



THE 2019 REGIONAL MEETING

BRIDGING THE GAP: STI POLICIES, EXPERIENCES AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

June 24th - 25th 2019

Ethiopian Skylight Hotel

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Meeting report of Day 1 and Day 2

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Meeting proceedings	3
2.1 Bridging the Gap: STI Policies, Experiences and Economic Impact (Day 1)	3
2.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Session (Day 2)	4
2.2.1 Theory of Change (TOC) and major achievements.	4
2.2.2 Annual SGCI Benchmarking Survey: An overview of trends.....	5
2.2.3 SGCI Data Collection Tools	5
2.2.4 Stories of Change (Group work).....	6
2.2.5 Report back from Group Work of Session 4.....	6
2.2.6 Case Studies Outline	7
2.2.7 Political Economy Analyses (PEA) Phase II Progress	8
2.2.8 Next Steps and Closure	8
Appendix	9
Meeting Program- Day 1	9
Meeting Program- Day 2	10
Participants - Day 1	12
Participants - Day 2	14

1. Introduction

The 2019 Regional Meeting of the Science Granting Councils Initiative (SGCI) was held on June 24th and 25th 2019 at the Ethiopian Skylight Hotel in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was co-organized by the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) and Ethiopia's Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MInT) under the theme 'Bridging the Gap: STI Policies, Experiences and Economic Impact'.

The key objectives of the RM 2019 were to:

- facilitate peer learning through experience-sharing on STI policy implementation;
- jointly review and reflect on the SGCI implementation by the Science Granting Councils (SGCs), Technical Implementing Agencies (CTAs), and the Initiative Management Team (IMT);
- discuss the design of the SGCI case studies; and
- discuss the progress of the phase II Political Economy Studies of the SGCI.

Several training workshops and meetings were held along with the 2019 Regional meeting. In this brief meeting report, we only highlight the proceedings of the Regional Meetings that took place on 24th and 25th June 2019. On 24th June, Ethiopia's experience, lessons, challenges, and opportunities in implementing its STI policy were presented and discussed. On 25th June, the SGCs, the CTAs and the IMT jointly reflected on the achievements to-date of the SGCI, drew lessons from the challenges faced and discussed on the plan for the remaining period of the first phase of the Initiative.

2. Meeting proceedings

2.1 Bridging the Gap: STI Policies, Experiences and Economic Impact (Day 1)

Over the last decade, Ethiopia has registered a strong GDP growth performance. In its recent development strategies, Ethiopia has prioritized on STI investment and industrial infrastructure development. This is because STI is considered as a crosscutting issue, which enables or facilitates the implementation of other major national policies and development strategies. Ethiopia's national STI Policy (revised and ratified in 2012 by the Ethiopian Council of Ministers) asserts that the Government is responsible for creating an enabling environment for industrial development through infrastructural development and provision of appropriate incentives to the private sector. It identifies technology transfer, human resource development, scientific research, quality infrastructure, STI information, strong public-private partnerships and linkages between stakeholders, and environmental sustainability among the critical pillars of achieving the goals of the STI policy. The purpose of this session was to learn from Ethiopia's experience, lessons, challenges, and opportunities in implementing its STI policy.

This event was led by the Ethiopian Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MInT) and held on Monday, 24th June 2019. It was held in the aftermath of an attempted putsch in the northern region of the country on June 22nd, 2019. The situation led to a slightly tense security situation, internet shut down, and canceling of some of the scheduled presentations. While this has brought slight delays and some adjustments to the session schedule, the event largely proceeded as planned with a series of presentations highlighting Ethiopia's experiences in STI policy development and implementation. The meeting was chaired and facilitated by Rebecca Hanlin of the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS).

The first presentation was made by Daniel Kitaw of Addis Ababa University. He stressed on the importance of strong linkages between different organizations of an innovation system. He also elaborated on the

'triple helix' approach in the Ethiopian context. He emphasized and highlighted the role of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) as a catalyst for building innovation capabilities. He further highlighted the critical role of communities and change agents for a successful technology transfer in developing countries.

This was followed by another presentation by Desta Abera of MInT who strongly argued that STI coordination is essential for a successful STI policy development and implementation. He further elaborated on Ethiopia's STI institutional setup. He stated that the National Science, Technology and Innovation Council (NSTIC) is headed by the Prime Minister of the country. The NSTIC is composed of key ministers, such as the Minister of Finance and Economic Development and Minister of Industry. He also stated that Ethiopia's STI funding has been focused on applied research because of the development status of the country and the need for results with the resources that are available. Similar to Kitaw, Desta stressed on the importance of university – industry linkages and role of STI roadmaps in various sectors. He concluded that coordination across different actors is the key challenge that is constraining the implementation and scale up of research and innovation efforts in Ethiopia.

Another key presentation of the first day was delivered by Teshome Sahlemariam of the Technology and Innovation Institute, which highlighted the experiences of the Technology Innovation Institute (previously called the Science and Technology Information Centre) as an organization mandated to gather, analyze and disseminate STI and R&D data in Ethiopia. He argued that differences in innovation capability, as opposed to differences in resources, are the most important determinants of welfare across countries. This observation led Ethiopia to formulate an STI policy, which focusses on building capacity to gather, organize, analyze and disseminate science and technology information. Teshome further described the importance of information for decision making. The key conclusion from this presentation was that up-to-date STI information is key to ensure STI investments that result in improved quality of life.

2.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Session (Day 2)

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Session was held on June 25th, 2019. The purpose of the Session was to discuss the MEL framework of the SGCI, with a focus on drawing the key lessons, identifying the challenges faced and planning for the remaining period of the first phase of the Initiative, which concludes in March 2020.

2.2.1 Theory of Change (TOC) and major achievements

In this session, the Theory of Change (TOC) of the SGCI, which includes *inputs*, *activities*, *outputs* and *outcome* of the Initiative, was presented. Inputs of the TOC include funding from donors, CTAs delivering on core programmatic activities as well as buy-in and willingness of SGCs to participate in the Initiative. Activities of CTAs among others include: training workshops, on-site mentoring and coaching, collaborative grants, facilitation of public-private partnerships in research and innovation. Outputs of the Initiative in the TOC are highlighted to include effective research management, increased use of STI indicators, and increasingly coordinated network of SGCs. The outcome of the Initiative is more effective research investment and strengthened research leadership by Councils for development in participating countries, whereas the expected impact is effective SGCs that strengthen national science systems, and nationally-led research that contributes to development in participating countries.

2.2.2 Annual SGCI Benchmarking Survey: An overview of trends

Patrice Ajai-Ajagbe presented the SGCI benchmarking survey results, observations from the benchmarking exercise, possible next steps and received questions and comments with regards to the methodology and findings of the survey. The following key points were noted:

- Benchmarking is a systematic process for measuring and comparing the practices/processes/ performance of an organisation against the best organizations in the field.
- Benchmarking exercise is about self-assessment.
- The benchmarking exercise focusses on grants management processes of SGCs, such as SGC functions, perceptions of SGC's own performance and competencies, and SGC's level of engagement with other SGCs.
- The benchmarking exercise is an annual survey (opening in March and closing on 31st May every year). It asks similar questions every year and aims to obtain quantitative data for each indicator. This will show trends, comparative values, such as means and median values and rankings.
- Some highlights of bench-marking data findings include:
 - Engagement with private sector was the only area rated poorly by the majority of the SGCs.
 - The number of SGCs receiving 'hard copy' proposal applications have fallen between 2017 and 2018.
 - SGG staff is dominated by males, especially at senior levels.
 - Most SGCs do not provide 'overheads' to non-academic awardees whereas over half of African universities report that they have an overheads policy.
 - Most SGCs do not currently advocate the use of persistent 'scientific' IDs such as ORCID or mandate Open Data plans for their awardees.
 - Botswana, Ghana, Ethiopia and Malawi SGCs have limited interactions with other SGCs whereas SGCs in South Africa and Kenya have a relatively higher level of interaction with other SGCs.
- It was also recommended that SGCs continue with the annual benchmarking since this supports institutional memory.
- The key questions raised were related to the descriptive nature of the survey questions and the limited focus on grants management function of SGCs.

2.2.3 SGCI Data Collection Tools

This session was led by Donnelly Mwachi, the SGCI MEL Consultant. The purpose of this session was to take the participants through the revised Significant Instance Report (SiR) tool (referred as the Significant Moment of Change Tracker (SMTC) and the process to be undertaken in documenting the SGCI results in Phase I.

2.2.3.1 *The Significant Moment of Change Tracker (SMTC)*

Donnelly described the SMTC. He emphasized on how change takes place in complex ecosystems. He stated that key triggers can accelerate or slow the implementation of programs. Based on this, it is important to track and record significant changes to understand the dynamics of the project in a context. Further, he emphasized that since the dynamics are often broad, it is important to prioritize the indicators with which significant triggers are captured. To monitor and measure progress, it is important to

document significant moments of change as they occur. A significant moment of change is defined as a key result that takes place as a result of the implementation of activities. Key examples include:

- The Ugandan National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST) engaged with the East Africa Business Council in designing call for proposals.
- The National Commission on Research and Technology (NCRST) of Namibia signed a cooperative agreement on renewable energy with the National Research Fund (FNI) of Mozambique.

The following were the main recommendations from the Session:

- The SMTC should be accessible to all Science Granting Councils unlike before in which only the CTAs could access the form,
- SGC coordinators should be responsible for filling in the SMTC,
- CTAs should provide quality assurance of the data in the SMTC,
- The IMT should give recommendations on which organization will be hosting the tool. Currently, SARIMA hosts the SiR, and
- If adopted, SGCs should be trained further on the tool to improve documentation of results for the initiative.

2.2.3.2 SGCI Overall Report Documentation Process and tool

It was reported that the MEL consultant will take lead in the documentation of the SGCI Phase I overall results. This will take place from July 2019 to December 2019. The documentation will adopt Outcome Harvesting Technique (OHT) to identify key results (positive and negative) of the initiative. The methodology will also include literature review and (virtual and physical) interviews with the IMT, CTAs and SGCs. It was shared that the visit by the MEL consultant will be combined with the Case Study documentation since the two activities complement each other.

2.2.4 Stories of Change (Group work)

Facilitated by Dorothy Ngila of NRF-South Africa, this Session focussed on sharing the stories of change from the participants. To do so, the participants were requested to form groups and deliberate on: Grants management; Use of STI Indicators to design and monitor research programs and to make research investments decisions; and Uptake of learning and knowledge outputs.

2.2.5 Report back from Group Work of Session 4

The following key points were reported by SGC representatives in each group.

Uptake of knowledge products group

- NCST's (Malawi) representative noted that they have been engaged in financing PPPs.
- MESTI's (Ghana) representative reported that the process of setting up a national research fund is ongoing.
- FONRID's (Burkina Faso) representative noted that they are engaging in a number of forums and STI networks including with Association of African Universities (AAU) and private sector activities.

- FNI'S (Mozambique) representative noted that they have completed co-funded calls with NCRST (Namibia). They already have developed spaces for TVET students to work in the private sector. They also have taken the communication strategy document and created their own communication strategy based on it.
- UNCST'S (Uganda) representative stated that they have previously engaged with the private sector through a project on university-industry linkages. But through the SGCI they have done a call for proposals on PPPs and commissioned three projects.

STI indicators group

- FONRID's (Burkina Faso) representative reported that work with NEPAD has allowed the Ministry to take over research and innovation.
- UNCST'S (Uganda) has worked with NEPAD for a long time and increased internal capacity on STI data collection.
- NSTC (Zambia) is working with NEPAD to collect data. Previously it was the Ministry that used to do the surveys.
- Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Senegal) has worked with other ministries that are research active. UNESCO's support has enabled them to re-format the data collection tool.
- NCST's (Malawi) is working on different indicators that are more useful to local circumstances.
- MoTE's (Botswana) representative noted that after training from NEPAD, they realized a lack of expertise on statistics generally within the ministry. So, they have got extra trainers to do general statistics training.

Grants management group

- FNI's (Mozambique) representative reported that FNI has an online system for grants with NRF (SA) training.
- NSTC (Zambia) noted that NRF-South Africa provided technical training on grants management.
- Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Senegal) is currently paying proposals reviewers. They have a database of university staff and the ministry has designated someone from universities to be a reviewer to avoid payment to reviewers.
- COSTECH (Tanzania) used to select reviewers (3 per proposal) and pay them. But this is expensive. They have a database of reviewers so finding them is not difficult, but the issue is the cost.
- NRF (Kenya) has an online applications system. But proposal review is a challenge. They have access to East African database of reviewers, but they expect to be paid.

2.2.6 Case Studies Outline

In this Session, Loise Ochanda of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) highlighted the four themes of the SGCI and their expected outcomes and indicators. She stated that the short-term outcome of the first phase of the SGCI is ensuring that SGCs have acquired the requisite capacity for effective research management. She also highlighted the continued monitoring and evaluation process, which includes technical and financial reports from CTAs, MEL Sessions alongside the Annual Regional Meetings and Forums and annual reviews by the funders of the Initiative as well as active inputs from the SGCs. These processes ensure that the outcomes of the Initiative are delivered. In addition to this, the SGCI will document the effectiveness of capacity building approaches through a series of case studies in the final quarter of the Initiative. The major objectives of the case studies will be to assess the degree to which the capacity building support has enabled SGCs improving their grant management capacities. This

also includes assessing if SGCs have developed tools and instruments to collect and analyze data on research programs and budgets as a result of the capacity building interventions.

2.2.7 Political Economy Analyses (PEA) Phase II Progress

Finally, Chux Daniels of SPRU presented the Political Economy Analyses (PEA) Phase II Progress. He stated that the focus of the PEA-I was on the political-economy factors that influence the directionality of R&D and STI systems, and STI policies in Sub-Saharan Africa. He highlighted the key findings of the PEA-I, which include:

- Case study countries have increasingly committed to funding science,
- SGCs are being established with increasingly prominent roles in African science systems,
- Private sector funding to science is low and patchy,
- There is an increasing science funding activity at the regional level,
- There are divergent science funding agendas at national and regional levels,
- Narratives of science funding are not clearly differentiated in East, West and Southern Africa, and
- Health and agriculture sectors receive the most research funding and resources in Africa. But this may change in the foreseeable future due to changing global and regional agendas.

He also stated that PEA-II will be focused on updating the results of the PEA-I. Specifically, it will investigate the ways in which the political-economy situation of SGCs has changed since the first study. It would also explore how research evidence and capacity development support have influenced research allocation and grants management processes of SGCs. The case study countries will remain similar to that of the PEA-I, i.e. Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Senegal with national case study interviews of 8 to 10 key informants. The survey questions will be essentially similar to the PEA-I survey questions, including quantitative indicators on funding characteristics, with the objective of looking for any signs of change compared with PEA-1 finding.

2.2.8 Next Steps and Closure

Ellie Osir of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) finally closed the day-2 sessions stressing that MEL is quite important for the achievement of the objectives of the Initiative; and all partners need to give it more time and attention. He also noted that SGCs will need to be more involved in moving forward than before. Finally, he stressed the need for more linkages and ensuring complementarities between different activities involved e.g. the MEL work, case studies, political economy case studies and the benchmarking exercise.

Appendix

Meeting Program- Day 1

Bridging the Gap: STI Policies, Experiences and Economic Impact

Monday, 24th June 2019

Venue: Ethiopian Skylight Hotel, Addis Ababa

Time	Session
9:00 – 9:15	Opening Speech and Introduction Kalid Ahmed, MInT Ellie Osir, IDRC
9:15-9:45	STI policy of Ethiopia-Experiences Awol Hussen
9:45-10:15	Discussion All
10:15-10:45	Tea break All
10:45-11:15	STI Policy of Ethiopia-Experiences Ethiopian Science Academy
11:15-12:00	Discussion All
12:00-14:00	Lunch ALL
14:00-14:30	Experiences from Technology and Innovation Institute Ethiopian Technology and Innovation Institute
14:30-15:00	Discussion All
15:00-15:30	Tea break All
15:30-16:00	Bridging the Gap- MInT's Directions in shaping up Ethiopia's Innovation Ecosystem Kalid Ahmed
16:00-17:00	Discussion All

Meeting Program- Day 2

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Workshop

Tuesday, June 25th 2019

Chair: Diakalia Sanogo, IDRC

Venue: Ethiopian Skylight Hotel, Addis Ababa

Time	Session
08:00 – 08:30	Arrival and Registration
08:30 - 09:00	Welcome and Introduction (plenary) Kalid Ahmed, MInT Diakalia Sanogo, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
09:00 - 10:00	Session 1: SGCI Theory of Change (TOC) and major achievements (Plenary) (Presentation, Questions and Answers) Ellie Osir, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
10:00 – 10:40	Session 2: Annual SGCI Benchmarking Survey: An overview of trends (Presentation, Questions and Answers) Patrice Ajai-Ajagbe, Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU)
10:40-11:00	Coffee/Tea Break
11:00 -12:00	Session 3: SGCI Data Collection Tools (Plenary) a) Significant Moment of Change Tracker b) SGCI Overall Report Documentation Process and tool Donnelly Mwachi (SGCI, MEL Consultant)
12:00 – 13:00	Session 4: Stories of Change (Group work) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group 1: Grants management: • Group 2: Use of STI Indicators to design and monitor research programs and to make research investments decisions: • Group 3: Uptake of learning and knowledge outputs Facilitator: Dorothy Ngila, National Research Foundation (NRF)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 15:00	Session 5: Report back from Group Work (Plenary) (Discussions) Diakalia Sanogo, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
15:00 – 15:30	Session 6: Case Studies Outline (Plenary) Loise Ochanda, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

15:30 -16:15	Session 7: Political Economy Analyses (PEA) Phase II – Progress Chux Daniels, University of Sussex
16:15 -16:30	Coffee/Tea Break
16:30-17:00	Session 8: Next Steps and Closure (Plenary) Ellie Osir, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Participants - Day 1

Bridging the Gap: STI Policies, Experiences and Economic Impact					
24th June 2019					
Ethiopian Skylight Hotel					
	Country	Title	First Name	Surname	Organisation
1	Botswana	Ms	Evelyn	Reetsang	MoTE
2	Botswana	Mr	Ontlametse	Gaothuse	MoTE
3	Burkina Faso	Dr	Tamboura	Hamidou Hamadou	FONRID
4	Burkina Faso	Mr	Coulibaly	Ardiouma	FONRID
5	Cote d'Ivoire	Mr	Yaya	Sangare	PASRES
6	Cote d'Ivoire	Miss	Zeinebou	Ouattara	PASRES
7	Ethiopia	Mrs	Bethel	Selesh	Interpreter
8	Ethiopia	Mr	Addis	Mokonnen	MIInT
9	Ethiopia	Mrs	Tirsit	W/Giorgis	MIInT
10	Ethiopia	Mrs	Addis		MIInT
11	Ethiopia	Mr	Desta	Abrera	MIInT
12	Ethiopia	Mr	Addis		MIInT
13	Ethiopia	Mrs	Addisalem	Bethelhem	TECHIN
14	Ethiopia	Mr	kalkidan	Teshome	TECHIN
15	Ethiopia	Mrs	Meaza	Abera	TECHIN
16	Ethiopia	Mr	Getnet	Shewa	TECHIN
17	Ethiopia	Mr	Girma	Gonfa	AASTU
18	Ethiopia	Dr	Adane	Abera	AASTU
19	Ethiopia	Mr	Nurlign	Koku	MIInT
20	Ethiopia		Harun	Oumer	DDST
21	Ethiopia	Mr.	Enyew	Amare	MIInT
22	Ethiopia	Mr	Aklilu	Gebre	MIInT
23	Ethiopia	Mr	Semere	G/Yihanes	MIInT
24	Ethiopia	Mr	Abebual	Molla	MIInT
25	Ghana	Miss	Nodumo	Dhlamini	AAU
26	Ghana	Mr.	Jonathan	Amo-Otoo	MESTI
27	Ghana	Mr.	Lawrence Kafui	Kuwornu	MESTI
28	Ghana	Ms	Ruth Issambo	Dickson	AAU
29	Ghana		Samuel Nyarko	Agyapong	AAU
30	Kenya	Dr	Rebecca	Hanlin	ACTS
31	Kenya		David	Ngigi	NRF
32	kenya	Ms	Winnie	Khaemba	ACTS
33	Kenya	Dr	Aschalew	Tigabu	ACTS

34	Kenya	Ms	Mary	Muthoni	ACTS
35	Kenya	Mr	Donnelly	Mwachi	SGCI
36	Kenya	Dr	Maurice	Bolo	The Scinnovent Centre
37	Kenya	Ms	Loise	Ochanda	IDRC
38	kenya	Dr	Diakalia	Sanogo	IDRC
39	kenya	Dr	Ellie	Osir	IDRC
40	Kenya	Dr	Nicholas	Ozor	ATPS
41	Malawi	Mr.	Mike Gilson	Kachedwa	NCST
42	Malawi	Mr.	Kondwani Victor	Gondwe	NCST
43	Mozambique	Mrs	Dirce	Manthenga Madeira	FNI
44	Mozambique	Mr	Edson	Faria	FNI
45	Rwanda	Dr	Sylvance Okeyo	Okoth	EASTEKO
46	Senegal	Mr.	Daouda	Diouf	DFRSDT
47	Senegal	Mr.	Tafsir Babacar	Ndoye	DFRSDT
48	South Africa	Ms	Dorothy	Ngila	NRF
49	South Africa	Ms	Zimasa	Sobuza	SARIMA
50	South Africa	Dr	Tichaona	Mangwende	NEPAD
51	South Africa	Mr	Lukovi	Seke	NEPAD
52	South Africa	Dr	Gideon	Nimak	NEPAD
53	Tanzania		Mashuhuri	Mwinyihamisi	COSTECH
54	Tanzania	Mrs.	Anna Godwin	Ngoo	COSTECH
55	Tanzania	Dr	Gussai	Sheikheldin	STIPRO
56	Togo	Mr	Kevin	Abour	Interpreter
57	Uganda	Mr.	Steven	Sebbale	UNCST
58	Uganda	Mr.	Geoffery	Sempiri	UNCST
59	United Kingdom	Ms	Patrice	Ajai-Ajagbe	The Association of Commonwealth Universities
60	United Kingdom	Dr	Chux	Daniels	SPRU
61	Zambia	Mr	Clement	Kasaro	NSTC
62	Zambia	Ms.	Mupande	Nambala	NCST
63	Zimbabwe	Prof	Yogi	Naik	SARIMA

Participants - Day 2

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Session					
25th June 2019					
Ethiopian Skylight Hotel					
	Country	Title	First Name	Surname	Organisation
1	Botswana	Ms	Evelyn	Reetsang	MoTE
2	Botswana	Mr	Ontlametse	Gaothuse	MoTE
3	Burkina Faso	Dr	Tamboura	Hamidou Hamadou	FONRID
4	Burkina Faso	Mr	Coulibaly	Ardiouma	FONRID
5	Cote d'Ivoire	Mr	Yaya	Sangare	PASRES
6	Cote d'Ivoire	Miss	Zeinebou	Ouattara	PASRES
7	Ethiopia	Mrs	Bethel	Selesh	Interpreter
8	Ethiopia	Mrs	Tirsit	W/Giorgis	MIInT
9	Ethiopia	Mr.	Enyew	Amare	MIInT
10	Ethiopia	Mr	Aklilu	Gebre	MIInT
11	Ethiopia	Mr	Semere	G/Yihanes	MIInT
12	Ethiopia	Mr	Abebual	Molla	MIInT
13	Ghana	Miss	Nodumo	Dhlamini	AAU
14	Ghana	Mr.	Jonathan	Amo-Otoo	MESTI
15	Ghana	Mr.	Lawrence Kafui	Kuwornu	MESTI
16	Ghana	Ms	Ruth Issambo	Dickson	AAU
17	Ghana		Samuel Nyarko	Agyapong	AAU
18	Kenya	Dr	Rebecca	Hanlin	ACTS
19	Kenya		David	Ngigi	NRF
20	kenya	Ms	Winnie	Khaemba	ACTS
21	Kenya	Dr	Aschalew	Tigabu	ACTS
22	Kenya	Ms	Mary	Muthoni	ACTS
23	Kenya	Mr	Donnelly	Mwachi	SGCI
24	Kenya	Dr	Maurice	Bolo	The Scinnovent Centre
25	Kenya	Ms	Loise	Ochanda	IDRC
26	kenya	Dr	Diakalia	Sanogo	IDRC
27	kenya	Dr	Ellie	Osir	IDRC
28	Kenya	Dr	Nicholas	Ozor	ATPS
29	Malawi	Mr.	Mike Gilson	Kachedwa	NCST
30	Malawi	Mr.	Kondwani Victor	Gondwe	NCST
31	Mozambique	Mrs	Dirce	Manthenga Madeira	FNI
32	Mozambique	Mr	Edson	Faria	FNI

33	Rwanda	Dr	Sylvance Okeyo	Okoth	EASTEKO
34	Senegal	Mr.	Daouda	Diouf	DFRSDT
35	Senegal	Mr.	Tafsir Babacar	Ndoye	DFRSDT
36	South Africa	Ms	Dorothy	Ngila	NRF
37	South Africa	Ms	Zimasa	Sobuza	SARIMA
38	South Africa	Dr	Tichaona	Mangwende	NEPAD
39	South Africa	Mr	Lukovi	Seke	NEPAD
40	South Africa	Dr	Gideon	Nimak	NEPAD
41	Tanzania		Mashuhuri	Mwinyihamsi	COSTECH
42	Tanzania	Mrs.	Anna Godwin	Ngoo	COSTECH
43	Tanzania	Dr	Gussai	Sheikheldin	STIPRO
44	Togo	Mr	Kevin	Abour	Interpreter
45	Uganda	Mr.	Steven	Sebbale	UNCST
46	Uganda	Mr.	Geoffery	Sempiri	UNCST
47	United Kingdom	Ms	Patrice	Ajai-Ajagbe	The Association of Commonwealth Universities
48	United Kingdom	Dr	Chux	Daniels	SPRU
49	Zambia	Mr	Clement	Kasaro	NSTC
50	Zambia	Ms.	Mupande	Nambala	NCST
51	Zimbabwe	Prof	Yogi	Naik	SARIMA