



# Building Capacity In Southern Research: A Study To Map Existing Initiatives

## MAIN REPORT



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September 2001





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## 1. Background

The UK Government White Papers on international development published in 1997 and 2000 each stressed the importance of a strong southern capacity to undertake and use research. The 1997 White Paper explains that improved access to knowledge and technologies by poor people will be “achieved through continued investment in research and research capacity in developing countries” while the 2000 White Paper on “Making Globalisation work for the Poor” states that “efforts must also be made to strengthen the capability of developing countries to produce, adapt and use knowledge, whether produced locally or internationally”

DFID invests something in the order of £90 million each year on research through its central research funds covering natural resources, health and population, engineering, economic and social development, and education. Although these programmes ask that the leading research institution should enter into a collaborative research partnership with a southern agency, any strengthening of the ability of the southern partner to undertake research subsequently is regarded as a desirable but subsidiary benefit. The primary objective of DFID’s centrally funded research programmes is to generate and share the results of high quality research. Given the necessary trade off between the objective of producing excellent research and that of capacity building, it seems that partnership arrangements within these research programmes are limited in their ability to strengthen capacity.

In June of this year, DFID held a workshop in South Africa to discuss the capacity for socio-economic research in the South, and the role that donors play and should play in supporting this. The meeting was organised to inform DFID’s own strategy regarding research capacity in developing countries. A subsequent meeting held in London, attended by a DFID staff from a cross section of departments as well as by Tony Killick and Simon Maxwell of ODI, discussed what further actions should be proposed in the field of building research capacity. In that meeting it was agreed that a useful first step would be to better understand what others are doing in this area.

### **Purpose, objectives and approach**

The purpose of this study is to inform DFID policy on southern research capacity building through a preliminary mapping of the range of organisations and networks that already work in this area. Its objective is to identify and offer a profile of those organisations and networks that have strengthening research capacity in developing countries as one of their principal aims. The study, conducted during August and early September 2001, included a brief literature review, internet search and telephone and e-mail discussions.

### **Outputs**

The outputs of the study are presented in the following sections of this report:

- Section 2. Some caveats; conclusions, including an assessment of which organisations deserve a closer look; and recommendations for further work.
- Section 3. A list, and brief summary of the capacity-building organisations identified during the study, organised by type and budget,
- Section 4. A list of documents reviewed,
- Appendix 1. More detailed information about each organisation including its location; its purpose; its size; the scope of work; geographical and thematic coverage, its approach, activities and current financing arrangements,
- Appendix 2. Brief summaries of most of the documents.

## 2. Caveats Conclusions and Recommendations.

### Caveats

- There is much literature about development research, development research institutions and programmes, and about capacity building, but relatively little about research capacity building – particularly about its impact and effectiveness.
- There are many organisations, which claim to be involved in southern research capacity building.
- This study is based on information about organisations from web-sites and/or annual reports, which tends to be subjective and promotional rather than objective and critical.
- The analysis is superficial due to lack of time.

### Conclusions

#### ***Why DFID should focus on strengthening southern research capacity***

- 85% of resources on research worldwide are invested in high-income countries, 10% in India, China and East Asia, leaving only 4-5% for the rest of the world – and most of this on northern agencies undertaking research in the south (KPF 2001).
- There is a wide recognition of the contribution of research to development – though it is impossible to quantify (Killick 2001), and also substantial commitment to its continuation, and re-orientation towards southern agencies (UNESCO 1999).
- The UK development studies sector is large, diverse, innovative and successful (Merilee & Hindebrand 1999).
- There is considerable support for new approaches to development research among European agencies (Bezanson & Oldham 2000).
- Investment in building southern research capacity is essential for technology transfer to developing countries (ISNAR 2000), and there is already evidence of success (Intal 2001), but long-term benefits will only be realised if it is accompanied by investment in infrastructure, access to information, positive feedback and reforms of the northern research industry (The Lancet 2000).
- There is widespread concern about relevance, impact and dissemination of results of research within DFID, which is leading to reassessment of many research programmes (IUID/DFID).
- Other donor countries are placing increased emphasis on this issue, and many have established organisations to help them to do it, for example IDRC in Canada, SAREC (within SIDA) in Sweden, KPF 2001 in Switzerland and RAWOO in the Netherlands etc.

#### ***Some emerging principles and issues***

- “Capacity” to undertake high-quality and effective research includes “Tangible Capital” - physical infrastructure, operational budgets, and institutional mechanisms etc, and “Human Capital” – people, skills, motivation etc (DANIDA 2000).
- DFID (and other donors) stress that research should have practical relevance to poor people, i.e. should be “policy-relevant”, despite increasing evidence that policy processes are rarely linked closely to research results. There is a danger that an over-emphasis on “policy-relevance” may result in a neglect of more fundamental research. (Killick 2001).
- Capacity gaps in South are location and sector specific, and capacity-building needs tailor-made approaches, based on a good understanding of local context (Newman & de Haan 2001).

- There are some fears that the devolution of control to southern organisations, and a focus on capacity-building may reduce the quality and usefulness of the research – is DFID prepared to be a “risk-taker” (Newman & de Haan 2001)?
- Research capacity building is long term and expensive, and requires donors to become better at bending policies and procedures to the needs and circumstances of the countries they serve, and allow southern research institutions greater control over and ownership of the results (Schacter 2000),
- Capacity-building in information and knowledge management and training is also needed, but the technology must be locally appropriate, and the information locally useful, especially for policy-makers (de Kadt 1995). INASP seems to be doing useful work in this area (INASP 2001).

### ***Organisations involved in capacity building***

- This study revealed 49 organisations with “strengthening southern research capacity” described in their mission-statements or high-level objectives. These include six UN agencies, four Foundations, three CGIAR agencies, five co-ordinating agencies, four bilateral programmes, seven research institutes, 11 international NGOs and nine regional NGOs. These do not include bilateral or multilateral donor agencies, but do include operational agencies they have set up to help them manage their programmes. In addition to those listed here, there are innumerable other development and research organisations working collaboratively with southern research partners who are, de-facto involved in capacity-building.
- They range from very large, resource-rich UN and CGIAR agencies with budgets of over US\$500 million to small regional NGOs, and networks. Some have no budget at all, and rely on member organisations paying for joint activities individually (IAP).
- Capacity building is the main activity for some (eg ISNAR, INASP, ACBF and SISERA), whereas it is a secondary objective for others (eg UNRISD).
- Thirty eight (77%) are based in developed countries and eight (22%) in developing countries. Half (25) describe their work as worldwide, and eight (16%) as in developing countries. Of the remainder, 14 (44%) work in Africa (mainly Anglophone), nine (28%) in Asia, three (9%) in Central and Latin America, and two each (6%) in the Middle East, Central Europe and the Pacific. The dominance of northern agencies, and small number of agencies identified based, or working, in Latin America and Francophone Africa may be at least in part because the study was based largely on an internet search.
- Fifteen (32%) support research in development policy and management, 15 (32%) in social sciences and economics, 11 (23%) in biodiversity and the environment, 11 (23%) in industry, technology and communications, 10 (23%) in agriculture and food, six (12%) each in health, basic sciences, infrastructure and education and culture, three (6%) in governance, two (4%) in management, and one (2%) in international co-operation.
- It is difficult from information on web-sites and in annual reports to assess accurately how much capacity-building work many of the organisations do, and especially how effective it is. It is also difficult to compare such widely differing organisations.
- Some organisations however clearly have useful capacity and expertise and would be worth further study:
  - Among the United Nations Agencies, the **Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)** seems to have invested more effort than the others in strengthening southern research capacity, especially in information systems, learning and knowledge management. While the **United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation** aims to “strengthen national university capacity in teaching and research, it was difficult to understand how from the materials available in this study.
  - The **Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)** was established in 1971 to improve agricultural research world-wide. While most CGIAR

centres adopt a capacity-building approach within their collaborative research programmes (eg the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology), the **International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)** was established explicitly to strengthen southern agricultural research capacity. Although its budget is relatively small, ISNAR has developed a wide range of practical tools, a participatory approach, and an interesting “Capacity Development Project” focusing on evaluation as a tool for capacity building.

- The **Swiss Commission for Research Partnerships (KPF)** was set up by the Council of Swiss Scientific Academies to promote research partnerships with southern research organisations. KPF has coordinated much international thinking on how to strengthen southern research capacity over the last few years, most of which is captured in their recent book “Enhancing Research Capacity in Developing Countries” (KPF 2001). Similar organisations, the Federation of Institutes for International Education in the Netherlands (FION) and the SAIL Foundation (SAIL), perform a similar function in the Netherlands as does the Norwegian Council for Higher Education’s Programme for Development Research and Education (NUFU).
- The **Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO)** – set up by the Minister for Development Cooperation, performs a wider function – to ensure that research funded by the Dutch government to foster development is attuned to the needs of developing countries, and has formulated a number of policies governing Dutch development research programmes.
- The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) has established the bilateral **Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries (ENRECA)** to co-ordinate and broker research partnerships between Danish and Southern Universities for development-related research programmes in Danish universities.
- The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)’s **Department for Research Cooperation (SAREC)** directly funds bilateral research partnerships, and allocates one third of its resources specifically for support rather than research activities.
- Canada’s **International Development Research Centre (IDRC)** has been working to strengthen southern research capacity since 1970. Its approach, based on direct expert contact with southern researchers seems to be very effective but is extremely labour intensive (Earl & Smutylo 1998).
- The recently disbanded **Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID)** seemed to approach its collaborative research programme with more emphasis on capacity building than others. How this expertise and approach is, or isn’t continued, now the programmes are being managed out of separate university departments may provide useful pointers for support to the university-based development research community in the UK.
- The **Global Development Network (GDN)**, established within the World Bank in 1998, but now an independent not-for-profit organisation, has an explicit mandate to strengthen southern research capacity and research-policy linkages. The emphasis during the first phase is to establish the network and provide support to individual researchers through competitive research grants. Once established, the focus will shift to institution-building, knowledge-sharing, and bringing researchers and policy makers together.
- Established by the International Council for Science (ICSU) in 1992, the **International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)** has shifted from ensuring southern research agencies has access to northern research publications, to strengthening the capacity of southern research institutions to produce, manage and use knowledge derived from their own research work.

- There are also a number of specialised networks of scientists including the **International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)**, the **International Union of Nutritional Science (IUNS)** and the **Third World Network of Scientific Organisations (TWNSO)** – which seem to have established effective networks of scientists in developing countries with relatively few resources and a focus on science rather than development.
- A number of specialised agencies have been established specifically to support southern research capacity, especially in Africa. Some of these, for example the **African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)** and **Secretariat for Institutional Support for Socio-Economic Research in Africa (SISERA)** are large, well funded (by World Bank, UN and Bilateral Donors), and have substantial programmes, though there is little easily available information about their effectiveness. Others, for example the **Africa Economic Research Consortium (AERC)** are smaller, often networks of southern researchers rather than operational programmes. All may offer opportunities to strengthen southern research capacity in their regions.

### **Approaches**

- Most of the organisations, 34, (70%) are involved in networking, followed by 31 (62%) in training, 28 (56%) in research partnerships, 23 (46%) in institution-building, 22 (44%) in their own research, 19 (37%) provide funding for research and capacity-building to others, 11 (22%) are involved in policy development and only 4 (9%) in consultancy.
- Research partnerships or twinning arrangements are generally regarded as effective if they are genuine, long-term, equitable relationships (Ilsoe & Rudinger, Helland et al, RAWOO 2000). A recent evaluation of the ENRECA programme demonstrated substantial impact on the capacity of southern research organisations with relatively little funds (ENRECA 2000), although the evaluation team felt that impact could have been substantially improved with greater support and better knowledge management within the programme as a whole.
- There has been little analysis to date of the effectiveness of other forms of research capacity building.

### **Recommendations**

- This study has gathered a considerable amount of information about organisations involved in, and some of the relevant literature about capacity building, but has had little time to analyse it in detail, or to discuss the results with the organisations concerned. More time for analysis, and discussions with a wider group including representatives of some of the organisations would be useful.
- Other European and Canadian agencies have been engaged in research capacity-building for a number of years, have valuable experience, and are developing useful guidelines (eg ENRECA, SIDA/SAREC, IDRC). More detailed analysis of their literature, and discussions with key staff would be valuable.
- Many other European countries have established organisations to identify mechanisms to improve and coordinate capacity-building within existing government development research programmes (RAWOO and KPFE). There may be opportunities for similar organisations in the UK.
- DFID spends substantially more than any other bilateral donor on development-related research, yet lags behind many in the analysis of its impact, and the development of more effective and sustainable approaches through strengthening southern capacity. Further research is urgently required to help DFID develop new approaches. This could include an evaluation of the impact of DFID's research programmes on southern research capacity and further investigation of the organisations listed above (and others which may emerge during the process). Outline Terms of Reference are attached as **Appendix 3**.

### 3. Capacity-building organisations

The study revealed a surprisingly large number and wide range of organisations whose mission or objectives explicitly describe research capacity building. They include the CGIAR and UN Agencies, bilateral agencies and programmes, co-ordinating agencies (usually set up by bilateral agencies or university departments), research institutes, and international and regional NGOs. Although all claim in their literature or web sites to be involved in capacity building, often through research partnerships, it is difficult from this information to determine whether they really are, or are just using the language because that is what donors now demand. There are innumerable other research organisations who do not explicitly claim to be involved in research capacity building, who are, like the Overseas Development Institute. There are no doubt others also that we didn't find. Bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, which fund much research and capacity-building are not included in the list in their own right, but many of the coordinating agencies they have established to help them decide how to spend their money are described.

Brief details about each organisation are provided below. More details are provided in (Appendix 1).

#### UN Agencies

The **World Health Organisation (WHO)** focuses on organisations involved in research on health worldwide. Its main activities are research, research partnerships, networking, funding, policy development and training. The annual budget was not available. (*More details in Appendix 1 page 1*)

The **Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)** focuses on organisations involved in research on agriculture and food worldwide. Its main activities are research, research partnerships, networking, funding, policy development and training. The annual budget was c. US \$298 million for field projects in 2000/2001. (*More details in Appendix 1 page 2*)

The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)** focuses on organisations involved in research on education, science and culture worldwide. Its main activities are research, research partnerships, networking, funding, policy development and training. The annual budget was not available. (*More details in Appendix 1 page 3*)

The **United Nations University (UNU)** focuses on organisations involved in research on all sectors worldwide. Its main activities are research, networking, policy development, institution-building and training. The annual budget was c. US \$35.9 million. (*More details in Appendix 1 page 4*)

The **United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)** focuses on organisations involved in research on social development worldwide. Its main activities are research, networking, and research partnerships. The annual budget was c. US \$3.1 million in 2000. (*More details in Appendix 1 page 5*)

The **UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP/WCMC)** focuses on organisations involved in research on environment, biodiversity and climate change worldwide. Its main activities are training and institution-building. The annual budget was not available. (*More details in Appendix 1 page 6*)

## Foundations

The **Ford Foundation (FF)** focuses on organisations involved in community and economic development, human rights, governance, education, media and culture. Total expenditure on grants and management was \$715 in 2000. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 7)*

The **Rockefeller Foundation (RF)** provides funds especially to organisations involved in food security, urban development, health, globalisation and communication. Its grant budget was \$197 million in 2000. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 8)*

The International Programme of the **Carnegie Corporation (CC)** provides funds to strengthen education. Total grants in the international programme amounted to c. 17 million in 2000 (out of \$76 million). *(More details in Appendix 1 page 9)*

The **Charles Stewart Mott Foundation (CSMF)** provides funds to organisations involved in civil society, environment, pathways out of poverty and the Flint area. Total grants outside the Flint area amounted to c. \$120 million in 2000. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 10)*

## CGIAR Agencies

The **Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)** focuses on organisations involved in research on agriculture worldwide. Its main activities are research, research partnerships, funding, institution-building networking and training. The annual budget was c. US \$350 million in 2000. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 11)*

The **The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)** focuses on organisations involved in research on insect physiology, ecology, animal and plant pests worldwide. Its main activities are research, institution-building and training. The annual budget was c. US \$9.4 million in 1999. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 12)*

The **International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)** focuses on organisations involved in research on agriculture worldwide. Its main activities are research, research partnerships, training, networking, institution-building, policy development and funding. The annual budget was c. US\$ 8.1 million in 2000 of which c.\$500,000 was spent on 'research support'. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 13)*

## Coordinating Agencies

The **Swiss Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries (KFPE)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development in developing countries. Its main activities are networking, training, institution-building and policy development. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 14)*

The **Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development in developing countries. It advises the Netherlands government on research, research partnerships, training, institution-building and policy development. The annual budget was not available, but total Netherlands expenditure on research is c. US \$150 to \$200 per year. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 15)*

The **Netherlands Organisation for International Co-operation in Higher Education (NUFFIC)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development and indigenous knowledge in China, Taiwan, Indonesia South Africa and Israel. Its main activities are networking, training and institution building. The annual budget was c. Euro 12.3 million (2000). *(More details in Appendix 1 page 16)*

The **SAIL Foundation (SAIL)** focuses on organisations involved in research on infrastructure, water, housing, social studies, aerospace, management and agriculture worldwide. Its main activities are training and institution-building. The annual budget was c. NLG 1.6 million in 2000, of which 19.5 million was for projects. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 17)*

The **The Federation of Institutes for International Education in the Netherlands (FION)** focuses on organisations involved in research on agriculture, development, science and technology, management and business, communications, and health worldwide. Its main activities are training and networking. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 18)*

## **Bilateral Programmes**

The **Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Programme for Development Research and Education (NUFU)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development issues in sub-saharan Africa, Southern Asia, Central America and Palestine. Its main activities are research partnerships, training and institutional development. The annual budget was c. NOK 60 million per year between 1996 and 2000, of which c. 11 million was spent on south-south activities. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 19)*

The **DANIDA Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries (ENRECA)** focuses on organisations involved in research on health, agriculture, technical, social and natural sciences in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Its main activities are research partnerships. The annual budget was c. US\$ 8 million. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 20)*

The **Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida/SAREC)** focuses on organisations involved in research on All Sectors. Its main activities are Research, Research Partnerships, Institution-building, Funding. The annual budget was SEK 570 million for 2000. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 21)*

The **Nile Basin Research Programme (NBRP)** focuses on organisations involved in research on health, culture, dryland management and technology in Nile Basin countries. Its main activities are research, networking, training and institution-building. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 22)*

The **International Development Research Centre (IDRC)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development worldwide. Its main activities are funding, research, research partnerships, networking and institution-building. The annual budget was c. US \$140 million in 1999 - 2000 of which US \$20 million on 'Development Research Support'. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 23)*

## **Research Institutions**

The **Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID)** (which was recently re-absorbed into other university departments) focused on organisations involved in research on development issues in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America. Its main activities are research, research partnerships, institution-building and policy development. The annual budget was c. US \$40 million per year. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 24)*

The **International Institute for Infrastructural Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering, Delft (IHE-DELFT)** focuses on organisations involved in research on infrastructure, water and environment worldwide. Its main activities are research, research partnerships and training. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 25)*

The **Natural Resources Insitute (NRI)** focuses on organisations involved in research on natural resources and social science worldwide. Its main activities are research, research partnerships and consultancy. The annual budget was c. Stg £7 million per year. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 26)*

The **Overseas Development Institute (ODI)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development issues in developing countries. Its main activities are research, research partnerships, networking and consultancy. The annual budget was c. £ 6.5 million (2000/2001). *(More details in Appendix 1 page 27)*

The **Institute of Social Studies, The Netherlands (IIS)** focuses on organisations involved in research on social science worldwide. Its main activities are research partnerships, networks, research, consultancy and policy development. The annual budget was c. DFL 8 million in 2000, of which over 4 million was spent on capacity building projects. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 28)*

The **Overseas Development Group (ODG)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development issues worldwide. Its main activities are research, research partnerships, networking, training and consultancy. The annual budget was c. Stg £2 million in 1999-2000. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 29)*

### **International NGOs**

The **Global Development Network (GDN)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development in developing countries. Its main activities are funding, research partnerships, networking, training, institutional development and policy development. The annual budget was c. US \$ 3.3 million (\$10 million over the first 3 years). *(More details in Appendix 1 page 30)*

The **International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development, health, agriculture and general sciences in developing countries. Its main activities are networking, training and institution-building. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 31)*

The **European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development research and policy and international cooperation in ACP countries. Its main activities are institution-building, networking, policy development and research partnerships. The annual budget was c. DFI5.8 million expected in 2000. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 32)*

The **World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organisations (WAITRO)** focuses on organisations involved in research on industry and technology worldwide. Its main activities are networking and training. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 33)*

The **International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)** focuses on organisations involved in research on pure and applied chemistry worldwide. Its main activities are research, training and networking. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 34)*

The **International Union of Nutritional Science (IUNS)** focuses on organisations involved in research on nutrition worldwide. Its main activities are networking, institution-building, training, and research partnerships. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 35)*

The **Third World Network of Scientific Organisations (TWNSO)** focuses on organisations involved in research on basic science and technology in 74 developing countries. Its main activities are funding, research partnerships and networking. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 36)*

The **Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS)** focuses on organisations involved in research on basic sciences in developing countries. Its main activities are funding, institution-building and networking. The annual budget was c. US \$1.8 million in 2000. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 37)*

The **International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO)** focuses on organisations involved in research on forestry worldwide. Its main activities are networking, institution-building, training and research partnerships. The annual budget was c. Euro 1.1 million (1999). *(More details in Appendix 1 page 38)*

The **European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADRI)** focuses on organisations involved in research on development worldwide. Its main activities are networking. The annual budget was c. DM 455,000 in 2000. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 39)*

The **InterAcademy Panel on International Issues (IAP)** focuses on organisations involved in research on all sectors worldwide. Its main activities are networking and research partnerships. The annual budget was zero - IAP members pay all the costs of collaborative activities. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 40)*

## Regional NGOs

The **African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)** has concentrated on the creation and support of independent or semi-independent institutions providing policy advice to governments in fourteen countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Its main activities are funding, institution-building and training. The annual budget was c. US \$12 million per year for 1999 and 2004. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 41)*

The **Secretariat for Institutional Support for Socio-Economic Research in Africa (SISERA)** focuses on organisations involved in research on Socio-Economic in sub-saharan Africa. Its main activities are research, research partnerships, funding, institution-building, networking and training. The annual budget was c. US \$5.9 in 2000-2001 of which c.\$1.6 will be spent on grants, training, and capacity building. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 42)*

The **Africa Economic Research Consortium (AERC)** offers small grants and support to Africa-based individuals undertaking economic research. It also offers a limited amount of institutional support to university departments and institutions from which the researchers are drawn in sub-saharan Africa. Its main activities are networking, research, funding and training. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 43)*

The **Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)** focuses on organisations involved in research on agriculture in Eastern and Central Africa. Its main activities are networks and research partnerships. The annual budget is c. \$8 million. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 44)*

The **Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSA)** focuses on organisations involved in research on environment and economics in ten SE Asian countries. Its main activities are funding and training. The annual budget was c. US \$1.2 million in 2000/2001. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 45)*

The **Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)** focuses on organisations involved in research on social science in eastern and southern Africa. Its main activities are networking, institution-building and funding. The annual budget was c. US \$1.5 million from grants in 2000 - plus income from sales and membership fees. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 46)*

The **Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)** focuses on organisations involved in research on social science in West Africa. Its main activities are research, training and networking. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 47)*

The **Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA)** focuses on organisations involved in research on social science in 17 countries in Asia and the Pacific. Its main activities are networking, research partnerships and training. The annual budget was not available. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 48)*

The **University Science, Humanities and Engineering Partnerships in Africa Programme (USHEPiA)** focuses on organisations involved in research on science, engineering and humanities in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, south Africa, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Its main activities are research partnerships, networking, training. The annual budget was c. US\$ 400,000 pa during the first four years 1995-1999. *(More details in Appendix 1 page 49)*

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Research: A Study To Map  
Existing Initiatives**

**APPENDIX 1**  
**Organisation Summaries**



## APPENDIX 1 – Organisation Summaries

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# World Health Organisation (WHO)

No: 1

**Address:** Avenue Appia 20  
1211 Geneva 27  
SWITZERLAND

**E-mail:** [info@who.ch](mailto:info@who.ch)

**Tel:** 0041 22 791 2111

**Fax:** 0041 22 791 3111

**HTTP:** [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

**Type:** UN Agency

**Sector:** health

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** research, research partnerships, networking, funding, policy development and training

**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The World Health Organisation (WHO) was established in 1948, and is based in Geneva, Switzerland. It is a specialised agency of the UN with 191 Member States, WHO promotes technical co-operation for health among nations, carries out programmes to control and eradicate disease and strives to improve the quality of human life. The objective of the WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. In support of its main objective, the WHO has a wide range of functions, including the following: i) to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work; ii) to promote technical co-operation; iii) to assist Governments, upon request, in strengthening health services; iv) to furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid, upon the request or acceptance of Governments; v) to stimulate and advance work on the prevention and control of epidemic, endemic and other diseases; vi) to promote, in co-operation with other specialised agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene; vii) to promote and co-ordinate biomedical and health services research; viii) to promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions; ix) to establish and stimulate the establishment of international standards for biological, pharmaceutical and similar products, and to standardise diagnostic procedures; x) to foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those activities affecting the harmony of human relations.

**Approach:** WHO also proposes conventions, agreements, regulations and makes recommendations about international nomenclature of diseases, causes of death and public health practices. It develops, establishes and promotes international standards concerning foods and biological, pharmaceutical and similar substances. Working with its partners in health research, WHO gathers current data on conditions and needs, particularly in developing countries

**Finance:** No information available

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

No: 2

**Contact:** Hartwig de Haen, Assistant Director-General

**Address:** Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 0100 Roma, ITALY

**E-mail:** [FAO-HQ@fao.org](mailto:FAO-HQ@fao.org) or [Hartwig.deHaen@fao.org](mailto:Hartwig.deHaen@fao.org)

**Tel:** 0039 06 570 51

**Fax:** 0039 06 570 3152

**HTTP:** [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

**Type:** UN Agency

**Sector:** agriculture and food

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** research, research partnerships, networking, funding, policy development and training

**Budget:** c. US \$298 for field projects in 2000/2001



**Profile:** The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations was founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. Since its inception, FAO has worked to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improved nutrition and the pursuit of food security. A specific priority of the FAO is encouraging sustainable agriculture and rural development, a long-term strategy for increasing food production and food security while conserving and managing natural resources. The aim is to meet the needs of both present and future generations by promoting development that does not degrade the environment and is technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable. Its reach is global.

**Approach:** The FAO's activities include: i) development assistance (practical help to developing countries through a wide range of technical assistance projects); ii) information (FAO analyses, interprets and disseminates information relating to nutrition, food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries); iii) advice to governments (providing independent advice on agricultural policy and planning), and iv) providing a neutral forum where all nations can meet to discuss and formulate policy on major food and agriculture issues. The FAO's four Partnership Programmes provide a strategic framework to broaden the Organisation's collaboration with Member States; enhance the cost effectiveness of FAO's activities; and promote the national and collective self-reliance of developing countries through extensive use of their human and institutional capacities.

**Finance:** Funding of the FAO's work falls into two broad categories: the Regular Programme and the Field Programme. In 2000-2001, a budget of US \$650 million was approved for the Regular Programme, and US \$297.7 million for the Field Programme.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

No: 3

**Address:** 7 Place de Fontenoy  
75352 Paris 07 SP  
FRANCE

**E-mail:** [info@unesco.org](mailto:info@unesco.org)

**Tel:** 0033 1 45 68 0833

**Fax:** 0033 1 45 68 5631

**HTTP:** [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)

**Type:** UN Agency

**Sector:** education, science and culture

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** research, research partnerships, networking, funding, policy development and training

**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The mission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) during the medium term period 2002-2007 will be to contribute to peace and human development in an era of globalisation through education, the sciences, culture and communication, based on three main strategic thrusts - i) developing universal principles and norms, based on shared values, ii) promoting pluralism, and iii) promoting empowerment and participation in the emerging knowledge society through equitable access, capacity-building and sharing of knowledge. UNESCO is also guided by three fundamental principles that are inseparable: universality, diversity and dignity. UNESCO will therefore strive to be: a laboratory of ideas, a standard-setter, a clearing house, a capacity builder in Member States, and a catalyst for international co-operation .

**Approach:** Activities: Education, culture, communication and information, natural sciences, social and human sciences, and intersectoral activities. Through its Reconstruction, Reform and Development of Education Systems programme (ERD), UNESCO has intensified its efforts to provide expertise for the elaboration of national educational policies, strategies and action plans as well as the mobilisation of external resources for the reconstruction, reform and development of their education systems. Its mission is to help: i) develop sustainable sector policies, strategies and programmes within a long or medium-term timeframe, based on national dialogue and consensus building; ii) strengthen national capacity to prepare national educational policies and programmes; iii) strengthen national capacity in the field of research, planning, design, construction, management and maintenance of educational buildings and furniture for all educational levels; and iv) to facilitate the national co-ordination of the policy dialogue with the Government's external partners in order to mobilise funding sources within a sector-wide national programme framework. See the Strategy 2002-2007 plan.

**Finance:** No information available

**Notes:** See the UNESCO Medium Term Strategy 2002-2007 for more information

## United Nations University (UNU)

No: 4

**Address:** 53-70 Jingumae 5-chome  
Shibuya-ku  
Tokyo 150-8925  
JAPAN

**E-mail:** [mbox@hq.unu.edu](mailto:mbox@hq.unu.edu)

**Tel:** 0081 3 3499 2811

**Fax:** 0081 3 3499 2828

**HTTP:** [www.unu.edu](http://www.unu.edu)

**Type:** UN Agency

**Sector:** all sectors

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** research, networking, policy development, institution-building and training

**Budget:** c. US \$35.9 million



**Profile:** The United Nations University (UNU) was established in 1973, with its headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, as an international community of scholars engaged in research, advanced training, and the dissemination of knowledge related to the pressing problems of human survival, development and welfare. It is devoted to the UN Charter objectives of peace and progress. The primary aim of the university is to promote international understanding at both the political and cultural levels. The four key roles of UNU are to be an international community of scholars, to be a bridge between the UN and the international academic community, to be a think-tank for the UN system, and to be a builder of capacities, particularly in developing countries. UNU has 13 Research and Training Centres and Programmes all over the world. It has 211 staff from over 30 countries, and the Governing Council consists of 24 international experts acting in their personal capacities.

**Approach:** UNU's main activities are research, policy studies, capacity building, dissemination and communication, and knowledge networks. Also see the UNU Strategic Plan 2000.

**Finance:** The annual budget in 2000 was US\$35.9 million.

**Notes:** See the UNU Strategic Plan 2000 for further information.

# United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

No: 5

**Address:** Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10  
SWITZERLAND

**E-mail:** [info@unrisd.org](mailto:info@unrisd.org)

**Tel:** 0041 22 917 3020

**Fax:** 0041 22 917 0650

**HTTP:** [www.unrisd.org](http://www.unrisd.org)

**Type:** UN Agency

**Sector:** social development

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** research, networking, and research partnerships

**Budget:** c. US \$3.1 million in 2000



**Profile:** The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), founded in 1963 and based in Geneva, Switzerland, is an autonomous agency that carries out research on the social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development. Through its research, UNRISD stimulates dialogue and contributes to policy debates on key issues of social development within and outside the UN system. Its reach is global.

**Approach:** Activities: UNRISD holds international and regional meetings on its research agenda, hosts global conferences and has consultative relationships with other UN organisations, governments, NGOs and research institutes, networking, co-ordination research and dissemination.

**Finance:** UNRISD was founded with a US\$1 million grant from the Netherlands Government in 1963. Since then, funding has come from governments, NGOs, foundations and UN agencies. It receives no money from the UN general budget. The Institute has an annual operating budget of approx. US\$4 million. Total income for 2000 was US\$3.1 million.

**Notes:** See the UNRISD Annual Report 2000 for further information

# UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP/WCMC)

No: 6

**Address:** 219 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL  
**E-mail:** [info@wcmc.org.uk](mailto:info@wcmc.org.uk)  
**Tel:** 01223 277314  
**Fax:** 01223 277136  
**HTTP:** [www.wcmc.org.uk](http://www.wcmc.org.uk)  
**Type:** UN Agency  
**Sector:** environment, biodiversity and climate change  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** training and institution-building  
**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** Established in 2000, and based in Cambridge (UK), the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre provides information for policy and action to conserve the living world. It was founded jointly by IUCN, WWF and UNEP. WCMC's work is an integral part of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. Its programmes concentrate on species, forests, protected areas, marine and fresh waters, plus habitats affected by climate change, such as the polar regions.

**Approach:** WCMC has a Capacity Building and Training Programme, which aims to guide individuals and organisations through all the steps to be considered in developing multi-user information systems. It does this through the provision of advice, supporting materials for biodiversity management, and providing training services. These services empower institutions and individuals to assess their own information needs, set their own priorities and build their own information systems.

**Finance:** Initial financial support provided by IUCN, WWF and UNEP (co-founders).

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## Ford Foundation (FF)

No: 7

**Contact:** Susan Berresford, President  
**Address:** The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street  
 New York, NY 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
**E-mail:** [office-communications@fordfound.org](mailto:office-communications@fordfound.org)  
**Tel:** 001 212 573 5000  
**Fax:** 001 212 599 4584  
**HTTP:** [www.fordfound.org](http://www.fordfound.org)  
**Type:** Foundation  
**Sector:** community and economic development, human rights, governance, education, media and culture  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** Funding  
**Budget:** c. \$715 million in 2000



**Profile:** Founded in 1936, the Ford Foundation operated as a local philanthropy in the state of Michigan until 1950, when it expanded to become a national and international foundation. Its mission is to strengthen democratic values, reduce poverty and injustice, promote international cooperation and advance human achievement.

**Approach:** The Ford Foundation has three major programme areas - Asset Building and Community Development, Peace and Social Justice, and Education, Media, Arts and Culture. Although not explicitly involved in capacity-building projects, the Foundation has funded capacity building work, including some IDRC capacity-building initiatives (e.g. for a regional research network on environmental health in the Middle East). It is also involved in the Partnership to Strengthen African Universities (a joint programme with the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Rockefeller Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation). Assistance is targeted primarily at institutions and institution-building.

**Finance:** Total income in the year 2000 was US\$3.5 million.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## Rockefeller Foundation (RF)

No: 8

**Contact:** Gordon Conway, President  
**Address:** The Rockefeller Foundation, 420 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018-2702, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
**E-mail:** [csc@rockfound.org](mailto:csc@rockfound.org)  
**Tel:** 001 (212) 869-8500  
**Fax:** 001 (212) 852-8441  
**HTTP:** [www.rockfound.org](http://www.rockfound.org)  
**Type:** Foundation  
**Sector:** food security, urban development, health, globalisation and communication  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** Funding  
**Budget:** c. \$197 million in 2000



**Profile:** Created in 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation is a philanthropic organisation endowed by John D Rockefeller for the well-being of people throughout the world. From its beginning, the Foundation has sought to identify, and address at their source, the causes of human suffering and need. The Foundation is administered largely from its New York City headquarters.

**Approach:** The Rockefeller Foundation's grantmaking is organised around four themes and one cross-theme - Creativity & Culture, Food Security, Health Equity, Working Communities and Global Inclusion. It also has Special Programmes. It also runs the

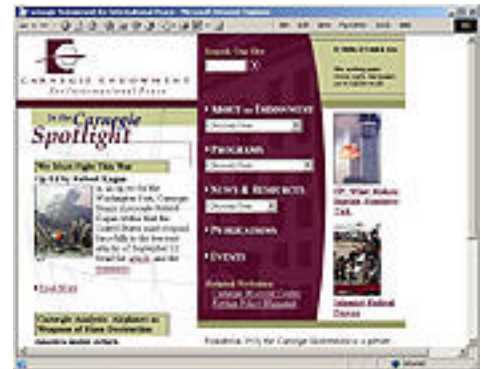
**Finance:** During the year 2000, the endowment provided for grantmaking and related expenditures of US\$197 million. See Annual Report 2000.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## Carnegie Corporation (CC)

No: 9

**Contact:** Vartan Gregorian, President  
**Address:** Carnegie Corporation of New York, 437  
 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022,  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
**E-mail:** [info@ceip.org](mailto:info@ceip.org)  
**Tel:** 001 212 371 3200  
**Fax:** 001 212 754 4073  
**HTTP:** [www.ceip.org](http://www.ceip.org)  
**Type:** Foundation  
**Sector:** education  
**Geography:** commonwealth countries in Africa  
**Activities:** Funding  
**Budget:** c. 17 million in 2000 (out of \$76 million)



**Profile:** The Carnegie Corporation of New York was created by Andrew Carnegie in 1911 to promote "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding". Although under Carnegie's will, grants must benefit the American people, up to 7.4% of the funds may be used for the same purposes in countries that are or have been members of the British Commonwealth, with a current emphasis on Commonwealth Africa.

**Approach:** The Carnegie Corporation's work in capacity building is largely carried out under the auspices of the International Development Programme, which aims to promote social and economic progress through support of a select number of innovative efforts to close the knowledge gap between African countries and the rest of the world, as well as help these countries address the problem internally. The programme is targeted at institutions, primarily public libraries and universities. The latest initiative is the Partnership to Strengthen African Universities (a joint programme with the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation), launched in April 2000.

**Finance:** Total expenditure on grants and operational costs in the year 2000 was US\$76 million. The 2000-2001 Grants Budget for the International Development Programme was US\$17,175,000

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## Charles Stewart Mott Foundation (CSMF)

No: 10

**Address:** Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Mott Foundation Building, 503 S Saginaw Street Suite 1200, Flint, Michigan 48502-1851, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**E-mail:** [infocenter@mott.org](mailto:infocenter@mott.org)

**Tel:** 001 810 238 5651

**Fax:** 001 810 766 1753

**HTTP:** [www.mott.org](http://www.mott.org)

**Type:** Foundation

**Sector:** environment, civil society, pathways out of poverty and the Flint area

**Geography:** Russia, Eastern Europe and South Africa.

**Activities:** Funding

**Budget:** total grants (outside the Flint area) amounted to \$120 million in 2000

**Profile:** The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation was established by Charles Stewart Mott in 1926. In its mission statement the Foundation states that it seeks to strengthen, in people and their organisations, what Mr Mott called 'the capacity for accomplishment'. Building the capacity of the not-for-profit sector has been a central theme of the Mott Foundation's grantmaking since its inception. See the 1998 Annual Report, Environment Programme section.

**Approach:** The Mott Foundation has four programme areas: Civil Society, Environment, Flint and Pathways Out of Poverty. Most of its work in capacity building is done in the Environment and Pathways Out of Poverty programmes, but is also a part of the other programmes. Individuals and institutions are targeted.

**Finance:** In 2000, the Mott Foundation made grants totalling US\$152.9 million, including US\$41.5 million for the Civil Society Programme, US\$19.9 million for the Environment Programme, and US\$53.5 million for the Pathways Out of Poverty Programme.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.



## Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

No: 11

**Contact:** Mr Manuel Lantin, Science Advisor  
**Address:** CGIAR Secretariat, The World Bank, MSN  
G6-601, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC  
20433, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**E-mail:** [cgiar@cgiar.org](mailto:cgiar@cgiar.org)

**Tel:** 001 202 473 8951

**Fax:** 001 202 473 8110

**HTTP:** [www.cgiar.org](http://www.cgiar.org)

**Type:** CGIAR

**Sector:** agriculture

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** research, research partnerships, funding, institution-building networking and training

**Budget:** c. US \$350 million in 2000

**Profile:** Created in 1971, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is an association of public and private members supporting a system of 16 international agricultural Centres that work in more than 100 countries to mobilise cutting-edge science to reduce hunger and poverty, improve human nutrition and health, and protect the environment. The CGIAR mission is to contribute to food security and poverty eradication in developing countries through research, partnerships, capacity building, and policy support, promoting sustainable agricultural development based on the environmentally sound management of natural resources. CGIAR works in 100 countries all over the world.

**Approach:** CGIAR's research agenda focuses on both strategic and applied research, and includes the entire range of problems affecting agricultural productivity and links these problems to broader concerns about poverty reduction, sustainable management of natural resources, protection of biodiversity, and rural development. It focuses on five major research thrusts: increasing productivity, protecting the environment, saving biodiversity, improving policies and strengthening national research. One centre - the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), in The Netherlands focuses entirely on supporting the institutional development of agricultural research in developing countries (see No 48).

**Finance:** In 2000, \$350 million in funding went to the 16 Centres. This total was made up of Member funding of \$331 million, Centre-generated income of \$14 million, European Commission relief funding of \$5 million.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.



# The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)

No: 12

**Contact:** Director-General  
**Address:** P O Box 30772, Nyayo Stadium, KENYA  
**E-mail:** [icipe@icipe.org](mailto:icipe@icipe.org)  
**Tel:** 00254 2 861680-4 or 00254 2 802501  
**Fax:** 00254 2 860110 or 00254 2 803360  
**HTTP:** [www.icipe.org](http://www.icipe.org)  
**Type:** CGIAR  
**Sector:** insect physiology, ecology, animal and plant pests  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** research, institution-building and training  
**Budget:** c. US \$9.4 million in 1999



**Profile:** The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) is an autonomous, non-profit making, research and training centre. ICIPE's mission is to help alleviate poverty, ensure food security and improve the overall health status of peoples of the tropics by developing and extending management tools and strategies for harmful and useful arthropods, while preserving the natural resource base through research and capacity building. The primary mandate of ICIPE is research, capacity and institution building in integrated arthropod management. CIPE's capacity building activities have four functions, to: i) Develop science leadership through postgraduate training, professional development programmes and science bursaries; ii) Generate knowledge and new technologies, through students' participation in ICIPE's research programmes and adaptive research activities. iii) Diffuse technologies developed by ICIPE and its partners through training of IPM practitioners, community training and empowerment, and production of technopacks (teaching materials, manuals, books, etc.). iv) Support former beneficiaries through post-training activities such as by offering re-entry grants (for further training) and internships, and organising exchange visits and special courses. The overall objective is to develop individual capacity and strengthen institutional capabilities in arthropod science and its application.

**Approach:** The scope of research and training activities covers the development of tools and strategies for controlling and managing human, animal and plant pests and disease vectors; the study of the arthropod components of agricultural biodiversity that provide essential ecological services (soil biota/nutrient cycling/soil fertility, pest and disease regulation, pollination, maintenance and enhancement of local wildlife and habitats); the development of appropriate technologies for insect-based income generating activities; bioprospecting .

**Finance:** By decision of the international donor community of the Consultative group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a special Sponsoring Group for the ICIPE (SGI) was created in November 1980. A Governing Council exercises the powers conferred by the Charter upon ICIPE. The Governing Council is responsible for financing of ICIPE through the SGI and other supplementary sources. Total income for 1999 was US\$9,388,000.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)

No: 13

**Address:** P O Box 93375, 2509 AJ The Hague, THE NETHERLANDS

**E-mail:** [isnar@cgiar.org](mailto:isnar@cgiar.org)

**Tel:** 0031 70 349 6100

**Fax:** 0031 70 381 9677

**HTTP:** [www.cgiar.org/isnar](http://www.cgiar.org/isnar)

**Type:** CGIAR

**Sector:** agriculture

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** research, research partnerships, training, networking, institution- building, policy development and funding

**Budget:** c. US£ 8.1 million in 2000 of which c.\$500,000 was spent on 'research support'



**Profile:** The International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) was established in 1979, and is based in The Hague, The Netherlands. It is a specialised agency of the CGIAR with a mission to support the institutional development of agricultural research in developing countries through: i) enhancing the capacity of agricultural research organizations to respond to their clients' needs and to emerging challenges; ii) expanding global knowledge on agricultural research policy, organization, and management and iii) improving developing countries' access to knowledge on agricultural research policy, organization, and management. The new medium term plan (2002-2004) focuses on institutional innovation through six thematic areas of work as follows: i) Policies for institutional innovation for agricultural research; ii) Linking research organizations and stakeholders in a changing context; iii) Learning for institutional innovation; iv) Management of new technologies for agricultural research; v) Building capacity to respond to cross-sector demands and vi) Entrepreneurial partnerships to support agricultural research.

**Approach:** ISNAR's research and advisory services, include a management training program to strengthen national agricultural research systems (NARS) by developing the human resources needed to manage research. It does this primarily by training national trainers. Training activities are conducted in close partnership with NARS worldwide, with particular attention paid to those in sub-Saharan Africa. Training modules and materials are developed and made available to NARS trainers, management development institutes, NGOs, and universities. Needs assessments, training courses, and post-training evaluations and follow-up activities ensure the continued relevance of these high-quality international public goods, which appear in different languages (English, French, Spanish) and in various formats (hard-copy modules, CD-ROMs, and versions suitable for the Internet). ISNAR's Evaluating Capacity Development Project seeks to improve organizational capacity-development efforts through the use of evaluation. The project is designed to: a) strengthen participants' capacity to evaluate their own capacity development efforts; b) prepare a set of evaluation studies on capacity development; c) draw general conclusions about the capacity development and its evaluation; and d) disseminate the concepts and methods for evaluating capacity-development efforts.

**Finance:** ISNAR is funded through the CGIAR system. The annual budget was c. US£ 8.1 million in 2000 of which c.\$500,000 was spent on 'research support'

**Notes:** Three guiding values underlie ISNAR's work: participation, learning by doing, and respect for diversity. ISNAR believes that development assistance must focus on individual and organisational capacities, rather than on facilities and equipment, and that aid should create autonomy rather than dependence.

## Swiss Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries (KFPE)

No: 14

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**HTTP:** [www.kfpe.ch](http://www.kfpe.ch)  
**Type:** Coordinating Agency  
**Sector:** development  
**Geography:** in developing countries  
**Activities:** networking, training, institution-building and policy development  
**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The Swiss Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries (KFPE) is a Commission of the Council of the Swiss Scientific Academies. Its overall aim is to contribute to sustainable development at the global level through research partnerships. Its activities are based on the following premises: i) research is an integral part of development - it can be used as a tool to help solve urgent problems from the international to the local level; ii) above all, basic research capacity needs to be developed and firmly anchored in economically disadvantaged countries; iii) this can be accomplished through long-term development-oriented research partnerships.

**Approach:** The Commission focuses on persuading the Swiss scientific community and Swiss authorities of the importance of building up and consolidating research capacities in developing countries, and of contributing actively in meeting this challenge by: i) collaborating closely with circles that have a decisive influence on Swiss research policy; ii) networking with Swiss institutions that have long experience of research partnerships with developing countries; iii) supporting members of this network in efforts to expand, strengthen, and implement research partnerships; iv) creating links between the Swiss research community and politicians, the business community and the public, in order to foster such partnerships; v) cultivating and maintaining important international linkages and vi) functioning as a "window" on the South and as an information centre. In particular, KFPE seeks to promote implementation of the "Swiss Strategy for the Promotion of Scientific Research in Developing Countries", and in 1998, formulated "Guidelines for Research in Partnership with Developing Countries: 11 Principles". In addition KFPE arranges contacts, disseminates information, and compiles documentation. It provides advice to grant applicants and assessing agencies who seek help when planning or assessing research projects involving partnerships. KFPE organizes and participates in lecture series, seminars and other events aiming to raise public consciousness of the value and importance of cooperation between the North and the South in the field of research.

**Finance:** Budget information not included in Annual Report.

**Notes:** KFPE's book Enhancing research capacity in developing countries (KFPE 2001) based on the proceedings of a workshop in Berne in September 2000 covers most of the issues of research capacity building.

# Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO)

No: 15

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**Type:** Coordinating Agency  
**Sector:** development  
**Geography:** in developing countries  
**Activities:** research, research partnerships, training, institution-building and policy development  
**Budget:** not available, but total Netherlands expenditure on research is c. US \$150 to \$200 per year



**Profile:** The Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO) was established by the Dutch government through the Minister for Development Co-operation, also on behalf of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science, and the Minister of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries. Its job is to issue recommendations regarding how research that is funded by the Dutch government for the purpose of fostering development can best be attuned to the needs of developing countries. RAWOO's principal tasks are: (1) to issue recommendations regarding research priorities and to put forward proposals for long-term research programmes, and (2) to foster communication among the various parties involved in research for development: researchers, policy-makers and end users, both in the South and in the North. The Council's field of activity is described as 'research that is of relevance to the developing world'. Research can be in any field. The only requirement is that it is relevant and useful to the developing countries. Total government expenditure on development-related research is estimated at 300 to 400 million guilders a year (approximately 150 to 200 million US dollars). RAWOO has formulated a number of policy principles which it strives to apply in its activities.

**Approach:** Three basic principles guide the Council's work. i) research for development must be needs-oriented and demand-driven; ii) capacity-building and institutional development must be an integral part of efforts to enhance the role of research and knowledge for development in the South; iii) South-North research partnerships, as a vehicle for generating and applying knowledge for development in the South, must be equal, genuine and sustainable. 'Building bridges in research for development' describes the major thrust of RAWOO's work. Generating knowledge for development requires 'building bridges' between stakeholders, between disciplines, and between North and South. Together with its overseas partners, the Council has developed a three-pronged approach to harnessing knowledge for development: interactive, process-oriented and learning-based.

**Finance:** No financial information available.

**Notes:** RAWOO Review of 1997-1998: Building Bridges in Research for Development (RAWOO 1999) describes RAWOO's approach, and North-south Research Partnerships Issues and Challenges (RAWOO 2001) provides some evidence of impact and lessons for the future developed during an expert meeting in Trivandrum in October 1999.

## Netherlands Organisation for International Co-operation in Higher Education (NUFFIC)

No: 16

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**Type:** Coordinating Agency  
**Sector:** development and indigenous knowledge  
**Geography:** in China, Taiwan, Indonesia South Africa and Israel  
**Activities:** networking, training and institution building  
**Budget:** c. Euro 12.3 million (2000)



**Profile:** The Netherlands Organisation for International Co-operation in Higher Education (Nuffic) is based in The Hague, The Netherlands. It is founded on the premise that if education is to be effective around the world for improving the quality of life and increasing intercultural understanding, there must be international co-operation. Nuffic supports the efforts of the higher education community particularly in developing countries through development cooperation, internationalization, the fostering of transparency and mutual recognition. Its core business is programme management, and motto is "linking knowledge worldwide".

**Approach:** Through the Centre for International Research and Advisory Networks (CIRAN) NUFFIC manages networks and databases, promotes research, international cooperation and capacity building in indigenous knowledge. NUFFIC hosts RAWOO - the Secretariat of the Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council, and the Netherlands-Israel Development Research Programme.

**Finance:** In the year 2000, total revenue was 12.3 million Euros.

**Notes:** See the annual report 2000 for more information.

## SAIL Foundation (SAIL)

No: 17

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**Type:** Coordinating Agency

**Sector:** infrastructure, water, housing, social studies, aerospace, management and agriculture

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** training and institution-building

**Budget:** c. NLG 1.6 million in 2000, of which 19.5 million was for projects

**Profile:** The SAIL Foundation was established in 1996, and is the umbrella organisation of six specialised Dutch centres of higher learning, all of which are geared towards capacity building, education, research, and advisory services. The institutes within the SAIL network comprise: International Institute for Infrastructural, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE), Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Institute of Social Studies, (ISS), International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC), Maastricht School of Management (MSM) and Wageningen University (WU). SAIL was set up to provide the collaborative framework within which the member institutes can pool resources and complement each other in terms of experience and skills.

**Approach:** Training in the widest sense of the word, organisational development of counterpart institutions and research management are some of the tools used by SAIL institutes. The SAIL Projects Bureau has extensive experience with project portfolio management. It provides the full range of project cycle management services in the field of knowledge production & management, transfer of knowledge and knowledge management methodologies including its institutional development aspects. Project cycle management activities include: project identification; project formulation and appraisal; progress monitoring of project implementation; financial monitoring and control and mid term and final evaluations.

**Finance:** SAIL institutes are partly funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. The Netherlands Ministry for Development Co-operation provides funding for long-term institutional development projects, scholarships and training. In 2000 DCO/OO gave SAIL NLG 21 million, of which NLG 19,409,761 was to be allocated for project implementation, and NLG 1,590,239 for the administrative management of the SPP. The estimated total annual budget for 2001 is NLG 18,604,651. The total estimated budget covering the remaining period of the SPP's operation (2001-2004) is NLG 64,502,096.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.



# The Federation of Institutes for International Education in the Netherlands (FION)

No: 18

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**Type:** Coordinating Agency

**Sector:** agriculture, development, science and technology, management and business, communications, and health

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** training and networking

**Budget:** not available

**Profile:** Based in The Hague, FION represents 14 institutes of higher education, which focus on development orientated courses in the English language. These institutes also support organisations abroad to develop their own capacity and institution in carrying out training and educational programmes. FION aims at playing a stimulating and co-ordinating role in the Dutch international education system. The main objective is the development of human capacity by providing education and training in the Netherlands in order to meet quantitative and qualitative lack of educated professionals in developing countries. A related objective is to contribute to the capacity building and strengthening of institutions in developing countries.

**Approach:** The target group of the institutes are mid-career professionals from developing and transitional companies. The major tasks of FION are to represent the affiliated institutes in their joint activities in the Netherlands and abroad, and to stimulate Cupertino between institutes of International Education. It also provides information on scholarship programmes in the Netherlands and abroad. It has established an extensive network over the past 50 years.

**Finance:** No information available

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.



## Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Programme for Development Research and Education (NUFU)

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**Type:** Bilateral Programme

**Sector:** development issues

**Geography:** in sub-saharan Africa, Southern Asia,  
Central America and Palestine



**Activities:** research partnerships, training and institutional development

**Budget:** c. NOK 60 million per year between 1996 and 2000, of which c. 11 million was spent on south-south activities.

**Profile:** The Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Programme for Development Research and Education (NUFU) was established in 1991 by the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Council of Universities, and is based in Oslo, Norway. The main purpose of the NUFU-programme is to support long-term co-operation between university institutions in developing countries and Norwegian university institutions with the purpose of strengthening competence and capacity in research and education at university and research institutions in developing countries. Its activities are limited to Africa south of the Sahara and regions in Southern Asia, Central America and the Palestinian areas where Norway has developed co-operation programmes. NUFU strives to ensure the following in its projects: long-term commitments and agreements with the institutions, equality in partnerships, and decentralised implementation of activities in co-operation programme.

**Approach:** NUFU's activities include: i) research co-operation, ii) education and training of researchers (Masters and PhD education), iii) support for development of new Master's and PhD programmes, iv) training of technical and administrative personnel, and v) support of project infrastructure.

**Finance:** Total expenditure for the second agreement (1996-2000) was NOK 230 million, of which NOK 60.2 million was spent on South-South cooperation

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries (ENRECA)

No: 20

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**Type:** Bilateral Programme  
**Sector:** health, agriculture, technical, social and natural sciences  
**Geography:** in Africa, Asia and Latin America  
**Activities:** research partnerships  
**Budget:** c. US\$ 8 million



**Profile:** Based in Copenhagen, Denmark, the Danish Bilateral Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries was created in 1988, and was placed in the Department for Evaluation and Research, Danida, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its mission is to strengthen research capacity building in developing countries.

**Approach:** The objective of the ENRECA programme is to strengthen the research capacity building in developing countries with a view to: i) furthering research of significance for the social and economic development of the country in question, ii) improving the capacity of these countries for utilising the results of international research, and iii) improving the quality of the training offered at the universities and other institutions of higher learning in the countries in question, including the increase of its relevance for the surrounding society. ENRECA works with both institutions and individuals, supporting postgraduate education of developing country researchers, provision of research equipment, journals and literature, improvement of means of communication and publication and dissemination of research results, and exchange of researchers. ENRECA projects deal with a wide range of subjects within health, agricultural, technical, social and natural sciences.

**Finance:** ENRECA support is provided in three-year phases, at an average of DKK 5 million (approx. US\$625,000) and up to four phases can be supported.

**Notes:** An external evaluation in 2000 (MoFA 2000) concluded that the programme had achieved a substantial enhancement of tangible and human capital of its partner agencies with relatively little money - mainly through the energy and enthusiasm of its (few) staff, operational flexibility and the degree of control devolved to them. Recommendations for the future offered 3 options: i) to continue as before with no extra funding; ii) substantially increased funding, and increased strategic control of the organisation as a whole by its southern partners or iii) increased funding and greater integration with other Danish research activities and organisations.

## Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida/SAREC)

No: 21

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**Type:** Bilateral Programme  
**Sector:** All Sectors  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** Research, Research Partnerships, Institution-building, Funding  
**Budget:** SEK 570 million in 2000



**Profile:** The Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida) is based in Stockholm, Sweden, and has been supporting development research since 1975. This support is administered through the Department for Research Co-operation (SAREC). The objective of the Department is to ensure research cooperation and other forms of cooperation interact in order to achieve an optimum effect. It is responsible for support to research and also acts as a resource in programmes of development co-operation run by other Departments of Sida in which there is a focus on research. Sida's coverage is worldwide.

**Approach:** SAREC allocates almost one third of its appropriation for research co-operation to bilateral co-operation with developing countries, primarily to develop national research capacity. Another third is allocated to regional support and special programmes. SAREC also supports special research programmes and initiatives, international research programmes and to development research in Sweden and the EU research programmes. Assistance is targeted primarily at institutions and institution-building. This is in order to improve capacity in developing countries to run research programmes of their own and to provide support to research which can contribute to the solution of important development problems.

**Finance:** Sida/SAREC is funded by the Swedish Government. For the budget year 2000, SEK 570 million was allocated to research co-operation through Sida.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## Nile Basin Research Programme (NBRP)

No: 22

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**Type:** Bilateral Programme  
**Sector:** health, culture, dryland management and technology

**Geography:** in Nile Basin countries  
**Activities:** research, networking, training and institution-building  
**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The Nile Basin Research Programme (NBRP) is based at the University of Bergen in Norway. It aims to contribute to confidence building, enhance intra-basin co-operation and facilitate the development of networks between academic institutions in the region. The overriding objective for establishing the programme was to provide a neutral and fertile academic milieu for long term research on aspects of man-nature interaction in the Nile Basin.

**Approach:** The NBRP's activities include: visiting scholar/guest researcher programme, seminars, conferences (annual/biannual), research (competence building on Nile-related issues), educational programmes (MPhil and PhD), network building and library/archive support. The NBRP may both initiate and manage research and confidence building measures, as well as knowledge management and dissemination in a wide sense, including databases and mass media projects. In a long-term perspective the NBRP may develop MPhil and PhD programmes relevant to students in the region, in collaboration with academic partner institutions in the Nile region.

**Finance:** The NBRP is funded by the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) and its co-operating partners.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

No: 23

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**Type:** Research Institute  
**Sector:** development  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** funding, research, research partnerships, networking and institution-building  
**Budget:** c. US \$140 million in 1999 - 2000 of which US \$20 million on 'Development Research Support'



**Profile:** The International Development Resource Centre (IDRC) is a public corporation created in 1970 to help developing countries find long-term solution to the social, economic and environmental problems they face. Its mission is to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical, and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions. Its objectives are i) to assist scientists in developing countries to identify sustainable long-term, practical solutions to pressing development problems, ii) to mobilise and strengthen the research capacity of developing countries, particularly capacity for policy and technologies that promote healthier and more prosperous societies, food security, biodiversity, and access to information, iii) to develop links among developing country researchers, and provide them access to the results of research around the globe, in particular through developing and strengthening the electronic networking capacity of institutions in developing countries that receive IDRC funding, iv) to ensure that the products from the activities it supports are used by communities in the developing world, and that existing research capacity is used effectively to solve development problems.

**Approach:** To achieve these objectives, IDRC funds the work of scientists working in universities, private enterprise, government and non-profit organisations in developing countries, and provides some support to regional research networks and institutions in the Third World.

**Finance:** The Centre's total revenues for 1999/2000 were c.\$140 million, of which c. \$99 was spent on research programmes, \$20 million on Development Research Support and \$20 million on Administration. The Centre's primary source of revenue continues to be the Parliamentary appropriation (64% of total revenues for 1999/2000) - an allocation from Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) envelope.

**Notes:** IDRCs approach to programme delivery is based on direct, expert contact and appears to be extremely labour intensive (Earl & Smutylo 1998). An evaluation of IDRC support to civil society organisations in Latin America found evidence of substantially enhanced capacity (Intal 1998). Institutional Assessment: A framework for strengthening organisational capacity for IDRC's research partners (Lusthaus et al 1995) describes IDRCs approach. See the Annual Report 2000 for more information

# Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID)

No: 24

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**Type:** Research Institute

**Sector:** development issues

**Geography:** in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America

**Activities:** research, research partnerships, institution-building and policy development

**Budget:** c. US \$40 per year



**Profile:** From 1974 to 2000, the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID) was Harvard University's multidisciplinary centre for co-ordinating development assistance, training and research on Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America. On 30 June 2000, HIID was formally dissolved and from July 2000, many of HIID's projects were absorbed and integrated into other faculties within Harvard University.

**Approach:** At the time of dissolution, HIID was involved in over 30 projects in approx. 20 countries. Several of these projects involved capacity building - the Quality Improvement in Primary Schools project in Ghana, the Capacity Building and Economic Decision-Making project in Mozambique, the Professional Enhancement Project in Namibia and the Macroeconomic and Finance Management Institute. Also see the report entitled 'The Development Studies Sector in the United Kingdom: Challenges for a New Millennium' by M Grindle and M Hilderbrand, September 1999. HIID's operating budget was approx. US\$40 million per year, with support stemming from private foundations, multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, regional development banks, UN organisations, and host governments. See the web site for more information.

**Finance:** The Centre's total revenues for 1999/2000 were c.\$140 million, of which c. \$99 was spent on research programmes, \$20 million on Development Research Support and \$20 million on Administration. The Centre's primary source of revenue continues to be the Parliamentary appropriation (64% of total revenues for 1999/2000) - an allocation from Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) envelope.

**Notes:** IDRCs approach to programme delivery is based on direct, expert contact and appears to be extremely labour intensive (Earl & Smutylo 1998). An evaluation of IDRC support to civil society organisations in Latin America found evidence of substantially enhanced capacity (Intal 1998). Institutional Assessment: A framework for strengthening organisational capacity for IDRC's research partners (Lusthaus et al 1995) describes IDRCs approach. See the Annual Report 2000 for more information

# International Institute for Infrastructural Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering, Delft (IHE DELFT)

No: 25

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**Type:** Research Institute

**Sector:** infrastructure, water and environment

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** research, research partnerships and training

**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** Established in 1957, the International Institute for Infrastructural Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) is dedicated to scientific research, postgraduate education, training and capacity building in the fields of water, environment and infrastructure. The Institute is a globally active "partner in action", through solution-oriented approaches. IHE's mission is to become the pre-eminent global networking centre with its partners in all major regions of the developing world for the research into and dissemination of all aspects water, the environment and physical infrastructure. IHE will facilitate professionals and institutions in their efforts to find and apply sustainable solutions for 85% of the population living in low and middle-income countries. IHE is committed to facilitating the growth of its regional partners with equal and complementary skills but each with a different focus that can add to the overall knowledge base of the network. The networking support to the regional partners in the global network will deliver combined research, education and consultancy activities through state of the art science and engineering combined with community and customer centred developmental awareness supported through international networking of the partners, including IHEs alumni and professional associations.

**Approach:** At present IHE's work focuses upon the delivery of postgraduate education in Delft and capacity-building programmes in various regional locations. The institute's vision is to extend these programmes through modularization to include a portfolio of activities of high quality short courses, Master's courses and Doctoral programmes available through the modular programming, with different themes accessible through regional partners as well as IHE Delft, in possible split-site programmes along with distance learning opportunities (using traditional and information technology approaches). IHE intends to do achieve its capacity building aims through education, training, research and capacity-building, with the emphasis on a solution-orientated and multidisciplinary approach. The institute's 160 international staff members, together with its 450 guest lecturers and experts from universities, private companies, national and multilateral agencies and alumni networks, are well equipped to continuously ensure interaction between demand and supply of knowledge.

**Finance:** No financial information available.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## Natural Resources Insitute (NRI)

No: 26

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**Type:** Research Institute  
**Sector:** natural resources and social science  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** research, research partnerships and consultancy  
**Budget:** c. Stg £7 million per year



**Profile:** The Natural Resources Institute (NRI) was established in 1894, and became part of the University of Greenwich in 1996. It is an internationally recognised multidisciplinary centre for research, training and consultancy concerning the management of natural and human capital to support sustainable development world-wide. The majority of its work is done for and in developing countries, but much of its expertise has proved to be of growing relevance to the industrialised nations of the North.

**Approach:** Partnerships are integral to NRI's operation, encompassing the full range of stakeholders in international development from donors to community based organisations. Research falls into the broad areas of agriculture, food, the environment and natural resources management, underpinned by a strong socio-economic capability.

**Finance:** Research funding currently runs at over £7 million per year, and comes from a wide range of sources, including major development donors such as DFID, the EU, World Bank, UN organisations and the CFC, international charities, UK and other government sources and the UK Research Councils.

**Notes:** NRI was restructure in the second half of 2001 following a financial crisis. Over 100 professional staff (more than 1/3rd) have been made redundant.

## Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

No: 27

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**Type:** Research Institute  
**Sector:** development issues  
**Geography:** in developing countries  
**Activities:** research, research partnerships, networking and consultancy  
**Budget:** c. £ 6.5 million (2000/2001)



**Profile:** ODI's mission is to inspire and inform policy and practice which lead to the reduction of poverty, the alleviation of suffering and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods in developing countries. It does by locking together high-quality applied research, practical policy advice, and policy-focused dissemination and debate, working with partners in the public and private sectors, in both developing and developed countries. The emphasis of the group's research work has shifted over the last few years towards strengthening the capacity of southern research organisations through long-term research partnerships.

**Approach:** ODI's research work centres on five programmes: i) Poverty and Public Policy Group which includes the Centre for Aid and Public Expenditure; ii) International Economic Development Group; iii) Humanitarian Policy Group; iv) Rural Policy and Environment Group and v) Forest Policy and Environment Group. ODI also manages a substantial website, publishes a wide range of publications in electronic and printed form and manages three international networks linking researchers, policy-makers and practitioners: the Agricultural Research and Extension Network; the Rural Development Forestry Network and the Humanitarian Practice (formerly Relief and Rehabilitation) Network, and it hosts the Secretariat of the Active Learning Network on Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Assistance. The ODI Fellowship Scheme places up to twenty young economists a year on attachment to the governments of developing countries. There are currently 40 Fellows working in 17 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

**Finance:** Most of ODI's work is done on commission for a very wide range of organisations. The organisation has been growing steadily over the last few years. The annual budget for FY 2000/01 was Stg £6.5 million cf Stg £4 million in 1996/97.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# Institute of Social Studies, The Netherlands (ISS) No: 28

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**Tel:** 0031 70 426 0460

**Fax:** 0031 70 426 0770

**HTTP:** [www.iss.nl](http://www.iss.nl)

**Type:** Research Institute

**Sector:** social science

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** research partnerships, networks, research, consultancy and policy development

**Budget:** c. DFL 8 million in 2000, of which over 4 million was spent on capacity building projects



**Profile:** The Institute of Social Sciences is an international academic centre of social science education and research, founded in the 1950s. It has been involved in a wide range of international capacity building and research projects and advisory services since its inception. These include long-term programmes of co-operation with teaching and research institutions and government bodies in developing countries and more recently in transition countries. Their reach is global, with projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Europe and Asia.

**Approach:** ISS activities include teaching inputs, curriculum development, contract research, policy advice on a wide range of issues, and the appraisal, formulation, evaluation and monitoring of development programmes and projects.

**Finance:** In its Institutional Capacity Building Project portfolio, the ISS is largely dependent on one single donor, namely the SAIL Project Program (SPP). Total turnover for 2000 was over DFL 8 million, of which DFL 4.1 million was spent on capacity building development projects, approximately DFL 500,000 on research, and DFL 2.7 million on advisory services. Just over DFL 700,000 was spent on other miscellaneous projects.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## Overseas Development Group (ODG)

No: 29

**Contact:** Jo James, Administrative Officer  
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 Norwich NR4 7TJ  
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**Fax:** 01603 505262  
**HTTP:** [www.uea.ac.uk/dev/ODG](http://www.uea.ac.uk/dev/ODG)  
**Type:** Research Institute  
**Sector:** development issues  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** research, research partnerships, networking, training and consultancy  
**Budget:** c. Stg £2 million in 1999-2000



**Profile:** The Overseas Development Group (ODG) was founded in 1967 and is a charitable company wholly owned by the University of East Anglia. The ODG manages the research, training and consultancy activities undertaken by the 31 faculty members of the University School of Development Studies (DEV), one of the UK's premier teaching and research institutions in development studies. Working with others, ODG's objective is to advance the understanding of development, leading to improved life and work outcomes for individuals and communities. ODG aims to achieve its objective through: a) developing and managing selected studies and projects whose objectives bridge both ODG's aim and the principal research interests of the School of Development Studies; b) developing linkages and identifying synergies between relevant academic research and practical field projects; c) developing and maintaining key partnerships with other institutions and individuals working in relevant fields; d) providing opportunity for all members of staff to develop their personal and professional capacities through the activities of the Group

**Approach:** The ODG's main activities are research (enhancing understanding of development and refining research tools), training (training needs assessment in development issues, workshops, seminars, conferences, scheduled and customised courses and training evaluations) and consultancy (development policy advice, strategies and action plans and poverty cycle management and dissemination of findings). ODG's services are provided within an approach combining the strengths of a sound theoretical base and practice in the field. Key considerations include the questions of 'ownership', sustainability and capacity building for local institutions, routine use of participatory approaches, questions of access for marginalised groups and promoting vitality in two-way communication in all aspects of work.

**Finance:** Turnover for 1999-2000 was £1,971,903.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# Global Development Network (GDN)

No: 30

**Contact:** Lyn Squire  
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 Washington DC 20433, UNITED STATES OF  
 AMERICA  
**E-mail:** [info@gdnet.org](mailto:info@gdnet.org)  
**Tel:** 001 202 473 6549 (Carol Aaron)  
 002 202 458 9891 (Erik Johnson)  
**Fax:** 001 202 522 2532  
**HTTP:** [www.gdnet.org](http://www.gdnet.org)  
**Type:** International NGO  
**Sector:** development  
**Geography:** in developing countries  
**Activities:** funding, research partnerships, networking, training, institutional development  
 and policy development  
**Budget:** c. US \$ 3.3 million (\$10 million over the first 3 years)



**Profile:** The Global Development Network (GDN) was established in 1998, with the goal of supporting and linking research and policy institutes involved in the field of development and whose work is predicated on the notion that ideas matter. Although still in an early phase, it aims to strengthen the capacity of research and policy institutions to undertake high-quality, policy -relevant research and to move research results into policy debates, at both national and global levels.

**Approach:** The GDN offers a range of products and services to support Knowledge Generation, including: a research grant competition for southern researchers, a global research project looking at economic growth performance, and training and other resources to support better use of micro-data; and Knowledge Sharing, including support for networking, think tank mechanisms and training.

**Finance:** The GDN sponsors include the UNDP, the World Bank (\$10 million over three years) and several publicly-backed institutions from Germany, the US and Japan.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)

No: 31

**Contact:** Carol Priestley  
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**Tel:** 01865 249909  
**Fax:** 01865 251060  
**HTTP:** [www.oneworld.org/inasp](http://www.oneworld.org/inasp)  
**Type:** International NGO  
**Sector:** development, health, agriculture and general sciences  
**Geography:** in developing countries  
**Activities:** networking, training and institution-building  
**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** Established by the International Council for Science (ICSU) in 1992, INASP is a co-operative network of partners whose aim is to improve world-wide access to information. In particular, its mission is to improve the flow of information within and between countries, especially those with less developed systems of publication and dissemination. INASP is advised by an International Board and has a small secretariat in Oxford, UK. The objectives of INASP are: i) to map, support and strengthen existing activities promoting access to and dissemination of scientific and scholarly information; ii) to identify, encourage and support new initiatives that will increase local publication and general access to high quality scientific and scholarly materials, and iii) to promote in-country capacity building in information production, access and dissemination.

**Approach:** INASP provides a wide range of services to research organisations in developing countries including: i) advice and support on all aspects of literature publication and dissemination; ii) strengthens and supports the activities of organizations worldwide in providing access to reliable information for health professionals through international advisory and referral network, the health Information Forum: promotes international co-operation through workshops and electronic discussion, a mapping and information service on health information activities, needs and priorities worldwide. iii) African Journals Online, launched in 1998 and greatly expanded in 2000, aims to bring African published journals to a wider audience by offering current contents and abstracts on the Web, coupled with a document delivery service. iv) Support for publishing including the facilitation of workshops, the publication of practical handbooks and assistance in utilizing the potential of electronic publishing. v) Support for libraries in Africa including internet workshops for university librarians, support for professional associations, facilitating the supply of online journal subscriptions and document delivery, and assistance in the revitalization of information services to the public and v) publications.

**Finance:** INASP receives core funding from DANIDA, ICSU, the National Academy of Sciences (USA), Reuters, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and UNESCO. It is also supported by the British Medical Association, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, CDSI, CTA, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NORAD, and WHO.

**Notes:** In response to requests from research partners in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union to assist in the design and implementation of a programme of complementary activities to support information production, access and dissemination utilising ICTs INASP has just launched a Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (PERI). (INASP Newsletter 17 2001)

## European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECPDM)

No: 32

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THE NETHERLANDS

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**HTTP:** [www.oneworld.org/ecdpm](http://www.oneworld.org/ecdpm)

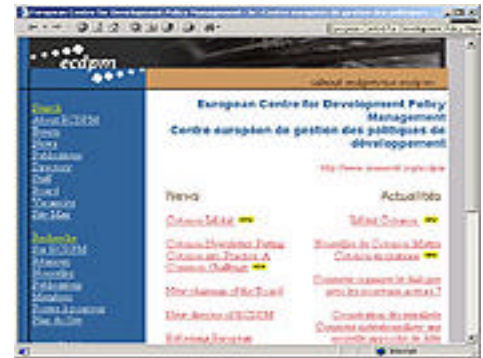
**Type:** International NGO

**Sector:** development research and policy and international cooperation

**Geography:** in ACP countries

**Activities:** institution-building, networking, policy development and research partnerships

**Budget:** c. Df15.8 million expected in 2000



**Profile:** The European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) is an independent foundation whose capacity building activities aim to improve co-operation between Europe and countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific (ACP countries). It is based in Maastricht, The Netherlands. It aims to: i) strengthen the capacity of organisations in ACP countries to manage development policy and international co-operation, and ii) to improve co-operation between development partners in Europe and the South.

**Approach:** ECDPM runs a Capacity Building Programme, which aims to strengthen the institutional capacities of state and non-state ACP actors to manage and participate in international co-operation. It works with regional ACP networks of expertise on international co-operation and institutional reform, and assist in the development of programmes and activities to strengthen institutional capacities. ECDPM offers: i) expertise on selected institutional development and co-operation issues; insight into the policy debates at European level, ii) approaches to the mobilisation of regional expertise and access to European decision-makers, iii) information, dissemination and publication services and access to knowledge networks, and iv) methodological support in linking policy to practice. Over the next three years, ECDPM hopes to establish up to five partnerships across the ACP region. ECDPM also manages Capacity.org, ([www.capacity.org](http://www.capacity.org)) an internet gateway to information on the policy and practice of capacity building within international development cooperation.

**Finance:** Total income for the Foundation was expected to be Dfl 5.800.000 in 2000. In 1998, core funding amounted to Dfl 3.800.00, programme funding was Dfl 600.000, and project funding was Dfl 1.000.000. The Capacity Programme has been receiving increasing core support to allow it to grow and provide long-term support to partnerships with organisations in ACP countries

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organisations (WAITRO)

**Contact:** Mr Kristian Olesen, Secretary-General  
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 Gregersensvej, P O Box 141, DK-2630,  
 Taastrup, DENMARK  
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**Tel:** 0045 7 220 2085  
**Fax:** 0045 7 220 2080  
**HTTP:** [www.waitro.dti.dk/index.htm](http://www.waitro.dti.dk/index.htm)  
**Type:** International NGO  
**Sector:** industry and technology  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** networking and training  
**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organisations (WAITRO) is an independent, not-for-profit global network of industrial research and technology organisations. It was formed in October 1970 under United Nations auspices, to provide an association for effective liaison and exchange of ideas, information, experience and resources among research organisations, and to promote co-operation at mutual support at both the regional and international levels. Membership of WAITRO is of two kinds - technical and sustaining. The former is open to labs and other organisations actively engaged in research, and the latter is available to bodies active in encouraging and promoting research. WAITRO's aims are to provide a voice for technological research and development, a global clearing-house for technological information, and an agency for promoting co-operation between research establishments from developed and developing countries.

**Approach:** WAITRO's aims are achieved, inter alia, through: i) advancing the level and capabilities of member organisations, ii) fostering and promoting co-operation between member organisations and other national and international organisations, iii) identifying areas of research where international or regional co-operation between members is needed, and iv) arranging training programmes for staff of member institutes. WAITRO is currently running a Research and Technology Organisations (RTO) Capability Building Project with 10 African countries.

**Finance:** WAITRO receives funds from United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organisations and . . . DANIDA and the European Union are still the main external sources of funding. Between 1999 and 2002, WAITRO will spend US\$908,500 on the RTO Capability Building Project.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)

No: 34

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 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3757,  
 NORWAY  
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**HTTP:** [www.iupac.org](http://www.iupac.org)  
**Type:** International NGO  
**Sector:** pure and applied chemistry  
**Geography:** worldwide  
**Activities:** research, training and networking  
**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) was established in 1919 by chemists from industry and academia. It serves to advance the world-wide aspects of chemical sciences and to contribute to the application of chemistry in the service of mankind. In doing so, IUPAC promotes the norms, values, standards and ethics of science and advocates the free exchange of scientific information and unimpeded access of scientists to participation in activities related to the chemical sciences. IUPAC's long range goals are: 1) to serve as a scientific, international, nongovernmental body in objectively addressing global issues involving the chemical sciences; 2) to provide tools (e.g., standardised nomenclature and methods) and forums to help advance international research in the chemical sciences; 3) to assist chemistry-related industry in its contributions to sustainable development, wealth creation, and improvement in the quality of life; 4) to facilitate the development of effective channels of communication in the international chemistry community; 5) to promote the service of chemistry to society in both developed and developing countries; 6) to utilise its global perspective to contribute toward the enhancement of education in chemistry and to advance the public understanding of chemistry and the scientific method; 7) to make special efforts to encourage the career development of young chemists. 8) to broaden the geographical base of the Union and ensure that its human capital is drawn from all segments of the world chemistry community. 9) to encourage world-wide dissemination of information about the activities of the Union. 10) to assure sound management of its resources to provide maximum value for the funds invested in the Union.

**Approach:** In 1995, IUPAC strengthened its collaboration with UNESCO to help develop and foster chemistry, with an emphasis on capacity building and research, within the world's developing countries. The programme operates in over 40 countries.

**Finance:** No financial information available.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# International Union of Nutritional Science (IUNS) No: 35

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Box 951772, Los Angeles CA 90095-1772  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**E-mail:** [info@iuns.org](mailto:info@iuns.org)

**Tel:** 001 310 206 9639

**Fax:** 001 310 794 1805

**HTTP:** [www.iuns.org](http://www.iuns.org)

**Type:** International NGO

**Sector:** nutrition

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** networking, institution-building, training, and research partnerships

**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) was founded in 1948 in London. It is now based in Los Angeles, USA. The objectives of the IUNS are: 1) to promote international co-operation in the scientific study of nutrition and its application; 2) to encourage research and the exchange of scientific information in the nutritional sciences, by the holding of congresses and conferences, by publication, and by other suitable means; 3) to establish such commissions, committees, and other bodies as may be required in the pursuit of (1) and (2); 4) to provide a means of communication with other organisations, and to encourage participation in the activities of the International Council of Scientific Unions, of which the Union is a member; 5) to develop activity regarded as helpful and appropriate in achieving the objectives of the Union.

**Approach:** Activities: Conferences and meeting, such as the UNU/IUNS Workshop on institution building for research and advanced training in food and nutrition in developing countries, held in Manilla, the Philippines in August 1996. The African Nutrition Capacity Development Initiative is a 10-year programme to strengthen nutrition research and policy capacity in Africa including advocacy, training, action-oriented research programmes, strengthening leadership and networking.

**Finance:** The IUNS receives funds from the International Council of Scientific Unions, the UNU, UNICEF and other UN agencies, and national and international institutions and foundations.

**Notes:** See the African Nutrition Capacity Building Programme Overview for more information about this project

# Third World Network of Scientific Organisations (TWNISO)

No: 36

**Contact:** Mohamed Hassan, Secretary General  
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**E-mail:** [info@twonso.org](mailto:info@twonso.org)  
**Tel:** 0039 040 224 0683  
**Fax:** 0039 040 224 0689  
**HTTP:** [www.ictp.trieste.it/~twas/TWNSOGeneral.html](http://www.ictp.trieste.it/~twas/TWNSOGeneral.html)  
**Type:** International NGO  
**Sector:** basic science and technology  
**Geography:** in 74 developing countries  
**Activities:** funding, research partnerships and networking  
**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The Third World Network of Scientific Organisations (TWNISO) is a non-governmental organisation formed in 1988, at the initiative of TWAS (see above). In 1990, it acquired consultative status with UNESCO. At present, TWNSO has 154 members, including 31 organisations in 74 countries in the South. In addition, TWNSO national committees have been established in 23 countries in the South. Its objectives are to : i) Encourage Third World governments to promote scientific enterprise through self-reliance, adequate allocation of resources and other support; ii) Promote integration of S&T into national development plans in the South; iii) Further South's contributions to and involvement in global scientific and environmental projects most likely to have a strong impact upon the economic and social development of the Third World; iv) Promote collaborative programmes between scientific institutions and organizations of the South in areas of critical importance to development; v) Further relations between scientific institutions and organizations in the South and their counterparts in the North through bilateral links and exchange programmes; vi) Encourage, recognize and reward S&T innovations of substantial benefit to the South's economic and social development

**Approach:** TWNSO's activities include: i) providing grants (of up to US \$30,000 for up to 2 years) for joint research projects with competent research and training institutions from different countries in the South, ii) promoting best practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of global significance in arid and semi-arid zones; iii) promoting best practices for sustainable use of medicinal and indigenous food plants in developing countries; iv) promoting best practices for conservation, management and sustainable use of water resources in the South; v) award prizes to honour distinguished individuals or institutions who have provided significant and sustainable solutions to certain economic and social problems of the Third World and for outstanding work that resulted in substantial benefits to socio-economic development in Third World countries; vi) publications. TWNSO works with both individuals and institutions.

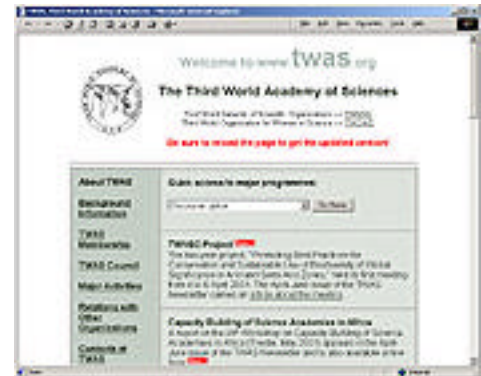
**Finance:** No information available

**Notes:** See the TWNSO Leaflet for more information.

# Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS)

No: 37

**Contact:** Mohamed Hassan, Secretary General  
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**Tel:** 0039 040 224 0683  
**Fax:** 0039 040 224 0689  
**HTTP:** [www.ictp.trieste.it/~twas](http://www.ictp.trieste.it/~twas)  
**Type:** International NGO  
**Sector:** basic sciences  
**Geography:** in developing countries  
**Activities:** funding, institution-building and networking  
**Budget:** c. US \$1.8 million in 2000



**Profile:** The Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) is an autonomous international organisation, founded in Trieste, Italy in 1983, by a distinguished group of scientists from the South. It was officially launched in 1985. TWAS represents the best of science in the developing world, and its principle aim is to promote scientific capacity and excellence for sustainable development in the South. Since 1986 TWAS has been supporting research work of scientific merit in 100 countries in the south through a variety of programmes. Its objectives are: i) to recognise, support and promote excellence in scientific research in the South; ii) to provide promising scientists in the South with research facilities necessary for the advancement of their work; iii) to facilitate contacts between individual scientists and institutions in the South; iv) to encourage South-North cooperation between individuals and centres of scholarship; and v) to encourage scientific research on major Third World problems.

**Approach:** TWAS's major activities include awards and prizes, capacity building for research, Fellowships and Associateships and organising meetings and lectures. In terms of capacity building, TWAS offers Research Grants of up to US \$10,000 to scientists from developing countries, provides funds for cover the cost of small spare parts for scientific equipment in Third World Institutions, and provides books and journals to a number of libraries in developing countries. TWAS jointly hosted the InterAcademy Panel (IAP) workshop on 'Capacity Building for Academies in Africa' in May 2001. TWAS works with individuals and institutions.

**Finance:** Total funds received in 2000 amounted to US\$1,777,896. The main contributors were the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA (SAREC), the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology, and the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO)

No: 38

**Contact:** Heinrich Schmutzenhofer, Executive Secretary

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**Tel:** 0043 1 877 0151

**Fax:** 0043 1 877 9355

**HTTP:** <http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro>

**Type:** International NGO

**Sector:** forestry

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** networking, institution-building, training and research partnerships

**Budget:** c. Euro 1.1 million (1999)



**Profile:** The International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO) is a non-profit, non-governmental international organisation open to organisations and individuals involved in forestry research. It is based in Vienna, Austria. IUFRO aspires to bring together scientific knowledge about all aspects of trees and forests through the co-operative efforts of its world-wide member research organisations and scientists. Through this means, it seeks to promote the sustainable use of forest ecosystems to provide multiple benefits for local people and for society as a whole. The mission of IUFRO is to promote international co-operation in forestry research and related sciences.

**Approach:** IUFRO's objectives are: i) to enhance co-operation between forestry research organisations and between individual scientists, ii) to promote the dissemination and application of research results and the standardisation of research terminology and techniques, iii) to address issues of regional or global significance which require inter-agency or inter-disciplinary action, iv) to publicise the outcome of the above activities and make awards for outstanding work which contributes to the advancement of forest science, and v) to assist developing or disadvantaged countries to strengthen their research knowledge and capability. In 1981, the IUFRO-SPDC (Special Programme for Developing Countries) initiative was established, to expand and foster forestry research capacity in developing and economically disadvantaged countries.

**Finance:** Total income for IUFRO in 1999 was EURO 1.1 million. Within this, the total income for IUFRO-SPDC was EURO 437,651. IUFRO is subsidised by the Austrian Government, but funds were also received from ODA Japan and the Swiss Federal Institute for Snow, Forest and Landscape Research

**Notes:** Mechanisms for Forestry Research Capacity Building (Szaro & Thulstrup) describe some of the mechanisms used to strengthen forestry research capacity and considers how they can be improved. The 1999 IUFRO Annual Report provides more information about the organisation.

# European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)

No: 39

**Contact:** Kenneth King, Chair Training Sub-Committee (he is based at CAS, Edinburgh)

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**Tel:** 0049 228 261 8101

**Fax:** 0049 228 261 8103

**HTTP:** [www.eadi.org](http://www.eadi.org)

**Type:** International NGO

**Sector:** development

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** networking

**Budget:** c. DM 455,000 in 2000



**Profile:** Founded in 1975, the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) is an independent and non-profit making international non-governmental organisation. It is an active network of 170 organisations with over 20 working groups addressing key issues in Development Research, Training and Information. The network is managed from a small central Secretariat in Bonn, Germany although its Executive Committee is drawn from throughout Europe. It is hosted by three institutions - the German Development Policy Institute, the German Foundation for International Development and ZEF Bonn. Its purpose is to promote development research and training activities in economic, social, cultural, technological, institutional and environmental areas.

**Approach:** EADI's objectives are: i) to generate and stimulate exchange of information between European scientists and researchers concerned with development issues, ii) to promote interdisciplinary studies on specific themes, and iii) to develop contacts with researchers from other regions of the world. To meet these aims, members and non-members take part in thematic working groups (more than 20 groups) which organise conferences, seminars, research project and publish their results in the EADI Book Series.

**Finance:** The annual budget for 2000 was DEM 455.000,00.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# InterAcademy Panel on International Issues (IAP)

No: 40

**Contact:** Mohamed Hassan, Secretary General  
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 c/o The Abdus Salam International Centre  
 for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Strada  
 Costiera 11, I-34014 Trieste, ITALY

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**Tel:** 0039 040 224 0683  
**Fax:** 0039 040 224 0689  
**HTTP:** [www.interacademies.net](http://www.interacademies.net)

**Type:** International NGO

**Sector:** all sectors

**Geography:** worldwide

**Activities:** networking and research partnerships

**Budget:** zero - IAP members pay all the costs of collaborative activities

**Profile:** Formed in 1995, the InterAcademy Panel on International Issues (IAP) is an informal network of world's academies working together in providing advice and input to governments and international organisations and in informing public opinion on scientific aspects of issues of concern internationally. Through bilateral, regional, and world-wide collaboration, the IAP contributes to building the capacity of academies to contribute to meeting major challenges faced collectively or individually by the nations of the world. It has a membership of over 80 scientific academies.

**Approach:** IAP sponsors meetings and conferences, such as the TWAS-IAP workshop on 'Capacity Building for Academies in Africa' in May 2001 and the Year 2000 Conference of Academies. Other activities include working groups, reports, collaborative research and workshops.

**Finance:** The IAP operates on a voluntary basis with in-kind support from member academies. Each academy covers its own costs as much as possible. Academies which volunteer for a core organisational role or to lead an IAP project will have responsibility for trying to raise funding for carrying out that activity. Core and project support may be sought from international organisations, national governments, foundations and private sources.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.



# African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)

No: 41

**Contact:** Dr Gevevesi Ogiogio, Manager, Program Dept

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**Tel:** 00263 4 702931/2

**Fax:** 00263 4 702915

**HTTP:** [www.acbf-pact.org](http://www.acbf-pact.org)

**Type:** Regional NGO

**Sector:** macroeconomic policy, development management and governance

**Geography:** in fourteen countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

**Activities:** funding, institution-building and training

**Budget:** c. US \$12 million per year for 1999 and 2004



**Profile:** The African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) is an independent development funding institution based in Harare, Zimbabwe. It was established in 1991 with support from ADB, WB and UNDP to address capacity needs in the area of macroeconomic policy analysis and development management through the African Capacity Building Trust Fund. The Foundation works in 14 African countries (Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe).

**Approach:** The foundation's principle objectives are to: i) build and strengthen indigenous capacity for macroeconomic policy analysis and development; ii) improve, through co-financing and other networking arrangements, the channelling and co-ordination of donor support for capacity building in the area of the Foundation's mandate; iii) contribute to programs for the reversal of brain drain and encourage retention as well as intensive utilisation of existing capacity; iv) build capacity in key areas of the public sector, the private sector and civil society with emphasis on interfaces between them; and v) provide support for regional initiatives. ACBF provides direct funding, co-financing and parallel funding for government policy units, and in-service training, work-attachments, study visits and post graduate training. ACBF also hosts annual capacity building forums and national and regional workshops. In June 1999 ACBF became the implementing agency of the Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa (PACT), a major new collaborative framework to strengthen key stakeholders in the development process including the public sector, private sector and civil society. This multidonor effort is an attempt to integrate previously uncoordinated and donor-driven technical assistance programs. PACT will focus initially on building a better interface between public, private and civil-society organisations, and providing support for research and training

**Finance:** ACBF is well resourced. The three main donors, the World Bank, African Development Bank and UNDP, with a number of other bilateral donors contributed a total of c. \$50 million for the first 5 year, Phase I projects (1992-1998). \$66 million was pledged for Phase II projects (1999-2004), but only \$10 million had been received by the end of 1999 leaving the Foundation unable to guarantee funding for some of the proposed Phase II projects.

**Notes:** Clearly a substantial and well established organisation, with considerable resources. There is little information available on the internet indicating impact or effectiveness, although the ACBF web site refers to an external evaluation in 1996 which "noted that the ACBF had "made a start towards excellence". The ACBF Annual Report 1999 and Newsletter 1 20001 provide more information.R2

# Secretariat for Institutional Support for Socio-Economic Research in Africa (SISERA)

No: 42

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**Type:** Regional NGO

**Sector:** Socio-Economic

**Geography:** in sub-saharan Africa

**Activities:** research, research partnerships, funding, institution-building, networking and training

**Budget:** c. US \$5.9 in 2000-2001 of which c.\$1.6 will be spent on grants, training, and capacity building



**Profile:** The Secretariat for Institutional Support for Socio-Economic Research in Africa (SISERA) is a multi-donor structure created by USAID, CIDA and IDRC in July 1997, with a mission to reinforce African centres' capacity in research and management. Its support modalities include core institutional grants, support to collaborative thematic research, enhancement of managerial capacity building and centre integration in international scientific community through institutional links, exchange of researchers and connectivity.

**Approach:** SISERA's mission is pursued through concerted efforts to achieve the following objectives which are in line with the broad objective of improving research capacity: i) improve working conditions and incentive systems in research centres; ii) improve managerial capacity and governance structures; iii) facilitate networking among research centres and research users; iv) facilitate funding of commissioned research work; v) support training activities for researchers through their research centres, and vi) improve the dissemination of research results

**Finance:** In 2000-2001, SISERA expects to receive a total of \$5.9 million in revenue, including \$1.2 million from USAID, \$457,000 from DGIS, \$2.5 million from the EC, and \$800,000 from IDRC. Of this, \$55,000 will go directly to support managerial capacity building, \$180,000 to collaborative research, \$650,000 to grants (core and seed), and \$489,000 to other supports (dissemination, training, electronic connectivity, etc).

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# Africa Economic Research Consortium (AERC)

No: 43

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**Type:** Regional NGO

**Sector:** economics

**Geography:** in sub-saharan Africa

**Activities:** networking, research, funding and training

**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), established in 1988, is a public, not-for-profit organisation devoted to advanced policy research and training. The principle objective is to strengthen local capacity for conducting independent, rigorous enquiry into problems pertinent to the management of economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Its mission is based on two premises: i) development is more likely to occur where there is sustained, sound management of the economy, and ii) such management is more likely where there exists an active, well-informed group of locally-based professional economists to conduct policy-relevant research.

**Approach:** Networking is strategically the key to implementing AERC's activities. The Consortium currently brings together 15 funders to support a mutually agreeable programme of research activities and their dissemination, and the training of future potential researchers. The AERC Training Programme is designed to augment the pool of economic researchers in sub-Saharan Africa by supporting graduate and postgraduate study in economics as well as improving the capacities of departments of economics in local public universities.

**Finance:** No information available

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)

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**HTTP:** [www.cgiar.org/foodnet/workshop/asareca](http://www.cgiar.org/foodnet/workshop/asareca)  
**Type:** Regional NGO  
**Sector:** agriculture  
**Geography:** in Eastern and Central Africa  
**Activities:** networks and research partnerships  
**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** The Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) is a regional organisation established in 1994 by the National Agricultural Research Institutes (NARIs). It is based in Entebbe, Uganda. It was established with the mission to strengthen and increase efficiency of agricultural research in the Eastern and Central African region, and to facilitate the achievement of economic growth, food security and export competitiveness through productive and sustainable agriculture.

**Approach:** ASARECA undertakes its activities through a number of collaborative regional agricultural research networks and programmes, including 10 commodity and factor-based regional networks and programmes.

**Finance:** No information available

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSA)

No: 45

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**HTTP:** [www.eepsea.org](http://www.eepsea.org)  
**Type:** Regional NGO  
**Sector:** environment and economics  
**Geography:** in ten SE Asian countries  
**Activities:** funding and training  
**Budget:** c. US \$1.2 million in 2000/2001



**Profile:** The Economy and Environment Programme for South East Asia (EEPSEA) was established in 1993, to support training and research in environmental and resource economics. Its goal is to strengthen local capacity for the economic analysis of environmental problems so that researchers can provide sound advice to policy-makers. The Secretariat is based in Singapore and the Philippines. EEPSEA is a project managed by IDRC (Canada) on behalf of the Sponsor's Group. It is now active in 10 SE Asian countries and has enjoyed the financial support of 12 donors.

**Approach:** EEPSEA has sponsored 16 trainees to attend a course in Environmental Economics and Policy Analysis at HIID, and offered a five week course in environmental economics in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. As of December 1998, it had provided 150 people with training and supported about 65 research projects.

**Finance:** Funding is obtained from the Sponsors' Group. Members give at least US\$100,000 per year. They are IDRC (\$300k), DANIDA (\$100k), SIDA (\$170k), the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, CIDA (\$300k), MacArthur Foundation (\$170k) and NORAD (\$150k).

**Notes:** From July 1999 to February 2000, EEPSEA was subject to an in-depth external evaluation by Daniel Bromley and Gelia Castillo. They found that: "EEPSEA, in its short existence, has established itself as an exemplar in producing first-rate policy relevant research on environmental economics. Of greater importance, EEPSEA is developing a cohort of well-trained environmental economists in Southeast Asia who will continue to provide substantive policy input into the resolution of serious environmental problems." (EEPSA Annual Report 2000) "EEPSEA was also subject to a one-week audit by IDRC, as a routine procedure, and likewise received a very high performance rating. In IDRC's internal risk assessment framework, EEPSEA is classified as "very low risk". (EEPSA Annual Report 2000)

## Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)

No: 46

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**HTTP:** [www.ossrea.org](http://www.ossrea.org)  
**Type:** Regional NGO  
**Sector:** social science  
**Geography:** in eastern and southern Africa  
**Activities:** networking, institution-building and funding  
**Budget:** c. US \$1.5 million from grants in 2000 - plus income from sales and membership fees



**Profile:** The Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) was established in 1980 and has its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Its current membership is drawn from 11 countries in Africa. Membership is open to all institutions, within or outside the region, engaged in the promotion of research in the social sciences in Africa. OSSREA's objectives are: i) to encourage and promote interest in the study of and research in the social sciences in the region, ii) promote collaborative research and facilities for scholarly exchange of ideas and publications between individuals and institutions engaged in the study of and research in social sciences, iii) promote the training of African scholars in the study of and research in the social sciences and encourage the establishment of institutions dedicated to this goal, iv) work in close collaboration with other individuals and institutions in Africa and elsewhere in the world engaged in the study of social sciences, and v) establish a special fund to be used for the purposes of providing such research grants and training fellowships as are consistent with its objectives.

**Approach:** The major activities undertaken by OSSREA to date are eight discipline workshops, each devoted to issues of teaching and research in a particular discipline in the social sciences, several research workshops (to provide social scientists in the region fora for discussing various development concerns), research competitions, workshops on research methods, and five Congresses.

**Finance:** OSSREA, so far, obtains its finance from three sources: i) annual membership fees, ii) proceeds from sales of its publications, and iii) grants from donors: major among whom are the Ford Foundation, SIDA, NORAD, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other donors. Total grants in 2000 amounted to approximately US \$1.5 million. No further financial information available in the Annual Report 2000.

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

## Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)

No: 47

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**Type:** Regional NGO  
**Sector:** social science  
**Geography:** in West Africa  
**Activities:** research, training and networking  
**Budget:** not available

**Profile:** The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is a pan-African NGO serving African research institutes, the social science faculties of African universities, and professional organisations. Its primary objectives are to facilitate research, promote research-based publishing, and to encourage the exchange of information among African scholars.

**Approach:** CODESRIA has established 'multinational working groups' which co-ordinate the research activities of 20-30 scholars, in a variety of disciplines, whose studies investigate common themes. It also organises conferences where social scientists and policy makers meet to discuss important current issues of concern to all African countries. Another important initiative of CODESRIA has been the establishment of an Academic Freedom Unit which monitors academic freedom, documents and publicises cases of violation of academic freedom, acts to support individuals and professional organisations facing harassment, and promotes research into academic freedom and human rights in Africa.

**Finance:** Budget: \$25,000 to \$100,000

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.



# Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA)

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**Tel:** 03-2548088  
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**Type:** Regional NGO  
**Sector:** social science  
**Geography:** in 17 countries in Asia and the Pacific  
**Activities:** networking, research partnerships and training  
**Budget:** not available



**Profile:** ADIPA is an Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific which was formed in 1973 in order to provide a forum for interaction among social scientists in the Asia-Pacific region engaged in development research and training activities. In keeping with its Charter, ADIPA fosters the conduct of collaborative research on development issues of common interest, promotes the coordination of institutional research and training activities and facilitates the wider dissemination and exchange of development information in Asia and the Pacific.

**Approach:** The Association performs the following principal functions: i) Promotes the exchange of information relating to research and training activities, especially information on staff, research projects on hand and under consideration, and training programmes; ii) promotes the translation into English of important publications and documents available only in national languages; iii) promotes the collaboration of research and training activities; iv) assists in the development of particular research and training programmes in institutes of the region and helps to secure the necessary assistance both from within and outside the region; and v) undertakes the organization of work groups, seminars and conferences.

**Finance:** The annual membership fee at present is US\$150 for institutes with an annual budget of US\$100,000 or less, US\$300 for those with an annual budget of \$100,000 to US\$200,000 and US\$400 for those with an annual budget pay US\$200,000 or more. Individuals as associate members pay US\$25.00 and US\$50.00 for those from outside the ASIA-Pacific region

**Notes:** See the web site for more information.

# University Science, Humanities and Engineering Partnerships in Africa Programme (USHEPiA)

No: 49

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**HTTP:** [www.uct.ac.za/misc/iapo/ushepia/middle.htm](http://www.uct.ac.za/misc/iapo/ushepia/middle.htm)  
**Type:** Regional NGO  
**Sector:** science, engineering and umanities  
**Geography:** in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, south Africa, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania  
**Activities:** research partnerships, networking, training  
**Budget:** c. US\$ 400,000 pa during the first four years 1995-1999



**Profile:** USHEPiA was formed following the 1993 meeting of the Association of African Universities to promote collaboration amongst established African researchers in the generation and dissemination of knowledge, and to build institutional and human capacity. The ultimate goal is to build on existing potential to develop a network of African researchers capable of addressing the developmental requirements of Sub-Saharan Africa. The aim is to turn Centres of Excellence into Networks of Excellence through: i) Identifying areas of strength on which to build; ii) Concentrating research in fields particularly appropriate to Africa's needs; iii) Ensuring mutual benefits in any collaboration; iv) Developing sustainable research collaboration; v) Emphasising staff development; vi) Sharing access to specialised facilities and vii) Producing joint research papers in quality journals.

**Approach:** To do this, participating universities raise funds from the international community for: i) Post-graduate fellowships for staff development; ii) Sandwich MSc and PhD degrees where students work on topics of local concern jointly supervised by their home university and UCT; iii) Lecturing exchanges for semester periods; iv) Short courses; v) Joint research projects of mutual interest and vi) Exchange of external examiners.

**Finance:** Launched with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the first 4-year phase was funded by Rockefeller, Coca Cola, the Ridgefield Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation - total expenditure c. US\$ 1.6 million.

**Notes:** An evaluation workshop in February 1999 was attended by 24 representatives from the eight USHEPiA partner universities, and additional Fellows and supervisors. Participants concluded that that USHEPiA had become a model for academic capacity development in Africa, and that the south-south networking it was establishing had come at a very opportune time as north-south resources were shrinking. The fact that the Programme was needs-driven by the partner universities and its flexibility were seen to be important factors in this success. An external evaluation later the same year (West & Shackleton 1999) concluded "There is no doubt that USHEPiA is achieving its aim of promoting research collaboration ...in order to build institutional and human capacity. They found the main success factors to be: the wide consultation during the establishment of the network, the agreement of objectives, cooperative management with strong support from the secretariat at UCT, the flexible individual management of the fellowship scheme, enthusiasm, network development, the programme's multi-level, interacting linkages and the focus on sustainability.

**Building Capacity In Southern  
Research: A Study To Map  
Existing Initiatives**

**APPENDIX 2**

**Document Summaries**



## Appendix 2 - Bibliography

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## Information and knowledge Management: Challenges for Capacity Builders

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) represent for many people an opportunity to address the challenges of development and help to reduce poverty by a combination of wealth and job creation, delivering better services, and building capacity within government and community organisations.

The effect on poverty alleviation, however, is dependent on ICTs being used according to local needs and circumstances. In order for local needs to be effectively expressed and managed, the skills and capacities of both individuals and institutions need to be developed to build on the potential benefits of improved information and knowledge transfer. Use of ICTs is limited by a lack of awareness and skills, training and capital resources to purchase and maintain equipment. Use of the Internet is constrained further in many developing countries by the low provision of appropriate content both in terms of language and subject matter. Barriers to access can be identified at all levels from the international and national policy context to local technical capacity and therefore need to be addressed through partnerships that include a wide range of actors from politicians to the private sector, NGOs and community organisations.

This paper sets out a number of principles for effective partnerships and the role of capacity building in the modern information context. The management of information is an increasing challenge as information multiplies when it is shared unlike other commodities. Information exchange and knowledge sharing represent the key components of effective partnerships and collaboration and as such they need to be developed at every level from new relationships between donors and recipients to more local ownership of the development process. Effective partnerships will also be those that give priority to local capacities and where external technologies are necessary reduce the 'costs' through the use of open standards that do not require constant upgrading and license fees. Capacity builders must also recognise their end goal is to exit the partnership arrangement with a strategy in place for the other partners to continue to enjoy the benefits of the intervention. If long-term capacity building is required then a process of reviews should be used to monitor the effectiveness of the partnership. Some key questions are also raised to help promote and monitor capacity building activities which include:

- Whose capacities are being built? Decision makers, Champions, Information custodians and producers, ultimate beneficiaries.
- What capacities are being built? Awareness and empowerment, skills, resources.
- How are capacities being built? Partnership, collaboration, appropriate methods.

The paper also concludes that complementarity flows from attitudes and cultures and the extent that people and organisations are willing to co-operate. Co-operation and partnership do not always flow of their own accord. Funding agencies need to be creative and use incentives where appropriate to foster partnerships which may involve building their own capacity and addressing specific issues and problems.

Author: Ballantyne, P. Labelle, R. Rudgard, S.  
Publisher: ECDPM  
Date: 2000

## **Issues and Options concerning a European Foundation for Research for Development**

This report was prepared by IDS for the European Commission after the European Parliament asked the Commission to take steps to establish a new European Foundation for Research for Development (EFRD). The report is the culmination of an exploration by the authors of the strategic issues surrounding the establishment of this new Foundation. It sets out the background to the study, reviews past experiences and current trends in development assistance, and finally explores the key issues and options for a new European initiative.

The report then attempts to draw some general lessons from these past experiences and identify what is needed by developing countries and what donors are currently providing. It identifies two main gaps that any new initiative should attempt to address. The first is to strengthen the innovation systems in developing countries, and the second is the need to launch concerted attacks to generate and apply knowledge to solve a few major development problems.

The report concludes that there is a strong case for increased and improved support for such a Foundation and considerable enthusiasm for increased European support. Some next steps were suggested - a critical review of the current EC activities aimed at strengthening the innovation and knowledge management capabilities in the developing world, further elaboration on some of the possible activities for the Foundation elaborated in the report, and a more detailed design report should be commissioned.

Author: Bezanson, K. and G. Oldham  
Publisher: Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex  
Date: June 2000

## **Enhancing Research Capacity in Developing Countries (ENRECA)**

### **Volume 1: Main Report**

### **Volume 2: Annexes**

This purpose of this report was to evaluate the ENRECA programme (*Bilateral Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries*) and to make recommendations. Overall, the ENRECA programme seems to be an imaginative and effective example of how a relatively small amount of money may be used to build public sector research capacity in developing countries. The Programme has been effective in terms of enhancing two of the four generally recognised forms of research capacity: tangible and human capital. More work could be done on the other two - organisational and social capital. There is cause for concern about the longer-term sustainability of ENRECA at Programme level, particularly in the case of capacity-based projects. This is mainly due to the fact that Danish universities are faced with growing financial constraints and are increasingly insisting that the work done by staff be cost effective. ENRECA's tangible contributions are small compared with both other programmes and consultancies. Although the flexibility and problem-orientation of ENRECA management is largely credited with promoting efficiency in the field, information and knowledge management appear to be major problems within ENRECA.

Such is the value of ENRECA's accomplishments, the goodwill it has created and the strength of its institutional memory, that it is a resource that should be preserved and nurtured. But this can be done only through adaptation to meet new challenges and grasp new opportunities.

The following issues were identified from the great deal of evidence that was examined: i) enthusiasm versus direction, ii) management flexibility and management inputs, iii) project level versus Programme level, iv) 'capacity based' versus 'research-based', and v) ENRECA's place within Danida.

There are three broad types of recommendation about how the Programme might be continued:

- a) Continue the Programme as before without significant new funding.
- b) Increase funding significantly (e.g. to double the existing level) and make it more participatory.
- c) Option B plus integrating ENRECA more fully into a Danida-wide research strategy that pulls together the work of ENRECA, RUF, the Danish Research Centres and Sector support to research.

Author: Evaluation Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark  
Publisher: Evaluation Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark  
Date: December 2000

## **Partnerships at the Leading Edge: A Danish Vision for Knowledge, Research and Development**

### ***Report of the Commission on Development-Related Research***

The Commission on Development-Related Research in Denmark was established to learn whether anything could be done to improve learning for policy making in a rapidly changing world, by appraising the role of the Danish development research sector and the contribution through research, teaching and consultancy to international as well as Danish development goals and to formulate a new strategic framework for future Danida support to guide participants in the sector.

The report begins with knowledge - why it matters to development, and why the production of new knowledge, in other words research, should be funded by the public purse. An assessment is offered of development research in Denmark. The principles that should guide a new vision are summarised. And, finally, recommendations are made: for a new policy, a new approach, new modalities, and a greater contribution to Danida's key objective of poverty alleviation.

Author: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danida  
Publisher: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danida  
Date: April 2001

## Research and Dissemination - Responding to User Needs.

An internal note summarising issues raised by reports on IUDD dissemination activities and discussions with other departments focusing on how to improve the relevance, impact and dissemination of results of research commissioned by IUDD. Main issues include:

- On research project design - two-way information exchange essential, stakeholder needs must be assessed, appropriate outputs defined, meaningful partnerships developed and dissemination should be integral - not an end of project add-on.
- Implementation - involving research stakeholders.
- Outputs - tailored to target audiences, may need "interpreters" to produce appropriate and accessible outputs.

Main barriers to dissemination include:

- Lack of resources by researchers for dissemination, and by users for understanding and using the results.
- Poor motivation by researchers and users.
- Lack of capacity of researchers to disseminate and users to understand and/or use the results.

Further work is needed on:

- Assessing demand and applicability for research - for who?
- How users use information.
- Impact assessment of results.
- How to disseminate to other regions / departments.
- What makes research "credible".
- How to disseminate to donors and multilaterals.
- How to make sure researchers and user know about the research that is going on.
- Strengthening southern research and dissemination capacity.
- Role of the private sector.
- Role of "advocates" to influence policy.
- How to influence educational curricula.

IUDD needs to:

- Strengthen ownership of research results and clarity about who should take them forward.
- Give clearer messages to research community that dissemination is important.
- Act as a research broker - making sure people know what's going on, the right research is commissioned and the results are acted on.
- Reinforce roles of others.

Author: NK  
Publisher: IUDD DFID  
Date: ???

## **Supporting Development Research: An Assessment of the Specifics of IDRC's Approach to Program Delivery**

IDRC's approach to program delivery is based on direct, expert contact and appears, as is commonly held across the Centre, to be extremely labour intensive. Fourteen characteristics which typify IDRC's approach to program delivery are identified. A sample of forty evaluation reports, produced over the past decade, was scanned for the factors identified as influencing project outcomes. Four hundred and seven factors were identified in the forty reports. These were then compared to the fourteen characteristics of IDRC's approach. The results of the analysis indicates a congruence between the characteristics of the IDRC approach as defined in the workshops and the factors that evaluators reported had affected project outcomes. Eighty-four percent of the determining factors were related to the IDRC characteristics while 16% were unrelated to, or beyond, IDRC's influence. The determining factors are not mutually exclusive; they come in clusters. A quarter of the evaluation reports note eight or more of the fourteen IDRC characteristics as influencing project outcomes.

Based on the number of times they were mentioned by the evaluators, the four most important characteristics of IDRC's approach to program delivery are: providing expert technical and methodological input; promoting the institutionalisation of research for development; building research capacity; and, promoting research networking. They represent 45% of the factors identified as influencing project outcomes and 24 of the 40 evaluation reports mentioned three or all four of these characteristics.

A trend in negative comments about IDRC's involvement with development research projects was noted. In total, 12% of the 341 determining factors related to IDRC were negative; however, they are becoming more frequent. Between 1994 and 1996, the negative comments remained under 10% but in 1997 and 1998 they jumped to 24% and 39% respectively. The IDRC characteristic with the most negative comments was the Centre's ability to provide supportive and comprehensive monitoring. The issue requires further study but the evidence collected from the evaluation reports suggests that the problem is becoming more acute. 41% (7/17) of the determining factors related to IDRC monitoring were negative and the majority of these comments were made in evaluation reports prepared during the past three years.

This study is a first step in a process of defining IDRC's place among development research funding agencies. Further examination could take a number of different directions, including comparisons with appropriate organizations or a study assessing the research environments in which IDRC operates.

Author: Earl, S and T Smutylo  
Publisher: IDRC: Ottawa  
Date: May 1998

## **Economy and Environment Programme for Southeast Asia Annual Report 2000**

EEPSEA's Annual Report 2000 describes its work over the year, and highlights its commitment to capacity building for the economic analysis of environmental problems so that researchers can provide sound advice to policy makers.

EEPSEA provide training, research opportunities, bi-annual workshops, dissemination, and opportunities for networking and collaboration.

Author: EEPSEA  
Publisher: EEPSEA  
Date: 2000

## **Comments on the Bridging Research and Policy Workshop, held at Warwick University, 16-17 July 2001**

The report provides comments on and a reaction/suggestion to the workshop on Bridging Research and Policy. It is divided into two parts. The first comments on the content of the workshop. Various issues were raised, including formation vs. 'matriculation', network vs. clique, concentration vs. diversification, individual agendas vs. policy/organisational priorities, value-laden vs. 'technocratic', action-oriented research vs. research-for-its-sake, short-term vs. long-term planning and implications for research, public vs. private and contradiction competition among policy makers. The second provides comments and suggests on the proposed project on the theme of bridging research and policy. Capacity building is an important part of bridging research and policy.

Author: Laila O Gad, Egypt Social Fund for Development  
Publisher: Personal Communication  
Date: July 2001

## **The Development Studies Sector in the United Kingdom: Challenges for the New Millennium**

This Report was prepared for the UK Department for International Development. It is a strategic assessment of the structure, conduct, and performance of the development studies sector in the United Kingdom.

It considers challenges that the sector faces in the years ahead, in light of the need for development studies internationally (knowledge generation, development education, and promoting discussion of development); the role of UK development studies; and the strengths and weaknesses, and problems and opportunities (the challenge of sustainability and quality, the institutional challenge and the intellectual challenge), facing the sector. It makes recommendations for the sector's future development and the government's role in implementation of the recommendations.

Author: M.S. Grindle and M. E. Hilderbrand  
Publisher: HIID, Harvard University  
Date: September 1999

## **Research capacity building through partnership: the Tanzanian-Norwegian case**

This paper explores the partnership between the Institute of Development Management (IDM) in Tanzania and Agder College in Norway. From its very beginning the relationship has been an equitable partnership, where the comparative strengths and weaknesses, advantages and disadvantages of the two institutions have complemented each other. The process of developing the relationship is also explained. The paper concludes with some important lessons that can be learnt from the IDM-Agder College collaboration.

Author: Johan Helland, Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen, Norway  
Publisher: ECDPM  
Date: ??

## **ENRECA - The Danish Bilateral Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries**

The Danish Bilateral Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries (ENRECA) supports capacity building in developing country research institutions through individual co-operative research projects carried out as "twinning arrangements" with research institutions in Denmark. Evaluation of the ENRECA programme demonstrated that it is providing valuable contributions to research capacity building in developing countries with high efficiency and a low cost/benefit ratio. Significant research results have come forth, a considerable number of postgraduate degrees have been awarded and the projects are extending the research results to the potential users. The ENRECA projects deal with a wide range of subjects within health, agricultural, technical, social, and natural sciences. Interdisciplinary research and collaboration between projects are encouraged.

Author:        Ilsøe, B. and E. Rüdinger  
Publisher:     DANIDA  
Date:           ?

## **INASP Newsletter No 17**

INASP is a co-operative network of partners whose aim is to enhance world-wide access to information and knowledge. It has three immediate objectives:

- to map, support and strengthen existing activities promoting access to and dissemination of scientific and scholarly information and knowledge;
- to identify, encourage and support new initiatives that will increase local publication and general access to high quality scientific and scholarly information;
- to promote in-country capacity building in information production, organisation, access and dissemination.

The INASP Newsletter reports on the progress of current projects in light of these objectives.

Author: INASP  
Publisher: INASP  
Date: Jne 2001

## **Thanks to smart research capacity building, there is a need for smarter research capacity building**

This short note presents the view that the previous investments in research capacity building in developing countries have been relatively successful and have borne fruit. However, because of the fast changing international environment and partly because of the relative success in research capacity building, the demands on the domestic research capacity in developing countries have become greater and more difficult. This calls for a smarter strategy on investments for research and institutional capacity building.

Author: P.S. Intal, Jr.  
Publisher: IDRC, Ottawa, Canada  
Date: 2001

## **Innovation through Partnership: Partnerships as Knowledge, Networks for Innovation**

Innovation through Partnership is a joint business, government and civil society initiative encouraging business and community innovation through partnership. This pamphlet outlines the aims of the initiative and some of their projects to date. It looks at the challenges faced by today's business, how partnerships can provide innovative solutions - Innovation through Partnership was created to highlight this potential and to develop effective means to harness it.

A full report will be published this year.

Author: ISEA  
Publisher: ISEA  
Date: July 2000

## **Creating ownership of agricultural research through capacity building**

The essay looks at agricultural research capacity building through the lens of ISNAR's work to strengthen national agricultural research systems (NARS) in developing countries. It focuses on two distinct levels of capacity building: at the level of individual research or research manager, and at the organisational level. Three guiding values underlie ISNAR's work to help developing countries build their agricultural capacity: participation, learning by doing, and respect for diversity.

Internal organisational features of a strong national agricultural research capacity are efficient organisation, good governance, clear priorities linked to resource use, high staff motivation, and fruitful interaction with farmers and other external stakeholders. This requires, at the individual level, specific skills in policy, organisation and management. Building these skills through training is one of the pillars of ISNAR's capacity-building work, and the essay puts considerable emphasis on this element of ISNAR's work. ISNAR has also spearheaded a long-term, intensive programme of agricultural research management training in sub-Saharan Africa. At the organisational level, ISNAR promotes the 'learning organisation' (an organisational style or culture that stimulates thinking, problem solving, and creativity among staff).

The essay provides an example of such work in the case study of the Latin American "PM&E project" (planning, monitoring and evaluation) which has run for much of the last decade, and involves more than 25 agricultural research institutions and regional organisations.

The essay concludes that aid is wasteful when it attempts to 'transfer' technologies to beneficiaries in developing country without major efforts to build capacity in the country. To be sustainable, development assistance must focus on individual and organisational capacities, rather than on facilities and equipment. And finally, aid should create autonomy rather than dependence. Capacity building is creating autonomy.

Author: ISNAR  
Publisher: ISNAR  
Date: June 2000

**ISNAR Annual Report 2000: *Reflecting on an important decade for agricultural research in developing countries***

ISNAR's Annual Report 2000 describes its work over the year, and highlights its commitment to capacity building for agricultural research management in developing countries.

Author: ISNAR  
Publisher: ISNAR, The Hague: International Service for Agricultural Research  
Date: 2001

## Capacity building and development information

The paper considers capacity building within the field of information. Both consist of various components, located at different levels, and therefore a 'holistic' approach is required. Various kinds of institutions have information and documentation units, having somewhat distinct roles and different needs. Four relevant institutions are identified - universities, academic research institutes, government departments and NGOs. The private sector is also important. These different institutions require different approaches with regard to capacity building. The same is true of different countries, which have different capacities. Access to information - hard copy and electronic - as vital.

The roles of the North and South in capacity building are explored, focusing on issues of stimulating the development of training capacity of Southern institutions, the expatriate expert syndrome and the shift to South-South co-operation, retention of qualified nationals, and situations where capacity is simply not utilised, the need for long-term commitment of both Northern and Southern partners, and the recipient government's commitment to providing centres with adequate support.

The paper ends with some concluding general remarks about information which capacity building should not neglect. It highlights the tension between the technically possible and the practically desirable and the growing problem of information overload. Broadly, the right kind of information may be available to decision-makers. But that is not enough. The institutional mechanisms must also exist to ensure that the information is actually considered at appropriate levels and on appropriate (and possibly regular) occasions, especially at all levels of government.

Author: E de Kadt  
Publisher: ECDPM  
Date: 1995

## **Guidelines for Research in Partnership with Developing Countries: 11 Principles**

The Guidelines comprise 11 Principles for research in partnership between an industrialised country and developing countries. For each there is a description of the overall aim, practical suggestions as to how it can be achieved, and a checklist of questions for evaluating how far a specific proposal fulfils the aim. The 11 Principles are all closely linked, and no hard-and-fast boundaries can be drawn between them.

The 11 Principles are:

1. Decide on the objectives together
2. Build up mutual trust
3. Share information; develop networks
4. Share responsibility
5. Create transparency
6. Monitor and evaluate the collaboration
7. Disseminate the results
8. Apply the results
9. Share profits equitably
10. Increase research capacity
11. Build on the achievements

In the Appendix, there are some case histories. Also included in the appendix: a paper on the snags and difficulties frequently encountered in research partnerships between developing and industrialised countries, and the Charter of North-South Partners (J Gaillard).

Author: KFPE  
Publisher: KFPE  
Date: 1998

## **Enhancing Research Capacity in Developing and Transition Countries**

About 85% of all the resources devoted to research throughout the world are currently being invested in the high-income countries of the OECD. India, China and the new industrialised countries of East Asia account for a further 10%. This means that the rest of the world invests only about 4-5% in research. The overall efforts invested in research in developing and transition countries thus need to be considerably intensified. There is an urgent need to narrow the gaps between rich and poor countries, between research needs and realities and between research and its impact. It is especially important to explore and evaluate ways and means of enhancing research capacity in the South - above all at the institutional level.

This publication provides a variety of experiences, discussions, obstacles, strategies and tools to promote research capacity in developing and transition countries. It is divided into five sections:

- I. The Challenge of Enhancing Research Capacity in Developing and Transition Countries
- II. Lessons Learnt from Research Experiences in Different Contexts
- III. Experience Gained with the "Development and Environment" Module of the Swiss Priority Programme Environment - SPPE
- IV. Strategies and Tools Used by Funding Agencies to Strengthen Research Capacity in Developing and Transition Countries
- V. Overview of Donor's Main Activities Related to Research for Development

It is based in part on presentations made at a workshop held in Berne on 21 and 22 September 2000. Information was supplied by organisation that fund research and development and by individuals who reported on their experience. It is also derived from a round-table discussion, meetings of working groups and recent literature.

Author: KFPE  
Publisher: KFPE  
Date: 2001

## Donor Funding of Socio-Economic Research in Southern Countries

This paper is about how a new donor might go about deciding whether to devote some of its money to social and economic research. It goes about this task by posing three strategic questions:

- (a) Why might the funding of social and economic research on developing countries be regarded as an appropriate use of public money?
- (b) How should the balance be struck between spending the money on research in the home country and in developing countries?
- (c) To the extent that some of it is allocated to research in Southern countries, what model of relationship should be adopted?

These questions are answered along the following lines.

*Question (a):* The answer is affirmative but uncomfortably speculative. Although practically unknowable, the potential returns to social and economic research are very large relative to the monetary costs, and the need is unlikely to be met from commercial sources because of the public goods quality of much such work. Constraints on other sources of non-commercial support suggest that there are likely to remain financing gaps, particularly among the less favoured social sciences. It is also plausible to suggest that donors are constrained from achieving their own goals by insufficient knowledge and research capability at home, as well as of past social and economic research within developing countries.

*Question (b):* Determining this apportionment is a matter of weighing some rather finely balanced arguments. On the one hand, perpetuation of a large North-South knowledge gap is undesirable and today's stress on the goal of poverty reduction serves to add to the importance of knowledge about the workings of society of a type which are most effectively generated locally. Against this, money allocated for research in the South is likely to compete with resources for development research within donor countries, and it is important also to maintain the donor countries' capabilities. More negatively, support for research in the South does not sit well with established donor strengths: effective intervention is too much the prey of forces beyond donors' control, it is too complex, too risky, too long-term, too labour intensive and managerially demanding, too hard to fit into a results-oriented style of operation, too hard to gauge genuine demand, too easy to do harm through an uncoordinated donor proliferation of interventions. A new donor therefore should not embark lightly on a programme of research support and capacity-building in Southern countries. It should plan carefully, building on the experiences of others. It should be selective in its approach and it should intervene on a scale, and with a time-horizon, appropriate to the cases selected. But while there are good reasons to be cautious, it is not so that interventions in support of research usually fail.

*Question (c):* Given the wide variety of solutions adopted by today's donors and the paucity of information on the comparative cost-effectiveness of these, is not possible to recommend any particular model. The choice is too contingent upon the specific characteristics of a donor, its operating environment and its objectives. When designing its own modalities our new donor would have to make decisions about: the initiation, ownership and subsequent control of the research; the connection, if any, there should be between a donor's support of research in the South and the development work of social scientists in the donor country; the allocation of resources across potential users - whether to spread it widely across many countries and/or projects or concentrate it on a few; whether its resources would best be pooled in a

collective arrangement with other donors and, if so, what kind of arrangement might be best; the intended size of research support efforts and the management style best suited to this scale of activities.

A few more specific points may also be worth highlighting:

- The paper argues that an asymmetry between the potentially huge benefits of economic and social research and its modest financial cost creates a strong presumption in favour of investing substantially in such work.
- The paper is critical of an over-emphasis on 'policy relevance' in research, which risks distorting choices in favour of consultancy-type 'problem-of-the-month' topics, as against work on more fundamental subjects which may yield larger results but more gradually and indiscernibly.

It suggests that donor adoption of IDTs and promotion of PRSPs as a key vehicle of aid delivery has led donors into under-researched areas. Moreover, the ethos of the PRSP, that there should be a transfer of ownership and responsibility to aid recipient countries, requires that they be able to draw upon an research infrastructure large enough, and with the resources, to be able to respond to the large areas of ignorance on the nature and causes of poverty and how it may be overcome.

- It stresses the importance, and difficulties, of ensuring that social and economic research does not depart too far from effective demand for its outputs, especially in the absence of an effective market screening mechanism. With donors now emphasising capacity-building and a growing concentration of donor efforts on African countries, there is a risk of a donor-led proliferation and a consequential absence of local ownership.
- There is also a question of critical mass and the paper draws attention to donor programmes too small to make any significant impact. Capacity-building requires substantial direct inputs and is also demanding of managerial and administrative inputs. A donor should probably not get into the funding of social and economic research in developing countries unless there is support within the agency for doing it on a financially substantial scale or of pooling resources with others.
- The paper draws attention to the advantages of donors forming international consortia for the promotion of research in the South, tapping returns to scale, economising on scarce managerial resources, reducing the risk of an unco-ordinated proliferation of donor interventions, promoting Southern ownership, and reducing the destabilising effects of unexpected changes in individual donor budgets and/or policies. Specific examples are given.

Author: Tony Killick  
Publisher: Overseas Development Institute  
Date: June 2001

## **Enabling research in developing countries (The Lancet, Vol 356, No 9235: 23 September 2000)**

In preparation for the International Conference of Health Research for Development in Bangkok in October 2000, The Lancet devoted an entire issue to research in developing countries. The articles in the issue reflect on some of the difficulties and issues relating to work in a developing country setting.

The introduction to the special issue highlights a couple of the difficulties of medical research in developing countries. It states that research-capacity building is the logical and much-needed first step, combined with corresponding improvements in infrastructures, access to information, and positive feedback - in the form of publications, grant allocation, or policy changes. Otherwise capacity building is a futile exercise. The focus must be on small-scale progress and individual collaborations at the same time as striving for global institutional solutions to the challenge of health research for development.

Author: The Lancet  
Publisher: The Lancet  
Date: September 2000

## **Implementing Institutional and Capacity Development: Conceptual and Operational Issues**

This paper was prepared as an input to the Workshop on "Operational Approaches to Institutional and Capacity Development" in October 1999, and as an introduction to the presentation of cases. It provides an overview of conceptual and operational issues, and draws on the ten case studies prepared for the workshop to distill what can be learned about our understanding of what capacity and capacity-building is; how we go about building, developing and mobilising capacities; and how we use evaluation in capacity development programmes and processes.

Author: Tony Land  
Publisher: ECDPM, Maastricht  
Date: March 2000

## **Institutional Assessment: A Framework for Strengthening Organisational Capacity for IDRC's Research Partners**

This IDRC publication answers to the need to address so-called the "capacity gap" of its Southern partners. Noting the lack of tools for institutional development, the book provides a model to assist both internal (self-assessments) and external (funding agency) efforts for assessing and strengthening organisations.

It proposes a diagnostic framework based on four main dimensions:

1) external environment; experience with research institutions world wide suggests that understanding the environmental context is fundamental to an analysis of how an organisation performs. The environment may present difficult constraints, yet the organisation may still be doing important and relevant work. Analysing key external forces leads to a fair determination of capacity and performance relative to the context.

2) organisational motivation; motivation relates in many ways to the environment, but experience has shown that many successful organisations rise above contextual constraints. Leadership and collective vision are crucial aspects in organisations to find resources and produce quality research despite a non-supportive context.

3) organisational capacity; because performance is relative to an organisation's basic capacity, the analysis of capacity sets the stage for understanding organisational performance. Capacity is presented as a concept including components of strategic leadership, human resources, core resources, programme management, process management and inter-institutional linkages.

4) organisational performance; performance is seen as a function of motivation, capacity and external context, and needs to be assessed in both qualitative and quantitative terms. Performance is conceived as falling in three areas: effectiveness (to what extent is the organisation's mission realised), efficiency (use of resources) and sustainability (ongoing relevance).

This framework provides a comprehensive approach for diagnosing and documenting the strengths and weaknesses of the kinds of institutions IDRC works with, which undoubtedly can be of use and interest to organisations working in different contexts. The model takes the view that institutional development is based on concepts related to institutional performance, but each organisation defines its performance in its own unique way. The approach is thus descriptive rather than prescriptive. The relative importance given to the various elements in the framework, and the way they are assessed, depends on the particular contexts in which it is used.

Author: Lusthaus, C, G Anderson and E Murphy  
Publisher: IDRC: Ottawa  
Date: 1995

## **Personal and Institutional Factors in Capacity Building and Institutional Development**

The central focus of this paper is an analysis of the concepts of capacity and capacity building and their role in public service management. What constitutes capacity? How is capacity developed or built? And how does capacity building fit into the process of civil service reform? Capacity building does not take place in a vacuum, but in a specific economic, social and political context. Mentz considers the context of public service management in Africa. The role of the world view of people in this process is considered. A review of the contributions of the more important authors in this field is conducted in the paper, and an alternative framework for examining the issue of capacity is then presented. This is based on what are termed personal and non-personal dimensions of capacity.

The paper ends with some preliminary conclusions. It is suggested that the building of administrative, or corporate, capacity is one of the most important aspects of civil service reform. Capacity building is an all-important aspect of the process of administrative reform. It is indeed the crux of this process.

Author: JCN Mentz, University of South Africa  
Publisher: ECDPM  
Date: 1997

## **Draft Report on the DFID-sponsored Workshop on Southern Socio-Economic Research Capacity, held at the University of Natal, Durban, South Africa, 12-13 June 2001**

The workshop was organised to discuss the capacity for socio-economic research in the South, and the role that donors play and should play in supporting this. It brought together an international group of about 30 experts, researchers and representatives of funding agencies.

The workshop and background papers were organised around three sets of question:

- Why should socio-economic research be publicly funded?
- Where should funding go? What should be the balance between funding at home and in partner countries?
- What models of funding exist and have had most success?

Having explored questions of why, where and how to support research capacity, the following conclusions emerged.

- There is a general agreement that research that matters for policy making and public debate is central. Recent frameworks like PRSP have highlighted the need for such analysis. A step forward would be an inventory of the research capacity needs that PRSP processes have highlighted.
- A donor's contribution must display comparative advantage and distinct value added. This should be matched against an appropriate intervention for supporting research capacity building.
- Careful analysis, especially strong political analysis of the country-context, and receptivity by both the North and the South to new knowledge are important to processes of supporting research.
- Positive results are more likely to be achieved by support which is long-term, flexible, free of rigid hierarchical structures between the North and South and based on a philosophy of reasonable autonomy for the developing country.
- There are gaps between research capacity in the North and the South. But gaps are different in each context, and analysing country-specific research capacity is central before engaging in new forms of support. Future steps would include such specific analyses.
- Research capacity building should embrace the wider milieu within which research institution operates, the wider environment which produces knowledge, rather than a specific form of research.
- A central question for DFID is whether it is prepared to be a risk taker, to devolve more research responsibility to the South, and engage in long-term support. In the context of existing forms of support, DFID was challenged to indicate what its comparative advantage would be.

Author: Newman, D. and A. de Haan  
Publisher: Department for International Development  
Date: June 2001

## **Strategy for strengthening research and higher education in the context of Norway's relations with developing countries**

The purpose of the present research strategy is to define the main priorities for the various support schemes for strengthening research and higher education in the South and for development research in Norway. A further objective of the strategy is to facilitate better co-ordination between the various players involved in this field, primarily the Research Council of Norway, the Norwegian Council of Universities (UR), the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A number of measure as being planned with a view to ensuring a coherent approach in Norwegian policy formulation. The aim is to promote greater synergy between the various support schemes whose aim is to strengthen competence building in the South and increase Norwegian knowledge about developing countries. The intention behind the co-ordination measures outlined in the present strategy is to further clarify the roles and responsibilities of the various players and to establish an appropriate division of labour between them.

Author: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Publisher: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Date: January 1999

## **ENRECA EVALUATION: Survey of other donor agencies' approaches to research capacity building Summary Report (*First Draft*), February 2000**

This summary report examines the significant characteristics of four comparative programmes - the Joint Financing Programme for Higher Education (MHO), The Netherlands; Multi-annual Multi-disciplinary Research Programmes (MMRP), DGIS, The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Norwegian Universities' Committee for Development, Research and Education (NUFU); and SIDA: SAREC Programme of Research Co-operation with Developing Countries. The report then considers the key issues, which are:

- capacity building (national capacity, institutional capacity, individual research project capacity and research networks);
- ownership and governance;
- sustainability;
- position of research support programmes and bi-lateral sectoral interventions;
- cost-effectiveness and efficiency; and
- donor co-ordination.

The conclusions of Phase I are then listed and recommendations for Phase II are made.

Author: C Priestley  
Publisher: Danida  
Date: February 2000

## **A medium term perspective on research for development: research needs and Dutch research capacity RAWOO Publication No 7**

In this report the priorities on the international and, where possible, Southern research agendas are set against the availability of Dutch research capacity. This confrontation between demand and supply led to the selection of a number of research themes to which priority should be given. Taking the aims of sustainable development as its point of departure, and building upon the priorities contained in international and Southern research agendas, the Council distinguishes five major directions for future research:

Cluster 1 - The relationship between society, behaviour and the environment (changes in patterns of production and consumption, and the integration of the environment and economics);

Cluster 2 - The development of human potential (issues pertaining to health and population, education, and the socio-economic, cultural and political aspects of gender relations);

Cluster 3 - The conservation, recovery and sustainable use of the natural resource base (systems of sustainable agriculture, the management of freshwater supplies and forests, climatic changes, the management of coastal areas, and biological diversity);

Cluster 4 - The development of environmentally sound and sustainable technology and the promotion of small-scale enterprises and employment;

Cluster 5 - The relationship between governance and development (the relationship between state and society, the interactions between development, conflict and security and the influence of the international economic and political order on the development process).

The report also stresses the importance of multi- and/or interdisciplinary research and the importance of the participation of potential knowledge-users in the preparation and execution of research.

Author: RAWOO  
Publisher: RAWOO  
Date: June 1995

## **Supporting capacity building for research in the South: recommendations for Dutch policy**

The Minister for Development Co-operation asked the RAWOO to report on future policy aimed at the building up and strengthening of research capacity in developing countries.

The first section of the report explains the working method employed. The second section outlines a general policy framework designed to enhance research capacity on a national level. The complexity and wide-ranging nature of the issues involved in building and strengthening research capacity are recognised - these levels must be seen in relation to one another, as parts of a single research system. An overview of key issues to be addressed appears in section three. This includes requirements and constraints at the individual and institutional levels, and within the enabling environment. Maintenance and use of built-up capacity is often problematic, with issues such as brain drain and under-utilisation of qualified researchers. Support programmes should focus on increasing the qualifications of researchers as well as strengthening the utilisation, quality, relevance and sustainability of build-up research potential. This requires i) appropriate research policies, ii) incentive structure, and iii) improved interaction.

The Council concludes that a systematic approach towards research capacity strengthening is not prevalent in bilateral co-operation. There is little or no cohesion between the activities financed by the various programmes. Quality of implementation and the administration of programmes and projects could also be improved.

The Report then suggests the following changes in direction for Dutch foreign policy:

- i) move towards a country- or region-specific, coherent approach to bilateral policy;
- ii) improving and adapting policy instruments - by improving research training, maintenance and utilisation of built-up capacity, enhancing the institutional and policy environment, strengthening international contacts and networking;
- iii) a multilateral policy; and
- iv) improving policy implementation and programme management.

Author: RAWOO  
Publisher: RAWOO  
Date: December 1995

## **North-South Research Partnerships: Issues and Challenges Draft Report on the Trivandrum Expert Meeting, October 1999**

The main goal of the meeting was to have a collective reflection on North-South co-operation, the underlying factors and ambiguities, through a process of sharing individual experiences.

The meeting began with narratives of experiences. The first presentation examined the Strategic Research Programme in Bolivia (PIEB), stressing the importance of autonomy and flexibility of approach in the process of capacity-building, and exploring issues of accountability. The second looked at the case of environmental research in Kenya against the back drop of a lack of sponsorship, poor availability of scientific journals and electronic information, the brain drain and a lack of political support (i.e. funding). The third presentation explored the question of quality in development relevant research. The fourth presentation looked at the subject from the perspective of international research programmes, focusing particularly on the dependence and inequalities between Northern donors and Southern researchers. The case of health research in Ghana was the subject of the fifth presentation.

From these presentations and the subsequent discussions, the following conclusions were drawn:

- i) Trust among the partners has to be built up in a long-lasting partnership that gives plenty of time for discussion, overcoming cultural differences, personality clashes, etc.
- ii) It is the institutional capacity that the North has that gives it the strength, not just the money. They have the corporate power to put the conditionalities on the table.
- iii) The North needs to release control and accept considerable autonomy of the southern partner.
- iv) International treaties (such as Rio, Cairo, Beijing, Istanbul) and commitments made in them should be scrutinised to identify items which are valuable for the research agenda.
- v) Capacity is not just the ability to publish. Elements like institutional capacity, training, agenda, setting ability, problem recognition and formulation, policy dialogue and advocacy are all relevant components of capacity development.

The expert meeting set out seven basic principles for developing fruitful partnerships and concluded that there are fundamental social and conceptual issues to be tackled in the area of research co-operation between partners in the South and partners in the North.

Author: RAWOO  
Publisher: RAWOO  
Date: April 2001

## **RAWOO Review of 1997-1998: Building Bridges in Research for Development**

This bi-annual report reviews the first two years of the Council in its new, international composition. It examines the major challenges in the Council's work, it presents the RAWOO approach to enhancing knowledge for development and the basic policy principles underlying this approach, and it reports on work in progress.

The major challenges have been: closing knowledge gaps, enhancing research capacity in the South, accommodating new modes of knowledge production, linking socially specific and global knowledge, the need for a systems approach to development issues, and rethinking North-South research partnerships.

The report then looks at how it should respond to these challenges. It establishes three basic principles which guide the Council's work: i) that research for development must be needs-oriented and demand-driven in order to ensure that it responds to the problems and needs of developing countries, ii) capacity-building and institutional development must be an integral part of efforts to enhance the role of research and knowledge for development in the South, and iii) South-North research partnerships, as a vehicle for enhancing knowledge for development in the South, must be equal, genuine and sustainable. RAWOO has developed a three-pronged approach which links

- major stakeholders in knowledge institutions, government and society
- knowledge producers and professionals through multi- or interdisciplinary co-operation
- researchers in the South and the North (which may also include South-South co-operation)

Author: RAWOO  
Publisher: RAWOO  
Date: 1999

## **"Capacity Building": A New Way of Doing Business for Development Assistance Organisations**

This Policy Brief provides an overview of challenges faced by development assistance agencies as they seek to adopt a capacity-building perspective. It explores the operational roots of those challenges, and describes approaches to addressing them. It concludes that if a 'capacity-building' approach is to be taken seriously, it means that development assistance agencies must become better at bending their policies and procedures - their "way of doing business" - to the needs and circumstances of the countries they serve.

Author: Mark Schacter  
Publisher: Institute on Governance, Ottawa, Canada  
Date: January 2000

## **Comments on the Bridging Research and Policy Workshop, held at Warwick University, 16-17 July 2001**

The report provides a summary of the workshop on Bridging Research and Policy.

Day 1: A background paper was presented in the first session, followed a second session which focused on more specific issues. Session 3 focused on researcher's views on the policy uses of research.

Day 2: The second day began with an open forum discussion of the intended outcomes of the workshop. Five different areas of interest were identified. The workshop divided into sub-groups and discussed one of the five areas, and then the ideas were pulled together in the hopes of putting together a work programme proposal. One set of proposals related to capacity building, particularly for policy-makers in terms of their institutional capacity to identify and absorb sources of policy research.

From these proposals, and subject to further discussions, a work programme will be formulated and proposed.

Author: Diane Stone, Warwick University  
Publisher: Report to DFID  
Date: July 2001

## **The Policy Process: An Overview**

The paper offers an introduction to analysis of the policy process. It identifies and describes theoretical approaches in political science, sociology, anthropology, international relations and management. It then reviews five cross-cutting themes: a) the dichotomy between policy-making and implementation; b) the management of change, c) the role of interest groups in the policy process; d) ownership of the policy process; and e) the narrowing of policy alternatives. The paper concludes with a 21-point check-list of 'what makes policy happen'. A glossary of key terms is also provided.

The key argument of the paper is that a 'linear model' of policy-making, characterised by objective analysis of options and separation of policy from implementation, is inadequate. Instead, policy and policy implementation are best understood as a 'chaos of purposes and accidents'. A combination of concepts and tools from different disciplines can be deployed to put some order into the chaos, including policy narratives, policy communities, discourse analysis, regime theory, change management, and the role of street-level bureaucrats in implementation.

Author: R Sutton  
Publisher: Overseas Development Institute  
Date: August 1999

## **Science and Development in the Third World: A UNESCO Seminar *Uppsala, Sweden, 17 May 1999***

The document summarises the various presentations made at the UNESCO Seminar in May 1999. Many different issues and questions were discussed and examples of experience given, such as:

- Why should we support basic science?
- The role of sciences in development in South Korea
- A Tanzanian view on basic education (summary of the Arusha Conference)
- The Swedish experiences in development co-operation for building research capacity

The concluding remarks at the conference raised the following issues: the need for science education and research, the need for more investment in science for development, the content of science itself, the relationship between science and the social needs of a developing country, the special needs of a developing country, the need to build capacity at local level and combating the brain drain from developing countries. Promoting support for science and identifying political tools for achieving this must be a primary goal.

Author: Swedish National Committee for the UNESCO World Conference on Science  
Publisher: Swedish National Committee for the UNESCO World Conference on Science  
Date: 1999

## **Mechanisms for Forestry Research Capacity Building**

The gap between developed and developing countries in forestry research capacity remains unacceptably wide. Much work is required to build research capacity in developing countries. Any effective research capacity building strategy must aim at building scientific, technological and managerial abilities and capacities at the individual, institutional and regional levels.

There are differing perspectives for capacity development - sustainable development (increasing emphasis on environmental and biodiversity issues), diversification and involvement of stakeholders, the role of transnational, private, and public investment in forestry research, emerging technologies, and meeting the needs of the poor.

The mechanisms for developing research capacity are also varied: building on existing expertise, building expertise through training, regional forestry research development and networking, facilitating and strengthening the information flow, establishment and strengthening of partnerships between developing and developed country institutions, institutional development, and research strategy and policy development.

The paper then considers how research capacity can be strengthened in developing countries, and concludes by calling for more support to foster better forestry research development and improving regional, national and international forestry research networks.

Author: Szaro, R.C., E.W. Thulstrup, W.W. Bowers, O. Souvannavong  
and I. Kone  
Publisher: IUFRO  
Date: ??

## **Case Study 1: Enhancing National Capacity through HIV Action Research**

This case study describes and discusses the generalisability of a programme, currently underway in four African countries, which is aimed at enhancing the capacity of nation states to understand the threat that the HIV epidemic poses to their economic, social and political development and to respond effectively. It looks specifically at the UNDP Research Capacity Building Initiative work being done in Senegal, the Central African Republic, Zambia and Kenya as well as Myanmar. This case study focuses on progress to date in the African component, and includes discussion of the difficulties encountered and the lessons learned to date.

Author: UNDP  
Publisher: UNDP  
Date: ????

## **North-South Co-operation in Higher Education and Research: Nordic Goals, Strategies, Issues and Experiences - *Proceedings* from the NUAS-NUS Conference, 15-16 April 1999**

This document is a collection of papers presented at a conference organised by the Office of International Relations, University of Bergen in April 1999. 124 people met in Bergen to discuss higher education and research co-operation with institutions in developing countries. The central points of the discussion were focusing on:

- How are the global challenges, in particular development related issues, taken into the strategies and practical work at Nordic universities?
- The import of students to universities in Nordic countries or export of knowledge through other models of co-operation?
- How can we enhance reciprocity and mutual benefits between the collaborating partner institutions in the South and in the North?
- The relevance and quality of higher education programmes supplied from institutions in the Nordic countries.
- From bilateral co-operation to co-operation in network consortia: Are models of virtual learning relevant in the North-South collaboration?

A plethora of penetrating questions and practical experiences of co-operation with institutions in the South were presented. In particular, it was noticed that an emergent perspective on North-South university collaboration focuses on the linkage to developing countries, and on providing English taught master degrees to students from the South. In order to achieve this objective, the co-operation of several ministries, the directorates of development co-operation and higher education institutions must take place. There must also be effective channels of communication.

The proceedings clearly demonstrate that there is a strong Nordic momentum for co-operation with developing countries in research and higher education.

Author: Office of International Relations, University of Bergen, Norway  
Publisher: University of Bergen and NUAS  
Date: 1999

## **USHEPiA: Building a Research Capacity Network in Africa**

A case study of the USHEPiA (University Science, Humanities and Engineering Partnerships in Africa) project is presented in an attempt to suggest ways of developing African research capacity using a network of institution. The USHEPiA experience demonstrates the effectiveness of a network based on a common needs assessment, the enthusiasm of all participants, and adequate management capacity. This study examines the origins of the project, reviews its modus operandi and its achievements, and then attempts a critical analysis of its effectiveness to date and the lessons learned.

Author: M. West and L Shackleton  
Publisher: Asociation for the Development of Education in Africa  
Date: uly 1999

**Building up and strengthening research capacity in Southern countries. *RAWOO Publication No. 9, August 1995***

This study is an analytical report that consolidates the main literature on the topic of strengthening research capacity in the South. The problems and needs of Southern countries striving to build up and strengthen their own research capacity are set against the response from multi- and bilateral donor organisations. The Dutch response is analysed in detail. On the basis of this examination, the report concludes by putting forward a number of implications for policy.

Author: Frits Wils  
Publisher: RAWOO  
Date: August 1995

**Building Capacity In Southern  
Research: A Study To Map  
Existing Initiatives**

**APPENDIX 3**

**Draft Terms of Reference  
for a more detailed study**



## APPENDIX 3 – Draft Terms of Reference for a more detailed study

The study should engage with non-UK institutions that have been involved in CB activities for some time. These should include the organisations identified by the mapping study:

- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation (UNESCO)
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
- International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)
- Swiss Commission for Research Partnerships (KPF)
- Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO)
- Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries (ENRECA)
- Department for Research Cooperation (SAREC)
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID)
- Global Development Network (GDN)
- International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)
- International Union of Nutritional Science (IUNS)
- Third World Network of Scientific Organisations (TWNSO)
- African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)
- Secretariat for Institutional Support for Socio-Economic Research in Africa (SISERA)
- Africa Economic Research Consortium (AERC)

The study should explore:

1. The meaning and dimensions of Capacity Building, and how each of these can best be delivered.
2. The environmental conditions, over which donors have little or no influence, which need to be satisfied for capacity building to be successfully pursued. These might include political stability, intellectual openness, some minimal intellectual infrastructure, a supportive incentive structure etc.
3. The time-span over which it is necessary to pursue capacity building; ways in which objectives can be defined and progress monitored. Issues of critical mass and the necessary scale of operations. This also relates to the extent to which capacity building efforts should be concentrated on a limited number of countries and institutions, and the selection criteria that should be employed.
4. The relative merits of bilateral *versus* pooling (CGIAR- type) arrangements.
5. The managerial aspects of a capacity building focus, including the extent to which control should be transferred to partners in developing countries and how this can be made consistent with the donor's own accountability requirements.