



Strengthening Linkages between Policy Research and Policymaking for African Development



ATPS ANNUAL CONFERENCE PROGRAMME & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

7th – 11 November 2011 | Mombasa Continental Resort | Mombasa, Kenya

Prepared by:

Dr. Nicholas Ozor

Ms. Carol Thuku

Mr. Nelson Akenga

Prof. Kevin Urama



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The African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) is a multi-disciplinary network of researchers, private sector actors and policy makers promoting the generation, dissemination, use and mastery of science, technology and innovation (ST&I) for African development, environmental sustainability and global inclusion. ATPS intends to achieve its mandate through research, capacity building and training, science communication/dissemination and sensitization, participatory multi-stakeholder dialogue, knowledge brokerage, and policy advocacy.



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1. Preamble

The African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) is organizing an international conference on “Strengthening Linkages between Policy Research and Policymaking for African Development” with a view to reviewing how various stakeholders can be engaged to make better impacts on strategies surrounding this thematic area. This workshop is a follow-up to a consultative workshop on the same theme held in Mombasa, Kenya in February 2011 organized by the ATPS in partnership with the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC); Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANPARN); and the African Centre for Economic Transformation (ACET). At the workshop, stakeholders recognized the importance of appropriate policies derived from research evidence in fostering national priorities for African development.

The ATPS – is the leading trans-disciplinary network of researchers, private sector actors, policy makers and civil society actors promoting the generation, dissemination, use and mastery of science, technology and innovation (STI) for African development, environmental sustainability and global inclusion in Africa. Its mission is to improve the quality of STI research, policy, and practice for sustainable development in Africa, by Africans and for Africa. In collaboration with likeminded institutions, the ATPS provides platforms for regional and international research, capacity building and knowledge sharing for the identification and prioritisation, development, use and mastery of STI for sustainable social, economic and environmental development in Africa. With a Secretariat Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, it operates through national chapters in 29 countries (including Anglophone, Lusophone, Francophone and Diaspora countries) with an expansion plan in place to cover the entire Africa by 2015.

2. Conference Sub-themes

Papers have been invited from our range of stakeholders including researchers, policy makers, private sectors, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, farmers' organizations, etc. that will address any of the following conference sub-themes:

i) Conceptualizing research, policy and practice for sustainable African development

Papers presented under this subtheme will address the concepts of research, policy and practice; the theory and practice of research engagement for policy and practices; strategies and methodologies for conducting policy relevant research; strategies for use of research evidence in policymaking and policy analysis; pathways for translating research evidence

through policy to practice; and institutional arrangements for stakeholders' engagement in strengthening linkages amongst researchers, policymakers and practitioners.

ii) Youth and Gender empowerment

Papers under this subtheme will address youth and gender issues that would promote effective linkages between research, policy and practice; youth and gender contributions in research, policy and practice; challenges faced can be overcome to enhance their contribution to policy, research and practice; lessons that could be drawn from gender mainstreaming initiatives, where the relationships between researchers, policymakers and practitioners have arguably been better institutionalized.

iii) Mechanisms and Approaches for effective linkages amongst researchers, policymakers and practitioners

Papers under this subtheme will address various functional models, mechanisms, tools and approaches for effectively linking research, policy and practice especially in the African context. Case examples of successful models, mechanisms, tools and approaches that have led to successful linkages of the stakeholders form top in the list of papers under this subtheme. Papers should examine factors that interact dynamically to determine the sort of evidence likely to be adopted by policymakers and also discuss enabling tools to build a broader consensus on the role of empirical evidence in good policymaking and implementation. Other issues covered under this subtheme include; investments in research, policy and practice; international cooperation and partnerships; curriculum reforms; and intellectual property rights, access and benefit sharing.

iv) The role of capacity development

Papers under this subtheme will focus on new knowledge, skills, and infrastructure required for effective research, policy and practice for African development. How best can the capacity of the relevant actors be strengthened in the short, medium and long terms in order to achieve effective policy research that will lead to policymaking and implementation? Papers should emphasize the good practices that exist in capacity development to realize effective linkages among the actors.

v) Research uptake, communication, advocacy and brokerage

Papers under this subtheme will emphasize innovative strategies and channels for communicating research outputs for policymaking and policy implementation. It should emphasize the role of the media in research uptake, communication, advocacy and brokerage. Others include; the incentive structures and enabling environment for effective communication of research outputs to policymakers for use by practitioners;

vi) Challenges and Opportunities for effective linkages between research, policy and practice

Papers under this subtheme will dwell on the economic, social, political, environmental, cultural and other factors that constrain effective linkages between and amongst the actors. Papers should also show the prospects and opportunities of an effective linkage under prevailing conditions.

3. Conference Objectives

The overall purpose of the conference is to engage relevant stakeholders to address the gap between research, policy and practice with a view to designing a proactive way forward for bridging this gap for African development. Specific objectives include:

- I) Understanding the context-specific reasons for the gaps between research, policy and practice in Africa;
- ii) Enhancing knowledge brokerage and communication among researchers, policymakers and practitioners for African development;
- iii) Identifying and prioritizing strategies to improve linkages amongst researchers, policymakers and practitioners in Africa;
- iv) Improving the use of home-grown policy research evidence in policymaking and policy implementation;
- v) Drawing lessons learnt from the successive cases of good partnerships amongst researchers, policymakers and practitioners in Africa and elsewhere; and
- vi) Establishing a trans-disciplinary consortium/network of policy research institutions, policymakers and practitioners in Africa for African development.

4. Expected Outputs

- i) Proceedings of the international conference on strategies for strengthening linkages between research, policy and practice for African development.
- ii) Documented practical examples of successful partnerships between research, policy and practice in Africa and elsewhere.
- iii) A framework of planned actions for the operation of the trans-disciplinary consortium/network of policy research institutions, policymakers and practitioners in Africa.
- iv) Book volume from the conference papers
- v) A Communiqué

5. Expected Outcomes

- i) Improved linkages amongst researchers, policymakers and practitioners in Africa
- ii) Improved utilization of home-grown research evidence for policymaking and practice;
- iii) Establishment of a trans-disciplinary consortium/network of like-minded institutions that will promote effective linkages amongst researchers, policymakers and practitioners in Africa.

6. Conference Methodology

The conference will last for 5 days and will adopt a dynamic participatory process so as to encourage networking, knowledge circulation and collaborative strategic planning:

Plenary Sessions, involving keynote lectures by selected international experts in the different thematic areas, followed by facilitated brainstorming sessions to fill knowledge gaps and address questions arising;

Facilitated Parallel Breakout Sessions, for presentations by invited participants based on the conference sub-themes and ATPS strategic activity lines;

Plenary Participatory Dialogue, to frame common response strategies; research and policy priorities and way forward for realizing Africa's development through STI.

Working Group Sessions, for the participants to identify and prioritize strategies to improve linkages amongst researchers, policymakers and practitioners in Africa for African development.

PROGRAMME FOR THE 2011 ATPS ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP FROM 7-11 NOVEMBER IN MOMBASA, KENYA

DAY 1 - Monday, 07 November 2011
Venue: Mombasa Continental Resort, Mombasa, Kenya

ATPS BUSINESS - NATIONAL CHAPTER COORDINATORS' & REGIONAL COUNCIL ACTIVITIES
Rapporteur: Ms. Ada Osisioma, ATPS Administrative Intern

Time	Topic/Presentations	Participants	Session Chair
08:30 - 09:00 a.m.	Registration		
09:00 - 11:30 a.m.	<p>Parallel Session: National Chapter Coordinators & Regional Council Annual Meeting</p> <p>Parallel Session: Meeting of AYFST and AWFST Officials</p>	<p>ATPS National Coordinators</p> <p>ATPS Regional Council Members</p> <p>AYFST & AWFST Officials</p>	<p>Dr. George Essegbey, Director, STEPRI, Ghana</p> <p>Mr. Ernest Acheampong, ATPS Research Officer</p> <p>Dr. Michéle Mbo'o ATPS Research Officer - Post Doctoral</p>
11:30 - 11:45 a.m. PHOTO SESSION & HEALTH BREAK			
<p>ATPS BUSINESS - TRAINING SESSION FOR ATPS NATIONAL CHAPTER COORDINATORS & ATPS SECRETARIAT STAFF</p> <p>Rapporteur: Michele Mbo'o-Tchouawou, ATPS Research Officer - Post Doctoral</p>			
11:45 - 01:00 p.m.	Training Workshop on The Ethics of Winning Institutions	ATPS National Coordinators ATPS Regional Council Members ATPS Secretariat Staff Members	Prof. Osita Ogbu, Executive Director, ADSI, Nigeria
01:00 - 02:00 p.m. LUNCH BREAK			
02:00 - 03:30 p.m.	Training Workshop on The Ethics of Winning Institutions (cont'd...)	ATPS National Coordinators ATPS Regional Council Members ATPS Secretariat Staff Members	
03:30 - 04:00 p.m. TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK			
04:00 - 05:30 p.m.	Training Workshop on The Ethics of Winning Institutions (...concl.)	ATPS National Coordinators ATPS Regional Council Members ATPS Secretariat Staff Members	
CLOSE OF BUSINESS FOR DAY ONE			

DAY 2 - Monday, 08 November 2011
Venue: Mombasa Continental Resort, Mombasa, Kenya

Time	Topic/Presentations
8:30 - 9:00 a.m.	Registration

PLENARY SESSION 1: OPENING SESSION
Rapporteur: Dr. Maurice O. Bolo, Post-Doctoral Research Officer, ATPS

Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair
09:00 - 09:05 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks by Chair, ATPS Executive Conference Organizing Committee	Dr. Nicholas Ozor Senior Research Officer, ATPS	Prof. Samuel Wangwe , Chair, ATPS Board & Executive Director, REPOA Tanzania
09:05 - 09:10 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks by The ATPS Kenya National Chapter Coordinator	Mr. Kenneth Aduda National Coordinator, ATPS-Kenya Projects & Resource Mobilization Manager, Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute (KIRDI)	
09:10 - 09:15 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks by a representative of the National Chapter Regional Council	Dr George O. Essegbey , Director, STEPRI-CSIR, Accra, Ghana	
09:15 - 09:20 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks by the Chair of African Women's Forum for Science and Technology (AWFST)	Prof. Agnes Mwang'ombe , University of Nairobi and ATPS Board Member	
09:20 - 09:25 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks by the Chair of the African Youth Forum for Science and Technology	Mr. Tennyson Magombo , Chair, AYFST, ATPS Malawi	
09:25 - 09:35 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks by ATPS Key Stakeholders & Key Partners	ATPS Stakeholders and Key Partners present	
09:35 - 09:45 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks by ATPS Secretariat	Prof. Kevin C. Urama , Executive Director, ATPS	
09:45 - 09:50 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks by the Chair of ATPS Board	Prof. Samuel Wangwe , Chair, ATPS Board, Executive Director, REPOA Tanzania	
09:50 - 10:10 a.m.	Opening Keynote Speech on Understanding the Link between Research, Policy and Practice	Prof. Shaukat A. Abdulrazak , Chair Elect, ATPS Board & Executive Secretary, Kenya National Council for Science and Technology (NCST)	

10:10 - 10:30 a.m.

PHOTO SESSION & TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK

PLENARY SESSION 2: KEYNOTE PAPERS

	Keynote Paper Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair
10:30 - 10:50 a.m.	Conceptualizing research, policy and practice for sustainable African development	Mr. Alex Alusa Office of the Prime Minister, Federal Republic of Kenya	Prof. Shaukat A. Abdulrazak Chair Elect, ATPS Board & Executive Secretary, Kenya National Council for Science and Technology (NCST)
10:50 - 11:10 a.m.	The Role of Youth and Gender in policy research and policymaking	Dr. Peggy Oti-Boateng Senior Programme Specialist in Science and Technology Coordinator, African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI) UNESCO Nairobi office, Kenya	
11:10 - 11:30 a.m.	Mechanisms and approaches for effective linkages amongst researchers, policymakers and practitioners	Dr Abdulai Baba Salifu Director-General, CSIR Accra, Ghana	
11:30 - 11:50 a.m.	The Role of Capacity development in policy research and policy making	Prof. Julius Okojie, Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission, Abuja, Nigeria	
11:50 - 01:00 p.m.	Q&A Facilitated Discussion Session		

01:00 - 02:00 p.m.

LUNCH BREAK

PLENARY SESSION 3: KEYNOTE PAPERS

Rapporteur: Mr. Ernest Acheampong, ATPS Research Officer

	Keynote Paper Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair
02:00 - 02:20 p.m.	Research uptake, communication and brokerage - the role of science writers and the media	Mr. Diran Onifade Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) & Otulah Owuor, Editor, Science Africa, Nairobi, Kenya	Prof. Turner Isoun, ATPS Board Member & Former Minister for Science and Technology, Federal Republic of Nigeria,

	Keynote Paper Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair
02:20 - 02:40 p.m.	Challenges and opportunities for effective linkages between research, policy and practice	Prof. John Gowland Mwangi , Council Member and Former Dean, Faculty of Education and Community Studies, Egerton University, Kenya	
02:40 - 03:00 p.m.	Linking Science, Policy and Practice: The role of ethics and belief systems	Fr. Uchechukwu Obodoechina Director, Justice, Peace and Development/Caritas Commission, Nsukka, Nigeria	
03:00 - 03:20 p.m.	Linking Policy Research and Policymaking for African Sustainable Development: The Role of the Private Sectors	Prof. Lloyd Chingambo Chairman, African Carbon Credit Exchange, Lusaka, Zambia	
03:20 - 04:00 p.m.	Q&A Facilitated Discussion Session		
04:00 - 04:20 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK		
04:20 - 04:40 p.m.	Intellectual Property Issues for effective policy research and policymaking	Dr. Mohamed Khalil Timamy Head, Environment Division, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Prof. Oyebanji Oyeyinka , Director, Monitoring & Research Division, UN-HABITAT & ATPS Board Member
04:40 - 05:00 p.m.	Linking Policy Research and Policymaking: Lessons from the IPCC on Climate Change Policy and Implementation in Africa	Dr. Youba Sokona , Coordinator African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) - UNECA, Addis Ababa	
05:00 - 05:20 p.m.	Linking University Research to Policy and Practice: Strategies and Implications	Prof. Bato Okolo Vice Chancellor, University of Nigeria, Nsukka	
05:20 - 05:40 p.m.	Linking Policy research to Policymaking: what researchers, policymakers and practitioners need to know and do	Hon. Obed Dlamini , Member ATPS Swaziland/ Former Prime Minister, Kingdom of Swaziland	
05:40 - 06:10 p.m.	Q&A Facilitated Discussion Session		
CLOSE OF BUSINESS FOR DAY 2			

DAY 3 - Wednesday, 09 November 2011

PLENARY SESSION 3
Venue: Mombasa Continental Resort, Mombasa, Kenya

Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair/ Lead Discussants
08:40 - 09:00 a.m.	Recap of Day 2	Dr. Maurice Bolo , Post-Doctoral Research Officer, ATPS	Prof. Oyebanji, Oyeyinka , Director, Monitoring & Research Division, UN-HABITAT & ATPS Board Member
<p>Day 3: PARALLEL SESSION (D3: P1 - P3) See Annex 1 - 3 for specific break-out rooms for the parallel sessions: P1 - P3</p> <p>Rapporteurs: Mr. Ernest Acheampong, ATPS Research Officer (D3-P1) Ms. Ada Osisioma, ATPS Administrative Intern (D3-P2) Dr. Michele Mbo'o-Tchouawou, ATPS Post-Doctoral Research Officer (D3-P3)</p>			
09:00 - 11:00 a.m.	<p>Parallel Session (D3-P1): <i>(Morning)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Conceptualising research, policy and practice for sustainable development (Subtheme 1); > Mechanisms and approaches for effective linkages amongst researchers, policymakers and practitioners (Subtheme 3) 	<p>All delegates that submitted papers under this subtheme (see Annex 1 for time allocations and venue)</p> <p>Guideline for preparing group recommendations:</p> <p>Subtheme 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the principles of engagement for research, policy and practice (RPP)? b. What are the institutional best practices for strengthening RPP linkages? <p>Subtheme 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the mechanisms and approaches for effective linkages amongst RPP? b. What are the strategies for building consensus amongst relevant stakeholders in RPP processes? 	<p>Chair: Prof. Michael Madukwe, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mr. Ernest Acheampong, ATPS Research Officer</p>

Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair/ Lead Discussants
09:00 - 11:00 a.m.	<p>Parallel Session (D3-P2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Youth and Gender empowerment (subtheme 2) > The Role of capacity development (subtheme 4) 	<p>All delegates that submitted papers under this subtheme (see Annex 2 for time allocations and venue)</p> <p>Subtheme 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the roles of youth and women in RPP linkage? b. What are the strategies for enhancing the participation of youth and women in RPP? <p>Subtheme 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the knowledge, skills and infrastructure required for effective linkage amongst RPP? b. What are the small, medium and long term capacity measures required for effective RPP? 	<p>Chair: Ms. Manal M. Samra Development Advisor AIDME, Egypt</p> <p>Rapporteur: Ms. Ada Osisoma ATPS Administrative Intern</p>
09:00 - 11:00 a.m.	<p>Parallel Session (D3-P3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Research uptake, communication, advocacy and brokerage (subtheme 5) > Challenges and opportunities for effective linkages between research, policy and practice (subtheme 6) 	<p>All delegates that submitted papers under this subtheme (see Annex 3 for time allocations and venue)</p> <p>Subtheme 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the innovative strategies for communicating research results for policymaking and implementation? b. What are the roles of the media in effective communication of research outputs for policymaking and implementation? c. What are the enabling environments required for effective communication of research outputs to policymakers for use by practitioners? <p>Subtheme 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the challenges and opportunities for effective linkages amongst RPP? 	<p>Chair: Mr. Diran Onifade Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)</p> <p>Rapporteur: Michele Mbo'o-Tchouawou, ATPS Research Officer - Post Doctoral</p>

Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair/ Lead Discussants
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK		
11:30 – 01:00 p.m.	Day 3: PARALLEL SESSION (D3:P1 – P3) CONTINUES (cf : Annexes 1 – 3 for time allocations and respective venue)		
01:00 - 02:00 p.m.	LUNCH		
02:00 - 03:30 p.m.	Day 3: PARALLEL SESSION (D3:P1 – P3) CONTINUES Discussions and development of group recommendations		
03:30 - 04:00 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK		
PLENARY SESSION 4 - International Roundtable Venue: Mombasa Continental Resort, Mombasa, Kenya Rapporteur: Dr. Maurice O. Bolo, ATPS Post-Doctoral Research Officer			
Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair/ Lead Discussants
04:00 - 04:30 p.m.	Recap from the Parallel Sessions	Mr. Ernest Acheampong ATPS Research Officer (P1) Ms. Ada Osisoma ATPS Administrative Intern (P2) Dr. Michele Mbo'o-Tchouawou , ATPS Post-Doctoral Research Officer (P3)	Chair: Prof. Agnes Mwang'ombe Member, ATPS Board & Principal, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences (CAVS), University of Nairobi, Kenya Facilitator: Ms. Deepa Pullanikkatil LEAD Southern and Eastern Africa Chancellor College, University of Malawi Zomba, Malawi

Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair/ Lead Discussants
04:30 - 06:00 p.m.	<p>International Roundtable and Recommendations on Effective Strategies for Strengthening Linkages between Policy research and Policymaking for African Development.</p> <p>A Communique to be produced from the recommendations of the parallel group discussions and recommendations from the international roundtable</p>	<p>PANELISTS (to make 5 minutes presentation each on the subject)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. Kevin Urama, ATPS Executive Director, Kenya 2. Prof. Turner Isoun, ATPS Board, Nigeria 3. Prof. Peter Onwualu, RMRDC, Nigeria 4. Prof. Joseph Massaquoi, UNESCO, Kenya 5. Prof. Francis Bisong, University of Calabar, Nigeria 6. Dr. Chidiebere Ibe, Institute of Public Policy Analysis and Management, Nigeria 7. Alfonso Alfonsi, CNR, Italy 8. Dr. Christine Gasingirwa, Director General of S&T, Rwanda 9. Dr. Dennis M. Wanchinga, Executive Secretary, NSTC, Zambia 	
06:00 - 06:30 p.m.	CONFERENCE CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIR, ATPS BOARD		
19:00 – 21:30 p.m.	Conference group dinner hosted by ATPS (TBC)		
CLOSE OF BUSINESS FOR DAY 3			

DAY 4 - Thursday, 10 November 2011

PARALLEL SESSION (D4:P1 - P4)

See Annex 1 - 4 for specific break-out rooms for the parallel sessions: P1 - P4

Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters/ Participants	Session Chairs
09:00 - 11:00a.m.	<p>Parallel Session (D4-P1): IP Program Progress Review Workshop and Training of Trainers Workshop</p>	<p>All IP program researchers, national steering committee members and ToT delegates</p> <p>Separate programme (see Annex 4 for time allocations and venue)</p>	<p>Program Coordinators Dr. Maurice O. Bolo, ATPS and Mr. Joseph Wekundah, BTA</p> <p>Trainer Prof. Moni Wekesa, Mount Kenya University (MKU)</p> <p>Rapporteur: Ms. Jacinta Kahi Communications Assistant, ATPS</p>
	<p>Parallel Session (D4-P2): Program Review Workshop for ATPS 2010 Grants on AYFST Climate Change Innovation Program</p>	<p>Separate programme (Annex 5 for time allocations and venue)</p>	<p>Program Coordinator: Prof. Atieno Ndede-Amadi, Chairperson Business Incubation Association of Kenya (BIAK)</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mr. Ernest Acheampong ATPS Research Officer</p>
	<p>Parallel Session (D4-P3): Program Review Workshop for ATPS 2010 Grants on AWFST Climate Change Innovation Program</p>	<p>Separate programme (Annex 6 for time allocations and venue)</p>	<p>Program Coordinator: Dr. Anthonia Achike University of Nigeria</p> <p>Rapporteur: Ms. Ada Osisioma ATPS Administrative Intern</p>
11:00 - 11:30 a.m. TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK			

Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters/ Participants	Session Chairs
11:30 - 01:00pm	PARALLEL SESSION (D4:P1 - P3) CONTINUES (cf. : Annexes 4-6 for time allocations and respective venue)		
01:00 - 02:00 p.m.	LUNCH		
02:00 - 03:30 p.m.	PARALLEL SESSION (D4:P1 - P3) CONTINUES (cf. : Annexes 4-6 for time allocations and respective venue)		
03:30 - 04:00 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK		
04:00 - 05:30 p.m.	PARALLEL SESSION (D4:P1 - P3) ENDS (cf. : Annexes 4-6 for time allocations and respective venue)		
PARALLEL SESSION P4 - ATPS BOARD COMMITTEES MEETINGS			
02:00 - 05:30 p.m.	ATPS Board Committee Meetings Respective Board Committee (members only) Respective Board Committee Chairs		
CLOSE OF BUSINESS FOR DAY 4			

DAY 5 - Friday, 11 November 2011

ATPS BUSINESS - ATPS BOARD MEETING

Time	Topic/Presentations	Participants	Session Chair
09:00 - 12:30 p.m.	Parallel Session (D5-P1): 20th ATPS Board Meeting and Briefing from External Evaluators	ATPS Board Members only	Chair ATPS Board
09:00 - 1:00 p.m.	Parallel Session (D5-P2): IP Program Training of Trainers Workshop	All IP program researchers, national steering committee members and ToT delegates Separate programme (see Annex 5 for time allocations and venue)	Program Coordinators: Dr. Maurice O. Bolo , ATPS Post-Doctoral Research Officer & Mr. Joseph Wekundah , Executive Director, BTA, Kenya Trainer Prof. Moni Wekesa , Mount Kenya University (MKU) Rapporteur: Ms. Jacinta Kahi Communications Assistant, ATPS
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK		
01:00 - 02:00 p.m.	LUNCH		
02:00 - 06:30 p.m.	Plenary Session: ATPS Annual General Meeting and Briefing from External Evaluators	For registered members only	Chair ATPS Board
03:30 - 04:00 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK		
CLOSE OF BUSINESS FOR DAY 5			

ANNEX 1: PARALLEL SESSION DAY 3 (D3-P1) WEDNESDAY, 09TH NOVEMBER 2011

SUB-THEME 1: CONCEPTUALIZING RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE FOR SUSTAINABLE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Session Chair(s): Prof. Eric C. Eboh, Executive Director, African Institute for Applied Economics (AIAE), Nigeria
Rapporteurs: Dr Maurice O. Bolo, ATPS Research Officer, Post-Doctoral

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
09:00 - 09:15 a.m.	(D3-P1.1): Indigenous Knowledge in research, policy and practice for Development: Institute of Indigenous Knowledge (IIK)	Anke Weisheit , PhD Fellow, Mbarara University of Science and Technology
09:15 - 09:30 a.m.	(D3-P1.2): Legislative and Institutional Pathways interfacing the Research, Policy and Practice Nexus	BT Costantinos , PhD Professor of Comparative Public Policy, School of Graduate Studies, AAU
09:30 - 09:45 a.m.	(D3-P1.3): The Research-Policy Nexus: Mapping the Terrain of the Literature	Tracy Bailey
09:45 - 10:00 a.m.	(D3-P1.4): Triangulation of Research, Policy and Practice: Pathway for African Development	Nnamani, C. V. and Oselebe, H. O. Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria
10:00 - 10:30 a.m.	Facilitated Q&A and Discussion Session	
10:30 - 10:45a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	

SUB-THEME 3: MECHANISMS AND APPROACHES FOR EFFECTIVE LINKAGES AMONGST RESEARCHERS, POLICYMAKERS AND PRACTITIONERS

Session Chair(s): Prof. Eric C. Eboh, Executive Director, African Institute for Applied Economics (AIAE), Nigeria
Rapporteurs: Dr Maurice O. Bolo, ATPS Research Officer, Post-Doctoral

10:45 - 11:00 a.m.	(D3-P1.5): Bridging the Gap between Research, Policy and Practice: A Model for Real-Time Strategic Response to Change	Abel Niyibizi , Petro Systems Limited
11:00 - 11:15 a.m.	(D3-P1.6): Strategies for enhancing linkage in the innovation transfer sub-system in south-eastern Nigeria	Dimelu, M. U Department of Agricultural Extension & Emodi, A.I
11:15-11:30 p.m.	(D3-P1.7): Linking business incubation research, policy, and practice for creation and growth of new technology-based firms - the Case Study of Brazil	Prof. Atieno Ndede-Amadi Head of Business School; Kenya Polytechnic University College

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
11:30 - 11:45a.m.	(D3-P1.8): Innovative Ways of Integrating Traditional Medicine into Agricultural Extensions and Advisory Services for Production of Complementary Medicines in Lesotho	Eric B. Maliehe Lesotho
11:45 - 12:00 p.m.	(D3-P1.9): Critical Actors and Roles in Science, Technology and Innovation: Matching Expectations with Reality in Ghana	Adelaide A. Asante & Dr. George Owusu Essegbey , Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, Ghana
12:00 - 01:00 p.m.	Facilitated Q&A and Discussion Session	
01:00 - 02:00 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK	
02:00 - 02:15 p.m.	(D3-P1.10): Commercialization of Research Findings: A Tool Towards More Effective Pharmaceutical Research in Africa	Uduma Eke Osonwa , PhD, MPSN Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria
02:15 - 02:30 p.m.	(D3-P1.11): L'intelligence Collective Pour Une Approche Globale de la Recherche en Réseau	Robert Mba , PhD, Certificat de Santé Communautaire, Université de Yaoundé, Centre de Développement Pour les Bonnes Pratiques en Santé. Yaoundé, Cameroun
02:30 - 02:45 p.m.	(D3-P1.12): Swaziland's Experiences with Developing a National Policy for Science, Technology and Innovation: Implications for linking policy research with policy making	Mgidi D. Dlamini & Musa M. A. Dube , Swaziland
02:45 – 03:00 p.m.	(D3-P1.13): Linking Research To Policy and Development: The Case of Agricultural Development Programme (ADPS) Nigeria	Nnadozie, A.K.O. & Mkpado M. , Agricultural Economics Department, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
03:00 – 03:15p.m.	(D3-P1.14): Linking Livestock Research to Policy in Nigeria: The Intervention of the Nigeria Institute of Animal Science	Onyimonyi, Anselm Ego , Department of Animal Science University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
03:15 - 03:50 p.m.	Facilitated Q&A and Discussion Session	
03:50 - 04:00 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	
04:00 - 06:00 p.m.	PLENARY SESSION 4 - International Roundtable (<i>see main programme for details</i>)	

ANNEX 2: PARALLEL SESSION DAY 3 (D3-P2) WEDNESDAY, 09TH NOVEMBER 2011

SUB-THEME 2: YOUTH AND GENDER EMPOWERMENT

Session Chair(s): Dr. Lindiwe M. Sibanda, CEO, FANPARN, Pretoria, South Africa

Rapporteurs: Mr. Ernest Acheampong, ATPS Research Officer

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
09:00 - 09:20 a.m.	(D3-P2.1): Youths Mobilization under the Agricultural Development Programme: Lessons for Effective Linkages between Research, Extension Organization and Farmers for Agricultural Transformation Policy in South-East Nigeria	Ezeh, Ann N. & Dr. S.O Ezeh , Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki
09:20 - 09:40 a.m.	(D3-P2.2): Effective Linkage between Research and Policy Making In the Area of Soil Sustainability: The Role of Youth and Gender Empowerment via Collaborative Mentorship/Training.	Umeugochukwu, O. P Department of Soil Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
09:40 - 10:00 a.m.	(D3-P2.3): Strengthening Linkages Between Policy Research and Policy Making for African Development: Youth and Gender Empowerment	Akola Constancia TNSRMS Centre, East Africa
10:00 - 10:20 a.m.	(D3-P2.4): An empirical analysis of the influence of country quality of institutions on gender empowerment in Sub-Saharan Africa	Damilola Olajide & Divine Ikenwilo University of Aberdeen, Scotland
10:20 - 11:00 a.m.	Facilitated Q&A and Discussion Session	
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	

SUB-THEME 4: THE ROLE OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Session Chair(s): Dr. Lindiwe M. Sibanda, CEO, FANPARN, Pretoria, South Africa

Rapporteurs: Mr. Ernest Acheampong, ATPS Research Officer

11:30 - 11:50 a.m.	(D3-P2.5): The role of capacity development	Angela Aluko Mbeya Institute of Science and Technology
11:50 - 12:10 p.m.	(D3-P2.6): An Analysis of Market Infrastructure Improvement: Has It Really Developed Informal Sector Agro-Based Micro-Enterprises In Bayelsa State, Nigeria?	Idani, Corinthian Potoki Bayelsa State Senior Secondary Schools Board, Yenagoa
12:10-12:30 p.m.	(D3-P2.7): Entrepreneurship as a Cutting Edge for Rural Development	A.B.C. Ezeibe Centre for Entrepreneurship and Development Research (CEDR), University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
12:30 - 02:00 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK	
02:00 - 03:30 p.m.	Facilitated Q&A and Discussion Session	
03:30 - 04:00 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	
04:00 - 06:00 p.m.	PLENARY SESSION 4 – International Roundtable (see main programme for details)	

ANNEX 3: PARALLEL SESSION DAY 3 (D3-P3) WEDNESDAY, 09TH NOVEMBER 2011

SUB-THEME 5: RESEARCH UPTAKE, COMMUNICATION, ADVOCACY AND BROKERAGE

Session Chair(s): Mr. Diran Onifade, Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)

Rapporteurs: Dr Michéle Mbo'o-Tchouawou, ATPS Research Officer, Post-Doctoral

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
09:00 - 09:15 a.m.	(D3-P3.1): Providing the right incentives to promote evidence-based policy	Ms Christelle Chapoy International Initiative for Impact Evaluation
09:15 - 09:45 a.m.	(D3-P3.2): Towards Effective Research Uptake and Innovative Communication of Development Research Projects in Nigeria	Adeyinka, F. M & Ajala, A.O. , Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research
09:45 - 10:00 a.m.	(D3-P3.3): An omitted research infrastructure/Arena: assessing the relevance of engaging small rural grassroots NGOs and CBOs on the research agenda	Bende, Andrew Julius Monitoring & Evaluation inspirator, YWCA – Zambia
10:00 - 10:15 a.m.	(D3-P3.4): Research Uptake, Communication, Advocacy and Brokerage: A Look into the Farming Skills Acquisition Programme, Adamawa State, Nigeria. Hasuruna Amos, Department of Vocational Education, Federal University of Technology	
10:15 - 11:00 a.m.	Facilitated Q&A and Discussion Session	
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	
11:30 - 11:45 a.m.	(D3-P3.5): Research-based evidence in African Policy Debates – Chieftaincy Reform in Sierra Leone	Emma Justine Broadbent , Sierra Leone
11:45 - 12:00 p.m.	(D3-P3.6): From Economic Growth to Sustainable Development: Challenges and Opportunities for Realistic Policy Responses	Chidi Magnus Onuoha Executive Director, Green Economics Nigeria
12:00 - 12:15 p.m.	(D3-P3.7): Linking Research to Policy: The African Development Bank as Knowledge Broker	Basil Jones, PhD Principal Institutional and Capacity Development Expert, ADB, Tunisia
12:15 - 01:00 p.m.	Facilitated Q&A and Discussion Session	
01:00 - 02:00 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK	

SUB-THEME 6: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EFFECTIVE LINKAGES BETWEEN RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE

Session Chair(s): Mr. Diran Onifade, Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)

Rapporteurs: Dr Michéle Mbo'o-Tchouawou, ATPS Research Officer, Post-Doctoral

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
02:00 - 02:15 p.m.	(D3-P3.8): Rationale for Local Entrepreneurship Development Policies and Programmes in Post-colonial Lesotho: Lessons from the Past	Sean M. Maliehe Lesotho
02:15 - 02:30 p.m.	(D3-P3.9): Policy analysis, niche management and civil society in the energy market	David Ndegwah Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies at Kenyatta University
02:30 - 02:45 p.m.	(D3-P3.10): From Indicators to Policy: Issues from the Nigerian Research and Development Survey	Sanni M. Oluwatope National Centre for Technology management, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria
02:45 - 03:00 p.m.	(D3-P3.11): The emerging issues in Intellectual Property: Pharmaceuticals and Traditional Medicines	Raban Wilfred Masuka, Zimbabwe
03:00 - 03:45 p.m.	Facilitated Q&A and Discussion Session	
03:45 - 04:00 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	
04:00 - 06:00 p.m.	PLENARY SESSION 4 – International Roundtable (see main programme for details)	

**ANNEX 4:
PARALLEL SESSION DAY 4 (D4-P1) THURS, 10TH & FRI. 11TH NOVEMBER 2011**

**THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER 2011
PROGRAMME FOR IP TRAINING OF TRAINERS (TOT) WORKSHOP**

Programme Coordinator(s): Dr Maurice O. Bolo, ATPS Post-Doctoral Research Officer and **Mr. Joseph Wekundah**, Executive Director, BTA

Rapporteurs: Ms. Jacinta Kahi, Communications Assistant, ATPS

Facilitators: Prof. Moni Wekesa and **Ms Millicent Ligare**, Mount Kenya University (MKU)

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
08:00 - 11:00 a.m.	SESSION 1: LEGAL FRAMEWORKS ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	
08:00 - 08:30 a.m.	Overview, Structure and Objectives of the ToT/Case studies progress review	Dr. Maurice O. Bolo, & Mr. Joseph Wekundah
08:30 - 09:00 a.m.	Self-introductions by participants including their expectations and fears	Dr. Maurice Bolo (Chair)
09:00 - 09:30 a.m.	Setting the stage: Introduction to the different types of IPRs and their legal frameworks	Prof. Moni Wekesa
09:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Group Discussions – Questions/guidelines to be provided <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Overview of IPRs in Ethiopia – Solomon Tibebe · Overview of IPRs in Kenya – Anne Mbwayo · Overview of IPRs in Lesotho – Pitso Masupha · Overview of IPRs in Uganda – Job Wanakwakwa <i>NB. Each presentations has been allocated 5 minutes</i>	Chairpersons, Pls & Rapporteurs
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Feedback/group reports and wrap-up of session 1	Group Rapporteurs & Facilitators
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	

**THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER 2011
PROGRAMME FOR IP TRAINING OF TRAINERS (TOT) WORKSHOP SESSION 2:
IPRS POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS**

11:30 - 12:00 p.m.	Policy and Institutional frameworks for IPRs – International, regional and national perspectives	Prof. Moni Wekesa & Ms Millicent Ligare
12:00 - 12:45 p.m.	Group discussions: questions and guidelines to be provided <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Policy and institutional frameworks in Ethiopia – Solomon Tibebe · Policy and institutional frameworks in Kenya – Anne Mbwayo · Policy and institutional frameworks in Lesotho – Pitso Masupha · Policy and Institutional frameworks in Uganda – Job Wanakwakwa 	Chairpersons, Pls & Rapporteurs
12:45 - 01:00 p.m.	Feedback/group reports and wrap-up of session 2	Rapporteurs and facilitators

01:00 - 02:00 p.m. LUNCH BREAK

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
2:00 - 3:30 pm	SESSION 3: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE/TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND EXPRESSIONS OF FOLKLORE	
02:00 - 02:30 p.m.	Introducing traditional knowledge/traditional medicine and expressions of folklore	Prof. Moni Wekesa & Ms Millicent Ligare
02:30 - 03:15p.m.	Group discussions – questions and guidelines to be provided Status of traditional knowledge/traditional medicine and folklore in Ethiopia – Solomon Tibebe Status of traditional knowledge/traditional medicine and folklore in Kenya – Anne Mbwayo Status of traditional knowledge/traditional medicine and folklore in Lesotho – Pitso Masupha Status of traditional knowledge/traditional medicine and folklore in Uganda – Job Wanakwakwa	Chairpersons, Pls & Rapporteurs
03:15 - 03:30 p.m.	Feedback/group reports and wrap–up of session 3	Rapporteurs and facilitators
03:30 - 04:00 p.m. TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK		
4:00 - 5:30 pm	SESSION 4: PRINCIPLES OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING (WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON NAGOYA AND SWAKOPMUND PROTOCOLS)	
04:00 - 04:30 p.m.	Principles of access and benefit sharing (ABS)	Prof. Moni Wekesa & Ms Millicent Ligare
04:30 – 05:15 p.m.	Group works – questions and guidelines to be provided Status of ABS in Ethiopia – Solomon Tibebe Status of ABS in Kenya – Anne Mbwayo Status of ABS in Lesotho – Pitso Masupha Status of ABS in Uganda – Job Wanakwakwa	Chairpersons, Pls & Rapporteurs
05:15 - 05:30 p.m.	Feedback/group reports and wrap – up of session 4	Rapporteurs and facilitators
END OF SESSION		

¹ For all the group discussions, participants will be provided with questions and guidelines to focus their deliberations. There will be four (4) working groups and each group will select their chairperson and rapporteurs. The rapporteurs will be responsible for reporting back to plenary the key highlights of their discussions/conclusions. The principal investigators (PIs) of the country case studies will be distributed amongst these groups (each group will have one (1) PI) and they will be allocated time to give brief presentations to the groups to enrich their discussions and receive comments on their findings

**FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER 2011
PROGRAMME FOR IP TRAINING OF TRAINERS (TOT) WORKSHOP**

Programme Coordinator(s): **Dr Maurice Ochieng Bolo**, ATPS Post-Doctoral Research Officer, and **Mr. Joseph Wekundah**, Executive Director, BTA

Rapporteurs: **Ms. Jacinta Kahi**, Communications Assistant, ATPS

Facilitators: **Prof. Moni Wekesa** and **Ms Millicent Ligare**, Mount Kenya University (MKU)

8:00 - 11:00 A.M. SESSION 5: TOOLS FOR ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING (ABS)

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
8:00 - 8:30 a.m.	Tools for ABS	Prof. Moni Wekesa & Ms Millicent Ligare
8:30 - 9:30 a.m.	Group discussions – questions and guidelines to be provided Tools for ABS in Ethiopia – Solomon Tibebe Tools for ABS in Kenya – Anne Mbwayo Tools for ABS in Lesotho – Pitso Masupha Tools for ABS in Uganda – Job Wanakwakwa	Chairpersons, Pls & Rapporteurs
9:30 - 10:00 a.m.	Feedback/group reports and wrap-up of session 5	Rapporteurs and facilitators
10:00 - 11:00 a.m. SESSION 6: BIOPROSPECTING AND BIOTRADE		
10:00 - 10:30 a.m.	Bioprospecting and Biotrade	Prof. Moni Wekesa & Ms Millicent Ligare
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Plenary discussions and wrap-up of session 6	All participants
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	
11:00 - 01:00 p.m. FORWARD PLANNING FOR 2012: PRESENTATIONS OF CHAPTER WORKPLANS²		
11:00 - 11:15 a.m.	Work-plan for IP activities in Ethiopia in 2012	Wondwossen Belete , National Coordinator, Ethiopia
11:15 - 11:30 a.m.	Work-plan for IP activities in Kenya in 2012	Kenneth Aduda , National Coordinator, Kenya
11:30 - 11:45 a.m.	Work-plan for IP activities in Lesotho in 2012	Sekoja Phakisi, Ag. National Coordinator, Lesotho
11:45 - 12:00 p.m.	Work-plan for IP activities in Tanzania in 2012	Chair, NSC, Tanzania
12:00 - 12:15 p.m.	Work-plan for IP activities in Uganda in 2012	John Okuonzi , National Coordinator, Uganda

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
12:15 - 12:30 p.m.	Work-plan for IP activities in Malawi in 2012	H. Z. Mloza-Banda , National Coordinator, Malawi
12:30 - 12:45 p.m.	Work-plan for IP activities in Zimbabwe in 2012	Chair NSC, Zimbabwe
12:45 - 01:00 p.m.	Work-plan for IP activities in Swaziland in 2012	M.A. Dube , National Coordinator, Swaziland
01:00 – 02:00 p.m. LUNCH BREAK		
02:00 - 06:00 p.m. PLENARY SESSION – ATPS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (For Registered Members ONLY)		

² In this session National Chapters Coordinators and/or National Steering Committee Chairpersons will present activity plans and budget for 2012

ANNEX 5: PARALLEL SESSION DAY 4 (D4-P2) THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER 2011

Programme for AWFST Progress Review Workshop

Programme Coordinator(s): Dr. Anthonia Achike, University of Nigeria

Rapporteurs: Ms. Ada Osisioma, ATPS Administrative Intern

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
09:30 - 10:00 a.m.	(D4-P2.1): Moving Forward in a Changing Climate: Poverty Reduction through Sustainable Environmental Management (PRESEM) <i>CSP/0504/10-05</i>	Joy Samantha Bongyereire Biodiversity Conservation for Rural Development - Uganda, Kisoro - Uganda
10:00 - 10:30 a.m.	(D4-P2.2): Waste Minimisation Programme (WIP) <i>CSP/0502/10-01</i>	Martha Ada Ugwu 59 Highgrove Road, Walderslade, Chatham Kent, ME5 7SF, UK
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	(D4-P2.3): Climate Change Awareness and Indigenous Innovative Adaptation Measures applied by the Maasai Society in Tanzania <i>CSP/0504/10-01</i>	Elinorata Mbuya Institute of Human Settlement Studies, Ardhi University, Tanzania
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	
11:30 - 12:00 p.m.	(D4-P2.4): Arm Level Responses to Climate Change and Sustainable Agro-Ecosystem Management in Marginal Lands of Ebonyi State, Nigeria <i>CSP/0504/10-02</i>	Ann Nnenna Ezeh Department of Agricultural Economics, Management & Extension, Ebonyi State University Abakaliki - Nigeria
12:00 - 12:30 p.m.	(D4-P2.5): Smallholder rice farmers in South Eastern Nigeria: Constraints, Impact, mitigation and adaptation to climate change <i>CSP/0501/10-01</i>	Dr. Happiness Oselebe Department of Crop Production & Landscape Management, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria
12:30 - 01:00 p.m.	(D4-P2.6): Effective Dissemination pathways for delivering Climate information and services to vulnerable groups for adaptation in semi-arid Kenya <i>CSP/0504/10-07</i>	Viola Kirui Crops, Horticulture & Soil Sciences Department, Egerton University, Kenya

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
01:00 - 02:00 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK	
02:00 - 02:30 p.m.	(D4-P2.7): Identifying Indigenous knowledge and effective communication systems for adaptation to climate change by smallholder farmers of Kilifi District, Kenya <i>CSP/0504/10-08</i>	Grace A. Achiando Department of Crops, Horticulture and Soil Sciences, Egerton University, Kenya
02:30 - 03:00 p.m.	(D4-P2.8): Strategies for Promoting Sustainable Indigenous Practises in Adaptation, Resilience Capacity Building and Mitigation of Deforestation, Desertification and Drought in Rural African Communities <i>CSP-0504/10-09</i>	Barrister Onyeke Kingsley Nigeria
03:00 - 03:30 p.m.	(D4-P2.9): The Effect of Human Activities on the Role of Forests as a Carbon Sink - The Case of Mau Forest, Kenya <i>CSP/0501/10</i>	Aliet Ondicho Eldoret, Kenya
03:30 - 04:00 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	
END OF SESSION		

ANNEX 6: PARALLEL SESSION DAY 4 (D4-P3) THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER 2011

Programme for AYFST Progress Review Workshop

Programme Coordinator(s): Prof. Atieno Amadi, BIAK
Rapporteurs: Mr. Ernest Acheampong, ATPS Research Officer

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
09:00 - 09:25 a.m.	(D4-P3.1): Assessment of the vulnerability and adaptation strategies to climate variability and change of the Bos-taurus dairy genotypes under diverse production environments in Kenya <i>CP/0404/10-06</i>	Kiplangat Ngeno International Livestock Research Institute, Biotechnology theme (ILRI), Nairobi, Kenya
09:25 - 09:50 a.m.	(D4-P3.2): The Integration of Conservation Agriculture to Agro-forestry system as an adaptation strategy to climate change <i>CP/0401/10-05</i>	Mr. Sekaleli Ts'epo Stephen Roma, Maseru, Lesotho
09:50 - 10:10 a.m.	(D4-P3.3): Design and Analysis of a 1MW Grid-Connected Solar Photovoltaic System In Kumasi - Ghana <i>CP/0401/10-06</i>	Ebenezer Nyarko Kumi The Energy Center, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana
10:10 - 10:35 a.m.	(D4-P3.4): Detailed measurements of vehicular carbon footprints emissions concentration level in Minna, Niger State, Nigeria and the Environmental Pollution cum Climate Change Effect <i>CP/0401/10-08</i>	Francis Okelola Olumayokun Geography Department Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger state, Nigeria
10:35 - 11:00 a.m.	(D4-P3.5): Near real-time application and validation of a multi-temporal threshold algorithm in active forest fire detection and monitoring in Zimbabwe using MSG satellite <i>CP/0402/10-04</i>	Tawanda Manyangadze Department of Sustainable Environment and Development Saveteck Solutions, Masvingo, Zimbabwe
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	
11:30 - 11:55 a.m.	(D4-P3.6): Les Jeunes moteurs des Communautés résilientes face au changement climatique dans les villes de Karimama et de Malanville <i>CP/0405/10-03</i>	Abdelaziz Lawani Ingénieur Agronome spécialiste en Economie Rurale, Cotonou, Bénin

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
11:55 - 12:20 p.m.	(D4-P3.7): Assessing Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Improving Resilience and Decision Making Capacity of Smallholder farmers in response to climate risks in Tigray, Northern Ethiopia <i>CP/0404/10-05</i>	Kiros Meles Hadgu Mekelle University, Ethiopia
12:20 - 12:45 p.m.	(D4-P3.8): Developing the Capacity and Improving Access of Small-scale Farmers to Low Cost Artificial Substrate Mushroom Cultivation in South-Eastern Nigeria <i>CP/0403/10-02</i>	Mr. Mmaduabuchukwu Mkpado Centre for Rural Development and Cooperatives (CRDC) University of Nigeria
12:45 - 01:10 p.m.	(D4-P3.9): Utilization of the Potential Rain Water Harvesting Technology for Improving Food Security in Dry Areas, The Case of Bahi District, Dodoma <i>CP/0404/10-01</i>	Deuseddit Kibassa Ardhi University (ARU) Institute of Human Settlement Studies (IHSS), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
01:10 - 02:10p.m.	LUNCH BREAK	
02:10 - 02:35 p.m.	(D4-P3.10): Harnessing Indigenous Knowledge on Small-Scale Soil and Water Conservation Innovations to Enhance Farmer Adaptation to Climate Change in Central Malawi <i>CP/0404/10-02Ms</i>	Loma Nyangulu Kirk Development Research, Training & Consultancy (KIDERTCO) Lilongwe, Malawi
02:35 - 03:00 p.m.	(D4-P3.11): Climate Change Analysis: Improve Farmers' Resilience to Climate Related Hazards in the Upper Catchment of Blue Nile, Ethiopia <i>CP/0404/10-04</i>	Mr. Bewket Amdu Wondogenet College MA in Environment and Development
03:00 - 03:25 p.m.	(D4-P3.12): Evaluation of the CMIP3 Model on the Simulation of the South Atlantic ocean Dipole <i>CP/0403/10-01</i>	Hyacinth C. Nnamchi Department of Geography University of Nigeria
03:25 - 03:45 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE & HEALTH BREAK	
03:45 - 04:10 p.m.	(D4-P3.13): Assess the rationale and competence of pastoral community innovative adaptation to the incidence of climate change in Ethiopia <i>CP/0401/10-02</i>	Tibebu Solomon, Senior Technology Transfer Expert Ministry of Science & Technology Ethiopia

Time	Topic/Presentations	Presenter
04:10 - 04:35 p.m.	(D4-P3.14): Optimization of a continuous biodiesel plant <i>CP/0402/10-05</i>	Mr. Joel N. Nwakaire Dept. of Agricultural & Bioresources Engineering, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
04:35 - 05:00 p.m.	(D4-P3.15): Analysis of the role of ICTs in Climate Change Awareness; Adaptation and Mitigation in Rural South Africa and Zimbabwe <i>CP/0405/10-07</i>	Shakespeare Mudombi Institute of Economic Research on Innovation (Tshwane University of Technology)
END OF SESSION		

Abstracts

KEYNOTE PAPERS

RESEARCH UPTAKE, COMMUNICATION AND BROKERAGE: ROLE OF SCIENCE WRITERS AND MEDIA IN AFRICA

Otula Owuor

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and

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The mass media, and specifically science journalists in Africa, are just beginning to be aware of the need to explore their potential role in “communication and brokerage” of information needed to enhance research uptake and home-grown policy making. The role of the science journalists in facilitating research uptake by communicating and brokering information in a manner that strengthens policymaking actually begins with appropriately gathering, packaging and disseminating of information. For Africa, the latter should be relevant to the target audience and enhance socio-economic development including basic human needs. The media in Africa should credibly “facilitate” information flow including those packaged to enhance research uptake by policymakers without compromising its core role as the people's watchdog. The media should help the continent improve the practical uptake or use of good research results for development and poverty alleviation. Thus, science journalists should always strive to make an appropriate impact apart from merely making information on R&D more accessible. The mass media is increasingly evolving to be the “centre of communication networking” thus helping fill information gaps among various groups-communities, policy makers and researchers at local, national, regional and global levels. When it comes to research uptake and impact, the mass media is well placed to highlight “lessons learnt.” It means monitoring and evaluating outputs from researchers, policymakers and how it involves and benefits the people. Science writers can contribute towards uptake and effective implementations of research results if they understand or are able to cope with the multidisciplinary nature of research uptake. Science journalists must constantly sharpen their skill to unearth exclusive stories hidden in mountains of data surrounding policymakers and researchers. The media can improve research uptake by maximizing proximity. It includes innovative use of ICT, local languages, FM or community radio stations at local levels. Policymakers respond best to issues highlighted by media targeting wider audience at international and national levels -newspapers, radio and television stations.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EFFECTIVE LINKAGES BETWEEN
RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE

John Gowland-Mwangi, PhD, DDG

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A country's pace of development depends largely on how well its leaders harness and use the best research-based knowledge and experience available. Research findings can give leaders the right answers to their key development questions. It can help them make the right choices, develop pro-poor policies, solve development problems, improve public accountability and maintain a technologically independent economy. But researchers are often accused of generating knowledge with little or no direct value to society particularly when the interests, aspirations, needs and challenges of society - often embedded in national policies - have not adequately guided the research agenda. To win public trust, research must positively influence policy and practice by being policy-oriented and by developing technologies and innovations that add value to the lives of the beneficiaries. Throughout the research process, researchers must actively consult all the stakeholders, including policy makers and implementers. Effective linkages between research, policy and practice offer the best forum for these consultations. Understanding the challenges and opportunities for effective linkages between research, policy and practice can help leaders improve the functioning of the knowledge and information system. This experience/literature-based paper defines policy, linkages and related terms showing their similarities and differences; then it discusses the importance of research to national development, the value of effective linkages, challenges of establishing linkages, causes of ineffective linkages, effective ways of improving linkages, opportunities for effective linkages and the criteria for evaluating linkages between research, policy and practice.

LINKING SCIENCE, POLICY AND PRACTICE: THE ROLE OF ETHICS AND BELIEF
SYSTEMS

Rev. Fr. Uche Dr.Obodoechina

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The development scenario in Africa is indeed a very complex one. Several factors arising from several dimensions of her history and life have arisen either as constitutive positive and enhancing factors or debilitating and hindering obstacles to her integral development. Heavy dependence on external pressures, research results, and opinions of several development agencies and institutions to mention but a few, to the utter negligence of indigenous expertise and insights informed by studied research and experiences of workable systems and operations, have always spelt doom for the much desired integral development for Africa.

Belief systems and ethical standards among a people nevertheless have roles that could either hamper or enhance development dynamics and policies of a nation. It is our task in this presentation to identify these influences and proffer a workable linkage between research, ethics and belief systems with a view to x-raying the possible interactions among these desiderata for a pro-active agenda towards integral development of Africa.

LINKING UNIVERSITY RESEARCH TO POLICY AND PRACTICE: STRATEGIES AND IMPLICATION

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African universities continue to explore strategies that can increase the relevance of their research output to meet the needs of policymakers and industry collaborators. The traditional approach to research in African universities has not yielded the expected results, hence the need for scholars, policymakers and industry stakeholders to rethink the current processes and identify the best approach for achieving national development goals across Africa. This paper poses critical thinking questions that will help discussants approach this issue constructively to achieve the expected goals for research quality, relevance and integration in the policy process. African universities must build collaborations that will foster this change process and reduce the lack of confidence exhibited by policy makers and industry stakeholders on the quality of research outputs. The paper presents strategies and recommendations from experience and a review of literature on linking university research to policy and practice.

LINKING POLICY RESEARCH AND POLICY-MAKING: WHAT RESEARCHERS,
POLICY MAKERS AND PRACTITIONERS NEED TO KNOW AND DO?

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Keywords: policy, research, linkages, dissemination

Researchers, policy makers and practitioners in policy research are engaged in science, technology and innovations (STI) and policy development in their various countries and settings. The overarching goal is to build a model or models that closely link up research in STI; to (i) address the millennium development goals (MDGs), (ii) enhance STI's goal of driving development, and (iii) meet other international declarations. However, there is need to carefully manage the relationship between researchers, policy makers, and practitioners to achieve set goals and objectives; to improve the use of research in policy-making and to bridge the communication and policy gap between the producers of research and the users of research. In the case of Swaziland, this is important, if the much cherished dream of a first world status is to be realized. The purpose of this paper will be to describe selected issues that researchers, policy makers and practitioners may need to address in nurturing the linkage (a two-way exchange) between policy research and policy making. The author draws from available literature, the recent observations from the policy development for STI in Swaziland, their experiences and insights. Finally, a time-frame is proposed suggesting an imperative for timely implementation.

SUB THEME 1: CONCEPTUALIZING RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE FOR SUSTAINABLE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE FOR DEVELOPMENT: INSTITUTE OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE (IIK)

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Keywords: institutionalization, indigenous technologies, utilization, research, training, development

The paper will present a concept on how indigenous knowledge systems can be utilized in development for future generations through institutionalization as a way of mainstreaming IK in to all development policies and practices as well as leadership mitigation and interventions.

Knowledge traditional medicine and other indigenous knowledge systems e.g. in agriculture, food technologies, social science and policy development are fragile with inadequate appreciation, recognition and sharing of it. Especially the area of traditional medicine and medicinal species, a direct utilization of a high biodiversity, are mostly at risk and undermined in most development interventions. The indigenous knowledge sector in most developing countries is under-regulated and not well mainstreamed in national plans for agriculture, environment - biodiversity, climate adaptation, poverty reduction and health care provision. Furthermore, traditional healers and their medicines face stigmatization as the topic and practices remain familial, artisanal, mystified and controversial despite their widespread use.

The proposed Institute of Indigenous Knowledge (IIK), pool together expertise within Africa and beyond who will capture, document, research and generate as well as share knowledge of useful IK technologies and practices, their usage in the contemporary context and thereby preserve the information and promote their wider application. The Institute will also inform leaders and promote research and training and linking it to local policy development. The institute will be the motor for mainstreaming proven Indigenous knowledge and practices and its applications in diverse systems in development. The Institute shall act as a pool of highly qualified experts and a think tank on IK systems and practices as well as other related fields of science.

To bridge the technology gap, the institute will have a basic processing tool in similar shapes and design like the IK bearer using the community to enable them simulate in real time processing in a research setting for easy documentation of the processes in a laboratory style; clean and safe environment.

Community Outreach Centres will facilitate interaction, collaboration and dissemination of research findings and traditional knowledge bearers and scientists' interaction. The centres will be built at community level in selected regions, having improved small scale processing units for improved processing condition (hygiene, measurements and safety). Model farms and processing units will be established for adopting research technologies in practical solutions for increase on farm biodiversity and reduction of pressure of wild species for community adaptation.

About the Author: Anke Weisheit is an Agricultural Economist by training. She holds a Masters degree in Agricultural Science from University of Bonn, Germany and is currently undertaking her PhD research in Development Studies at Mbarara University in Uganda. Her fields of specialisation are agricultural commerce, curriculum development, agroforestry and rural enterprise establishment and recently, conflict prevention and peace building. Anke is the initiator /innovator and the main developer of the concept of an Institute of Indigenous Knowledge which Mbarara University of Science and Technology council has approved to be implemented at the University.

LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL PATHWAYS INTERFACING THE RESEARCH,
POLICY AND PRACTICE NEXUS

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Keywords: Analytical challenges, research, policy and practice

The theme of the research augurs on challenges and opportunities in interfacing research, policy and practice for sustainable African development - pathways for translating research evidence through policy to practice. Policy formulation pluralism and practice is most likely to happen when initiatives emanate from society rather than the state or international actors. Political interests in society must become formally organised if they are to push through policy implementation. The effectiveness of organisations at promoting policy pluralism depends on their autonomy, capacity, complexity, and coherence. The aim of the research is to investigate analytical limitation in the research-policy-practice nexus and develop research and implementation protocols in order to better feed into the requirements of participatory policy assessment, research, planning and research-outreach interface augured on a results-oriented strategic management.

Methodology and research questions:

The methodology presents questions, guidelines and issues which the study must address and adhere to. In order to realize the goals and objectives of the nexus, the research seeks to capture the synergies arising out of the interaction between policy transfers and the conditions and processes which produce and reinforce home growing actionable policies. The key question is what is the research protocol that deployed to reform the research, policy and practice interface?

Analytical challenges to the research-policy-practice nexus:

These are generally marked by several limitations: a tendency to narrow the nexus to the terms and categories of immediate, not very well considered, political and social action, a naïve realism, as it were; inattention to problems of articulation or production of global systems and process within local politics rather than simply as formal or abstract possibilities; a nearly exclusive concern in certain institutional perspectives on policy-practice nexus with generic attributes and characteristics of social, economic, cultural and political organisations; ambiguity as to whether African civil society, academia and think tanks are agents or objects of change; and the inadequate treatment of the role of policy transfers from the Bretton Wood Institutions.

Findings and discussion:

The finding of the research portend the underpinnings of ideology and agency for the research, policy and practice nexus in Africa, uncertainty and complexity in policy formulation and management. The discussion is focussed on the nexus's particular representations or contents and explicit general forms in the nexus, shift of analytical focus in the nexus, the proliferation of aid and policy transfers

Conclusion:

The study concluded that policy there is no single factor that influences implementation, and there is no single theory that explains implementation challenges. The political context and intellectual environment within which policy is formulated and implemented explains the success in interfacing the research-policy-practice nexus. The guiding rails and tools for the nexus are presented in the sections on the proposed research protocol for investigating the nexus and civic participation.

THE RESEARCH-POLICY NEXUS: MAPPING THE TERRAIN OF THE LITERATURE

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Keywords: research-policy interface; policy-making, research use, utilization

This paper is a comprehensive review of the international literature on the relationship between research and policy-making. It begins by exploring the development of ideas about and models of research 'use' and 'utilization' roughly over the period from the 1970s to the present day. This includes, for instance, the 'empiricist' model, the 'engineering' or 'problem-solving' model, and notions such as the 'instrumental', 'political' or 'conceptual' uses of research. The paper also covers different conceptions of the policy-making process, from the rational models (e.g. linear, incrementalist or interactive models) to the more nuanced and messy political models (e.g. garbage-can or policy network models).

The paper then turns to a discussion of the various factors that have been identified through empirical research as impacting on or influencing the nature of, and extent to which, research ideas or findings are taken up in the policy process. The factors discussed include those relating to the knowledge production process (or supply-side factors), the policy-making process (or demand-side factors), as well as what happens in the interaction between researchers and policy-makers. The latter focuses on the so-called 'two communities' theory' and also raises issues about communication and dissemination, user-oriented research, researchers as 'knowledge brokers', and the role of intermediary bodies.

The issues raised, in relation to the processes of knowledge production and policymaking, and the interaction of the various actors in the interface between these processes, are contextualized and discussed in the developing countries and African contexts. In particular, the paper focuses on key challenges at the macro level of the political context in Africa (e.g. democratization, markets, civil society, access to and control over policy research). It also raises issues around knowledge production and research capacity on the continent. This includes reflections on the state of higher education and research systems in Africa; perceptions of inferior quality scholarship coming out of African universities; the tendency for governments and international agencies to draw on foreign, rather than local, consultants and experts; and the scarcity of reliable 'hard' data.

The paper concludes by providing an overview of some of the conceptual, theoretical and analytical frameworks for investigating the research-policy nexus that have been developed in recent years, and highlights some of the methodological challenges associated with undertaking studies of this kind.

About the author: Tracy Bailey is a Project Manager and Researcher of the Higher Education Research and Advocacy Network in Africa (HERANA) which is coordinated by the Centre for Higher Education Transformation (CHET) in Cape Town, South Africa. Tracy is currently enrolled for her PhD at the University of the Western Cape (with a co-supervisor at the University of Oslo). Her PhD research is focusing on the role of higher education councils and commissions in higher education governance in selected African countries.

Tracy undertook a detailed review of the research-policy nexus literature as part of the HERANA Phase 1 projects. She was also closely involved, as a member of the research team, in the HERANA Universities and Economic Development in Africa project. Further information about these and other HERANA projects is available on the CHET web site: www.chet.org.za/programmes/herana.

TRIANGULATION OF RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE: PATHWAY FOR AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: Triangulation, Research, Policy, Practice, Development.

The scenario in developing countries is such that, researchers, actors of policy and practitioners live in isolation in terms of their goals and operations, without synergy of purpose and orientations. As a result of this, researchers baffle on why much resistance are found in policy changes despite good, clear and strong inferences from research findings, while drivers of policy bemoan the inability of many proactive researchers to communicate and make their research findings accessible and digestible on time for policy implementations. On the other hand, practitioners in most cases are not so much concerned, but rather go on with life as they trade on the threshold of events. However, utilization of research findings in policy development, decision making and practice have the potential to save life, reduce poverty, fight hidden hunger, improve livelihood and aid continent's ability to withstand global shock and sustainable development. This paper uses Triangulation of Research, Policy and Practice Pathway (TRPPP) as a case study to argue that there are more potentials for effective development in Africa, when good linkages exist between research, policy and practice in African countries. It identifies funding, political structures, socio-economic status, enabling environment, credibility, advocacy, communication, networking, media and external influences as major challenges. The paper also highlights some strategies and opportunities which could enhance linkages between research, policy and practice for African development.

SUB THEME 2: YOUTH AND GENDER EMPOWERMENT

YOUTHS MOBILIZATION UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: LESSONS FOR EFFECTIVE LINKAGES BETWEEN RESEARCH, EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND FARMERS FOR AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION POLICY IN SOUTH- EAST NIGERIA

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Keywords: Youths, ADP, Mobilization, Linkages, Research, Extension, Farmers, Agricultural, Transformation, Policy

Youths possess regenerative energies, intelligence and capabilities for sustainable development of any economy. Despite the huge resources expended on youths supported programmes under the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) in Nigeria, youths participation in the South-east ADP remains minimal. There do not seem to be effective linkages between research, policy and practice needed to motivate them actively to participate in agricultural transformation process in South-east, Nigeria. In this regard, this study investigated mobilization of youths under the ADPs in South-East and highlighted lessons for participatory agricultural transformation in Nigeria. Three hundred and sixty (360) youths selected using purposive and multistage random sampling techniques constituted the sample technique for the study. Structured interview schedule was employed in data collection, while frequency counts, percentages, mean scores and factor analysis were adopted for data analysis. The findings show that majority (61.3%) of the youths were males and 75.2% were within the ages of 16 and 25 years. Furthermore, some significant mobilization strategies of the ADP include; organizing competition between youths organizations ($x=4.5$); excursions for youths ($x=4.3$) and symposium ($x=3.0$). Observed mobilization constraints include lack of basic infrastructure, poor socio- economic conditions and inadequate leadership. The study highlighted lessons for effective linkages and agricultural transformation on improved extension services, harmonized youth group efforts and improved budgeting allocation for institutional re-orientation and synergy in practice.

EFFECTIVE LINKAGE BETWEEN RESEARCH AND POLICY MAKING IN THE AREA
OF SOIL SUSTAINABILITY: THE ROLE OF YOUTH AND GENDER EMPOWERMENT
VIA COLLABORATIVE MENTORSHIP/TRAINING

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Poor capacity limits youth involvement in research and policy for sustainable soil and environment management. The global cry for environmental sustainability and climate change is as if it has not been heard, because the major part of the work force in agriculture which is the youth and women do not have the capacity to contribute reliably to research, policy and practice. Contribution to research is unrealistic when understanding of the issues are lacking. The knowledge of the soil processes is very essential to its appropriate use so as to maintain the balance in the ecosystem. Unsustainable farming practices and land use, including land abandonment, have adverse impact on natural resources and climate. The study examined workshop training programme on principles and applications of soil physics to development challenges in West Africa organized by the collaborative effort of the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy; the Nigerian Special Program on Agriculture and Food Security of FAO; the Soil Science Society of Nigeria; and Ahmadu Bello University. The purpose of the workshop was to build capacity in the area of soil physical processes among the young researchers in the area of soil physics, catalyse a sub-regional network of scientists working in the area of soil physics and closely related disciplines, and open avenues for collaborations and partnerships. The paper examined modalities/strategies for selection of youth and cost sharing formulae with respect to accommodation, transportation, feeding, registration and workshop materials. The programme developed youth capacity to carry out research in soil and water management amidst climate change scenarios among others. The linking of the network to policy making to enable youth involve in research were examined. Also, effective strategies to create viable and adequate linkages between the young researchers and policy makers so as to effectively engage their research output in the developmental plans in the developing countries were also expounded in this paper. The linkages to donor agencies, professional bodies and government agencies were highlighted. The paper concluded by examining the need to continue this type of capacity building, and evolve even more all-inclusive forums for all developing countries especially Africa, so as to ensure rapid development from within.

About the author: Umeugochukwu, Obiageli P. possessed B. Agric, and M. Sc. She is doing a PhD programme in Soil Science. She has been involved in international and national research works for UNICEF and NERDC, NCC among others. She has good scientific publications on soil sustainability. She has been a member of the African Youth Forum on Science and Technology (AYFST) and also belongs to other international organizations, Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (DWSDW) formerly, the Third World Organization for Women in Science (TWOWS). She is presently the coordinator of Dynamic Youth Empowerment Initiative, a registered NGO that focuses on realizing and utilizing the inert potentials of the youths to becoming self-reliant.

STRENGTHENING LINKAGES BETWEEN POLICY RESEARCH AND POLICY
MAKING FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT: YOUTH AND GENDER EMPOWERMENT

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Keywords: youth and gender, empowerment, employability, poverty alleviation, Kenya

Youth and gender issues have been discussed in different foras across the African continent. In most African countries, including the three East African countries, unemployment, under-employment and poverty levels have continued to increase and have remained at extremely high levels despite considerable efforts to promote sustainable development by national governments and international development agencies, (Economic Commission for Africa-ECA, 2002). In recent years, these two vulnerable groups have witnessed a massive waste of human potential creating a 'hot spot' of interest. Most of the youth and women are either unemployed or underemployed or still overworked in conditions lacking in the core labour standard. The proportion of the youth and women in poverty is still high, a situation made worse by the fact that they are the burden carriers of major diseases affecting the continent. These groups of people work mostly in the informal sector earning low incomes with the women assuming the central role in family upbringing. The challenge is to put in place employment generating macro-economic policies that will create decent opportunities for the youth and women that present a majority of the population and in the labour force (Semboja, 2005).

With the set millennium development goals, the East African countries, especially Kenya, have recognized the need to empower the youth and women in order to alleviate poverty by allowing them to be part of the social, economic and political processes; to be part of the solution and not be at the periphery. The youth and women have been involved in various initiatives developed by different organizations. These initiatives focus on the areas of poverty alleviation, employability, health and other socioeconomic developments in the community and yet they are left out in the policy development.

The paper provides an understanding of the linkage between the youth and women, research processes and policy development. Many policies have been developed focusing the youth and women yet the problems they face still are prevalent.

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AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF COUNTRY QUALITY OF INSTITUTIONS ON GENDER EMPOWERMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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Keywords: Random effects model; Sub-Saharan Africa; Quality of institutions; Gender empowerment; Millennium Development Goals.

Background

Improving gender empowerment can promote effective linkages between socially equitable research, policy and practice in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly by increasing women political representation at the national legislatures. However, understanding and putting such linkages into practice may be affected by the level of institutional development (social, economic, and political) in these countries.

Objective

We model gender empowerment in Sub-Saharan Africa, specifically looking at the influence of quality of institutions (social, economic, and political) on women political representation at national legislatures, and discuss the implications for effective linkages between evidenced-based policy-making and practice. The paper features the influence of the post-2005 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) declaration as well as sub-regional differences on gender empowerment.

Methods

Data

The MDGs address key development challenges relevant to African countries generally, with two explicitly gender-related areas (MGD3: gender disparity in education and female representation in national legislatures, and MDG5: maternal mortality). We use country level data on MDG3, covering the period 2000-2008, complemented with indicators of quality of institutions data obtained from other sources.

Model

We estimate stepwise random effects models of gender empowerment, using a country's proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by women in national legislature as the outcome variable, and analyse as a function of the country's indicators of quality of institutions, sub-regional location, and post-2005 MDG declaration. The stepwise approach in the estimation allows us to examine the changes in unexplained variations in the outcome variable as more indicators are included. We also employ specifications allowing for correlated individual country effects.

Results

Descriptive results indicate a modest (0.85%) average annual increase in gender empowerment in Sub-Saharan Africa during the period 2000-2008, and a -0.93 decrease in the post 2005 MDG period. When sub-regional differences are allowed for, the level of gender empowerment increases by 0.97% in West Africa, Southern Africa (1.71%), East Africa (1.03%), while it declines by -1.23% in Central Africa.

However, East Africa has the highest increase (4.43%) post-2005 MDG declaration compared with Southern Africa (0.72%), whilst West Africa and Central Africa record a decline of -7.23% and -2.09%, respectively. Results from the random effects estimations indicate that the sub-regional location, gender disparities in education attainment (primary, secondary and tertiary), and other indicators of quality of institutions are jointly significant predictors of gender empowerment in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Conclusions

The study highlights the importance of understanding the context-specific issues, such as the underlying determinants of gender empowerment, for an effective linkage between research, policy and practice. Such an understanding will assist in designing evidence-based research and socially equitable policies to enhance women's capacity to exercise their rights, have greater access to resources and actively participate in policy dialogue, advocacy, and operationalizing gender-related development policies.

SUB THEME 3: MECHANISMS AND APPROACHES FOR EFFECTIVE LINKAGES AMONGST RESEARCHERS, POLICYMAKERS AND PRACTITIONERS

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE: A MODEL FOR REAL-TIME STRATEGIC RESPONSE TO CHANGE

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Keywords: Discontinuous Changes, Changes, Reactive versus Decisive Management, Planned Management, Strategic Issue Management Systems, Decision Options.

The bulk of management time in organisations is devoted to coping with uncertainties induced by the environment. It is therefore imperative that change management becomes a necessary pre-occupation of all key players in policy research. Surprisingly, a new kind of turbulence, arising from unaccustomed and unfamiliar sources, notably foreign technologies, foreign competition, and governments, has lately made itself felt. Such changes pose critical threats and opportunities to the organisation as manifested by the prevailing global crises. The speed with which such threats and opportunities develop has been increasing to a point where periodic planning systems may no longer be capable of perceiving and responding to them fast enough before the threat makes significant impact or the opportunity is missed. When a discontinuous change impacts on the organisation, two costs are incurred: the cumulative loss of gains and the cost incurred in arresting or reversing the loss. Management must therefore develop and implement models that minimise the sum of these two losses by either restoring productivity or profitability of the affected units, or at worst, shutting down the operation that supports them. There is therefore need for not only describing and illustrating surprising changes, but also for a system that detects, analyses and responds to them on real-time basis.

This paper, based on the existing global events, experience of change management systems and existing literature, analyses descriptive models of the different approaches used to practically respond to surprising changes. It underscores scenarios and causes for delayed responses based on thresholds notably rational triggers and analyses discontinuous changes in terms of turbulence levels, and explains how periodic planning, strategic issue management systems and weak signal analyses are applied to manage strategic change at different turbulence levels.

The paper concludes by illustrating that when threats/opportunities become too high for periodic planning, strong signal issue management should be added and when this becomes too slow, it should be replaced by weak signal issue management. This approach will among others, enable timely anticipation of new developments and provide response to problems arising from any source: political, economic, social and technological.

About the Author: Abel Niyibizi, B Eng, MBA, MICOH, is a private researcher and consultant living and working in Kampala, Uganda. His research interests include multidisciplinary areas transcending science, technology, innovation and policy issues in integrated water resources management, sustainable and renewable energy systems, climate modelling and adaptation planning. He also does organisational development for the private and public sectors. Currently, he is engaged in several studies including traditional knowledge and natural resources management and farm water management for semi-arid areas of northern Uganda.

STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING LINKAGE IN THE INNOVATION TRANSFER SUB-SYSTEM IN SOUTHEASTERN NIGERIA

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Keywords: Agricultural innovation transfer sub- system, linkage, actors, strategies, southeastern Nigeria

The study was conducted in southeastern Nigeria. It examined professionals' perception on strategies for enhancing linkage in the innovation transfer-sub system. Two hundred and ten purposively selected extension professionals from the public and private/NGOs actors in the agricultural innovation transfer sub-system were used. Data were collected by use of set of questionnaire and analyzed using mean score, one-way analysis of variance and correlation. The findings showed that the respondents opted for forging effective linkages among actors in the sector, though with varying opinion with respect to certain arrangements. Overall use of liaison committee, free access to annual report, magazine, and bulletin, joint use of facilities were perceived appropriate. The respondents accepted the adoption of certain strategies namely; allocating staff time to linkage activities, allocating operating fund to linkage with other agencies, building linkage responsibilities into job description, training manager for linkage leadership, forming liaison committee, establishing operative framework, and adopting improved personnel management. However, because of varying views of the professionals on greater number of the strategies, the adoption of linkage strategies should vary with organizations and employed based on organizational culture and policy environment. The major linkage constraining variables identified by the respondents were inadequate sources of fund, poor government commitment to extension, low mobility of professionals, inappropriate government policy, poor training opportunities for professionals, limited physical resources, poor access to knowledge on new technologies, limited qualified human resources for linkage leadership, organizational rigidities, and others. The study recommends that policy makers and development planners should put in place policies and framework that could stimulate and enhance linkages among agencies in the sub-system. Regulatory mechanism is also expedient for functioning and use of linkages. Integrating linkage leadership training and orientation into most professional conferences/workshops is not out of place. Individual organizations should re-orientate their staff towards favourable attitude and culture of interaction and promote flexibility in mandates and operations

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LINKING BUSINESS INCUBATION RESEARCH, POLICY, AND PRACTICE FOR
CREATION AND GROWTH OF NEW TECHNOLOGY-BASED FIRMS – THE CASE
STUDY OF BRAZIL

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Keywords: Commercialization, Incubation, Innovation, Process, Technology

The need for linking research, policy, and practice for Africa's development is critical. In the area of business incubation for creation and growth of new technology-based firms, however, this need is both urgent and dire. In this paper, we undertake the study of linkages between universities (research), government (policy), and the private sector (practice) in the context business incubation. By using the case study as our primary method of investigation, in addition to the desk-top research method, we expect to find strong associations between research, policy, and practice in situations (countries) where there are robust environments for the support of new technology-based firms through business incubation. We expect to find that the reverse is also true. Although the country of focus in the study is Kenya, the findings of the study are expected to be generalizable to many countries on the African continent. We have selected to use the Case Study of Brazil, a country that has made inroads in such linkages in the area of business incubation for creation and growth of new technology-based firms. The case study method provides us with the opportunity to learn how such linkages actually work on the ground as well as with the ability to perform comparative analysis between the two countries, Brazil and Kenya, with regard to business incubation for creation and growth of new technology-based firms.

Business incubation research, policy, and practice in Brazil

Government support: The government has clearly made incubation a priority with the recent launch of the National Programme for Incubators and Technology Parks (PNI). The government, university, industry and incubator associations and networks work in concert to achieve common goals thus ensuring good coordination of initiatives launched to support development of the business environment. To facilitate the process of new business creation, the Brazilian legislature has passed laws, such as FACIL (The Easy One), which simplifies laws to open and register a business and SIMPLES (The Simple One) – a single tax rate for small business to reduce the tax burden on small businesses under the Statute of Micro and Small Enterprises (SEBRAE, 2007).

Innovation Culture and Support

The launch in 2005 of a regulatory framework for business development and innovation was a policy watershed indicating a major change in innovation policy. Passing the Positive Law modified and simplified regulatory frameworks and fiscal incentives (i.e. 160% tax exemption on RD&I expenditures) and added / amended legislation that allowed the creation of complementary mechanisms to implement some of the main provisions of the Innovation Law. The new Innovation Law passed in 2005 legalizes the act of a researcher at a federal university setting up a company in his/her name. The most innovative element of the law is the possibility of using money from the government to support companies. Under the law FINEP (Financing Agency for Projects and Studies), a government agency, is authorized to provide federal grants to companies for specific research. These

research grants aim to foster innovation and are probably the most innovative aspect of the law. SEBRAE (Serviço Brasileiro de Apoio a Micro e Pequenas Empresas) is a small business development stakeholder forum which utilizes a network of over 4,000 employees and 9,000 consultants, is associated with 400 incubators, Technology and Innovation Centers, financial institutions and many other enterprise support organizations. In collaboration with stakeholders from all the three sectors of government, university, and the private sector, SEBRAE has developed a range of technology support tools, products and services for small businesses, which now represent a model for other developing countries that want to design effective technology and incubation support interventions.

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INNOVATIVE WAYS OF INTEGRATING TRADITIONAL MEDICINE INTO
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSIONS AND ADVISORY SERVICES FOR PRODUCTION OF
COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINES IN LESOTHO

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Keywords: Local Communities; Extension and Advisory Services; Contemporary Interest in Traditional Medicine; Beneficiaries; Complementary Medicines

In the late 1970s, the international community started taking steps aimed at developing traditional medicine for the 'benefit' of local and indigenous communities around the world. From the 1990s to the present, this interest in developing traditional medicine intensified. At centre of it, this is because traditional medicine is both effective and affordable. It is within local communities' reach, and its efficacy has been tested across generations. To that end, resources and efforts have been channelled to achieve 'best' ways of reaping the benefits of traditional medicine for the impoverished and disease stroke local communities. Despite such initiatives, these 'promises' of the contemporary renewed interest in traditional medicine seems not to filter to local communities and custodians of traditional medicine in Lesotho. Instead, there are signs that the perceived benefits persistently gravitate away from their rightful beneficiaries, the local communities and custodians. This question is multifaceted, and we need not dwell much into it in the paper, since the study is more policy orientated, as opposed to being deeply intellectual. Nonetheless, we propose that traditional medicine should be included in agricultural extensions and advisory services for production of complementary medicines for authentically ensuring that local communities and custodians of traditional medicine benefit from their heritage. We suggest that already existing infrastructure for agricultural extension and advisory services should be used to integrate traditional medicine. Thus, the paper is geared towards suggesting innovative ways of integrating traditional medicine in Lesotho into existing extension and advisory services' policy and programmes.

CRITICAL ACTORS AND ROLES IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION:
MATCHING EXPECTATIONS WITH REALITY IN GHANA

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Keywords: Innovation, Critical Actors, Development, Ghana, linkages

From the Innovation Systems perspective, there are critical actors in the development and application of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), whose roles and functions are very crucial in achieving goals and objectives. The effective performance of the roles determines the state of the national STI. This paper discusses the roles of the critical actors in Ghana's national innovation system assessing the relevance of roles in the country's current development context, the nature and strength of linkages among the critical actors and the options for enhancement. The paper specifically analyzes the linkages between the scientists/ researchers and policy makers on one hand and scientists/ researchers on the other hand, taking into account the peculiar functions of these critical actors and the implication of effectiveness for national development. Indeed the development blueprint of Ghana – the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) – states that the national development objectives will be pursued on the wheels of STI. There is the National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy which also elaborates extensively on the connection between the broad national development aspirations, the sectoral goals and objectives and STI applications. All this defines for the nation the expectations for STI development and applications. The expectations also extend to the roles and functions of the critical actors. However, the reality of the performance of roles of the critical actors cannot match or justify the expectations due to a number of factors which this paper discusses. The scientists for example are constrained in their roles by inadequate infrastructure, limited human resource development strategies in the new technologies, weak linkages with the private sector and weakening incentive systems. In this regard, the paper discusses the case of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). The policy makers are also hamstrung by inadequate national resources, political expediency and poor linkages with other critical actors. The specific case of the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MEST) is discussed. The private sector actors are constantly bemoaning unfavourable economic conditions and legislative systems. The paper discusses why reality may continue to mismatch expectations and the possibilities for change. It concludes that overall, there are some positive signs such as the commitment of some of these critical actors to bring change and the improving prospects of Ghana's economy and democracy. The paper emphasizes the need for the amplification of the possibilities and strengthening of efforts in performing roles on the part of scientists, policy makers and the entrepreneurs.

COMMERCIALIZATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS: A TOOL TOWARDS MORE
EFFECTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA

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Keywords: impediments, pharmaceutical research, Africa, commercialization, research findings

There are myriads of pockets of pharmaceutical research going on in the African continent, yet there appears to be a chasm between the input and the output. This paper emphasizes abysmally low level of commercialization of the research findings as a major cause of this chasm. The paper attempts to review the causes of this low level of commercialization, and proffers some solutions, drawing instances from some successful nations. Such causes have been identified as lack of adequate funding, the research career being an unsure ground, disconnect between the 'town' and the 'gown', researching to solve non-African problems which are in the area of interest of funders, not marrying commercialization with publication of research findings as a mark of productivity, lack of adequate supply of power, researches being undertaken without commercialization of the end results in perspective, lack of exposure of African researchers to the Business World, and easy discouragement when research results turn negative. The proffered solutions are: establishment of Technology Transfer Offices (TTO's) in the Universities and Research Centers, entrepreneurial development of the researchers, researching with a view to getting the product of the research to the vast populace in as short a time as possible and as cheaply as possible thereby aiding commercialization, employee participation, public-private partnership, proper project management, and government participation.

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L'INTELLIGENCE COLLECTIVE POUR UNE APPROCHE GLOBALE DE LA
RECHERCHE EN RESEAU

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L'objectif de cet article est de répondre à un besoin fortement exprimé en faveur de la nécessité de faire du travail en réseau un impératif catégorique en matière de recherche. La formation d'un réseau de chercheurs partageant des expériences communes, un environnement de recherche presque similaire et des problématiques spécifiques constitue aujourd'hui l'expression ou mieux le cadre idéal pour la coopération Sud-Sud en matière de recherche. Cette mise en commun de ces expertises multidisciplinaires, se déploie en deux temps. Premièrement, le partage et les échanges des connaissances entre les chercheurs impliqués dans le domaine de la santé. Deuxièmement, le rapprochement entre les décideurs et les chercheurs pour une meilleure utilisation des résultats la recherche en vue de la formulation des politiques de santé basées sur des données probantes.

Le réseau EVIPNet qui rassemble un ensemble de réseaux de recherche est une initiative innovante qui promeut un usage systématique des résultats de la recherche, permettant une meilleure prise de décisions sur les politiques de santé à partir des données probantes. Le réseau EVIPNet développe une approche qui prend en compte des aspirations exprimées par ceux qui, au quotidien vivent et expérimentent des problématiques localement vécus et les partagent avec les instances décisionnelles. Ce modèle s'inscrit dans la dynamique du bas vers le haut. Cette initiative, orientée vers les pays à faibles revenus, encourage un partenariat entre les décideurs politiques, la société civile et les chercheurs afin de faciliter la mise en oeuvre des politiques de santé par l'usage des meilleures données factuelles disponibles.

L'idée de regrouper les chercheurs des pays à faibles revenus dans un réseau d'échanges et de partage de connaissances, repose sur la nécessité de faire de l'usage des données probantes, un levier essentiel pour la prise de décisions éclairées en santé par les responsables politiques. La nécessité de partage et d'échanges Sud-Sud est d'autant plus souhaitable dans la mesure où, l'absence de visibilité, de valorisation et d'harmonisation des travaux menés par les chercheurs des pays pauvres sont un handicap sérieux dans l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations et des systèmes de santé en Afrique.

1. Promouvoir et renforcer la coopération Sud-Sud dans à travers le partage et l'échange des connaissances en réseau

La majorité des chercheurs des pays à faibles revenus souffre encore d'un déficit de compétences et de fonds suffisants pour mener des recherches à haute valeur ajoutées. Ce déficit met en exergue trois problèmes majeurs. L'absence d'une infrastructure scientifique et technique de qualité à même de

rivaliser avec les chercheurs des pays développés ; la faiblesse des budgets alloués à la recherche ; le déficit des moyens de communication modernes. La somme de ces insuffisances doit par conséquent amener les chercheurs du Sud, à créer un environnement de recherche qui porte mieux les sujets de recherches qui mettent en exergue les faiblesses des systèmes et des politiques de santé. Cette reorientation permettra de développer une forme de plaidoyer auprès des responsables politiques pour que les résultats issus des recherches soient utilisés pour améliorer les systèmes de santé parfois en décalage des aspirations et des attentes des populations. Les pays à faibles et/ou à revenus intermédiaires doivent plus que par le passé, saisir la plateforme que leur offre le réseau EVIPNet pour densifier, diversifier, améliorer et coordonner leurs recherches. Pour mieux structurer la coopération Sud-Sud, cinq principaux axes sont à mettre en relief :

L'établissement d'un partenariat entre les différents instituts ou centres de recherche travaillant dans le domaine de la santé ;

L'harmonisation et la mise en place des plateformes visant à élaborer des outils de recherche permettant d'établir des échanges entre les décideurs et les chercheurs ;

La diffusion et la vulgarisation des résultats de la recherche entre les chercheurs africains mais aussi avec ceux du Nord;

La mise en place et la multiplication des forums d'échanges sur les maladies dites négligées mais aussi sur la formulation des politiques de santé efficaces ;

La visibilité des travaux scientifiques produits à partir du continent africain ;

L'autonomisation des chercheurs africains par la maîtrise des outils de recherche pour un rendement optimal au profit des populations.

A terme, il s'agit de développer une approche « down-top » qui intègre les besoins réellement ressentis et exprimés par les populations pour que soit également apporté des réponses rapides et adaptées au contexte de ceux qui les expriment. Dès lors, comment dynamiser les structures de cette plateforme en l'absence d'une approche globale de la recherche en réseau et d'une intelligence collective.

2. L'INTELLIGENCE COLLECTIVE POUR APPROCHE GLOBALE DE LA RECHERCHE EN RESEAU

L'intelligence collective constitue un groupe d'individus avec une capacité de penser et d'agir collectivement dans un but constructif, collaboratif et coopératif où le sens la compétition n'est plus nécessairement la condition première mais bien plus le sens du bien commun. Pour mieux comprendre l'importance de l'intelligence collective dans le contexte du travail en réseau, trois principaux indicateurs à cette démarche formative s'avèrent nécessaire. Il s'agit notamment de l'habilité du groupe :

- i) à apprendre, à comprendre et à poser un regard critique sur une analyse de situation ou de contexte.

- ii) à faire face à de nouvelles situations et développer une ouverture d'esprit et une flexibilité pour prendre en considérations les nouveaux paramètres d'un environnement donné et créer des actions à la portée harmonieuse avec ce nouveau contexte.
- iii) à utiliser une connaissance pour l'adapter au contexte donné

L'intelligence collective fait donc appel à la puissance de la diversité notamment dans la prise en considération des différents aspects d'un problème et différentes perceptions et perspectives individuelles. La recherche en Afrique jusqu'aujourd'hui s'est faite de manière isolée avec des velléités de rassemblement qui commencent seulement à voir le jour. Cette insuffisance de synergie en matière de recherche n'a donc pas permis à l'Afrique de se dresser une tribune s'expression lui permettant de mettre en relief le potentiel de ses travaux, de ses problématique et de développer une offensive en terme de plaidoyer auprès de la communauté scientifique internationale. La construction d'un réseau Sud-Sud ne signifie nullement une rupture d'avec les autres horizons de recherche mais bien plus, une affirmation et une autonomisation progressive des chercheurs du Sud dans la perspective d'une réelle prise en charge des problèmes qu'ils expérimentent dans des environnements de recherches souvent singulières. La nécessité de s'appuyer sur la mise en place des réseaux de recherche entre les pays Sud, au travers d'une intelligence collective, permettra d'harmoniser les outils de recherche, de les standardiser avec pour finalité d'influencer la gouvernance relative à la gestion et à la mise en oeuvre des politiques de santé dans les pays du Sud.

3. LA FORMATION DU RESEAU DES RESEAUX AUTOUR DU RESEAU EVIPNET

Les réseaux sont des structures inter-organisationnelles et permettent une collaboration transversale et non hiérarchique entre les différents acteurs à travers des objectifs et actions communes. Le réseau permet une collaboration efficace, à savoir l'instauration de relation de confiance et de partenariat. Le réseau permet la création d'opportunités pour identifier des bénéfices mutuels et des situations 'win-win'. C'est aussi un mode pour partager facilement des ressources et des compétences à travers diverses organisations et specialists ou experts. Le réseau est aussi un mécanisme clé pour supporter, développer et étendre les capacités et ressources localement.

Il existe différent niveaux de mise en réseau en santé publique .Cette mise en réseau peut se faire:

- > A travers une thématique commune ou un même défi à relever ;
- > A travers une similarité contextuelle (même caractéristique de système de santé, culturelle, économique, politique, géographique)
- > A travers une langue commune
- > A travers des profils individuels communs (même expertise)
- > A travers des motivations personnelles et collective communes (même intérêt en santé publique)

La mise en réseau est une approche innovante dans la manière de travailler au quotidien et bouleverse l'approche traditionnelle obligeant les professionnels en santé publique de tous horizons à changer leurs attitudes et perception vis-à-vis de leurs pairs. Cette approche permet de réduire le mode de travail en silo et de ce fait favorise les échanges essentiels et de qualité entre les différentes disciplines et les institutions de santé publiques (Economistes de la santé, Anthropologues, Biologistes, Médecins et les autres professionnels de la santé, Représentants de la société civile, Scientifiques, etc) .

Le réseau EVIPNet s'appuie sur cette approche de mise en réseaux (réseau de réseaux) à partir de l'identification et le développement de partenariats de qualité et durables avec des réseaux existants dans son domaine d'expertise. Cette approche permet l'engagement d'un large éventail de professionnels, de groupes et de partenaires pour partager et améliorer de manière continue leurs méthodes, leurs outils, leurs concepts de mise en oeuvre. La force du réseau permet le développement professionnel continu, le maintien et le développement d'un esprit critique. Les impacts actuels du réseau EVIPNet sont focalisés sur:

- > l'amélioration de l'accès et la gestion des connaissances, informations et recherches en santé dans la prise de décision politique
- > la compréhension et de la prise en considération du contexte local qui contribue à une meilleure identification des priorités et défis locaux
- > l'établissement des partenariats transversaux dynamiques et durables
- > la formation et le développement professionnel à travers l'accès aux méthodes, outils et réflexions sur la prise de décision politique

Conclusion

L'idée de densifier la coopération entre les chercheurs africains, en interaction avec leurs homologues des pays développés, est justement de poser les jalons d'une meilleure harmonisation et d'une meilleure utilisation des résultats de la recherche au bénéfice des populations aux conditions de vie encore très précaires. Il faut par ailleurs, souligner dans la perspectives de la dynamisation de la coopération Sud-Sud, dire que les réseaux constituent une opportunité pour élaborer un raisonnement et pour apporter une réponse à des problématiques complexes qui demandent une action collaborative et collective par les différents acteurs et où la confiance et la diplomatie sont capitales (Kickert et al., 1997). A cet effet, les organisations reconnaissent le besoin de poursuivre une stratégie de collaboration pour créer des synergies et atteindre les objectifs organisationnels (Huxham, 1993).

SWAZILAND'S EXPERIENCES WITH DEVELOPING A NATIONAL POLICY FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR LINKING
POLICY RESEARCH WITH POLICY MAKING

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Keywords: science, technology and innovation, policy, cross-cutting issues, linking, research, Development.

The absence of a national policy for science, technology and innovation (STI) in most developing countries has been alleged to be a major setback for national development. Hence, developing a STI policy becomes a pre-requisite to creating a close link between sector policies and a national STI policy, including the institutional framework for the implementation, application, monitoring and evaluation of the STI Policy. The national STI policy ensures that a systematic strategy as well as a suitable environment for efficient use of scarce resources is created. The purpose of this paper is to share experiences and insights gained from developing a national STI policy for Swaziland, after many years of operating without a national policy. The approach to develop the policy was through the use of six stakeholders' workshops and consultative meetings using the SWOT analysis strategy. The workshops were preceded by two separate studies on S&T in Swaziland which were conducted by the authors. From the said workshops and consultative meetings, including the two research studies, (i) key S&T issues emerged, which formed the core for policy statements; examples of the issues included: public understanding of Science and Technology (S&T), S&T education and training, Research and Development, S&T priorities and policy initiatives, S&T management, S&T investment, coordination and collaboration of S&T, S&T culture, industrial development, and indigenous knowledge systems; (ii) cross-cutting issues and related policies also emerged, namely: Information and Communication Technology, intellectual property rights, standards for quality assurance, biotechnology, brain drain, gender equity, collaboration and cooperation, environmental management, social and human scientists, and (iii) a close link between sector policies and the national STI policy were noticeable. It was concluded that a national STI policy cannot be complete without establishing the links and gaps between sector policies and the national STI policy, including key issues and cross-cutting issues. The Swaziland experience was instructive that countries that plan to develop, revise and evaluate their national STI policies, should engage the public and a wide range of stakeholders in order to capture key issues, including cross-cutting issues that are important in developing a holistic national policy, one that nurtures a close link between and among many sector policies with national development.

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LINKING RESEARCH TO POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ADPS) IN NIGERIA (1986-2011)

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Keywords: Nigerian ADPs, Research, Policy and Development, components, Strategies.

One of the most debilitating problems of research and policy in Agricultural Extension in developing countries like Nigeria is the rate at which available research results are lost. There is a lag of 50 years between discovery of innovation and their effective utilization in the field. The above scenario implicates weak research farmer linkage and exposes inefficient extension service which prevailed in pre and post independent Nigeria before the establishment of a state-wide Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) in 1986. An active and vibrant sustainable ADPs anchored on the Research-Extension-Farmer-Input Linkage System (REFILS) is a vibrant and veritable Extension Instrument for effective technology transfer by linking research to policy and development in Nigeria. The characteristics of an efficient and effective agricultural extension services examined are: use of subject matter specialist, motivation of staff, cost effective extension approaches, defined targets or clientele, flexibility, an efficient internal monitoring and evaluation component. Despite identified constraints and the prevailing economic realities, the ADPs REFILS approach has proved an integrated development model in Linking Research to Policy and development in Nigeria. The ADPs has made some significant impacts in the agricultural and rural landscape of Nigeria among which are: sustainable revitalized service, human capacity building, technology development, transfer and adoption, input distribution, rural infrastructure development, increased income generation and poverty reduction in Nigeria. Mechanisms to increase farmers access to inputs and research results following reports on Training and Visit Extension System that farmers rarely have timely access to farm inputs were discussed. This involved the emergence of the Farming System Research (FSR) and Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (AERLS) of the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) in 1994 to form the Farming System Research and Extension units (FSR & E). R.E.F.I.L.S is an organization of Research Extension and Input agencies to improve productivity of farmers. The concept of REFILS is that village extension workers pass information to farmers on inputs and market situation. This paper examined the components of REFILS which are the technical committee, the zonal steering committee, the zonal OFAR/REFILS workshop and Technical Review Meetings (TRM) as the operational REFILS strategies. The paper also examined the strategies that worked for their effectiveness such as the Research Component, the NGO input linkage and technology transfer among others.

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LINKING LIVESTOCK RESEARCH TO POLICY IN NIGERIA: THE INTERVENTION OF
THE NIGERIA INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

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Keywords: Livestock, Policy, Intervention

The present study examines the role of the Nigerian Institute of Animal Science in midwifing and nurturing the links between university research and industry. This is against the background that hitherto such links was absent. Animal products (meat, fish, egg, milk etc) remain a veritable rich sources of high quality essential amino acids for normal growth and development. To further improve on the quality of animal products, Animal Scientist in Nigerian Universities, Research Institutes, Governmental and Non-Governmental Outfits have engaged in researches to improve on the genetic, nutrition, physiology and management of the various animal breeds found in Nigeria. Some of the major findings of these researches end up in thick bond copies of projects or published conference or journal articles. These research findings are never translated into implementable policies that will solve the problem of farmers and industries. The aftermath is that these research reports remain in the shelves of the institution libraries. This is quite disheartening as the aim of carrying out these researches is not fulfilled since the results do not get to the final end users. The Nigerian Institute of Animal Science was established by Act No. 26 of 2007 as an agency to regulate the profession of Animal Science in Nigeria. Amongst other functions of the Institute is to promote and coordinate research efforts and other studies for the advancement of any of the aspects or branches of Animal Science and to disseminate information relating to research results and modern Animal Production skills and technology. The Institute is run by a council which has in its composition, the country's Ministers of Agriculture, Education, Water Resources, Science and Technology, and Environment or their representatives. Also on the council are representatives of the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture, Agro-allied Industries, State Directors of Livestock Services. The composition of the Institute Council is the first enabling interphase that has brought all stake holders in the livestock sector together. The Institute is thus in the forefront of providing an institutional arrangement to midwife and nurture the hitherto missing links between university research and industry. Through the interaction at council meetings, researchers get acquainted with the problems of the industries and in turn re-direct their researches towards solving these problems. It is concluded that the intervention of Nigerian Institute of Animal Science by creating an enabling platform for practitioners in livestock sector and the universities to meet have helped Animal Scientist in Nigeria to do more demand driven research.

SUB THEME 4: THE ROLE OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

THE ROLE OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: Capacity development, Strategies, Policy, Developing countries and MDGs.

The commitment, sealed in the Millennium Declaration in September 2000 in New York, by 190 countries to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and the urgent need for countries, particularly developing countries, to effectively and speedily respond to the current global economic recession, climate change and other crises that are plaguing the world and adding to the two billion people already living below the poverty line, has renewed interest and engagement in the issue of capacity development.

The demand for Capacity Development is imperative indeed. It is about right leadership and human resources, institutional arrangements, knowledge access and learning, and state-society accountability mechanisms that push for and lead to greater human development. National capacity development strategies that emphasize these elements are emerging to underpin development plans. Some State institutions are revisiting institutional arrangement that make them function more effectively. Some Local governments in Africa are investing back in fundamental capacities to manage and deliver on development services. Civil services are being upgraded and incentivized to perform better. Community groups are growing innovative state-citizen watch mechanisms. In Africa, it is time to focus on the policy and investment choices that make most sense for sustainable capacity, and design services and programmes that invest in national capacity development, be more strategic, dig deeper and measure up to the highest standards.

The capacity to engage with stakeholders and create consensus around a policy, a bill or a plan; the capacity to articulate the mandate of a new institution or to vision the trajectory of an organisation or even a society; the capacity to develop a strategy, translate it into a plan and prepare a budget; the capacity to implement a programme or a policy and the capacity to monitor its implementation and evaluate results are all fundamental capacities that organizations, institutions and societies need in order to be effective and function well in Africa.

This paper intends to highlight issues related to capacity building in Africa as a must if sustainable development is ever to be attained and some of the MDGs achieved.

AN ANALYSIS OF MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT: HAS IT REALLY DEVELOPED INFORMAL SECTOR AGRO-BASED MICRO-ENTERPRISES IN BAYELSA STATE, NIGERIA?

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Keywords: market, infrastructure, improvement, informal sector, micro-enterprises.

This study determined ways to improve market infrastructure as a strategy for developing informal sector micro-enterprises in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Data used for the study was obtained from primary and secondary sources using a multi-stage random sampling technique. In the first stage, 3 local areas were selected from the 3 agricultural zones of the State.

The local government areas are Ekeremor, Ogbia and Yenagoa. In the second stage, 5 communities were randomly selected from each of the local government making a total of 15 communities. In the third stage, 10 micro-enterprises were selected from each of the communities bringing the sample size to 150. Data collection was through structured questionnaire. The methods of analysis used were descriptive and ordinary least square (OLS) criterion to estimate the parameters of the production function. The analysis showed that there was inadequate market infrastructure available to micro – enterprises.

The results showed that majority (85.4%) of the entrepreneurs were ageing, falling between 31 and 65 years of age. The result shows that 58.0% of female operators dominated relative to male owned enterprises (42.0%). The survey result indicated that most (52.0%) of the micro-enterprises are relatively young in Bayelsa State. The result also showed that 36, 34 and 10% of the entrepreneurs had primary, secondary and tertiary education respectively. The result further showed that 80.7% of the enterprises employed between 1 and 10 persons only. It shows that majority of the businesses are small and cannot enjoy reasonable economy of large scale.

The result showed that majority (98.0%) of the enterprises earn between N60, 000 and N150, 000 per annum. The study showed that 94.0% of the enterprises had N100, 000 above as assets. The result indicated that 90.7% of the entrepreneurs have no access to market stores renting. The result showed that majority (72.7%) of the entrepreneurs rent a private store at the rate N60, 000 and N120, 000 per annum.

The result also showed that 85.3% of the entrepreneurs have no access to cold-rooms while 88.0% of the entrepreneurs have no access to electricity supply from the national grid, but uses private generators which increases the cost of production. The result of the regression analysis shows that the revenue from the micro-enterprises was best estimated using the double-log function, which explained 66.8%

of the total variation. The study found out that length of experience in business, education, income level of entrepreneurs, asset holdings, access to market, cost of renting stores and access to electricity supply were positive and significant at 1% level. Age of entrepreneur, number of employees and access to cold-rooms were also positive and significant at 5% level. The results of the study calls for policies aimed at encouraging informal sector agro-based micro-enterprises development by improving on the market infrastructures to expand and boost agricultural intensification. It is recommended that government and other relevant agencies should re-direct resources into building more market stores, cold rooms, improve upon electricity and water supply. A legislation to control the rent of market stores may improve access.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A CUTTING EDGE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SUB-THEME: THE ROLE OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: Entrepreneurship, rural development, economic policies, entrepreneurial skills, an economic force.

Rural development is more than ever before linked to entrepreneurship. Institutions and individual promoting rural development now see entrepreneurship as a strategic development intervention that could accelerate the rural development process. Furthermore, institutions and individuals seem to agree on the urgent need to promote rural enterprises; development agencies see rural entrepreneurship as an employment potential, politicians see it as the key strategy to prevent rural unrest; farmers see it as an instrument for improving farm earnings; and women see it as an employment possibility near their homes which provides autonomy, independence and a reduced need for social support.

To all these groups, however, entrepreneurship stands as a vehicle to improve the quality of communities and to sustain a healthy economy and environment. Economic vitality of a country is no doubt a necessary condition for social vitality, without it other important factors that make living attractive in certain areas such as education, health, social services, housing, transport facilities, flow of information and so on cannot be developed and sustained in the area in the long run.

As evidence suggests, it is false to assure that rural areas which are economically depressed will transform into fast growing areas by injection of external instruments, funds and external expertise. Without entrepreneurial capabilities which are well developed or potentially available, external funds will be waste on projects that will not provide long term economic growth. Rural entrepreneurship stimulates local entrepreneurial talent and subsequent growth of indigenous companies; it finds a unique blend of resources either inside or outside of agriculture.

This can be achieved by widening the base of a farm business to include all non-agricultural uses that available resources can be put to or through any major changes in land use or level of production other than those related to agriculture. Therefore to accelerate economic development in rural areas, it is necessary to increase the supply of entrepreneurs, thus building up the critical mass of first generation entrepreneurs who will take risk and engage in uncertainties of new venture creation, create something from practically nothing and create values by pulling together a unique package of resources to exploit.

The paper therefore deals with the following three issues: firstly, it sets out reasons why promoting entrepreneurship is a force of economic change that must take place if many rural communities are to survive, secondly, it deals with what policies are necessary in order to create an environment in rural areas conducive for entrepreneurship and thirdly, it considers developing and promoting of

entrepreneurial skills as a requirement for effective research, policy and practices for African development.

About the author: Ezeibe, Adaku Bridget Chidi is a senior research fellow in the Centre for Entrepreneurship and Development Research, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. She has a Master Degree in Agricultural Economics and has concluded her Ph.D research work and is awaiting her external defense. She has written so many book chapters and has over 15 journal publications. She is an associate member of Industrial Association of Nigeria.

SUB THEME 5: RESEARCH UPTAKE, COMMUNICATION, ADVOCACY AND BROKERAGE

PROVIDING THE RIGHT INCENTIVES TO PROMOTE EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY

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There is currently growing demand for evidence to improve the effectiveness of social policies. So how do we ensure that the new drive for policy impact does not become just the latest “development fad”. How can evidence from evaluation make a difference in informing policies and improving people's lives?

Recently, a new area of research focused on bridging the gap between research and policy has emerged. This new agenda seeks to provide frameworks to promote evidence based policy and practice. The key questions to be addressed regard structural, procedural and contextual incentives on the researchers and policymakers' side, and, more specifically, how these incentives can be aligned.

The International Initiative for Impact Evaluations (3ie) is one of the few funding organisations that attempt to tackle the issue of incentives provided to both policymakers and researchers. Around 40 percent of 3ie's funded impact evaluations are in Africa and overall since 2004 there has been a sharp increase in the number of impact studies conducted in Sub-Saharan-Africa, with currently over 250 ongoing or completed impact evaluations. 3ie's vision of “improving lives through impact evaluation” has led the organization to think strategically at what can be done to foster demand-led research. 3ie not only looks at innovative ways to support research that is policy relevant and has actual policy impact, but also tries to identify the 'big questions' that policymakers want answered. This approach also tries to align the incentives from both sides - researchers and policymakers.

On the researcher or supply side, 3ie has a set of requirements for its grantees that have to develop a policy influence plan and report on the progress made in the area: thus providing incentives for researchers to think beyond dissemination and start engaging with policymakers from the outset. In addition, the organisation is providing capacity development support in the area of communications for policy influence. 3ie recently launched a call for proposals to regional think tanks and research organisations based in Africa and other regions to assist with the monitoring of the policy influence of its grants and draw lessons learned from case studies and experience sharing.

On the policymaker's side or demand side, 3ie seeks to ensure the policy relevance and impact of its funded studies particularly through its policy window by engaging policymakers directly in the selection of the interventions to be evaluated. A new policy window will take place in six developing countries next year.

This paper looks at the issue of incentives, and the mechanisms and approaches developed by 3ie for its

grant windows and requirements to effectively link its funded research to policy and practice. The challenge is to move beyond simple learning from evaluation to innovating and having a bigger policy impact.

About the author: Christelle Chapoy leads on 3ie's advocacy and policy influence services. She reviews and advises on 3ie grantee's policy influence plans and policy documents. Christelle is also responsible for strategic partnerships in the area of policy and knowledge management, and manages 3ie policy brief series. Christelle has worked in the field of communications for development for over 10 years with the United Nations Development Programme in New York, London, Cambodia and in its Bangkok Regional Centre, and managed the advocacy and communications project of Oxfam's largest humanitarian programme in Aceh. Prior to joining 3ie, she was consulting with the leading publishing company Random House in India and the Indian Ministry of Rural Development. She holds an MA in International Peace and Security from King's College London and a Master in political sciences from l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques d'Aix-en-Provence, France.

TOWARDS EFFECTIVE RESEARCH UPTAKE AND INNOVATIVE COMMUNICATION OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROJECTS IN NIGERIA

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Keywords: Research Uptake, Innovative, Communication, Development, Nigeria

Many studies have been undertaken in the direction of identifying why research results do not translate into development in Africa. Similarly much has been written on why there is an innovation deficit in the research systems of many countries, including Nigeria. A common consensus that seems to run through the works of authors that have engaged in these debates is that, it is not only important to possess adequate scientific knowledge, but also be able to translate such body of knowledge into innovation and commercial outputs for socio-economic development. The importance of this common consensus underscores the relationship that should ideally exist among the key stakeholders in the process of research uptake and therefore a move from theory to practice. Research uptake, is a concept that is increasingly gaining concern among scholars. Research uptake is defined in this paper as “the process of becoming aware of and accessing research outputs, taking into cognisance the relevant role of all stakeholders, including institutions, policies, incentive systems and innovative communication strategies”. Research uptake is however not a one size fits all mechanism. Different types of research results and depending on the stakeholders will often require different types of uptake mechanisms and strategies. Major activities involved in research uptake include the following among others: dissemination of research findings; capacity development; collaboration between researchers and users; incentives and reinforcement; enabling environment, and research on research uptake and use. This paper hypothesize in particular, that innovative communication strategies will enhance effective research uptake of development research. The focus on development research in this paper is from the lessons of experience of the authors in socio-economic research in Nigeria. The paper will start from a conceptual perspective; providing insights and better understanding of the steps involved in research uptake. It will highlight the current patterns of research uptake in Nigeria, and also the present ways in which socio-economic research results are communicated. The paper will come up with innovative communication strategies to ensure effective research uptake of research results in Nigeria.

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AN OMITTED RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE/ARENA: ASSESSING THE RELEVANCE OF ENGAGING SMALL RURAL GRASSROOTS NGOS AND CBOS ON THE RESEARCH AGENDA

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Keywords: Research, infrastructure, development, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Policy processes

While deliberations on deficient development research capacities and infrastructure in poor countries are on the rise visible in a growing body of publications, workshops, conferences and think tanks' activities, one active knowledge gathering and potentially vital arena for development data and information creation, seems not to duly attract attention in this discourse, namely small, rural grassroots Non-research oriented Non-Government Organisations (SRNRO-NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs). In a survey of thirteen SRNRO-NGOs/CBOs, four from Uganda and nine from Zambia between 2008 and 2011, it was found that while these entities gather, synthesize and produce field data into monthly, quarterly and annual reports, 9 out of the eleven (69.2%) of these entities find this data as only usable to their management boards and a few members, and never gets fed into any policy frameworks, networks or processes, while the remaining 4 (30.8%) entities often receive the attention of researchers and research institutions, but due to the unscientific methods employed in the process of data gathering, their data never gets fed into any policy processes. This failure of grassroots organisations data to feed into policy process is attributed to many reasons agreed to by the 13 entities as; existence of huge theoretical, methodological and geographical distance between them and research communities, a common assumption that such entities are unable to produce relevant data for policy processes, limited resources and capacities to disseminate and or publicize their findings to a wider audience especially the research community, transport and communication hitches/difficulties and low emphasis on results dissemination, unawareness of the relevance of the data they hold among others. From a researcher point of view, the non rigorous scientific methods employed by these NGOs/CBOs, coupled with tight research budgets that are commonly focused on specific issues, proximity and accessibility of these entities to the research units, legality of such entities, closed information policies of such entities, altogether hinder researcher interest in this grassroots data arena. Failure of this grassroots data arena to contribute to policy processes gives no precedence to practical policies for grassroots solutions, but rather leaves room for grassroots detached policies that rarely have real impact applicability to development arenas that acutely need them. Inclusion and prioritization of the SRNRO-NGOs/CBOs into the comprehensive definition of research infrastructure is a possibility towards closing this gap.

RESEARCH UPTAKE, COMMUNICATION, ADVOCACY AND BROKERAGE: A LOOK
INTO THE FARMING SKILLS ACQUISITION PROGRAMME, ADAMAWA STATE,
NIGERIA

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Keywords: extension, media, technology, skills, peasant

Agricultural research policies in Nigeria have always been the promotion of scientific investigations into agriculture with a view to developing viable new technologies that are well adapted to Nigerian conditions. Agricultural research outputs in Nigeria usually come from either the many research institutes or some of the universities and sometimes from Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Agricultural extension and technology transfer is nationally coordinated involving the use of a unified agricultural extension system under the aegis of statewide Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) using mainly extension agents and the local media. The Adamawa State Government in Nigeria has gone a step ahead of the norm and introduced a spectacular 'Farming Skills Acquisition Programme (FSAP)' with well constructed and fully equipped training centres located in the headquarters of all the 21 Local Government Areas, where intensive training is being conducted for the peasant farmers in the areas of livestock and fishery production, horticulture and arable crop production and protection; harvesting, processing, storage, utilization and some basic elements of marketing, etc. Participation is free for farmers who are usually selected by the extension agents and the duration of the training ranges from 2-4 months depending on the skill to be acquired. Since the establishment of the programme in 2007, over 2,400 peasant farmers have successfully participated in the programme and over 2,000 more are currently undergoing training in different farming skills in all the various centres. There is no gainsaying the fact that, the FSAP is greatly transforming the agricultural sector of the state. A cross section of beneficiaries interviewed, stated that the programme is reaching them more effectively providing support they need to earn better livelihood from their agricultural activities.

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SUB THEME 6: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EFFECTIVE LINKAGES BETWEEN RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE

RESEARCH-BASED EVIDENCE IN AFRICAN POLICY DEBATES – CHIEFTAINCY REFORM IN SIERRA LEONE

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“Policy” is not only a set of linear decisions isolated from policy context: “policy” and its relation to “research” therefore need to be understood in a much wider sense, taking the over-arching policy debate as the first port of call. This paper – which forms part of set of case studies on African policy debates and the relative role of research based evidence – considers both how research has influenced the debate surrounding the reform of the chieftaincy in Sierra Leone, and how different actors make recourse to different types of “evidence” according to their policy objective. This case study finds that what is thought to be one policy “debate” is actually a number of “debates”, meaning that a variety of different “evidences” and research findings are legitimate, useful and difficult to discard.

The implications of this for the research-policy discussion are as follows: i) An understanding of publicly-cited policy objectives and privately-held motivations (at both individual and institutional levels) are essential if this discussion is to move forward; ii) The existence of concurrent policy objectives – and therefore different policy objectives – means that policy debates in Africa (and elsewhere) are not linear – debates occur at cross-purposes, with actors often failing to engage each other with “like-for-like” evidence; iii) “Evidence based policy” is not a pure, objective concept: whose evidence, why it has emerged, and how and where it is being presented are key variables which make hard-and-fast definitions, understanding, and operational usage of the concept challenging.

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FROM ECONOMIC GROWTH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES
AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR REALISTIC POLICY RESPONSES

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Keywords: Development, Economic Growth, Sustainable Development, Green Economics and Green Wall Sahara Programme.

Development in the 1950s was seen as enhanced economic growth of national income. Lewis (1954) focused so much on the question of economic growth that he felt that economic development was the process by which a given society changed from a 5 percent saver and investor to a 15 percent one. This focus was influenced by Harrod-Domar Model in which savings and investment are principal determinant of growth. Even the United Nations declared the 1960s as the first development decade and as such development was conceived in terms of attaining six percent annual rate of GNP for the LDCs. Thus in the 1950s and 1960s, economic development was seen largely in terms of growth per capita income. In addition, investment financed by savings was seen as an engine of growth and hence development.

However, in the 1970s it became evidently clear that despite the fairly record of growth in the gross national product (GNP) of the LDCs, the vast majority of the people appeared to have benefited very little from it. In response to such problems, economists and other social scientists began to think of a more meaningful perception of economic development. The 1970s therefore saw a change in the perception of development from the conception of GNP growth, to broader perspective that takes into consideration not only growth in GNP but its distribution. Okowa (1991). Thus economic growth alone was not sufficient in the struggle against poverty. It was complimented by a set of social and related policies which empowered the poor through employment, access to resources and delivery of basic social services.

In the 1980s the theory of development was broadened again to embrace sustainable development-reflecting increasing concern about the environment. Munasinghe (1994). Unfortunately, we have become complacent with the notion of sustainability over the years. The concept needs to be managed, planned and administered, in the line of resource allocation, management and conservation. And this will require significant institutional and cultural changes in order to achieve a sustainable society. The paper posits that it is only the introduction of a holistic (multi-disciplinary) and enabling model as provided by Green Economics, would deliver the changes which sustainability requires. The Green Wall Sahara Programme (GWSP) showcased here as a case study provides evidence of a realistic sustainable policies and practices that that will address the problems of desertification in Africa.

About the author: Chidi Magnus Onuoha is a Development Economist/ Research Fellow with African Institute for Applied Economics, Enugu Nigeria. He served as a National Expert in the United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO)/Institute for African Studies, Oxford University, UK on survey of the manufacturing sector in Nigeria in 2004. He is a Member, Climate Change Roundtable, Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Environment and is the Executive Director, Green Economics Nigeria.

LINKING RESEARCH TO POLICY: THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AS
KNOWLEDGE BROKER

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The Medium Term Strategy (2008-2012) of the African Development Bank is seeking to position the institution to become the preferred development partner in Africa. Apart from providing development finance, the Bank is uniquely positioned and has the convening power to play a catalytic role in providing policy advice to Regional Member Countries (RMCs) by conducting high quality evidence based research and leveraging policy-relevant innovative knowledge that are aligned to the Bank's priority areas of operational policies and programs to generate a deeper understanding of the development challenges facing the continent.

The African Development Bank engages with RMCs at both the project and policy level and is well positioned to be a Knowledge Broker by linking different entities or individuals that otherwise would not have a relationship and have them connected to share and exchange knowledge for development and structural transformation of African economies. The Bank possesses all the essential knowledge brokering characteristics in African policy space such as trustworthiness, credibility, political neutrality and subject expertise to take on this role.

This paper highlights areas of bridging the gap between research and development policy and practice and discusses some pertinent issues and relevant roles as well as the Bank's comparative advantage as a "Knowledge Broker" as it mainstreams knowledge management strategy to institutionalize knowledge and learning culture in the Bank by strengthening partnerships with National think tanks and policy research institutions that will facilitate knowledge creation, knowledge generation, knowledge management and knowledge utilization that anchors ownership at the country level.

Keywords: knowledge broker, research, development policy, think tanks and knowledge management

About the author: Basil Jones is with the African Development Bank, Fragile States Unit as principal institutional and capacity building expert since July 2009. He was senior program specialist with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) regional office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESARO, Nairobi Kenya) from April 2004 to June 2009 and senior program officer at the secretariat for institutional support for economic research in Africa (SISERA) based in the IDRC regional office for West and Central Africa (WARO, Dakar Senegal) from September 2001 to March 2004.

RATIONALE FOR LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES IN POST-COLONIAL LESOTHO: LESSONS FROM THE PAST

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Since independence, post-colonial governments of Lesotho, their advisors and international supporters have attempted to create a vibrant private sector led by local entrepreneurs in the country. In their efforts, they have demonstrated a lack of adequate understanding of the historical experience of local entrepreneurship. This is evidenced by the way they attempted to explain why Basotho traders failed in local trade, and in the rationale for local entrepreneurship development policies and programmes they designed and implemented. Without deeply interrogating why Basotho traders had historically demonstrated poor performance in local trade, they aligned themselves with views that had prevailed in the colonial period, namely, that Basotho failed in business because they lacked an adequate spirit of entrepreneurship and modern business skills. Post-colonial governments of Lesotho saw it as their role to nurture this spirit by providing Basotho traders with entrepreneurship skills and providing them with business advisory services. Using some of Basotho traders' past entrepreneurial initiatives, we demonstrate that the basis for Lesotho's local entrepreneurship policies and programmes is not founded on results of researches conducted, that is, research conducted to inform local entrepreneurship policies and programmes. As a result, governments' efforts do not address problems that have contributed to Basotho traders' poor performance. Therefore, they are not geared towards remedying local entrepreneurship problems and misconceptions which exist. They rather perpetrate the idea that Basotho traders' continued poor performance in local entrepreneurship is due to their lack of adequate entrepreneurial spirit and entrepreneurial skills. The argument of this paper is that, Lesotho's post-colonial governments have propagated and used the idea that Basotho traders did not have adequate entrepreneurial spirit and entrepreneurial skills as a way of justifying the protection of foreign traders' interests, and their own interests, on the one hand, and to justify their neglect of the duty to assist the emergence of Basotho traders and the development of a locally-based private sector, on the other. They have been able to achieve that by using political and economic power at their disposal, as well as, their abilities to manipulate legal apparatus and institutions.

Keywords: Local Entrepreneurship Development; Spirit of Entrepreneurship; Entrepreneurial Skills
Spirit of Co-operation; Private Sector Development

About the author: I am a 26 years old Mosotho male with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Environmental History and Development Studies (2004–2008) from the National University of Lesotho (NUL). I have just completed Master of Arts degree in History (2009–2011) from NUL. I did MA by research. I focused my dissertation on Economic and Entrepreneurship History, and Private Sector Development in Lesotho. I am currently waiting to graduate.

POLICY ANALYSIS, NICHE MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE ENERGY
MARKET

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In this contribution the authors will go into the scientific underpinning of development policies,⁵ based on their experiences in a student internship program, organized by Tangaza College in Kenya and the Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands. They will focus on their experiences in the energy sector, although some examples may be drawn from elsewhere.

Since four years ago, Tangaza College and TU Delft have been cooperating in a student internship program on the management of technology transfer. Students from Tangaza College have been involved, by means of an "Intercultural Virtual Seminar" and students from the Netherlands by doing internships on solar energy, wind energy, biogas, check dams, wetlands, solid waste management etc.. These internships aim at a solid scientific research base for the management of technology, by means of feasibility studies, business plans, and so on. The internship assignments comprise of three levels of analysis:

1. technical expertise
2. management and organization
3. cultural analyses as part of technology transfer.

On the level of technical expertise and organization and management, one of the important issues appears to be the transfer of knowledge and skills on a large scale. Separate pilot projects or experiments will not survive in an environment in which only some people have experience with the technology – such that only they can manage and repair it. This underscores the necessity of a paradigm shift as well as system change, which can be accomplished by means of joint action by European university institutions and local institutions of higher learning, NGOs, government bodies, vocational training etc. On the cultural level one of the main obstacles is the compartmentalization of Kenyan civil society. Kenyan institutions – companies, government bodies, NGOs – often are not very accessible to each other and tend to maintain a culture of closed “we” groups. At the background is the complex relationship between state and society.⁶ An open civil society can only function if a strong and accountable government enforces universalistic rule, so that particularistic mindsets and patronage systems cannot obstruct an open process of constantly regrouping of social actors.⁷ The authors will also provide some reflections on this larger socio-political framework, as a precondition of the functioning of an open market and civil society. Transparent research-based policy practices will stimulate such openness and cooperation between different stakeholders.⁸

Emphasis should dwell on the economic, social, political, environmental, cultural and other factors that constrain effective linkages between and amongst the actors. Papers should also show the prospects and opportunities of an effective linkage under prevailing conditions.

FROM INDICATORS TO POLICY: ISSUES FROM THE NIGERIAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

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Keywords: R&D, indicators, policy, challenges, Nigeria.

In recent times, science, technology and innovation (STI) indicators have become an important mechanism used in understanding national and international efforts (Teng-Zeng, 2006, Tijssen and Hollanders, 2006). One of the ways of doing this is by measuring the national investments in research and development (R&D) activities. In the developed economies, R&D indicators have become an indispensable tool in industrial and economic policies and are part of an integral process of monitoring and evaluating economic performance. However, in developing countries, especially in Africa, the process of integrating R&D outcomes into national economic policies have not been systematic. In gathering information related to R&D activities, there are challenges with regards to the practices and methodologies outlined under the manuals and guidelines which are limited and sometimes incompatible with the research, management and information systems found in many developing countries, including Nigeria (NEPAD, 2005). This paper discusses the challenges associated with undertaking the survey of R&D activities in a developing country, taking the pioneer efforts recently made in Nigeria as a case.

The 2006/07 survey of R&D activities in Nigeria was carried out using the OECD Frascati Manual as guide. The surveys were undertaken as part of the NEPAD ASTII project which took place in 19 African countries. In Nigeria, the R&D survey was undertaken in both the higher education and government sectors. In all, 75 universities and 62 research institutes were surveyed with an overall response rate of 73.8%. A combination of factors presented challenges to conducting the survey in Nigeria. Generally, the adaptation of definitions and methodologies prescribed in the Frascati manual designed with developed economies in mind is, in itself, a major challenge. This is especially in relation to the understanding and interpretation of key concepts, computing the indicators etc. Also challenging is the wrong perception of R&D as being relevant to only science-based disciplines. The lack of effective data management systems in institutions, as well as instabilities due to labour unrest significantly hampered the data collection phase of the survey in Nigeria.

Based on the foregoing, we conclude that for R&D indicators to become more relevant for economic policy in developing countries, survey methods and indicators should be adapted to reflect the local realities of STI systems or new ones be completely developed. Besides being problematic in terms of definitions and methodological realities, these manuals tend to overlook some areas that are of importance to developing economies. Such areas include the informal economy and intellectual property protection of indigenous knowledge. In addition, the analysis of scientific knowledge creation using the well-known databases such as Scopus and Thomson ISI tend to undermine the efforts being made within the continent. To this end, we propose that a methodology needs to be developed to archive and index local journals scattered across the continent. More importantly,

appropriate structure must be put in place for the measurement of R&D indicators so as to ensure sustainability of the survey.

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⁵ Cf. Roel van der Veen (2004). What Went Wrong with Africa? KIT Publishers, Amsterdam.

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⁷ Cf. Karl R. Popper (1965). The Open Society and Its Enemies. Hutchinson, London; Fukuyama, F., (2011), The Origins of Political Order, Exmouth House, London

⁸ Paul Collier (2010). The Plundered Planet: Why We Must, and How We Can, Manage Nature for Global Prosperity. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

THE EMERGING ISSUES IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: PHARMACEUTICALS AND TRADITIONAL MEDICINES

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Several questions have not been addressed in relation to emerging issues in Zimbabwe and the region. Particular attention should be given to the value of traditional medicine, nanotechnology and pharmaceuticals and. Zimbabwe, a country boasting with rich and vast flora and fauna, species where bioprospecting may lead to solutions to most bedeviling epidemics and diseases currently rocking the medical world, among them, non-communicable diseases. This and how we can accurately determine ownership of the intellectual property assets in relation to traditional medicine, pharmaceuticals and nanotechnology results are other questions that require answers. The study also seeks to investigate how adequate the Intellectual Property Rights regime is and how the legal implications are managed. What could be the possible role of 'beyond IP' approaches in addressing some of the problems which IPRs in nanotechnology give rise to? Could patent pools, open source approach be a solution to the problem of access?

The importance of assessing the adequacy and flexibilities of the patent landscape in research work cannot be over emphasized. The international stipulations guiding research work in pharmaceuticals in Zimbabwe leave a lot to be desired. The legal implications of under protection are easily felt whereby the country boasts of rich flora and fauna as well as high literacy levels but weak IPR regime. This is enhanced by the lack of adequate national intellectual property strategy. In as much as it may be appearing on paper, however, enforcement measures are inadequate. Of particular concern is the shortage of incentives and benefit sharing from the research work undertaken. At the same time, many counterfeit pharmaceutical products and bio-pirates easily get away from the country with our natural resources. In many cases, the country loses out on essential and trained personnel that can do high quality scientific exploration due to the low remuneration and brain drain to other developed economies.

So many issues are emerging in particular with new trends in traditional medicine and nanotechnology. These are growing areas capable of improving Gross Domestic Product and standards of living when these are studied and exploited. At the end of the day, it is important to value our traditional medicine and plants as an intellectual property asset.

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