



Issue No. 11/12  
Jan. - Dec. 2002

# ATPSnews

THE NEWSLETTER OF  
AFRICAN TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES NETWORK

SPECIAL EDITION

## Science and Technology and Africa's Global Inclusion: 2002 ATPS Annual Conference and Workshop in Abuja, Nigeria



Annual Workshop: Left to right, Prof. Gabriel Ajayi, Prof. Melvin Ayogu, Prof. Manny Aniebonam

Key science and technology policy players from the government, academia, and international development agencies convened in Abuja, Nigeria to present lead papers on different aspects of the theme: 'Science and Technology and Africa's Global Inclusion'.

The meeting that took place from 11 to 15 November 2002 was the second ATPS Annual Conference and Workshop since its autonomy. Like the year before, scholars, experts and policy makers who attended were drawn from over 20 countries spanning Africa, Europe and North America.

### Major Improvements

However, there were major improvements in the organization, content and delivery. The organization was enhanced because the Federal Government of Nigeria, through the Ministry of Science and technology, supported the meeting with significant financial and material resources. This kind of collaboration enhances the recognition and acceptability of ATPS in the particular country. It also generates resources that supplement those provided by the mostly non-African donors.

The main objectives of the conference and workshop were to host an international conference on the theme: 'Science and Technology and Africa's Global Inclusion'; peer review new research proposals for funding; run a research methodology and writing skills workshop for ATPS researchers; conduct a meeting of the ATPS national coordinators; hold a special policy forum with African ministers and directors of science and technology; and hold the annual administrative meeting of the network.

During his opening speech, Dr Osita Ogbu, the Executive Director of ATPS, said that the participants reflected the seriousness of the theme of the conference, which was a balance between the academia and policy makers, a mix of the present and future leaders. "As much as possible, we have also tried to bring participants from a number of African countries in order to balance our experience and proffer an all-inclusive agenda for the way forward," he explained. He assured the meeting that next time round, the gathering would be more inclusive because ATPS aims to transform the annual event to "a vanguard for promoting science and technology policy in Africa and for measuring achievements and failures in the past year."

In this  
issue

Ministerial & Policy Forum in Abuja  
ATPS & SCIDEV Working Together  
Marking the Scientific Revival Day  
In brief  
Staff News

3	COMESA/SADC/ATPS Workshop	4
5	Launching a Regional ICT Programme	6
10	Chapter News	12
14	Appointments & Promotions	15
16		

Borrowing the thought of the foremost American authority on the management of success, Brian Tracy, Prof Turner Isoun, the Minister for Science and Technology, Nigeria and a member of the ATPS Board, reminded the participants that, "We are, therefore, gathered here to critically analyze Africa's global economic exclusion problems and proffer pragmatic and sustainable solutions. This requires formulating and implementing innovative science and technology policies that will drive the African economy to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century."

### Plenary Session

The plenary session, which was termed the conference part of the annual event, took a greater part of two days. It attracted papers from senior researchers and policy makers from Africa and international institutions. ATPS is increasingly using this forum to bring African scholars from Europe and America to share their skills and knowledge with their counterparts at home. This role of networking Africans across continents will be intensified in the coming years because lasting relationships often emerge from such contacts. The networking also provided an opportunity for the scholars and policy makers gathered to make inputs into the science and technology (S&T) agenda of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

### S & T Challenges for Africa

The presentation from the NEPAD secretariat gave clear indications of the role of S&T policy in advancing the NEPAD agenda and the role of institutions, such as ATPS. The keynote address from the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Dr K.Y. Amoako, was powerful in identifying key S&T challenges for Africa, underscoring the need for a clear S&T regime that integrates Africa into the global economy and addresses the millennium development goals.

Amoako said that such a regime must address capacity inadequacy, competitiveness and diversification of the

economy, integration of science and technology and innovation policies with the overall development policies, strengthening science and technology policy making, among other concerns. He also pointed out that there is a great deal of debates on how best African countries can benefit from and respect property rights on intellectual and genetic capital. He added that this is an important policy area for potential help through NEPAD and ATPS, in collaboration with AOPI, World Intellectual Property Organization and the African Regional Industrial Property Organization.

Other papers dealt with various issues relating to the global inclusion of Africa with respect to Information Communication Technologies, biotechnology, global governance of technology, foreign direct investment and technology transfer, and indigenous knowledge.

### Ministers' Policy Forum

The climax of the conference was a policy forum attended by ministers from Nigeria, Algeria, Guinea and senior policy makers from Nigeria and other African countries. Using the good office of Prof. Isoun, various African ministers of science and technology were invited to deliberate on how to use science and technology to integrate African economies into the global economy. The deliberations were open, frank and purposeful. The need for collaboration, exchange of ideas and learning between African countries was emphasized. In the end a communiqué was issued.

The ministers' and policy makers' forum was timely because it answered the call, by Prof Norah Olembo, the Chair of the ATPS Board, that strategies and mechanisms that strengthen partnerships between researchers and African policy makers need to be developed. She urged the participants to promote participatory research and teamwork comprising all stakeholders because science, technology and innovation policies are not only

rewards of successful development but critical tools for achieving it.

This meeting was significant because it clearly marked the beginning of a process that will be repeated annually if resources permit. In order to hold this forum, the Government of Nigeria provided accommodation and logistics to the visiting ministers and some of the senior policy makers. But more importantly, it clearly provided an avenue for ATPS to concretize its S&T policy knowledge brokerage role and to announce its presence as a resourceful partner in Africa's development process.

### Research Proposals

In the concurrent sessions, 47 research proposals from 16 countries were presented for peer review. The proposals were grouped into the following themes: Agricultural Technology Policy; Information and Communication Technology; Biotechnology, Gender and Food Technology Policy; and Innovation, Technology Transfer and Environmental Technology Policy. The proposals were of high quality and the rigorous review at the national chapter level and at the regional secretariat appear to be yielding fruit. The ATPS Board approved the funding of 16 proposals due to limited funding. All 16 contracts have been funded and work is now on-going in the field.

It is increasingly clear that the peer review process and the use of resource persons within and outside Africa continue to be of immense benefit to researchers who may or may not get a grant. The attendance at the ATPS Annual Conference and Workshop including the methodology workshop is of immense value to the researchers and some policy analysts who participate. It adds value to their skills and increases their appreciation of science and technology policy.

As ATPS moves into a new strategy, there are plans to do more of this and to conduct S&T planning seminars and training that will target policy makers and researchers at all levels.

# Major Ministerial & Policy Forum at the ATPS Annual Conference in Abuja



Taking a short break during the ministerial forum. Prof. Olivier Saasa, left, and Prof. Joseph Massaquoi, ATPS board

The African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) strives to support and promote innovative science and technology (S&T) policy for Africa's development. Since its inception, the institution has made important contributions to S&T policy by challenging conventional notions on the subject in sub-Saharan Africa.

An important feature of the five-day ATPS Annual Conference and Workshop in Abuja on "Science and Technology and Africa's Global Inclusion" organized jointly by ATPS and the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, was the Ministers and Policy Makers' Forum. Ministers of science and technology, representatives and policy makers from Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Zambia shared experiences and strategies in S&T formulation and implementation. They also helped ATPS to draw up the research agenda on S&T for growth and development of Africa. Out of the deliberations came a consensus statement urging African governments to develop "as a matter of urgency" national policies on information and communication technology, and on biotechnology, "in order to realize the full benefits of these technologies". See full *communiqué* on page 18.

Prof. Turner Isoun, Nigeria's Minister of Science and Technology, and also an ATPS Board member, and Dr. Osita Ogbu, Executive Director of ATPS, signed the statement. The statement says that science and technology should not only be a concern of national governments, but also a priority for provincial and local governments. Achieving this, it adds, "requires national strategy, institutions and expenditures, which reflect co-



...caption...

ordinated efforts by the various levels of government." The consensus statement goes on to state that leaders, not markets, should drive the process of scientific and technological advancement.

In recognition of this, the statement proposes that ATPS set up an annual award of excellence for an African leader who "has demonstrated evidence of leadership in promoting science and technology for development in Africa." The statement also warns African governments of the need for caution in signing the international conventions and agreements that are coming to form the core of global governance, "scientific or otherwise".

"African countries must ensure that they have a proper understanding of the implications of such agreements for their respective economies", the statement says. In particular, they need "to carefully consider the benefits and costs of surrendering their national sovereignty in signing global conventions."

Ogbu says that the aim of ATPS in helping to organize the meeting in Abuja was not only to discuss different aspects of the theme of the meeting with scholars, experts and policy makers spanning more than 20 countries of Africa, Europe and North America, but also "to support and strengthen the work of the [Nigerian] ministry and to gain from its new science and technology thrust."

He says that the consensus statement will help to articulate the research agenda of ATPS in the coming years. And he adds that the forum held in Abuja "is going to be institutionalized in keeping with the challenges that ATPS and its constituencies anticipate."

This kind of challenge is not out of the ordinary for ATPS because the network has consistently involved policy makers in its activities. Last year, a similar meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya



## MINISTERIAL AND POLICY FORUM HIGHLIGHTS FROM COMMUNIQUE IN ABUJA

That African governments should promulgate, as a matter of urgency, national policies on ICT and Biotechnology in order to realize the full benefits of these technologies and that the African Technology policy Studies Network should facilitate this process where necessary.

That Africa's global inclusion will require capacity building in ICT, Biotechnology, an entrepreneurial scientific community and a policy environment devoid of self-doubt.

That NEPAD Secretariat should work with the ATPS and other institutions to make the NEPAD framework science and technology (S&T) led and knowledge driven.

That an annual award of excellence be instituted by the ATPS to be given to an African leader that has demonstrated evident leadership in promoting science and technology for development in Africa.

## COMESA/SADC/ATPS Regional Workshop for Trade Negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda



Participants follow proceedings

The African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) joined the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) in co-hosting the First Regional Workshop for Trade Negotiators on the Doha Development Agenda that was held in Nairobi, Kenya from 5 to 7 August, 2002.

### Minister's Speech

The Hon Nicholas Biwott, Minister for Trade and Industry of the Republic of Kenya, officially opened the workshop. In his speech, the minister informed the meeting that he was one of the ministers who witnessed the debacle of the third ministerial meeting in Seattle and also participated in the formulation and adoption of the Doha Development Agenda. He added that he was fully aware of the demands made on developing countries and less developed countries (LDCs) to accept a 'new round' with its centerpiece being negotiations for new agreements in such critical but inappropriate issues as investment, competition, and government procurement.

The minister urged the participants, as

analysts and advisors to policy makers, to be focused and to make practical and actionable proposals that would ensure that the benefits of globalization are front-loaded while obligations are back-loaded to help make globalization more meaningful among the general population in LDCs and developing countries.

Biwott expressed gratitude to ATPS, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the South Centre, the African, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP) States Secretariat and the Secretariat of the African Union that were collaborating with COMESA and SADC.

### The Role of ATPS

Dr Osita Ogbu, the Executive Director of ATPS, in his rejoinder, said that it was a privilege for

ATPS to co-host the meeting. He introduced ATPS, its mission and vision and affirmed that ATPS has the distinction of being one of the first research network to bring together multi-disciplinary science and technology policy practitioners to analyze science and technology for development. He also added that the network was filling a niche not served elsewhere by addressing two capacity building functions: providing a forum for

...Make practical and actionable proposals that would ensure that the benefits of globalization are

discussing and advancing knowledge within countries, and promoting a pan-African perspective on the science, technology and development discourse.

On the importance of collaborating with SADC and COMESA, Ogbu said, "because we deal with trade and technology, intellectual property rights and such related issues, we feel that the workshop is within our domain and the activities we are supporting. Indeed, one of the focal areas that we support is World Trade Organization (WTO) issues as they relate to technology policy in Africa. When we first mooted the idea of joining COMESA and SADC to co-host this workshop, people wondered why we were joining a crowded field of trade negotiations. COMESA accepted our proposal, and we are glad."

He maintained that the purpose of the meeting was not to discuss how to conform to the rules of WTO but to plan how to improve on them in the coming years, stressing that the impetus of the workshop is "the work that the experts are doing, and support from African ministries."

He outlined the objective of the workshop as developing strategies for dealing with new issues, post Doha. Given the imbalance on rights, obligations and implementation under the WTO against developing countries, Ogbu urged African leaders to assertively express their lack of readiness to engage in a new round of trade negotiations until the full implications of these new issues are understood.

ATPS interests in the WTO agenda emanates from its capacity building mandate and more specifically because of the interest in issues pertaining to the intellectual property rights regimes, trade and technology, technology transfer and health technology policy issues. These are all issues that now fall under the ambit of the WTO and ATPS feels compelled to be part of the process of strengthening African negotiators in these respects. ATPS commissioned a paper that dealt with these issues as part of its input into the meeting.

Other ATPS researchers were present to make intellectual contributions to the workshop.

### COMESA & Regional Integration

The Acting Secretary General of COMESA, Mr Sindiso Ngwenya, informed the meeting that COMESA and other regional organizations have been collaborating and co-ordinating their activities and programs. He added that they have common programs in a number of areas, including competition rules for civil aviation and air transport and also in assessing the impact of further trade liberalization on the economies of the member states as they establish free trade areas and customs unions.

Kenya's Ambassador and Permanent Representative in Geneva, Amina Mohamed, pointed out that regional integration could make international trade work better through regional solidarity

**ATPS interests in the WTO agenda emanates from its capacity building mandate...**

and better policy co-ordination and management at the national level. She called on COMESA, the SADC, and other developing countries to be more active in multilateral trade negotiations. With specific reference to the Singapore Issues, she suggested that Africa should concentrate on matters that have a bearing on the continent's development.

Dr. Prega Ramsamy, Executive Secretary of SADC, in a speech read on his behalf by Dr. Nicolau Sululo, the Senior Trade Expert, recalled that the joint SADC/COMESA meeting in Cairo in May 2001 decided that the two organizations should co-operate to build strong and co-ordinated positions on issues of mutual interest for the development of Eastern and Southern Africa. He said that he believed that the workshop would help to influence Africa's position and reaffirmed the commitment of SADC to co-operate with other regional economic groupings in

enhancing the development of the continent.

### Workshop Participants

The workshop was attended by participants from Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Geneva-based ambassadors and officials of foreign missions in Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia (Brussels), South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe were also present.

The African Union (AU), the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the East African Community (EAC), the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (CPGS), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Center for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the South Center were among organizations represented.

Using this forum, ATPS distributed some of its publications and created demand for its services beyond imagination. Many participants came into contact with ATPS for the first time and many speakers felt that institutions, such as ATPS should be empowered to provide advisory services to the Geneva-based African negotiators in the areas in which it has great competence. Many wanted ATPS to have a representative in Geneva for closer cooperation and continuous intellectual guidance.

While this is not part of the immediate plans of ATPS, it is clear that the network could use its members to provide research input into the questions that the African negotiators are constantly grappling with.

# ATPS & SCIDEV working together to train Journalists in Science Communication

The African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS), in collaboration with the Science and Development Network (SciDev. Net) of United Kingdom sponsored a workshop: Science Communication for Sustainable Development, in Entebbe, Uganda for selected science and technology writers from all over Africa.

The four-day event, running from 29 September to 3 October 2002 attracted scientists, public relations officers, print and radio/TV journalists along with professionals from academies of science, government departments, science and technology institutions and non-governmental organizations.

## Molding S&T Policy Ambassadors

ATPS sponsored, Lily Aduke, the ATPS Communications and Outreach Officer and six journalists drawn from Nigeria, Tanzania, Ghana, Lesotho, Cameroon and Swaziland national chapters as part of its interest and commitment to the training of science writers to increase capacity in science communication in sub-Saharan Africa. The participation of ATPS brought diversity and additional perspectives to a gathering that was otherwise dominated by participants drawn largely from East Africa. ATPS sees these journalists as science and technology policy ambassadors and hopes to collaborate with them for its media outreach activities in the various countries.

Dr Enoch Tanjong, an ATPS-sponsored participant, described the difficulties he faces in promoting science journalism in Cameroon. He explained that over the last ten years he has been developing a model curriculum for training related to science



Participants in a group photograph

and communication. He revealed that more science students are interested in taking some courses in journalism, despite the decline in admissions to the science faculty. He also noted that more women are now entering the journalism profession. Tanjong added that there is little evidence of science communication on the ground, but he is hopeful that, "science journalism does have a future in Cameroon with the media becoming more diverse". Tanjong heads the Department of Journalism of the University of Cameroon.

## Science Journalism

Ken Nwogbo, the Senior Correspondent with Champion Newspaper, Nigeria said that although science is reasonably well covered and represented in the news, there is lack of emphasis on how science would contribute to the overall development of Nigeria.

He also pointed out that most journalists were unable to make science reports attractive enough to compete favorably with advertisements or political and business stories. He decried the lack of modern facilities, such as computers and Internet services in 90% of the media houses in his country.

He encouraged journalists to make their stories simple to fit with the focus of the editors. Nwogbo was also sponsored by

ATPS. These testimonies are proof that the interest and commitment of ATPS to the training science writers is timely and worthwhile. Prof Mondo Kayongera, the Minister for General Duties in the Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda, during the opening speech, underscored the need for building both regional and individual capacity to bridge the science and technological divides between the developed and under-developed world. This emphasizes the role that ATPS is already playing in this area.

The workshop combined presentations from invited speakers from Africa, Europe and North America, with practical learning exercises and structured discussion groups aimed at sharing and strengthening science communications practices and helping to identify key resource and training needs in the region.

## Consensus Statement

A consensus statement was drawn up on the final day, representing the joint views of those who attended the workshop. Among other requests, the meeting urged scientific bodies, including research institutions and scientific academies to actively support science communication, and to enhance the communication of their research to the public.

Many in the scientific community that have come to learn of ATPS interest and commitment to the training of science writers and have encouraged it.



# ATPS launches a New Regional Research Programme on ICTs



Resource persons. From left, Prof Melvin Ayogu, Dr Sam Inyangi, Charles Mutonga

The African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) launched a new program: Strengthening National ICT Policy in Africa: Governance, Equity and Institutional Issues, with a pre-study workshop on 8-10 July 2002 in Nairobi, Kenya. Team leaders from the participating countries, namely, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe came together to establish a common understanding of the research agenda, and to receive guidance from resource persons before the implementation of the project.

## Pres-study Workshop

The pre-study workshop was useful in harmonizing the process, in establishing common understanding of the research problematique and for revision of country proposals. Thus, this was a forum for capacity building and for learning about other countries' advances and problems with respect to ICT policy processes and reforms. The twelve country teams have been funded and a coordinator, Prof Melvin Ayogu, from the University of Cape Town will monitor progress and provide quality control.

The countries were chosen to reflect regional representation, various stages of ICT policy formulation, per capita income levels, Internet density and public access as well as the different stages in the public sector reform process. ATPS does not currently have chapters in Morocco, Rwanda, South Africa and Mozambique. The extension of this program to these countries is to signal the intent already approved by the Board that ATPS is a pan-African organization. Funds permitting, these contacts and research teams from these countries will constitute the nucleus upon which national chapters in these countries would be built. Prior to the workshop, a concept paper was developed through series of consultations with stakeholders, including researchers, relevant actors in the private sector and policy makers. The concept paper set out the issues, the research agenda and the implementation strategy for this program. Essentially, this program will provide policy makers with choices on how to improve the policy/ legislative and regulatory environment to ensure internal consistency of policy, improve ICT access, improve equity in access and generally improve the governance of the sector for increased social benefits. In addition to the concept paper, research teams from the participating countries produced specific country

proposals which had certain areas of overlap but also specific questions only relevant to their countries. This approach will enable the program to make regional wide pronouncements on some issues and, yet bring out certain national policy nuances that need correction and from which other countries can learn. The resource persons noted that Ghana had fulfilled all the theoretical conditions for effective deployment of ICTs and yet they could not achieve the desired goals. The team, represented by Dr. Imoroh Braimah and Mr. Godfrey kwasi Frempong was advised to emphasize the regulatory mechanisms and legislative processes, as this would provide an interesting contrast to Uganda.

James Hodge, representing the South African team reiterated the feasibility of the project in South Africa due to the existence of an excellent database that is under-utilized. He said this makes data acquisition relatively easy and reliable. He also said that the Universal Access Policy experienced a lot of technological push and less economic considerations. Politics and lax regulatory frames could be incentives for policy flip-flops. He also said that the telecom process was less researched and would receive their due attention.

Prof Clement Dzidonu, the Chief Executive Officer of the International Institute for Information Technology, Ghana, and a resource person during the workshop, pointed out the need for the South African team to emphasize the regulatory and legal issues. He also stressed that the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries could learn from the South African experience. On equity and access, Dzidonu said that South Africa is currently leading in employing alternative technology in the deployment of ICTs in rural areas. He asked the research team to pursue this and give insights to it. Mr Eshetu Alemu, the Team leader from Ethiopia, observed that the government of Ethiopia is not fully aware of technical solutions suited for rural areas. He also said that Ethiopia recognizes the role of ICTs in Poverty Reduction Strategies but made no mention how technology will be deployed to this end.

Represented by Dr Raphael Mmasi and Ms Denise Umuhoza, the Rwandan team observed that the Rwandan government was establishing a regulatory board thus making their research timely and enabling them to take advantage of comparative experiences in making policy recommendations to the government. They also said that they would recommend that the membership of this board consist of people who could handle ICT-related technical issues. The Kenyan case study will, in addition to the core questions, explore the private/public sector partnership in ICT policy formulation. There is a private sector working group on ICT development in Kenya. The whole political economy of the development of the ICT sector appears to be of considerable interest to the entire team since it informs both the institutional and legislative process. These were but a few points among those that were highlighted by the various countries.

## Progress Workshop

A mid-term review workshop will take place in June 2003 to assess interim reports and to provide peer review and learning. If Africa is to compete and insert itself into the global economy, we must critically review our governance mechanisms with a view to updating the rules, regulations, and legislative processes, and to create or reform the relevant institutions for the effective promotion of ICTs with efficiency and equity in mind. The current research agenda has been developed for this purpose.

African governments should allocate more resources to science and technology as is being done in the developed nations and the Newly industrialised Countries (NICs). This was the view of a number of leading scientists who recently gathered in Nairobi to commemorate the Scientific Revival Day of Africa on 28 June 2002.

The Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU), on 30 June 1987 during the 46<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, declared 30 June a special day to commemorate science and technology (S&T) in Africa. It is a day that is dedicated to issues of S&T, and for African countries to think about the role of this important subject in development. However, this day continues to escape the notice of the scientific community and policy makers in the continent.

# ATPS marks Africa's Scientific Revival Day June 2002



Seated, left to right, Prof Ratemo Michieka, JKUAT, Dr Osita Ogbu, ATPS.

Standing, left to right, Dr said Salim, ICRISAT, Prof Joseph Massaquoi, UNESCO/ATPS, Dr John Mugabe, NEPAD, Mr Alex Aduda, KIRDI, Elijah Agevi, ITDG, Dr Hans Herren, ICIPE

The African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS), never shying from challenges, took the initiative to lead other organizations in marking the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the science day. The scientific community in Kenya from the universities, government, and national, regional and international non-governmental organizations attended a round table discussion and press conference at the Nairobi Safari Club on 28 June 2001 to deliberate and compare notes

on how S&T can be re-deployed to improve Africa's development.

Dr Osita Ogbu, Executive Director of the ATPS, reminded the participants that the day was yet another important day in the calendar of African policy makers, researchers and industrialists. He said, "This should be a day for Africa to note what we have not achieved including the missed cues and inventions, lack of

interest and inappropriate environment for science and technology to thrive."

Ogbu also pointed that African governments had created national science councils with lofty objectives but given them very little resources and their relevant ministries are least funded while their mandates are even less clear. "We have research institutes and laboratories that have not only become skeletons of their past but some are now mere consulting outfits. If donor funding is withdrawn, even the researchers' salaries would not be guaranteed," he said. He noted that in so long as our research agenda remained donor dependent, our development path would always remain irrelevant to our needs.

Dr. John Mugabe, Executive Secretary of the African Commission on Science and Technology, linked to the New Partnerships on Africa's Development (NEPAD) said, "Africa must invest more resources in science and technology if it is to develop." He emphasized the need for effective structures rather than sticking to dormant or dying institutions. He also stressed that science should be part of the people's culture. While officially opening the event, the Kenyan Minister for Science and Technology, Hon. Gideon Ndambuki, noted that science and technology are the most important factors in poverty reduction and sustained economic growth. He said that the government, through its National Council for Science and Technology, will be revising the Science and Technology Act. This will include putting more emphasis on biotechnology, information technology, allocation of more resources for research and development, and identification of appropriate partners in funding research.

The Organisation of Africa Unity-Inter-Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU-IBAR), in a speech read on behalf of Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam, the Deputy Director, urged African governments to increase allocation of funding for the continent's research and development activities that will include capacity building especially in emerging technologies like biotechnology.



Haile Mariam noted that the number and quality of students graduating in science subjects in African universities was inadequate to effectively respond to the continent's socio-economic needs. "Resources allocated to scientific and technological activities must be increased urgently. Above all the interdependence between industry, academic research institutions and policy makers needs to be urgently harmonized," he said. He also said that OAU had on several occasions reminded governments that the most critical and overriding problem facing Africa is and still remains, the poor and uncoordinated management of vital technological related resources, enterprises, rural and development institutions.

The African Academy of Sciences (AAS) Director, Prof. G. B. A. Okello, said that the institution was considering strengthening two science centres in Nigeria and Ghana. He appealed for more centres in basic sciences like mathematics and biotechnology.

Prof Ratemo Michieka, the Vice Chancellor of the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) pointed out that there are fewer students going for doctorates in basic sciences like maths, physics and chemistry and something needs to be done to change the trend. Michieka was saddened that Kenyan scientists were among the most poorly paid professionals in the world, yet they were expected to be in the forefront in solving the country's problems.

He noted with concern the current exodus of scientists from the country due to poor working conditions and non-recognition from policy makers. "Our universities and related research institutions are capable of producing what we clamour for from

## **Africa must invest more resources in science and technology if it is to develop**

strengthen the teaching of science subjects at all levels of the education system. He said deliberate efforts must be made to reinforce the teaching of basic sciences at the primary school levels.

Prof Judi Wakhungu, Executive Director of the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) said research and development must be accorded higher priority in terms of funding from governments. "Hardly any research is being conducted in our universities. There are isolated laboratories here and there due to lack of funds. How can we ensure that we have world-class scientists and engineers when professors are not carrying out research," she questioned. A second major concern was brain drain due to "lack of recognition of opportunities to further one's career. Africa needs to value and respect its scientists for their contribution to society," said Wakhungu.

Dr. Hans Herren, the Director General of the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), said that farmers too needed recognition and called for the motivation of the private sector's involvement in science and technology for development. Ogbu and other scientists reminded journalists that they also had a social responsibility to popularize science and technology in the continent.

abroad. They are reservoirs of fantastic innovations but what can we do without governments' support. Governments must fund research," he said.

Additionally, he called for government efforts to

## **...research & development must be accorded higher priority in terms of funding from governments**

Participants agreed that next year's event would include exhibitions from various institutions and individuals dealing with science and technology and ATPS intends to participate actively.

***"Without innovative public policy, technologies could become a source of exclusion, not a tool of progress.***

***The needs of the poor could remain neglected, new global risks left unmanaged"***

**UNDP Human Development Report for 2001**

# PICTORIAL



Lily Aduke, ATPS Communications & Outreach Officer, left, with Kellen Kebaara, ICRAF, during the Scidev.net workshop in Kampala



Prof Norah Olembo, Chairperson ATPS Board, makes a speech during Annual Workshop dinner



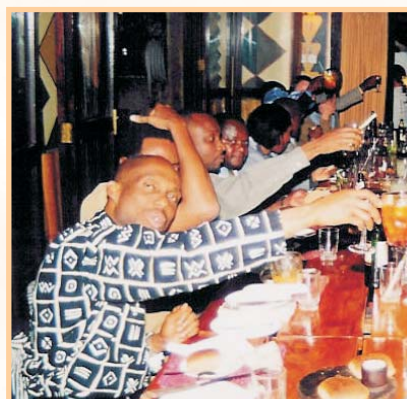
Alhaji Abubakar Abdulahi, Raw Materials Research & Development Council, Nigeria, during a press conference in Abuja, Nigeria



ATPS Board Members in Abuja, Nigeria, Left to right, Prof Turner Isoun, Dr Osita Ogbu, Prof Oliver Saasa



COMESA/SADC/ATPS workshop participants pose for a group photo in front of the Country Hotel, Kenya



ICT Participants enjoy 'nyama choma' at Carnivore Restaurant



"It's fun time...", the ATPS Board Chairperson, Prof Norah Olembo, and Eric Barassa, during the Annual Workshop cocktail in Abuja





Lynn Mytelka, Prof Joseph Massaquoi,



up photograph at the Windsor Golf &



ant, Nairobi, Kenya



Olembo, seems to tell 'songbirds' Mogagu Magayu  
Abuja, Nigeria



Dr Michael Madukwe, left, Nigeria Chapter, makes a point to  
Prince Ademola F. Adenuga, Director, Policy, Planning, Research & Statistics



ATPS Kenya Chapter members during a presentation to the CKRC, left to right,  
Alex Gacuhi, Nancy Baraza, the late Dr Ooki Ombaka, Bernard Sihanya;



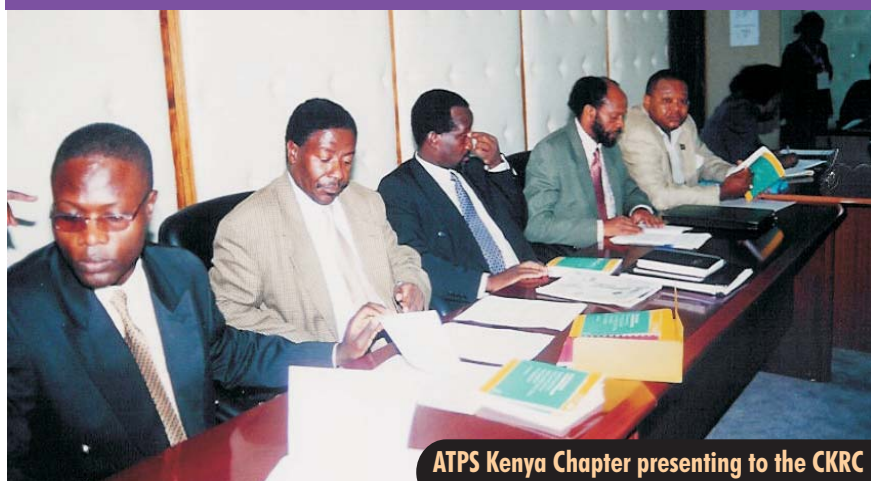
Prof Turner Isoun and Dr/Mrs Isoun, at the annual workshop cocktail,  
Abuja, Nigeria



# CHAPTER NEWS

## ATPS NATIONAL CHAPTERS BRING NEW IDEAS AND S&T FOCUS TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The uniqueness of ATPS as a network derives from the presence of its national chapters. With the completion of the first phase of strengthening the national chapters, the various national strategic plans are now driving the activities of the chapters. We have seen increased activities in policy dialogue, in media interaction and in working with established science and technology agencies of the government. The ATPS national chapters are now devoting a great deal of their energy and resources to policy advocacy and advice. The visibility of the activities of some of the chapters has led to many of the national coordinators being invited to sit in many government commissions and task forces. ATPS is no longer an institution that simply makes small research grants. It has become one that brokers science and technology knowledge and feeds them where they are necessary. A summary example of what is happening in the chapters will illustrate this point.



ATPS Kenya Chapter presenting to the CKRC

### ATPS KENYA AT THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION (CKRC)

ATPS secretariat staff and the Kenya Chapter made presentations to the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission (CKRC) on 20 February 2002. They introduced ATPS to the commissioners and Bernard Sihanya, an ATPS researcher, presented a talk based on his paper, "How Can we Constitutionalize Innovation, Technology and Intellectual Property in Kenya?" Alex Gacuhi, the ATPS National Coordinator, Kenya Chapter presented the Chairman of CKRC with copies of the document. The presentation was well received and the commissioners expressed interest in working with ATPS, especially in the area of patents and intellectual property rights. The ATPS National Coordinator for the Uganda Chapter, Dr. Zerubabel Nyiira, reported that Uganda embarked on a constitutional review process. ATPS, through the national chapter, intends to use this opportunity to interact with those involved in policy advocacy and dissemination.

**Tackling Agriculture Productivity Issues in Kenya** ATPS-Kenya continued to emphasize S&T issues that affect the productivity of the agricultural sector in Kenya. A seminar on this subject was held in October 17, 2002. The objective of the seminar was to share the result and findings from ATPS supported research with decision makers, appropriate agencies of government and the private sector. Papers presented at the seminar dealt with the questions of increased banana production through biotechnology; technology policy issues for small scale horticultural development; increased production of green leaf for the smallholder tea farmer; and technology transfer and gender roles in tea and coffee production. The forum also provided an opportunity for the Horticultural Crops Development Authority (HCDA) of Kenya to present a paper that articulated its policy concerns and to challenge researchers to use their skills to provide urgently needed new ideas on how to move the horticultural sector forward. We have seen the response of the researchers to this challenge through the research proposals submitted at the annual workshop and this chapter continues to adhere to its stated emphasis on small scale agriculture.

## ATPS GHANA & TANZANIA CHAPTERS CHALLENGE THE EXCLUSION OF S&T ISSUES IN PRSPs

In **Ghana**, ATPS organized a policy workshop on budgetary allocation for Science and Technology in Ghana with senior officials from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). African governments' allocation to S&T often indicates the low priority it commands in the budgetary politics and a lack of strong constituency for it. National chapters have been asked to build this constituency. This workshop was intended to draw the attention of the government to this issue. We expect, in the coming years, to see some response to this pressure. But this particular workshop led to the involvement of the ATPS Ghana Chapter with key policy makers involved in the development of the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP). At the time of the workshop, the PRSP contained nothing on the option for employing S&T for poverty reduction. The Ghana Chapter was subsequently invited to make a presentation on S&T and poverty reduction strategy. As a result of this presentation, the final version of the PRSP now includes a substantial section on the role of S&T in Ghana's poverty reduction strategy. Similar round tables on the PRSPs are now planned for Tanzania and Kenya. The chapter also held a successful round table on the draft of Ghana's ICT policy. The conclusions of this workshop, held in conjunction with the government officials with participants from countries like Nigeria where an ICT policy is already being implemented, have been communicated to the government.

**ATPS-Tanzania** organized a major roundtable workshop/dialogue on 9 September 2002 on how to mainstream science and technology in the *Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan (PRSP) of Tanzania*. This workshop, attended by key drivers of the plan, looked at the conceptual issues with respect to science and technology and wealth creation, the use of ICT to improve the productivity of the poor, the importance of biotechnology for improving agricultural productivity, science and technology policy intervention for improving access to water among other issues. Like in most PRSPs, the role of science and technology in poverty eradication was not recognized as part of the plan and the intervention of ATPS-Tanzania was most timely and welcomed. There were specific recommendations on how to use science and technology policy to achieve poverty reduction. As a result of this workshop, the National Coordinator of ATPS-Tanzania has been appointed as a member of the PRSP-Tanzania task force.

#### ATPS LESOTHO HELPING TO SHAPE THE NATIONAL S&T POLICY

The Lesotho National Chapter supported the National Workshop on "Discussion of the First Draft of the National Science and Technology Policy" that was held on 20 to 22 February 2002 in Maseru, Lesotho. The workshop, attended by 202 people, was a great success. Prof Zachary Matsela, the National Coordinator of the Lesotho Chapter, and Ms. M. Maruping, an ATPS researcher, contributed to the draft policy document.

ATPS activities in countries like Lesotho are now gaining recognition from the government. In recognizing the partnership between the government and the chapter, ATPS received a letter from the Department of Science and Technology. Mr D.M. Mokhesi, the Director of Science and Technology, wrote, "The Department of Science and Technology, on behalf of the Government of Lesotho and also on its behalf, wishes to sincerely express our gratitude for the continuous support given by the African Technology Policy Studies Network in our endeavor."

**Dr. Michael Madukwe, Nigerian Chapter**



#### ATPS UGANDA LENDS A HAND IN DEVELOPMENT OF CURRICULUM FOR COMMUNITY POLYTECHNICS

ATPS-Uganda organized a consultative workshop in August 2002 on the development of a curriculum for community Polytechnics in Uganda. This was in response to the policy pronouncements of the President of Uganda on the government intended policy on the establishment of more community Polytechnics. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- discuss the core contents of a responsive curriculum for community Polytechnics
- discuss the role of the private sector, NGOs and the community in the development and sustenance of these Polytechnics
- make policy recommendations on the way forward

The workshop was attended by over 35 participants from the National Curriculum Development Centre, Uganda Institute for Professional Engineers, Private Sector Foundation, heads of community polytechnics, Ugandan National Council for Science and Technology, Ministry of Education and Sports, representative of different media groups and legislators from the parliament of Uganda. As a follow-up to this, the National Coordinator of ATPS-Uganda was asked by the Ministry of Education and Sports to conduct consultative studies on community Polytechnics in Uganda.

#### ATPS NIGERIA WORKING WITH THE NEW ICT AND BIOTECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

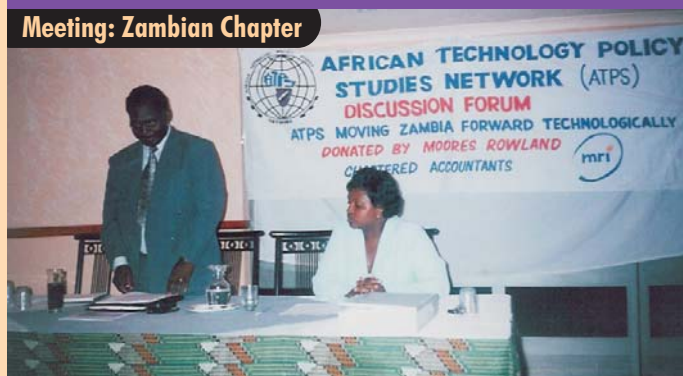
In Nigeria, the National Chapter is working closely with the national institutes set up to implement the ICT and biotechnology policies of the government. Inputs have been made on the implementation of the policy on ICTs and the National Information and Technology Policy Agency (NITPA) considers itself a strong ally of ATPS. A preliminary review of the engineering and technology curriculum in Nigeria's tertiary institutions by the chapter reveals an alarming gap between the labor market requirements and what is taught in these institutions. ATPS plans to support further work in this area once an agreement has been reached with the government on their collaboration.

**Popularizing Science and Technology Amongst the Youth in Nigeria**  
ATPS-Nigeria organized two essay competitions for university and senior secondary school students. For the undergraduates, the topic was, "The Place of Emerging Science and Technology in the Development Process" and for the secondary school students, it was "The Role of the Youth in Science and Technology Development in Nigeria". This was an exercise meant to sensitize the youth on the importance of science and technology in Nigeria's economic and social development. The competition elicited a lot of interest. ATPS-Nigeria also actively participated in a workshop to develop a national biotechnology research agenda for Nigeria and in a stakeholder forum on information technology. The relationship built from these collaborations help to create avenues for dissemination of ATPS research and in turn feed the research process. The chapter also organized a one-day research dissemination workshop in Abuja. Ten ATPS funded research results were presented at this seminar. It also provided an opportunity for other relevant research papers on S&T to be presented to the wide audience that was present in Abuja. One such paper on bread manufacturing was extensively reported in the media and has now fed into the policy process of the National Drug Administration Agency. This brokerage role is increasingly emphasized by ATPS.

#### ATPS ETHIOPIA INVESTIGATES BRAIN DRAIN FROM AFRICA

ATPS-Ethiopia continues to champion the question of the brain drain from Africa. This issue is giving great visibility to the ATPS National Coordinator. In this respect, the Coordinator is investigating the potential role of recent returnees to Ethiopia. In collaboration with a consulting firm, ATPS-Ethiopia has submitted a proposal to the National ICT program of the ministry of Capacity building to undertake a nation-wide survey on ICT use in Ethiopia. One of the active members of ATPS-Ethiopia has recently been promoted as the General Manager of the Ethiopian Telecommunication Agency. The chapter plans to leverage this appointment in its policy dissemination exercises.

#### Meeting: Zambian Chapter



## IN BRIEF

### POPULARISATION OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

ATPS and the Mass Media: Discuss the way Forward

ATPS is placing a lot of emphasis on outreach to our identified constituencies. In addition to what the national chapters are doing, the regional secretariat is actively demonstrating the importance of outreach to policy makers and others.

On 14 February 2002, ATPS brought together senior editors and managers of both print and electronic media to a one-day workshop/luncheon in Nairobi. It was an opportunity to showcase what ATPS does but more importantly, it was an event organized to solicit the collaboration of the media as partners in popularizing science and technology in Africa.

Part of the problem with pushing the science and technology agenda is that there is no popular constituency that would force the policy makers to pay adequate attention to the importance of science and technology in development. The researchers are partly to blame and ATPS is tackling this by asking the researchers to be more entrepreneurial and by rewarding those that demonstrate initiative towards marketing their ideas. But the media has a greater role to play. ATPS intends to sensitize the media to give space to issues of science and technology and to the sort of materials that it produces through its Technopolicy Briefs Series.

The one-day event was well attended and the national chapters have been asked to develop a program for interacting with the media and in using the various media for popularizing science and technology through newspaper articles. As a follow-up to this, ATPS organized a workshop in collaboration with Sci-Dev Net of UK in September 2002 in Entebbe, Uganda, for selected science and technology writers from all over Africa.

### DISSEMINATION THROUGH THE POLICY ORGANS OF (COMESA)

ATPS is working very closely with the the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Secretariat and an understanding has been reached that the meetings of the policy organs of COMESA can be used by ATPS to disseminate its publications, and other products. Between 20 and 23 May 2002 in Addis Ababa, ATPS publications were distributed to the Ministerial Council of COMESA. The reports were well received and they welcomed the idea of using such avenues for sharing information in the future. ATPS is planning to reach a similar understanding with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Secretariat. As ATPS strives to strengthen her convening power, these alliances would be useful in reaching the highest policy makers in Africa.

### RESOURCE EXPANSION

ATPS continues to maintain excellent relationship with its current donors. The Executive Director signed a new contract with the InfoDev program of the World Bank for US\$12000 in support of ATPS mid-term review workshop on the regional ICT program. Dr Ogbu remains active in the resource expansion front. He made presentations in Ottawa to the International Development Research Center (IDRC) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). He visited Washington and held further discussions with some officers of the World Bank. The interests expressed by these institutions are being pursued.

### WEBSITE

ATPS has now established a web site. This website makes it possible for most of the publications coming out of ATPS to be up-loaded to the Internet for easy access. It has already led to a reduction in the printing and distribution costs because of the significant decrease in the quantity of publications that we have to print. The web site will host discussion groups for exchange of information on science and technology issues between ATPS network members and the public. Our web site is [www.atpsnet.org](http://www.atpsnet.org).

**Part of the problem with pushing the science and technology agenda is that there is no popular constituency that would force the policy makers to pay adequate attention to the importance of science and technology in development.**

**Discussing the way forward...**



# appointments & promotions

## TANZANIA

*Ms. Bitrina Diyammet*

In Tanzania, Ms. Bitrina Diyammet, the National Coordinator, has been selected as one of the fifteen international experts to participate in a UNESCO Institute of Statistics funded project that seeks to review science and technology indicators. As the only participant from Africa, she is using ATPS network to collect information on the state of S&T in the member countries. Diyammet says that her position as an ATPS National Coordinator has been useful in the assignment because of the contacts she has established in more than 15 countries where ATPS has national chapters.

**Dr John Mugabe** who completed two terms as Executive Director of the African Centre for Technology Studies, Nairobi was appointed the Executive Secretary of the Commission on Science and Technology set up by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The Commission based in Pretoria, South Africa is coordinating NEPAD's science and technology component. His brief is "to translate NEPAD's goals with respect to science and technology into a programme of action". Mugabe has been a close associate of ATPS.

**Mr Alex Gacuhi** The National Coordinator of ATPS Kenya Chapter was promoted to Director of Research and National Planning in the Ministry of Education, Science & Technology.

**Prof Peter A. Onwualu** He is now a full Professor at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria

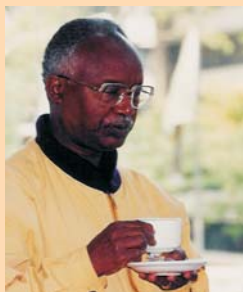


**Mr Eshetu Alemu**, left, team leader of the ATPS regional project on the ICT, has been promoted to the rank of General Manager of Ethiopian Telecommunication Agency, a government department responsible for formulating and overseeing regulatory framework for telecommunication service.

**TRANSITION** We wish to report the sad and sudden death of **Mr. Edward Abakah** on 20 April, 2002 after a short illness. Mr. Abakah was a very active member of ATPS-Ghana and won an ATPS grant in 2000 to conduct a research on the topic, "Technological Choices and Industrial Waste Management in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Ghana's Food Processing Industries and Cleaner Production Technologies". Until his untimely death Mr. Abakah worked as a Senior Scientific Officer with the Science and Technology Policy Research Institute (STEPRI).  
*May his soul rest in eternal peace.*

Some of the contributions that the African Policy Studies Network (ATPS) makes are not always easy to quantify. There are several ATPS researchers that have been appointed to key positions in governments and others currently serving in various government task forces. In Sierra-Leone, Lesotho, Ghana, Uganda, and Zambia, ATPS National Coordinators are serving the governments in many task forces and commissions that have been set up to articulate science and technology policy issues for their various countries. All these appointments came as a result of their ATPS activities and affiliation.

## ETHIOPIA



*Prof Dejene Aredo*  
In Ethiopia, the National Coordinator, Prof Aredo Dejene, using the platform of

ATPS, is linking the issue of brain drain to the status of S&T in Africa. His paper published in the United Nations' website and in many newspapers has generated a lot of debate. ATPS is supporting further development of the ideas contained in the paper.

## ZAMBIA

*Ms Charlotte Wonani*

The National Coordinator, Ms. Charlotte Wonani, sits on the Policy Development Coordination and Promotion Committee of the National Science and Technology Council.

## THE GAMBIA

*Mr Ernest Aubee*

The ATPS the Gambia Chapter National Coordinator, Mr Ernest Aubee, has been appointed as the National Coordinator of the Fight Against Social and Economic Exclusion Program (FASE). FASE is a three-year program of the Government of the Gambia that is funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). One of the foci of the program will be to develop national policies favorable to the poor.

## GHANA CHAPTER

*Dr. Abeeku Brew-Hammond*

Dr. Abeeku Brew-Hammond, who was until the end of February 2003 the ATPS Ghana Chapter National Coordinator, has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor and also appointed Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Kumasi. Dr. Brew-Hammond took over as ATPS Ghana Focal Point in 1998 and saw the approval of close to ten (10) ATPS research proposals during his tenure of office. His current objectives as Head of Department include increasing the number of international students in the mechanical engineering program at KNUST, for both undergraduate and graduate degrees, and making the department a center of technological excellence within the West African sub-region.

## WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT ATPS

ATPS facilitates networking with policy makers in various ways. Our working papers and policy briefs have served as reference material in various policy forums. Further, local chapter has been able to link up with the parliamentary committee on science and technology. We also made presentations to the constitutional review team on how to constitutionalize innovations, technology and intellectual property in Kenya. **Alex Gacuhi, Kenya**

"ATPS afforded me the opportunity to research into the interface between environmental policy and technology policy. My project which examined the impact of national industrial affluent standards and the development of indigenous pollution control technology is perhaps the first study of that nature in the country" **Femi Olokesusi, Nigeria**

"ATPS activities enhanced my appreciation of the weaknesses in the S&T policy research support to government. My greatest accomplishment as a focal point was in generating renewed interest in technology policy research, and improving linkages between researchers and policy makers" **Abeeku Brew-Hammond, Ghana**

"ATPS enhances your exposure. It gave me opportunity to interact with many institutions and professionals who share my interest in science & technology policy research. Our research has facilitated curricular reform in various universities" **Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, Nigeria**

"ATPS workshops provided important insights into the core perspective of technology policy research, and enhanced my ability to conduct science and technology research" **Gregory Namusonge, Kenya**

"As a focal point, I have been able to network with other organisations to promote dialogue in science and technology policy issues. We have collaborated with the Royal Swaziland society of science and technology to organise seminars on science and technology policy issues relevant to our country" **Musa M. Dube, Swaziland**

"ATPS helped refine my research skills and provided an opportunity to network with other researchers and policy makers working in the area of small enterprise development. This enhanced my understanding of technology policy issues in small enterprise development, and gave me the confidence to set up a research firm. **Catherine Ngahu, Kenya**

## ATPS CALENDAR 2003

DATE	EVENT	VENUE
March 26-30	S&T Methodology Training & Policy Sensitization Workshop	Harare
June 9-10	Board Meeting	Mombasa
June 23-25	ICT Regional Project Progress Workshop	Nairobi
June 28-30	Scientific Revival Day	Nairobi
July 1-4	S&T Methodology Training & Policy Sensitization Workshop	Dakar

For Chapter Activities contact your National Chapter Coordinator.

# staffnews



## **Maurice Ochieng Bolo**

joined as a Research Assistant in May 2002. A BSc. (Botany & Science) graduate from the Nairobi University, Maurice has worked as a field worker with Malaria Immunology and Genetics Studies Project - KEMRI and as a Volunteer Facilitator with Janen Rehabilitation Centre for the Needy (JARCEN). He provides research support to the network researchers



In December 2002 **Laban Chiko Mungoma** joined ATPS staff as Accounts Assistant to the Finance and Administration Manager. Laban holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree with double major in Accounting, Business Administration and Management from Daystar University. Previously he has had short stints with Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and East African Portland Cement.



In December 2002 **Carolyn Oduya Ochieng** joined as Secretary/Administrative Assistant. Carolyn brings a wealth of experience from working with various organizations. Previously she was a Receptionist with Kituo Cha Sheria.



**Agnes Rimbere** was formally appointed as the ATPS Receptionist from October 2001. She holds a Higher National Diploma in computing from the Institute of Data Processing Management (IDPM). She is currently pursuing a BSc. Degree in Computer science. Previously she was with International Development Research Centre (IDRC).



In June 2002 **Lucy Mwangi** joined as the Programme and Publications Administrator. A Library and Information Science graduate from Makerere University, Lucy has previously been working as a consultant with the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC). She brings on board over eight years experience from working in Resource Centres.

## AWARD



**Hon Prof Turner Isoun**, left, Nigeria's Minister for Science and Technology and also an ATPS Board member was in November 2002 honoured by the Third World Academy of Sciences with a certificate of honour in recognition of his invaluable contributions to science and technology development in the third world.

The certificate was presented during the inaugural ceremony of the eight general conference and 13<sup>th</sup> general meeting of the Third World Academy of Science and the 7<sup>th</sup> general assembly of Third World Network of Scientific Organizations which opened in New Delhi, India. Prof Isoun was described "as an advocate for scientific thinking by young people".

Hon Prof Isoun's contribution to the development of science and technology in the third world countries also include his fashioning out of "A science agenda from an African perspective". He has contributed to the development of space and biotechnology.

Hon Prof Isoun is the first Nigerian professor in the veterinary sciences and he did research in cellular and molecular pathology.

## THESIS AWARD SCHEME

In order to promote its vision, to become a centre of excellence and brokerage between science and technology policy researchers on one hand, and technology policy makers and implementers on the other, the ATPS set up a thesis award scheme for graduate students in universities in select African universities.

This programme awards modest thesis research grants to exceptional thesis research proposals written on issues of science and technology policy. Graduate students who have an interest in this area may compete for thesis support grant by contacting their national chapter coordinators for more information.



# Communiqué

*issued at the end of a Ministerial and Policy Forum held during the African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) and Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Nigeria Conference and Workshop on the Theme: Science and Technology and Africa's Global Inclusion held in Abuja, Nigeria November 12, 2002.*

## Preamble

Conscious of the critical roles of science and technology in the development of Africa;

Recognizing the need to bridge the gap between African researchers and scientists on the one hand and policy makers on the other;

Taking into cognizance our common aspirations, goals and agenda as represented by the NEPAD framework;

Realizing the urgency for Africa to be actively and profitably engaged in the globalized economy;

## Do note and resolve as follows:

That African countries having diverse research and scientific institutions operating at different levels of capabilities need to promote networking and alliances among themselves in order to realize synergetic efficiency;

That tertiary level institutions in Africa have not succeeded, in the main, in creating the necessary human capital base that supports innovation and that transition to a knowledge-based society would require reform in the curriculum and a re-examination of the relevance of current institutions;

That scientific and technological innovation targets be set in accordance with each countries potential and dynamic comparative advantage;

That African governments should promulgate, as a matter of urgency,

national policies on Information and Communication Technology and Biotechnology in order to realize the full benefits of these technologies and that the African Technology Policy Studies Network should facilitate this process where necessary;

That Africa's global inclusion will require capacity building in Information and Communication Technology, Biotechnology, and entrepreneurial scientific community and a policy environment devoid of self-doubt;

That African governments need to diversify their sources of scientific and technical collaboration and not limit it to their traditional allies;

That global governance, scientific or otherwise, is rooted in conventions and agreements, and that African countries need to be careful in signing agreements without proper preparations and deep understanding of the implications of such agreements for their respective economies;

That African countries need to carefully consider the benefits and costs of surrendering their national sovereignty in signing global conventions;

That in all forms of international negotiations, African governments need to use their best people wherever they may be;

That it is not enough to build research, scientific and negotiating capacities but to retain and use them;

That grassroots awareness is required for NEPAD to be understood and supported by the masses of African peoples;

That NEPAD Secretariat should work with the ATPS and other institutions to make the NEPAD framework science and technology (S&T) led and knowledge driven;

### **Institutional Partnerships and Collaborations**

ATPS is building partnerships with regional african institutions e.g. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Development Bank (ADB) this collaboration facilitates complimentary research and exchange of information, experience and skills. In the past year Dr. Ogbu took the initiative to pay courtesy calls to some of these institutions. During a visit to Canada he visited The International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization-Institute for Statistics (UNESCO-IS), Montreal and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The following are some pictures showing the various places and people he met on this visit. Clockwise: Ms Maureen O'Neal, President IDRC with Dr Osita Ogbu in her office; Dr Osita Ogbu with Dr Rohinton Medhora, Vice-president (programmes), IDRC, Ottawa, looking at the new policy brief; Dr Ogbu during a visit to the UNESCO-Institute of Statistics, Montreal, Canada;



**ATPS is asking that researchers be more entrepreneurial and reward those that demonstrate initiative towards marketing their ideas**

# ATPS National Coordinators

## CAMEROON

**Mr. Sylvester Ndeso Atanga**  
Lecturer, Epidemiology & Public Health  
Faculty of Health Sciences  
University of Buea  
P.O. Box 63  
South West Province  
Republic of Cameroon  
Tel/Fax: 237 32 2595  
E-mail: ndemasa2001@yahoo.com

## ETHIOPIA

**Dr. Dejene Aredo**  
Associate Professor of Economics  
Addis Ababa University  
P.O. Box 1176  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel. Office: 251-1-551163  
Fax No.: 251-1-551399  
E-mail: aredodejene@yahoo.com

## THE GAMBIA

**Mr. Ernest R. Aubee**  
Fase Programme  
UNDP  
Kofi Annan Street, Cape Point  
Bakau, The Gambia  
Tel Office: 220 495071/74/89  
Fax: 220 494758  
E-mail: ilo@ganet.gm

## GHANA

**Dr. Abeeku Brew-Hammond**  
Acting Director  
Kumasi Institute of Technology  
and Environment  
P. O. Box 6534  
Kumasi, Ghana  
Tel office: 233-51-33824/60232  
Fax: 233-5-60232/26026  
E-Mail: kite@ghana.com

## KENYA

**Mr. Alex R. Gacuhi**  
Ministry of Education, Science & Technology

P. O. Box 30568  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel office: 254-2-216947  
Fax: 254-2-215349  
Email: agacuhi1@yahoo.com

## LESOTHO

**Prof. Zacharia A. Matsela**  
Professor of Education  
National University of Lesotho  
P.O. Roma 180  
Lesotho  
Tel office: 266-340601  
Fax: 266-340000  
Email: care of Limakatso Ranko  
l.ranko@nul.ls

## NIGERIA

**Dr. Michael C. Madukwe**  
Associate Professor  
Department of Agricultural Extension  
University of Nigeria  
Nsukka, Enugu State  
Nigeria  
Tel office: 234-042-771019  
Fax: 234-042-771500  
Email: natps@hyperia.com or  
madukwe@hyperia.com

## NIGERIA

**Prof. Femi Olokesusi**  
Nigerian Institute for Social  
and Economic Research (NISER)  
P.M.B 5 UI Post Office  
Oyo Road, Ojoo  
Ibadan, Nigeria  
Tel office: 234-2-8103345/8102904  
Fax: 234-2-2413121  
Email: olokesus@niser.org.ng

## SENEGAL

**Mr. Cheikh Ly**  
Ecole Veterinaire de Dakar  
Eishv B.P 5077

Dakar, Senegal  
Tel: 221 637 1162/270062  
E-mail: chly@refer.sn

## SIERRA LEONE

**Mr. Chris Squire**  
c/o Computech, 22 Pultney St.  
P.O. Box 603  
Freetown, Sierra Leone  
Tel office: 232-22-227831  
Fax: 232-22-227453  
Email: Chris@sierratel.sl

## SWAZILAND

**Dr. Musa Dube**  
University of Swaziland  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Luyengo Campus  
P. O. Luyengo, Swaziland  
Tel office: 268-5283021-3  
Fax: 268-83021/83441  
Email: MADUBE@agric.uniswa.sz

## TANZANIA

**Mrs. Bitrina D. Diyamett**  
Senior Scientific Officer  
COS TECH  
P.O. Box 32183  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Tel Office: 007 222 700745  
Fax: 007 222 775313  
E-mail: Bitrind@yahoo.com

## UGANDA

**Dr. Z.M. Nyiira**  
Executive Secretary  
Uganda National Council for Science &  
Technology  
76 Buganda Road  
P. O. Box 6884  
Kampala, Uganda  
Tel office: 256-41-250431/250499  
Fax: 256-41-234579  
Email: Uncst@starcom.co.ug

Edited by: **Lily Aduke** | Proofreader: **Lucy Mwangi** | Design & Layout: **Sammy Mwirigi** | Printed by: **Majestic Printers**

### How you can reach us

The ATPS Secretariat is located on 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, The Chancery, Valley Road.  
Telephone numbers 254-020-2714092/2714168/271498, Fax: 254-020-2714028,  
Email: [info@atpsnet.org](mailto:info@atpsnet.org), Website: <http://www.atpsnet.org>