursed CAD 2.96 million to 53 research teams with over 150 researchers from 33 institutions in 16 African countries. The theme areas covered during this phase of funding were: entrepreneurship, budget policy, human resource development, land tenure systems, housing and urban development, business investments and governance, and business law.

Source : www.trustafrica.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=72&Itemid=82&lang=fr

The African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF): ACBF supports regional initiatives in specialized training, policy analysis, applied policy research, negotiation and policy advocacy. ACBF provides funding through calls for proposals put out by the Foundation or grant application letters addressed to the Foundation. In the case where a funding request is initiated by an applicant, the Foundation's programme officer can invite the applicant to submit a formal grant request proposal. The budget allocations in 2008 for research projects were CAD 55.9 million, up by CAD 23.9 million from 2007 where they stood at CAD 32 million.

Source: Annual report 2008, www.acbf-pact.org/GrantRecipients



d. Other types of financing

The other sources of financing for research to take note of are:

- **Universities:** Some universities in the countries covered in this study do have mechanisms for mobilising resources and financing for research.

Table 8: Examples of self-financing for university research

Name of Fund	Handling agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Country
University Research Support Fund (FUAR)	University of Yaounde 1	Political and legal sciences Economic sciences and management International relations Information and Communication Sciences Demography	Not provided	Academics University lecturers Researchers	Competitive Fund	Cameroon
University Fund for Disseminating Scientific and Technical Information (FUDIST)	University of Yaounde 2	Publication of university research findings	Not provided	Lecturers at University of Yaounde 2	Competitive Fund	Cameroon
Buea University Research Fund	University of Buea	University research	4 - 5% of the university budget	Lecturers Researchers	Not provided	Cameroon
University of Ghana Research and Conferences Fund	University of Ghana	Health Education Population Participation in and organisation of conferences	USD 500 000 (CAD 518 000)	Researchers at the university of Ghana	On demand	Ghana
Research Support Fund (FAR)	Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD)	University research	FCFA 40 - 50 million per year (CAD 90 000 on average)	Researchers at UCAD	Competitive Fund	Senegal
UCAD Foundation Research Fund	UCAD Foundation	University research	50% of the Foundation's resources	Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD)	Self-financing	Senegal

In Cameroon, University of Yaounde I and University of Yaounde II have set up their own research development funds. The objective of the University of Yaounde I Research Support Fund (FUAR) is to provide university lecturers with the financial wherewithal to support innovative research projects. Another type of Fund in the same vein is the University of Yaounde II Fund for Disseminating Scientific and Technological Information (FUDIST). As the name suggests, the objective of this Fund is to facilitate the publication and dissemination of research. The University of Ghana Research and Conferences Fund enables its researchers to promote their research activities and facilitates their participation in conferences. As concerns the UCAD Foundation in Senegal, the resources come from several sources:



contributions from alma mater and friends, gifts from business enterprises, and sums generated by the trust fund. In the universities in Burkina Faso, there are still no internal funds devoted entirely to research. The National Fund for Education and Research (FONER), which was set up in 1994, is the only fund that supports students (PhD students) and lecturers in their research projects. However, this Fund is more focused on improving the living conditions of its beneficiaries than on research *per se*.

- **Observatory bodies.** These are networks that produce information and knowledge in well-specified areas. To do so, they commission research or take measures to do the research themselves. The examples to note are:
 - **Observatory for the Forests in Central Africa (OFAC).** This is a network that aims to pool the knowledge and available data necessary to monitor the environmental, ecological and social services provided by Central Africa's forests. OFAC is made up of the national research institutes of its member countries of Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Several partners contribute to fund the activities of OFAC (including forestry research). Some of OFAC's multinational donor companies include British Petroleum (BP) and Chevron, which have funded activities in the South of Congo Brazzaville, and Shell in Gabon.

The section below presents the areas for further research that can make it possible to better understand endogenous research in WCA.



Section 3: Prospects

This section on prospects looks at the areas for further study that can help improve understanding of endogenous financing for research in Africa. It also highlights the efforts that need to be made in order to broaden the definition of research in WCA:

- **Reinforcing public-private partnerships in research.** The case of South Africa and other countries across the world could be studied in greater depth, so that WCA countries have examples to emulate when they seek to develop strategies on endogenous financing for research that are inclusive, bringing together all the stakeholders in endogenous financing for research, and that provide incentives and strategies for disseminating research findings.

In the same vein, efforts need to be made to launch an advocacy campaign on what research actually entails, so as to present research in a broader and more encompassing light. Indeed, the definition of research in WCA seems to be limited to public sector needs for designing development policies. This may be due to the dominant role donors play in the financing of research.

- **Seeking innovative solutions for endogenous financing in a period of stable economic growth.** The «philanthropication through privatisation» model described below is a case in point. Africa, in a phase of unprecedented economic growth, has the means to steward its own research. It would be useful to conduct a study on the budgets of African States and identify the main sources of financial receipts that could be used to support research, such as contracts and royalties for the exploitation of natural resources.

Philanthropication through Privatization: The East-West Management Institute launched the «Philanthropication through Privatization» project, in partnership with the John Hopkins University Centre for Civil Society Studies, to examine and promote the capture of a fraction of privatization proceeds to build charitable endowments in grassroots communities. The idea for this project was drawn from the wave of reform in 1990 that consisted in converting non-profit savings funds into foundations. Other countries have since put in place similar initiatives intended to build foundations with public property privatization proceeds. The project has sparked plenty of interest in the World Bank, which could use the privatization of national companies in developing countries for the benefit of its development projects.

Source : www.bicusa.org/en/Article.11821.aspx

- **Assessing national and sub-regional research funds,** including their activities and potential, in order to boost confidence in the professionalization and development of endogenous financing for research.



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APPENDIX A: LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED

N°	Country	Name	Organisation	Position
1	Burkina Faso	Dr. Mathias Some	Association Burkinabé de Santé Publique (ABSP)	National Coordinator
2	Burkina Faso	Mr. Bréhima Tounkara	West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)	Officer for Higher Education
3	Cameroon	Pr. Tetanye Ekoe	Fondation Hippocrate Cameroon	Founding Member
4	Cameroon	Mr. Gilbert Nsoffo	Zenü Network	Deputy Coordinator
5	Cameroon	Pr. Isaac Tamba	Research Centre for Sustainable Development in Africa (CREDDA)	Executive Secretary
6	Ghana	Dr. Jean Mensa	The Institute of Economic Affairs	Executive Director
7	Ghana	Mr. Dozie Okpalaobieri	African Centre for Economic Transformation (ACET)	Personal Assistant to the Chairman & Communication Officer
8	Senegal	Mr. Akwasi Aidoo	TrustAfrica	Executive Director
9	Senegal	Mr. Samba Ndiaye	Telecommunications and Post Regulatory Agency (ARTP)	Director of Communication
10	Senegal	Dr. Ababacar Ndoeye	Food Technology Institute / Institut de Technologie Alimentaire (ITA)	Director
11	Senegal	Pr. Abdou Salam Fall	Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD)	Professor/Researcher, at the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire
12	Senegal	Mame Bineta Dione	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)	Director of Financial Affairs

APPENDIX B: DETAILS OF THE FUNDS IDENTIFIED

Public Funds for research

N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling Agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
Burkina Faso								
1	Fonds pour l'Alphabétisation et l'Education Non Formelle / Fund for Literacy and Non-Formal Education FONAENF)	The Fund was established in 1999 as part of efforts to implement the Ten Year Primary Education Development Plan (PDDEB) in the aftermath of the Education Forum, with a view to improving literacy levels in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Ministry of Finance Ministry of Primary Education (MEBA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language research (a section of the Fund) 	CHF 4,75 million (CAD 4,85 million)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy auditors with 3 years of proven experience in literacy and/or in non-formal education 	On demand	http://www.cooperation-suisse.admin.ch/burkinafaso/fr/Accueil/Les_Programmes_en_cours/Education_de_base_et_formation/Fonds_pour_l_Alphabetisation_et_l_Education_Non_Formelle_FONAENF
2	Forum pour la Recherche Scientifique et des Innovations Technologiques / Forum for Scientific Research and Technological Innovation (FRSIT)	This is a two-year event, organised by the Ministry of Secondary Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESSRS) and the Ministry of Commerce and the Promotion of Enterprise and Craftsmanship (MCPEA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Secondary Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESSRS) Ministry of Commerce and the Promotion of Enterprise and Craftsmanship (MCPEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sectors of research (science and technology) 	Not provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Researchers Inventors Innovators 	Submission of application for support	http://frsit.net
3	Fonds d'Appui à la Recherche en Santé / Health Research Support Fund FARES)	This Fund was put in place in 2008 at the Ministry of Health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health 	Not provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Centres 	Competitive fund	www.valorisation-rrri.bf/files/jssb2010/JSSB-2010_%2050ansDeRecherche.pdf
Cameroon								
4	Cocoa-Coffee Development Fund	This fund was established by decree in 2006 to support the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Scientific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seedlings (cocoa-coffee) 	FCFA 3,5 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural research 	Grant funding	www.bonaberi.com/ar,ca



N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling Agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
	(FODECC)	sector by financing projects designed to secure, increase and guarantee the good quality of cocoa and coffee production.	Research and Innovation (MINRESI)		(CAD 7 million)	institutes		meroun_- _3.5_milliards_pour_le_cac ao,4983.html
5	Research Fund under a Competitive Basis (FRBC)	This fund was established with support by the World Bank in order to promote scientific research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture 	USD 1 million (CAD 1.03 million)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private research institutes 	Competitive fund	www.spm.gov.cm/index_a c.php?param=cameroun&d =30051&t=dss&lang=fr
6	Week of Excellence in Scientific Research and Innovation (JERSIC)	This initiative began in 2004 with the goal of facilitating, coordinating and controlling all scientific activities in Cameroon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sectors of research (scientific and technological research) 	Not provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Researchers Inventors Innovators 	Competitive fund	www.lemessenger.net/2009 /10/pres-de-30-millions- en-jeu-pour-les- chercheurs-camerounais
7	Research and Competitiveness Support Fund (FARP)	This fund is one of the components of the Education System Support Programme (PASE) in Cameroon's higher education sub-sector that aims to contribute in improving access, equity and quality of education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education System Support Programme (PASE), Ministry of Higher Education (MINESUP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University Research 	Not provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecturers-researchers 		www.minesup.gov.cm/Min istere/discours/dis_minesu p_voeux_08.pdf
Ghana								
8	Ghana Education Trust (GET) Fund	This is a fund that was set up to provide funding and contribute to the government's effort to support access to education at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council for Tertiary Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University research Participation in seminars and conferences 	USD 500 000 (CAD 518 000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students lecturers - researchers 	On demand	www.idrc.ca/uploads/user- S/12664059261Gouvernan ce_recherche_universitaire _Synthese_finale_Dec09.p df
9	Science and Technology Research Endowment Fund (STREFund)	This fund was set up in 2007 with budget allocations from the government to "provide additional funds for support to fundamental research and applied research in science and technology".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture / biology Engineering / physical sciences Health / water Environmental sciences Information and Communication 	GH¢500 000 (CAD 356 000) (seed money)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any researcher in the fund's sectors of interest 	Competitive fund	www.mofep.gov.gh/news0 60608.htm



N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling Agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
				Technologies (ICT)				
10	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	This Council dates back to 1958 when it began as the National Council for Research, with the goal of coordinating research activities in the country. Today, the Council seeks to generate and apply innovative technologies that efficiently tap into science and technology (S & T) for socio-economic development in the critical areas of agriculture, industry, health and environment, and to improve scientific culture in civil society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Industry Construction Information and Communication Technologies (TIC) Genetics Soil Water 	Not mentioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions and Centres under the Council 	Grant funding	www.csir.org.gh
Senegal								
11	Fonds d'Impulsion pour la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique / Scientific and Technological Research Support Fund FIRST)	This fund was established and financed by the Ministry of Scientific Research to support research-driven economic growth. It finances initiatives such as the Thematic Groups Programme (GTP) for interdisciplinary and inter-institutional Research - Development. These groups shape scientific and technological activities on a vast range of theme areas. These latter cover all types of activity and are organised in the form of Programmed Thematic Activities (ATP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Higher Education, Universities and Regional University Centres and Scientific Research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Health Biotechnology 	FCFA 300 million (CAD 600 000 (per year) Increase to 400 million promised (CAD 800 000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any researcher working on the Fund's interest areas 	Competitive fund	Source: Promesse hausse : Walfadjri, Thursday 1 st July 2010, p. 2
12	Fonds National de Recherches Agricoles et Agro-alimentaires / National Fund for Agricultural Research and Food Processing	The goal of this fund is to finance research on agricultural and Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral activities considered to be the priorities of the State, the National System for Agro-Sylvo-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Economy and Finance Ministry of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Food processing 	FCFA 824 million (CAD 1,64 million) (in 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any researcher in the Fund's sectors of interest 	Competitive fund	www.psaop.sn/documents/50993347548f861d675246.pdf



N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling Agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
	(FNRAA)	Pastoral Research (SNRASP), development partners and the end users of research findings.						www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/12664091711Universite_CADiop_GRU_Rapport_final_Nov2009.pdf
13	The President's Grand Prix for science	Initiated in 1990 and suspended for years, the Prize was awarded again in 2010. This Prize is defined by the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research as «a tool for lifting the barriers to the country's economic and social development».	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Presidency of the Republic of Senegal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Food security Solar and renewable energy 	FCFA 100 million (CAD 200 000) (in 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any researcher working in the Fund's interest areas 	Competitive Fund	www.recherche.gouv.sn/spip.php?article44 Source montant : Walfadjri, Thursday 1 st July 2010, p.2

Regional and sub-regional Funds for research

N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
1	WAEMU Research Fund	This is a FCFA 3 billion Fund to finance research in the Member States of the Union. The Fund was set up as part of a wider programme for support to higher education, launched in 2007 with a budget of FCFA 18 billion. The programme already supports 12 "Centres of Excellence".	West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)	Not provided	FCFA 3 billion (CAD 6 million)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Researchers (individual researchers or groups of researchers) 	Competitive Fund	www.ouestaf.com/L-Uemoav-lancer-un-Fonds-de-3-milliards-FCFA-pour-financer-la-recherche_a2294.html
2	Fund for Aid to the Promotion of Invention and Innovation (FAPI)	This Fund was established to help the African Intellectual Property Organisation (OAPI) fulfil its mission of promoting the patents it delivers and address efficiently the new strategy by Member States to institute broader integration of inventions and innovations in the development process.	African Intellectual Property Organisation (OAPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technological inventions Innovations 	Not mentioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inventors, researchers, innovators in OAPI Member States Industrial and small scale enterprises Public and private research laboratories 	On demand	http://www.wipo.int/meetings/fr/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=14934
3	ADB research grants	This is a grant to promote and	African	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and 	USD 15 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African University 	Grant funding	http://knowledge.cta.int/fr



N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
		reinforce relations between African science and technology institutions (S&T). The goal is to respond precisely to the needs for cutting-edge expertise in science and engineering in sub-Saharan African countries, as well as encourage and promote equitable access to higher education and research by promoting the emergence of a centre of excellence for S&T in the sub-region of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).	Development Bank (ADB)	Technology (S&T)	(CAD 15.5 million)	of Science and Technology (AUST) • International Institute for Environmental and Water Engineering (2iE)		/Dossiers/Demandes-d-innovation/Le-financement-de-l-agriculture-et-du-developpement-rural/Nouvelles/La-BAD-debloque-15-millions-de-dollars-EU-pour-la-science-la-technologie-et-l-enseignement-au-Nigeria
4	Small grants programme Research and In-depth scholarship programme Thesis Prize	Launched in 1988, the small grants programme provides funding for researchers to write their theses and conduct their field research. It also provides grantees with bibliographies, textbooks and reviews. The research and in-depth scholarship programme was designed to reinforce and promote a culture of intensive and broad-based thinking among African academics. Since 2002, three Prizes have been awarded each year for doctorate students who submit the best theses on the continent.	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)	• Social sciences	USD 100 000 (CAD 102 500) Grants given to 5 Working groups in 2009	• Young researchers	Grants and competitive funds	http://www.codesria.org/sip.php?rubrique6&lang=fr
5	ERNWACA Grants Programme for interdisciplinary research	This is a programme for building capacity in educational research that was initiated in 2002 by the Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA) and the institutions for higher education in Member countries. The goal of the	Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA)	• Education	FCFA 3 million (CAD 6 000) (per project for 2010)	• Doctorate students • Young researchers • Lecturers • Administrators	Competitive	www.ernwaca.org/web/sip.php?article492 www.rocare.org/grants/booklets/Subventions-RO CARE-booklet-FR.pdf



N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
		programme is to: • train young researchers in research methodology; • strengthen the ties between ERNWACA and institutions for higher education; • reinforce inter-institutional collaboration in the sub-region; • provide applied research findings on the key educational research theme areas of ERNWACA and WAEMU that can inform educational policies and practices						
6	Abdoulaye Fadiga Prize for the promotion of economic research	This Award was launched in 2008 by the then Governor of BCEAO, Mr. Philippe-Henri Dacoury-Tabley. With an endowment of FCFA 10 million, the Prize is open for competition every two years among young researchers in WAEMU Member States who are under the age of 45. It rewards innovative research work on a theme pertaining to economic, monetary or financial issues with proven scientific interest for WAEMU and BCEAO Member States.	Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO)	• Economics	FCFA 10 million (CAD 20 000)	• Researchers in WAEMU Member States	Competitive Fund	http://www.bceao.int/prix/
7	Research development programme	This is a fund established by the ECOWAS in order to support research, based on the needs expressed in the member countries.	West African Health Organisation (WAHO), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	• Health	Not provided	• West African Health Organisation (WAHO)	Grant funding	www.wahooas.org/spip.php?article298&lang=fr
8	African Science, Technology and Innovation Endowment Fund	This Fund aims to motivate inventors and innovators and stimulate the development of sustainable industries and businesses for the continent.	Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	• Research • Innovation	USD 500 000 (CAD 518 000)	• Individual entrepreneurs • Research centres	Competitive Fund	www.scidev.net/en/news/fund-aims-to-turn-african-science-ideas-into-business.html



Examples of self-financing national research institutes (universities)

N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
Burkina Faso								
Not identified								
Cameroon								
1	University Research Support Fund (FUAR)	This is a university research support Fund for lecturers in University of Yaounde I, put at their disposal by the chancellor, in order to support innovative research projects on theme areas that are selected each year.	University of Yaounde I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political and legal sciences Economic sciences and management International relations Information and communication sciences Demography 	Not provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University lecturers - researchers 	Competitive Fund	Press pack "PRD College", University of Yaounde I, 17-18 August 2009
2	University Fund for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Information (FUDIST)	This is a research fund for the lecturers of the University of Yaounde 2, put at their disposal by the chancellor in order to finance publishing.	University of Yaounde 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of university research findings 	Not provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecturers of University of Yaounde 2 	Competitive fund	www.universite-ya2e.org/index.php?id=221
3	Buea University Research Fund		University of Buea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University research 	4 to 5% of the university budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecturers - Researchers 		
Ghana								
4	Research and Conferences Fund	This Fund was initiated by the University of Ghana to encourage research, publication of scientific literature and participation of University of Ghana lecturers in conferences, so as to showcase the University and reinforce its image at international level.	University of Ghana, Research and Conferences Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in and organisation of conferences, seminars, workshops, training exercises Applied and academic research Publication of scientific literature 	USD 500 000 (CAD 518 000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Ghana lecturers 	On demand	www.ug.edu.gh/index1.php?linkid=284&sublinkid=115 Source of amount: State of University Research Governance in West and Central Africa (Hathié, 2010)



N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
Senegal								
5	Research Support Fund (FAR)	This Fund for research support on a competitive basis, initiated by the UCAD Foundation, is financed with resources from "services" (consultancy services, etc.).	Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD) Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University research 	50% of the Foundation's resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD) 	Self-financing	UCAD Foundation annual report 2008-2009, www.ucad.sn

Private (or philanthropic) Funds for research

N°	Name/origin of Fund	Description	Handling agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
Burkina Faso								
1	Royalties from the Société Burkinabè des Fibres Textiles (SOFITEX)	These are royalties paid by SOFITEX, a cotton producing company, for the use of research findings from national research institutes, such as the Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research (INERA).	Société Burkinabè des Fibres Textiles (SOFITEX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture (cotton) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institut National pour la Recherche Agricole / National Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research (INERA) 	Payment of royalties	
2	Royalties from the DAFANI company	These are royalties paid by DAFANI SA, a fruit juice producing company, as entitlements for using the findings of research or innovation. These royalties are paid to the research institute whose findings are used by DAFANI for its work.	DAFANI SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food processing 	Not provided			
Cameroon								
3	Grant funding from the Fondation Hippocrate Cameroon	This Foundation was established in 2008 by Cameroonians and gets its resources from contributions, membership dues and grants. It finances research work for young Cameroonian researchers in the field of health.	Fondation Hippocrate Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health 	Not provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young researchers (PhD students) 	Competitive Fund	http://fondation-hippocrate.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=115&Itemid=109



N°	Name/origin of Fund	Description	Handling agency	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
								http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200906230270.html
Ghana								
Not identified								
Senegal								
4	Telecommunications and Posts Regulatory Authority (ARTP)	This agency was set up in 2006 by virtue of Law n°2006-15 of 4 January 2006, extending the prerogatives of the ART to the regulation of the postal sector. Its goal is to develop the ICTs.	Telecommunication s and Posts Regulatory Agency (ARTP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) 	1/3 of the budget surplus earmarked for the promotion of ICTs, including research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not provided 	On demand	Interview on Thursday, 17 June 2010 at 8h30
Other philanthropic Funds								
5	Ecobank Foundation	The goal of this Foundation is to render services to the African communities where the ECOBANK Group works (WCA). Its initiatives are financed by Ecobank and international NGOs.	Ecobank Foundation (headquartered in Lome)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Health Community development Scientific research Regional integration 	1% of the Group's net income tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social programmes and projects in WCA 	On demand	www.ecobank.com/introduction.aspx?hl=fr
6	TY Danjuma Foundation	General T.Y. Danjuma, a Nigerian businessman, gave a substantial portion of his own net worth to establish this independent grant making philanthropic organisation, whose mission is "to enhance the quality of life of Nigerians by supporting initiatives that improve access to health and educational opportunities."	TY Danjuma Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being approached by research organisations, but have yet to see how research will be financed. 				

Pan-African philanthropic Funds

N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling organisation	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
1	Investment Climate and Business Environment Research Fund	This is a Fund managed by TrustAfrica, an African organisation run by Africans and established in 2001. It provides grant funding to African	TrustAfrica (headquartered in Dakar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment climate and business environment in Africa 	USD 2,7 million (CAD 2,8 million)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research institutes in Africa 	Competitive fund	www.trustafrica.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=72&Itemid



N°	Name of Fund	Description	Handling organisation	Sectors concerned	Amount	Beneficiaries	Modes of access	Sources
		researchers engaged in research that can improve the investment climate and business environment in Africa.						=82&lang=fr
2	African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)	This Fund was established in 1991 with funding provided jointly by the African Development Bank, World Bank and UNDP. The ACBF is an independent agency. Its work is mainly on capacity building.	African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) (headquartered in Harare)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized training • Policy analysis • Research on the policies applied • Negotiation • Policy advocacy 	USD 54 million (CAD 55,9 million (in 2008))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments • Research institutes 	Grant funding	www.acbf-pact.org
3	African Women's Development Fund (AWDF)	This is an African NGO, established in 2000 by a group of women and that works across the continent by providing grant funding to its various beneficiaries.	African Women's Development Fund (AWDF) (headquartered in Accra)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's rights 	USD 5,5 million (CAD 5,7 million)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any researcher covering the Fund's interest areas 	On demand	www.awdf.org/downloads

Exchange rates as of 7 September 2010:

1 XOF (BCEAO) = 0.00199 CAD

1 XAF (BEAC) = 0.00199 CAD

1 GHS (GH¢) = 0.71277 CAD

1 ZAR (Rand) = 0.14343 CAD

1 CHF = 1.02126 CAD

1 EUR (euro) = 1.33456 CAD

1 USD = 1.03580 CAD

Source: www.oanda.com

NB: The exchange rates applied are those that were in use as of 7 September 2010. Due to the fluctuations in said rates, certain amounts have been rounded up for convenience.