

## Applying Ecological Economics for Social and Environmental Sustainability

Building Africa's Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Capacity  
Today for Sustainable African Development Tomorrow



### ATPS Coordinates Global ISEE 2008 Conference

**A**TPS has successfully coordinated the Tenth Biennial ISEE Conference under the theme, "Applying Ecological Economics for Social and Environmental Sustainability." The conference, co-hosted by ISEE, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and African Society of Ecological Economics (ASEE) was held at the United Nations (UN) Complex in Gigiri, Nairobi from 7-11 August 2008. It was attended by over 250 delegates from Africa, America, Asia, South

America, Canada, and Australia. The participants included some Nobel Prize winners and eminent international experts in the field of ecological and environmental economics, environmental governance, and economic development planning. The conference highlighted the vision, methods and policy adjustments needed for ecological economics principles to be applied to the design and management of environmentally and socially sustainable

Continues on page 10

#### *In this issue:*

- 3 National Chapter Focus
- 4 ATPS Concludes Water and Environment Programme
- 6 Training of African Parliamentary Staff on Communicating Science to MPs
- 8 Climate Change: Coping Strategies for East Africa
- 11 ATPS Hosts Global ISEE 2008 Conference
- 12 Pictorial, ATPS Partnerships
- 14 Policy Brief Review - Bordering on a Water Crisis
- 15 Barriers between Scientists and Journalists; Myth or Reality?
- 16 SET-DEV Stakeholders Meeting



# A Word From the Executive Director



**A**TPS continues to make significant gains in its quest to strengthen science, technology and innovation (STI) systems research and policy making in Africa and its impacts are clearly being felt in the lives of Africans.

This period saw the ATPS step into the global arena organizing several key international STI forums, most

notably the The International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) 2008 Conference. As we reflect on the events of 2008 and contemplate the challenges ahead of us, we must recognize the huge responsibility entrusted to us as the Pan-African Centre of Excellence and reference for STI policy research and policy practice on the continent and adapt our programmes to meet the increasing demands.

In this issue of ATPS News, read about how the ATPS is addressing the science, technology and innovation policy gaps in Africa by building effective bridges between the quadruple helix: the research communities, policy makers, the private sectors and the civil society to enhance innovation capacities and cultures for African development. Policy-makers constitute our major target audience and it was on

this basis that the ATPS organized a training workshop for parliamentary staff on communicating science to Ugandan parliamentarians.

Another highlight of the year was the successful completion and phase-out of the Water and Environmental Sustainability Programme (ATPS WESP). During this period key regional policy review studies under the programme were concluded and their outputs formed the basis for advocating change in the ECOWAS, Great Lakes and SADC regions.

This period also witnessed the launch of key strategic partnerships and collaborative interventions. Read about the newly launched Science, Ethics and Technological Responsibility for Developing and Emerging Countries SET-DEV, a collaborative project under the auspices of the EU framework VII Coordinated Action Programme. Read also about the WWF/ATPS/ACTS Collaborative Project on Climate Change Adaptation in East Africa.

We stand firm in our belief that Africa can address its development challenges in a changing global knowledge economy through enhanced STI capacities in Africa, by Africans. We hope that the activities narrated herein demonstrate our clear resolve to be the vessel through which change in Africa can be realized.

**Dr. Kevin Chika Urama**  
Executive Director, ATPS

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## Editors:

Dr. Kevin Urama  
Marsden Momanyi  
Carol Thuku  
Dr. Sheila Ochugboju  
Lucy Langat

## Design and Layout:

Marsden Momanyi

## Printers:

Colourprint Limited  
P.O. Box 44466-00100 GPO  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254-20 - 531310/531767  
Fax: +254-20 - 552992/554156  
E-mail: info@colourprint.co.ke

## All Correspondence to:

ATPS News  
3rd Floor, The Chancery, Valley Rd.  
P.O. Box 10081-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254-20 - 271 4092/271 4498  
Fax: +254-20-271 4028  
Website: www.atpsnet.org  
E-mail: info@atpsnet.org  
Skype: atpsnet

*From the  
Editorial  
desk:*

**W**e have come to the end of yet another exciting year. A year in which we must all be proud of our achievements as members of the ATPS family. In this issue we have introduced two new sections. Each issue will profile the work of ATPS at country level. We begin by looking briefly at Ghana's efforts to improve the quality of science, technology and innovation systems research and policy making in the country. We also look forward to updates by other ATPS National coordinators in the forthcoming issues. It is expected that this feature will serve as a useful platform for knowledge dissemination and sharing of best practices.

Another section making its debut is the review of key ATPS Policy Briefs. One of the major functions of the ATPS includes bridging the gaps between the actors in the Science, Technology and Innovation valorization chain key of whom are the scientists and the policy makers. We believe

that unless science outputs are taken from the big libraries and internal journals to the streets, farms and local communities, the value added to funded research programmes will be significantly limited. There is a wealth of knowledge in the global knowledge community that is not effectively translated to development efforts locally due to information asymmetry and other knowledge appropriation constraints.

The stories covered in this issue also focus a great deal on Africa's response to challenges of environmental management and climate change which is a contemporary global crisis. As you will read, ATPS continues to make its mark as a centre of reference in finding solutions to Africa's development challenges through science, technology and innovation systems research, training, policy advocacy, communication and dissemination.

**Marsden Momanyi,**  
Communications and Outreach Officer



# National Chapter Focus

## ATPS - Ghana

By Dr. Catherine Adeya-Weya

It has been a busy year for the ATPS Ghana Chapter. The chapter recently inaugurated three sub-chapters; Northern, Ashanti and Central. This has helped decentralize work locally and has kept the chapter actively engaged. The Chapter has made an effort to rotate the hosting of its annual general meeting (AGM) between the different sub-chapters.

This year the sub-chapters held a series of workshops where they invited policy makers and advocated for translation of their research into policy. "The engagement with policy makers is an on-going process to ensure policy makers appreciate and understand the importance of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)," says Dr. Amu-Mensah, ATPS-Ghana National Chapter Coordinator. "There is a serious need to reach out to more people in the government ministries to ensure there are some champions in-house to push forward these issues," he adds. ATPS-Ghana chapter has received a lot of support from CSIR's Science & Technology Policy Research

Institute (STEPRI). This includes office space and sponsorship of certain activities like this year's Scientific Revival day held on June 30. Members pay dues and this has helped in keeping the chapter alive. The recent dissemination workshop under the 'Water and Environment project' was a boost and enabled the national coordinator to spotlight the work of ATPS by providing an overview of the network before the discussions on the project.

The ATPS network functions through National Chapters in 23 countries. The National Chapters operate under National Coordinators who provide intellectual and administrative leadership at country level.



The Secretariat in collaboration with national chapters fund-raises for various STI capacity building activities at country level.

The national chapters work with relevant Ministries, Knowledge Institutions and Private Sector Actors in their countries to identify and prioritize STI capacity building needs at the country level. These identified needs inform the overall regional strategic plan of the ATPS for each strategic phase. Each chapter provides national strategic plans outlining priority areas of STI research, training and capacity building, and science communication in their various countries each year.

*From Left: Dr F. Amu-Mensah (ATPS-Ghana National Chapter Coordinator), Dr. George Essegbey (Director of STEPRI and former National Coordinator of ATPS, Ghana), Dr. Catherine Adeya-Weya (ATPS Research and Training Manager) and Dr. G. Frempong (ATPS-Ghana National Treasurer) outside the STEPRI offices in Accra, Ghana. Dr. Catherine Adeya-Weya visited the ATPS Ghana chapter on October 6 where she held meetings with key members.*

### In Brief:

#### Launch of the Green Economy Initiative

The ATPS Executive Director was invited as a Resource Person at the launching of the Green Economy Initiative at the UNEP Offices in Geneva, 1-2 December 2008. This initiative's objective is to enable global leaders and economic, finance, trade, environmental and other policy-makers to recognize environmental investments contributions to economic growth, decent jobs creation, and poverty reduction, and to reflect this recognition in their policy responses to the prevailing economic crisis and beyond.

#### International Advisory Board of the Responsible Innovation Programme, Netherlands

This year, Dr. Urama served on the international advisory board of the Responsible Innovation (MVI) programme of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). The MVI programme involves

research into the ethical and societal aspects of new technologies such as ICT, nanotechnology, biotechnology and neural sciences and of changes in technological systems (energy, transport, agriculture and water).

#### African, Caribbean and Pacific Advisory Board on STI

Dr. Urama served on the STI Advisory committee for the ACP region which was held at the Technical Center for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), the Netherlands, 10-14 November 2008. Mr. Maurice Bolo, ATPS Senior Research Officer represented the African Youth Forum for Science and Technology at the meeting. Prof. Michael Madukwe, ATPS Nigeria national chapter coordinator, was also present at the meeting. CTA programs on STI for the ACP region were also reviewed by the Committee.

#### The Role of Universities in Capacity Building

Dr Catherine Adeya-Weya, the ATPS Research and Training Manager attended the SADC Stakeholder Engagement Workshop from 4 - 5 December 2008 in Pretoria, South Africa. The workshop was facilitated by NEPAD in collaboration with the Flemish Government and the Southern Africa Trust. The meeting brainstormed on how universities and research institutes can play a more visible and effective role in capacity building in Africa.



*Right: Makerere University, Uganda, one of Africa's leading Research Institutions*

# Concluded ATPS Water and Environmental Sustainability Programme Yields Results

“Over 60 publications including policy briefs, research papers, newspaper articles, science cartoons, international conference presentations, and publications in international journals”

This year saw the completion of the ATPS Water and Environment Sustainability Programme which started in 2004. The programme involved commissioned small grants case studies on various water and environmental management issues in nine African countries, regional collaborative baseline studies in five African countries and policy gap analysis studies in the three main regional blocks of Africa: the ECOWAS, the SADC and the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa.

As the attention of African policy makers and development partners turns to urgent efforts to reduce poverty, it is necessary to examine the water-environment nexus and its implications on the production processes relevant to the poor, environmental health and security and common resource use conflicts that are associated with water use, water pollution and other related cross sectoral and cross border conflicts in water catchment management.

It is also necessary to examine related issues of sustainable governance, public participation and empowerment and the cost effectiveness/benefit of different water catchment management options. It was this analysis that inspired a holistic

and integrated approach by the Water and Environment Sustainability Programme to interrogating these issues. The programme which is now concluded has yielded results that are implementable over the long-run, with direct relevance to the poor achieved through participatory measures.

Some of these issues are not new. But attempts to address them continue to be ad hoc and hence without proper considerations for sustainable governance, stakeholder involvement and cost-effective choice of management options. Little is known about the drivers of stakeholders' willingness and ability to adopt and implement management options as well as their consequent preferences, attitudes, values and behavior.

Without a proper understanding of these issues, water management technologies are likely to be unsustainable. Many African governments are now paying attention to the policy issues around water and the environment. Many have specific water acts while others have enacted legislations for sustainable catchment management such as the Forest Act, Wildlife Act, and Fisheries Act (Kenya and Uganda).

The problem has been the lack of public ownership, informed choice of options, and harmonization of these policies. These have hindered sustainable implementation as there are various ministries and agencies that have overlapping responsibilities without clear leadership. In many instances, waste management policies are not consistent with water acts/policies. Some of the acts and policies phase out quickly because they were neither informed by “cutting edge science” nor involved relevant stakeholders at the formulation and

implementation stages. Hence they do not reflect new knowledge and innovations in technology policy and there are no in-built learning mechanisms that allow for public ownership in the sector.

One of the major challenges in this area is that part of the stimulus for government response is external, driven by donor and other partner interests. While the poor in Africa remain the same, agendas shift, depending on donors' or other funding agency interests. Not only are these priorities likely to change from time to time, actors may also change due to lack of ownership and/or knowledge.

Most actors in the water sector within Africa do not either understand or appreciate the links between water catchment management and environmental sustainability. In addition, there are often no clear considerations for environmental sustainability and public ownership in most of these projects, leaving the communities with little control over the process. Furthermore, economic assessment of the relevant technologies and knowledge sharing of best management practices, remain very weak.

## Science and Technology Policy in the context of Water and Environment

One critical area which is very often ignored in Africa in the search for new knowledge is the whole question of the governance of science and technology. The assumption that new technology and new organizational forms would appear at the right time, at the right price and is preferred by stakeholders may be misleading. In reality, market failure, institutional failure, inappropriate pricing,





lack of knowledge, asymmetric information and risks affect the adoption of cost effective technologies that are environmentally friendly. Innovative science and technology policies would be required to promote the generation, adoption, adaptation and use of environmentally friendly technologies that conserve water quantity and improve economic activities that affect water catchment quality with huge external costs. In fact, agenda 21 stated explicitly that innovative technologies including indigenous technologies will be needed to fully utilize limited water resources and to avert water pollution. Exploring new technologies to manage non-point pollution from agricultural based production processes such as livestock to leather process, horticulture, fishing, wood products etc will be central

to ATPS programme on Environment and Water. It would also be necessary to examine the institutional arrangements set up to manage the water-environment nexus, the learning process in these institutions, and the role of ICTs in improving their effectiveness and delivery of services to the poor. An interesting and unique dimension to this work will be an examination of whether greater openness or democratic space (to enhance public participation) affects the ability of the African farmers, workers and civil society to influence the management of water and the environment, hence the technology deployed in the process, and how the adoption or lack of adoption of simple water technologies by the farmers affect their capacity to, in turn, influence the democratic process.

## Small Grants Case Studies

The ATPS Secretariat liaised with the researchers to complete the editing and publication of many research reports under the auspices of the ATPS publication series. The ATPS Secretariat also continued to follow up with the researchers to process their case study reports for publications in international journals.

Another low cost technology for purifying waste water developed by a small grants researcher in Cote d'Ivoire is also being followed up on for potential implementation in Abidjan. Recommendations of the Small Grants Case study in Lesotho are also being used to inform policies on Waste Management in Lesotho.

## Small Grants Research:

| Research Team                                  | Title of Research   | Institution   |
|--|---|---|
| Prof A.S Gbadegesin                            | Assessment of Rural Water Supply Management in Selected Rural Areas of Oyo State, Nigeria   | University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria   |
| Rose Mamaa Entsua-Mensah and Charlotte Engmann | Policy Gaps Analysis: The case of community water and sanitation in Ghana   | Water Research Institute CSIR, Achimota, Ghana                                      |
| Dr. Roch Mongbo                                | Sustainable Management of Wetlands at Local and Community Levels for Biodiversity Conservation and Better Livelihood in the Zou Province, Benin                     | FIDESPRA/Univ. of Abomey Calava and CEBEDES, Cotonou, Benin                         |
| Deepa Pullanikkatil Sajith                     | Reducing Pollution in Lesotho   | Lerotholi Polytechnic, Maseru Lesotho   |
| Henry Raphael Mloza-Banda                      | Small Scale Rainwater Harvesting for Combating Water Deprivation in a Peri-Urban Area of Lilongwe, Malawi   | Bunda College of Agriculture, Malawi  |
| Dejene Aredo and Sewmehon Demissie             | Issues for Sustainability and Collective Action in the Management of Lake Water Resources: The case of Lake Tana, Ethiopia  | Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia  |
| Dr. M. C. Moturi and Mr. F. L. Polong          | Distribution and Bio-Availability Assessment of Heavy Metals in Sediments from Lake Naivasha, Kenya   | Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI),                        |
| James Kakooza and Dave Khayangayanga           | Ability and Willingness to Adopt Ecological Sanitation as a Water and Environmental Conservation Technology: the case for peri-urban communities of Kampala, Uganda | Makerere Institute for Social Research, Uganda                                      |
| Dr. Lacina Coulibaly                           | Développement d'un procédé de zone humide simulée planté avec Amaranthaceae, Capparidaceae, Tiliaceae pour le traitement des eaux usées domestiques (Côte d'Ivoire) | UFR-Sciences et Gestion de l'Environnement Université d'Abobo-Adjoné, Cote d'Ivoire |

## Regional Review Study Teams:

| Region      | Name                               | Country       | Institution  |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| ECOWAS      | Prof. Femi Olokesusi (Team Leader) | Nigeria       | Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) |
|             | Dr. George O. Essegbey             | Ghana         | STEPRI-S.I.R. Accra, Ghana                                 |
|             | Dr. Coulibaly Lacina               | Cote d'Ivoire | Université d'Abobo-Ajame (UAA), Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire     |
|             | Dr. Ifeyinwa Achike                | Nigeria       | University of Nigeria, Nigeria                             |
|             | Dr. Roch L. Mongbo                 | Benin         | Université d'Abomey-Calavi, Cotonou, Benin                 |
| GREAT LAKES | Prof. Francis Mutua (Team Leader)  | Kenya         | University of Nairobi, Kenya                               |
|             | Mr. Abraham Mwesigye               | Uganda        | Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda                       |
|             | Dr. Semu Ayalew Moges              | Ethiopia      | Arba Minch University, Arba Minch, Ethiopia                |
| SADC        | Dr. Musa A. Dube (Team Leader)     | Swaziland     | University of Swaziland, Swaziland                         |
|             | Ms. Deepa Pullanikkatil            | Lesotho       | Lerotholi Polytechnic, Maseru, Lesotho                     |
|             | Ms. Charlotte Wonani               | Zambia        | University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia                       |
|             | Dr. Julius Mangisoni               | Malawi        | Bunda College of Agriculture, Malawi                       |
|             | Ms. Ntjidzi Dube                   | Botswana      | PACT-Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana                          |

# African Parliamentary Staff

## Equipped to bridge STI Policy Gaps



Participants at the training workshop on communicating science to parliamentarians. **4th from left;** David Dickson (Director, SciDev.Net), **5th from Left;** Dr Kevin Urama (ATPS Executive Director), **6th from left (Centre);** Rt. Hon. Edward Ssekandi Kiwanuka (Speaker of the Ugandan Parliament), **6th from Right;** Chandrika Nath (Adviser, UK Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology)

“Members of African parliaments are increasingly required to address the science, technology and innovation aspects of important policy issues, such as climate change, infectious diseases, ICT infrastructure, agriculture and food security”

**By David Nahogandja,  
Parliament of Namibia**

**P**articipants from thirteen African countries attended a five-day training workshop on communicating science to parliamentarians held in Kampala, Uganda, from 22 to 26 September 2008.

The training which was held under the auspices of the ATPS Phase VI Strategic Plan's programme on Training and Sensitization, was organised in collaboration with UK Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (UK-POST) and SCIDEV-Net. Officially opening the workshop, the Speaker of the Ugandan Parliament, Rt. Hon. Edward Ssekandi Kiwanuka, expressed support for science, technology and innovation as a way through which poverty could be addressed. He lauded the initiative taken

by the workshop organizers to provide basic skills required to effectively communicate scientific issues to parliamentarians.

Speaking during the workshop, Dr. Kevin Urama, ATPS Executive Director, said the workshop was essential because Members of African parliaments are increasingly required to address the science, technology and innovation aspects of important policy issues, such as climate change, infectious diseases, ICT infrastructure, agriculture and food security. “We are increasingly seeing ad hoc policy making in Africa (and elsewhere) not necessarily because of lack of scientific evidence in our Universities and Institutions of learning, but primarily because scientists in their ivory towers fail to communicate the results of their work in forms that are accessible or relevant to the different constitu-

encies that the Parliamentarians seek to serve including the Government,” he said.

According to Dr. Urama. Members of Parliament rely to a large extent, on parliamentary staff to provide them with the information they need for debate on proposed new laws and in carrying out effective scrutiny of governments. Parliamentary staff therefore often act as “middlemen” in the communication between scientists, producers of new technologies, innovators and policymakers. “But as few staff come from a scientific background, they are likely to lack some of the relevant skills needed to communicate scientific and other technical knowledge effectively to parliamentarians and vice versa.” The primary focus of the workshop was to help participants develop skills required to effectively communicate scientific and technical information to policy makers in



forms that are readily accessible and easily understood. The training also developed skills in writing policy briefing papers.

### The Mandate of Members of Parliament

Members of Parliament often operate within a complex context and significantly different from those of the scientists. Whilst Members of Parliament are aware of the relevance and need for scientific theories and hypothesis testing, they are often saddled with the immediate need to address their constituencies' short-term obligations and their primary responsibilities to the electorate. Therefore the onus is upon the parliamentary staff to become critically engaged in the agenda setting of science technology and innovation to effectively influence good policy and to directly link research to social needs in Africa.

The Nigerian High Commissioner to Uganda, His Excellency F.M. Ayogu who also addressed participants said "The importance of this type of training cannot be gainsaid in Africa and elsewhere. Science mediates between man and nature and has remained the fundamental in underpinning of growth and development in every society. We need to strengthen the consciousness of our leaders and open their minds to scientific solutions and technological innovations to ensure that science responds to social demand."

### Selection Process

The participants were selected through a rigorous process to ensure that the learnings result in significant impacts in their respective countries. A call for applications was placed on the ATPS and SciDev.net websites and approximately 50 applications were received from 17 African countries.

The applicants represented a wide range of actors including parliamentary staff, members of parliament, private and public sectors. To ensure adequate buy-in by the responsible authorities in the respective African Parliaments and ensure that the key Parliamentary staff were targeted, the Parliamentary Clerks of each country were invited to nominate applicants and endorse the application forms submitted by staff. To ensure transparency and fairness in the selection of delegates, the short listing of qualified applicants was carried out by a team of experts representing each collaborating partner (ATPS, UKPOST and SciDev-Net). The expert committee short listed 19 candidates including (clerks, researchers and librarians. The successful candidates received full sponsorship to the workshop. The Trainers at the workshop



included: Dr. Kevin Urama, Executive Director of ATPS, Dr. Catherine Adeya-Weya, ATPS Research and Training Manager; Dr. David Dickson, Director of SciDev.Net, UK; Dr. Chandrika Nath, Senior Policy Adviser, UN Parliamentary Office for Science and Technology, and Lynne Smit (Course Media and Communications, South Africa).

His Excellency F.M. Ayogu said that having worked both as a scientist and as a policy maker, he was all too aware of the importance of the role that ATPS and its partners are playing to bridge the gap between policy makers, scientists, civil society and the private sector and encouraged delegates and development partners to support the initiative.

## ATPS Launches New Fellowship Programme

The ATPS has introduced a Fellowship Programme aimed at fostering greater synergies and cooperation amongst Science Technology and Innovation researchers, policy makers and private sector actors. The response so far has been very encouraging with applications received from experts in Harvard University, University of West Indies, CSIR-South Africa, University of Yale, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, DeMontfort University, UK, University of Rio-De Janeiro, University of Sidney, Centre for Development Research, Bonn, Germany; University of Ottawa, University of East Anglia, UK, as well as Government Ministries and Parastatals in Kenya and Nigeria.

The application process remains open and will be considered at pre-determined intervals by the ATPS Fellowship Selection Committee. The Committee assists in short-listing a core team of Fellows under a number of categories: ATPS Responsible STI Advisory Committee; ATPS Resource Persons; ATPS Science-Policy Interface Committee (Policy Liaison Officers), and ATPS Honorary STI Fellows. The ATPS has invited its members to nominate relevant experts within

their networks who could be approached to join the Fellowship programme. ATPS Executive Director, Dr. Kevin Urama says, "The goal is to create a web-hosted database of Science Technology and Innovation actors in the continent and globally. This will serve as a resource for both policy dialogue, selection of resource persons, peer reviewers, collaborators in grant applications and policy advocacy.

"We have since seen a proactive engagement by the members of the STI Advisory Committee in initiating fundraising proposals for the ATPS and also in advocating the interest of the ATPS globally." Prof. Norman Clark of Open University, UK and Prof. Bob Orskov of the Orskov Foundation, UK who are members of the ATPS STI Advisory Board also visited the ATPS Secretariat to discuss funding initiatives and advise the Executive Director on emerging STI issues which need to be addressed.

A Fellowship application form can be found on the ATPS website (<http://www.atpsnet.org/about/Fellowship%20form.pdf>).

# Climate change: Coping Strategies for East Africa



COLLABORATIVE PROJECT  
ON CLIMATE CHANGE  
ADAPTATION IN EAST AFRICA



## WORKSHOP

By Editorial Team,

Climate change poses great threats to social economic development in Eastern Africa. The threats cut across sectors with water being one of the worst affected and in effect the common factor for all sectors. Rivers and lakes in the Eastern Africa region provide an important source of livelihood to communities living around them. Communities depend on river basins for agriculture, livestock, forest products, fish and water for domestic purposes and energy production. Continued reliance on these resources is already under threat as a result of increased human population, high economic activities and land-use changes. Furthermore anecdotal evidence indicates that species that are dependent on these ecosystems are equally in decline and the ecosystem

“The threat of climate change threatens to make poverty the future. Climate change is likely to place an additional 80-120 million people at risk of hunger and 70-80% of these people will be in Africa”

services they provide also in jeopardy. This is compounded by climate change which is manifested in changes in precipitation

*Lake Naivasha, Kenya: The fresh water lake attracts a variety of wildlife; over 400 different species of birds have been reported and there is a sizeable population of hippos in the lake. However the lake's ecosystem is at risk due to receding of water levels. A collaborative initiative between WWF-EARPO, ATPS and ACTS implemented a project to mainstream climate change adaptation into freshwater programmes focusing on Lake Bogoria, Lake Naivasha, Mara River Basin and Lake Albert.*

and temperature and changes in run off; increased rate of evapotranspiration, and increased demand for irrigation water. According to the 1st National Communications Report to the UNFCCC secretariat, possible changes in hydrology and demand for the water resources in Kenya have implications on water supply, flood risk, power generation, navigation, pollution control, recreation, and habitats and ecosystems services. Similar trends are reported in the other two countries. Water resources ecosystems are vulnerable to climate change and are affected through: soil moisture, storage in lakes and reservoirs, extent and potential of wetlands, water quality, mountain glaciers, and groundwater recharge. Further, climate change indirectly influences water resources system through: drought frequency, flood frequency, and sea level. As a result, climate change is the main stress factor in the region's fragile ecosystems. The implication is increased degradation and disruption of life support systems. What is required is for the countries to provide leadership in designing strategies to moderate, cope with and take advantage of the consequences of these events. At the same time, there is need to enhance the capacity of both the country and communities in adaptive measures to climate change.

Although attempts have been made to mainstream adaptation into policy making processes in the region, there is little understanding on the extent to which this has actually happened. This understanding is crucial in identifying barriers and opportunities to effective response measures. Generating information on current status and developing necessary guidelines is therefore a key step in formulating an effective strategy.



## OBJECTIVES:

- Collect information on coping strategies by rural communities in East Africa;
- Identify information gaps through commissioned case studies in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania;
- Develop and disseminate inventories/assessments on mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change into the WWFs Freshwater Programs that will lead to integrated planning, management and conservation of biodiversity in freshwater environments exposed to climate change
- Share of information gathered with stakeholders.

“The main purpose of the project was to generate and disseminate an inventory of coping strategies in East Africa and mainstream STI for climate change adaptation techniques into the region’s Freshwater Programmes”



## Launch of Collaborative Project

ATPS launched a collaborative project on Climate Change Adaptation in East Africa, in collaboration with World Wildlife Fund-East African Regional Office (WWF-EARPO) and the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS). The project followed the outcomes of the ATPS 2007 annual conference which focused on Science, Technology and Climate Change Adaptation in Africa.

The project’s main objectives were to generate and disseminate an inventory of coping strategies in East Africa and mainstream STI for climate change adaptation techniques into partner organizations’ Freshwater Programmes through dissemination workshops and relevant publications. The project which was led by Dr. Musonda Mumba of WWF-EARPO, started in July 2008 and was concluded in December 2008. The objectives of the project are listed in the table above:

## Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Development Policies in East Africa

WWF-EARPO in collaboration with ATPS and ACTS organized a 3 day workshop on Climate Change Adaptation: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Development Policies in East Africa at the Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, 14 – 16 October 2008. The workshop brought together 37 Government Officials and key

stakeholders from East African countries to review the report on indigenous adaptation strategies by rural dwellers in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The objective of the workshop was to review progress made in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development policies in East Africa with an emphasis in the water sector and to identify existing opportunities for promoting adaptation strategies. The workshop addressed the following issues:

- Vulnerability of freshwater ecosystem in EA region to climate change;
- Adaptation strategies within the WWF- EARPO freshwater program;
- Established capacities to climate change adaptation within the freshwater program;
- Evaluation of policies on climate change adaptation in Eastern Africa; and
- Strategies for promoting adaptation within the freshwater set out

## Inception Workshop

Following the successful inception workshop discussed above, the ATPS, WWF-EARPO, and ACTS organized a second workshop with a wider constituency of participants December 16, 2008 at the Silver Springs Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya. The aim of the workshop was to mark the completion of the inception phase of the project and to brainstorm on the way

forward to developing a larger collaborative program with the partners. The workshop was attended by 30 delegates from key institutions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. At the inception workshop a 3 year framework for the implementation of the full project on climate change adaptation was developed based on key issues emanating from the inception phase. This was achieved by highlighting the key findings/recommendations of the inception phase; developing a vision, objectives and strategy for the next phase; and coming up with institutional arrangements for the next phase. The objectives of the workshop are summarized below:

- To establish a system for mapping and tracking vulnerability and adaptation of communities and freshwater ecosystems to Climate Change;
- To empower the riparian communities develop alternative livelihood systems that are climate change resilient and that lessen anthropogenic pressures on ecosystems;
- To mainstream Climate Change concerns into relevant policies, programmes and actions; and
- To raise awareness on Climate Change at all levels and to build the institutional, technical and individual capacities to adapt to Climate Change

**Above:** Participants who attended a workshop on Climate Change Adaptation in Nairobi, Kenya

# ATPS Coordinates Global ISEE 2008 Conference

“If we make positive changes in the way we manage our world today, we can ensure sustainable ecosystem services tomorrow”

*Continued from page 1*

development processes. Kenya's Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga, was the key guest at the conference. In his welcome address, Rt. Hon. Odinga described the conference as timely in an era where Kenya, and the world in general, is experiencing unprecedented levels of high food prices, coupled with skyrocketing costs of energy. He lauded the efforts of Dr. Urama, ATPS Executive Director, for his role in organizing the conference, and thanked ISEE/ASEE/ UNEP for hosting the conference in Kenya.

## Africa's Role

Speaking during the opening ceremony, Dr. Urama said “I rest assured that Africa will not be left out in the growing discourses of important global challenges that face our world today e.g. climate change, land and water degradation, biodiversity loss, deforestation, the degradation of ecosystem services, etc. The African continent still remains a victim of human impacts on global ecosystems such as climate change. I feel encouraged that Africa will rise up to the challenge, choose a sustainable development path and become proactive in championing the principles of ecological economics in its national development agendas.

It is my strong belief that the challenge of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) requires a development path that enhances a harmonious social, economic and environment sustainability. The externality costs associated with economic growth can, and should be avoided. Countries can choose to create sustainable “green” economies through efficient and equitable use of natural resources. Africa's rich and long history as the cradle of civilization, conflicts and poverty, contextualizes the need for sustainable development discourse in the



## ISEE 2008 NAIROBI

APPLYING ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS FOR SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

continent. This is necessary in order to find efficient and equitable ways the growing human populations can live sustainable from and with the natural resource bounty of our environment and at peace with our fellows.”

## Striking the balance

Speaking during the event, Prof. Peter May, President of the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) said “Ecological economics has come of age in an era rife with risk and uncertainty, in which it is ever more necessary to adopt prudence and precaution in the headlong pace of economic growth. At the same time it is essential to act to curb excess now, with the aim of avoiding even greater costs – not only monetarily but in terms of human suffering and increasing vulnerability to global change – in the not too distant future.”

The 10th Biennial conference of the ISEE provided the ideal platform for dialogue on how best Africa and the rest of the world can achieve this delicate balance. The conference featured a number of plenary sessions, panel discussions, round tables, parallel session and social activities which encompassed the relevant issues under different sub-themes. The conference also engaged young scientists with the aim of providing a platform for the emergence of a new generation of ecological economists. The inaugural Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen Award for outstanding young scientists was awarded to Brendan Fisher during the conference. Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen is considered one of the key intellectual progenitors of ecological economics.

## Ecological Economics

Ecological economics is a transdisciplinary field of academic research that aims to



Key delegates at the conference, from left: Dr Kevin Urama (Executive Director, ATPS), Angela Cropper (Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director UNEP), Rt. Hon Raila Odinga, EGH, MP, (Prime Minister of Kenya), Dr. Anantha Kumar Duraipappah (UNEP) and Prof. Peter May, (President of the ISEE)



**Right:** Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga, Prime Minister of Kenya and Dr. Kevin Urama share a word during the conference



A cross-section of delegates during the conference which was held at the UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi and was coordinated by the ATPS



Prof. Peter May, (President of the ISEE) receives a thank-you gift from Dr. Urama. Prof. May later visited the ATPS offices where he called upon renewed and strengthened collaboration between the ATPS, ASEE and ISEE.



“Ecological economics has come of age in an era rife with risk and uncertainty, in which it is ever more necessary to adopt prudence and precaution in the headlong pace of economic growth.”

address the interdependence and coevolution of human economies and natural ecosystem over time and space. It is distinguished from environmental economics which is the mainstream economic analysis of the environment, by its treatment of the economy as a subsystem of the ecosystem and its emphasis upon preserving natural capital.

Ecological economists place an emphasis on “strong” sustainability and rejecting the proposition that natural capital can be substituted for human-made capital. Ecological economics was founded in the works of Kenneth E. Boulding, Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen, Herman Daly, Robert Costanza, and others.

The related field of green economics is, in general, a more politically applied form of the subject. The identity of ecological economics as a field has been described as fragile, with no generally accepted theoretical framework and a knowledge structure which is not clearly defined. According to ecological economist Malte Faber, ecological economics is defined by its focus on nature, justice, and time. Issues of intergenerational equity, irreversibility of environmental change, uncertainty of long-term outcomes, and sustainable development guide ecological economic analysis and valuation.

Ecological economists have questioned fundamental mainstream economic approaches such as cost-benefit analysis, and the separability of economic values from scientific research, contending that economics is unavoidably normative rather than positive (empirical). Positional analysis, which attempts to incorporate time and justice issues, is proposed as an alternative. Ecological economics includes the study of the metabolism of society, that is, the study of the flows of energy and materials that enter and exit the economic system. This subfield is also called biophysical economics, sometimes referred to also as bioeconomics. It is based on a conceptual model of the economy connected to, and sustained by, a flow of energy, materials, and ecosystem services. Analysts from a variety of disciplines have conducted research

on the economy-environment relationship, with concern for energy and material flows and sustainability, environmental quality, and economic development.

## Other Keynote Speakers

Other dignitaries who gave opening addresses and key note papers at the conference include: Ms. Angela Crooper, UNEP Deputy Executive Director/United Nations Assistant Secretary General, Prof. Arjen Y. Hoekstra (University of Twente, the Netherlands); Dr. Zhu Dajian (Tongji University, Shanghai, China); Prof. Helga Weisz (Klagenfurt University, Vienna, Austria); Prof. Marina Fisher-Kowalski (Klagenfurt University, Vienna); Prof. William Beinart (University of Oxford, UK); Prof. Charles O. Okidi, (University of Nairobi, Kenya). The closing ceremony of the conference was attended by Hon. Jackson K Kiptanui, the Assistant Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources in Kenya.

After the conference, Prof. Peter May, President ISEE visited the ATPS offices where he called upon renewed and strengthened collaboration between the ATPS, ASEE and ISEE. The event marked the beginning of ATPS's engagement in hosting global conferences on key global challenges that attract key experts from all continents. The event also successfully launched the ATPS into to the global scene in the areas of ecological and environmental management, a necessary partner in disseminating the outputs of the ATPS water and Environment programme internationally.

## MAJOR THEMES COVERED:

- Agroecological alternatives
- Behavioral economics, policy and institutions
- Climate change and alternative development paths
- Coevolution of production and consumption
- Ecological economics challenges and policies for Africa
- Environmental health, bioethics and innovation
- Environmental valuation and modeling
- Equity, well-being and ecosystem services
- Industrial ecology and sustainable use of resources
- Macroeconomic issues and the environment
- Management of coastal and marine environments
- Participatory and deliberative processes
- Payment for ecosystem services
- Restoration of natural capital

## ISEE CONFERENCE FACT FILE:

- 375:** The number of abstracts submitted by scientists interested in presenting their work at the conference
- 300:** The number of papers accepted
- 165:** The number of registered participants who made oral presentations
- 40:** The number of countries the speakers at the conference hail from
- 20:** The number of speakers from developing countries







## ATPS Pictorial



*SET-DEV Partners Kick-off Meeting held at the ATPS offices on August 5, 2008. From left: Dr Catherine Adeya-Weya (ATPS), Ms Christine Kamau (IntermediaNGC), Mr Murimi Muriuki (ATPS), Mr John Fox (IntermediaNGC), Dr Kevin Urama (ATPS) Dr Laure Dutaur (IntermediaNGC), Ms Ruth Wanjala (ATPS) and Mrs Carol Thuku (ATPS).*



*ATPS Board members, national chapter coordinators and Secretariat staff at the ATPS Phase VI Strategic Plan Implementation Planning Meeting, July 19, 2008 in Nairobi Kenya*



*SET-DEV Partners and stakeholders during focus group discussions held on November 7 in Nairobi, Kenya*



*Representatives from the WWF-EARPO and ATPS after signing of the MoU. Dr Kevin Urama, the Executive Director of ATPS and Dr Taye Teferi, the Acting Regional Representative of WWF-EARPO signed the MoU on 31 July 2008 at the WWF-EARPO offices. The ceremony was witnessed by Dr Catherine Adeya-Weya, ATPS Research and Training Manager, Dr Musonda Mumba, WWF-EARPO Freshwater Programme Coordinator, among others.*



*Participants at the Health Technology Programme Mid-term progress review and methodology workshop held on 16-18 July 2008 in Nairobi*



*A plenary in session during the ISEE 2008 conference dubbed Applying Ecological Economics for Social and Environmental Sustainability, held at the UNEP Headquarters on 7-11 in Nairobi and was coordinated by the ATPS*



## Partnerships:

## ATPS Partners with the Benianh foundation

On 11 September 2008, ATPS entered into a partnership with the Benianh foundation in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. The event also witnessed the award of 23 full scholarships to Ivorian youths to help them pursue STI relevant postgraduate studies in America, Europe and Africa.

The two organisations later held a press conference to highlight science, technology and innovation issues which are critical for ensuring sustainable development in Africa. Dr. Urama presented the aims and objectives of the ATPS highlighting the strategic objective of the network to build Africa's STI capacity through a six pronged approach: STI Research and Research Capacity Building; International Cooperation and Partnerships; Youth and Gender Empowerment; Training and Sensitization; Science Communications and Stakeholder Dialogue and Outreach, Knowledge Brokerage and Policy Advocacy. He noted that what is missing in Africa and the rest of the world today is not the lack of knowledge but the ability to translate knowledge into appropriate technologies and innovations for development.



**From Left:** Dr. Arsene Kouadio, National Chapter Coordinator, Cote d'Ivoire; Mr. Akossi Bendjo, President of Benianh Foundation/Mayor of Abidjan/Member, ATPS Board; Prof. Ly Ramata Bakayoko, Vice President of the University of Abidjan-Cocody; Mr. Alexis Hibault, Director of Cabinet, Minister of Higher Education & Research, Cote d'Ivoire; Dr. Kevin Urama, Executive Director, ATPS; and Dr. Koffi N'Guessan, General Director of the National School of Statistics and Applied Economics, Abidjan

## Expert Group Meeting of the Youth and Women in Science Competition

Dr Adeya-Weya attended the second planning meeting of the Women and Young Professionals in Science Competitions in Ghana from 1-3 October 2008; as part of the Expert Panel. The meeting was held at the FARA Secretariat in Accra, Ghana. The other members of the Expert Panel are Ms. Judith Francis of CTA (Netherlands), Dr. Rufaro Madakadze of AGRA (Kenya), Myra Woporeis Pura of FARA (Ghana), Ruvimbo Chimedza, Gender Consultant (Zimbabwe) and Dr. Wellington Ekaya of RUFORUM (Uganda). The multidisciplinary expert panel spent two days to evaluate the abstracts.



## Building Research Capabilities in Development Management and Innovation

ATPS is collaborating with the Open University (OU), UK and the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) on a proposal to build research capabilities in development management and innovation. The proposal builds on existing part-time, distance learning courses from the OU. It is expected that course participants will include middle level managers, officers and practitioners in a range of policy-oriented, governmental, non-governmental and private organizations and institutions working in

development. Candidates will be working on investigative, problem-solving or policy development roles, but will not necessarily have academic research training (even if they are working as investigators). The ATPS liaised with Prof. Norman Clark (OU) and Prof. Judi Wakhungu, Executive Director of ACTS to conduct a demand assessment for the program via the ATPS national chapters. The proposal has undergone several stages of discussion and has attracted wide interest including from Oxford University.



# Policy Brief: Bordering on a Water Crisis

## The Need for Integrated Resource Management in the Mara River Basin

“One of the major constraints on sustainable development in the semi-arid areas of Africa is the supply and access to a range of natural resources underpinned by water”

By Editorial Team

The African Technology Policy Studies Network in collaboration with the Macaulay Institute has prepared a Policy Brief titled “Bordering on a Water Crisis; The Need for Integrated Resource Management in the Mara River Basin.” With increasing human populations and drive for development, pressure is exerted to harness water resources for higher economic uses instead of developing and adopting an integrated approach. In an integrated approach the various needs and provisions for sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem conservation are assessed and balanced.



Process was funded by the European Commission's Sixth Framework Programme - Integrated Trans-boundary River Management Policy Development Project (INTREPID). Technopolity Briefs Series are commissioned short papers written by experts from all over the world specifically to address current science and technology policy concerns and questions in Africa. The briefs are also summaries of technical papers published under our WPS, SPS and RPS written to highlight significant policy recommendations. These briefs are written with the busy policy-makers and non-specialists in mind. The materials are designed for general readership and help advance the advocacy and knowledge brokerage roles of the ATPS.

However, the linkages between water resource management, sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation are poorly known. As a result river basin management programmes and policy initiatives in Africa have evolved independently, often with overlapping and/or conflicting goals and responsibilities. The outcomes from this have been persistent within-country and trans-boundary conflicts; leading to increased poverty and declines in biological diversity.

The policy brief reviews the implications for sustainable management of the Mara River's water and biological resources for poverty alleviation in Kenya and Tanzania. It contends that many policy initiatives to manage different aspects of the ecosystem services provided by the transboundary river have evolved independently, often with overlapping, even conflicting objectives and responsibilities.

It also presents policy options to enable the region reap the desired improvements in human livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and water resources in the basin and recommends a holistic systems approach to managing the Mara river and coordination amongst responsible authorities. It also recommends investment in targeted innovation systems approaches to understanding the synergies amongst the different sectors and services provided by the river.

The brief was prepared by Dr. Kevin Urama, Executive Director, ATPS in collaboration with Mr. Grant Davidson, The Macaulay Institute with input from the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). THE

### Key steps to achieving an integrated resource management policy are:

- Investment in targeted transdisciplinary research to close the gaps in current knowledge
- Definition and harmonization of key demands of society and environmental stakeholders
- Reconciliation of social and environmental needs with targets for economic growth
- Characterisation of effective regulatory mechanisms for the benchmarking and monitoring of water users
- Implementation of guarantees for the transparency and accountability of policy measures
- Recognition of effective governance in water provision and use
- Investments in targeted innovation systems approaches to managing water, biodiversity and livelihoods in transboundary river basins.



# Barriers Between Scientists and Journalists: Myth or Reality?

“There is a need for capacity building as a means to bridge the gap between Scientists and Journalists”

Paper by Peter Oriare

ATPS has published a think piece titled “Barriers Between Scientists and Journalists: Myth or Reality?” The Piece by Peter Oriare, a leading Communications expert from Kenya discusses barriers between scientists and journalists with the aim of increasing understanding about how the inherent differences between the two professions inhibit the dissemination of scientific information to the public.

Firstly the author acknowledges that there are barriers between scientists and journalists are real and culturally based. “Scientists see science as a cumulative, cooperative enterprise; journalists like to write about individual scientists who have made a revolutionary breakthrough. Journalists like controversy; scientists thrive on consensus. Journalists like new, even tentative results with exciting potential; scientists prefer their results to go through the slow process of peer review and settle into a quiet, moderate niche in the scientific literature - by which time journalists are no longer interested. Scientists must qualify and reference their work; journalists have to get to the point”

There are cultural barriers between scientists and journalists. Each of them has prejudices and stereotypical images of one another. It is these stereotypical images that form a wall between scientists and journalists. The author blames society for the root cause of these barriers. In the real world, the picture ordinary people have of scientists is that of boring men in white coats in a world of their own, people whose actions and motives are to be regarded with suspicion or distaste (Gascoigne and Metcalfe, 1997).

On the other hand, ordinary people also view journalists as untrustworthy and as jacks of all trades. The problems scientists and journalists have with one another are merely an extension of the problems the wider society has with each of them. The author lays emphasis on capacity building as a means to bridge the gap through advanced degree and professional training programmes that apply participatory and experiential strategies. “Scientists need to

learn more about journalists and the mechanics of their work in order to know how to effectively use them to pass on their scientific breakthroughs. Similarly, journalists need to learn more about scientific methodology and principles guiding scientific practice.”

The paper has been published under the ATPS Special Paper Series. ATPS Special Papers are those commissioned by the ATPS as concept papers, think pieces, leading conference papers and keynote addresses. In keeping with our knowledgebrokeragefunction,ATPSpublishes, with the permission of the author(s) or journal editors, papers (published or unpublished) produced by distinguished academics/ researchers for a different purpose but judged by ATPS to be of excellent quality.

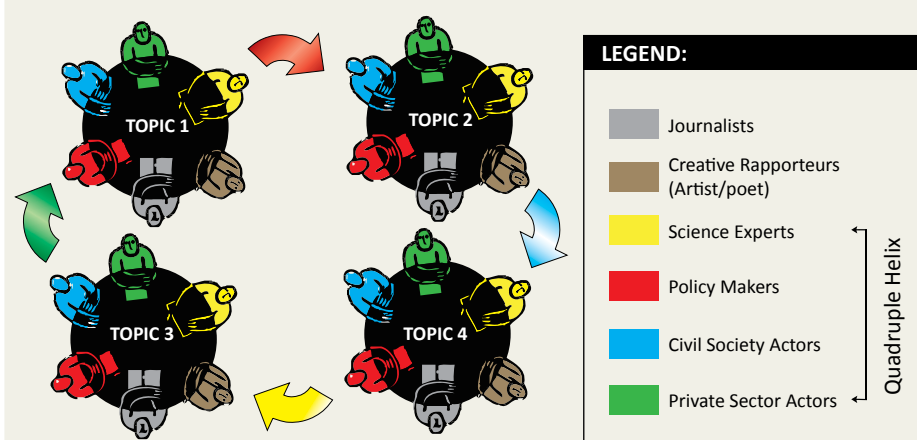
One of the ways ATPS aims to bridge the gap between scientists and journalists is through the application of the “World Science Café Model” in it’s roundtable workshops and



How can we break the barriers between scientists and journalists? Dr. Kevin Urama, addresses journalists after a key Science, Technology and Innovations Conference

seminars. The model applies participatory and experiential techniques of learning and promotes an understanding relationship between scientists and journalists and the wider quadruple helix (policy makers, private sector actors and civil society).

## The World Science Café Model



Each table holds conversations around a specific topic (e.g Climate Economics) for about 10 minutes and then all the members of the Quadruple Helix move on to the next table and repeat the exercise until they have exhausted all four topics. \*The Creative Rapporteurs and Journalists remain at their respective tables building upon their outputs with each group. **By Dr. Sheila Ochugboju**

# Socialisation of Science, Technology and Innovation

## Science Ethics & Technological Responsibility in Developing & Emerging Countries

“The meeting gathered information on the processes of socialization of scientific and technological research in the continent and documented best practices.”

**By Editorial Team**

**A**TPS, IntermediaNCG and SET-DEV Partners held a Stakeholders Meeting on November 7, 2008 in Nairobi. The collaborative project which was launched earlier this year in March aims to bring science closer to society, to facilitate sharing of experiences and responsibilities for scientific and technological research (STR) amongst targeted partner countries in Europe, Africa and Asia. The aim is to strengthen international and regional networks in the fields of ethics and science, and to implement best practices in developing countries and emerging economies.

The meeting featured a Focus Group Discussion chaired by two participants from one of the partner institutions in Europe, Laboratorio di Scienze della Cittadinanza. Nine other participants drawn from key government sectors in Kenya participated in the discussion. The Focus Group brainstormed on key areas identified as crucial to the facilitation of effective socialisation (embedding) of STI in society and valorisation of the research results in Africa. These include: Scientific practice; Scientific mediation; Scientific communication; Evaluation; Innovation; Governance; Gender; and Cognitive aspects. The meeting gathered information on the processes of socialization of



SET-DEV Partners who attended the Stakeholders Meeting held at the Silver Springs Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya

scientific and technological research in the continent, documented best practices and initiated a process of mutual engagement amongst the key actors in the project.

Other participating institutions included: Ministry of Agriculture; University of Nairobi, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI); Kenya National Council of Science and Technology (NCST); African Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment Network (AWLAENET); African Biotechnology Stakeholders Forum (ABSF) and Kenyatta University. In addition, one-on-one interviews were held with key actors from a cross-section of key NGOs, private sector, religious institutions, research institutions and public bodies. Interviewed actors included Prof. Judi Wakhungu (ACTS); Dr. Eric Aligula, (KIPPR); Dr. Peter Mageto, Daystar University; Mr. Kevit Desai, Centurion Systems and Mr. Elijah Agevi, Nairobi City Council. The Coordination Action ‘Science, Ethics and Technological

Responsibility in Developing and Emerging Countries’ is funded by the European Commission (DG Research) within the context of the Seventh Framework Program for Technology Research and Development. The Coordination Action aims to support the research systems in India and Africa.

The entire SETDEV project will culminate in the drafting of two manifestos - an African and an Indian manifesto and generate discussions around each of their constituent elements and the relationship between science ethics and socialization of science. A handbook on Socialization of Scientific and technological Research (STR) in Kenya will also be produced from the project. Both outputs will be product of multi-lateral dialogue between the SETDEV partners in Africa, Europe and India, and led by the ATPS. It is expected that this project will cement ATPS’s position in the global knowledge community and facilitate its knowledge brokerage activities in the global ST&I arena.





## Appointments:

### Accounts Officer:

We are pleased to inform you that David Kiereini who joined ATPS on June 4 2008 as the Finance/Accounts Intern has now been appointed to the position of Accounts officer at the ATPS Secretariat. David holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree (Finance) from the Catholic University of East Africa, Nairobi and a CPA. He is mainly responsible for maintaining the ATPS accounts and the day-to-day accounting affairs as well as providing support to the other ATPS departments and networks.



*David Kiereini*

## Calendar of Events:



### Regional consultation meeting on the development of the Global Climate Change Adaptation Network in Africa, January 19 2009

Following the international consultation meetings held on 30-31 October 2008, in Changwon, Korea and the UNFCCC COP14 in Poznan, Poland where member states identified a need for a global adaptation network to address climate change issues, ATPS in collaboration with UNEP will hold a meeting on January 19, 2009 to lay the groundwork for an African chapter of the Global Adaptation Network.



### ATPS 15th Board Meeting - March 31, 2009

Following the ATPS 14th Board meeting held on 17 – 19 July 2008, ATPS will hold its 15th ATPS Board Meeting on March 31 2009. There will be a farewell reception for the outgoing Chair of the Board Prof Norah Olembo after the meeting.



### Launch of New IP Programme - April 1, 2009

ATPS Plans to officially launch a new Programme dubbed, "Strengthening National IP Policy and legal framework in Eastern and Southern Africa" on April 1, 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya. The programme which is part of the ATPS Phase VI Strategic Plan, 2008-2012 aims to improve policy and legal framework development for traditional knowledge access, benefit sharing and effective intellectual property systems in Eastern and Southern Africa. It aims to promote stakeholder participation in policy and legal framework development.



### Women and Young Professionals in Science Competition Finals - April 21, 2009

The Women and Young Professionals in Science Competitions will come to their climax on April 21, 2009 at the finals to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. ATPS is coordinating the two competitions in collaboration with the Technical Center for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (ACP-EU), the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), the Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Alliance for a Green revolution in Africa (AGRA).



### SET-DEV Manifesto Workshop, May 2009

ATPS in collaboration with IntermediaNCG and partners will hold a series of workshops in 2009 under the European Commission funded Coordination Action 'Science, Ethics and Technological Responsibility in Developing and Emerging Countries' within the context of the Seventh Framework Program for Technology Research and Development. A review workshop is scheduled for May 20th in Nairobi with the aim of creating dialogue on the results of the project so far and will include partners from India, Africa and Europe.

## Board of Directors

### Prof. Norah Olembo - Chair

Executive Director,  
African Biotechnology Stakeholders Forum  
P. O. Box 66069  
Nairobi 00800  
Kenya  
Tel: +254-20-444 4558  
Fax: +254-20-444 8762  
E-mail: [absf@absfafrica.org](mailto:absf@absfafrica.org) or  
[noraholemb@yahoo.com](mailto:noraholemb@yahoo.com)

### Prof. Sam M. Wangwe (Member)

Chairman, Daima Associates Limited  
Daima House, Makumbusho Street,  
Kijitonyama  
P.O. Box 75027 Dar es Salaam,  
Tanzania  
Tel: +255-22-277 1954  
Fax: +255-22-277 1949  
Cell: +255-754-325 487  
Email: [swangwe@daima.co.tz](mailto:swangwe@daima.co.tz)  
or [swangwe@yahoo.com](mailto:swangwe@yahoo.com)

### Prof. Turner T. Isoun (Member)

Former Honourable Minister  
Federal Ministry of Science and Technology  
New Federal Secretariat  
Shehu Shagari Way,  
PMB 331 Abuja  
Nigeria  
Tel: +234-9-523 3397  
Fax: +234-9-523 4390  
E-mail: [isoun@aol.com](mailto:isoun@aol.com)

### Prof. Oliver Saasa (Member)

Managing Consultant  
Premier Consult  
P.O. Box 38163  
Lusaka, Zambia  
Tel: +260-1-290056  
Telefax: +260-1-290581  
E-mail: [oliver-saasa@coppernet.zm](mailto:oliver-saasa@coppernet.zm) or  
[premier-consult@coppernet.zm](mailto:premier-consult@coppernet.zm)

### Mayor Noël Akossi Bendjo (Member)

Mayor and Vice Governor  
Abidjan District  
B.P. V 261 Abidjan  
Cote d'Ivoire  
Tel: +225 20 254902  
Fax: +225 20 333039  
Cell: + 225 05 59 59 51 / 08086969  
Email: [Bendjo51@yahoo.com](mailto:Bendjo51@yahoo.com)

### Prof Lynn Mytelka Member (Member)

Representing international community  
Professorial Fellow  
UNU-MERIT  
35, rue Lhomond  
75005 Paris, France  
CODE de LA PORTE: 357B  
Tel: +33 147073790  
Fax: +33 147073790  
E-mail: [Lmytelka@gmail.com](mailto:Lmytelka@gmail.com)

### Prof. Banji Oyeleran-Oyeyinka(Member)

Director, Monitoring & Research Division  
UN-HABITAT, UN, Gigiri  
P.O. Box 30030-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254-020-7623041  
Fax: 254-020-7624736  
Email: [oyebanji.oyeyinka@unhabitat.org](mailto:oyebanji.oyeyinka@unhabitat.org)

### Dr. Kevin Urama (Ex-Officio)

Executive Director  
African Technology Policy Studies  
Network  
3rd Floor, The Chancery, Valley Road  
P.O. Box 10081-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254-20-271 4098/168/498  
Fax: +254-20-271 4028  
Email: [kurama@atpsnet.org](mailto:kurama@atpsnet.org)

## Responsible STI Policy Advisory Council

### Prof. Aggrey Ambali

Acting Director & Advisor  
NEPAD Office of  
Science and Technology  
Tel: (+27) 12 841-3653  
Fax: (+27) 12 841-4414  
[aggrey@nepadst.org](mailto:aggrey@nepadst.org)

### Dr. Philippe Kuhutama Mawoko (PhD)

Coordinator  
African Science, Technology  
& Innovation Indicators  
(ASTII) Initiative  
NEPAD Office of  
Science & Technology  
Tel. +27 (12) 841 4347  
Mobile: +27 (83) 258 6104  
Fax: +27 (12) 841 4414  
e-mail: [pkmawoko@nepadst.org](mailto:pkmawoko@nepadst.org)  
Website: <http://www.nepadst.org>

### Prof. Wiebe E. Bijker

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences,  
Maastricht University  
PO Box 616 , NL-6200 MD Maastricht  
The Netherlands  
Tel: +31-43-388 3321  
E-mail: [W.Bijker@TSS.unimaas.nl](mailto:W.Bijker@TSS.unimaas.nl)  
Website: <http://www.fdcw.unimaas.nl/staff/bijker>

### Prof. Norman Clark

The Open University,  
Milton Keynes  
MK7 6AA,  
United Kingdom  
Email: [n.clark@open.ac.uk](mailto:n.clark@open.ac.uk) or  
[norman18542@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:norman18542@yahoo.co.uk)

## Responsible STI Policy Advisory Council

### Prof. E.R Orskov

IFRU  
Macaulay Institute  
Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen AB15 8QH  
Tel : +44 1224 395286 (Direct),  
+44 1224 395000 (Main);  
Fax : +44 1224 395035  
E-mail: [b.orskov@macaulay.ac.uk](mailto:b.orskov@macaulay.ac.uk)  
[boboskov@hotmail.com](mailto:boboskov@hotmail.com)  
Website: <http://www.orskovfoundation.org/>

### Prof. Andy Hall

Researcher  
United Nations University – MERIT  
Maastricht ,  
The Netherlands  
E-mail: [hall@merit.unu.edu](mailto:hall@merit.unu.edu) or  
[andyhallmails@yahoo.com](mailto:andyhallmails@yahoo.com)

### Prof. Peter H. May

President  
International Society of Ecological  
Economics (ISEE)  
Chair, Department of Development,  
Agriculture and Society  
Federal Rural University of  
Rio de Janeiro  
Brazil  
Tel: +55 21 2551 1320  
E-mail: [peter@rebraf.org.br](mailto:peter@rebraf.org.br)

### Prof. Norah K. Olembo

Executive Director,  
African Biotechnology  
Stakeholders Forum  
P. O. Box 66069  
Nairobi 00800  
Kenya  
Tel: + 254-20-444 4558  
E-mail: [absf@absfafrica.org](mailto:absf@absfafrica.org)  
or [noraholemb@yahoo.com](mailto:noraholemb@yahoo.com)

### Prof. HODGE, Ian David,

Professor of Rural Economy,  
Department of Land Economy,  
University of Cambridge  
19 Silver Street,  
Cambridge CB3 9EP  
Tel: +44 1223 337134;  
Fax: +44 1223 337132  
E-mail: [idh3@cam.ac.uk](mailto:idh3@cam.ac.uk)

### Prof. Ishenkumba Kahwa

Dean, Faculty of Pure and  
Applied Sciences, Mona Campus,  
The University of the West Indies  
Kingston 7, Jamaica  
e-mail: [ishenkumba.kahwa@gmail.com](mailto:ishenkumba.kahwa@gmail.com)

### Prof. Lynn K. Mytelka

Professorial Fellow  
UNU-MERIT  
35, rue Lhomond  
75005 Paris, France  
CODE de LA PORTE: 357B  
Tel : +33 1 47 07 37 90  
E-mail: [Lmytelka@gmail.com](mailto:Lmytelka@gmail.com)

### Dr. George O. Essegbey

Director, STEPRI-C.S.I.R.  
P.O. Box CT 519  
Accra , Ghana  
Tel : +233-21-779401/773856  
Email: [george\\_essegbey@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:george_essegbey@yahoo.co.uk)

### Prof. Francis Mutua

National Project Coordinator  
Applied Training Project  
Nile Basin Initiative  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254 20 208 0371  
E-mail: [fmutua@nilebasin.org](mailto:fmutua@nilebasin.org) or  
[fmmutua@gmail.com](mailto:fmmutua@gmail.com)

### Dr. Kevin Urama

(ATPS Secretariat Representative)  
Executive Director  
African Technology Policy  
Studies Network (ATPS)  
P.O. Box 10081-00100  
Nairobi , Kenya  
Tel: +254 20 2714028  
Fax: + 254 20 2714028  
E-mail: [kurama@atpnet.org](mailto:kurama@atpnet.org)

### Dr. Musa A. Dube

(ATPS National Chapters – Southern  
Africa Representative)  
ATPS-Swaziland National Coordinator  
Senior Lecturer & ATPS National  
Coordinator  
Faculty of Agriculture, University of  
Swaziland  
Tel : +268 527 40 21  
Email: [madube@agric.uniswa.sz](mailto:madube@agric.uniswa.sz)

### Ms. Bitrina D. Diyamett

(ATPS National Chapters – Eastern  
Africa Representative)  
ATPS-Tanzania National Coordinator  
Senior Scientific Officer  
Tanzania Council for Science and  
Technology (COSTECH)  
Dar es Salaam , Tanzania  
Tel : +255 222 700745/752  
Email: [bitrind@yahoo.com](mailto:bitrind@yahoo.com)

### Prof. Michael C. Madukwe

(ATPS National Chapters – Western  
Africa Representative)  
ATPS-Nigeria National Coordinator  
Professor, Department of Agricultural  
Extension  
University of Nigeria  
Nsukka, Enugu State  
Nigeria  
Tel : +234 42 771019  
Email: [madukwe@hotmail.com](mailto:madukwe@hotmail.com) or  
[madukwemichael@yahoo.com](mailto:madukwemichael@yahoo.com)



# National Coordinators

## Benin

Dr. Roch L. MONGBO  
Senior Lecturer & Researcher  
FIDESPRA/Univ. of Abomey Calava  
and CEBEDES – XU dodo  
02 BP 778  
Cotonou, Benin  
Tel: +229-21304139  
Cell : +229 95 96 64 46  
Email: [rmongbo@intnet.bj](mailto:rmongbo@intnet.bj) or  
[Rochl\\_mongbo@yahoo.com](mailto:Rochl_mongbo@yahoo.com)

## Botswana

Dr. John MOTHIBI  
Lecturer, Faculty of Engineering & Technology  
University of Botswana  
P/Bag 0061  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: +267 3554348  
Fax: +267 3952309  
E-mail: [mothibij@mopipi.ub.bw](mailto:mothibij@mopipi.ub.bw)

## Burkina Faso

Dr. Benoit KABORE  
Université de Ouagadougou  
01 BP 4487  
Ouagadougou 01  
Burkina Faso  
Tel: 226 812008/380715  
Email: [benkabor2003@yahoo.fr](mailto:benkabor2003@yahoo.fr)

## Cameroon

Dr. Sylvester NDESO ATANGA  
Lecturer, Epidemiology & Public Health  
Faculty of Health Sciences  
University of Buea  
P.O. Box 63  
South West Province  
Republic of Cameroon  
Tel: + 237-75816047  
Cell: +237-99841433  
Email: [ndesoatpscarnet@rocketmail.com](mailto:ndesoatpscarnet@rocketmail.com)

## Côte d'Ivoire

Dr. Arsène KOUADIO,  
Associate Professor, University of  
Abidjan-Cocody ; Researcher, CIREs  
Director, Laboratoire de croissance Economique  
Executive Director, Institut pour  
le Développement (IPD),  
Coordinator, ATPS Côte d'Ivoire,  
Coordinator, RIA Côte d'Ivoire,  
Fellow Researcher, AERC, Poverty  
Economic Policy (PEP),  
Cocody, Boulevard Latrille  
08 B.P. 1295 Abidjan 08,  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Tel : +225 22 44 60 99  
Fax: +225 22 48 82 84  
Mobile : +225 07 98 46  
80 / 05 95 97 91  
E-mail: [arsene.k@ipd-ci.org](mailto:arsene.k@ipd-ci.org),  
[arsenekk@yahoo.fr](mailto:arsenekk@yahoo.fr)  
[arsenekouadio@hotmail.com](mailto:arsenekouadio@hotmail.com)

## Ethiopia

Mr. Belay FEKADU (Acting  
Coordinator)  
Asmara Road  
P.Box- 170609

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Cell: +251911607060  
E-mail: [belaynet@yahoo.com](mailto:belaynet@yahoo.com)

## The Gambia

Mr. Ernest R. AUBEE  
Senior Programme Operations Advisor  
UNDP , UN House  
5 Kofi Annan Street, Cape Point  
PO Box 553  
Banjul, The Gambia  
Tel: +220 495071/74/89  
Fax: +220 494758  
Email: [ernest.aubee@undp.org](mailto:ernest.aubee@undp.org)

## Ghana

Dr. Fred K. AMU-MENSAH  
Senior Research Scientist  
CSIR Water Research Institute  
P.O. Box M.32  
Accra, Ghana  
Tel: +233 24 779514  
Fax: +233 21 77 7170  
Email: [assabil@aim.com](mailto:assabil@aim.com) or  
[obeyie@hotmail.com](mailto:obeyie@hotmail.com)

## Kenya

Mr. Kenneth W. ADUDA  
(Acting Coordinator)  
Projects & Resource Mobilization Manager  
Kenya Industrial Research  
Development Institute (KIRDI)  
P.O. Box 54139-00200  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254 20 609498  
Fax: +254 20 556362  
Cell: + 254 721 466444  
Email: [adudakwo@yahoo.com](mailto:adudakwo@yahoo.com)

## Lesotho

Dr. Spirit TLALI  
Dean, Faculty of Science  
& Technology  
National University of Lesotho  
P.O. Roma 180  
Lesotho  
Tel: +266 22 340601  
Fax: +266 22 340000  
Cell: +266 63884488  
Email: [sb.tlali@nul.ls](mailto:sb.tlali@nul.ls)

## Liberia

(Vacant)

## Malawi

Dr. Julius H. MANGISONI  
Senior Lecturer, Agricultural  
Economics/ Natural Resource and  
Environmental Econ.  
University of Malawi  
Bunda College of Agriculture  
Rural Development Department  
P.O. Box 219, Lilongwe, Malawi  
Tel: +265 01277434/419/222  
Fax: +265 01 277364  
Email: [mang@sdnp.org.mw](mailto:mang@sdnp.org.mw)  
or [jmangisoni@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:jmangisoni@yahoo.co.uk)

## Mali

Dr. Sidiki Gabriel DEMBELE  
Agrochimie/Agroforesterie  
et Fertilité des sols  
Bureau Ouest-Africain d'Appui Organisations  
sational et de Technologies Appropriées  
B.P. E 3730, Bamako, Mali  
Tél. : (223) 226 2012  
Fax : (223) 226 2504  
Cell : (223) 71 3806  
Email: [sidikigabriel@hotmail.com](mailto:sidikigabriel@hotmail.com)  
or [ousmanenia2000@yahoo.fr](mailto:ousmanenia2000@yahoo.fr)

## Mozambique

Eng. Lourino Alberto CHEMANE  
ICT and Planning Advisor  
Executive Secretariat, ICT  
Policy Commission  
Bairro da Coop  
Rua Particular Dr. Antonio de Almeida  
61 R/C Direito, Maputo  
Moçambique  
Tel: +258 21 309398  
Fax: +258 21 302289  
Cell : +258 82 3110700  
Email: [chemane@infopol.gov.mz](mailto:chemane@infopol.gov.mz)

## Nigeria

Prof. Michael C. MADUKWE  
Professor, Department of  
Agricultural Extension  
University of Nigeria  
Nsukka, Enugu State  
Nigeria  
Tel: +234 42 771019  
Fax: +234 42 771500  
Cell: +234 803 700 6968  
Email: [madukwe@hotmail.com](mailto:madukwe@hotmail.com) or  
[madukwemichael@yahoo.com](mailto:madukwemichael@yahoo.com)

## Prof. Femi OLOKESUSI

Nigerian Institute for Social  
and Economic Research (NISER)  
P.M.B 5 UI Post Office  
Oyo Road, Ojoo, Ibadan, Nigeria  
Tel: +234 2 8103345/8102904  
Fax: +234 2 2413121  
Email: [femioloke@yahoo.com](mailto:femioloke@yahoo.com)

## Senegal

Dr. Papa Alioune Sarr NDIAYE  
ESP BP 15475 DAKAR Fann  
Sénégal  
Tél : Bureau (221) 864 54 18  
Fax : (221) 864 21 43  
Domicile (221) 820 23 88  
Cellulaire (221) 634 58 88  
Email: [pndiaye@ucad.sn](mailto:pndiaye@ucad.sn) or  
[papealiounen@yahoo.fr](mailto:papealiounen@yahoo.fr)

## Sierra Leone

Mr. Chris SQUIRE  
Head, Dept of Mechanical Engineering  
Fourah Bay College  
University of Sierra Leone  
Mount Auroel  
PMB Freetown Sierra Leone  
Tel: +232 22 227831  
Fax: +232 22 227453  
Cell: +232 76 610600

Email: [chris@sierratel.sl](mailto:chris@sierratel.sl) or  
[Chris\\_b\\_squire@hotmail.com](mailto:Chris_b_squire@hotmail.com)

## South Africa

Dr. Rubin PILLAY  
Senior Lecturer  
Department of Management  
University of Western Cape  
Bellville, Capetown, South Africa  
Tel: + 27 21-959-3214  
Fax: +27 21-391-3026  
Cell: +27 82 465 2010  
Email: [rpillay@uwc.ac.za](mailto:rpillay@uwc.ac.za)

## Swaziland

Dr. Musa DUBE  
Senior Lecturer  
Faculty of Agriculture  
University of Swaziland  
Luyengo Campus  
P. O. Luyengo, Swaziland  
Tel: +268 527 40 21  
Fax: +268 527 40 21  
Cell: +268 618 15 79  
Email: [madube@agric.uniswa.sz](mailto:madube@agric.uniswa.sz)

## Tanzania

Ms. Bitrina D. DIYAMETT  
Senior Scientific Officer  
Tanzania Council for Science  
and Technology (COSTECH)  
P.O. Box 32183  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Tel: +007 222 700745/752  
Fax: +007 222 775313  
Cell: +007 784 420850  
Email: [bitrind@yahoo.com](mailto:bitrind@yahoo.com)

## Uganda

Mr. John OKUONZI  
(Acting Coordinator)  
Kyambogo University  
P.O Box 1  
Kyambogo – Kampala  
Tel: +256 782 353034  
Email: [okuonzijohnie@yahoo.com](mailto:okuonzijohnie@yahoo.com)

## Zambia

Ms. Charlotte M. WONANI  
Lecturer  
Development Studies Dept.  
University of Zambia  
P.O. Box 32379  
Lusaka, Zambia  
Tel: +260 1 252514/292884  
Fax: +260 1 253952  
Email: [cmwonani@yahoo.com](mailto:cmwonani@yahoo.com)

## Zimbabwe

Mr. Benson ZWIZWAI  
Deputy Director  
Institute of Development Studies  
P. O. Box 880  
Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel: +263 4 333341/3  
Fax: +263 4 333345  
Email: [bmwizwai@science.uz.ac.zw](mailto:bmwizwai@science.uz.ac.zw)

## National Coordinator's Regional Steering Committee (NCRSC)

### Dr. Kevin Urama, Chair

Executive Director  
African Technology Policy Studies Network  
P.O. Box 10081-00100 , Nairobi , Kenya  
Email: [kurama@atpsnet.org](mailto:kurama@atpsnet.org)

### Dr. Arsène Kouadio,

National Coordinator, Côte d'Ivoire, representing the Francophone Chapters.  
Contact: ATPS Côte d'Ivoire,  
E-mail: [arsenekk@yahoo.fr](mailto:arsenekk@yahoo.fr)  
[arsenekouadio@hotmail.com](mailto:arsenekouadio@hotmail.com)

### Prof. Femi Olokesusi,

National Coordinator, Nigeria, representing the West African Chapters  
Contact: ATPS Nigeria,  
E-mail: [femioloke@yahoo.com](mailto:femioloke@yahoo.com)

### Prof. Michael Madukwe

National Coordinator, Nigeria (Eastern Region), representing the Western Africa.  
Contact: ATPS Nigeria,  
E-mail: [madukwemichael@yahoo.com](mailto:madukwemichael@yahoo.com)

### Ms Bitrina Diyamett

National Coordinator, Tanzania , representing the East African Chapters  
Contact: ATPS Tanzania ,  
E-mail: [bdiyamett@costech.or.tz](mailto:bdiyamett@costech.or.tz)  
[bitrind@yahoo.com](mailto:bitrind@yahoo.com)

### Dr. Musa Dube,

National Coordinator, Swaziland , representing the Southern African Chapters  
Contact: ATPS Swaziland ,  
E-mail: [madube@agric.uniswa.sz](mailto:madube@agric.uniswa.sz)

### Dr. Sylvester Atanga

National Coordinator, Cameroon, Anglophone – Francophone Liaison  
Contact: ATPS Cameroon ,  
E-mail: [ndemasa2001@yahoo.com](mailto:ndemasa2001@yahoo.com)

### Dr. George Essegbey , ex-officio member

Former National Coordinator, Ghana, representing previous National Coordinators  
Contact: ATPS Ghana,  
E-mail: [george\\_essegbey@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:george_essegbey@yahoo.co.uk)

## Secretariat

### Dr. Kevin Urama

Executive Director

### Dr. Catherine Adeya-Weya

Research and Training Manager

### Richard Murimi

Finance & Administration Manager

### Maurice Bolo

Senior Research Officer (On Study Leave)

### Carol Thuku

Senior Secretary/  
Programme Administrative Assistant

### Susan Hinga

Receptionist

### Richard Muchesia

Driver

### Mary Satsiru

Office Assistant

### Nelson Akenga

IT Intern

### David Kiereini

Accounts Intern



### ATPS Secretariat

3rd Floor, The Chancery, Valley Rd.  
P.O. Box 10081-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254-20 - 271 4092/271 4498  
Fax: +254-20-271 4028  
Website: [www.atpsnet.org](http://www.atpsnet.org)  
E-mail: [info@atpsnet.org](mailto:info@atpsnet.org)  
Skype: [atpsnet](https://www.skype.com/name/ATPSnet)