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I – Introduction and Overview

In December 2013, Sida and CODESRIA signed a new contribution agreement (Sida Ref.: UF/2011/58707. Component: 51000030) covering the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2016. The total amount of the new Sida grant for the period is 49 000 000 Swedish Kroners (forty-nine million SEK). Earlier in the same year (2013), NORAD and CODESRIA also signed a new contribution agreement (ref: GRANT LETTER FOR RAF-12/0066-CODESRIA 2012-2016) covering the same period, and the NORAD grant for the period is NOK 20.3 million. This report covers the activities of CODESRIA during the year 2014. Given the strategic nature of the support that CODESRIA gets from these generous grants, and their truly enabling nature, the report presents all the activities of CODESRIA in the year, with a view to providing a comprehensive picture and complete information about itself to its core funders.

The year 2014 was not only busy, it was also quite eventful. CODESRIA’s 2012-2016 programmatic cycle under the theme "Extending the Frontiers of Social Science Research and Bringing Social Research to Public Issues" was, in 2014, in its third year of implementation. The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Council provided a unique opportunity to reflect on forty years of social science research and knowledge production in and for Africa. It was also a moment of reflection on CODESRIA itself, the road travelled so far, and what it must do to be able to continue to lead and serve the African social science community adequately as the latter seeks to address Africa’s development challenges. The Executive Committee therefore decided to set up three internal review committees: i) a Membership and Governance Review Committee; ii) a Committee to Review the Intellectual Agenda of CODESRIA; and iii) a Management Review Committee. The reports of the three review committees will be presented at the CODESRIA General Assembly and also shared with CODESRIA’s main donors and strategic partners.

The outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease in some parts of West Africa presented great challenges of an unprecedented nature. A number of activities have had to be postponed. These include the scientific conference of the General Assembly which was postponed from December 2014 to June 2015.

During the first half of the year, in addition to launching new activities and beginning the preparations for the 14th General Assembly, there were also two important outreach missions to the Nordic countries and to Tunisia. The Council also held the first ever joint review meeting of CODESRIA with the three donors who provide core support to the Council: Sida, NORAD and DANIDA.

If we were able to accomplish quite a lot, it was because we had the financial resources we needed, thanks not only to the renewal of the core grants with Sida and NORAD, but also because we were able to raise funds for some of the new activities on the work plan for the year. It was also because of the high level of dedication of the staff. The CODESRIA spirit is alive and well.

In addition to what have become routine activities of the first half of the year: organizing a programing seminar; issuing calls for proposals for new National Working Groups (NWGs), Comparative Research Networks (CRNs), Small Grants for Thesis Writing, and selecting and
launching the new working groups and networks; issuing calls for abstracts for conferences to be held later in the year; and managing ongoing programmes and preparing other activities, there have also been a number of important events.

1. Outreach Activities -- Missions to the Nordic Countries, and to Tunisia

The Nordic countries are the main providers of core support to CODESRIA. Going on an outreach and contact missions to Norway, Sweden and Denmark was therefore seen to be an important exercise that could help strengthen CODESRIA’s relations with the Council’s main donors. The CODESRIA delegation (comprising of the President and the Executive Secretary) visited Norway and Sweden only. The visit to Denmark had to be postponed because the person handling the CODESRIA dossier at DANIDA was going to be away from the country at the time of the planned visit.

The missions went very well, and the senior officials we met at Sida and NORAD expressed deep appreciation for the visit by CODESRIA. They also expressed satisfaction with the work that CODESRIA is doing.

The mission to Tunis was an outreach mission to a country where CODESRIA has had many members and activities in the past. It was also taken as an opportunity to organize an important seminar to discuss the political developments unfolding in North Africa in the aftermath of the so called ‘Arab Spring’.

In September, CODESRIA also organized a major information session in Kinshasa, following a conference on the conflicts in the Great Lakes Region.

2. The Programming Seminar

This year’s programming seminar followed a slightly different format. The staff worked in small groups focusing on vital themes and issues central to the operational efficiency of CODESRIA as identified at a previous meeting of the senior and middle management staff. This made the participation of each member of staff in the discussions much more active. One of the sub-groups focused on the General Assemblies of 2011 and 2014: a critical analysis of the former and reflection on how to ensure we make the latter a successful event.

The seminar, as usual led to revisions of the work plan and budget, this time with both the comments of the EC on the draft plan and budget prepared in October 2013, and the knowledge that funds had been secured.

3. The Joint Review with Sida, Norad and DANIDA

This was one of the most important events of the year. It was the first joint meeting of the three donors and CODESRIA. A number of important issues were brought up in the discussions that were, it must be underscored, very constructive. The donors expressed appreciation of the importance of the work that CODESRIA does, but also raised important issues having to do with the current context of research and higher education in Africa, changing policy contexts in their countries, and the need for CODESRIA to raise funds from within Africa, build an endowment fund and disseminate the results of its work more widely and more effectively, particularly in the direction of policy makers. It was obvious, from the
joint meeting, that our main donors remained committed to working with CODESRIA to achieve the best possible results that would also be relevant to Africa.

4. **The celebration of the 40th Anniversary of CODESRIA**

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of CODESRIA turned out to be a great event judging by the caliber of participants, the importance of the issues raised and the quality of the discussion. It enabled the Executive and Scientific Committees and some key members of our community to engage in deep reflection not only about the road travelled and the future for social research in the years ahead, but also about CODESRIA itself. The discussions must continue, using a variety of platforms and mechanisms, including web-based discussions and sub-regional forums.

5. **The Internal Review of CODESRIA**

The Internal Review Committee (IRC) began its work in December 2013, when the Chair came to Dakar, had meetings with the Executive Committee and the Secretariat, and stayed on for ten days reading documents, and communicating with potential members of the committee he had been asked to Chair.

The first meeting of the IRC was held in April and it helped the Committee to get a better sense of their mandate and decide what issues they can reasonably take up (the issues of membership and governance), and what they would suggest that others do (a management review to be carried by professionals, who could be a consulting firm), and a review of the quality of the work that CODESRIA has been and is currently doing (a scientific review). Subsequent meetings were held in June and December, and the first draft of the committee's report was received in June 2014. In December, the Committee submitted a revised draft of its report, and the Executive Committee discussed the revised report during its December meeting.

Their main recommendation is that we engage in a fundamental re-think of CODESRIA governance, in a way that priorities its identity as a scholarly institution.

6. **Preparations for the 14th General Assembly of CODESRIA**

The Secretariat has been very actively preparing for the 14th General Assembly. The call for papers was issued on 6 April 2014. By the time the Scientific Committee met on 11 June to review the abstracts received, there were 653 abstracts and panel proposals. About 200 were pre-selected and their authors were then invited to write full papers. A second round of selection, this time based on full papers, was done in September.

7. **Challenges Posed by Ebola**

The spread of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), a highly contagious disease, in West Africa created an unprecedented situation. Given the mode of transmission of EVD (through direct contacts with body fluids), the spread of the disease has been having a negative impact on inter-personal relations, as well as on inter-community and inter-state relations. Indeed, with the border closures and the stigma on the communities and countries that are most severely affected, and on the West Africa Region as a whole, we are experiencing some kind of Ebola...
protectionism as Yusuf Bangura has rightly argued in an article in the latest issue of CODESRIA Bulletin. Through a series of round table discussions, media interviews, and signed petitions, we tried to enhance the understanding of how EVD can be transmitted. We also disseminated a few messages aimed at preventing stigma (and limiting it where it already exists), persuading the powers that be to aim at stopping the spread of the disease rather than the movement of people.

As a Council, the outbreak of EVD has made it imperative for us to revamp our Health, Politics and Society research programme. Three years ago, the theme of the Social Science and Health Institute focused on discourses, rights and stigma in the context of HIV/AIDS. One of the new Multinational Working Groups (MWG) launched in 2014 is looking at Health, Politics and Society in Africa. The director of the CODESRIA Health Institute that focused on discourses, rights and stigma, Professor Cheikh Ibrahima Niang, is one of the coordinators of the MWG. He is also one of the experts on the socio-cultural aspects of the spread of EVD and has recently been appointed Special Adviser on EVD to the Director General of WHO. We therefore have a foundation to build upon. This should be one of the important programmes of the Council in 2015.

The decision to postpone the scientific conference of the 14th GA was not easy to make, but it was necessary. The debates leading to and those that followed the announcement of the postponement of the SC conference of the GA brought out the need for us to think about how we should work in the new context created by the presence of EVD in the region. Similar debates occurred when some countries announced the suspension of the holding of all international conferences. Life and work must continue. During the meeting we held with the staff of CODESRIA to inform them about the EC decision to postpone, we agreed on the need to explore new ways of working (e.g. using the internet to hold webinars and skype conferences so as to minimize international travelling).

The outbreak of EVD in West Africa came at a time when the dominant international discourse about Africa was rather positive. Africa was said to be the continent of the future, where resources and people in high global demand are abundant, where growth rates are high; and where the world could place its hopes. The outbreak of EVD, the frequent announcements of atrocities committed by Boko Haram, the unresolved political crisis and violence in Libya, in the Central Africa Republic, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and elsewhere on the continent, and the slow pace of social progress in many countries have made many people to question that discourse. However, the popular uprising that led to the downfall of the Blaise Compaore regime in Burkina Faso came as a reminder that the upsurge of the popular movement for change towards more democratic societies where the well-being of everybody would be guaranteed has not subsided.

As a Council, we have tried to research and open scholarly, policy, and public debates on these contradictory trends, as was demonstrated again during the 40th anniversary conference we held in June this year. We must continue analyzing the social processes and dynamics in Africa and in the world around us. But we must also look at emerging trends and be part of debates about the future in a more determined way. This would also mean having to encourage research and critical scholarly discussions on some of the issues on the agenda of the AU, the RECs and the UN, such as the MDGs, the SDGs, and Agenda 2063 much more than we are currently doing.
8. **New Programmes and Activities**

A number of new programmes were prepared and some were even launched in the course of the year 2014. These include:

- General History of Senegal project
- A programme on international justice, reconciliation and the role of the ICC in Africa; the first phase of this programme is a series of case and comparative studies that will help inform a major international conference that was held 10-12 July 2014.
- A programme on the African Academic Diaspora and how they can work with African universities in ways that can strengthen research and higher education. This programme is supported by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and announcements of its components have already been disseminated to the community.
- A major regional forum on inclusive economies in Africa involving the African Development Bank, the UNECA and the Rockefeller Foundation, with CODESRIA providing the scientific leadership. The programme started with a "partnership" forum followed by a three- to five year research, publications and policy dialogue programme.
- A research programme looking at innovations in higher education curricula.
- Two new summer institutes (one on heterodox thinking on economic issues; and the other on economic justice targeting not only young scholars, but also civil society activists); and a new summer school on social science theories and methodologies;
- Two new journals: a journal of social science methodologies; and a journal on African transformation that will be a joint publication of CODESRIA and the UNECA.

The rest of this report looks at the main CODESRIA programmes (Research, Research Training and Capacity Building; Publications and Dissemination, and Communication, Information, and Documentation), as well as the administration, governance and institutional developments in 2014 in a much more detailed way.
I -- Research

In this section, we take stock of activities carried out under the Research Programme in 2014. It is subdivided into three parts. The first provides a brief overview of activities carried out in the first semester, with particular emphasis on the successes. The second part deals with activities under each thematic programme. Finally, the third part looks at prospects for all the programmes, as well as the challenges to be overcome in 2015.

I. Advances made in the first semester

Based on the progress made in 2013 and the remaining challenges, the Programme set itself the following objectives for 2014:

a) Draw up a more rational Research Programme agenda by defining an optimum number of themes and activities to be carried out.

b) Revitalise certain programmes that had slowed down in recent years, namely the Economic Research programme, the Humanities programme and the Child and Youth Studies programme.

c) Continue to promote research projects that provide African researchers with an opportunity to study other regions of the world.

d) Develop perspectives on economic, social and cultural issues of the peoples of the South.

e) Implement a monitoring and evaluation system that is consistent with the research policy established by the Council.

f) Send out calls for the establishment of new research groups.

In pursuit of the short and medium term objectives derived from those outlined in the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan, the following main activities were carried out: launch of new research groups, monitoring and evaluation of existing research groups and organisation of scientific meetings.

The massive response of the research community to the calls for the establishment of new research groups amply demonstrates that the basic programmes are undeniably the most important research activities of the Council. For each of these programmes, about fifty proposals were submitted. One noteworthy development relates to the applications received from countries like Rwanda, Guinea, Sierra Leone and The Gambia, which had so far been somewhat marginalised. We can only hope that this new trend will not be reversed by the Ebola outbreak in the sub-region. Indeed, this concern should probably compel the Council to envisage a plan to counter any possible negative repercussions of the prevailing health situation in the region.

As we have had occasion to underscore in previous reports, while there is keen enthusiasm and interest in research programmes, knowledge about research methodologies and theory, in particular with regard to the specific nature of comparative research, remains a challenge. The methodology workshop for research groups therefore continues to play a vital role in ensuring the quality of results expected from the selected proposals. The different evaluations of the methodology workshops organised by CODESRIA have demonstrated that it is important and even necessary for the selected networks to meet
before the start of activities. Scientific events of this kind also provide a forum for discussion and interaction among the members of different teams, as well as an opportunity to benefit from the expertise of resource persons and thus have a better understanding of the challenges and issues involved in the projected research.

In this sense, the two CRN and NWG methodology workshops organised respectively in April and July 2014 were extremely valuable. The first of these brought together some thirty researchers and resources persons from about ten African countries. It may be recalled that the four research networks and six national groups that took part in these workshops were selected on the basis of the relevance of their work, their potential contribution to social science and above all the link between their respective topics and the Council’s 2012-2016 strategic plan.

With regard to activity monitoring during this period, reports were evaluated and a certain number of final manuscripts were registered and forwarded to the Publications Programme.

The selection process for the multinational working groups (MWG) was finalised at the beginning of 2014, similar to the comparative research networks and the national working groups (NWG). They include the MWG on Health, Politics and Society in Africa under the Health programme; the MWG on Land grabbing and food sovereignty in Africa under the Economic Research programme and the MWG on Africa in the information era under the basic programmes. Of note among the registered applications is the participation of various marginalised African countries such as Rwanda, Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Guinea, The Gambia and Sudan.

A second edition of Pax Academica was published in the first semester of 2014. This edition was more in line with the standard format of professional journals than the previous edition. Given the urgency of the situation, we made this a miscellany edition. This is a tactic used in publishing periodicals that makes it possible to resolve the difficulty of not having enough material for a thematic dossier.

**Second semester activities**

Overall, the thematic programmes, especially the Economic Research programme and the Child and Youth Studies programme recovered a certain degree of dynamism. Among other things, this revitalisation is due to the enhanced human resources in the research programme where the additional hiring of an assistant and a programme administrator in particular, has led to improved task sharing within the Programme.

1. **Child and Youth Studies Programme**

The aim of the CODESRIA Child and Youth Studies programme is to raise awareness and tackle the situation of youth and children on the continent, with particular emphasis on exploring possibilities for young people and children to build a better future for themselves in a rapidly mutating continent. The programme uses two approaches. On one hand, it is designed to provide methodological prisms for examining a broad range of issues such as wars and conflict, economic growth and unemployment, leisure and ICTs. On the other, the programme has also been designed as a fully-fledged area for in-depth research. The focus on these two approaches arises from the conviction that: 1) to have a good grasp of African social realities, it is important to understand the situation of its children and youth and 2) the
future that many dream of for this continent can be attained if we focus on the situation of young people.

In line with these convictions, the CODESRIA Child and Youth Studies Programme organised a three-day conference on the theme "Youth, Social networks and Social movements in Africa" on 4th and 5th August 2014 in Tunis, Tunisia. The conference brought together 20 participants from 13 African countries. Topics discussed included youth unemployment, youth participation in party politics, the impact of ICTs on the youth, and youth sexuality. A special session also focused on recent upheavals in North Africa. The conference led to a lively debate among the participants, as well as the many Tunisians from universities in Tunis who also took part. Peer-approved papers from the conference will be published in November 2014 as an integral part of a series of CODESRIA working papers and some of the documents will also be featured in a special edition of The African Anthropologist to be published in 2015.

A National Working Group (NWG) on the theme "Reimagining the Sexuality and Reproductive Health and Wellbeing of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Youth in Kenya" has been set up. The question raised by the NWG is the following: What is the dominant definition of the sexuality and reproductive health of deaf and hard of hearing youth in Kenya? How do framework programmes influence policy as well as the sexuality and reproductive health of deaf and hard of hearing youth? Could the experience of young people themselves constitute an epistemological alternative to the predominant construction of their sexuality and reproductive health? How to get actors/decision-makers and researchers to begin to reflect on the issues of the sexuality and reproductive health of deaf and hard of hearing youth?

2. Governance research programme

It is probably one of the most commonplace terms in social sciences and African policy drafting circles, and accounts for a major part of funds allocated to policy research on the continent. This focus derives from the generally acknowledged idea that governance issues are the root cause of many problems on the continent, from wars and poor growth to health disasters and transnational organised crime. It can also be explained by the awareness that any chance that Africa might have to make progress in the face of imminent challenges such as climate change will depend to a large extent on the ability of the continent to improve its systems of governance.

In spite of the foregoing, there are still a number of fundamental issues that require further in-depth research. One of these is the continued challenge in understanding exactly what governance means and how it may best be measured. Beyond this, the CODESRIA governance research programme is particularly interested in redirecting research towards studying institutions. Although it is constantly proclaimed that "Africa needs strong institutions and not strong men", researchers most often focus on strong men and women with large structures such as ‘tribes’ and ‘religious groups’. Institutions, which are considered as a medium-size link between individuals and the larger structures such as ethnic groups and religious movements, are often neglected.

In line with these concerns, CODESRIA launched calls for comparative research networks focusing especially on the theme of "The changing security sector institutional landscape in Africa". This call is aimed at exploring developments in the security sector on the continent, through the prism of its institutions. Indeed, in present times, the emergence of a number of security problems such as terrorism and drug trafficking in conjunction with already existing threats have led to institutional innovations on the continent.
Of the 18 applications received, two focused respectively on "Institutional capacity for managing religious violent extremism in Nigerian and Kenyan, and regulating institutions and Private police forces in fragile African states: a comparative study of Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Uganda". These were selected for financing and members of the networks will take part in an initial methodology workshop to take place in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 26th to 28th November 2014. In addition to generating new ideas to help understand ongoing efforts to tackle the numerous security issues on the continent, the work of these groups could inform policy in regional, governmental and non-governmental organisations. Under the general call for Comparative Research Networks, a group working on the theme "The economics of imprisonment and prisons in Africa" has just been launched. The group seeks to make a contribution to the study of issues relating to incarceration in Africa at a time when imprisonment of certain political prisoners (Senegal, Cameroon, and Nigeria) has drawn increasing media attention to this institution and generated debate on prison sentencing. Beyond the current issues relating to prisons on the continent, it appears necessary to arrive at a better understanding of the diversity of experience and the complexity of methods of punishment. The principal objective is to understand how the system of incarceration was transposed and incorporated within the African socio-political environment in general to such an extent that it has now become one of the leading coercive instruments for governments. Against this backdrop, it appears absolutely necessary to carry out an intercontinental comparison, because the differences reveal the links with a specific colonial heritage and postcolonial events, as well as varying contemporary political cultures. Prisons therefore appear to be the product of a model of incarceration that was received and subsequently translated locally according to the prevailing political and historical context. This project therefore has a twofold objective, first of all to carry out the study on imprisonment and secondly, a study of African societies and governments. In setting up the research groups, issues of gender, power and religion have not been neglected. Indeed two separate national working groups are working on these topics. The first focuses on the gender approach, "Moudawana and promoting equality between men and women in Morocco. Moudawana is a major societal project that has been successful in constructing an image of an open, modern and egalitarian Morocco. However, effective and proper implementation of this project has been hampered by numerous cultural, social, human, and financial obstacles. It is a project where all stakeholders are invited to take active part in a dynamic and evolving process covering various phases, which is expected to produce an impact in the long term. The authors will therefore attempt to answer the following fundamental research question: "To what extent does Moudawana meet the requirements of gender mainstreaming and consequently, will it achieve the central objective of gender equality?" The topic of the second NWG is: "Powered by Faith: Pentecostal Women's Economic Participation in Harare". The study examines the economic participation of Pentecostal women in Harare. It reviews their role and highlights and justifies women's participation in economic activity in Harare. It also alternatively seeks to uncover what factors related to Pentecostalism may hamper women's participation in economic enterprise in Harare. This project therefore seeks to define to what extent Pentecostalism can be an obstacle to women's participation in business. The research questions here are the following: "What impact do Pentecostal beliefs have on women's participation in business in Harare? How does promoting Pentecostalism affect women's active participation in economic activity in Harare?"
3. The Programme on African Economies

The CODESRIA Programme on African Economies was inspired by the ongoing economic transformation in Africa. While many countries have recorded impressive growth, a number of fundamental issues remain and deserve to be explored further. These relate to governance in the extractive industries; moving towards less dependence on commodities; high levels of unemployment, and efforts to ensure greater equality in economic relations with developed countries and NGOs. The remodelled Programme on African economies is an attempt by CODESRIA to recapture its leadership position as one of the principal contributors to innovative analysis on questions of economic interest in Africa, after the pioneering role that it played in working on structural adjustment in the 1990s.

CODESRIA launched a call for proposals for a conference that was to take place on 4th and 5th September 2014. An impressive number of applications, 253 in all, were received and 20 people were selected by external evaluators. Unfortunately, the conference had to be postponed following the Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa, as many countries had imposed travel restrictions at the time to control the spread of the disease. The conference is now scheduled to be held during the first quarter of 2015.

The Rockefeller Foundation selected the Council as a technical partner for its 2014 partners’ forum on the theme “Advancing inclusive economies.” CODESRIA and its African economies programme thus served as the lead partner for the production of intellectual content for the forum. This was a real opportunity for the Council to influence development policy analysis in the three major institutions that co-organised the forum, namely the Rockefeller Foundation, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank.

Two national working groups on the topic have been launched. The first is on the theme of “Land grabbing and changing cropping practices: a food security issue in Côte d’Ivoire.” The study aims to identify the endogenous determinants at play in land grabbing, carry out a structural analysis of cropping approaches and processing sources in Côte d’Ivoire since independence, before attempting to assess the impact of these cropping approaches combined with the endogenous determinants of arable land grabbing on food security in Côte d’Ivoire.

The second national working group, based in Botswana, is undertaking a study on corporate citizenship. The main objective of the study is to examine how commercial companies in Botswana design, plan, and implement corporate citizenship activities. The project aims to analyse how business leaders perceive the concept of corporate citizenship and assess to what extent social issues are incorporated into their values and taken into account in corporate strategies and policy. This is a way to determine whether corporate bodies have policies and programmes in place to resolve social problems.

4. The African Humanities Programme

The Humanities programme intended to organise a planning workshop with the aim of taking stock of the progress made since the launch of activities of the programme. This CODESRIA programme was designed to promote research in the Humanities. Through the programme, CODESRIA aims to fight against the isolation and segmentation of research in the area of the Humanities and to maintain a network of researchers and practitioners. Most members of the African research community are not as familiar with this programme as they are with the basic programmes. The fact that the programme only organises a limited number of activities
each year does not help to enhance its visibility either. With this workshop, the research programme hopes to revitalise its programme and ensure that research is once again at the centre of attention and concerns, thus increasing the number of its activities.

5. The Academic Freedom programme

The focus in the Academic Freedoms programme was on preparing the third edition of the *Pax Academica* journal.

Publication of this edition will make it possible to correct some of the shortcomings of the second edition and improve the quality in terms of coordinating editorial work. The team intends to cover the major regions of the continent with direct, permanent contributors associated with the journal, as well as occasional contributors. There are still some regional disparities in the volume of contributions. While this is often the case and constitutes a challenge for CODESRIA, we are making all efforts to mitigate this disparity as much as possible by encouraging researchers from other countries who do not collaborate greatly in CODESRIA activities, to be more involved. This is in particular the case for Lesotho, the Central African Republic and Chad where we already have contact with some researchers.

The next and final edition (N° 3), which is currently being prepared, will include a special section on gender and academic freedoms, for which a call for contributions was published. For this section alone, the Secretariat received more than 20 proposed texts in English and in French. This shows a vital and so far unprecedented interest in the journal, as well as a deep-rooted transformation of its content, organisation and visibility within the community of researchers, teachers and activists from the academic world. This edition is supposed to be published at the end of December 2014.

6. The Environment Programme

The Responsive Forest Governance Initiative (RFGI) is the main project in the environment sector. The programme has made considerable strides, since most researchers have been able to carry out their field surveys and case studies. Some papers have already been published and many others (about 40) have been approved for publication and are well advanced in the publication process. These papers deal with various questions related to local democracy, forest resources governance in Africa, implementation of REDD, etc. Only a few activities scheduled for the second semester of 2014 were postponed or cancelled as a result of the Ebola outbreak.

With regard to the collaborative research programme with FIBA on the conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity (Senegal, Guinea, and Guinea Bissau), two interim reports were submitted and evaluated (Senegal and Guinea Conakry). The report from Guinea-Bissau is still pending. The national feedback workshop for Senegal is scheduled for 25th November 2014. The dates for the two Guineas will be determined at a later date.

Two interesting projects have been selected and will be launched in December 2014 as part of the comparative research network. The projects respectively cover the following themes: Agrarian transformation and agricultural development at a time of climate change: a comparative analysis of households in Benin and Nigeria and Comparative assessment of forest conservation policies, carbon dioxide (CO2) efficiency and changes in emissions over the last three decades as a result of deforestation in and around protected areas in the Anglophone South West and the Francophone Littoral regions.
The principal objective of the first project is based on a comparative analysis between Benin and Nigeria, which requires collaboration in order to assess ongoing agrarian transformation and agricultural development as part of a climate change adaptation mechanism. More precisely, the study seeks to identify strategies used by households to adapt to climate change, by focusing on the underlying transformation/development and the differences between Benin and Nigeria. To carry out this comparison, the authors will analyse the determinants of household adaptation strategies identified in Benin and Nigeria and carry out a comparative analysis of the links between the identified adaptation strategies and household wealth in Benin and Nigeria.

The second project seeks to contribute to the information and data required for the establishment of baseline scenarios for REDD and other ancillary programmes, in order to ensure better management of protected areas and improved forest conservation. The aim of the study is to describe and measure changes that have occurred in the past 30 years in protected areas in the South West and Littoral regions of Cameroon, from forest cover to other land uses.

7. The South-South Programme

The South-South tri-continental collaboration programme involving CODESRIA, CLASCO and IDEAs (International Development Economics Associates) is aimed, among other things, at promoting interaction amongst researchers from the South and enhancing the impact of South perspectives on international debate. The programme includes a research component but also a component related to major topical debates.

For 2014, three traditional activities were organised: the South-South conference, South-South Research Scholarships, and the South-South Institute. For each of these activities, calls for applications were launched in three languages namely English, French and Spanish.

The conference took place in Dakar, 25 and 26 July 2014 on the topic "Inequalities and climate change: perspectives from the South." The call for applicants was open to researchers in all disciplines in social and human sciences. The diversity of points of view expressed during the discussions and the different angles of approach adopted by participants during the meeting proved how valuable it was to have a multidisciplinary approach on an issue that is of common interest and dear to the hearts of all countries in the South.

A total of 76 applications were received from 22 African countries with 52 in English and 24 in French. In addition to the 15 selected researchers, that is, five from each continent, a number of academics with an interest in the issue also attended the conference. The programme introduced an innovation by having papers presented by awardees published in the form of policy briefs by the three tri-continental organisations.

Concerning South-South research scholarships, potential candidates were invited to think about the topic of "Work and welfare in the South." This enabled CODESRIA to work once again on an issue that in the past had already been part of its intellectual agenda. Work on this area that brings out a Southern perspective on the issue is important because the world is now characterised essentially by economic growth without employment, which has led to a lot of frustration in particular among young people. The progress achieved in modes of transport and communication facilitates the circulation of goods and capital without translating into easier circulation of work and those who have nothing more to sell than their labour. Further,
emigrating from countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa to European countries and the United States has become even more challenging.

We noted a certain heterogeneity in the human and social sciences represented in the research proposals, which demonstrates the keen interest on the part of different applicants from various backgrounds and disciplines.

Finally, the 7th South-South Institute was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 3 to 8 November 2014. The topic chosen for the Institute this year was "inequality, Democracy and Development under Neoliberalism and beyond". There were very few applicants for this session, and only about 20 proposals were registered.

The Institute brought together about thirty young researchers from Asia, Africa and Latin America, with ten from each region. The underlying objective of the South-South Institute is to offer advanced research training opportunities to participants on various key issues relevant to the South, and the theoretical and methodological perspectives that might be appropriate for gaining a full understanding of the specific situation of the countries and peoples located outside the core of the international system such as it is presently structured. In an evaluation carried out at the end of the Institute, 54% of participants cited the importance of the topic and the opportunity to deal with it from a regional perspective as the main reasons for their participation. Asked about their overall assessment of the Institute, three participants made the following statements:

[Quotes from participants]

8. The Governance in Higher Education Programme

The HELP programme was supposed to end in June 2014 after two years of existence. Nevertheless, due to the delay in the initial launch of almost all programme activities, as well as the delays experienced by most of the groups in collecting data, most groups were unable to finalise their reports within the deadline. CODESRIA requested an extension for a further year, without cost, from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which was granted. To date, four groups have submitted their final reports, which are currently undergoing a peer evaluation for possible publication. One book manuscript has also undergone peer assessment and the author has made a number of suggested revisions, prior to making a final submission. All the other groups have been informed and are preparing to submit their final report by the end of December 2014. Peer reviews of the revised reports for possible publication will therefore be carried out between January and June 2015.

Also under the HELP programme, CODESRIA applied for a Carnegie grant to fund the contribution of faculty in the African academic diaspora to boosting the teaching of human
and social science in African universities. This proposal has been approved. Announcements about the first series of activities will be published by January 2015.

The comparative research network on Internationalising higher education in sub-Saharan Africa, a comparative study of the eastern and western regions of Africa: Ethiopia, Nigeria, Kenya, and Cameroon was launched during the second semester. The study was designed to respond to certain issues in a comparative manner based on the African context, by taking samples from West and East Africa. Internationalising higher education is not a recent concept. Indeed, there is no ideal model for internationalising higher education. The models/approaches differ from one country to the other, based on their history and political circumstance. Some of the models used in the internationalisation of higher education include for example, adding an international subject as a major or minor in the programme or in specific disciplines. The concept of internationalisation of higher education in Africa remains controversial, with some regional and national specificities that require further in-depth research. While some observers feel that internationalisation should guide the mission, vision and strategies of higher education institutions, others criticise the trend as just another dimension of neo-colonialism, which will only serve to perpetuate the brain drain and subjugation of Africa. When we think about the internationalisation of African institutions of higher learning, many questions come to mind. Has internationalisation been of help to the African higher education structure in the face of globalisation and/or neoliberalism? How have these tools served as a catalyst for African higher education establishments on the continent? Can internationalisation contribute to developing entrepreneurial skills in students of African higher education establishments? How has increased internationalisation had an impact on research and development in the African higher education system? How can internationalisation contribute to innovation in higher education without facilitating brain drain? Many of these questions could be analysed in this project.

II. Prospects and challenges for 2015

The prospects are encouraging for all programmes in 2015. First of all, the initial phase of the programming seminar that took place in November 2014 is very encouraging because most of the scheduled activities have already secured funding from the main financial contributors to CODESRIA. In addition, according to the budget submitted by the Administration and Finance Department, only a few activities have not yet been funded. These include the activities of the Lusophone initiative, among others, and in particular a policy dialogue conference, a methodology workshop, purchase of books, and researcher mobility grants. We hope that in the course of 2015 the Programme will be able to mobilise additional funds to carry out these activities.

Some of the activities that were not implemented during 2014 because of the health crisis affecting the West African sub-region will be implemented during the first quarter of 2015. This is the case, for example, of the conference on youth and unemployment in Africa and the planning seminar of the Humanities programme.

2015 will be a very busy year for the Research programme and also for all the other programmes because we shall also be organising the 15th General Assembly of the Council. The programme will also be involved in preparing the 3rd World Social Science Forum to take place in Durban, 13 to 16 September 2015. CODESRIA has decided to organise the 8th South-South Institute at the same period in Durban. This activity will mobilise about 30 junior researchers from Africa, Asia and Latin America. For the Research Programme, 2015 will
also mark the start-up of several initiatives, especially the project on the diaspora and higher education, the project on drafting new human and social science curricula for Senegalese institutions, and the project on the International Criminal Court (ICC).

Given the range and diversity of activities and programmes, the first challenge facing the programme will be to ensure that it puts in place a system that facilitates coordination, monitoring and evaluation of these activities. Other challenges remain with regard to the fact that research carried out by CODESRIA does not have adequate impact in higher education and academic debate, as well as in political processes in Africa; African researchers are not sufficiently represented in global debate and do not carry out sufficient research on other regions than Africa, and finally, financial support of African governments and organisations to the council is inadequate.
III – Research Training and Capacity Building

1. Context: Between persisting constraints and new constraints

The context is still marked by the constraints met in 2013 which were repeated in 2014, leading to the deprogramming/reprogramming of certain activities. The new constraints faced by the Council as a whole and which had a clear impact on the programming of activities are related to the health situation in the sub region with the Ebola virus outbreak, especially since the beginning of the second half of 2014. Many of the activities under the Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme that are usually implemented during the second half of the year were deprogrammed. This will clearly have consequences on the realisation of the set objectives.

The situation is compounded by the end of the ACBF Grant Agreement in April 2015 and the closure process logically initiated 6 months before that date. The end of the Grant Agreement puts particular pressure on the programme due to the outputs expected from CODESRIA II as laid down in the Appraisal Report. Moreover, it is important to remember that CODESRIA II is identified by ACBF as a RIDA (Regional Integration Development Association) project; as such, the training programme of CODESRIA should take into account, as part of the Monitoring & Evaluation, the 5 new RIDA indicators.

These challenges regard training programme activities but also CODESRIA II programmes (Training, Publication, CODICE, Administration and Finance).

Although the implementation of many innovative programmatic cycle initiatives is yet to get off the ground, one of them, the African Encyclopaedia on Gender, was able to move forward with the organisation of a strategic planning workshop on gender in January 2014 in Dakar.

2. Objectives

The main objective was to carry out the activities planned in the 2014 work plan, taking into account the aforementioned constraints, and without losing sight of the programme objective, which is to improve quality and instil the pursuit of excellence in young researchers. The aim is to constantly enhance the capacities of junior researchers in terms of research and scientific writing and communication, with a view to producing quality social science research output and ensuring continuity through the development of the next generation of the African social science research community.

3. Review of Training Programmes and Activities in 2014

3.1 Activities carried out in the first half of 2014

The first part of the semester was focused on the drafting of calls for applications for the different training programme activities, including the institutes, methodology workshops, writing workshops and training of trainers. The calls for applications have been posted on CODESRIA’s website and applications are coming in. One of the innovations introduced this year with respect to calls for applications was that the call for applications for the training of trainers workshop was sent out in all four official languages of CODESRIA (English, French, Portuguese and Arabic). It thereby provided all members of our African social and human sciences community with equal access to information on the activity in question. Pending availability of sufficient budgetary resources to allow us to hold the workshop simultaneously...
in those different languages in the future, we hope to create a more inclusive platform for exchanging experiences in terms of teaching social and human science research methodology amongst African teachers from the different linguistic regions.

This year’s Gender institute is on Gender and Land Tenure. The 2014 session of the Democratic Governance Institute will focus on: Building more resilient societies: human security and risk management in Africa; the Child and Youth Institute will focus on African Perspectives of Early Childhood Care and Education: Theory, Discourse, Policy and Practice for Children from Birth to Three Years and the Institute on Health will be Health, Environment and Development in Africa.

3.2 2014 Research training activities that have had to be postponed

Certain activities have simply been postponed, given the prevailing situation due to the Ebola virus outbreak. These include the methodology and writing workshops as well as the training of trainers. For other activities, the process was initiated but had to be suspended. These include the Child and Youth Institute and the North Africa Methodology Workshop.

3.3 Gender-related activities

- Strategic planning workshop on gender

A strategic planning workshop on gender was held in Dakar from 19 to 21 January 2014. Taking into account criteria pertaining to language, region and discipline, a dozen researchers were able to join CODESRIA staff to discuss gender in the intellectual agenda of CODESRIA.

Two projects were on the workshop agenda, with the following specific objectives:

a. African Encyclopaedia on Gender
The Encyclopaedia is among the innovations of the new CODESRIA programmatic cycle.

The workshop objective was to discuss certain issues relating to:

1) the purpose of the encyclopaedia: is it preferable to produce an African encyclopaedia on gender, or an Encyclopaedia of Women in African Cultures (EWAC)?
2) the methodology and structure of the encyclopaedia,
3) the number of volumes, the editors of the volumes and the scientific advisory committee
4) the human and financial resources, and the financial strategy
5) publication (paper and/or electronic):
6) the language of the encyclopaedia: one language or the different working languages of CODESRIA?
7) the time required to complete such a project: what deadline should be set for the work?

These points were discussed in the light of the experience with the Encyclopaedia on Women in Islamic Cultures (EWIC). The project mobilised 907 researchers and generated 1246 articles in 6 volumes published between 2003 and 2007. Since 2010, the EWIC project has become EWIC online.
By sharing experiences, it was possible to measure the scope of the *African Encyclopaedia on Gender* project, to have an idea of the time it would take and to predict the extent of the human and material resources that would need to be mobilised. All of this will be captured in a concept note to be drawn up, which will also be used as a basis for seeking financing.

b. Gender in CODESRIA’s new intellectual agenda
The second project focused on gender in CODESRIA’s new intellectual agenda. The idea was for the Council to see what new directions to assign to CODESRIA’s gender programme, and what the research directions and training priorities should be 22 years after *Engendering social sciences* and nearly 20 years after the founding of the Gender Institute. The proposals are stated in the meeting report, which will be used to prepare a concept note for the next Symposium on Gender, set to take place in 2015. Various themes have been proposed, linking gender with mobility, cultural diversity, mining resources, social economics, fundamentalisms, merchandising of governance, etc. The theme of the 2014 Gender Institute, which was chosen long before the meeting, was one of the research priorities identified by the participants.

- Finalisation of the UNESCO-UNWOMEN-CODESRIA research manuscript for publication
The manuscript of the study on *Women’s Social Movements* and *Gender Based Violence in Senegal* is being finalised. The preface, introduction and study summaries have been written and shared. It should be noted that these three texts will also be included in the research publications on The Gambia and Guinea Bissau.

- Gender Institute
The interest of many actors (developed countries and emerging powers, multilateral institutions and development partners) in the African continent gives particular resonance to the scale and speed of land grabbing in Africa. The food crises, the exploitation of mining, forest and oil resources, the agribusiness development and the various other threats to farmlands ended up focusing attention on the land that provides a living for over 70% of the African population and is of paramount importance for African economies. The Gender Institute that was held from 16 to 27 June 2014 chose to focus on the theme of Gender and Land Tenure which was enriched by case studies of Senegal, Togo, Cameroon, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar and Cote d’Ivoire. The roundtable organised at the end of the Institute enabled the laureates to interact with researchers and officials from organisations like ENDA, AFARD and IPAR (*Initiative prospective agricole et rurale*).

3.4 - The 2014 Democratic Governance Institute
Following the 2013 edition on the theme *Security and democratic governance*, CODESRIA chose to focus its attention on *Building more resilient societies; human security and risk management in Africa* for the 2014 Democratic Governance Institute. Fourteen (14) junior researchers from South Africa, Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger, Benin, Ghana, Morocco, Togo and Uganda participated in the 2014 programme, from 4 to 16 August 2014. Two unregistered Senegalese students also participated in the institute.

The Institute brought to the fore, the issue of human security, its multidisciplinary nature and the need to work on proven methodologies for the research work relating to the different
dimensions of crises and risk. The laureates proposed a diversity of themes to address the various risks related to human security. These themes include: **Combating the poverty risk**: (Morocco, North-East of Nigeria); **Combating the armed conflict risk**: ethnic, post-electoral, around resources, etc: (Togo, Zimbabwe, Gulf of Guinea, Uganda); **Food/Health insecurity and humanitarian crisis**: (Somalia, Niger, Kwazulu-Natal, epidemiological risk in Cameroon); **Environmental risks**: (floods in Cameroon, climate change in Benin, adaptation to climate change and gender in Uganda); **Other risks, in particular the clash of cultures or generations**: (religions and cultures in Zimbabwe, illegal Chinese gold miners in Ghana).

The institute’s closing roundtable on “How we should respond to the Ebola virus outbreak and other threats in Africa” offered a great opportunity to open a public debate on the Ebola virus disease in view of the situation in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The debate which attracted media attention was a perfect illustration of the complexity of crises in Africa, with the associated risks in contexts where governance has yet to be addressed in a multidisciplinary manner, in all development sectors. The point of view of an anthropologist and the different contributions of specialists in medicine and other disciplines marked an important moment in this round table. The roundtable highlighted the need to deal with the topics in their complexity, because “health is not just health” as one participant said. Research in Africa, therefore, should manage to provide an interdisciplinary view in order to better contribute to the creation of knowledge and practices adapted to the needs of the continent.

Because the epidemic poses a great challenge for the development of the continent and, more specifically, that of the West African sub-region, the Council decided to continue the debate. The health and socio-economic impact of EVD rightly challenges policy makers, health workers, civil society organisations, the media and social science specialists, among others to come up with innovative ideas towards curtailing the spread of the virus. The emerging question is: How can the analysis of the socio-cultural context help or even strengthen the medical approach? It is against this background that a round table on “Social Science Perspectives on Ebola” was held on 6 November 2014 at Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar. The health staff that took care of the Ebola patient coming from Guinea showed how a multidisciplinary approach enabled them to cope with the management of the disease and discrimination, including discrimination against them.

The key recommendation from the debates is for CODESRIA to maintain its leadership by initiating research on Ebola that will provide a comparative dimension at the regional and sub-regional levels.

**3.5 - Methodology workshop for West and Central Africa**

From 11 to 15 August 2014, fourteen (14) laureates from Cameroon, Morocco, France (Cote d’Ivoire), Togo, Benin, Senegal, the DRC, Mali, Burkina Faso and Congo participated in the Central and West Africa methodology workshop in Yaoundé, Cameroon. Ten unregistered students, all from Cameroon, also had the opportunity to participate in the workshop. The resource persons at the workshop were: Nkolo Foé (University of Yaoundé) 1 Scientific Coordinator; Sogbossi Bocco Bertrand, (Director, Doctoral School of Economics and Management, University of Abomey-Calavi, Cotonou); Affo Fabien (University of Parakou, Benin).
The courses covered three aspects: the doctrinal aspect, the technical aspect and the practical aspect.

1. **The doctrinal aspect** focused on the philosophical and epistemological foundations of methodology, the study of theories, the review of epistemological and methodological changes in human sciences. The courses delivered on this aspect covered the following: "How should we talk about reality? Social constructivism and its epistemological and methodological issues, The linguistic turn and cultural paradigm: Remarks on the epistemological and methodological changes in human sciences today, and The epistemological and methodological issue of local knowledge. The purpose was to show the inextricable link that exists between fundamental methodological issues and the world view behind them. This is because methodology ultimately answers the question of how we perceive the world and provides the tools needed to approach the complexity of reality.

2. **The technical aspect** dealt with the fundamental issues. The function of a research work; the difference between the problem and the problematic; the theoretical scope of field work; the relevance and topicality of the problematic; mainstreaming the selected subject into on-going scientific debates; the rules to follow for a good choice of subject; the literature review; the reliability of methodologies; the validity of interpretations; the techniques to approach scientific literature; the field approach techniques; the difference between fundamental research and applied research; the challenges of qualitative research; reconciliation between qualitative research and quantitative research; the problem with the hypothesis; the inductive approach, etc.

3. **The practical aspect** exposed participants to the various computer-based social science analysis software: SPSS, Epi Data, STATA, NVivo, Sphinx.Plus. These software training courses were highly appreciated and the participants expressed the wish to see CODESRIA make them a structural component of its different methodology workshops.

### 3.6 - Small Grants for Thesis Writing

The selection committee for the Small Grants for Thesis Writing met in Dakar from 7 to 11 July 2014, to review the 610 applications (454 doctorate/Ph.D applications and 156 Master II/DEA applications; 236 Anglophone applications, 372 Francophone and 2 Lusophone).

The selection committee had to select 100 out of these applications: 65 Doctorate/Ph.D and 35 Master II/DEA.

Five university lecturers and researchers were invited to review the 610 applications and help in the selection process: Ibrahim Abdullah, University of Freetown (Sierra Leone), chair of the committee; Bouchra Sidi Hida, CERSS (Morocco), rapporteur of the committee; Fomba Kamga Benjamin (Cameroon), rapporteur of the committee; Victor A.O. Adetula (Nigeria) and Rokhaya Fall, UCAD (Senegal), members.

The committee members noted an improvement in the quality of research proposals, even though the level remains generally low, probably because of the quality of teaching in African universities. The committee noted that the annual training of trainers’ workshop organised by CODESRIA, which involves 25 teachers/researchers, is a good initiative and the beginning of a solution to the issue of research in Africa. The committee recommended that CODESRIA should expand this training by sub-region to increase the number of beneficiaries.
The deliberation led to a selection in which 20 countries were represented. It is important to stress the presence of laureates from Djibouti, Chad, Benin and Madagascar in addition to a strong representation from Cameroon (16.92%) and Senegal (13.65%).

The disciplinary breakdown of the 18 disciplines represented in the selected proposals shows a predominance of Sociology (15.38%), followed by History with 10.77%. Economics and Anthropology ranked third with 9.23%, while the increasingly autonomous fields of Gender, Criminology, and Development Studies were also represented.

Out of the 35 applications selected for the masters, 17 female applications were selected, representing a percentage of 48.57%. The countries most represented were Cameroon and Nigeria, followed by Senegal and South Africa. We also noted with pleasure the presence of laureates from countries like Madagascar, Mauritania, Mali, Gambia and Niger.

The disciplinary breakdown highlighted the predominance of proposals in the fields of Geography and Environment, with a strong environment focus. 28.57% of the laureates focussed on these. This was followed by Economics. The emergence of themes related to social work, public administration and management was also evident.

Activities initiated but not yet completed

3.7 - Child and Youth Studies Institute / selection and interaction

The Child and Youth Institute on the theme "African Perspectives of Early Childhood Care and Education: Theory, Discourse, Policy and Practice for Children from Birth to Three Years" was scheduled from 15 to 26 September 2014. It was postponed because of the health situation in the subregion. However, the interaction work between the resource persons and the laureates is ongoing. In order to streamline this interaction, the resource persons were provided with a guide to help the laureates improve their research work. Each laureate is working under the supervision of a resource person.

The plan to hold the Institute in September 2015 should be an opportunity for the laureates to finalise their papers. Meanwhile, a discussion has been initiated with the directors of the Institute to see how we can improve the activities and procedures of the Institute. The discussion is on-going and the idea is to make the Institute not the beginning, but rather the final stage, of a process.

3.8 - New Summer School 2014

Within the framework of the proposed organisation of the 2014 Summer School between CODESRIA and the Centre for African Studies Basel around the theme of "Interdisciplinarity and Methodological Challenges in Area Studies", a selection committee was established in July 2014 to select ten (10) laureates out of a total of 110 applications received. This committee was made of members chosen by CODESRIA: Nkolo Foé (Cameroon) and Fred Hendricks (South Africa); and members selected by the Centre for African Studies Basel: Elisio Macamo, Lucy Koechlin and Noemi Steuer.
Out of the 10 laureates selected, there were 2 women and 8 men; 5 were Anglophone, 4 Francophone and 1 Lusophone. The laureates came from the following countries: Madagascar (1); Côte d’Ivoire (1); Uganda (1); Cameroon (1); South Africa (1); Ghana (1); Senegal (1); Algeria (1); Burkina Faso (1); and Mozambique (1). The disciplines represented include Sociology, Anthropology, Public Administration and Management, Philosophy, Globalisation and International Development, Interdisciplinary Studies (cf. list of laureates).

Some general remarks on the applications received were made by members of the selection committee. In regard to the proposed issues, it has been noted that the proposals are of an average level. An insufficient assimilation of interdisciplinarity as a theoretical, conceptual and methodological requirement is noted. Most applicants do not seem to be sufficiently aware of the changes that have occurred in the field of social sciences in the past 40 years.

It was also noted that there are very few original proposals in the light of the issues proposed. There is a weak theoretical grounding of the proposals submitted, but a fairly wide thematic diversity and the presence of the main human and social science disciplines.

Overall, the applicants seem to be little aware of the conceptual and methodological changes affecting social sciences. And when these changes are taken into account, the basic information on the philosophical foundations and their cultural and political issues is often lacking, as well as the critical analysis of sources. These changes should be a priority axis for programmes relating to the regional Methodology Workshops for example.

4. Projects finalised and awaiting implementation

4.1 - The Institute on Economic Development Studies

For the Institute on Economic Development Studies, the cooperation agreement has been finalised with the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation. CODESRIA is still waiting for the provision of resources to be able to launch this new activity. As indicated in the first semester report, the first edition will focus on The Political Economy of Land grabbing in Africa.

4.2 - Curriculum development and innovative teaching of social and human sciences in Senegal

As part of the Higher Education Support Programme (HESP), CODESRIA has finalised with Open Society Foundation (OSF) a project on Curriculum development and innovative teaching of social and human sciences in Senegal. The goal of this project is to highlight the contribution of Higher Education to building democratic governance systems in Africa, through innovative programmes, curricula and teaching methods, and to find ways to support the Senegalese Higher Education system in particular, and the African one in general. This project is articulated around different components with the review of programmes and curricula, the organisation of retreats and seminars for teacher-researchers, the writing of textbooks and the preparation or updating of existing teaching materials, and the development of African online courses. The project which was approved by OSF will shortly move to the implementation phase.
5 ı  Collaborative activities

5.1 - The General History of Senegal (GHS) from its origins to the present days

The project continues and has entered its active phase. The different committees continue their work according to the guidelines set out at the beginning of the project. 21 volumes comprising 500 to 800 pages each are expected from the different scientific teams working on a period ranging from the prehistoric to the contemporary times in the area occupied today by Senegal, that is, a period of approximately 350,000 years.

5.2 - Leipzig workshop New forms of PhD training

On 29 September 2014, an international seminar on "New forms of PhD Training in Africa" was held in CODESRIA under the SPP 1448 programme (Adaptation and Creativity in Africa. Technologies and Significations in the Making of Order and Disorder) funded by the German Research Foundation.

The workshop is the result of a partnership with the Graduate School Global and Area Studies of the University of Leipzig and Ecole doctorale Etudes sur l’homme et la société (ETHOS) at Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD). Doctoral training is now an issue at both global and national level. The various reforms and policies underway reflect the strong will of States to increase significantly the number of PHD theses or PhD holders.

The workshop was an opportunity to present a brief on CODESRIA’s contribution to doctoral training in Africa. The discussions also focussed on presentations which were centred on the ETHOS Doctoral School and LARTES Laboratory.

The presentation by Mr Ulf Engel on the status of doctoral training provided in a transnational context was an opportunity to share experiences between ongoing practices at the University of Fribourg and practices in African universities, particularly in Ethiopia. He especially insisted on the operationality of doctoral research projects and on the fact that they depend not only on an adequate methodology to better target the subject matter of the study, but also the capacity of doctoral students to take stock of the inputs and outputs of their research projects. While calling for the continuation of the discussion with CODESRIA around this issue of transnationalisation of doctoral research, Mr Engel warned that there is an inherent danger, to which Africa is even more exposed; the abuse of professionalism especially in the field of humanities, which is increasingly based on the model of the so-called ‘hard’ sciences and the engineering and marketing sciences.

5.3 - The Pan-African Network for Training and Research in Geography and Urban Health

From 13 to 15 October 2014, CODESRIA was associated in and supported the organisation of a workshop held at UCAD (Dakar) on the functioning and setting-up of the structures of the Pan-African Network for Training and Research in Geography and Urban Health. The aim of the workshop was to make an analysis of the training offer and needs, on-going experiences, corresponding research programmes, and to define the ad hoc institutional contours of the network. CODESRIA was given the opportunity to talk about its programmes, its interest in the present seminar (because of the Pan-African dimension of its theme which focused on health), the mechanisms in place to support research (NWG, MWG, CRN...) and training (small grants, institutes, and methodology and writing workshops). The Research Department and Training Department alternately ensured CODESRIA’s presence. The workshop led to
the establishment of a network whose founding members are: UCAD, Constantine III (Algeria), University of Bamako, University of Ziguinchor, University Gaston Berger, University of Yaoundé, University of Paris Ouest- Nanterre, University of Strasbourg, University of Ouagadougou, University of N’djamena, University Omar Bongo, University Marien Ngouabi, University of Kinshasa, University Fianarantsoa (Madagascar), University Félix Houphouët Boigny, CODESRIA, Swiss TPH, Ministry of Health and Social Action (Senegal).

6 ACBF Supported Activities: CODESRIA II

The department was engaged, during the second semester, in different activities relating to the management of CODESRIA II, including preparation and sending of the 3rd quarter report and the semi-annual report, multidisciplinary supervision mission and audit for ACBF by Deloitte.

On 4 November 2014, CODESRIA received a mission from ACBF for the Monitoring & Evaluation of CODESRIA II. This mission is a component of the multidisciplinary oversight mission carried out by ACBF with its various projects in Senegal, in preparation for the joint mission with the World Bank scheduled for 2015. The multidisciplinary supervision mission was from 14 to 19 November with a delegation led by Mr Claude Sinzogan, Senior Programme Officer at the Department of Operations, and included: Mr Jules Roger Ketcha Nzoundji, Disbursement Officer, Department of Finance and Mme Veronica Sithole, Procurement Specialist Assistant Department of Finance. The main goal of the mission was to assess progress made in the implementation of CODESRIA II and above all, to provide the technical support required to better prepare the upcoming World Bank/ACBF joint mission. In this second half of the year, the external audit of the 2013 financial statements was also carried out by the Deloitte firm.

7. Conclusion

During the programming seminar to prepare the 2015 activity plan and budget, there was a lot of discussion about the uncertainty in the environment and its impact on the programming of the Council’s activities. The programming of the 2015 activities has tried to deal with the consequences resulting from this situation, focusing also on the commitments to donors who remain primarily concerned with the outputs we set to deliver.

The late receipt of the no-objection notice for the 2014 activity plan and the notification of the end of the Grant Agreement enabled CODESRIA to send a request for an extension of the contract to ACBF. Apparently, 2015 will most certainly be a very busy year, because of the General Assembly of CODESRIA but also because of the overriding need to address the things that had been shelved in 2014 due, among others, to the Ebola issue.
IV – Publications and Dissemination

1. Introduction

The mission of the Publications and Dissemination Programme is to vigorously promote the visibility of CODESRIA. Its main role is to publish and make accessible CODESRIA’s research results. Some unsolicited scholarly work may also be published if they are deemed to be in agreement with CODESRIA’s overall mission after going through the standard blind peer-review process like all CODESRIA publications. The programme set up has a set of objectives it strives to achieve through its activities in the context of CODESRIA’s mission.

2. Objectives

(i) Publish books, monographs, working papers that shall specially result directly from the research the council supports through its research and training programmes

In the course of the year all publications reflect the council’s research agenda, as determined by the General Assembly and explained in CODESRIA Strategic Plan 2012-2016. The publications produced during this period focus on a number of extremely important issues which include governance and politics; security and the rule of law; gender and youth; mobility (particularly international and intra-African migrations); climate change; and internationalisation in higher education and the evolution of the African higher education system.

Development remains a key concept in the thinking on social transformation that translates into greater freedom and the enhanced well-being of the peoples of Africa. The understanding of development that has now become widely shared among members of CODESRIA and the larger African research community delves into the dominant modernisation and development paradigms in the context of years of re-thinking development both as a concept and as a socio-historical process. Some of the publications produced in the course of the year are listed below and directly reflect the council’s research agenda.

(ii) Publish journals

The Publications and dissemination programme is required to facilitate the publication of journals, where necessary, in collaboration with external editors drawn from universities and research centres. Attached is a list of all editors and members of editorial advisory boards of CODESRIA’s ten journals: (i) Africa Development; (ii) Afrika Zamani; (iii) Identity, Culture and Politics: An Afro-Asian Dialogue; (iv) The African Anthropologist; (v) African Sociological Review; (vi) African Journal of International Affairs; (vii) Africa Review of Books; (viii) Africa Media Review; (ix) Journal of Higher Education in Africa; (x) Méthod(e)s: African Review of Social Science Methodology. A new journal to be known as Journal of African Transformation has been set up in collaboration with United Nations Economic Commission, Addis Ababa.

Journal of African Transformation

CODESRIA and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) have entered into a collaboration agreement, which among other things will include co-publication of a bilingual (French and English) multi-disciplinary peer-reviewed journal to be known as Journal of African Transformation. It seeks to bridge the gap between research and practice
and give socio-economic practice on the continent a firm basis in research. The journal will contribute to the pan-African project of integrating the continent. It is hoped that the thoroughly multi-disciplinary character of the journal reflects the consensus of its collaborating partners on the complex and interwoven nature of the transformative processes and agendas that characterize today’s Africa. These transformations span the political, social, economic, cultural, and technological spheres, with many of them straddling these domains and interacting with each other in very complex ways. The inaugural issue of the journal will be published at the beginning of 2015.

(iii) Strive to be of the highest scientific quality, achieved through a rigorous peer-review system that is sustained by African scholars and students of Africa active within and outside the continent

All CODESRIA publications strive to be of the highest scientific quality, achieved through a rigorous peer-review system. All manuscripts are reviewed by two readers before they are accepted for publication. The editors of African Sociological Review (ASR) have decided to go a step further by going for a higher standard of quality control by aiming at three peer review reports for all articles. All manuscripts go through a rigorous peer-review mechanism except for CODESRIA Bulletin and the recently launched CODESRIA Newsletter which publish tentative research findings and opinion pieces.

The Publications Programme has a dependable team of regular copyeditors. Basic copyediting work is contracted out to freelance editors. The Programme staff oversees the editorial and production work through quality control processes.

The number of scholars offering mentorship services by participating in peer reviewing manuscripts has gone up. The number of manuscripts and journal articles evaluated in the course of the year has improved and the number of manuscripts in backlog significantly reduced.

(iv) Collaborate, where it is deemed strategic and feasible, with interested professional associations of scholars in various disciplines and fields of the social sciences and humanities

(a) CODESRIA has also continued to collaborate with professional associations of scholars in various disciplines in the co-publication of four journals: Afrika Zamani, Africa Media Review, The African Anthropologist, Africa Review of Books, and The African Sociological Review.

(b) The Thabo Mbeki African Leadership Institute (TMALI) of the University of South Africa recently contacted CODESRIA with a view to explore areas of cooperation in joint research projects and publications.

(v) Ensure that all publications reflect and extend the council’s research agenda, as determined by the General Assembly

The books published during the course of the year have all been drawn from CODESRIA research reports and are therefore a clear manifestation of CODESRIA’s research activities. The books are on land, gender, education and development, youth and identity, politics and democracy among many others. All publications are managed in a manner that ensures that
CODESRIA’s tradition of taking African perspectives seriously and not allowing social science research in Africa to become subservient to external values is upheld without losing sight of the fact that African scholars must remain keenly aware of the need not to isolate themselves from developments in the wider world, which could lead to stagnation.

(vi) Pursue a strategy of collaborative publishing of books with established publishers on the continent, and work with other publishers worldwide whose overall orientation and commitment to critical scholarship are in tune with CODESRIA’s mission and objectives

(a) CODESRIA is required to “pursue a strategy of collaborative publishing of books with established publishers on the continent, and work with other publishers worldwide” Ő CODESRIA continues to co-publish books with: Presence Africaine Editions in France, Zed Books in London; Editions Karthala in Paris; HSRC in Pretoria; Fountain Publishers in Kampala, Mkuki na Nyota in Dar es Salaam.

(vii) Widen access to materials on Africa by Africans, and develop and sustain a rich online publishing programme for books, journals and CODESRIA Bulletin

(a) CODESRIA signed a contract with JSTOR for storage and dissemination of the journals: (i) Africa Development; (ii) African Sociological Review; and (iii) Journal of Higher Education in Africa.

(b) CODESRIA started providing files of the following journals to Africa Journals Online (AJOL): (i) Africa Development; (ii) The African Anthropologist; (iii) African Sociological Review; (iv) African Journal of International Affairs; and (v) CODESRIA Bulletin for online dissemination.

(c) CODESRIA publications are made widely accessible by uploading them online. The programme also endeavors to participate in book fairs, book exhibitions and conferences on publishing.

(d) CODESRIA publications were exhibited at the Nairobi International Book Fair from 24 to 28 September 2014. The book fair provided an opportunity for CODESRIA to network with commercial book distributors, printers, and specialists in digital publishing. This interaction demonstrated how fast the book industry was changing from the printed book as the main channel of publishing and disseminating scholarly content to digital media.

(e) The Head of Publications participated in a workshop dubbed “Digital Humanities” at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor under the theme “African Studies in the Digital Age” that took place 10-18 November 2014. The main segment of interest was part of the programme at the conference that focused on “Publishing in and about Africa”. By the end of the workshop, it became clear that the digital divide between the West and the rest of the world, so often talked, about is widening even more. The current movement is to ensure that scholarly content can move with ease across platforms, publication of e-content, clearly, is the way forward without sacrificing the basic tenets of scholarly publishing, which are anchored around the anonymous peer review system to determine the quality of manuscripts considered for publication. Although the digital revolution has led to changes in the practices, procedures, and techniques of publishing, the scholarly community continues to work with the same fundamentals of academic work and publishing that existed before it. The technological developments have changed the publishing process and reduced barriers to dissemination of scholarly works.
(f) The Publications Programme participated in the 5th meeting of Francophone booksellers and publishers that took place 24-25 November 2014 in Dakar under the theme "Dissemination at the heart of the book market challenges." This meeting was organized by the International Office of Publications based in France. The forum brought together more than 50 publishers from numerous French speaking countries to discuss problems linked to book production and dissemination in the French speaking world to find solutions to book market challenges. This meeting provided CODESRIA with an opportunity to network with potential distributors in Francophone countries including France and countries in the Maghreb that were represented such as Tunisia and Lebanon.

(g) The following book exhibitions were carried out during the course of the year. Books were exhibited during CODESRIA’s official celebration of its 40th anniversary in June. This was followed by "International Criminal Justice, Peace and Reconciliation in Africa," July 2014, Kinshasa, DRC. CODESRIA books were also exhibited at the 9th Portuguese African Studies Congress: "IX Congresso Ibérico de Estudos Africanos," 27 October, Coimbra, Portugal. Another occasion at which CODESRIA books were exhibited was during the advanced research workshop on "Issues of Peace, Security and Reconstruction in the Great Lake Region," August 2014, Arusha, Tanzania.

There were two exhibitions of CODESRIA books in November in Dakar, the first one was at University Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD) during a public debate organised by CODESRIA and UCAD on the theme: "Response to the Ebola outbreak and other threats in Africa?" and the second was on the sidelines of a meeting organised by the African Union at King Fahd Palace Hotel.

(h) CODESRIA books in hard copy are distributed through the following booksellers on the African continent: Librairie Clairafrique, Dakar, Senegal; Mosuro/The Bookseller Ltd, Ibadan, Nigeria; Edition Cle, Yaounde, Cameroon; University Bookshop Makerere, Kampala, Uganda and Librairie Kalila wa Dimna, Casablanca, Morocco.

(i) CODESRIA books continue to reach the international market through African Books Collective (ABC) with its headquarters in Oxford, UK. ABC sells CODESRIA books as e-books and hard copies on a print-on-demand (POD) basis to Western Europe, the British Commonwealth and North America.

New Publications (2014)

1. Public Sector Reforms in Africa: The Nigerian Perspectives edited by William Idowu and Funmi Adewumi
2. Réponse radicales aux crises agraires et rurales africaines : agriculture paysanne, démocratisation des sociétés rurales et souveraineté alimentaire, sous la direction de Bernard Founou-Tchuigoua et Abdourahmane Ndiaye
3. Women and Power: Education, Religion and Identity by Olutoyin Mejini
5. Values and Development in Southern Africa, by Hans Peter Müller
6. Culture et développement en Algérie et dans les pays arabes, par Fatima-Zohra Oufriha
7. Teaching and Learning in Context: Why Pedagogical Reforms Fail in Sub-Saharan Africa by Richard Tjombe Tabulawa
8. Land and Agrarian Reform in former Settle Colonial Zimbabwe edited by Sam Moyo and Walter Chambati
10. Gender and Citizenship in the Global Age, Laroussi Amri & Ramola Ramtohul
11. Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for African Development by Theresa Moyo
13. Political and Social Thought in Africa by Helmi Sharawy
14. Annotated Bibliography on Child and Youth in Africa, Mwenda Ntarangwi
15. RFGI WORKING PAPER No. 1: The Effects of REDD+ on Forest People in Africa: Access, Distribution, and Participation in Governance by Emily Anderson and Hisham Zerriffi
16. RFGI WORKING PAPER No. 2: Review of REDD+ and Carbon-Forestry Projects in RFGI Countries by Mukundi Mutasa
17. RFGI WORKING PAPER No. 3: Social Protection in REDD+ Initiatives: A Review by Rebecca L. Rutt
18. RFGI WORKING PAPER No. 4: Studying Local Representation: A Critical Review by Prakash Kashwan
19. RFGI WORKING PAPER No. 6: The re-emergence of customary authority and its relation with democratic government by Emmanuel O. Nuesiri
20. DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL DU RFGI N° 5 : Choix, Reconnaissance et effets de la décentralisation sur la démocratie by Jesse C. Ribot
25. The African Anthropologist, Volume, 19, Number 1&2, 2012
27. Africa Media Review, Volume 21, Number 1&2, 2013
29. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2013
42. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2014
43. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2014
44. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2013 (Arabic)
V – Documentation, Information, and Communication

The main objectives pursued over the period under review have consisted in enriching the documentary collections with high-quality works; providing information products and materials to CODESRIA research programmes and to the African social science research community; and enhancing the visibility of CODESRIA activities, through the presence on the internet and in Pan-African and international reviews.

The activities conducted were the following: acquisitions, processing of documents, updating databases, dissemination of information, elaboration of documentary products, managing CODESRIA’s presence on the Web which included updating CODESRIA’s Website, posting CODESRIA’s publications online, and media coverage of CODESRIA’s activities at the national, regional as well as international levels.

A number of services were provided to researchers engaged in CODESRIA research programmes and other users.

As part of the capacity building programme, some CODICE staff went on working visits abroad.

1. The Documentation and Information Unit

1.1. Acquisitions

CODICE collections increased with the acquisition of new publications against payment and through donation and exchange. Publications have been ordered to meet the needs of the Institutes:

- Gender Institute under the theme “Gender and Land Tenure”
  17 books bought: books in English: 9 received out of 16 ordered; books in French: 8 received out of 9 ordered.

- Democratic Governance Institute under the theme “Building more resilient societies; human security and risk management in Africa”
  18 books bought; books in English: 15 received out of 26 ordered; books in French: 3 received out of 5 ordered.

- Child and Youth Institute under the theme “African Perspectives of Early Childhood Care and Education: Theory, Discourse, Policy and Practice for Children from Birth to Three Years”
  60 books bought. books in English: 25 received out of 29 ordered; books in French: 35 received out of 55 ordered.

CODICE collections continue to be enriched by new CODESRIA publications and the theses and dissertations received as part of the programme of Small Grants for Theses Writing.

1.1. Document processing and updating of the bibliographic database

Documents have been processed and their references entered in the bibliographic database which can be accessed online on CODESRIA Website at:
1.2. Support to CODESRIA research programmes

In compliance with one of its main objectives which is to provide documentary support to researchers, research programmes and other CODESRIA activities, CODICE provided the following services and products: information searches, communication of research results, elaboration of thematic bibliographies and supply of documents.

As part of the institutes, CODICE provided documentary support involving searches in databases and on the internet, the production of thematic bibliographies, acquisition of documents, communication of documents and reprography services (photocopies and scanning). Several electronic documents were downloaded from the Internet and made available to researchers.

- Gender Institute under the theme “Gender and Land Tenure”, Dakar, Senegal, 16-27 June 2014;
- Democratic Governance Institute under the theme “Building more resilient societies; human security and risk management in Africa”, Dakar, Senegal, 4-15 August 2014;

Several books have been bought and electronic documents downloaded from the Internet, in relation to the Child and Youth Institute under the theme “Social Protection and the Citizenship Rights of Vulnerable Children in Africa”, which was to be held from 16 September to 4 October 2013 in Dakar, Senegal, but ultimately did not take place.

1.3. Documentary products

The documentary products are part of the support provided to CODESRIA research programmes and to the African social science research community. Their aim is to bring to the notice of researchers and make available to them the most relevant and recent publications falling within their research. The documentary products developed are the thematic bibliographies.

a. Thematic bibliographies

The thematic bibliographies have been produced for the institutes on Gender and Democratic Governance which brought together at CODESRIA in June, July and August, researchers working on the following themes:

- Gender and Land Tenure, for the Gender Institute;
- Building more resilient societies; human security and risk management in Africa, for the Democratic Governance Institute.

These thematic bibliographies indicating as many references as possible are of major importance. They enabled the participants in these CODESRIA programmes to have access to the materials that help them enrich their research project in order to make it a document publishable in the form of articles, reports or books in the various CODESRIA publication series.
Therefore, these bibliographies made available to researchers were highly appreciated by the participants. They are also posted on CODESRIA Website, thus ensuring wide dissemination and enabling other researchers working on the same themes to make use of them.

Other thematic bibliographies were also produced:
- Articles published in the CODESRIA journals *Africa Development* and *CODESRIA Bulletin* on Academic Freedom and Higher Education in Africa;
- CODESRIA publications on Academic Freedom and Higher Education in Africa;
- Bibliography on Pan-Africanism and Regional Integration.

1.4. User Services
CODICE has provided a number of services relating to bibliographic search, document communication, advices and guidance to CODESRIA programmes and to external users visiting the library.

2. Managing the IT Unit, administration of systems and networks, Google Apps

The following activities have been carried out by the IT Unit:
- outsourcing of user data to Google Apps:
  - externalisation of the backup of the virtual disks Z;
  - mailing in the domain name codesria.org;
  - access any time and anywhere to codesria.org messages and to backup data (Z drive and Dropbox);
- increase in the bandwidth of the DL (dedicated line) connexion from 1 to 4 Mo;
- acquisition, installation and deployment of 12 new laptops;
- assistance to the accounting unit for closing the 2013 financial year and opening the 2014 financial year.

Also carried out were the following routine activities:
- maintenance of the computer and computer-related equipment;
- monitoring the stock of computer consumables;
- monitoring the contracts with Nadir (accounting software), CGE (generator) and Soprete (photocopiers);
- technology watch on the IT administration and security software; and
- administration of operations servers (file, mail, accounting, domain servers, etc).

3. Managing CODESRIA’s Presence on the Internet

*CODESRIA Website*

Over the period under review, the following activities have been carried out on CODESRIA Website and social networks:
- administration of the website;
- creation of a new template for the website;
- posting publications online;
- sending out announcements relating to CODESRIA’s activities;
- posting online CODICE documentary products;
- sending out CODESRIA E-Newsletter; and
- administering the Facebook page, the Twitter, Youtube and Google+ accounts.

A LinkedIn account has been created on behalf of CODESRIA. As part of its update, the content of the CODESRIA Website www.codesria.org has been archived. The update is done on the new website http://newwebsite.codesria.org

At the end of the work, the entire content will be transferred to www.codesria.org

As of December 2014, CODESRIA Website has recorded 1,053,434 unique visits.

The figures below show the evolution of CODESRIA Website visits during the period under review and per month.

**Figure 1: Evolution of CODESRIA Website visits from June to December 2014.**
Figure 2: Evolution of CODESRIA Website visits from June to December 2014.

a. Social networks
There are 4,457 people who ‘like’ CODESRIA on CODESRIA Facebook page.

The Twitter account is followed by 2,517 subscribers (people and institutions), with 942 tweets and 242 subscriptions.

The Youtube account through which CODESRIA circulates the videos of its various activities (conferences, institutes, workshops, seminars, General Assembly sessions) counts a total of 80 videos, 13,834 views and 73 subscribers.

For the period between 1 June 1st and 7 December 2014, 5,713 views were recorded with average duration of 10.750 minutes.
CODESRIA posted online 80 videos and Table 1 below shows the number of views and their average duration (in minutes) for the 10 most accessed videos.
Table 1: The most accessed CODESRIA videos on Youtube

The videos are accessed from several countries in all the regions of the world: Africa, North America, Latin America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

Table 2 below shows the 18 main countries from which the videos are mostly accessed. For each country, accurate data are given on the number of views and their average duration.

Table 2: The 18 main countries from which the videos are mostly accessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Views</th>
<th>Average Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>États-Unis</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>1 237 2.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royaume-Uni</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>621 2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sénégal</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>1 086 4.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inde</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>316 1.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>490 3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>459 3.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espagne</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>693 4.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzanie</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>54 0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italie</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>129 1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allemagne</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>123 1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrique du Sud</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>350 4.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaisie</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>80 1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroun</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>279 5.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>102 2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigéria</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>52 1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pays-Bas</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>31 0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgique</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>83 2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>104 2.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The Communications Unit
Over the period under review, the activities carried out by the Communications Unit were related to the media coverage of various CODESRIA activities:

- the 40th Anniversary;
- the Conference on the International Criminal Court (ICC);
- the Gender Institute;
- the Democratic Governance Institute.

Activities were also organised in partnership with institutions like the United Nations Information Center (UNIC) and TV stations like the Dakar-based 2STV.

The production, publication and circulation of the E-Newsletter were carried out by the Communications Unit.
4.1. CODESRIA 40th Anniversary

1. The 40th Anniversary of CODESRIA was covered by various national, regional and international media before, during and after its holding from 10 to 11 June, 2014 in Dakar.

All press articles relating to the event were collected and compiled in the form of a press book have been posted online on CODESRIA Website, at the following link: http://newebsite.codesria.org/spip.php?article2147&lang=en

It was also broadcast live on CODESRIA Website.

This media coverage meets the goal of ensuring better and greater visibility of CODESRIA.

4.2. The Conference on the International Criminal Court (ICC)

It was organised by CODESRIA in Dakar from 10 to 12 July, 2014. It was covered by national and international media, among which the South African daily Mail and Guardian, the monthly New African, the Senegalese weekly La Gazette, the radio stations British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC, Great-Britain), Radiodiffusion Télévision du Sénégal (RTS), and West African Democracy Radio (WADR Senegal).

It was also broadcast live on CODESRIA Website. A press book was compiled and is available on CODESRIA Website at:


4.3. CODESRIA Summer Institutes

a. The Gender Institute

The Gender Institute under the theme “Gender and Land Tenure” was held in Dakar from 16 to 27 June, 2014. The highlights of the Institute have been posted online on CODESRIA Website and the link shared on the Facebook and Twitter pages of CODESRIA. The Director of the Institute, Prof. Zenebeworke Tadesse, was interviewed by media like Panapress, Apanews and West African Democracy Radio (WADR).

b. The Democratic Governance Institute

Organised in Dakar from 4 to 15 August 2014, the Democratic Governance Institute has been covered by the media. It is as part of this Institute that a round table was held at CODESRIA’s headquarters, under the theme “Building more resilient societies; human security and risk management in Africa”.

It was largely covered by national and international media like Agence de Presse du Sénégal (APS), the Senegalese daily newspapers Le Soleil and Sud Quotidien, the radio stations Radiodiffusion Télévision du Sénégal (RTS) and Sud Fm, as well as the Pan African TV channel Africable.

4.4. Partnership with the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)

As part of the Nelson Mandela International Day celebrated on Friday 18th July, 2014 under the theme “Se servir de l’héritage de Nelson Mandela pour la résolution des conflits en Afrique” (Using Nelson Mandela’s Legacy for Conflict Resolution in Africa), CODESRIA, in partnership with the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), the Embassy of South Africa
and University Cheikh Anta Diop Dakar (UCAD), organised a conference chaired by Dr. Ebrima Sall, Executive Secretary of CODESRIA.

The conference which was a success was in the media spotlights in Senegal, with the presence of 6 TV channels, 4 radio stations, and the print and online media.

In partnership with the United Nations Information Center (UNIC) and the Embassy of Palestine in Dakar, CODESRIA participated in the Celebration of the day of solidarity with Palestine on 4 December 2014. The round table organised as part of this event was chaired by Prof. Aminata Diaw Cissé, CODESRIA Senior Programme Officer in charge of the Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme.

Present to cover the meeting were national and international media outfits like Radiodiffusion Télévision du Sénégal (RTS), RDV, LCS, APS, APAnews, the national daily newspaper Le Soleil and Agence France Presse.

5. **Partnership with the TV channel 2STV**

This partnership is aimed at presenting CODESRIA through its publications. It also allows the TV channel 2STV to ensure the coverage of CODESRIA activities held in Dakar.

It is under this partnership that the three CODESRIA publications below were presented and discussed on TV shows hosted by a journalist and a researcher. The links to these shows are also indicated below.

- *L’encre des savants* (The Ink of the Scholar) by Professor Souleymane Bachir Diagne

- *Intellectuels non europhones* (Non Europhone Intellectuals) by Professor Ousmane Kane
  [http://yamatele.tv/media/watch/CNGGYRtqa4](http://yamatele.tv/media/watch/CNGGYRtqa4)

The show on *Tombouctou: Pour une histoire de l’étudation en Afrique de l’Ouest* (in English *The Meanings of Timbuktu*) by Shamil Jeppie and Professor Souleymane Bachir Diagne is at the editing stage.

6. **CODESRIA E-Newsletter**

Three issues of CODESRIA E-Newsletter have been released between June and December 2014.

7. **Capacity building**

As part of the capacity building programme, the IT Assistant Bassirou Wagne made a working, collaboration, and knowledge-sharing trip to the Nordic Africa Institute at Uppsala (Sweden) from 6 to 17 October, 2014.

The IT Systems Manager too, Soulé Gueye, made a working trip to CLACSO (the Latin American Social Sciences Council) in Buenos Aires (Argentina) from 28 September to 5 October, 2014. The purpose of the mission was to participate in the following workshops: a workshop on Open Access, and a workshop on the Open Source software used for Open Access.

As part of the CODESRIA digitisation project, which will enter its implementation phase in 2015, Soulé Gueye made a study trip to the i2S Digibook Company in Bordeaux (France)
from 3 to 6 December, 2014. He attended the meeting organised by i2S Digibook from 3 to 4 December, 2014 which gathered together Francophone actors of the project of dematerialisation of the cultural heritage. His mission provided an opportunity to benefit from the presentation of the different models of scanners and how they work, for the conduct of a digitisation project. On the 5th of December 2014, a visit was made to Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) in Paris.
VI - Human Resources, Administration, Finance and Institutional Development

1. Overview

This year we began the implementation of activities with a lot of optimism and enthusiasm, the grant agreements with our key donors had finally been signed and the first set of instalments already received. There were a large number of different activities planned for the year. However when the outbreak of the Ebola epidemic occurred, management had to take a step back and reorganise the whole work plan for the rest of the year. This of course resulted in a negative impact on our work and budget and the situation still remains critical.

2. New Grant Agreements - funding

During the period under review, CODESRIA secured new grant funding from various donors relating to specific projects. The details of these grant agreements are specified below:

- Carnegie Corporations of New York approved a new grant for the African Diaspora Fellowship Program project 1.2 million USD$ for a period of 2 years. The project runs from 1st July 2014 – 30th June 2016. The launching of the activities has already begun with the calls for announcement being drafted and sent out. It is expected that the project will be fully on the ground by the beginning of 2015.

- Open Society Foundation (OSF) in collaboration with Trust Africa and SSRC gave a total amount of 332,500 USD$ for the International Criminal Court (ICC) Project, (200,000USD, 110,000 USD and 22,500 USD respectively). The main activity for the project was an International Conference which was held in Dakar in June 2014. The Theme of the conference was Peace, Reconciliation Processes, and Human Rights in Africa.

- Open Society Institute (OSI) awarded a grant of 506 850 USD towards a project on Curriculum Development and Innovative teachings of Social Sciences and Humanities in Senegal. This grant was signed in November 2014 therefore the implementation will begin in 2015.

- We have signed two new contracts with Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and the University of Basel, Switzerland, to organise a summer institute for each of them. One is on Economic policies with an allocated amount of 40,000 euros, and another amount of 50,000 USD.

- A new contract has also been signed with the Rockefeller Foundation in partnership with UNECA and African Development Bank in convening a conference with a theme "African Forum on Inclusive Economies". The allocated amount to CODESRIA is 96,951 USD.
3. Ongoing Grants

We have a number of Grants Agreements which are still ongoing and some are at their completion stage. Some of these grant agreements are detailed below:

- Responsive Forest Governance Initiative (RFGI) funded by Sida, which is a collaborative initiative of CODESRIA, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign (UIUC), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The first phase of RFGI covers the period 2010 – 2013 (Grant Amount 3.1 Million EUR all provided by Sida). The Responsive Forest Governance Initiative Programme is also in the process of wrapping up on its activities. The publications process has begun with the publications of 6 out of the 34 working papers and it is expected that before the end of the year, all the working papers due for publications would be out. The Secretariat has already begun the process of negotiating Phase II of the Project and Sida has already shown great interest in the continuation of this project.

- Collaborative Programme (South South with CLACSO, IDEAs and CODESRIA. This programme commenced in 2013 and is being funded by Sida for a period of 3 years. During the previous cycle, the Programme was between CODESRIA, CLACSO and APISA with CODESRIA being the implementing partner. For this cycle it is CLACSO which is the implementation partner. Activities began towards the end of 2013 with the selection of Research Grantees and participants to the South South Summer Institutes.

- The Higher Education and Leadership Programme (HELP) funded by the Carnegie Corporations of New York should have come to an end 31st March 2014. However due to the late start-up of the project, a request for a no cost extension has been submitted for a period of 12 months.

- The African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) which is also one of our key donors for the current cycle should have its grant agreement coming to an end 11th April 2015. However due to the delay in the effectiveness of the grant, the late disbursement of funds and the postponement of activities in 2014 due to the Ebola crisis, the implementation of certain activities were affected.

ACBF had 4 supervision missions during the month of November and one of the main discussions was the necessity to have an extension of the contract for another 1 year. This has been agreed upon and the grant will run up to April 2016. The Project is already at 60% of completion and it is expected that the majority of the activities would be implemented by the end of 2015. The first few months of 2016 would basically be focusing on getting the final publications.

- The grants signed with our two main funders, SIDA and NORAD is still ongoing. The implementation of activities began since 2013 and the end of these grant agreements is December 2016,
4. Significant Developments

a. New CODESRIA Headquarters
   The Government of Senegal represented by the Ministry of Higher Education has officially approved the allocation of land to CODESRIA. The land is situated at the new Science City(Cite du Savoir) in Diamniadio and is very close to the new airport being built. It is a prime location and CODESRIA has started working on the plan for the building as well as fundraising. Our objective is to build a top of the range office with well-equipped conference facilities, accommodation and a good restaurant etc. This will help the council to save costs on hotel accommodation, conference costs etc. There is a compelling need to start putting measures in place to raise some funding for the building of the new CODESRIA head office.

b. Annual Review Meeting i Donors
   For this year, one of the key activities which took place was the annual review meeting with three of our main donors; Sida, Norad and Danida. This was the first time we have had a joint meeting with all three donors as, in the past, it had basically been with just Sida. One must also take note that it has been years since an annual review was done due to budget cuts from the donors side which has resulted in less travelling for them. The President and Vice President of CODESRIA were also present at the meeting to represent the Executive Committee. The two-day meeting went very well with very far-reaching and fruitful discussions both in regards to Governance and Scientific Issues. The first objective of the meeting was to review the past year - 2013 period looking at activities done, programmes implemented and a general review of both the Annual and financial reports submitted. Then the discussions moved on to the activities and budget for 2014.

   During the meeting, each of the donors had the chance to give a brief overview of their main priorities and the future in terms of funding for research. It is very important to point out that the issue of CODESRIA being financially autonomous kept coming up. There was emphasis on the fact that funding very much depended on government priorities while changes in the political context could adversely affect funding in the future.

Annual External Audit Exercise

One of the most important exercises for the year not only for the department but also for the organisation as a whole is the annual external audit. A lot of things depend on getting a good audit report, one of them being the disbursement from our donors for the next period. This year, the annual audit exercise commenced a few weeks earlier than normal because management wanted the audit finalised and approved by the Executive Committee before the meeting itself, reasons being that the deadline for submission of the Audit Report for some of our main donors are the 31st of May and 30th June, and for some donors, the submission of the audit report is a requirement for CODESRIA to be able to receive the first Instalment for the year.

Grant Thornton Senegal was newly appointed by the Executive Committee as the Councils new external auditors after we had worked with KPMG Senegal for the last 5 years. The audit report was an unqualified opinion and all the issues related to the
management letter were discussed and timelines for implementation were agreed upon. Management are very much satisfied with the services of the new Audit firm and it was proposed to the Executive Committee that we continue working with them for the remaining two years of the Programmatic Cycle.

5. Administration and Governance

a. CODESRIA Manual of Procedure
The update of the CODESRIA manual has been on the agenda for a number of years now therefore one of the main objectives for the secretariat during 2014 was to have it revised by the end of the year. A steering committee was set up in June 2014 made up of staff members from the different programmes to oversee the revision and update of the CODESRIA manual of procedures. The firm appointed to coordinate this exercise was KPMG Senegal and they finally began the field work in August 2014. They worked very closely with the steering committee and a final draft was completed by the end of November 2014. We are hoping that this manual would be completed and ready for implementation by mid-2015.

b. CODESRIA Friends Fund
The Friends Fund with the King Baudoin Foundation has not yet been able to raise any funds since it was set up in September 2013 and the main reason is that management has not done any fund raising campaign targeting the potential donors in the USA. The last half of the year has been dedicated towards the first step of the fund raising process which is finalising the information brochure of CODESRIA (examples enclosed) and sending out this information document together with a letter asking these donors to support the CODESRIA Friends Fund in collaboration with the King Baudoin Foundation. We have a number of donors registered on the database comprising of both Institutions and individual philanthropists.

The next step of the process would be to organise outreach activities which will require travelling and meeting some of these potential donors. CODESRIA has the potential to get a lot of funding from these donors, however time and resources will be required and a clear fund raising strategy outlined.

c. Endowment Fund
CODESRIA has finally acquired the Pro Bono services of a Law firm based in the USA to assist in the set up of the endowment fund. The name of the firm is Kirkland & Ellis LLP and it is based in Chicago and they have been assessed as being a reputable firm. The registration process has began and we are looking forward to having the legal set up of the endowment fund established together with its board of trustees by the end of 2015.

d. Online payment system
CODESRIA has been trying to set up an online payment system for years now and this is a very important part of the transition towards being automated. The online system would enable members to register online, pay their annual subscription fees, enable our community to order books online and most importantly make donations towards our endowment fund once it has been established as well as many other possibilities. The issue of the change of the name of the organization not being documented in any official document has been the major obstacle in getting the system set up because all documentations we have are registered under the new name of CODESRIA whilst the main headquarters agreement states differently including “Economic”. This is being regularized to enable us to continue with the registration process pending this rectification
is done during the amendment of the charter. A special written resolution has been passed by the members of the EC on the name change and we hope that this document would be acceptable to the service provider.

e. Reorganisation of Office space i Staffing
One of the things the department has been working on over the last year was getting our Communication, Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) moved to the annex at the back of CODESRIA. The process required a lot of repairs and maintenance as it has been closed off for a very long time. The unit finally moved into their new office space in April and one of the plans for 2015 is to set up an on-line library in CODICE.

The CODESRIA bookshop has also re-located from the back to the front of the building for better visibility and easier accessibility by customers. A few renovations have also been done with the guest toilet at the bottom floor of the office as well as the Interpretation booth which was in a very poor condition. One of the plans we had was to also re-do the CODESRIA conference room with the idea of having a good well equipped room which would enable us to hold the majority of our meetings at CODESRIA rather than at hotels. We have put this on hold at the moment due to the fact that it will require a huge investment and with the news that CODESRIA has acquired land from the Government of Senegal to build a head office, we need to review the idea of continuing to invest in the building.

f. Staffing
During the last year, we have recruited three new staff members all under the Publications Programme. These are positions which have been vacant for a very long time and this has actually had quite a negative impact on the day to day activities of the Programme. The main reason why this process took so long is that we wanted excellent, qualified and experienced staff members because the quality of our publications continues to be very high on the priorities of the organisation.

3. Analysis i Significant Outcomes
The funding for the current cycle 2012 ñ 2016 has increased relatively positively when compared to previous years. This is ironic given the current financial and economic crises which the world has still not recovered from. When one looks at the trend, we will note that in general, individual donor funding has been decreasing gradually since 2007 and this was expected taking into consideration the context of the crises. We have also noted that there are a lot of new research institutions being set up which means that the competition for funding has grown.

CODESRIA has anticipated and tried to prepare for this and one of the things to mitigate this challenge has been widening our pool of donors and diversifying as much as possible. This has helped in addressing some of our challenges with respect to funding. Despite this though, emphasis is still on CODESRIA being financially sustainable in the near future and not having to rely solely on donor funding, this will be the top of our priorities for 2015 and the first step is getting a very aggressive fund raising campaign in place after we have set up our endowment fund.

4. Looking Forward
This last year has been dedicated to strengthening our institutional documentation and even though we may not have been able to achieve all that we set out to do, we have at least
managed to reach 80% of our targets. The department will continue to work on this and with the manual of procedures almost complete, we are optimistic that in terms of procedures, a lot of things would be a lot clearer for the secretariat.

For this coming year, we plan on focusing on two key things which we have been discussing over the years. These are fund raising and working on communication/visibility of CODESRIA. These two items go together because if we want to diversify our pool of funding and reach out to potential donors around the world, we really need to work on the visibility of CODESRIA and we can only do so through our communication strategy. CODESRIA being financially sustainable or at least self-sufficient to a certain level is key to the continuity of the organisation. It is very important that we start anticipating the future in terms of restricted donor funding. So for 2015, launching an aggressive communication and a good fundraising strategy will be among the top priorities of the Council.
VII – Conclusion

CODESRIA has had a productive year, despite the EVD crisis and the Council looks forward to another busy but very productive year 2015. That the Council will hold its 14th General Assembly in June 2015 is a good indication of what to expect. The most important outcomes of that Assembly, it is hoped, will include the adoption of a new CODESRIA Charter and a new intellectual agenda that will help to propel CODESRIA towards a new future marked by greater relevance to the social science community in Africa.