Introduction: Staying the Course

Year after year, CODESRIA consolidates its status as an indispensable platform for the development of social science research in Africa. If the reasons that prompted the establishment of the Council remain valid today, they are still more relevant for many reasons. Knowledge production in Africa is still very low quantitatively, and the gap in this area between Africa and the rest of the world tends to be very wide. This is shown by the 2010 World Social Science Report, published by UNESCO, and to which CODESRIA contributed. Accordingly, the Council's portfolio has continued to expand, in order to meet the challenge to better position itself in knowledge production.

The year 2011 was special in the history of CODESRIA, as it was marked by the end of the 2007-2011 programmatic cycle, the launch of the reflection to develop a new strategic plan for 2012-2016, the conduct of an external evaluation, and the organization of the 13th General Assembly. Alongside such activities, the Council has continued to meet the needs identified by its research community, and to make its voice heard wherever the issues and the future of Africa are discussed. The various research networks that have been supported address issues that are critical and topical for Africa. Analyses that are made facilitate the understanding of such issues, and recommendations formulated serve as impetus for the formulation of appropriate policies. It must be noted that the research conducted at CODESRIA is sometimes ahead of the painful events facing our countries, as was the case with the crisis in the Ivory Coast, which a publication of the Council had foreseen.[1] If only this document had been read at the appropriate time, this crisis might have been avoided.

This is also indicative of the necessity to strengthen our communication mechanisms, to promote and promptly disseminate our numerous publications. Many efforts have been made in this regard in recent years, and they have begun to bear fruits in 2011. CODESRIA is today the leading body in terms of publications in social sciences in Africa. It has decided to disseminate all its publications online as soon as they are released. The Council attends most major book fairs, not only to promote its publications, but also to present its new books to the public. This has aroused widespread interest from the academic and research community, as well as general readers. Also, its efforts to improve the visibility of African social science research through ICT has ranked CODESRIA, at the global level, among the top 30 Think Tanks in terms of utilization of social media to disseminate information and knowledge, according to the 2011 report of "Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program" of the University of Pennsylvania (USA).

Despite the great increase in CODESRIA's scientific productions, the need to contribute to strengthening the institutional basis of knowledge production in Africa is still pressing. Young researchers now seek, more than in the past, scientific supervision and opportunities to fulfil their potentials and contribute to research. Researchers, even the most experienced, sometimes lack the necessary incentives to conduct their research, especially because African universities, which train and use them, are still struggling under the conditions to which they were compelled by the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), and the very lean budgets allocated to them by policymakers are grossly inadequate to reverse this situation. Hence, the Council continued its capacity building activities for research in 2011, although the resources available for this had decreased.

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[1] Francis Akindès (sous la direction de), 2011, Côte-d'Ivoire – La réinvention de soi dans la violence, Dakar: CODESRIA, 255 pages.

Efforts have also been made to improve the working conditions in the Secretariat, ensure the Council's financial security and utilize, in a more sustainable way, the result-based management (RBM) techniques.

The core activity of the year 2011 was the organization of the 13th CODESRIA General Assembly, in Rabat (Morocco) from 5 to 9 December. Its preparation mobilized all the members of the Council, particularly those of the Secretariat. More than 600 researchers, policymakers, journalists, development workers, etc. came from around the world, to talk about social sciences in Africa, learn about important advances in the research undertaken at CODESRIA, assess the Council's contribution to the fight for Pan-Africanism and against poverty, and define its intellectual agenda for the coming years. The mere fact of winning the bet to organize the General Assembly in December 2011, after that of Yaoundé in November 2008, and for the first time in North Africa, illustrates the concern of the Council to pursue the path paved by its founders – the desire to stay the course.

Ebrima Sall
Executive Secretary

Promoting Multidisciplinary Research in the Social Sciences in Africa

With reference to 2011, a recent development worth noting is the growing interest that some of CODESRIA's donors are showing on the impact that CODESRIA research is having on the academic community and beyond. More concretely, questions have been asked about achievements with respect to the impact of research financed by CODESRIA at the national, regional and global levels. They are interested in knowing how the research output is used, who is using it, which research output has been recognized as contributing significantly to furthering knowledge production during the last twelve months, which regional and sub-regional organizations use the results and expertise of CODESRIA in their policy formulations, which books have been adopted and recommended as primary sources or main reading materials in higher education institutions and where, etc. These are issues on which the Council has paid much more attention. The Secretariat has already started including these elements in its reporting, as part of its effort to further establish what it is doing to accomplish its mission.

Following the 2011 Work Plan and taking stock of the challenges and objectives identified in the Council's 2007-2011 Strategic Plan, the Research Programme attempted to deal with the following problems during the year:

1. The lack of a body of comparative studies;
2. The weakness of the institutional base of social science research in the countries that are less represented in the CODESRIA community;
3. The insufficient contribution of African researchers on an international scale, due to lack of a Pan-African network coupled with disciplinary, linguistic and gender barriers.

In response to these problems, the Programme has identified the following objectives for the principal programmes: 1) to facilitate and strengthen comparative research in Africa; 2) to strengthen the institutional base of social science research in the countries less represented in CODESRIA's activities; 3) to develop Pan-African research networks based on both theoretical and empirical studies.

I. Core Programmes

The core programmes have been developed as a response to the need for knowledge and understanding of different aspects of life in African societies. They are at the heart of the activities carried out by the Research Programme and represent an integral part of the Council's mandate, as set out in its Charter. During 2011, the core programmes have continued to progress along normal lines. The success of these programmes can be appreciated not only through indicators like the number of new research projects, but also through the number of accomplished studies, as well as the quality of the research reports.

I.1 National Working Groups (NWGs)

Six new NWGs were launched in 2011, covering a set of innovating themes in six different countries, namely Nigeria, South Africa, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Cape Verde. The study from Nigeria entitled "Sexuality Education: A Paradigm Shift for Redesigning and Implementation of the Programme in Nigerian Schools" aims at determining

how sexuality education can be implemented in a country as culturally diverse as Nigeria. More precisely, it examines the views of different actors on sex education and its relevance to the education curriculum. It seeks to evaluate needs in terms of sex education, to identify appropriate measures for implementing a programme of sex education in conformity with cultural and religious norms, and to supply a national framework for Nigeria to implement programmes on sexuality.

The study from South Africa entitled "Regional Political and Economic Instability: A Test for South African Migration Policy" aims at retracing how the South African immigration policy has evolved over the years, following the political and economic troubles in neighbouring states (Zimbabwe in particular). It studies the extent to which this policy has improved or worsened, and what changes have been noted in the position that South Africa holds in southern Africa.

The research project from Central African Republic is entitled "Research Responses to the Impact of the Artisanal Diamond Front on the Protected Areas of Dzangha Sangha in the Central African Republic" and its concern was Law No. 90/180 of 29 December 1990 on the Protected Areas of Dzangha Sangha, which have been set up within the rain forest in the south of the Central African Republic. This law is fully consistent with the government policy on conservation and development. It also covers the activities of local, national and foreign immigrant populations and their impact on watercourses and the soil, leading to the creation of empty pockets in the special reserve of dense forest.

Entitled "Prospective Anthropology in Ivorian Universities: Opportunities and Challenges towards 2020", the study from Ivory Coast is based on the observations that hope for a new era has been breathed in Ivorian politics, in the form of a multi-party system, since 1990. The outcome of this new political order and the politico-social crises that it will create, will be encouraged, managed and serviced by the Ivorian university institution, which itself has been in profound crisis since the first and second republics. This is where the interest in this predictive study lies, whose central aim is to map out the future governmental programming of these universities up to 2020. It will involve making a diagnostic study of the Ivorian university, and indicating the long-range trends, and the driving forces towards organizational and institutional change that is capable of taking on the new modern systems of governance of universities.

The study from Senegal has as title "Visions of the Future and Prospective Approaches in Senegal" and its principal concern is to undertake a survey entitled "The Senegalese Face the Future and Beyond: Behaviour, Attitudes and Expectations". The study aims at conducting a representational sample of the Senegalese population. It will involve finding out how "the future" is represented both in theory and practice, and from the viewpoint of the people. What does "the future" look like in their collective imagination: How do they see it? What are the attitudes, the behaviour and the general practices, with regard to future needs and aspirations?

The study from Cape Verde is entitled "Beyond the Remittances: The Consolidation of the Cape Verdean Society in the Diaspora and the Social, Cultural and Political Transformations in Cape Verde". The point of departure of the study is that whether the roots abroad, or their effects on society of origin, both require deeper and sufficiently systematic approaches in order to better understand the formation of the diasporic Cape Verdean society today, in the broader context of Cape Verdean secular migration. In this case, the formation of a diasporic space must be understood as resulting from a polycentric network of influences emanating from different points within that space and alter the dynamics associated with the place of origin – the archipelago – like the centre of the dispersed community.

The ongoing receipt of manuscripts based on the results of research conducted by the various research teams bears witness to the vitality of the programmes. The research carried out by several groups has contributed to enriching the body of knowledge on the countries and regions of the continent. The growing number of researchers and lecturers seeking CODESRIA's publications is another good indicator of the use of CODESRIA's research results by different stakeholders. The results of research undertaken by CODESRIA are increasingly used by universities where the community of researchers is somewhat more active, as is the case in Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe and South Africa. This testifies to the interest stirred up by those to whom the publications are mainly addressed and also indicates that the research conducted by the Council continues to have impact at several levels.

For NWGs launched in 2007, 2008 and 2009, some have submitted their final manuscripts in 2011. These are: (1) NWG Nigeria on the theme: "Elections and Governance in Nigeria: A Critical Examination"; (2) NWG Morocco on "The Governing Strategies for Social Responsibility in Business: An Empirical Study on Small and Medium-sized Businesses in Morocco"; (3) NWG Sudan on "Academic Freedom and Institutional Autonomy in Higher Education in the Sudan; (4) NWG Djibouti on "Pauvreté des femmes et modes de gestion des affaires et des territoires en République de Djibouti"; and (e) NWG Zimbabwe on African Initiated Churches & HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe.

The other NWGs are expected to submit their final manuscripts at the beginning of 2012.

Efforts have been made by the Research Programme to better understand the challenges facing the NWGs, so as to improve the intellectual and administrative support it provides them. The Programme is aware that it is also important for NWG coordinators to know CODESRIA better and the Council's expectations of the NWGs and their contractual obligations. NWGs have various other challenges. For instance, they are not well aware of the ways by which they can strengthen their local academic communities, how to mentor younger scholars, how to run/access scholarly journals, how to forge a sustained dialogue with local policy communities, and how to reach out more effectively to policy communities and action groups in their countries. These and other issues were addressed in the methodological seminars organized for the Coordinators of the NWG.

I.2 Comparative Research Networks (CRNs)

This is another important cluster within the core programme. Some reports produced within the framework of this cluster have been sent to the Publication Programme for evaluation, while others are awaiting the usual initial evaluation at the Research Programme level before they are sent to the Publication Programme. Comments and recommendations have also been made on the mid-term reports received during the year. In general, majority of the reports rated the research results as being of a fairly high scientific standard. However, the comparative aspect still continues to be one of the challenges that have not yet been tackled by the projects. This observation bolsters our conviction that the scientific follow-up needs to be strengthened in order to improve the results, and that the Council must continue its efforts towards strengthening its programmes in comparative research studies.

> ➢ **Four new Comparative Research Networks (CRNs) were launched in 2011**

Four new research proposals were selected for support in 2011, covering countries like Morocco, Tunisia, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya and Botswana. The themes explored by these different studies vary from transportation policies in the Maghreb to transitions in higher education in Africa, touching themes like civil society activism in accessing health care, security and security provision in Africa. The common denominator of several of the studies is to

compare the social processes and policies in place, as well as the strategies, dilemmas and contributions of different stakeholders in improving the efficiency of the various sectors involved. Making use of the idea of comparative research, and integrating quantitative and qualitative approaches for the collection of data, the studies aim to show the range of similarities and/or differences in policies and practices in each country and among the countries concerned.

The observation expressed by the evaluators is that, this year, the quality of proposals has been very good on the whole, which made selection difficult. Many of the proposals rejected were only for budgetary reasons. A methodological workshop for the selected NWGs and CRNs took place during the CODESRIA General Assembly on 5-9 December 2011, in Rabat, Morocco. During this meeting, the conceptual and methodological procedures of the different proposals were discussed in order to facilitate their researches.

The study on Morocco and Tunisia entitled "Liberalization of the Road Haulage of Commercial Goods in Morocco and in Tunisia" was to be undertaken within the framework of a group of reforms which have impacted different sectors with a view to liberalizing and modernizing them in response to quality requirements. The objective was to improve the economic efficiency of the sector as part of the preparation of national economies, undertaken within the framework of the liberalization of commercial exchanges agreed upon between Morocco and Tunisia.

The study on South Africa – "Civil Society Activism in Accessing Health Care in South Africa" – would try to compare the effectiveness of civil society strategies in providing universal access to health care in South Africa. Particular attention would be paid to the principal diseases identified at the provincial level.

The study entitled "The Dilemmas of Security, Development and Governance Associated with the Increasing Commercialization of Security Provision in Africa" was aimed at undertaking a comparison of the dilemmas involved in the regulation of security agencies in Africa, through an examination of empirical cases in Nigeria and South Africa. In brief, the global objective of the proposed research was to study the opportunities and dangers presented by the growing number of private security agencies, and why their regulation and control have been problematic for those responsible for national policy in the respective countries.

A study on Southern Africa – "Transitions in Higher Education in Africa: A Comparative Study of Policies and Practices Pertaining to Postgraduate Research in Universities in East and Southern Africa Today: Implications for the Quality of Research" – was an analysis of the policies and practices which underlie postgraduate research in institutions of higher education in Kenya, Botswana and South Africa. Making use of comparative research methodologies, integrating quantitative and qualitative approaches for the collection of data, the study aimed at showing the range of similarities and/or differences in policies and practices relating to postdoctoral research in each country and among the three countries concerned.

➤ **Final CRN manuscripts received in 2011**

Some reports have been sent to the Publication Programme for evaluation. Others are awaiting a first evaluation at the Research Programme level before they are sent to the Publication Programme. With regard to the follow-up of CRNs in progress, eight teams have submitted their final research reports/manuscripts during the year. The manuscripts cover much diversified themes like:

▪ Prof. Samir Amin (2009): African Response to the Crisis.

- Prof. Albert Nouhouayi (2009): The Financing of Elections by Political Parties and Electoral Corruption in Benin and Burkina Faso.
- Dr Edith Natukunda Togboa (2009): Identity, Culture and Conflict among Returnee Populations of Uganda: a Comparative Study of Gulu and Orukinga Valley Communities.
- Dr Olaleye Adesola O. (2009): Comparative Assessments of Wetland Losses and Degradation in Nigeria and Lesotho; Impacts of Climate Change and Anthropogenic Pressure.
- Dr Paul Mukwaya (2009): On the Impact of Transportation Infrastructure Investments on Core Periphery Relations along Key Transport Corridors in East Africa.
- Dr Onias Mafa (2009): Gender, Politics and Sustainable Land Utilisation in Zimbabwe: A Comparative Study of Pre-Fast Track and Fast Track (Jambanja) Agrarian Reforms.
- Mohamed Bousseta (2007): Impact Study of the Agadir Agreement on Morocco,Tunisia and Egypt.
- Naffet Keita and Shaka Bagayogo (2003): The Socio-anthropology of Social Change in West Africa. Migrations, Institutions and Access to Resources: The Mobility of Human Resources in Postcolonial Mali.

Comments and recommendations have also been made on the mid-term reports received during the year. In general, the majority of the reports presented research results of a fairly high scientific standard. However, the comparative aspect still continues to be one of the challenges that have not yet been tackled by the projects. This observation bolsters our conviction that the scientific follow-up needs to be strengthened in order to improve the results, and that the Council must continue its efforts to strengthen its programmes in comparative research studies.

I.3 The Multinational Working Group (MWG)

In spite of the importance of this programme, some difficulties in launching new MWGs have been encountered for some time. One of the problems is linked to the accumulated delays in the writing of new green books that are supposed to precede the launching of each MWG. Furthermore, there is a build-up of delays in the delivery of MWG research results on the part of the researchers, coupled with a lack of respect by MWG coordinators for their contractual obligations in the scientific follow-up and supervision of the research networks. Instead, a series of "Concept Papers" has been launched, and this has helped a great deal in filling the vacuum created by the absence of green books, although the idea behind the green book as a requirement for launching an MWG was not completely abandoned. But, instead of starting off with a theoretically and conceptually abstract discussion on the themes for green books, a decision was taken towards preparing a review of CODESRIA's contribution to research and theoretical discussions of certain issues that have been at the heart of the Council's research agenda over the last ten years or so, before proposing a new research agenda for an MWG. In 2010 and 2011 therefore, seven senior scholars were commissioned to prepare "Lessons from CODESRIA Research" green books on themes such as: the social sciences, youth, higher education, and gender. The project was a joint endeavour of the Research Programme and CODICE.

In spite of this, an MWG was launched in 2011 on the theme "Health, Society and Politics: Towards a (More) Equitable System in Africa". In response to the call sent out in the middle of the year, 51 research project proposals were received. The selection of the research projects were planned for the month of November 2011. The coordinators and resource persons to work with the MWG were identified. A launching/methodological workshop for the 'Health MWG' was organized in November 2011. Furthermore, the Research Programme planned to

launch other MWGs on Africa and the emerging countries (for which the announcement had been finalized), on migrations and on the question of childhood and youth.

II. Special Programmes

The Special Programmes have been developed in order to respond to special needs in research, with a view to opening up new research themes and directions. They offer the Council the possibility of designing a series of integrated activities – from research to dissemination – including advocacy campaigns, which could suitably follow as in the case of the Child and Youth Programme and the Academic Freedom Programme.

The most important development during the period under review consists of certain initiatives which were undertaken in order to revamp some of the old programmes. As we shall see below, two of the programmes, namely the Child and Youth Programme and the Economic Research Programme, are currently undergoing this process. These new initiatives have convinced the Council Secretariat that it is appropriate to revisit or revise programmes and groups of programmes by taking into account new realities or new situations.

II.1 Child and Youth Programme

The Child and Youth Programme was launched in order to promote social science research on childhood and youth in Africa. The principal aim of the programme is to strengthen research capacity in the areas of study on childhood and youth across linguistic and disciplinary barriers in Africa.

The following activities were undertaken in 2011:

1. The elaboration of an MWG concept-note on the theme "Youth Unemployment in Africa";
2. The preparation of:

   a) An annotated bibliographical review, which will take stock of the literature on the principal works which have appeared during the last twenty years, dealing with questions of childhood and youth;
   b) A Special Issue of 'Africa Development' that will be devoted to publishing articles on the theme: "Parents Involvement in Children's Lives";
   c) Two final manuscripts under the titles: "Youth and Identity in Africa" and "New Frontiers of Child and Youth Research in Africa".

The studies on childhood and youth emanating from these activities will have three possible impacts: (a) their recommendations will influence political decision-makers and other potential users of research on childhood and youth; (b) their research results will bring about changes in the daily lives of children, their families and communities in general; and (c) the research will contribute to more teaching about childhood and youth in the curricula of academic institutions, and the political milieux will be encouraged to facilitate lasting change.

II.2 Economic Research Programme

The principal objective of the Economic Research Programme (ERP) is to promote pioneer research on economic processes in Africa or affecting Africa. Thus, the programme tends to pursue research on economic policies, and to generate a body of knowledge that can contribute to economic policy alternatives and development in Africa. The Economic Research Programme was launched by CODESRIA as part of its efforts to analyse the dynamics of

economic and political processes on the African continent, by creating multidisciplinary teams, including economists, development specialists and researchers from other social science disciplines.

The following three activities were undertaken during 2011:

1. The editors of the manuscript entitled "Rethinking Trade and Industrial Policy for Africa" are in the process of working on and incorporating the comments received from the evaluators;

2. Editorial work has been completed on articles written in English and submitted during the Guy Mhone conference organized at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in 2010 under the theme: "The Renaissance of African Economies", and the manuscript has been submitted to the CODESRIA Publications Programme. However, the editing of texts written in French is still underway;

3. With the aim of identifying new research priorities and to revitalize the Economic Research Programme, a Planning Meeting was held in Dakar during 29-30 September 2011.

For the Planning Meeting, seven economists and specialists in development were chosen and invited to present papers and discussion points. Three members of the CODESRIA Ssecretariat also took part. Three background papers and two think-pieces were presented during the workshop. The participants raised a considerable number of research questions on the economy of, and economic development, in Africa – mainly on questions related to commercial policies, industrialization and poverty, savings, investment and growth; the financing of development and the effectiveness of aid; the politics of privatization; new export product enclaves; agriculture and land grabbing.

At the conclusion of the meeting, it was recommended that the programme concentrate on the following aspects: (a) producing alternative development theories; (b) promoting advocacy and dissemination; (c) producing a model of growth to benefit the poor; (d) reviewing and questioning the dominant methods and models in economics; (e) seeking ways and means to distance Africa from the financial problems which are plaguing the Euro zone; (f) launching new research programmes, thus producing a body of knowledge which can both influence and be used by the political decision-makers, civil society and other actors.

II.3 African Humanities Programme

The principal objective of the Humanities Programme is to promote research on the humanities and on creative interpretations of African reality. In line with CODESRIA's mandate, the programme was introduced in order to improve research in humanities on an interdisciplinary basis by offering a specialized forum to get in touch with other disciplines. In CODESRIA's 2007-2011 Strategic Plan, it is clearly stipulated that the Council should take on the objective of "expanding its role in the production of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research, through the launching of promotional activities for a dialogue between the social science disciplines, and between the social sciences on the one hand, and the human sciences, the sciences of health and medicine, and agronomy on the other". In 2011, the programme's activities concentrated on three areas:
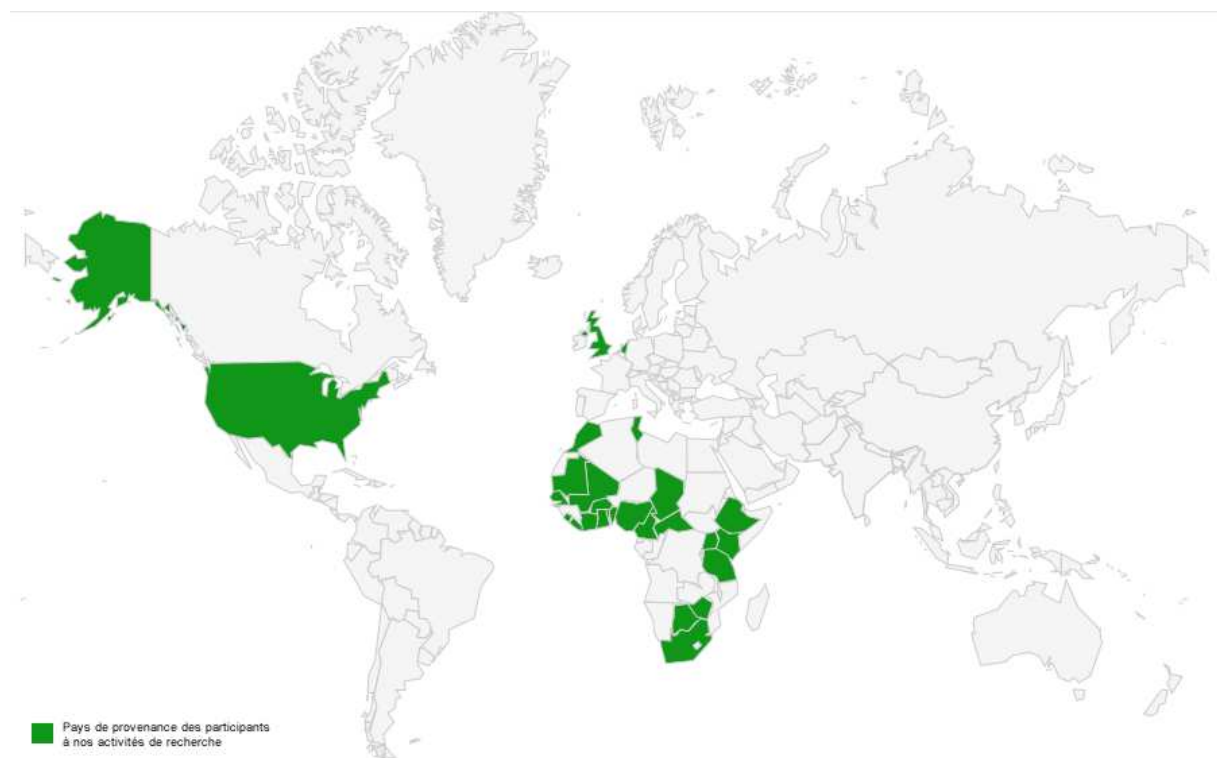
1. The review of papers presented at the Conference on the 50th Anniversary of African Independence, held in Accra in September 2010;
2. A follow-up of the submission of papers presented at the 22nd FESPACO held in Burkina Faso, for publication purposes;

3. The publication of a series of documentaries about the life of CODESRIA. Apart from a documentary film about certain CODESRIA personalities (former Presidents and Executive Secretaries), a presentation on the Council in video form is in process.

The 22nd FESPACO Workshop report has been published in *CODESRIA Bulletin* (Numbers 1&2, 2011) and circulated during the General Assembly.

II.4 Gender Programme

In line with the Council's mandate to strengthen analysis and research on gender in Africa and based on the recommendation of the Gender Task Force which was put in place in 1995, the Gender Programme that started in 1983 has become one of the most important core programmes of the Council since 1996. Since, a number of activities have been initiated. Complementing the activities developed by the Research Programme, training institutes have also been set up by the Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme. At the Research Programme level, this programme was unable to move beyond undertaking one activity, that is, the Annual Gender Symposium, but the training institutes have come in handy to expand and enhance the gender programme, especially in terms of publications. However, more serious thinking and re-thinking still need to be done, in order to re-define new directions for CODESRIA on the whole question of gender and the type of studies which could make the programme more creative and innovative.

Pays de provenance des participants
à nos activités de recherche

Building Social Science Research Capacities in Africa

The objective of the Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme is to contribute to improving the quality and increasing the production of African social science researchers. With a view to having a lasting impact on higher education and research institutions involved in the production of knowledge, the effort focuses on building the capacities of young researchers in terms of research, scholarly writing and communication.

The year 2011, which closed the 2007-2011 programmatic cycle, was in a highly competitive context marked by the attention increasingly given to higher education by different institutions and organizations that had not before then considered it a priority. Given this new situation, and in a geopolitical context unfavourable to Africa, CODESRIA can only retain its appeal by focusing on the relevance of the activities it proposes, which is related to its ability to tackle the challenge of theorization to save the continent from the impasse of underdevelopment.

During the year, although methodology and scholarly writing workshops could not be held because of the non-availability of expected funding, other activities such grants and fellowships for young researchers, thematic institutes on gender, governance, health, child and youth, the conference of deans and the training of trainers took place as planned.

The themes addressed during the institutes helped to show young researchers that one could not seriously rethink development without learning how to de-construct, question dominant paradigms and discourses and consider ethical issues related to research. The relevance of the choice of the theme of the Governance Institute on "International Regulation and Governance in Africa" and the Gender Institute's theme on "Gender, Culture and Political Fundamentalism in Africa" was confirmed a *posteriori* by the international geopolitical context marked by the Arab Spring and by the NATO intervention in Libya. The Gender Institute provided the opportunity to further question revolutions, transitions and fundamentalism in North Africa (and elsewhere...). Discussions showed the importance of re-defining the relationship between men and women within African societies, owing to the social and political upheavals that provide a new forum for cultural and religious fundamentalisms.

This strong interaction between the local and global institutions, in an international system that puts Africa in a subordinate position, was also a key issue discussed during the Governance Institute. The 2008 financial crisis and its impact on economies, the emphasis of the marginalization and hegemony phenomena in the global capitalist system, the exacerbation of social conflicts as *modus operandi* for the control of strategic areas often rich in natural resources, and instability in the Sahel-Sahara area strongly linked to the activities of Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) are all issues that warranted the keen interest in 'international regulation and governance in Africa'.

The objective of this institute was threefold: to revisit the interrelationships between governance and regulation in Africa; to review the mechanisms and implications of regulatory modes of governance at different levels – national, regional and international; and, to examine approaches and acquire analytical tools that would enable a clear understanding of the interactions between governance and regulation in Africa.

The work of deconstruction helped in reviewing different theories (neoclassical, institutional, Marxist and Keynesian) to demonstrate that Africa needs another regulation, thus stressing the

urgent need for an alternative paradigm, taking cognizance of the interest groups and social movements in the regulation. Indeed, the debate on regulation, re-regulation, and de-regulation is the most perfect illustration of the structural crisis of capitalism. The study of the complexity of the architecture of global governance, taking into account the new regionalism and regulation mechanisms helped, through the historical approach, to highlight new questions related to the scale of regionalism, the relationship between regionalism and globalization and the effects of the regulation of this process.

The discussions highlighted the need to bring policy to the heart of regulation, for a reform aimed at emerging regulatory mechanisms whose main driving force would be "involvement". Through the various presentations made by the director of the institute and resource persons, the participants were able to gain insight into how international regulation and rules imposed by neoliberalism hardly served the interest of Africa, hence the necessity to revisit the 'theory of disconnection' of which Samir Amin is one of the leading figures. This theoretical investment has emerged as essential, not only for developing an African intellectual agenda but also for the creation, by African policy makers, of a development agenda in line with the needs and aspirations of citizens of the continent.

These few elements show the relevance of these institutes that help to train young researchers by exposing them to critical and alternative approaches that would enable them to better understand the African reality and rethink development, and also the fact that such an approach should necessarily be based on a systematic deconstruction in order to be able to distance oneself from the dominant discourse, thus opening the door to new and more fruitful avenues of research.

The training of young researchers is part, and will have to increasingly be part, of a well thought out synergy between CODESRIA and African higher education and research institutions. This is indeed to avoid CODESRIA being seen as a substitute for these institutions whose primary mission is to train young researchers who will take over from the aged and ageing crop of African researchers. However, they must be able to benefit as much as possible from the capital gain provided by CODESRIA through its unique approach that always highlights the pan-African dimension, multi-disciplinarity, systematic gender mainstreaming, comparative research and the need to go beyond the empirical research and move towards the development of new concepts and theorization. This ambition was also clearly stated at the Conference of Deans of Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences, held on the sidelines of the 13th CODESRIA General Assembly on 7-8 December, 2011 in Rabat (Morocco), on the theme "The Role of the African University in the Construction of a Global Space of Higher Education".

Two major ideas emerged from the discussions that followed the presentations by the deans, namely the necessity of networking and the sharing of experiences as a source of added value.

To operationalize such ideas, CODESRIA established a steering committee, comprised of five members representing each of the five regions of Africa (North Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa, East Africa and Central Africa). The steering committee's mandate is to develop a roadmap towards improving the institutional anchoring of CODESRIA activities by involving, in particular, member universities and research institutions in the process of building the research capacities of young African researchers in social sciences.

With the new programmatic cycle, CODESRIA will have to be proactive by adopting a more integrated and holistic approach to its training activities, through increased synergy with higher education and research institutions.

Activities Carried Out

To meet the needs of capacity building in research in 2011, the Training, Grants Fellowships Programme organized its usual activities, including: 1) Institutes; 2) methodology workshops; 3) small grants programme; and 4) the conference of deans. The process for organizing such activities remained the same, beginning with the launch of calls for applications, followed by the establishment of a selection committee which then decides on applications received, and whose authors are finally invited to participate in activities. However, while calls for applications for all programmes were launched, the selection of candidates was not made for all, and some of these programmes did not take place in 2011, for reasons related to funding.

➢ **Institutes**

The four institutes on health, gender, governance, child and youth were held as scheduled in the 2011 workplan. A fifth and new institute, the Afro-Arab Institute, was planned but had to be postponed to 2012.

- **The Institute on Health, Politics and Society in Africa** (7-25 February, 2011) was on the theme "HIV/AIDS and the Discourse on the 'Other' in Africa". From the beginning of the history of HIV/AIDS, Africa had been seen as the source of the epidemic; that is to say, as the "other" in the discourse on HIV/AIDS and in the production of knowledge required to cope with the pandemic. In return, Africa has reproduced the same discourse that reflects her vulnerability, in the search for solutions.

  The director of the institute, Professor Cheikh Ibrahima Niang of ISE/Université Cheikh Anta Diop, participated in the selection of laureates with Bernard Mumpasi Lututala (Deputy Executive Secretary, CODESRIA), Aminata Diaw (Head of the Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme) and Bruno Sonko (Programme Manager). During the institute, a roundtable on the theme of the institute was facilitated by Dr. Emmanuel Gnaoré (UNAIDS Regional Adviser), M. Alioune Fall (Executive Director of Hope for African Children Initiative), Mme Debo Sow (Association KARLEN that deals with sex workers) and M. Djamil Bangoura (Association PRUDENCE which works on homosexuals).

- **The Gender Institute** which was held from 6 to 24 June, 2011 focused on the theme: "Gender, Culture, and Political Fundamentalism in Africa". This institute sought to examine the impact of fundamentalisms on the social roles of gender in general, and women in particular: 1) How do culture and religion shape social relations between the sexes into hierarchical systems (thus bringing about inequality?; 2) How can they be both sources and places of expression and articulation of fundamentalism?; 3) How and why does politics endorse the inequalities generated by culture and religion?

  The institute was chaired by Professor Fatou Sow (CNRS/France), and the selection committee comprised the following members: Professor Fatou Sow, Director of the institute, Professor Abdoulaye Bara Diop (Université Cheikh Anta Diop) and Aminata Diaw (CODESRIA). During the institute, a roundtable on the theme "Mobilizing against Religious and Cultural Fundamentalism" was facilitated by Dr. Charmaine Pereira, Dr. Ayesha Imam, and Professor Fatou Sow. A film, "The Wishes of Gambaga" was also shown as part of the institute. There was also a conference on the Arab Spring titled "Revolutions, Transitions and Fundamentalism in North Africa and Elsewhere" facilitated on June 20, 2011 by Karima Bennoune.

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- **The Democratic Governance Institute** (25 July - 12 August, 2011) focused on the theme: "International Regulation and Governance in Africa". Three objectives were pursued: 1) Revisit the interrelationships between governance and regulation in Africa; 2) Review the mechanisms and implications of regulatory methods on governance at different scales; and 3) ensure approaches and analysis tools to capture in a meaningful way the interactions between governance and regulation in Africa. Professor Abdou Salam Fall (Université Cheikh Anta Diop) who led the institute also took part in the selection of the participants, together with Professor Babaly Sall (LU). During the institute, a roundtable, with speakers like Dr. Yamar Mbodji, Executive Director of Rural Hub, who spoke on "The ECOWAS Agricultural Policy", Dr. Cheikh Tidiane Dieye, Program Coordinator at Enda-Third World/Syspro), who facilitated a discussion on "Conditions of International Regulation and Governance in Africa, based on International Trade Negotiations" and Mr. Eric Hazard, Oxfam International GROW Campaign Coordinator for West Africa, who facilitated the session entitled "Food Sovereignty in Africa". On the sidelines of the institute, a conference was held on "The United States of Africa" on August 3, 2011, with introductory remarks by Dr. Cheikh Tidiane Gadio, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Senegal.

- **The Child and Youth Institute** (5 - 23 September 2011) focused on "The Ability to Act and the Development of Children in African Societies". The institute laid the emphasis on "New Childhood Studies" which posit that rather than seeking to focus on what children could or could not become, their lives must be studied here and now. This institute was headed by Dr. Yaw Ofosu-Kusi of the Department of Educational Sciences at the University of Winneba, Ghana. He was part of the selection committee of the institute together with Dr. Bara Gueye from ENDA. Two films – "Cirage" and "Al moodu" – were also shown as part of the 2011 Child and Youth Institute.

- **The Afro-Arab Studies Institute** was originally scheduled for 2011, but it had to be postponed to early 2012..

A total of 95 researchers participated in CODESRIA institutes in 2011 – 52 men and 43 women (45%); 51 Francophones (54%) and 44 Anglophones (46%). The regional distribution of participants is as follows: 35 participants from West Africa (37%), 21 from Central Africa (22%), 10 from Southern Africa (11%), 10 from Eastern Africa, 9 from Northern Africa (9%) and 10 from other regions, more precisely from the Diaspora. These figures reveal the persistence of imbalances in terms of gender, languages and, above all, geographical spread.

The self-assessment conducted at the end of each institute indicates that the majority of participants are either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with their participation in the institutes, particularly with regard to the relevance of the topics, the teaching skills of institute directors and resource persons, the contribution of institutes to the improvement of their ongoing research projects.

➢ **The Methodology Workshops**

The calls for applications for the sub-regional methodology workshops and the selection of the best applications were actually made, except for the (Special) Nigeria and Anglophone Countries' Methodology Workshop, and the two English and French Scientific Writing Workshops. The following were members of the various selection committees:

- For the Francophone West and Central Africa Methodology Workshop: Abdoulaye Toure (IFAN / Université Cheikh Anta Diop), Boube Namaïwa (Department of Philosophy, Université Cheikh Anta Diop), Sylvain Landry FAYE (Department of Sociology, Université Cheikh Anta Diop);

- For the Eastern and Southern Africa Methodology Workshop: Professor Godwin Murunga and Professor Josephine Ahikire;
- For the North Africa Methodology Workshop: Abdeghani Abouhani (Morocco), Bakary Samb (Senegal - Brussels) and Aisha Benhamar (CRASC, Algeria).

However, these workshops could not take place due to delays in the disbursement of funds by the donor.

A methodology workshop was held in Dakar on 22 and 23 August, 2011 as part of a CODESRIA-UNESCO and UN-WOMEN collaborative project on two studies, namely "Female Social Movement" and "Gender-based Violence". The objective of this workshop was to bring together the researchers identified for the studies, representatives of ministries and institutions working on these issues, and CODESRIA, UNESCO and UN-WOMEN, with an eye to refining the conceptual framework and methodology to be used.

➢ **The Training- of-Trainers Workshop**

The committee for the selection of candidates for the training-of-trainers workshop met on 10 November, 2010 and the workshop was held from 26 to 30 April 2011 in Dakar. It focused on the theme "Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Social Science Research". Professor Akissi Gbocho of the University of Cocody in Abidjan coordinated the scientific aspect of the workshop. He was assisted by the following resource persons: Professor Bala Dogo (Department of Geography, Kaduna State University, Nigeria) and Professor Abdou Salam Fall (IFAN Cheikh Anta Diop).

Epistemological considerations played a central role in this workshop which started with a course in research methodology – which is the driving force of any rigorous scientific research – with special emphasis on the first part of the work, namely the core research question or the trigger question.

The workshop also discussed the tools and techniques of participatory methodologies, particularly the method of participatory rural appraisal. This concept was defined and its characteristics, objectives and scope were also set. Exercises allowed participants to delve into core issues, with special emphasis on longitudinal analysis.

Pertinent recommendations made by participants were noted for coverage in subsequent editions of the workshop. These include:
- ❖ Designing the training programme based on the difficulties encountered during methodology courses taught by these lecturers in their respective universities.
- ❖ Including more working sessions and group works. While the epistemological dimension remains very important, practical works strongly contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the workshop.
- ❖ Formulating a unified methodology course module. This point deserves further reflection and implementation, as it would further enhance CODESRIA's name and importance in African universities.

➢ **The Small Grants Programme**

The selection committee for the 2011 edition of the Small Grants Programme met from 22 to 26 August, 2011 in Dakar, to review the 407 applications (PhD and Masters). The committee was composed of Professor Ibrahim Abdullah (University of Sierra Leone) as chair; Mrs. Christina A. Ugodulunwa (University of Jos, Nigeria) as rapporteur; with Professor Alioune Sall (Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Senegal) and Mrs. Assia Benadada (Mohammed V Soussi University, Morocco) as members. In the preliminary discussions, it was discovered that many of

the PhD and Masters research themes were on the issue of climate change. Thus, the selection committee recommended that CODESRIA should hold specific methodological workshops on climate change, to better equip the young researchers to handle these issues. Even though the selection committee was requested to choose 100 laureates (70 PhD and 30 Masters), only 35 applicants (30 PhD and 5 Masters) were finally selected by CODESRIA, due to financial constraints related to ACBF funding.

Distribution of the 30 PhD Applicants:
- Geographical Distribution: Cameroon: 4; South Africa: 2; Nigeria: 3; Tanzania: 1; Swaziland: 1; Ethiopia: 1; Morocco: 1; Sierra Leone: 1; Zimbabwe: 2; Ghana: 2; Sudan: 1; Kenya: 2, Central African Republic: 1, Ivory Coast: 1; Burkina Faso: 1; Togo: 1; Senegal: 3; Mali: 1; Benin: 1.
- Gender Representation: 11 women and 19 men.
- Linguistic Distribution: 16 Anglophones and 14 Francophones.

Distribution of the 5 Masters Applicants:
- Geographical Distribution: Senegal: 1; Ghana: 1; Chad: 1; Tanzania: 1; Cape Verde: 1.
- Gender Representation: 2 Women and 3 Men.
- Linguistic Distribution: 2 Anglophone, 2 Francophone and 1 Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking).

➢ **The Conference of Deans**
The selection committee for the Conference of Deans met on 17 August, 2011. The conference was held on the sidelines of the General Assembly of CODESRIA, from 7 to 8 December at the Faculty of Humanities, Mohammed V Souissi University (Morocco). The conference theme was "The Role of African Universities in the Construction of a Global Space for Higher Education", with introductory remarks by Professor Mahmood Mamdani of Makerere University (Uganda). Fourteen deans presented papers at the conference.

One of the achievements of the 2011 edition is that it has helped in properly structuring and institutionalizing the Conference of Deans. Participants looked forward to the continuity of this annual conference and its being anchored in the various African universities. As the tenures of deans are fixed, the participants recommended the involvement of former deans. A five-member steering committee was set up, each member saddled with the responsibility to sensitize the deans of Faculties of Social Sciences and Humanities in their respective sub-region, with a view to paving the way for the establishment of the Association of Deans. CODESRIA will develop a body of guidelines to this effect and provide the committee with means to organize sub-regional meetings. The following deans were appointed as members of the steering committee: 1) Southern Africa: Professor Fred Hendricks, Rhodes University, South Africa; 2) Central Africa: Professor Michel Tchotsoua, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon; 3) East Africa: Professor Berhanu Abeje, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia; 4) North Africa: Professor Abderrahim Benhadda, University Mohamed V Agdal, Morocco; and 5) West Africa: Professor Olabisi Idowu Aina, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria.

Outstanding Innovations
Following several recommendations made, the following innovations have been implemented or highlighted for implementation, with regard to the Training, Grants and Fellowships

Programme:

➢ **Grants**
- Increasing the amount of small grants to doctoral students from US$3,000 to US$5,000;
- Involving the supervisors of PhD theses more, in the management of the small grants awarded to their students, by requesting the beneficiaries to produce end-of-year scientific reports, which outline the progress of the theses and financial report on the use of funds made available, which should be duly attested to, approved and signed by the supervisors;
- Revising contracts of the small grants beneficiaries, by differentiating between the Masters programme – whose duration has been reduced to one year – a and the PhD which remains a three-year program, though there is still the possibility of obtaining a one-year waiver for both programmes.

➢ **Institutes**
- Creating a database of email addresses of graduate schools or postgraduate programmes in social sciences and humanities in the various African universities, to better popularize CODESRIA's activities and thus reduce the imbalance the regional spread of participants in the Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme's activities;
- Incorporating a module on bibliographic research into the curricula of the institutes;
- Institutionalizing pre-institute discussions on the research proposals of the students, to enable them to improve their research questions and draft progress reports, instead of producing research proposals during the institutes;
- Increasing the number of resource persons from 3 to 4, to better meet the methodology needs expressed by the laureates (This proposal is still under discussion);
- Extending the duration of methodology workshops from 4 to 8 days, with a balanced coverage of methodological framework (4 days) and aspects related to scientific writing (4 days) (This proposal is still under discussion);
- Increasing the number of training-of-trainers workshops to 2 so that the methodology developed within certain universities by trainers could be more widely disseminated and replicated among others.

Publishing and Disseminating the Works and Findings of CODESRIA and its Research Networks

The mission of CODESRIA's Publications Programme has always been 'the promotion of greater visibility and accessibility of African scholarship that is informed by perspectives derived from and/or sympathetic with experiences emanating from the African continent'. CODESRIA fulfils this mission through publishing and disseminating the Council's research findings and other works on Africa in form of journals, books, monographs research reports, special lectures, policy dialogues and policy briefs, in both electronic and printed forms.

In the course of this year, CODESRIA has continued to increasingly produce and disseminate its scientific research findings on Africa through different means, formats and outlets. The publication and dissemination activities have been guided by some specific objectives which include timely publication of research findings, contribution to available usable knowledge, and extensive dissemination.

PUBLICATIONS

New Titles
Examples of very important books published in the course of this year include:

– *Philosophy and African Development: Theory and Practice* edited by Lansana Keita. This book appraises development in a holistic manner, transcending the usual measurements in terms of economic achievements and widening the scope to include the impact that history, political theory, sociology, social and political economy can have on development in Africa. It is a clear departure from the traditional approach to development which has been a preserve of economists who traditionally define development in terms of economic growth and their usual tool is the use of figures and statistics.

– *Youth Militias, Self Determination and Resource Control Struggles in Niger-delta Region of Nigeria* by Eghosa E. Osaghae et al. This research report is part of a broader project "Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Africa" implemented by the Consortium for Development Partnerships (CDP) which is coordinated by CODESRIA and the African Studies Centre (ASC), Leiden. It examines the main parties to the conflict in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, looking at their perceptions, values, attitudes and interests in attempting to understand the ramifications and implications of the conflict as a way of suggesting what needs to be done to resolve this conflict that has been raging since 1988. The relevance of this publication lies in the fact that a correct understanding and resolution of this problem could help in finding solutions to other resource inspired conflicts on the continent.

– *Local Power Struggles, Conflicts and Conflict Resolution: Causes, Dynamics and Policy Implications of Land-related Conflicts in the Greater Accra and Eastern Regions of Ghana* by Joseph R. A. Ayee et al. This publication is also part of CDP's "Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Africa" project. The land question is one of the most protracted issues in Africa today. The Accra case can provide useful lessons for those in similar situations on the continent.

– *Politics, Religion, and Power in the Great Lakes Region* by Murindwa Rutanga is a book that brings a new perspective to the understanding of this part of Africa. It examines political, religious, and power relations in the contemporary states of Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, with a view to understanding how these countries' shared history has impacted on the current political and socioeconomic aspirations. Other publications released during the year are included at the end of this section.

Co-publication

CODESRIA has, over the years, worked with commercial and academic publishers both on the continent and in Europe. In 2011, the Council co-published three titles with Pambazuka Press: i) *Ending the Crisis of Capitalism or Ending Capitalism?* by Samir Amin; ii) *Global History from the South* by Samir Amin; and iii) *La verite aux puissants : une sélection de cartes postales panafricaines* by Tajudeen Abdul-Raheem. CODESRIA continued to collaborate with Editions Karthala by co-publishing nine titles in the series *Maitrise de l'espace et développement* edited by John O. Igue, Kengne Fodouop and Jerome Aloko-N'Guessan. CODESRIA's collaboration with HSRC led to the co-publication of *Tombouctou: Pour une histoire de l'érudition en Afrique de l'Ouest;* and *Power and Powerlessness: Africa's Capital Cities*. Also, in the course of the year, CODESRIA added another publisher to its list of publishing partners when it entered into co-publishing arrangement with Fountain Publishers Limited, Kampala, under which *Politics, Religion and Power in the Great Lakes Region* by Murindwa Rutanga and *Global Exchange and Gender Perspective in Africa* edited by Bernard Ouedraogo & Roseline Achieng were published.

DISSEMINATION

Distributors

Distribution of free printed and electronic copies of our publications to various universities, research centres, libraries and individuals, both within and beyond the continent continued, but to a larger extent. In the course of the year, a combined total of 8,760 printed copies of CODESRIA books, journals, research reports and the Publications Catalogue were distributed. The breakdown is as follows:

Books	–	1,751 copies
Journals	–	4,771 copies
Research Reports	–	1,728 copies
Publications Catalogue	–	510 copies

In addition, to all CODESRIA journals being made available free online to scholars and other members of the research community and, in collaboration with the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE), full texts of all books published in 2008, 2009 and 2010 were uploaded onto the website.

A new distributor, Librairie Kalila wa Dimna in Rabat was appointed to distribute CODESRIA books in Morocco and other parts of northern Africa. The Council continued to work with Librairie Clairafrique in Senegal; Mosuro, The Booksellers Limited in Nigeria; Edition Cle in Cameroon; and Makerere University Bookshop in Uganda. CODESRIA books have continued to reach the international market through the African Books Collective (ABC) in Oxford, UK. ABC, which had also been serving the USA and Canadian markets through Michigan State University Press opted to terminate that contract in May and opened up a new partnership with Baker and Taylor who would operate on Print-on-Demand (PoD) basis within the US, instead distributing printed copies.

Book Fairs
CODESRIA attended the Casablanca Book Fair in Morocco, held between 11 and 20 February 2011, and the Nairobi International Book Fair, from 28 September to 2 October). CODESRIA also participated in the International Conference on Book Development in Africa, organized by the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), and which was held in Nairobi between 3 and 5 October. . The book fairs served as opportunities for greater visibility for CODESRIA and good avenues for feeling the pulse of the social science community in those parts of Africa. They enabled CODESRIA to have an on-the-spot interaction with potential additional distributors, especially for the eastern part of Africa. The ADEA conference was also a good forum for CODESRIA to exchange ideas with 70 other actors and stakeholders in the African publishing and book distribution sector, on the realities of book and educational activities on the continent, the prevailing challenges and the possible ways forward. In December, CODESRIA participated in the 13th *Foire internationale du livre et du matériel didactique* (FILDAK) in Dakar.

The Council also participated in the Fourth European Conference on African Studies (ECAS 4) in Uppsala, Stockholm. This was a major gathering of scholars that provided an excellent opportunity to CODESRIA to share the products of the work so far done on African scholarship.

Book Presentations
The 2011 World Social Forum, held in Dakar between 6th to 11th February, provided an opportunity for the launching of the book *Samir Amin : Intellectuel organique au service de l'émancipation du Sud* written by Demba Moussa Dembele. It was a great occasion, as scholars from all over the world came to pay glowing tribute to Professor Samir Amin, described by many as "ne of the finest scholars Africa has ever produced".

During the December 2011 Foire internationale du livre et du matériel didactique (FILDAK) in Dakar, CODESRIA held the public presentation of two autobiographical volumes: (i) *Mémoires d'un étudiant africain, Volume I : De l'Ecole régionale de Diourbel à l'Université de Paris (1945-1960)* and (ii) *Mémoires d'un étudiant africain, Volume II : de l'Univesité de Paris à mon retour au Sénégal (1960-1967)* by Amady Aly Dieng, an eminent emeritus professor of Economics at Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar.

CONFERENCE OF CODESRIA JOURNAL EDITORS

The 9th Annual Conference of CODESRIA Journal Editors took place in December, 2011 at the Institut d'Études africaines, Rabat, Morocco as part of the activities of the 13th CODESRIA General Assembly. This year's theme was "Is International Commercial Publishing the Future of Journal Publishing? Choices and Challenges".

The objectives of the year's conference were to:
- deliberate on how to further enhance the quality and visibility of CODESRIA journals, for them to rate among the best international social science journals;
- brainstorm on effective distribution channels that will take the journals to the researchers who need them, particularly in Africa;
- use the opportunity of the CODESRIA General Assembly to network with current and prospective contributors to the various journals, showcase the journals, and share challenges and experiences.

As usual, this was another opportunity for the editors to review their modes of operations, present the specific challenges facing their respective journals, and share experiences of best

practices. Eighteen editors of the various CODESRIA journals attended the conference. The meeting was also attended by the OSSREA Director of Publications and two editorial staff of the Centre national de recherche en anthropologie sociale et culturelle (CRASC), Algiers, a joint-producer of *Africa Review of Books*.

The Keynote Address at the conference, entitled *"Equitable Higher Education, Inclusive Development and the Commercial Academic Publishing Industry"* was delivered by Adam Habib, professor of Political Science and Deputy Vice Chancellor (research, innovation and advancement) at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa.

LIST OF 2011 CODESRIA PUBLICATIONS

The books, journal issues and research reports in the course of the year are as follows:
Books
1. *Dimension of African Development* by Lansana Keïta
2. *Côte d'Ivoire : La réinvention de soi dans la violence* by Francis Akindes
3. *Samir Amin : Intellectuel organique au service de l'émancipation du Sud* by Demba Moussa Dembele
4. *Pratiques d'accompagnement et performance: très petites et petites entreprises camerounaises en phase de démarrage* by Emmanuel Kamdem
5. *Global Exchanges and Gender Perspectives in Africa* by Jean Bernard Ouedraogo & Roseline Achieng
6. *South Africa in Africa: Annotated Bibliography* by A.M. Ndongo, D. Miller, P. Wamucii & D. Sanchez
7. *Mémoires d'un étudiant africain, Volume I : De l'Ecole régionale de Diourbel à l'Université de Paris (1945-1960)* by Amady Aly Dieng
8. *Readings in Methodology: African Perspectives*, by Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo & Carlos Cardoso
9. *ECOWAS and the Dynamics of Conflict and Peace-building* by Thomas Jaye, Dauda Garuba & Stella Amadi
10. *Mémoires d'un étudiant africain, Volume II : de l'Univesité de Paris à mon retour au Sénégal (1960-1967)* by Amady Aly Dieng
11. *Tombouctou: Pour une histoire de l'érudition en Afrique de l'Ouest* (French version of *The Meanings of Timbuktu*
12. *Power and Powerlessness: Africa's Capital Cities* edited by Simon Bekker and Goran Therborn
13. *Entretien avec Amady Aly Dieng: Lecture critique d'un demi-siecle de paradoxes* by Abderrahmane Ngaide

Journals
1. Africa Media Review, Volume 17, Numbers 1&2, 2009
2. African Journal of International Affairs, Volume 12, Numbers 1&2, 2009
3. African Sociological Review, Volume 13, Number 2, 2009
4. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2010 (French)
5. Africa Development, Volume 35, 3&4, 2010
6. Africa Development, Volume 35, 4, 2010
7. Identity Culture and Politics, An Afro Asian Dialogue, Volume 11, Number 1, 2010
8. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2010, (English)
9. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2008 (Arabic)
10. Africa Review of Books, Volume 7, n°1, 2011

11. Africa Development, Volume 36, 1, 2011
12. African Sociological Review, Volume 14, Number 1, 2010
13. Afro Arab Selections, 12, 2010
14. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2008, (Arabic)
15. African Sociological Review, Volume 14, n°2, 2010
16. Identity Culture and Politics, An Afro Asian Dialogue, Volume 11, Number 2, 2010
17. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2011 (English)
18. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2009, (Arabic)
19. African Journal of International Affairs, Volume 12, n°1&2, 2009
20. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2010, (English)
21. Africa Review of Books, Volume 7, n°2, 2011
22. Africa Development, Volume 36, 1, 2011
23. Africa Development, Volume 36, 2, 2011
24. Africa Development, Volume 36, 3&4, 2011
25. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2011 (English)
26. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2011, (English)
27. Journal of Higher Education, Volume 8, Number 1, 2010

Research Reports
1. L'appropriation de la gouvernance budgétaire au niveau des communes rurales au Burkina Faso, by Augustin Loada and Samuel Guitenga

2. Appropriation des instruments de gestion des resources naturelles par les acteurs locaux de la commune de Madiama, cercle de Djenné, by Bréhima Kassibo & Boureima Touré

3. Perceptions croisées entre autochtones et étrangers en Côte d'Ivoire : le cas de la population de Méagui dans l'ouest ivoirien, by Chantal Kouadio

4. Appropriation des instruments de la fiscalité : élaboration du budget de la commune rurale de Kalabancoro, Moussa Djiré, by Amadou Keita & Rokia Traoré Dembelé

5. Migration et tensions sociales dans le sud du Mali, by Bakary Camara, Bakary F. Traoré, Bréma E. Dicko & Moro Sidibé

6. Presse audiovisuelle et construction démocratique au Bénin : de la nécessité de deux niveaux de lecture des mutations en cours, by Jean Euloge Gbaguidi, Clémentine Lokonon, Maxime Ahontondji & Léa Yemadjro

7. Idéologie politique et conflit en Côte d'Ivoire : une analyse du discours politique sur l'identité nationale, by Yéo O. Emma

Publicizing and Enhancing the Accessibility of the Intellectual Production of African Researchers

2011: The Advent of CODESRIA 2.0

As we enter the 21st century, social networks like Facebook, Twitter, Youtube and Flicker, have become very popular worldwide. The number of users is growing rapidly and, in less than a decade, Facebook has recorded a total of about 500 million users and Twitter about 140 million. Their success is largely due to the enthusiasm they generate among young people, majority of whom were born in the last decade of the twentieth century, the "digital age".

In spite of the "digital divide" resulting from historical asymmetries, and compounded by the contemporary geopolitical relations and the negative consequences of globalization on development, Africa is still part of this emerging "information society". The African continent has nearly 140 million Internet users, with a penetration rate which is equivalent to 13.5 per cent of the total[2] population; and in the realm of social networks, Facebook recorded almost 40 million subscribers in Africa[3] and the important role that it played in countries such as Tunisia and Egypt during the "Arab Spring" is widely acknowledged.

As a pan-African institution that aims to support the production of new knowledge useful to society, CODESRIA therefore could not afford to ignore these tools. Indeed, in addition to being used on a daily basis by a growing number of students, researchers and academics from Africa and the Diaspora, these tools open the door to many opportunities and are increasingly becoming an indispensable element for any institution that seeks to make impact in its area of intervention.
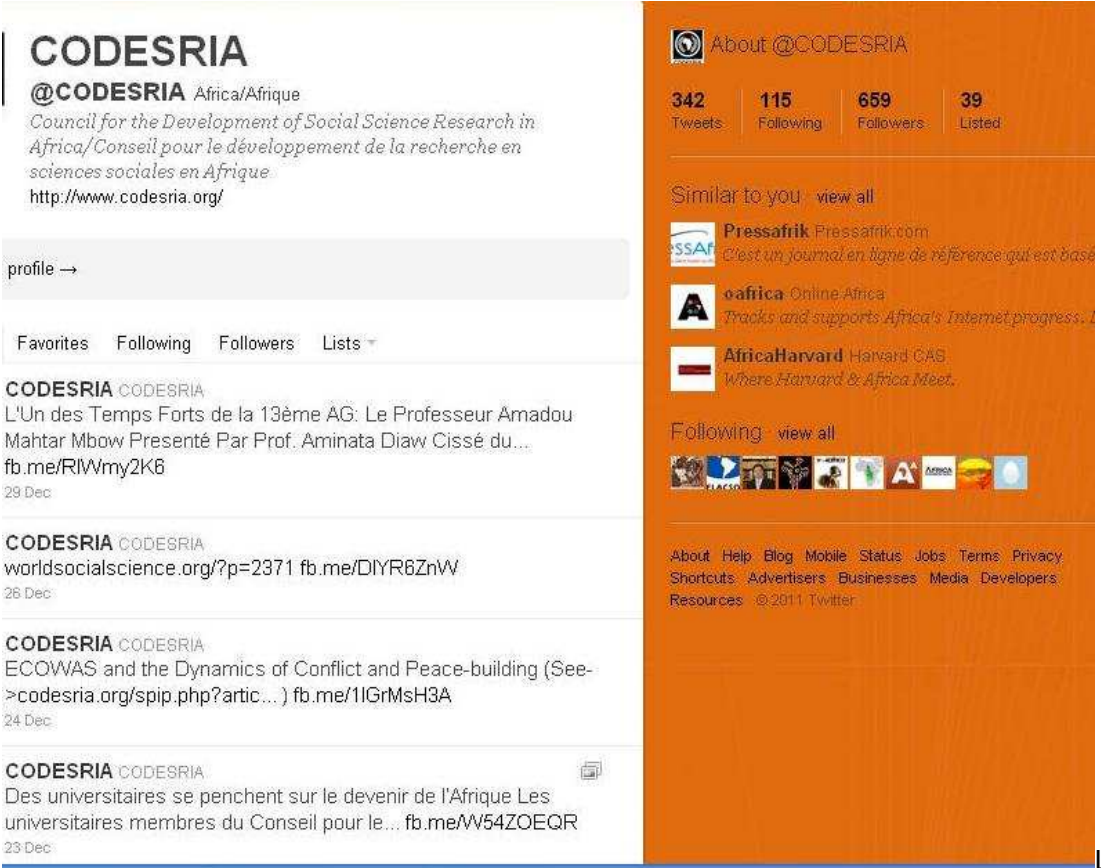
In this regard, CODESRIA has decided to strengthen its presence on the Internet by tapping on the social networks. Actually, this approach fits into a drive towards the development of ICTs, which started in the 90s, and CODESRIA has been one of the leading African research institutions to use e-mails at a time when few African countries had Internet connection. With multiple mailing lists, organized according to major working languages, namely English, French and Portuguese, CODESRIA has been posting all the calls inviting students, researchers and African academics and the Diaspora to participate in its activities and take advantage of the opportunities it offers. In early 2000, CODESRIA made further progress by deciding to be present on the web, first through a page hosted on the website of partner institutions, and then by creating its own website. In 2009, the CODESRIA website was totally re-designed and since then, it has been directly managed by the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) team. Operated through an open-source content management software (CMS), this new site has a built-in RSS and dialogue boxes enabling contacts among all staff working in the Executive Secretariat, which facilitates interactive exchange.

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[2] Internet World Stats, December 2011 (http://www.internetworldstats.com/africa.htm)
[3] World Continents Facebook Statistics, March 2012 (http://www.socialbakers.com/countries/continents)

During the year 2011, in an effort to improve its communication with the African community of social scientists, enhance the visibility and accessibility of its activities, especially the use of its publications, CODESRIA opened a Facebook page as well as Twitter YouTube accounts. The Facebook page and Twitter account were directly updated through RSS feeds from the CODESRIA website which allowed users to promptly access information online, especially as CODESRIA had decided to give free and open access to the full texts of all its publication.

Fig. 1: CODESRIA Homepage on Twitter

Finally, for the purposes of the 13th General Assembly of the CODESRIA which was held from 5 to 9 December 2011 in Rabat (Morocco), a special website was created, which made available all the abstracts and final papers presented on that occasion, the profiles of the main speakers, the agenda and a wealth of useful information to participants. More importantly, thanks to a streaming device, the plenary sessions were posted on the website of the General Assembly, thus allowing all those who could not attend physically to follow its progress online.

These initiatives were highly valued by the community of social scientists and beyond, including all those interested in the activities of CODESRIA. As shown on the CODESRIA website, between February 2010, when the new version of the Website was launched, and December 2011, the number of hits per month increased from 3,180 to 14,132 (i.e. a 347% increase rate). Between January 1 and December 31, 2011, a total of 177,748 Internet users visited the CODESRIA website (i.e. an average of 447 daily hits). The CODESRIA Facebook page attracted a total of nearly 1,150 visitors who "liked" it, an equal number who regularly browse the website, and 860 "friends". I respect of the Twitter account, as of December 31, 2011, it had a total of 670 followers, including large research institutions such as, the World

Bank (Africa Region), Africa No. 1, Pambazuka Press, JSTOR, Revues.org, Wall Street Journal of Africa, Africa Renewal (UN), Jeune Afrique, etc. In addition, CODESRIA tweeted information had thirty nine (39) recipients, and this has greatly boosted the image of the Council.
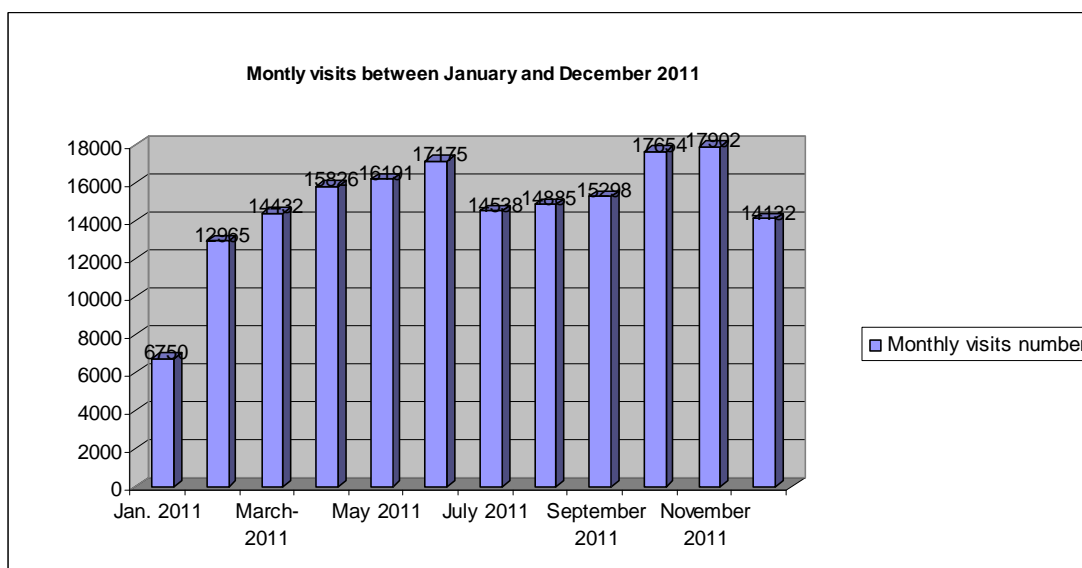
Efforts made towards improving the visibility of African research in the social sciences through intensive use of ICT has ranked CODESRIA, globally, among the "top 30 think tanks in terms of use of social media to disseminate information and knowledge" by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program of the University of Pennsylvania (USA) in its 2011 report. Against this background, we can consider the year 2011 as that of the advent of a CODESRIA 2.0, fully abreast of latest trends in terms of information and communication.

Announcements by E-mail
A total of 102 e-mail announcements were sent out by CODICE, encouraging the community of social science researchers to participate in various CODESRIA activities; 34 of the e-mails were in English, 31 in French, 10 in Portuguese and 3 in Arabic. The same medium was used to disseminate twenty four (24) other announcements on CODESRIA's new publications (books or journal issues).
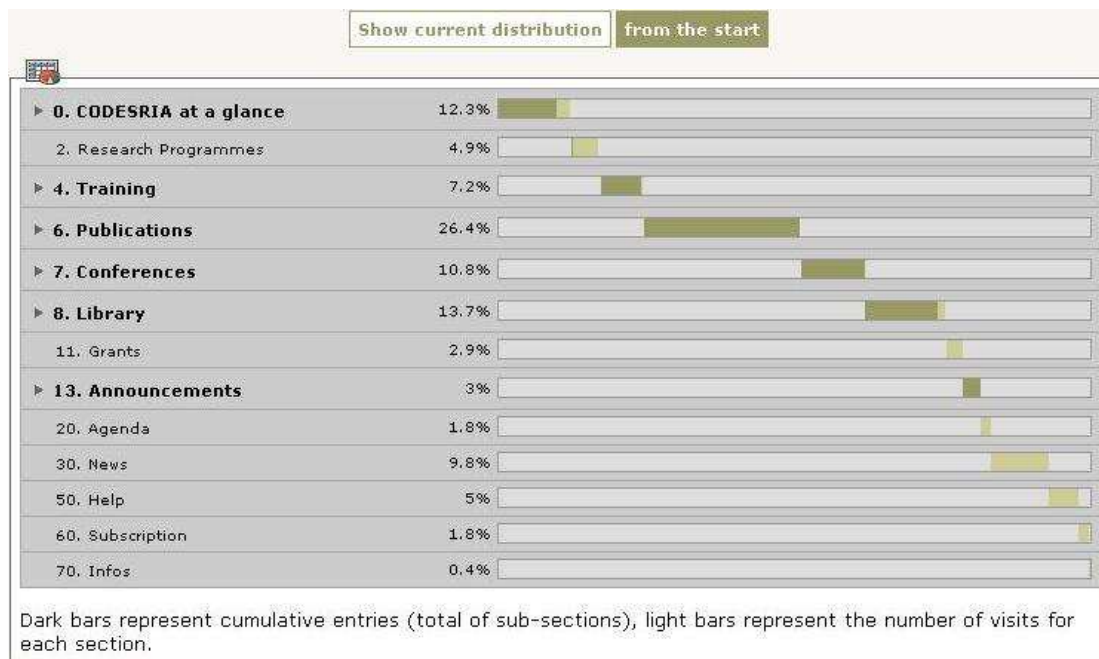
Managing CODESRIA's Presence on the Web
Between January 1 and December 31, 2011 a total of 177,748 **n**et surfers visited the CODESRIA Website. On a monthly basis, the number of visitors increased from 6,750 in January, 2011 to 14,132 in December, 2011, and a daily average of 447 visitors with a peak of 802 visitors on October 19, 2011. The main sites leading visitors to the CODESRIA Website are Google (2,675); Scholarship-positions (1,290); AJOL (943); OSSREA (932); and Funds for NGOs (892). Our analysis also revealed that there were 231 links leading to the CODESRIA Website.

Fig. 2: Monthly Visits to the CODESRIA Website

The analysis of visitor distribution among the different headings since the activation of the CODESRIA Website revealed that visitors were most attracted by Publications (26.4%); followed by Library, that is, online resources (13.7%); Information on CODESRIA (12.3%); Conferences (13.6%); Conferences (10.8%); News (9.8%); Research Training Activities (7.22%) and Announcements (3%).

Dark bars represent cumulative entries (total of sub-sections), light bars represent the number of visits for each section.

Fig. 3: Visitors Distribution among Different CODESRIA Website Headings
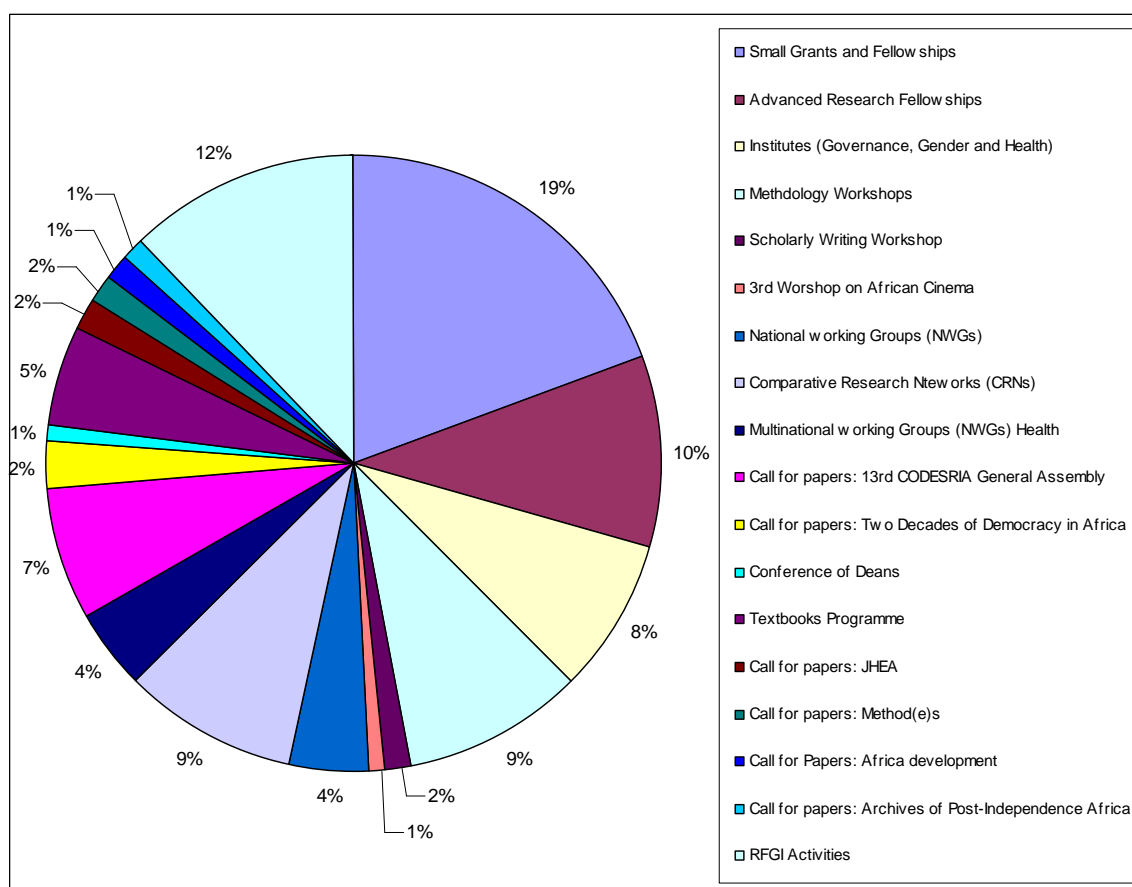
A detailed analysis of announcements for which deadlines expired during the second half of the year, or which were posted during this period, revealed the following figures:

Announcement Type	Number of Visitors
Fellowship	
Fellowship & Small Grants	7,171
Advanced Research Fellowship	6,306
Institutes	
Afro-Arab Institute	368
Workshops	
Methodology Workshop for North Africa	1677
Research Activities	
National Working Groups (NWGs)	1,571
Comparative Research Networks (CRNs)	3,349
Multinational Working Group (MWG) Health	2,215
RFGI call for Social Science Research Candidate (Cameroon, DRC, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and South Sudan)	1,259
RFGI call for Social Science Research Candidates (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda and Mozambique)	615
RFGI call for Social Science Research Candidate (Burkina Faso)	219
Conferences	
CODESRIA 13th General Assembly	2,422
Social Sciences Deans Conference	301
Gender Annual Symposium	1,521
Archives of Post-Independence Africa and its Diaspora	909
Publications	
Textbooks Programme	1,973
Journal of Higher Education in Africa (Call for papers)	614

Method(e)s (Call for papers)	568
Africa Development (Call for papers Special Issue on "Parents' Involvement in Children's Lives in Africa")	513
Other	
Call for CODESRIA's liaison officers on issues related to Academic Freedom	356
Call for papers : Archives of Post-Independence Africa and its Diaspora	408
Grand Total	**36979**

Table 1: Breakdown of Announcement Visitors

Expressed in percentages, announcement visitors were distributed as follows:

Fig. 4: Breakdown of Announcements Visitors in Percentages

Overall, announcement visitors alone represented 35 per cent of the total; NWGs, MWG and CRNs visitors, 21 per cent; Methodology and Writing Workshops visitors, 10 per cent; Institutes visitors, 9 per cent; and General Assembly visitors, 6 per cent. However, these figures are relative owing to the fact that announcements did not all remain online for an equal period of time.

During the period under review, twenty one (21) books published in 2011 by CODESRIA were posted online ahead of their being printed in hard copies, in compliance with the new policy aimed at increasing the visibility of CODESRIA publications.

The following table shows how often the documents published in 2011 had been accessed, beginning from the oldest to the most recent:

Book Title	Description Reader	Full Text Reader
Samir Amin: Intellectuel organique au service de l'émancipation du Sud	727	439
Local Power Struggles, Conflicts and Conflicts Resolution	371	135
L'appropriation de la gouvernance budgétaire au niveau des communes rurales du Burkina Faso	349	117
Youths Militias, Self Determination and Resource Control Struggles in the Niger-delta Region of Nigeria	979	134
Genre et dynamiques socio-économiques et politiques en Afrique	602	684
Framework and Tools for Environmental Management in Africa	583	241
Philosophy and African Development: Theory and Practice	850	672
Les défis de la Centrafrique: gouvernance et stabilisation du système économique: Recherche de canevas pour amorcer la croissance	334	402
La vérité aux puissants:une sélection de cartes postales panafricaines	3961	N/A
Politics, Religion and Power in the Great Lakes Region	618	557
Pratique d'accompagnement et performance: très petites et petites entreprises camerounaises en phase de démarrage	300	483
Appropriation des instruments de gestion des ressources naturelles par les acteurs locaux de la commune de Madiam	142	118
Appropriation des instruments de la fiscalité: élaboration du budget de la commune rurale de Kalabancoro	153	93
Migrations et tensions sociales dans le sud du Mali	176	190
Presse audiovisuelle et construction démocratique au Bénin	187	117
Mémoires d'un étudiant africain. Volume I	333	226
Mémoires d'un étudiant africain. Volume II	149	197
Global Exchanges and Gender Perspectives in Africa	291	238
Côte d'Ivoire: la réinvention de soi dans la violence	320	951
Readings in Methodology: African Perspectives	346	311
ECOWAS and the Dynamics of Conflict and Peace-building	50	22
Grand Total	11821	6327

Table 2: Number of Visitors who accessed the Books Posted Online in 2011

These figures underscore the importance of posting full texts online, especially with the fact that our print-run in paper form does not usually exceed 1,500 copies and that disseminating these publications in Africa and beyond is a particularly difficult task, despite the conclusion of distribution agreements with bookshops and recourse to print-on-demand (PoD) through the African Books Collective (ABC). In 2011, all the 21 books published by CODESRIA were posted online in full text and 57 (i.e. 94.83%) of the 60 books published between 2009 and 2011 were available in open access. For this period, books that were not available in open access online were co-published with publishers that do not run an open access policy. In addition, efforts were also made to put online, in open access, as many CODESRIA books published before 2009 as possible,

The following table shows the number of visitors who accessed the latest issues of the journals published by CODESRIA during the second half of 2011:

Journal Title	Number of Accesses
African Review of Books, vol. 7, n°1, 2011	487
African Review of Books, vol. 7, n°2, 2011	143
Africa Development, vol. 35, n° 1 & 2, 2010	890
Africa Development, vol. 35, n° 3, 2010	359
Africa Development, vol. 35, n° 4, 2010	617
Africa Development, vol. 36, n° 1, 2011	407
Africa Development, vol. 36, n° 2, 2011	614
Africa Development, vol. 36, n° 3 & 4, 2011	342
African Sociology Review, vol. 14, n° 2, 2010	1232
African Sociology Review, vol. 15, n° 1, 2011	196
Journal of Higher Education in Africa, vol. 8, n° 1, 2010	505

Table 3: Number of Visitors who Accessed CODESRIA Journals Posted Online in 2011

Scientific Activities of the CODESRIA Information and Documentation Centre (CODICE)

Under the CODESRIA Oral Documentation Project (CODP), designed to produce multimedia portraits of some great African social science research figures, as a prelude to the writing of Africa's intellectual history, the book – *Samir Amin: Intellectuel organique au service de l'émancipation du Sud* – written by Demba Moussa Dembélé was launched during an official ceremony attended by Samir Amin himself and a large number of intellectuals and members of the general public on February 9, as part of the key events during the World Social Forum (WSF) held in Dakar (Senegal), from February 6 to 11, 2011. Another book – *Entretien avec Amady Aly Dieng* – written by Abderrahmane Ngaïdé was completed by the end of year 2011 but its official launching was deferred till February 22, 2012 to coincide with Professor Amady Aly Dieng' s 80th Birthday Anniversary.

CODESRIA also launched a Special Project African Voices (SPAV), the objective of which is to select some of the articles published in CODESRIA journals and chapters in jointly-authored books on a number of major topics, and assemble them in a single publication, with an introduction by an expert on the subject, as part of an effort to promote publications from an African source. Some materials have been collected in this direction and Professors Mamadou Diouf (African History), Souleymane Bachir Diagne (African Philosophy), Ali El Kenz (Social Science Research in Africa), Amina Mama (Gender in Africa) and Zenebewerke Tadesse (Higher Education and Research in Africa) have been appointed to synthesise them.

Acquisitions
In 2011, CODICE subscribed to the online paying data base "SocIndex Full Text Database", used many freely accessible databases such as JSTOR, AJOL, Persée (Revues.org) and acquired 257 books, mainly to meet the needs of the different institutes organized by the Training, Grants and Fellowships programme.

Document Processing
During the year under review, 582 documents were catalogued and indexed. These consisted of 484 books, 89 theses and memoirs and 9 reports.

Compilation of Information Products
In 2011, four (4) lists of new acquisitions (December, 2010, March, September and December 2011) and one (1) content bulletin (First Issue, March, 2011) were compiled. These information products have been circulated through e-mail and posted on CODESRIA's Web site.

User Service
The CODICE Reading Room played host to 222 users, to whom it also made available many bibliographic materials. It also received thirty five (35) inquiries by-mail; while it supplied a total of 65 articles, 23 books, 20 book chapters and 11 conference papers to people working within the research activities supported by CODESRIA... Lastly, the following other services were provided on behalf of CODESRIA Programmes and partner institutions:

Eleven Bibliographies
  - International Regulation and Governance in Africa Institute) ;
  - Children's Agency and Development in African Societies (Child and Youth Institute) ;
  - The Changing Political Economy of Afro-Arab Relations (Advanced Afro-Arab Institute) ;
  - Gender and the Media in Africa (Annual Gender Symposium).
  - Genre, cultures, politique et fondamentalismes en Afrique;

- Violences faites aux femmes au Sénégal et en Guinée Bissau;
- Mouvement social féminin en Afrique de l'Ouest;
- India and Africa: Which Partnership for Capacity Building?;
- Les Etats fragiles;
- L'enseignement supérieur et la recherche dans les publications du CODESRIA ;
- Climate Change and Pastoralism in East Africa.

Also during the year 2011, CODICE contributed to improved skills and competences of laureates of CODESRIA Institutes by teaching them a course on information search on the internet (including guidelines on how to select materials, elaborate a bibliography, quote citations, and use canonical abbreviations used in scholarly publications).

Working in Synergy with a Wide Range of Partners

CODESRIA undertook some activities in collaboration with other institutions in Africa and outside the continent. In 2011, CODESRIA's expertise and partnership was constantly sought by national, sub-regional and pan-African organizations, as well as by civil society groups. Hence, the Council was involved in: 1) active participation in different forums (political dialogue conferences, planning workshops, etc.); and 2) management of collaborative programmes, as highlighted below.

The South-South Programme

This programme seeks to galvanise cooperation and collaboration among the researchers of the global South working in the vast field of the social sciences. Following the objective set out in the 2007-2011 Strategic Plan, the CODESRIA has been mandated to assume a leading role in the development and strengthening of cooperation between her and other regional and sub-regional research organisations.

In the first phase of the programme, which came to an end in 2011, its three collaborating institutions, namely the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO) and the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA) had established contacts with new academic institutions in order to consolidate and expand their activities, and facilitate inter-institutional exchanges between the various regions of the South for different activities. In this regard, contacts have been established with institutions based in India, Brazil and China, and cooperation agreements have been signed or are in the process of being signed with them.

Below are the major activities held in 2011

1. Regular monitoring was done for the publication of research findings from the South-South Institute organized by CODESRIA in 2009 and also the South-South Occasional Papers Series which will be published shortly.
2. Much progress was made towards the next Summer Institute that would be organized by CLACSO and which would take place in Recife, Brazil from 21 May to 1 June 2012. In view of the start-up of a new phase of the programme, the partners have entered into preliminary discussions on possible sources of finance. Discussions have already begun with NORAD, SIDA and other potential financing agencies.
3. Representatives of CLACSO took part in CODESRIA's General Assembly from 5 to 9 December in Rabat, Morocco.

The Governance Monitoring Programme

The issue of governance is central to the challenges confronting most African nations. These challenges are multifaceted and affect practically every sphere, whether political, economic, social or cultural. This is the situation that underlies the Governance Monitoring Programme which has been undertaken jointly by CODESRIA and the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) since 2006. The study was conducted in the following eighteen (18) countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea Bissau,

Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo. The follow-up mechanism put in place initially, consisting of a national co-ordinator in each country, has been reinforced following changes made in the programme's implementation.

In line with the principal objective of the programme, which is to follow the trends of governance in West Africa, this initiative has made it possible to closely examine governance issues in the different countries covered, as well as in the sub-region as a whole.

The launching workshop held in June 2010 made it possible to identify a certain number of specific indicators and parameters relevant to the realities of the region in particular and of the African continent in general. The reports so far produced have given details on the specifics for each country and the initiatives undertaken by different actors. The programme has made it possible to assemble an important database on questions of governance in West Africa. The programme has also made it possible for both institutions to mobilize a network of active researchers trained to analyse governance issues.

As regards the state of political and institutional governance in the sub-region, some central points and trends were identified during the period. These trends were drawn from the empirical observations made in the studies on the countries covered by the programme. These include:

Electoral Governance: The management of elections appears to be an inevitable topic in relation to the current political scene in the sub-region. Problems of electoral governance have cropped up in all the countries which have organized elections in recent years. In some countries like Mali and Senegal, elections will determine the future of their democratic systems.

Civil-Military Relations: The armed forces are still in the forefront of the political scene in several countries of the West African sub-region, and continue to play an ambiguous, if not dysfunctional role in democratic systems, as the mutinies in Burkina Faso and the attempts to stage coup d'états in Niger and Guinea in July 2011 testified.

Adopting Strategies to Fight Corruption in Civil Society: All actors, particularly civil society organisations, have an important role to play in the construction of democracy, and in the promotion of good governance. That is why it is important that they be supported in their mission as watchdogs in all areas of governance, including the fight against corruption.

Strengthening the Effectiveness of Political Parties in Public Politics: Political parties are the principal driving forces of democratic lives, but rarely do they have any expertise in public politics. In terms of governance, political parties do not understand the challenges of public politics.

In general, the analysis of the state of governance in the West African sub-region reveals a situation of contrasts. Thus, in the area of democracy and political governance, one can note an acceleration of political and institutional changes in recent years, which have translated into reforms in several countries. Analytical works on democratic governance have revealed not only a weak democratic culture among the elites, but also weakness on the part of citizens in asserting their rights. Democratic processes are facing major challenges, mainly because of insufficient internalization of democratic culture by political actors and because of the lack of institutional foundations.

CODESRIA - Mo Ibrahim Foundation

CODESRIA, in collaboration with the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, organized a workshop in June 2011. The workshop brought together twenty selected African university faculty, members of

the Technical Committee of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIGA), and resource persons identified who were involved in the scientific preparation of the workshop. The scientific meeting on IIAG, initiated by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, aimed at deepening IIAG's expertise, as both a powerful follow-up instrument of governance and a source of information, also in order to expand its presence in the African university milieu. This involves organising a forum for scientific discussion about IIGA, exploring ways of getting it better known in African scientific circles, thereby creating a situation where its use and potential are clearly recognized as a source of information for teaching, research and advocacy in the area of governance in Africa. The workshop also provided an opportunity for discussing the Foundation's approach to the academic world. It showed its desire to engage university faculties more effectively. Some papers were presented and discussed at the workshop. These contributions were expected to serve as a base document for the preparation of the annual conference scheduled for the end of 2012.

Consortium for Development Partnerships

The Consortium for Development Partnerships (CDP) aims at organising joint research activities in West Africa towards strengthening the sub-region in the areas of economic development, democratization and conflict resolution. In terms of co-ordination, CODESRIA is assisted by the African Studies Centre at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands. Fourteen West African and two Dutch institutions participate in the CDP.

CDP's research projects have a strong political orientation and cover some of the most crucial questions in the areas of governance, conflict, decentralization and local governance, the media and democratic expression, food production and poverty reduction, and development.

In the course of the year 2011, the teams involved in the programme were busy finalizing their research. Two major activities should be noted: the visit to Dakar of Leiden's African Studies Centre (ASC) and the 5th meeting of the Steering Committee of CDP.

Visit of ASC Leiden to Dakar (24-25 August 2011): CODESRIA hosted its partners from the African Studies Centre, Leiden on 24 and 25 August 2011. The ASC delegation was led by its director, Tom Dietz and included Mirjam De Bruijn and Linda Van de Kamp, who are responsible for the implementation of CDP at ASC Leiden. This visit provided an opportunity to pursue in greater depth the discussions that had begun between the two institutions since March 2011 and, in a more concrete way, to evaluate the activities of CDP, the cooperation between CODESRIA and ASC Leiden, and preparations for the next stage.

The 5th Meeting of the Steering Committee of CDP (Dakar, 26-27 August, 2011): The Steering Committee of CDP held its 5th meeting (the second for CDP II), on 26-27 August 2011, in Dakar. Fifteen researchers participated, including the coordinators of the programme at both CODESRIA and ASC. Unfortunately, the representative of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs was unable to attend the meeting, owing to pressure of work back at home.

The members of the network concluded that CDP III should continue to contribute to confronting the multiple challenges of governance, consolidation of democracy, conflict resolution and the reduction of poverty in Africa. New research themes were also identified, not only in examining Africa's realities and challenges, but also in taking into consideration new directions opened up by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as regards priority themes, and the countries to be covered. Three new themes were identified: regional economic exchanges; access to land and crisis in land ownership; and justice and human rights.

These themes take into consideration the current challenges facing the development of the African continent and the changing environment for research in Africa, one of which is related

to the transfer of a body of knowledge for use by actors and decision-makers. This puts into question the relations between the world of research and that of the decision-making process. Whereas actors and decision-makers want to receive quick and precise responses on practical problems, researchers demand more time and means to conduct scientific studies to supply the answers expected of them.

As at the time of this report, the CDP programme had been implemented only in West Africa; but the members of the network have concluded that the time has come to export the CDP model to other parts of the continent, and to involve new partners, whether European, American or Asian, who are interested in Africa. The teams have been given the task of discussing this with potential partners located in their respective countries.

The institutions responsible for the co-ordination of CDP (CODESRIA and ASC Leiden) are in the forefront of the search for new partners. A strategic plan of visits in this direction is already being worked on.

The Responsive Forest Governance Initiative (RFGI) Programme

The Responsive Forest Governance Initiative (RFGI) is a three-year collaborative programme among three partners – CODESRIA, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champain (UIUC) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). Drawing on new and existing decentralization research and experience, RFGI identifies ways to implement decentralization and strengthen the links between decentralization and locally responsive accountable results for rural people. It will assess the conditions under which central authorities devolve forest management and use decision to local government, and the conditions that enable local government to engage in sound, equitable and pro-poor forest management. The programme aims at enabling local government to play an integrative role in rural development and natural resource management by serving as the institutional infrastructure for scaling up local participation in decision making.

RFGI will provide decision makers and practitioners with a tested handbook for assessing, improving, and monitoring the effects of forestry policies and projects on local responsiveness and accountability of forest-governance institutions.

RFGI is training a new generation of policy researchers and analysts to help in building an Africa-wide network of environmental-governance policy analysts. It is based in and focuses on six core countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Senegal and Uganda. Single case studies are being developed in six comparative RFGI countries: Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, South Africa and South Sudan. RFGI is also working with institutions in Asia and Latin America to provide a comparative perspective on local representation in forestry experience.

During 2011, three main activities were conducted: 1) planning meetings with all the partners; 2) launching of the programme, including recruitment of staff and researchers, and preparations for the first methodological workshop; 3) organisation of a round-table during the 13th General Assembly of CODESRIA.

The Academic Freedom Programme

The general objective of this programme is to promote academic freedom in Africa. This objective has been strengthened by the 2007-2011 Strategic Plan, which includes among its objectives the following: "To give opportunity and an independent space to the critical mass of African researchers in order that they may freely pursue research, training and publication, sheltered from the problems posed by the enduring structure of power in the world system for the production and dissemination of knowledge."

In 2011, the principal activities of the Academic Freedom Programme were: a) follow-up of activities, chiefly the publication of papers presented at conferences that took place in previous years; b) follow-up of the academic freedom situations in African universities; and c) support for African intellectuals who were victims of threats. With regard to the last two aspects, it is important to note the difficult situation experienced in recent times by colleagues at the University of Malawi. This situation has been followed very closely by CODESRIA and it appears that the situation is improving, according to the Malawi authorities. Mention must also be made of the progress made in the preparations for the launching of journals on academic freedom in Africa, the first number being scheduled to appear during the last three months of 2011 or at the beginning of 2012.

Lifting Language and Sub-regional Barriers

The Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking) Initiative

The 2007-2011 Strategic Plan steadily pursues CODESRA's effort to expand its Initiative for Lusophone Africa, which aims to integrate studies on Lusophone Africa more centrally into the activities and networks of the Council. During the past two years, the Council has been engaged with this goal, i.e. promoting research through its classic instruments (NWGs and CRNs) and organizing special methodological workshop sessions. The same effort continued in2011, during which three principal activities were undertaken by the Initiative: a) follow-up of current research groups (NWGs and CRNs); b) establishment of new research groups (NWGs and CRNs); and c) a methodological seminar designed for university faculties in Lusophone Africa which took place at Praia, in Cape Verde, on 12-15 July, 2011.

The new NWG launched in 2011 in Cape Verde: *Para além das remessas: A consolidação da sociedade caboverdeana da diáspora e as transformações sócio-culturais e políticas em Cabo Verde*. On the Praia methodology workshop, fundamental problems concerning the methodology of the social sciences were discovered through some of the shortcomings found in the applications. These shortcomings bear on a number of issues, namely (a) the relationship between the problem and the question; (b) the theoretical relevance of the question; and (c) the calibration of the study; and (d) the meaning of qualitative research methodologies.

The Programme's potential is still far from being fully realized. Scientific criteria and concerns of a scientific nature must continue to take precedence over all other criteria in the selection of and/or participation in programmes and special events. The same ethics which guides all activities in relation to the social science community in Africa must also be the basis of the actions and initiatives for the citizens of PALOP (Portuguese-speaking African countries). These countries have researchers of high quality, whose contribution can and must be sought after and promoted by the Council.

After seven years of its existence, the Initiative needs to be revisited in order to adapt it to current realities not only in Portuguese-speaking African countries but in the Lusophone world in general. Activities for the coming years must be coherent. PALOP should give special attention to the community of Lusophone social sciences, taking into account the limits imposed by the weak development of its higher education and research systems and also the need to open it up by incorporating it within the range of activities of the community of African social science researchers. A series of detailed recommendations on this initiative appear in CODESRIA's 2007-2011 evaluation document.

Provision of Exchange and Discussion Platforms for African Researchers

2011 Annual Gender Symposium

From 1 to 3 November, 2011, CODESRIA organized its Annual Gender Symposium on the theme "Gender and Media in Africa", in Cairo, Egypt. This theme was chosen with the aim of revisiting the whole question of gender and the media in Africa, from a historical and political perspective. Furthermore, given the importance of communication and the media in the development process and other major challenges confronting Africa, CODESRIA invited researchers to undertake an in-depth consideration of the theme. Through this initiative, CODESRIA sought to establish a link between gender and the media under different aspects, i.e. democracy, globalization and the importance of equality between the sexes. For this activity, quite a large number of applications were received in general and an impressive number of male applications in particular. Revised papers were later received towards producing a book.

CODESRIA at the 2011 World Social Forum

CODESRIA's contribution to the World Social Forum which was held from 6 to 11 February 2011 on the Campus of the Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar could be presented as follows: 1) participation in preparatory meetings for the forum; 2) participation in scientific debates held; 3) joint-organization of activities; and 4) management of self-organised activities. Many social scientists from Africa and the Diaspora, as well as researchers from other parts of the South were invited by CODESRIA to this important meeting. These include Sam Moyo (then President of CODESRIA and Director of African Institute for Agrarian Studies), Abdarahmane Ndiaye (France), Thomas Houedete (Benin), Abdul Gourmo Lô (France), Issaka Bagayogo (University of Bamako, Mali), Yash Tandon (England), Taladidia Thiombiano (Director of the Centre for Studies, Documentation and Social and Economic Research in Ouagadougou), Yao Graham (Director of Third World Network-Africa), Amina Mama (Women and Gender Studies, University of California), Hari Singh (Executive Secretary, APISA), Khalifa Sallah (Director of People's Center, The Gambia), Jean-Bernard Ouedraogo (France).

- **Preparatory Meetings for the 2011 WSF**

CODESRIA was represented at the preparatory meetings for the 2011 WSF by Olivier Sagna, Programme Officer for the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Unit (CODICE); Coumba Ndoffène Diouf, Program Manager, Training, Grants and Fellowships; and Dr Ebrima Sall, its Executive Secretary. The last preparatory meeting was held on Saturday 15 and Sunday 16 January, 2011 at the Amadou Malick Gaye Centre, Dakar, and the headquarters of the Organizing Committee of Senegal (COS) respectively. The main objective of this meeting was to enable the different components of the COS to provide updates on their actual preparations for the WSF.

- **Scientific Activities held during the 2011 WSF**

A number of scientific activities (roundtables, panels, conferences) on the general theme "Science and Democracy" were organized during the WSF 2011 with the participation of

members of the CODESRIA Executive Secretariat, particularly at the plenary sessions and panel discussions that focused on the following themes: "National Languages and Science", "Academic Freedom in Africa" and "Africa and Sciences".

- **Activities held in Collaboration with the Third World Forum and Enda-Tiers Monde**

During the World Social Forum, CODESRIA organized six panel discussions and three major conferences in partnership with the Third World Forum and Enda. The panels focused on the following topics: "Democracy and Social Progress", "The Agrarian Issue and Land Access Rights", "Natural Resources' Access and Control and Geopolitical Dimensions", "Industrialization", "Strengthening South-South Cooperation" and "Summarizing Independent Initiatives". The themes of the three conferences were: "Africa and the Challenge of Globalization" (facilitated by Professor Samir Amin), "Towards Independent Initiatives in the South", "Results and Prospects of Progressive Achievements in Latin America". It is also as part of these collaborative activities that CODESRIA organized, on February 9, 2011 in honour of Samir Amin, the launching of a book written by Demba Moussa Dembele, entitled *Samir Amin : Intellectuel organique au service de l'émancipation du Sud* (Samir Amin: An Organic Intellectual Working for the Emancipation of the South)" , published by CODESRIA in 2011.

- **CODESRIA's Self-organised Activities at the 2011 World Social Forum**

Three roundtables were organized by CODESRIA during the 2011 WSF. The first was on the theme: "Kenya, Zimbabwe, Cote d'Ivoire: Is Democracy in Crisis in Africa?" with participants like Professor Samir Amin, Dr. Faye from Côte d'Ivoire, Hary Singh from Malaysia, Mr. Khalifa Sallah from The Gambia, and Professor Aminata Diaw from CODESRIA. As to whether democracy is in crisis in Africa, owing to the political situation prevailing in the various countries of the continent, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya and Zimbabwe, the panelists expressed different and sometimes contrasting views. However, they were unanimous on the issue of the prevalence of a new form of imperialism in Africa and those of political exploitation. The topic of the second panel of discussion was "Intellectuals and Social Movements in the South" and participants included Aziz FALL (a Senegalese intellectual in exile in Canada), Mrs. Hassaniya (Moroccan living in Tunisia), Mr. Foundilé (South African "organic intellectual") and former President of the Executive Committee of CODESRIA, Taladidia Thiombiano (Burkina Faso). This roundtable was moderated by Professor Sam Moyo, the then President of the Executive Committee of CODESRIA, who opened the meeting by recalling that, during the discussions of the previous roundtable which dealt with the crisis of African democracy, African intellectuals were criticized, not only for failing to provide solutions to problems facing Africa, but also for not being sufficiently engaged in social movements. Thus, he wondered whether African intellectuals were also structurally adjusted. However, he drew attention to the work that was being done by CODESRIA in terms of autonomous production of knowledge. CODESRIA also held another panel discussion on February 9, 2011 at the headquarters of the West African Research Center (WARC) in Dakar on the theme "Race, Nation and Citizenship among the Diasporic Communities" with Carlos Cardoso (CODESRIA), Aminata Diaw (CODESRIA), Ibrahima Thioub (Université Cheikh Anta Diop) and Bonaventure Carlos Lopez as discussants. As part of its self-organized activities, CODESRIA also held an exhibition and sale of its books during the WSF.

CODESRIA's 13th General Assembly, 2011

The organization of the 13th General Assembly of CODESRIA remains the major activity of the Council in 2011. This important scientific meeting was held from 5 to 9 December 2011 in Rabat, Morocco.

The Institute of African Studies of the Mohammed V Souissi University, Rabat, Morocco was CODESRIA's main local organising partner for the General Assembly, though with tremendous contributions from other Moroccan partners, namely the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, Mohammedia Engineers School (EMI), Royal Air Maroc (RAM), and Objectif Maroc.

The theme of the General Assembly was **"Africa and the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century"**. This theme was discussed by participants in eighteen (18) plenary sessions, thirty-three (33) parallel sessions and twenty-four (24) roundtables. Two plenary sessions were devoted to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the 1961 Casablanca Conference. A total of 60 presentations were made in plenary sessions and 170 presentations in parallel sessions. The 24 round tables focused on various themes: 1) Social Sciences and the Major Challenges of the Time (CODESRIA-UNESCO); 2) The Political Economy of Poverty And Social Change (CROP-CODESRIA); 3) Supermarkets, CSR of South African Companies, Changing Regional Power Dynamics And Regional Politics (HSRC); 4) Archival Practices (University of California; 5) Climate Policy and Politics; 6) Africa and the Promise of a Democratic Revolution; 7) Fragile States and Democracy (CDP / CODESRIA-ASC Leiden Program), etc.
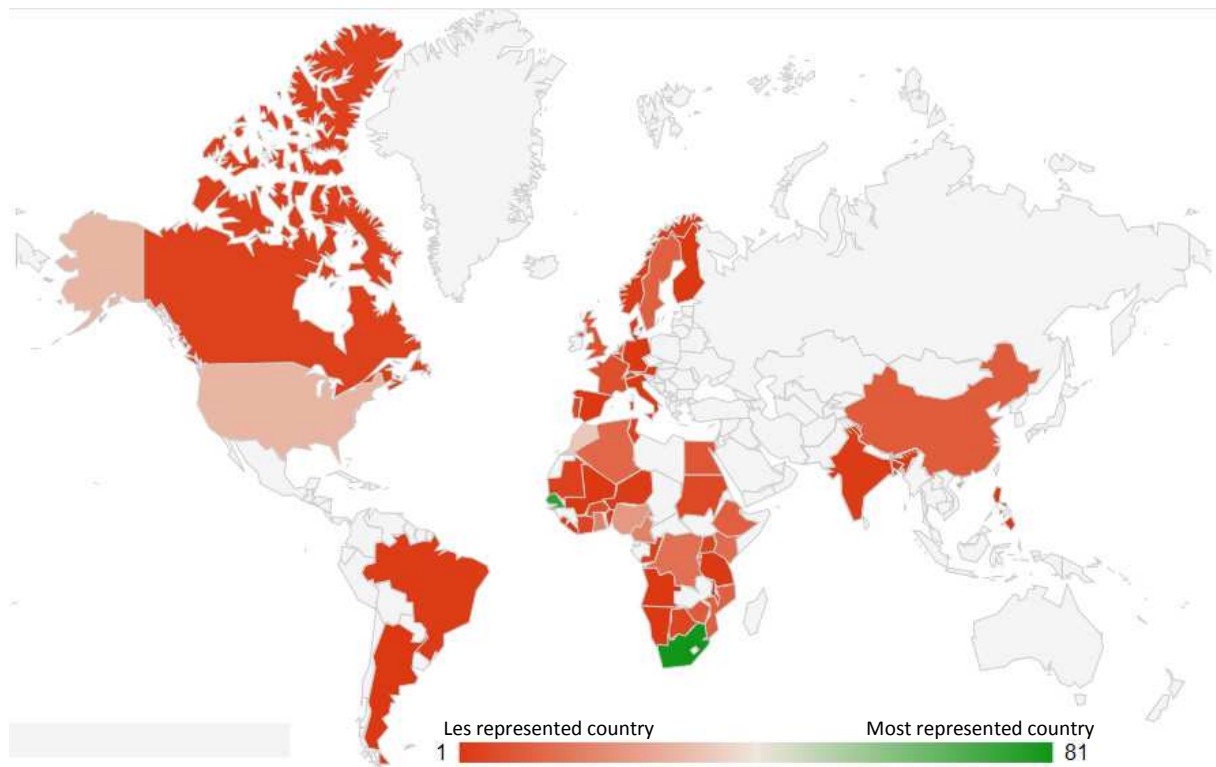
As usual, the 13th General Assembly of CODESRIA was also an occasion to change the members of the governing organs of the Council. Thus, a new Executive Committee was elected, composed as follows:

President: Fatima Harrak, Morocco
Vice-President: Dzodzi Tsikata, Ghana
Members: Fikeni E.M.K. Senkoro, Tanzania
                    Mohamed Helmy Sharawy, Egypt
                    Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo, Cameroon
                    Claudio Alves Furtado, Cape Verde
                    Kenneth Inyani Simala, Kenya
                    Jessie Kabwila Kapasula, Malawi
                    Puleng Lenkabula, South Africa
                    Etanislas Ngodi, Congo

In addition, the following members were appointed into the Scientific Committee of the Council:

Professeur Maâti Monjib, Morocco
Professor Shamil Jeppie, South Africa
Professor Ruth Iyob , Erytrea
Professeur Ndri Therese Assie-Lumumba, Cote d'Ivoire
Professor Lloyd Sachikonye, Zimbabwe
Professor Khalid El-Amin , Sudan
Professor Carlos Lopes, Guinea Bissau
Professor Gabriel Tati, Congo
Professor Mahmood Mamdani, Uganda
Professor Manthia Diawara, Mali
Professor Mohamed Dowidar, Egypt
Professor Ifi Amadiume, Nigeria

As always, the 13th General Assembly was another milestone in the history of the Council. A total of 515 participants from 67 countries took part in the GA (see map below), 25% of whom were women.

Les represented country
Most represented country
1
81

Geographical representation of participants at the 13th CODESRIA General Assembly

Enhancing and Improving the Working Conditions of the CODESRIA Staff

1. Results-based Management

In November 2010, CODESRIA organised a very important workshop on Results-based Management (RBM) sponsored by our main donor, The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). The workshop enabled us to understand many issues on the use of the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) which we have been using for years in our reporting to our main donors and whether we have been preparing these tables well. To further strengthen our understanding of this management tool, we had another very important similar session with the ACBF in March 2011. This session went into further details, focusing on how management can be able to monitor activities and assess impact, compared to expected outcomes, outputs, etc. With these two very important workshops, management now has a strong system for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of all activities, using standard formats/templates.

To further improve our reporting procedures, it was also formally decided that this system of reporting will be disseminated to our research networks (NWG, MWG, CRN) for adaptation in their own reporting to us as this would enable management not only to ensure consistency but also effectiveness and efficiency in the way we plan, implement, monitor and report our activities at various levels.

2. New Recruitments

As the programmes and activities of the Council increase on a daily basis, the staff base of the Council is also increasing as should be, however at a much slower pace. It has been anticipated that the staff would definitely increase over the next few years as human resources need to be strengthened to be able to implement new and expanding activities. The only challenge we have as at now is raising adequate funding to cover the salaries of new staff.

For the period under review, there have been 4 new recruitments, one for the post of Managing Editor in the Publications Programme, two under the Research Programme – for the positions Project Coordinator, RFGI, and for an Administrative Assistant; and finally, a Communication Officer in the Office of the Executive Secretary.

3. Retirement of Staff

As we recruit new staff to join the Secretariat, there are also staff members who would be due for retirement in the year following the reporting period. These staff members have been with the Council since its inception and their contribution towards bringing the Council to where it is today is tremendous. Administration is taking the necessary measures to ensure that adequate provisions are made to fill these positions once they are vacant.

For the year under review, below is the statistics of staff members in each Programme/Unit:

Programme	Male	Female	Total
Office of the Executive Secretary	2	3	5
Research Programme	4	2	6
Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme	1	3	4
Publication and Dissemination Programme	5	4	9
CODICE	5	2	7
Administration, Finance and Membership Services	8	6	14
RFGI	1	0	1
Total	**27**	**20**	**47**
Target			**51**

The road works which have been ongoing for more than a year now commences at the Junction of CODESRIA headquarters. These road works are accompanied with colossal noises which as a result necessitated that administration purchase ear muffs for each and every staff member to reduce these noises which normally lasts all day. And for that reason, the summer institutes could not be held on CODESRIA premises and ended up being hold across the street at IDRC where luckily we had an excellent conference room made available to us and for free. The road works are still ongoing and, given the magnitude, it is very likely that it will not be completed for the next 12 – 18 months. The secretariat is hoping that by the next summer institute, the whole issue of moving to a new office space would have been resolved or else we would most likely be faced with the same problems.

4. **Office Restructuring**

As the staff base of the Secretariat continues to increase on a regular basis, one of the key challenges administration is facing is the issue of office space. Getting a new office headquarters for the Council is something which has been on the agenda for years. However, it is taking longer than expected, as getting suitable alternatives in Dakar, requires a lot of resources.

Management has decided that for now, we shall have to do a major office restructuring, moving some of the staff around to create better working conditions for all staff. We are hoping that this would solve the issue of office space for now until we are able to secure the ideal office space that we need for the type of work that we do.

Increasing and Diversifying the Financial Resources of CODESRIA

1. End of Programmatic Cycle / End of Core Funding Grant Agreements / Finalization of Core Programme Activities

As the programmatic cycle 2008-2011 came to an end, and the grant agreements for our core donors, SIDA and NORAD, as well, it became necessary for the programmes funded by these donors to ensure that they have respected the conditions of the grant agreement and carried out the activities stipulated within the contracts. For those activities which were yet to be launched, a reallocation request was sent to SIDA, to cover the activities for which we were already in excess (i.e. where we have launched more than what was required in the grant agreement). Examples of such activities are the Comparative Research Networks (CRNs) the Small Grants programme, the CODESRIA book series, etc.

2. Launching / Implementation of New Projects

Even though the programming cycle 2008 -2011 was coming to end, there were 3 new projects which were approved in 2010 – 2011. These 3 new projects are as detailed below:

African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) – Core funding for the Training and Grants Programme; Period: 2011–2013; Amount 2 million USD$ on the project **"Enhancing Knowledge Production and Leadership Capacity in Africa".** The disbursement of funds from ACBF was still pending and this had had a very negative impact on the activities of Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme, as all the activities funded by ACBF have had to be postponed.

CARNEGIE: Period: 2011–2013; Amount: 1.193 million USD$ on the project **"Strengthening Higher Education Leadership in Africa".** The amount of 406,000 USD$ which is the first instalment had been received..

SIDA – RFGI: In collaboration with University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign (UIUC) and International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for the period 2010 – 2013 with the sum of 3.1 Million EUR on the project **"Responsive Forest Governance Initiative"** has begun the first phase of its activities. A Project Coordinator has been recruited as mandated by the grant agreement, who will be overseeing the overall project under the direct supervision of the Executive Secretary of CODESRIA. Our collaborative partners have also commenced their own activities and, despite the complexity of the project and the late start up, the activities have advanced quite well and one can reasonably say that the project is very much on course.

3. Implementation Budget 2011 – Absorption per programme

Overview – Absorption Rate

In terms of total absorption of the income for 2011, we have been able to absorb 64% of this amount. This rate is reasonable, given the fact that out of the total income for 2011, the funds

for RFGI and CARNEGIE; 1.45 million and 406 000 USD respectively have been received. As these amounts are for projects which are at their implementation stage, they will be absorbed once the teams have been set up and contracts signed with them and the real activities have commenced.

Also, for the end of the programmatic cycle, most of the core programmes have begun wrapping up their activities and the final reports from the various networks, researchers and laureates would soon be due. Once these reports have been submitted, final payments according to the various contract agreements will need to be done. Once all these payments are made, the absorption rate at the end of the programmatic cycle would increase considerably.

4. Endowment Fund

Getting the Endowment fund firmly established and smoothly running will be one of our main priorities for the next Strategic Plan and programmatic cycle. The success of the endowment fund will be key to CODESRIA being financially more secure. The interests to be generated from the fund will also be used towards meeting the operating costs of the Council which are increasing gradually as the Council expands both in terms of activities and staff base.

5. Fundraising Activities

Together with the Endowment Fund, management will also be focusing on raising more donor funds for its activities with a view to diversifying as much as possible. SIDA, NORAD and DANIDA have been CODESRIA main donors for years and we hope this partnership will continue, even as we expand our pool of donors. It is hoped that African governments and private African donors will feature quite prominently among the prospective donors.

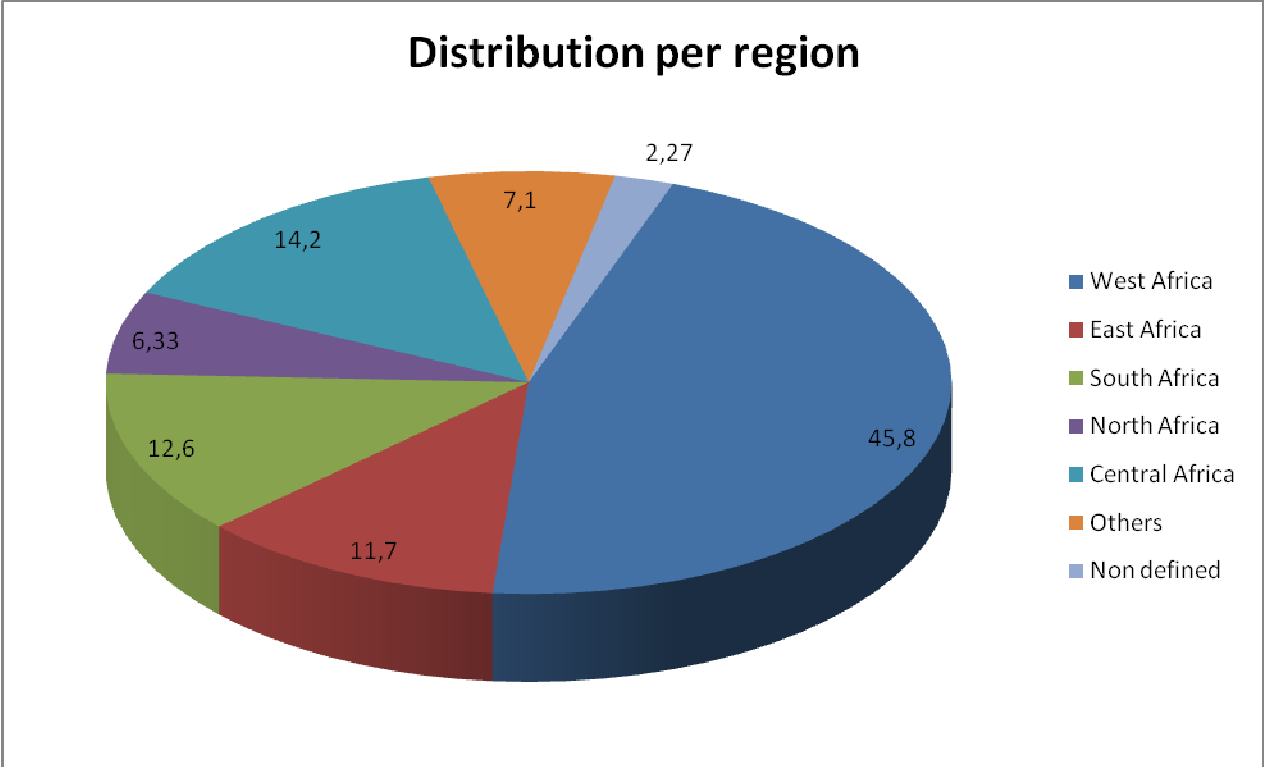| PROGRAMMES	BUDGET 2011 A USD	INCOME 2011 B USD	EXPENDITURE C USD	% INCOME ABSORBED
CORE PROGRAMMES	7 120 286	2 807 632	2 342 381	83%
A01 RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION	1 520 511	887 200	454 070	51%
A02 TRAINING AND GRANTS	1 662 321	559 299	476 620	85%
A03 PUBLICATIONS AND DESSIMINATION	1 758 592	841 250	645 306	77%
A04 GENDER PROGRAMME	298 475	174 200	185 211	106%
A05 CHILD AND YOUTH PROGRAMME	353 000	151 883	141 279	93%
A06 STRATEGIC AND JOINT INITIATIVES	920 641		271 511	0%
A07 CODICE	606 746	193 800	168 384	87%
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	3 301 023	2 620 160	1 078 096	41%
B05 POLICY ORIENTED RESEARCH	900 000	623 900	102 451	16%
B06 COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS	2 401 023	1 996 260	975 645	49%
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	595 920	511 300	443 015	87%
C07				
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	595 920	511 300	443 015	87%
ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE	1 920 525	1 518 525	932 210	61%
D08 ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE	1 136 525	888 525	839 842	95%
D09 GENERAL ASSEMBLY	1 285 672	630 000	92 368	15%
TOTAL	13 439 426	7 457 617	4 795 702	64%

Serving the African Social Science Research Community in Transparency

1. Membership Services Unit

The Membership Unit being one of the most important units of the Administration, Finance and Membership Services Department and the Council as a whole has been a bit overlooked in the last couple of years, to a point at which the unit has been a bit inactive in terms of the recruitment of new members and the development of the services it provides to its members. For the period under review, our total membership base is 2,820 with 1,982 (70%) male and 838 (30%) female (approximately). The regional distribution of CODESRIA members is split as follows:

Sub-region	Number of members	%
West Africa	1 294	45.8
East Africa	332	11.7
South Africa	356	12.6
North Africa	170	6.3
Central Africa	401	14.2
Others	203	7.1
Non defined	64	2.3
Total	**2,820**	**100**

Distribution per region

- West Africa
- East Africa
- South Africa
- North Africa
- Central Africa
- Others
- Non defined

After discussions and assessment of the Membership Unit, the reasons for the unit being so inactive were brought to light which are detailed below:

❖ **The amount budgeted for the Membership Unit**

For the Membership Unit, the budget allocation has always been at a very modest amount, in comparism to its vision and objective. An amount of between 5,000 and 10,000 USD has been allocated annually over the last couple of years. We tried to improve this for the year 2011 and an amount of 30,000 USD was allocated. So, the database of the Membership Unit has been gradually increasing at a steady pace. The 13th General Assembly held towards the end of the year also helped in increasing the number of members and, to date, we have a total of 2,873 members.

❖ **Membership Policy**

The Membership Unit does not have a clear policy in place, in terms of the services and benefits available to the Council's members. This has made it very difficult for the unit sustain old members and attract new ones effectively.

❖ **Collaboration between Programmes / Departments and the Membership Unit**

Improvements still need to be made in the collaboration of the other programmes/departments with the membership unit. Having the membership unit properly integrated with a good management system in place would ensure consistency and accuracy in information as that would mean one database available for all users.

❖ **Members' System of Payment**

It is becoming increasingly difficult for members outside Senegal to pay their subscription fees unless they are deducted at source from payment of their fees/grants, given the amount of the fees (30 USD), with the bank charges in most cases higher than the fees. Management has been working on installing an online payment system called Paypal on the CODESRIA website. The process has already begun and it is expected that the online payment system would be fully operational by the middle of 2012.

❖ **Looking Forward**

The objectives of the Membership Unit for the next period are as follows:

➢ improve the quality of services to members through the development of a membership policy detailing the type/range of benefits provided to the members;
➢ Increase the number of members through active recruitment;
➢ Maintain and improve the culture of responsibility towards members;
➢ Develop programme outreachs with a strong scientific content;
➢ Constitute a standard integrated database for members, with up-to-date and accurate information;

2. External Auto Evaluation – Programmatic Cycle 2007 -2011

Coming to the end of our Programmatic cycle 2008 -2011 and Strategic plan 2007 - 2011, management had to prepare for the external evaluations for the period. This exercise commenced as early as June 2011. This time around, the external evaluation was done a bit differently from how it was done during the 2000 -2006 exercise. For this period, SIDA proposed that, rather than a full blown external evaluation where people from outside are recruited by SIDA to do the entire exercise, it would be in a form of a self- assessment – auto evaluation.

This exercise involved each and every programme/department doing a detailed evaluation of their activities for the whole period, as unbiased as possible on all issues. Once this was completed, two facilitators were recruited as consultants by CODESRIA to review the self-evaluation reports as well as corroborate in-house generated information with data gathered through various measures such as interviews with our researchers, partner institutions, other documents, etc.; and, on the basis of their findings, write a report to SIDA. This was a very challenging exercise for Management, as it had to ensure that the confidence that SIDA has in CODESRIA, to have asked us to do a self-evaluation of our activities, was not disappointed.

The evaluation exercise was initially planned to commence in the first week of November but due to very obvious reasons, this had to be postponed to the first week of February 2012, after the many problems associated with the political situation in Senegal had been resolved. We are expecting to get a positive report from the facilitators, as well as concrete recommendations on issues which were raised during the course of the exercise.

2. **External Audit Exercises**
3.
As our reporting deadline with our core donors is 31st June of every year, we normally commence our external audit exercises by the last week of April or first week in May. For the last 3 years (2008 – 2010), audits have been done by KPMG Senegal. Before then, they were done by Ernest and Young Abidjan.

The audit and management reports are normally submitted to the Executive Committee for approval before they are sent to the donors. Even though the idea is to have a system of rotation of auditors every three years, it has been recommended and approved by the Executive Committee that, as we were getting to the end of a programming cycle, it was better for KPMG to do the auditing till the end of 2011 and another year.

Towards 2012

LOOKING FORWARD

Immediate Future Plans / Goals and Objectives for the Next Programmatic Cycle

At the beginning of the 2007 -2011 programmatic cycle, the AFMS Department had set for itself a number of goals and objectives which were very clear in terms of where and what the department wanted to achieve respectively in the next five years..However when the global financial crises commenced in late 2007 and early 2008, the AFMS had to go back and re-assess these goals and objectives, and re-develop and re-define them, taking into consideration the effect and consequences of the crises and what they could mean for the Council on all aspects.

Of course, the global financial crises had a very significant negative impact on the Council as one of the core donors SIDA/SAREC had to reduce its funding by about 16 per cent. This was a big blow on CODESRIA, being a 95 per cent donor funded organization. With this, the AFMS had to re-defined its goals and objectives, seriously reconsidering the future of CODESRIA in the long-term, especially how to move the Council from being a totally donor funded organization to a self-sustaining research institution. One of our main goals for the next programmatic cycle therefore is the setting up of the CODESRIA Endowment Fund.

New Strategic Plan / Programming Cycle 2012 -2016

The Department of Administration, Finance and Membership Services (DAFMS) still remains the service and support unit that will help the Executive secretariat in executing the Council's plans in the new programmatic cycle covering the years 2012 to 2016. The principal role of the DAFMS will be to provide the necessary support to the scientific programmes of the Council, ensuring that all activities are implemented in compliance with donors' guidelines, with accountability and transparency in all transactions. This would involve very close internal monitoring and evaluation.

New Secretariat Complex

Moving to a better and bigger office complex owned by the Council is still paramount on our agenda. But this is a long-term goal which CODESRIA will continue to pursue, and it is hoped that the Government of Senegal will come to our aid in this regard.

In the coming year, 2012, we will implement the Paypal secure online payment system. Although this is technically easy to do, it could face some administrative problems as running a Paypal account from Senegal is presently impossible. In conjunction with CODICE, we will also launch a new version of the CODESRIA website for the Council's 40th Anniversary which will take place in February 2013. Before this, CODESRIA Facebook page will also be improved and we will put more audio and video material on line on the YouTube account known as "CODESRIA TV".

Bibliographies, currents contents and new acquisition lists will be improved by providing links to full text documents to ease their accessibility when available on line. Finally, CODICE will put in place an integrated library management system.

PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

On the invitation of the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), the Council participated in a workshop in Cotonou, Benin, on 11-12 July, 2011, organized to coincide with the launching of the Report on African Capacity Indicators. This event, organized in collaboration with Benin's Ministry of Development, Economic Analysis and Forecasting, brought together all the beneficiaries of ACBF support in the Francophone countries of Africa. Besides the representatives of the beneficiary structures, the meeting was attended by the Beninese authorities, resource personnel and a number of university faculty members. Presented by the Executive Director of ACBF, Dr. Frannie A. Léautier, the report focused on several dimensions of the capacity question, namely: the problem of organizational capacities and the gaps in skills; the need to develop a common strategy and vision; the problems of institutional environmental quality; the need for food security and the necessity for sustaining agricultural transformation; and crucial needs in governance: transparency, accountability and corruption in the public sector and the importance of politics and institutions for ecological sustainability.

The Council took part in a training workshop organized by the Sub-Regional Office for West Africa (SRO/WA) of the United Nations Economic Commission for West Africa (UN-ECWA), in collaboration with the Division of Governance and Public Administration (DGPA), on governance indicators to assist in strengthening skills for measuring and checking governance in West Africa. This initiative is part of UN-ECWA's capacity strengthening programme and technical assistance to member states. It is also part of the efforts of the Commission towards promoting good governance on the continent. The meeting was attended by the technical staffs of State Ministries of Planning in francophone West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) which are members of ECOWAS and WAEMU. Representatives of collaborating partners and non-governmental organizations also participated in the meeting, during which CODESRIA presented a paper on its experience in governance follow-up. A number of recommendations were adopted by the participants with a view to harmonizing the indicators and methods of governance follow-up and evaluation in the sub-region.

The Research Programme participated in the XI Luso-Afro-Brazilian Congress of Social Sciences which took place in Salvador, Brazil, on 7-10 August 2011. A presentation was made on the theoretical contribution of Amilcar Cabral to development studies. In the course of this meeting, contacts were established with the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) of the University of London with a view to forging stronger collaboration.

On the invitation of the Centre for Strategic Studies in Africa (CESA) and of the School of Economics and Management of the Technical University of Lisbon, the Research Programme took part in a seminar entitled "In Progress", whose aim was to promote exchanges between Portuguese-speaking doctoral students. A presentation was made at the conclusion of the seminar on the theme: "The Challenges of Research in Social Sciences and the Role of Research Institutions in Africa". During the occasion, future cooperation between CODESRIA and the host institution was discussed.

Events, Meetings and Conferences

In addition to those already mentioned in different preceding sections of this report, CODESRIA also participated in the following events, meetings and conferences:

- the G-Senegal Meeting organised by *Google Africa* on February 21 and 22, 2011;

- the Regional Conference on Elections and Stability in West Africa, organised by the UN Regional Office for West Africa (UNROWA) from May 18 to 20, 2011, in Praia, Cape Verde;
- the Africa eGovernance Academy (AfegA) Executive Board Meeting organized on July 27 and 28 2011 in Accra, Ghana;
- the (EADI-DSA) 2011 joint conference organised on the theme "Rethinking Development in an Age of Scarcity and Uncertainty" from 19 to 22 on September, 2011 in York, United Kingdom.