ANNUAL REPORT 2015

Janvier 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword: Another Year of Great Achievements

In the history of CODESRIA, the year 2015 will be on record as having been a year of major achievements in terms of the Council's scientific outputs, and its engagement with policy communities, its convening power, and its internal reform processes and institutional development. The Council has been ranked among the three best think tanks of Africa, and among the top think tanks of the world.

It was the last year of the 2013-2015 programme cycle. However, a number of new programmes and two new peer reviewed journals were also launched in the course of the year.

CODESRIA entered into a partnership with the African Union Commission with which it signed a memorandum of understanding. In collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the Council also launched a new journal aimed at fostering a sustained, three-way conversation between social research, policy and practice.

Completion of the Comprehensive Internal Review

We completed the thorough reviews of CODESRIA's membership, and the Council's governance and management systems. The reviews were part of a comprehensive internal review of the Council that began in 2014. The reports of these reviews were presented at the 14th General Assembly of CODESRIA held in Dakar in June 2015. The review of the intellectual agenda should enable CODESRIA to recalibrate its intellectual profile and very firmly consolidate its leadership of the African intellectual community while positioning it as a global collective intellectual leader. The reform of the management system should make the implementation of the intellectual agenda not only possible, but also enable us to preserve the integrity and autonomy of that agenda over time.

The 14th General Assembly.

The GA was initially scheduled to be held in December 2014, but has had to be postponed because of the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa about a year earlier. It was finally held in Dakar in June 2015. Like other general assemblies, the 14th GA was a great scientific event.

The 14th General Assembly will also be remembered for the importance of the amendments of the CODESRIA Charter that it made, following the profound and comprehensive review of CODESRIA's membership and governance, its intellectual agenda, and its management system. Indeed, one of the most important outcomes of the 14th GA was the adoption of a new CODESRIA Charter that will henceforth change the bases and mode of election of members of the executive committee, as well as the President and Vice-President. This was a major stride in the consolidation and renewal of our institution. It also marks the beginning of a whole new chapter in the history of CODESRIA. The new Charter provides a basis for recasting the institutional governance system to make it function better as the governance system of a scholarly institution. At the same time, the new Charter should help consolidate the pan African nature and identity of CODESRIA by raising it above some of the contingencies of a regional nature that have sometimes been weighing a bit too heavily on the deliberations of the Council.

Like every general assembly, the 14th GA also gave to CODESRIA a new President in the person of Professor Dzodzi Tsikata of the University of Ghana Legon, and the fourth female president of the Council, who took over from Professor Fatima Harrak of Mohamed V-Soussi University, Rabat, Morocco. The GA also elected a new Vice-President, Professor Nkolo Foe of the University of Yaounde I, Cameroon; and a new Executive Committee.

World Social Science Forum 2015 and the Africa Higher Education Summit

In addition to the General Assembly, CODESRIA also co-organised and co-hosted the third edition of the World Social Science Forum (WSSF) that was held in Durban, South Africa, in September 2015. With 1040 registered participants, this was by far the largest scientific event that CODESRIA ever took co-organised (with the International Social Science Council –ISSC-and the Heiman Sciences Research Council – HSRC- of South Africa, and the support of a large number of other institutions that included universities, and funding agencies, and it was a global event held in Africa for the first time. WSSF III focussed on a major global challenge: inequality. The theme, transforming global relations for a just world spoke to many of the issues that our world is grappling with, for it also touches on the issues that Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals, and COP21 (the global conference on climate change held in Paris in December) also address.

Earlier in the same year, in March 2015, CODESRIA also co-organised and co-hosted a major Africa Higher Education Summit, held in Dakar, in March, with 500 participants, including heads of state, many university vice-chancellors, funding agencies, civil society organisations, and the former secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Annan.

These were clear indications of CODESRIA's growing convening power.

Programmes

The year 2015 was also a very busy year in terms of the scientific life of the Council and its institutional development. As noted above, 2015 was the third and last year of the 2013-2015 programme cycle. Some of the programmes that were launched three or four years ago came to the end of their first or latest phases. These include the South-South Programme; the Higher Education Leadership Programme, and the Responsive Forest Governance Programme (RFGI). A few new programmes were also launched (African Diaspora Support to African Universities; an Economic Justice Summer School; a summer school on Multi-disciplinary Research in Area Studies); and planning meetings were held and proposals developed with a view to rejuvenating those programme (this was the case with the African Humanities programme, and the governance research programme). CODESRIA also launched two new journals: one on social science research methodology, whose aim, is to encourage reflections and distil lessons from the experiences of an epistemological, theoretical and methodological nature in doing social science research in African contexts. The second journal is called Journal of African Transformation, and is a joint initiative of COPDESRIA and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and it seeks to bridge the gap between research, policy and practice related to the multiple transformations going on in Africa.

The signing of memoranda of understanding with the UNECA and the African Union were major developments. The Pan African Parliament is also interested in building a partnership with CODESRIA, with a view to creating avenues for research to inform their work in a more important way than is currently happening. This should be done with the regional economic communities as well.

A number of strong African universities, research institutions, and think tanks are also taking keener interest in CODESRIA's work, and seeking to partner with CODESRIA. The South African universities (University of Cape Town, the University of KwaZulu Natal, University of the Free State, Witwatersrand, and University of South Africa (UNISA), the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), and the newly founded National Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences of South Africa (NIHSS) are taking the lead in this. This is an important factor to take into account as we reflect on the new roles that CODESRIA ought to be playing in its relationship with African universities. It is also a factor that we ought to consider as we begin moving forward with the decentralisation of activities.

Results of the 2013-2015 Cycle

In August and December 2015, Sida sponsored online and contact training workshops on Results Based Management (RBM) and "results reporting" for CODESRIA. The training was largely an exercise in 'learning by doing': the senior and middle management staff of CODESRIA were not only trained but also given guidance as to how to prepare a report that highlights the outcomes of the 2013-2015 programme for which CODESRIA received funding from Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The report is among the documents of the 2016 joint review meeting of CODESRIA with the Nordic donors.

CODESRIA has, in the course of previous programme cycle accomplished a lot. The reporting exercise, particularly the detailed examination of what was actually done and what was achieved, using a log frame, clearly revealed where CODESRIA is doing well, and where we need to make serious improvements. One important 'revelation' for the Secretariat, for instance, is the fact that the time that working groups and networks take to complete their work is too long, often lasting beyond the programme cycles during which they were launched. In contrast to that are the 40 well-funded individual researchers of the Responsive Forest Governance Initiative, who received large grants and a lot of support (training and methodology workshops), and all of whom completed their projects and produced working papers, many of which have already been published by CODESRIA. This means that there is a to re-think many things: i) the timing of the launching of new research groups and networks in the course of a cycle is important (better launch them early into the cycle) ; ii) the resources required for us to have good research work done and have good publications out of that research within reasonable time frames are much more important than the current low budgets allow; iii) it may also mean that CODESRIA might have to launch fewer but better funded research groups, and networks, and more individual research grants.

Another important lesson from the results reporting exercise is the fact that CODESRIA is much better known and its work appreciated by policy makers than it might seem. The responses to the questionnaires sent out were quite telling in that respect. Surprisingly, young scholars could say how participation in training sessions have helped them, but more senior scholars had greater difficulties in saying how they use CODESRIA publications in their teaching and research.

Last, but not least, we need to invest more in monitoring and supporting the research groups and networks, and the individual researchers.

In the course of the cycle, CODESRIA also supported many young scholars. And more and more of those young scholars are taking their own initiatives to popularise and make CODESRIA work better known.

Several new programmes and initiatives, a few new institutes, and three new journals (African Transformation, Method(e)s, and Pax Academica) were launched during the cycle.

The perennial problem of long delays in getting publications out has, unfortunately, not been completely resolved, although there has been significant progress made. This certainly is a major issue for the next programme cycle.

There are therefore a number of lessons learnt from the immediate past programme cycle that we will bear in mind as we develop a new Strategic Plan, new programme cycle and funding proposals.

Towards the end of the year, Professor Sam Moyo, who was president of CODESRIA from December 2008 to December 2011, died in India on 22 November, following a terrible car accident. The news of his death was shocking to our community, and to the many scholars of the Global South who were in the same networks. The outpouring of tributes and messages of sympathy in so many different languages is an indication of the extent to which Sam was well networked across the globe.

CODESRIA has certainly lost one of its leading members and strongest militants. It was therefore very important that CODESRIA was able to send a strong delegation to Harare, led by the President. In addition to the pamphlet that was produced within a short time, we are also devoting a large part of the issue of CODESRIA Bulletin that is currently with the printers to tributes to Sam. In the coming months, we will communicate members of Sam's family, the staff of the Africa Institute of Agrarian Studies that he founded, and with other colleagues and institutions who have worked with Sam to find ways of preserving his legacy and keeping his memory alive.

From this experience, one lesson to draw is the importance of finding ways of honouring some of our senior colleagues who have made great contributions to CODESRIA's work while they are still alive, through the organisation of colloquia, naming prizes and fellowships after them, taking them as the "par rains" (patrons) of sessions of CODESRIA institutes, etc. etc.

In this report, we give a full account of what the life and activities of CODESRIA in 2015. The emphasis, however, is on the outcomes of CODESTIA's work. We therefore begin with a presentation of the outcomes of the previous programme cycle (2013-2015). The reports of the main scientific programmes, and that of the Department of Administration and Finance will then follow, after which we discuss the governance (the 14th General Assembly), and the internal review (section II); and institutional development. The last components of this report are the appendixes (including a log frame).

On behalf of the Executive Committee, the members and the staff of CODESRIA, I would like to thank all those who have been supporting CODESRIA for their generosity, and urge the members and staff of the CODESRIA to reaffirm our commitment to our community, Council ad continent, and raise the flag of African scholarship and make it fly even higher than in previous years.

Ebrima Sall
Executive Secretary

1. Research

This section takes stock of activities carried out under the Research Programme from January to December 2015. It is divided into three parts. The first part provides a brief overview of the objectives set for 2015. The second part deals with activities carried out under the various programmes, with particular emphasis on the successes and challenges to be overcome. The third part outlines the prospects for all the programmes as well as the remaining challenges for 2016. The LFA attached to the report is intended to complement in a shorter way some of the information included in the main part of this report.

1.1. Objectives for 2015

Over the last four years, based on the broader and longer term objectives identified in the Strategic Plan 2012-2016, CODESRIAadopted an approach consisting in setting out a number of objectives that are more likely to be achieved in the short term, and require more modest means for their implementation. Based on the progress made in 2014 and the remaining challenges, the following objectives were set for 2015:

- Increase and consolidate the participation of women researchers and "marginalised" communities in CODESRIA activities;
- Consolidate the institutional grounding of research groups;
- Innovate with regard to research vehicles and support mechanisms;
- Improve the dissemination of research findings by using ICT more systematically.

Bearing in mind the objectives set in the Annual Plan, the four tasks on which we focused were the following:

- carrying out the activities planned for 2014 but postponed because of the Ebola outbreak;
- the recurring research activities planned for 2015;
- the preparations for and actual holding of the 14TH General Assembly of CODESRIA that was held from 8th to 12th of June 2015 in Dakar;
- the monitoring of research groups and the preparation of manuscripts for publication

1.2. The Main Outputs and Outcomes

1.2.1. Research groups, conferences and workshops held with increased participation of women, youth and "marginalised" communities
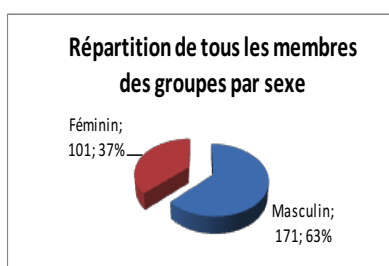
CODESRIA continues to ensure relatively broad participation of African researchers, including that of women and marginal communities in its activities. During the period under analysis a total of 18 research groups were created, namely six Comparative Research Networks (CRN), seven National Working Groups (NWG) and five Multinational Working Groups (MWG) covering countries ranging from Cape Verde, through Cameroun, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, and Senegal, to South Africa. The themes covered by these groups run from the informalization of African cities in a neo-liberal planning context to the African Diaspora and higher education reforms in postcolonial Africa. These research projects fitted in the different thematic areas like governance, economics, children and youth, gender and the enviroment, which were identified as key areas by the CODESRIA Strategic Plan.

Overall, we have recorded an increased number of applications in core activities, as compared to the previous year (see the reports by the 2014 and 2015 Selection Committees). Examples

of this keen interest include the applications for the newly launched Research Fellowships (*Postdoctoral Fellowship Competition)* which reached 150 proposals, while the average of research proposals received within core programmes (NWG, CRN and MWG) is around 100.

Nevertheless, the balance between proposals received from Anglophones and Francophones remains a challenge. Programmes are still receiving a greater number of Anglophone applications. The applications for the 2015 NWGs gives a good example of this situation, whereby 59% of the applications were presented in English while 34% were in French. In this case, and for other cases in general, the number of applications in Portuguese remains very limited (7% in 2015), but overall, there is an upward trend. It should be recalled, however, that there are more people using English as a working language than those using French, and that the latter are also a much larger group than those whose working language is Portuguese.

The gender distribution of applications remains also a challenge; however, there appears to be an increase in the number of female participants, for example, in Comparative Research Networks.

Graph 1: Distribuition of the 2014 applications by gender

In 2015, the percentage of female applicants for CRN was 37%, as shown in the graph N°1, while in 2014 it was only 9.5%. The number of research groups coordinated by women has also remained more or less unchanged over the last three to four years, even though a slight improvement has been noted the past year. For the CRN proposed in 2014, it was noted that only 11% of the groups were coordinated by women. For the CRNs proposed in 2015 this percentage has increased to 28% . The number of female participants in the NWG has been increasing globaly, flutuating between 18% (2012) and 31% (2015). A lower percentage (14%) was noticed in 2013, a year in which we witnessed the highest number of applications (107).

Since 2013, an increase in participation by "marginal" communities has been noted in the programmes. 2014 saw applications from certain countries so far underrepresented in our activities such as Rwanda, the Republic of Guinea, Sierra Leone and The Gambia. In 2015 , an application from the Republic of Guinea was selected for support under the CRN programme.

In terms of decentralisation of the research activities of the Council, it should be noted that during the year, four major convenings (conferences/workshops/seminars) out of six were organised out of Senegal, namely in Ouagadougou, Harare, Nairobi and Arusha. This allowed for the greater visibility of CODESRIA and its activities, as well as the participation of researchers from these countries who, otherwise, would have been unable to attend. It is also worth noting that several academic and political authorities of the respective coutries have participated in these activities, which is a sign of the increasing policy relevance of the different programmes.

1.2.1.1.1. The institutional grounding of Research Groups is being consolidated

Based on the guidelines adopted during the programming seminars and following the research policy defined by the Council, the Research Programme is working to strengthen the institutional grounding of the research groups receiving financial and scientific support from CODESRIA. In this regard, the calls for applications were explicit in requiring applicants to prove their affiliation with a university or research centre. It is noted that for the 2015 applications, the great majority of members of the research groups were affiliated with academic institutions.

In order to strengthen this policy, CODESRIA ensures that, as far as possible, all activities carried out take place in spaces belonging to universities or research centres. This was the case during the conference on youth unemployment in Africa, which was held at the African Institute for Agrarian Studies in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 26 to 28 February 2015.

A third lever for implementing this principle relates to the fact that the participation of the heads and members of these institutions is ensured in most cases. The opening sessions and some working sessions are often chaired by the heads of these institutions.

1.2.3. Strengthening research capacity (methodology workshops organised with particular focus on theoretical construction), and harmonising approaches

The work of the Programme during the year was informed by two important priorities, namely the improvement of the theoretical contribution of African social sciences and the continuation of the work on the revitalisation of the programmes.

The first priority focused on improving the quality of work conducted by researchers, with particular emphasis on the contributions by those researchers to the understanding of Africa and its place in the world. One of the main initiatives taken in this regard has consisted in increasing the theoretical content of launch workshops of research networks and the groups sponsored by under the Research Programme. This approach informed the 2015 methodology workshop for the Comparative Research Networks which took place in Dakar in May and brought together six networks working on various issues ranging from the fight against terrorism and intercommunal violence to migration and transitional justice. At the end of the workshop, the research teams not only said they had better knowledge of research techniques and tools but also that they were able to address theoretical issues better.

Given the delay in the launching of the Multinational Working Groups (MWGs), they could not benefit from this kind of seminar and, consequently, needed closer scientific follow-up. These are the MWG on "Health, Politics and Society in Africa" under the Health Programme, the MWG on "Land Grabbing and Food Sovereignty in Africa" for the Programme on African Economies, and the MWG on "Africa in the Information Era". Instead, they were invited for a review workshop that was held in July in Abuja, Nigeria. The main objective of the woorkshop was to present the mid-term reports, analyses and results of research on the various themes that the Multinational Working Groups were working on.

The second priority, as part of an effort to improve the theoretical contributions of African researchers, has been the introduction of a postdoctoral fellowship competition. The winners (3) receive an individual grant of USD 15,000 to help them produce top-quality work on a specific set of themes that will contribute to advancing knowledge in their field.

Beyond the incentive for theoretical innovation, CODESRIA has increased its commitment to strengthening many of its programmes by launching new activities and introducing increasingly

relevant themes in these projects. The Council's work on African economies is an area that has received such attention.

As part of this focus on African economies, a conference on youth unemployment in Africa was jointly organized with the Institute of Agrarian Studies in Harare, Zimbabwe. The choice of this conference theme was motivated by the desire to stimulate other conversations on the major issues of Africa's new economic growth and its diverse consequences on the issues of equality, unemployment and marginalisation.

Photo 1: Humanities Planning Meeting, Accra August 2015

In searching for innovative themes and activities the *Humanities Programme* is also gaining new momentum. From 28 February to 1 March 2015, CODESRIA held a workshop on the theme "From Stage to Screen: Interface between African Theatre and Film" at the Pan African Film and TV Festival (FESPACO) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Around 40 scholars and filmmakers from eight (8) African countries discussed a wide range of issues on film-making and the technical and aesthetical challenges in film adaptations.

The workshop revealed the need for a planning meeting, which was eventually held in August to assess and rethink the Humanities Programme, in order to provide a more decisive and efficient contribution to the humanities in Africa. The meeting came up with a set of recommendations that included the the following: a) Themes and proposals that had been developed under the program should be looked at with their implementation in mind b) CODESRIA should do something to urgently save its video archive at the University of Ghana c) the CODESRIA Secretariat should, in consultation with the task force that developed the *Charter for the Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS) for South Africa*, draft and circulate a concept note concerning an *African Charter on the Social Sciences and Humanities* and d) Contributions by participants will be edited and published in CODESRIA Bulletin.

1.2.4. Innovations in terms of research vehicles and support mechanisms

With regard to the research vehicles and the strengthening of research support mechanisms, it can be pointed out that fellowships were granted under the *Postdoctoral Fellowship Competition* and the *Higher Education and Diaspora Project*. The postdoctoral fellowship offers laureates an individual grant of USD 15,000 in order to help them produce top-quality work on a specific set of themes that will contribute to deepening knowledge in their field.

Also, as part of the Tricontinental South-South Programme research scholarships were given to thre (3) African scholars to work on the theme "Education, public policy and rights: Challenges for the South". The main goal of this competition was to encourage not only original research but also analytical and empirical studies on important themes, in order to promote the perspective of the South on various issues. There was a noteworthy innovation in 2015: the selected laureates of 2014 and 2015 presented their research findings at an international seminar that was held in Medellín, Colombia from 9th to 10th of November 2015.

The **Academic Freedom Programme** gained new momentum during 2014-2015. This was mainly reflected in a new organisation of the *Pax Academica,* now a bi-annual journal, which led to the publication of three issues including c one on "Gender and Academic Freedom in Africa". In its new configuration the journal has taken care to ensure a sub-regional and gender-based distribution that guarantees a wide coverage of issues of academic freedom across the continent and its Diaspora.

Part of the work of pushing the frontiers of research on Africa involves framing relevant themes that are at the cutting edge of scholarly and policy debates in Africa. The conference on *Governing public health in Africa*, which took place between November 19th and 20th

Photo 2: International Conference on Public Health Governance in Africa, Dakar November 2015

2015 is one such effort. The theme reflects the significant debate and policy preoccupation that the ongoing EVD outbreak in the Mano River Basin caused. But instead of focusing only on Ebola, it placed that subject within broader debates about public health, governance, migration, regional, integration, etc. The relevance of the subject is partly seen in the 165 abstracts received for the conference.

The Council's work on international criminal justice reflects similar efforts at innovation and engagement and is contributing to shaping debates and policy. CODESRIA organized an outreach mission to Addis Ababa in March 2015 to engage senior technical officials at the African Union Commission on the key issues raised during a July 2014 conference on International Criminal Justice, Peace and Reconciliation in Africa: The ICC and beyond. In addition to an open forum at the Intercontinental Hotel, Addis, meetings were held with the Directors of Peace and Security and Political Affairs, the Legal Counsel and the Acting Chief of Staff of the President of the African Union Commission. Following up on these issues, a one-day forum was also help in partnership with the African Leadership Center in Nairobi, which attracted a lot of young people working on the issues of gross abuses and international criminal justice. To reward all the successes, an MOU was signed between CODESRIA and the AU.

1.2.5. Improved dissemination of research findings using more systematically the ICTs and other non conventional means

The dissemination of research results is another domain where the program continued to consolidate the successes achieved by the Council in the last three years. Out of about the 35 books published by CODESRIA in 2015, more than a dozen resulted from research carried out by different research groups (GNT, CRN and GMT) or conferences organized by the Program. Most of these publications can be found in electronic form and are available online at the CODESRIA website. A particular highlight is the set of papers published within the framework of The Responsive Forest Governance Initiative (RFGI) which alone contributed more than 30 titles, including research reports, policy briefs, a film and one Action Learning Handbook. Within the framework of this initiative, all research focused on governance issues around decentralisation, carbon initiatives, community forestry with a focus on the impact of

intervening agencies (governments, NGOs, donors) on issues of representation, participation, voice, equity, transparency, accountability in the local sphere where projects implementers, local people and administrations come together. Research in Uganda, Burkina Faso, and Ghana focused on learning from IUCN interventions, with a specific aim at helping IUCN practitioners improve their practice. This research was presented to communities and IUCN staff worked with these communities to use Action Learning to work through the governance issues revealed in the research that were agreed on as worth addressing. This provided a first and direct usage of the research to improve environmental governance at project sites.

1.2.6. Academic Collaboration Strengthened

In order to expand the range of themes African researchers are called to reflect upon, CODESRIA has continued to develop collaborative relations with a number of institutions. It is under this collaborative programme that a new project has been launched on "Curriculum development and innovative teaching of social and human sciences in Senegal". The initiative is supported by the Higher Education Support Programme developed by *Open Society Foundation* (OSF). The goal of this project is to highlight the various ways in which Higher Education contributes to building democratic governance systems in Africa. Stocktaking of the issue has been carried out and the report that will serve as background document presents a review of social and human sciences curricula in Senegalese universities. A planning workshop was held in May 2015, which brought together the main actors of the public universities of Senegal. During this meeting, the main themes were defined for the next training retreat, which was held from August 24th to 29th under the coordination of Professor Souleymane Bachir Diagne and Professor Mamadou Diouf.

CODESRIA has two initiatives dedicated to higher education research. The first is the Higher Education Leadership Programme (HELP) whose development was dealt with in the previous reports, and is at its final stage after the one-year extension granted by Carnegie. In the framework of this programme, over the last three years, the Council commissioned studies on Higher Education Leadership and Governance in Africa. Besides the commissioned studies, six former university leaders of African Universities were commissioned to write books sharing their experiences in university leadership. A policy and dissemination event took place in Arusha, Tanzania from the 18th-20th November 2015. These leaders have also been invited to the event together with a number of heads of National Councils of Higher Education and academic staff union leaders.

The second initiative is the 'African Diaspora Support to African Universities' initiative that seeks to utilize the intellectual resources of the African academic Diaspora to revamp teaching and research in the Social Sciences and Humanities in African Universities. Progress in the research activities of this second program will be reported in the next cycle. The first phase has started with a call for proposals for the establishment of the joint Research Networks on Higher Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, as well as the CODESRIA / Carnegie postdoctoral programme which was formalised in mid-January 2015. The first research network attracted 39 proposals. However, the call for postdoctoral applications did not attract a sufficient number of proposals and an extension was deemed necessary. The other activity under the Programme is the establishment of the "College of Mentors" to ensure the oversight of the Programme.

CODESRIA organised a symposium on *Chinese Investment in African Agriculture*. The symposium took place on 9-10 April 2015 in Dakar, Senegal. It was organised as part of the collaboration between CODESRIA and the Chinese Embassy in Dakar. This collaboration is a long-term project aimed at mobilising research so that it contributes to the knowledge and understanding of the presence of China in Africa, and vice-versa. The symposium was an opportunity to present work carried out in three

African countries (Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal) and in China on Chinese agricultural investments in Africa. It was also an opportunity for exchanges between decision-makers, civil society, and researchers from Senegal, Mali, Mozambique, China, Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria.

1.3. *Prospects and challenges for Research in 2016*

The prospects for 2016 remain positive for all programmes. Most activities programmed received funding from the core funders of CODESRIA. Some of the activities that could not be implemented in 2014 because of the health crisis affecting the West Africa sub-region have been implemented in 2015. This is the case, for example, with the conference on youth and unemployment and the planning seminar under the Humanities Programme.

2015 has been a very busy year not only for the Research Programme, but also for all the other Programmes, as it coincided with the organisation of the 15th General Assembly of the Council. In addition, the CODESRIA was involved in preparing the 3rd World Social Science Forum to take place in Durban, 13 to 16 September 2015. CODESRIA organised the 8th South-South Institute as well as a new *Economic Justice summer school* on the back of the WSSF held in Durban. The South South Institute mobilised thirty junior researchers from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Several panels organized by CODESRIA took place in the framework of the Forum.

For the Research Programme, 2015 was also marked by the start-up and implementation of several initiatives, especially the project on the Diaspora and higher education, the project on drafting new human and social science curricula for Senegalese institutions. In 2016 these two projects will be consolidated and developed with new activities.

Given the number and diversity of these activities and programmes, the first challenge facing the Research programme will be to ensure that it puts in place a system that facilitates coordination, monitoring and evaluation of these activities. To that end, new information and communication tools must be increasingly used in programme implementation. More concretely a system will be put in place that allows the Programme to electronically monitor the research groups and ensure compliance with the deadlines and deliver on time. Other challenges remain with regard to the fact that research carried out by CODESRIA does not have adequate impact in higher education and academic debate, as well as in political processes in Africa. African researchers are not sufficiently represented in global debates and do not carry out sufficient research on other regions than Africa, and finally, financial support of African governments and organisations to the council is lacking.

2: Research Training and Capacity Building

This section takes stock of all the achievements of the Training Programme of CODESRIA in 2015 to respond to some capacity constraints faced by young African researchers, including weak command of methodological and technical tools; theoretical and conceptual dependence; bad knowledge of topical research debates in Africa; weak writing, reading and communication skills; language, disciplinary, geographic and gender barriers. The achievements also include measures taken to respond to capacity constraints identified among senior researchers as well as in academic institutions and social and human science research institutes in Africa. These include: limited numbers of supervisors; gaps in new methodological approaches; insufficient knowledge of the "African library"; limited access to library resources; defective research infrastructures and being out of touch with scientific topical developments.

In response to the strategic objectives of the 2013 – 2015 cycle, the Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme of CODESRIA has organised during the year 2015 which ends the cycle, three (3) Institutes, four (4) Methodology Workshops (including the Training of Trainers' Workshop), two (2) Fellowships Programmes for both junior and senior researchers, and new initiatives including two (2) Summer Schools, one (1) programme on Strengthening PhD Programmes in African Universities, one (1) programme on Higher Education Support, and also one (1) programme called *African Pathways Scholarship*,which is a joint programme of the National Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences (NIHSS) of South Africa and CODESRIA consisting of scholarships aimed at increasing the mobility of doctoral students within Africa. In 2015, 74 African students from countries other than South Africa were given three-year scholarships to pursue PhD programmes in South African universities.

Through these programmes and activities, 236 laureates from various African universities benefitted from the training, grants and fellowship opportunities offered by CODESRIA..

2.1- INSTITUTES

During the year 2015, CODESRIA organised three institutes for the training of junior researchers on issues related to Gender, Democratic Governance and African Childhoods.

Relevance of the Themes Covered in 2015

The innovative themes of the various institutes on Gender, Governance, and Children and Youth mainly focused on land, security and sovereignty, which resonate particularly with two of the seven research priorities of the 2013-2015 programmatic cycle; they are, on the one hand, "*Politics and Governance*" and on the other hand, "*Gender, Youth, Culture and Transformative Social Policy*".

The 2015 Institutes provided an excellent framework for critically reviewing with junior researchers and in an Afro-centred perspective, globally-conceived discourses, theories and paradigms on cybersecurity, gender and land, and early childhood.

2.1.1. The 2015 Gender Institute: Gender, Land Management and Food Security in Africa

The food deficit and soaring prices of basic foodstuff resulting from the 2008-2009 crisis has brought to light the need for African states to pay close attention to the issues of land, food security and even food sovereignty. Addressing this issue is all the more urgent in a global context characterized by land grabbing by foreign and local investors in collusion with governments and local elites. The institute

offered young researchers the opportunity to understand from the gender paradigm the dynamics caused by such phenomena and link them with food security policies implemented by States.

2.1.2. The 2015 Governance Institute: Cybersecurity, Sovereignty and Governance in Africa

The issues of cybersecurity and terrorism have been dominant news events of the last five to ten years, thus highlighting the shortcomings and failures of security governance systems. Today, the cyber threats with the "horsemen of the apocalypse" in the digital era, *viz*. cybercrime, cyber terrorism, cyber fraud, cyber attacks and cyber warfare, arise as challenges to humanity and its governance mechanisms, thus highlighting the fragile nature of our policies, institutions, infrastructure, as well as our defence and security systems. In this environment of growing insecurity, the digital divide is widening to Africa's detriment and getting trivialized in the same way as poverty. The institute enabled the young researchers who participated in it to understand why the continent is not enjoying all the dividends of digital technology but suffers all its disadvantages. It also enabled them to understand the impact of the digital divide on democratic governance and the sovereignty of African states. Given the rapidity of the changes going on in digital technology, participants in the institute were encouraged to adopt, and given some training in prospectives approaches in their research to cybersecurity issues.

2.1.3. The Child and Youth Studies Institute: African Perspectives of Early Childhood Care and Education -- Theory, Discourse, Policy and Practice for Children from Birth to Three Years

The period of early childhood is the first and most crucial step in laying a sound foundation from which a child can grow, develop and learn. Holistic care and stimulation in education, health, nutrition, psychosocial and emotional development are critical in these formative years of life and influence wellbeing throughout the life course. Despite the critical role of this foundational stage in child development, this phase has received marginal attention in discourse, policy and research.

Furthermore, childhood studies as well as policy and practice are dominated by scholarship that is rooted in the dominant narrative and discourses of childhood and child care. The institute provided an opportunity to build African researchers capacity to conduct Afro-centered research on early childhood care and education.

Hence, the themes of the institutes aroused much interest among young researchers in social science and humanities in Africa. The table below shows the distribution per gender, language and region of the applicants.

Applications received during the Institutes in 2015

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGE				REGION						TOTAL
	M	F	E	F	P	Arabic.	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	
Gender Institute	20	29	23	25	1	-	7	7	13	22	-	-	49
Governance Institute	16	1	8	9	-	-	1	1	7	6	1	1	17
Child and Youth Institute	15	15	19	11	-	-	6	10	6	8	-	-	30
Total	51	45	50	45	1	-	14	18	26	36	1	1	96

A total of 96 applications from 51 men and 45 women were received for the institutes. While the Governance Institute received 17 applications (16 men and 1 woman), probably because social science researchers are often unfamiliar with work on the issue of cyber security despite its importance today, the Gender and the Child and Youth Institutes recorded 49 applications (20 men and 29 women) and 30 applications (15 men and 15 women), respectively. The applications received were mostly in English (50) and French (45), while one (1) was in Portuguese.. The regional distribution of these applicants also shows that 14 came from Southern Africa, 18 from East Africa, 26 from Central Africa, 36 from West Africa, 1 from North Africa and 1 from the African Diaspora.

While many application proposals were, according to the selection committees, of poor quality in their approach to the major issues raised in the calls for applications, it should be noted that there were strong proposals that were well ranked owing to their rigour from the theoretical and methodological point of view, the originality of the ideas put forward, as well as the clearly articulated objectives and research questions.

A total of 35 young researchers took part in the sessions of the three 2015 Institutes. The table below shows their distribution by gender, languages and regions in Africa.

Laureates of the 2015 Institute

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGES				REGIONS						TOTAL
	M	F	E	F	P	Ar.	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	
Gender Institute	5	5	5	5	-	-	2	1	3	4	-	-	10
Governance Institute	9	1	5	5	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	10
Child and Youth Institute	8	7	10	5	-	-	3	5	3	4	-	-	15
Total	22	13	20	15	-	-	5	7	9	12	1	1	35

A total of 22 men and 13 women participated in the institutes in 2015. Of the 35 laureates retained, 20 submitted their proposals in English and 15 in French. The lack of research proposals in Portuguese or Arabic is probably still linked to the reasons previously invoked for applications, that is, the working languages during the sessions of the Institutes. The Institutes provide simultaneous translation in both English and French languages. The laureates were distributed by regions as follows: 5 in Southern Africa, 7 in East Africa, 9 in Central Africa, 12 in West Africa, 1 in North Africa and 1 from the Diaspora or regions other than Africa. Some imbalance is noted in the number of laureates who participated in the Gender and Governance Institutes, with 10 laureates each, while the Child and Youth Institute had 15 laureates.

Participants in the Child and Youth Studies Institute 2015

If the number of laureates retained for the Child and Youth Studies Institute 2015 has remained at 15 as in previous editions, this is because the activity had been launched since 2014 and the selection process carried out in the same year. However, the Institute had to be postponed to 2015 because of the outbreak of the Ebola virus in West Africa in late 2014, which forced CODESRIA to reschedule some of its activities. Two determining factors account for the reduction in the number of participants in the 2015 institutes: the fluctuations in the dollar which impacted negatively on the amounts received, and the reduction in grants, particularly the ACBF Grant 263 by 17%.

Supervision work began even before the convening of the institutes, and that allowed the directors and resource persons to help the laureates to better refocus their research questions in relation to the objectives of the Institute. On the whole, the research proposals presented by the laureates during the institutes have shown various case studies. According to the scientific report of the Director of the Gender Institute, the research projects submitted by the laureates are shared between the institutional liberal approaches of human rights, the feminist criticism of the discourse, and political economy. These methodological approaches, she notes, are not mutually exclusive and so it is not uncommon to find that some laureates have adopted a mixed approach, thus demonstrating some sophistication due to their acquired expertise.

The institutes lasted two weeks each, allowing multilevel intensive interactions between laureates and pedagogical team, but also between participants and different programmes of CODESRIA. At times, the directors organised sessions on specific issues such as scientific writing, to share methodological rules with the laureates in order to enhance their effectiveness and productivity. The projects of publishing collective works and the general plans of these books are discussed and validated by all participants.

Roundtable of the Gender Institute 2015, held at Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD 2)/Videoconference Room

Three roundtables were organised on each of the themes of the Institutes, thus providing the laureates with opportunities to share their perspectives with other actors (policy makers, civil society activists, officials of UN agencies and other international) working on the issues. A number of problems were raised during these roundtables, like the one relating to the production of statistical data in studies undertaken by researchers. These data are deemed insufficient in the quantitative studies increasingly undertaken by researchers to provide a nuanced understanding of the qualitative data produced on the complexity of the phenomena being analysed. The roundtables were also opportunities to make proposals for future collaborations between actors on the themes dealt with. The Roundtable of the Child and Youth Institute was also an occasion to launch the "State of the World's Fathers 2015 Report".

For greater access to resources used during the institutes, audio-visual records were made of the resource persons' courses as well as the roundtables and posted on CODESRIA Website.

As part of the follow-up to the work initiated during the institutes, the participants are finalizing their manuscript. Manuscripts from previous editions (Gender 2011, Governance 2011, Child and Youth 2013) were received in 2015 and submitted to the Publications Department of CODESRIA. The research papers from the last two editions of the Gender Institute on land issues have been merged and will published together. The same thing has been done with the 2012 and 2013 editions on African sexualities.

2.2. - Workshops

With the financial and health constraint (Ebola), CODESRIA readjusted the numbers by proceeding on the one hand to the usual selection (laureates) and on the other hand the selection of auditors according to agreed upon criteria (gender, multidisciplinarity) with the scientific officer and the partner institution hosting the activity. Three methodology workshops for junior researchers (Oran, Nairobi and Lomé), two scientific writing workshops (Kampala and Dakar), and one Training of Trainers workshop in Dakar were organised in 2015. The Francophone writing workshop was specially transferred to Dakar because of the insecurity related to the socio-political crisis in Burkina Faso in 2015.

Applications received during the workshops in 2015

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGES				REGIONS						TOTAL
	M	F	A	F	P	Arabic	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	
Methodology workshops	126	68	95	97	-	2	18	38	37	85	15	1	194
Scientific writing workshops	188	59	68	179	-	-	14	23	88	114	7	1	247
Training of Trainers workshop	127	41	124	44	-	-	14	54	35	60	5	-	168
Total	441	168	287	320	-	2	46	115	160	259	27	2	609

The workshops attracted a total of 609 applications including 441 men and 168 women mostly coming from Southern Africa (46), Eastern Africa (115), Central Africa (160), West Africa (259) and North Africa (27). It should be noted that even though CODESRIA organises a methodology workshop for countries in North Africa, the applications were mostly submitted in French (320) and English (287).

Participants in the Subregional Methodology Workshop for East and Southern Africa, Nairobi/Juja, 26 to 30 January 2015

Workshop laureates 2015

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGES				REGIONS						TOTAL
	M	F	E	F	P	Ar.	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	
Methodology workshops	32	31	13	50	-	-	4	5	1	21	31	1	63
Scientific writing workshops	20	14	22	12	-	-	2	16	3	9	4	-	34
Training of Trainers workshop	7	3	5	5	-	-	2	1	1	4	2	-	10
Total	59	48	40	67	-	-	8	22	5	34	37	1	107

A total of 107 laureates, including 59 men and 48 women, participated in the workshops organised by CODESRIA during the year 2015 to build their capacities in scientific writing, methodology, and social science research supervision. The laureates are distributed as follows: per activities: 63 for the methodology workshops, 34 for the writing workshops and 10 for the training of trainers' workshop; per regions: 8 for Southern Africa, 22 for East Africa, 5 for Central Africa, 34 for West Africa and 37 for North Africa. The workshops were mostly held in French or English with about forty (40) Anglophone and 67 Francophone participants. The lack of applications in Portuguese and also in Arabic, does not signify the non-presence of Lusophone or Araboophone laureates in the workshops, but is related to the workshops' working languages.

Overall, the courses covered two aspects:

- the philosophical and epistemological foundations of methodology in order to understand the complexity of reality as well as epistemological and methodological changes.
- the fundamental practical issues on the difference between the problem and the problematic; the theoretical scope of field work; mainstreaming the selected subject into on-going scientific debates; the literature review; the reliability of methodologies; the validity of interpretations; the field approach techniques; the challenges of qualitative research; reconciliation between qualitative research and quantitative research; the problem with the hypothesis; the inductive approach, etc;

These various workshops allowed exchanges with the laureates on the requirements of scientific writing, how to get published, how to write an abstract, how to deal with quotes, references and bibliography in a scientific paper. The Publication Department provided a few samples of good papers or papers that were rejected to the laureates, to see what lessons could be drawn from that. Ethical issues as well as issues of plagiarism were also addressed.

The methodology and scientific writing workshops were also opportunities to organise awareness-raising sessions for researchers, academics and doctoral students in the universities of the countries where these workshops of the different programmes of CODESRIA were held (Kenyatta University, Makerere University and Université de Lomé).

Testimony from a methodology workshop laureate in 2015

On Tue, Feb 3, 2015 at 8:23 AM, Essien Essien Daniel <essiendessien@uniuyo.edu.ng> wrote:

Keeping the Spirit of the Nairobi 2015 Alive

"It is amazing how much we could learn in just five days. From 26th-30th January 2015, CODESRIA in her patriotic and magnanimous spirit for young scholars and the continent engaged a group of Early Career Researchers in Africa in a truly scintillating and re-energizing training and development workshops on methodology. It was a great privilege for me to be part of the cream of participants, which were drawn not only from various disciplines in the Social Sciences and Humanities but also from different countries such as Nigeria, Senegal, Cameroon, the Gambia, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana, and Tanzania . The workshop was truly reassuring to me that there is still hope for scholarship in my generation and the next, thanks to the resource persons who shared their knowledge and experiences with laureates.

The organization of the workshop was simply amazing. The participants were fully sponsored for their travel and stay. The organizers did a wonderful job of making our stay a comfortable one. The venues, AICAD facilities, were ideal. The Methodological Workshop for Early Career Researchers in Africa was organized by CODESRIA as part of the practical steps taken to build

capacity for young scholars in African Universities and institutions and also advance collaboration between African scholars in the areas of social sciences and humanities.

The five days training and development workshop on qualitative research methodology was one of serious academic and intellectual drilling aimed principally at developing our skills to be able to a) carve our own research niche, b) undertake good quality research, c) understand methodology and seek its benefits, d) seek collaboration and stay connected with colleagues in other institutions, e) communicate our research findings, and, h) publish our researches in high quality international journals such the ones own by CODESRIA. These, in my opinion, are what every academic is (should be) looking for.

Now a number of points that were raised during discussions in the workshop, which I believe is worth sharing with my colleagues in Nigerian universities and research institutes. The first issue is the importance of research collaboration with others, whether from your discipline or not. Why is this important? This is important in the sense that through collaboration one may access funds or grants from areas where grants are available or adequate. Some researchers in many disciplines usually do not get funds, for instance when you compare the natural sciences with the social sciences. The natural scientists get more funding from different sources than the social scientists and those in the humanities. Hence, social scientists need to collaborate with the natural scientists and humanities to access funding and advance research in their area. Interdisciplinary research may be more likely to attract funding, depending on the funding agency. We are in a world where interdisciplinary research is sine qua non for overcoming some of our complex challenges.

Sometimes I feel it is laziness for researchers to fold their hand and expect manna to fall from heaven. It is the duty of researchers to seek funds from various sources, such as collaborations and entering into competition for international research funds.

The second issue has to do with the importance of impact or value of research in the development of our society. The big question here is what is the value of our research to our society? What is its impact on specific issues, say on governance, on the economy, on employment reduction, on poverty eradication, peace, security, etc? How can we make our researches have practical meaning in our society? Again I ask: why is the government of many African countries uninterested in the research from our scholars? Why are there no industries interested in these researches?

When the politicians are overwhelmed with the problems of the country, it is the responsibility of the social scientists to point the way, to direct the course of the nation out of the conundrums. For instance, the security challenges facing Nigeria due to the insurgency by BOKO HARAM need to be reviewed by researchers in the universities. I am not sure if there is any position paper addressed to the President or State Governor emanating from any faculty in the over hundred Universities in Nigeria on how to deal with the current insecurity situation, it will be ignored. The impact of our research is necessary for people to believe in the education they receive from our higher institutions.

Lastly, I will like to once again congratulate CODESRIA, the Laureates, Resource persons, the Scientific Coordination, the local coordinating/organizing committee anchor person and the CODESRIA executive committee member that all made it possible for workshop to be a success.

Please keep the spirit alive. aluta continua victoria asata."

Essien D. Essien, Ph.D
Dept. of Religious and Cultural Studies,Faculty of Arts & Humanities, University of Uyo, Akwalbom State, Nigeria.

2.3. – Grants and Fellowships

The Grants and Fellowships Programme of CODESRIA remains one of the programmes most used by the community, in particular the emerging social science generation within the continent. While for the small grants the objective remains to contribute to the development of the social sciences in Africa, and the continuous renewal and strengthening of research capacities in African universities through the funding of research conducted by doctoral students, for the textbooks programme, the aim is to make available to teachers and students textbooks that are adapted to the African context and the research and learning environment on the continent.

Applications received for the Grants and Fellowships Programme in 2015

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGES				REGIONS						TOTAL
	M	F	E	F	P	Ar.	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	
Small grants	432	175	225	382	-	-	36	66	117	376	7	5	607
Textbooks	43	10	42	11	-	-	7	14	6	21	3	2	53
Total	475	185	267	393	-	-	43	80	123	397	10	7	660

A total of 660 applications including 607 for Small Grants and 53 for Textbooks were received in 2015. Thus, 475 men and 185 women have filed their applications to the Grants and Fellowships Programme. 267 applications were submitted in English while 393 were in French. These applications are distributed as followed by regions: 43 for Southern Africa, 80 for East Africa, 123 from Central Africa, 397 from West Africa, 10 from North Africa and 7 from regions other than Africa.

The report of the Selection Committee of the small grants programme 2015 highlighted a number of difficulties concerning the applications reviewed: "the decline in the quality of projects", "the methodology issues", "the issue of plagiarism", lack of command of literature review", uncritical ownership of theoretical models, poor references and lack of innovation, mainly from applicants from disciplines such as law, political science and international relations. Very few proposals are interested in "new" subjects like "ICTs and Gender Studies".

The lack of comparative perspective in the research programmes submitted was stressed, with the predominance of "localised problematic". A problem related to the "ethic of responsibility" among supervisors was also raised, owing to "the situation of abandonment faced by" doctoral students. "The supervisors do not follow or do not proofread the projects submitted to them by their own students".

In contrast, the committee also mentioned a number of positive points about some research programmes from Ethiopia, Nigeria and Ghana dealing with the issues of agricultural economy and which "stand out for their relevance and their methodological approach". The quality of research programmes from Cameroon is probably linked to the establishment of local initiatives such as the "former fellows' advice to potential applicants".

Laureates of the Grants and Fellowships Programme 2015

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGES				REGIONS						TOTAL
	M	F	E	F	P	Ar.	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	
Small grants	16	14	15	15	-	-	6	5	5	11	2	1	30
Textbooks	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	4
Total	19	15	18	16	-	-	6	6	5	13	2	2	34

Finally, about thirty research programmes including 16 men and 14 women were selected for the Small Grants and four (4) for the Textbooks programme, including 3 men and 1 woman. About the Textbooks, the specificity of the 2015 edition lies in the fact that well advanced manuscripts were requested for applications, instead of draft textbooks. This measure had advantages, in that it allowed engaging a selection committee which selected promising manuscripts, but also reducing the delays in the submission of finalised manuscripts.

A number of recommendations were made by the selection committee of the Small Grants programme for improving the quality of proposals:

- "to organise from time to time online methodology lessons in order to facilitate access to researchers who do not have the privilege to participate in methodology workshops";
- "to give more time to the evaluation of proposals submitted";
- "to focus the calls for applications on targeted themes";
- -"to increase African people's access to electronic databases (JSTOR, SCIENCES DIRECTS, etc)".

The report of the selection committee of the Textbooks programme 2015 mentions the need for the calls for applications to be based on one or a set of specific theme(s) and in particular to help in the production of textbooks that are not aligned with the mainstream discourse.

The outcomes achieved by the Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme 2015 include the reception of twenty (20) doctoral theses and 17 Master's dissertations defended in African universities thanks to the small grants of CODESRIA.

Testimonies from laureates of the Small Grants programme 2015

From : Razak Mohammed Gyasi [mailto:razak.mgyasi@gmail.com]

Sent : Tuesday June 30, 2015 12:00

To: Virginie NIANG

Subject : Re: SUBMISSION OF FINAL THESIS - SGRT.46/T12

Dear Virginie,

Thank you for the swift response to my e-mail. Happy to announce to you again that eight (8) scientific papers emerged from my MPhil thesis. Four (4) of them have been published already, one (1) has been accepted for publication by the Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative

Medicine, and the remaining three manuscripts are under peer-review towards publication in equally reputable international journals. I have the zeal to send you and the entire Management of CODESRIA copies of the papers already published for your perusal. Please find the attached for the papers. I hope you will enjoy reading. I will furnish you as soon as the other papers are published.

Many thanks.

Best,
Razak.

From : FIIFI EDU-AFFUL [mailto:eduafful@gmail.com]
Sent : Wednesday December 2nd, 2015 04:59

To : Virginie NIANG

Cc : Aminata DIAW; Coumba Ndoffène DIOUF; Emilie Diouf SARR; FESTUS AUBYN

Subject : 2015 Best PhD Theses at the University of Ibadan

Dear Virginia,

I trust this mail finds you well. We have some good news to share. We just returned from the 2015 Convocation of the University of Ibadan, collectively our theses won the 3 Awards.

1. Festus Kofi Aubyn won the postgraduate school first prize for the Best PhD theses for 2015 and also the Omorowa prize for the Best PhD thesis.

2. Fiifi Edu-Afful won the postgraduate school second prize for Best PhD theses for 2015.

We are grateful to CODESRIA and we want the institution to also share in our joy for all the support they gave us throughout the course of writing these theses. We also want to use this opportunity to find out when the last instalment of our grant would be released since we have satisfied all our obligations. Hoping to hear from you soon.

Best,

Fiifi

2.4. - New Initiatives

The new initiatives in 2015 reflect the quality of the work done by CODESRIA and the willingness of some institutions to carry out innovative actions, while building strong partnerships with institutions that have proven and recognized experience. These include the Summer School on interdisciplinarity in area studies coorganised with the Centre for African Studies Basel (Switzerland) and Oumou Dilly Foundation; the Summer School on Economic Justice with the Open Society Intiative for Southern Africa (OSISA), and the Higher Education Support Programme (HESP) with Open Society Foundation (OSF). However, CODESRIA has also innovated by exclusively developing new programmes and projects such as the Strengthening PhD Programmes in African Universities programmle. Having understood the strategic nature of the doctoral level, CODESRIA wants, through this programme, beyond scholarships, to consolidate the institutional structures which support these doctoral programmes by focusing on their relevance and sustainability.

Applications received for the New Initiatives in 2015

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGES				REGIONS						TOTAL
	M	F	A	F	P	Ar.	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	
Summer School on Economic Justice	32	14	29	16	-	1	15	3	14	10	3	1	46
CODESRIA/CEAB Summer School	82	28	37	73	-	-	13	12	27	50	3	5	110
Strengthening PhD Programmes in African Universities	-	-	33	12	-	-	12	11	2	17	3	-	45
HESP	37	6	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	43
Total	151	48	99	144	-	1	40	26	43	120	9	6	244

A total of 244 applications were received for the calls launched in 2015 on the New Initiatives including 151 men and 48 women[1]. The Summer School on Economic Justice recorded 46 applications, the CODESRIA/CEAB Summer School, 110 applications, the programme on Strengthening PhD Programmes in African Universities, 45 applications, and the Curriculum Development programme, 43 applications. The applications received were mostly written in English (99) and in French (144), including 40 for Southern Africa, 26 for East Africa, 43 for Central Africa, 120 for West Africa, 9 for North Africa and 6 for regions other than Africa.

In regard to the Summer School on interdisciplinarity in area studies, the selection committee noted a weak theoretical anchorage of the proposals submitted, an insufficient assimilation of interdisciplinarity as a theoretical, conceptual and methodological requirement. There was little information relating to the changes that have occurred recently in the field of social sciences, especially in the past 40 years.

For Strengthening PhD Programmes, CODESRIA could also envisage, depending on the committee, a more structured support over a minimum of 4 to 5 years, which is the time for developing a doctoral thesis and this, by developing the monitoring of these laboratories and PhD programmes. Indeed, an ad hoc intervention over one year would not be enough to address the challenges of closely monitoring PhD students in laboratories that are deprived of basic research means. Special emphasis should be laid on methodology and documentation support for doctoral and postdoctoral students.

Laureates of the New Initiatives in 2015

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGES				REGIONS						TOTAL
	M	F	A	F	P	A	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Oth	

---

[1]The difference between the total number of laureates and the total number of laureates by gender is partly accounted for by the fact that gender disaggregation cannot be done for the programme Strengthening PhD Programmes in African Universities in which the laureates are, as their names suggest, PhD students.

					r.						er	
Summer School on Economic Justice	18	11	24	5	-	-	18	2	3	6	-	-	29
CODESRIA/BASEL Summer School /	9	4	8	5	-	-	5	1	1	6	-	-	13
Strengthening PhD Programmes	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	4
Higher Education Support Programme	13	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
Total	40	16	34	26	-	-	25	4	4	27	-	-	60

A total of sixty laureates benefited from the new initiatives launched in 2015, among which were 40 men and 16 women. 34 Anglophones and 26 Francophones, including 25 resident in Southern Africa, 4 in East Africa, 4 in Central Africa and 27 in West Africa have benefited from these initiatives.

In partnership with OSISA, CODESRIA organised on the margin of the World Social Science Forum (WSSF) the first edition of the Summer School on Economic Justice which served to equip activists and researchers on the theme of social and economic justice so that they can better analyse and interpret the social, economic and political conditions which sanction and perpetuate inequality and social and economic injustice in Africa; the forum helped the laureates understand the need to locate Africa in a globalised world in order to better understand how global relations shape Africa's efforts in the fight against inequalities and the promotion of social and economic justice.

Participants in the Summer School on Economic Justice, Durban/South Africa, 7 to 18 September 2015

Furthermore, and within the framework of the same WSSF, a panel on the theme of the institute was

organised and facilitated by Emmanuel Nuesri (the Institute's resource person), Aminata Diaw (CODESRIA), Ato Kwamena Onoma (CODESRIA), with Masego Madzwamuse (OSISA) as moderator.

Participants in the Summer School on "Interdisciplinarity and Methodological Challenges in Area Studies in Africa", Dakar/Senegal, 23 to 27 March 2015

The Summer Schools have greatly contributed in drawing the attention of the different laureates to the complexity of the issues addressed, as stated below by one of the pedagogical teams:

"what we know is also a function of how we know which means, in other words, that the organization of knowledge is not inherent to knowledge itself, but rather the result of historical, political and social choices made by individuals. The disciplines as we know them have a genealogy that is connected to European imperial expansion such that what has come to be known as knowledge of Africa can only be rendered intelligible within that particular history. In this sense, the main challenge that scholars studying Africa face in terms of interdisciplinarity is both to create critical spaces from within which they can challenge knowledge claims and their validation as well as looking for conceptual languages that can enable them to speak across and within disciplines, even to the point where they may collapse disciplinary boundaries".

A laureate's testimony

The laureates' feedback provides the best of appreciations of what the summer school has been, and the positive impact of that experience:

From:	*Serge Emmanuel*
Sent:	*Wednesday 1 April, 2015 09:07*
Subject: Re: Letter of thanks_Summer School / Dakar, 23 - 27 March 2015	

> *Salut à toute la magnifique et adorable équipe du CODESRIA et du CEAB.*
>
> *Je m'associe à tous les autres laureates pour vous remercier infiniment pour tout ce que vous faites pour la formation des jeunes intellectuels africains et la promotion de la recherche scientifique en Afrique. J'émets le vœu que les séminaires, à l'instar de celui qui vient de se dérouler, soient très réguliers. Cela est d'une nécessité impérieuse, car on a pu le constater, l'une des grosses insuffisances dans la recherche en science sociales in Africa est liée aux questions d'ordre méthodologique. Ce défi peut être surmonté si une formation bien attelée des jeunes africains en la matière est une préoccupation constante des structures de recherche comme le CODESRIA et le CEAB. Pour le reste, on peut dire que dans l'ensemble c'était bien réussi. Félicitation donc au CODESRIA et au CEAB et toute ma gratitude aux Professeurs: Elisio, Nyamnjoh, Weber et Nkolo Foé dont les prestations scientifiques n'ont d'équivalence que l'immensité et la densité de leur savoir.*
>
> *Bien des choses à tous.*
>
> *Très cordialement,*
>
> *Serge Aliana*
>
> [Translation]
>
> *Hello to all the wonderful and lovely team of CODESRIA and CEAB*
>
> *I join all the other laureates to thank you very much for all you are doing for the training of young African scholars and the promotion of scientific research in Africa. It is my wish that the seminars, like the one just held, be very regular. This is imperative, since it could be noted that one of the great shortcomings in social science research in Africa is related to methodology issues. This challenge can be overcome if a well organised training of young Africans in this field is an ongoing concern of research structures such as CODESRIA and CEAB. For the rest, we can say that overall, it was great success. Congratulations therefore to CODESRIA and CEAB, and my profound gratitude to Professors Elisio, Nyamnjoh, Weber and Nkolo Foé whose scientific performance are equalled only by the immensity and density of their knowledge*

Also noteworthy, as part of the initiatives launched in 2015, is the African Pathways Scholarship programme in which CODESRIA collaborated with the National Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIHSS).

2.5. – Conclusion: A summary of the results of the Training Programme in 2015

Applications received by the Training Programme in 2015

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGES				REGIONS						TOTAL
	M	F	A	F	P	Ar.	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	
Institutes	51	45	50	45	1	-	14	18	26	36	1	1	96
Workshops	441	168	287	320	-	2	46	115	160	259	27	2	609

ACTIVITIES	M	F	A	F	P	Ar.	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	TOTAL
Grants and Fellowships	475	185	267	393	-		43	80	123	397	10	7	660
New Initiatives	151	48	99	144	-		40	26	43	120	9	6	244
Total	1118	446	703	902	1	2	143	239	352	812	47	16	1609

Looking at the summary table of the statistical data on application files received for all programmes, one can see that these programmes drew over 1609 applications[2] to CODESRIA in 2015, including 1118 male applicants and 445 female applicants. It should be noted here that the gender distribution of applications does not take into account the applications received under the programme on Strengthening PhD Programmes. These applications were mainly submitted in English (703) and French (902) and included 143 from Southern Africa, 239 from East Africa, 352 from Central Africa, 812 from West Africa, 47 from North Africa and 16 others from the Diaspora or other regions of the world. It will be noted also that 96 applications have been received for the different Institutes, 609 for the Methodology Workshops (including the Training of Trainers' Workshop), 660 for the Grants and Fellowships programme, 244 for the New Initiatives.

Laureates of the Training Programme in 2015

ACTIVITIES	GENDER		LANGUAGES				REGIONS						TOTAL
	M	F	A	F	P	Ar.	SA	EA	CA	WA	NA	Other	
Institutes	22	13	20	15	-	-	5	7	9	12	1	1	35
Workshops	59	48	40	67	-	-	8	22	5	34	37	1	107
Grants and Fellowships	19	15	18	16	-	-	6	6	5	13	2	2	34
New Initiatives	40	16	34	26	-	-	25	4	4	27	-	-	60
Total	140	92	112	155	-	-	44	39	23	86	40	4	236

Thus, a total of 236 laureates including 140 men and 92 women have benefited during the year 2015 of the programmes launched, a global ratio of 15% when we compare supply to demand. This ratio remains disproportionate when it is established according to gender with 12% for men and 21% for women, but also according to the working languages or the distribution by regions. Thus, the efforts

---

[2] The applications received under the African Pathways Scholarship programme are not taken into account here. They have been received by our collaborating institution, the National Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIHSS).

CODESRIA is making in terms of mainstreaming gender in the implementation of its programmes can be noted here. Indeed, although the number of women trained remains lower, in absolute value, than the number of men, the female ratio remains higher than the male ratio.

However, all this work was carried out in a context characterised by funding constraints, with the ACBF Grant closing on 11 April 2015. Therefore, the closing procedure had to be initiated 6 months before that date. While the request was made in time to ACBF, CODESRIA received the Foundation's response much later. A new date was proposed for the closure: 30 April 2016. However, the Grant's closing conditions remain unchanged.

The number of applications received in 2015 surely bears witness to the relevance of the programmes and the themes addressed, but also to the importance the community continues to attach to the Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme of CODESRIA. It thus attests to the confidence the community continues to place in CODESRIA as regards the Council's capacity building programme for the emerging generation of researchers, but also for senior researchers in social science and humanities, to contribute to meeting the challenge of wellbeing in the continent. Despite the efforts made by CODESRIA, many challenges and obstacles in the African universities continue to put pressure on the capacities of the emerging generation in social science research, as noted by the various selection committees which reviewed the different applications received in 2015.

3. Publications and Dissemination

3.1. Introduction

CODESRIA's mission is also to 'promote 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 the publication and dissemination of research findings supported by the Council and other works on Africa which reflect and extend the council's research agenda, as determined by the General Assembly.

CODESRIA publications include peer reviewed journals, books, monographs, and research reports. CODESRIA also publishes lecture series, policy dialogues and policy briefs, in both electronic and printed forms.

The Publications Programme is guided by the following operational strategies and objectives.

3.2. Objectives

The following are the main objectives that guide CODESRIA publications programme.

(i)   Publish books, monographs, working papers and research reports that result directly from the research the council supports through its research and training programmes. Invest in the development and publication of journals as a critical element both for giving voice to African scholarship and supporting pan-African research networking.

(ii)   Invest in the development and publication of journals as a critical element both for giving voice to African scholarship and supporting pan-African research networking.

(iii)   Identify relevant scholarship of excellence produced without its support, for possible publication in order to stay competitive in the aggressive realm of publishing. This shall however be done within the limits of available resources.

(iv)   Strive for the highest scientific quality of all the Council's publications through a rigorous peer-review system and stringent editorial control.

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

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

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

3.3. Top Operational Strategies

(i)   Invest in the development and promotion of journals published in Africa as a critical element both for giving voice to African scholarship and supporting pan-African research networking.

(ii)   Facilitate collaboration in scholarly publishing and exchanges among the institutions of the global South active in the broad field of social research.

3.4.Operations and Achievements

(i)   CODESRIA is required to transcend linguistic barriers in its operations, publications are therefore produced in French, English, Arabic and Portuguese. Most of the publications though are in English and French with a limited number in Portuguese. CODESRIA works with the African Arab Research Centre in Cairo to publish the *CODESRIA Bulletin*, Afro-Arab Selections in Social Sciences and a monograph of their choice.

(ii)   CODESRIA publishes both in the social sciences and humanities. There are more publications in the social sciences than humanities. Recent titles of books in the humanities include *Historiographie africaine : Afrique de l'Ouest – Afrique Centrale* by Thierno M. Bah; *Culture et religion* edited by Issiaka-P.L. Lalèyê; and *African Literature and the Future* edited by Gbemisola A. Adeoti.

(iii)   On the development of textbooks, CODESRIA has been working with senior scholars in this regard. There are two textbooks on the 2015 list of publications: *Teacher Education Systems in Africa in the Digital Era* edited by Bade Adegoke and Adesoji Oni; and *Industrial Economics: An African Perspective* by Stephen Miti Kapunda.

(iv)   CODESRIA is required to invest in the development and promotion of journals; currently it oversees the publication of 13 per reviewed journals, *CODESRIA Bulletin, and an e-newsletter*.

As in previous years, in 2015 CODESRIA also published manuscripts produced in collaboration with other institutions. In the period under review, a number of publications have been produced under this arrangement. They include manuscripts generated from the research activities of the Responsive Forest Governance Initiative (RFGI) managed together with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and International Union for Conservation of Nature (see list attached). Another collaborative programme that generated publications is the South-South Programme managed in collaboration with Latin America Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) and the Asian International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs), a number of publications include *Inequality and Climate Change: Perspectives from the South,* edited by Gian Carlo Delgado-Ramos; *The Global Financial and Economic Crisis in the South: Impact and Responses,* edited by José Luis Leon-Manriquez and Theresa Moyo.

3.5. Publications: challenges and achievements in 2015

(i)   The first objective the Publications Programme is supposed to fulfil is to publish reports that result directly from research supported by the council. The programme must ensure that publications are of high quality standards both in scientific content, editorial quality and physical specifications. All books and journal articles go through a thorough peer review process, meticulous copyediting & proofreading, and typesetting.

(ii)   The peer review process is designed to ensure integrity of the scientific content. The standard requirement is that each book manuscript be reviewed by two peer reviewers except in the case of manuscripts developed under the supervision of a director such as manuscripts resulting from CODESRIA institutes. All journal articles are required two positive peer review reports and confirmation that the required revisions have been effected to the satisfaction of the readers. The *African Sociological Review* (ASR) has moved the bar even higher as it now requires three reports before an article is accepted for publication. The Council co-publishes journals in collaboration with professional associations of scholars in various disciplines and fields of the social sciences and humanities. The journals published under this arrangement are:

(a) Afrika Zamani (Association of African Historians)
(b) Africa Media Review (African Council for Communication Education (ACCE))
(c) Africa Review of Books (Forum for Social Studies (FSS) & Centre de Recherche en Anthropologie Sociale et Culturelle (CRASC))
(d) The African Anthropologist (Pan African Association of Anthropologists (PAAA))

(e) Afro-Arab Selections in Social Sciences (African Arab Research Centre)

(f) Identity, Culture and Politics: An Afro-Asian Dialogue (Dhaka University, Bangladesh / Université de Tamatave, Madagascar)

(g) Journal of African Transformation (Economic Commission for Africa)

Some journals, particularly the journals co-published with the professional associations, have had a major problem of publishing on time. We are working to resolve the main challenges by appointing new editors and reconstituting editorial boards; activating the Online Journal Management System (to track submissions by authors as well as the processes of peer review, copy editing, proof reading, etc.); and decentralising journal management to involve collaborating institutions more to ensure that they are published on time.

(iii) Basic copyediting and proofreading work is contracted out to freelance editors. The departmental staff oversee the editorial and production work through quality control processes.

(v) The typesetting work is largely an in-house operation managed by a team of typesetter supported by external freelance typesetters when need arises.

(vi) CODESRIA continues to issue PDF versions of its publications, all of which are made available on the website and freely downloadable in line with the Council's open access policy.

3.6. Co-publications

CODESRIA is required to "pursue a strategy of collaborative publishing of books with established publishers on the continent, and work with other publishers worldwide…" CODESRIA has co-published with the following publishers: UNISA Press of the University of South Africa; Pambazuka Press of Fahamu Books in London; Zed Books in London; Editions Karthala in Paris; HSRC in Pretoria; EPP Book Services in Accra; Fountain Publishers in Kampala, Mkuki na Nyota in Dar es Salaam; Alliance pour la Migration, le Leadership et le Développement in Dakar; African Institute for Agrarian Studies in Harare; Langaa Press in Bamenda; and Présence Africaine in Paris.

The current scope of collaboration and co-publication is inadequate. There is an urgent need to expand the scope of co-publishing and identify more publishers in Africa whose overall orientation and commitment to critical scholarship are in tune with CODESRIA's mission and objectives. This is in line with the fact that CODESRIA is a pan-African institution that aims to support the production and dissemination of knowledge for students, researchers, academics, and policymakers in Africa and the diaspora, it is important that more diverse means and channels that can lead to faster dissemination and distribution be found. It is in this context that proposed expanded co-publishing channels come in handy since all the collaborating institutions will come with additional marketing and distribution networks.

3.7. Dissemination

(i) Regional Booksellers

CODESRIA books are distributed through the following book sellers on the African continent: Mosuro/The Bookseller Ltd, Ibadan – Nigeria; Edition Cle, Yaounde – Cameroon; University Bookshop Makerere – Uganda and Librairie Kalila wa Dimna, Casablanca – Morocco. In Dakar, we have Librairie Clairafrique, Librairie Harmattan and Quatre vents.

(ii) International distribution

CODESRIA books continue to reach the international market through African Books Collective (ABC) with its headquarters in Oxford, UK. ABC sells CODESRIA books to Western Europe, North America and the British Commonwealth both as e-books and hard copies on a print-on-demand (POD) basis. ABC's dissemination of titles in English language is quite satisfactory but the same

cannot be said for French language titles. CODESRIA is working to identify a distributor of capacity comparable to that of ABC.

(iii)   Online dissemination

    (a)   CODICE

    CODESRIA has an open access policy where all publications are uploaded in full on the website in line with the objective that calls on the Council to "widen access to materials on Africa by Africans, and to develop and sustain a rich online publishing programme for books, journals and CODESRIA Bulletins, and to make its website a veritable resource for students, researchers, policy makers…"

    (b)   JSTOR

    CODESRIA is implementing a non-exclusive contract for the storage and wide dissemination of back issues of *Africa Development*, *Journal of Higher Education in Africa* and *African Sociological Review* on a pilot basis. Currently, all the back issues of the three journals are being digitized. When the process is completed and the journals uploaded in 2016, an assessment will be made to enable CODESRIA decide whether other journals should be included in the scheme.

    (c)   African Journals Online (AJOL)

    This is another platform for online storage and dissemination of CODESRIA journals that we are working to systematise, where journal issues are made available on open access model to registered users.

(iv)   E-Publications

    CODESRIA is working to develop capacity to produce e-publications. Negotiations have been initiated with Nouvelles Editions Numériques Africaines (NENA), a digital publishing firm based in Dakar. One possibility is to outsource that service. Another alternative under consideration is for CODESRIA to create e-publications in-house without relying on third parties, investigations will be launched in the new year to establish what it will cost in terms of acquiring the right equipment and training or recruitment of staff. Currently, all CODESRIA publications are distrusted and sold either as hard copies or pdfs, the only exception being the e-publications developed by African Books Collective (ABC) in Oxford.

(v)   Participation in Book Fairs

    Book fairs remain a very important platform for the dissemination of publications. This year CODESRIA books have been exhibited at two major international meetings (CODESRIA General Assembly, Dakar; and the World Social Science Forum, Durban, South Africa); and at the Dakar International Book Fair. The importance of book fairs cannot be overemphasised. They promote the visibility of CODESRIA and CODESRIA publications in the community of scholars and researchers and publishers. In addition to be being avenues through which to market CODESRIA publications to a wider audience they also provide unique opportunities to network with other stakeholders in the publishing community, including authors, editors, book distributors and booksellers, among others.

8. Conclusion

CODESRIA's publications during the period under review covered a broad range of themes including:

- Politics, governance, democracy and human rights
- The environment (land, agriculture and climate change)
- Gender, youth and social inequality
- Culture and religion
- Education and development
- Economics and social justice

Annex 2 presents a comprehensive list of publications (books, journals, bulletins, reports and working papers) completed during the period, as well as some on-going publications at various stages of completion.

4. CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE)

4.1.0 Introduction

In this two-part report, we first describe the background and context for the activities of CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE). Thereafter, we briefly describe the various constituent Units of the Centre and the functions they perform. Next, we take the Units one after the other, and discuss the goals they set, achievements recorded and challenges they encountered in 2015. Finally, following the same pattern, we present the desired outcomes and the objectives in 2016.

4.2. Background and Context

CODICE metamorphosed from the Library and Documentation Services co-born with CODESRIA in 1973. CODICE was formally created in April 1983 under the Office of the Executive Secretary where it was located until 1996 before being moved to the then Research and Documentation Programme. In order to strategically situate and focus the critical role of information and information infrastructure and paraphernalia within the framework of CODESRIA's knowledge production and dissemination mission, CODICE was made an autonomous Centre in 2006. In 2013, the Information Technology, the Communication and the Membership Units were added to the chores of CODICE. Besides these Units, CODICE has its own scientific projects that are specific to its mandate as a knowledge management programme of CODESRIA. CODICE retains its acronym and is charged with the responsibility of the information, communication, documentation and membership management functions of CODESRIA. With the increasing expansion in CODESRIA's reach and in volume of activities, CODICE has also been constantly expanding to reflect the changing nature and growing importance of knowledge management, particularly in developing countries where affordances of new ICTs which drive the activities of the centre are always a challenge.

CODICE is the hub of African social science research knowledge in the world, with an aphorism of taking social science information to the people, and, building a vibrant and engaged African social science community.

CODICE operates under the context of:

❑ Increasing significance of the role of knowledge management in organisations,
❑ Recognized need for safe-kept, maintained and shared information resources to sustain informing, educating and enlightening of the African social science community,
❑ Recognized importance, expanded roles and possibilities of ICTs to reach, connect and network people and organisations locally and globally,
❑ Need to continuously promote the activities of CODESRIA by extending the breadth and width of their reach, raising the status and visibility of the organization as a key development and public policy influencing research think tank in Africa, and,
❑ The need to build a committed, mobilised and sensitized African social science community that has the capacity and will to address the development needs of the region.

4.3. Constituent Units of CODICE

CODICE consists of four units, and also hosts a set of projects often referred to as scientific projects. Each of the Units and the Projects are engaged in a set of activities that are key to the research and knowledge management activities of CODESRIA.

We now briefly describe the Units and the Scientific Projects as follows:

4.3.1. Documentation and Library Services Unit

The key function of this unit is to support CODESRIA research and research training and capacity enhancement programmes, and the larger African research community with access to adequate archival and current information and data sources, and up-to-date documentation. To achieve these, the unit houses one of the best African social science and humanities libraries which is continuously resourced in accordance with the current information needs of CODESRIA's programmes. Using versatile and ubiquitous strategies provided by modern information technologies, the Unit takes social science information resources produced by CODESRIA and others to the African social science community.

4.3.2. The Information Technology (IT) Unit

The Information Technology Unit caters for the information and communication needs of the Council, and is the fulcrum of the internal and external operations of the Council. The IT Unit is the nerve centre through which knowledge production and management processes are anchored.

4.3.3. The Communications Unit

The Communications Unit of CODESRIA combines the key functions of protocols and corporate strategy to facilitate internal and external linkages within the organisation, and with the broad range of partners, supporters and interlocutors of CODESRIA inside and outside of Africa. The Unit deploys media relations, communication strategy, reputation management, crisis communications, marketing communication and corporate responsibility to project, protect and improve the brand and identity of CODESRIA. Observing the principles of coherence, credibility and ethics, the Unit constantly devises and innovates to interpret and transmit CODESRIA's mission, visions and values to new and old stakeholders of the Council.

4.3.4. The Membership Services Unit

The Membership Unit is responsible for the recruitment of members, evaluation of membership eligibility and guiding non-members through application process. The Unit maintains membership databases and mailing list, and constantly evaluates membership status changes in accordance with CODESRIA's Constitutional requirements. Also, the Unit oversees the administration of gratuities and rights to members, as well as mobilises for endowments and donations.

4.4. The Scientific Projects

CODICE anchors on some Scientific Projects which cut across the four Units. The projects are:

4.4.1. The CODESRIA Indexation Project

This project is focussed on creating a curated list of African journals with citation services accompanying. Besides improving the use of African research publications, the index has an overall aim of serving as a tool that will help in organising and monitoring research production and performance in Africa.

4.4.2. The Electronic Publishing and Dissemination Conference Series

The Electronic Publishing and Dissemination Conferences series was initiated to create awareness in the continent about opportunities created by new technologies in developing and publishing of research and other information outputs. Preparations for the fourth edition of the conference, which will focus on

open access in Africa and in the South, began in the latter part of 2015; the conference will be held in March 2016.

4.4.3. The Virtual Campus Projects

We live in an era of open consciousness in which the versatility of the WWW is facilitating the expansion of involvement and inclusion of all persons in the design and delivery of services. Information and communication technologies have also among others, disrupted the traditional educational design and delivery processes, prompting the innovative approaches in knowledge delivery. It is in this consciousness that The Virtual Campus Project is designed. The project consists of:

a) Virtual Institutes aimed at extending and expanding the reach and participation in the CODESRIA's Institutes, Research and Training programmes .
b) E-Live Documentation Project which is aimed at deploying digital radio and television strategies to record and broadcast CODESRIA news about events in Africa and beyond, dissemination of research publications as well as the lived experiences and life histories of outstanding scholars and intellectuals in Africa.
c) The CODESRIA Open Education Programme

CODESRIA identifies and aligns with the current development in open education namely the deployment of Mass Online Open Course Systems (MOOCs), OpenCourseWare, Technology Enhanced Education, and Wikiversities, among others. CODESRIA's Open Education programme is therefore aimed primarily at designing course modules and educational resources in identified hardship disciplinary areas in Africa, and making these courses available to students and researchers in collaboration with their institutions.

4.4.5. The African Scholars' Private Archives Project

African Scholars' Private Archives Project is aimed at facilitating safekeeping, and continuous access and use of the libraries and intellectual collections of distinguished African intellectuals after the scholars have transited.

4.4.6. The African Voices Project

This project is aimed at commissioning and publishing the analyses and syntheses of CODESRIA's research activities and publications on various issues since inception such as gender, higher education, history, philosophy, citizenship, etc and the reports made available to the public and used as a basis for further programming. In 2015, the book on African Philosophy written by Souleymane Bachir Diane, a former Chair of the CODESRIA scientific Committee was translated into Engliash under the title: *The Ink of Scholars*, and will be published in 2016.

4.5. Achievements and Challenges in 2015, and Desired Outcomes in 2016

In this section, we present the goals, achievements, challenges in 2015 and desired outcomes and Objectives in 2016 for each of the four units and the Scientific Projects.

4.5.1. Documentation and Information

i. Goals set for 2015

- The Documentation and Information Unit set out to build a digital library of social science literature that include CODESRIA publications and CODESRIA sponsored theses and dissertations, and,

- Besides this, the Unit also set out to create and facilitate online and offline access of the African social science research community to the CODESRIA library.

ii. Achievements in 2015

Acquisitions

The CODICE library collections were enriched with 30 new CODESRIA publications, eight new issues of CODESRIA journals, and 68 copies of theses and dissertations sponsored by CODESRIA under the Small Grants Programme for Thesis Writing.

A total of 113 books were purchased to meet the needs of the summer institutes as follows:
14 books in English and 15 books in French for the Gender Institute: *Gender, Land management and Food Security in Africa,* Dakar, Senegal, 8-26 June 2015;
16 books in English and 68 in French for the Democratic Governance Institute: *Cybersecurity, Sovereignty and Democratic Governance in Africa*, Dakar, Senegal, 27 July-7 August 2015

- CODICE made subscriptions to the following databases:
- African Journals Online (AJOL): http://www.ajol.info
- Publishing, Books & Reading in Sub-Saharan Africa. A critical library *Publishing, Books & Reading in Sub-Saharan Africa (PB&RSSA)*: http://www.hanszell.co.uk/pbrssa/index.shtml; http://www.hanszell.co.uk/cgi-bin/online/pbrssa.shtml
- JSTOR (Journal Storage): http://www.jstor.org

Support to CODESRIA's Research Programmes

CODICE gave support to CODESRIA's research programmes through bibliographic searches, communication of search results and document delivery. Support was also given to laureates of the CODESRIA Small Grants Programme for Thesis Writing.the supports are:

- Within the framework of the *Gender Institute* and the *Democratic Governance Institute,* several electronic and offline books were acquired and made available to the participants and resource persons.
- 184 electronic documents for the Gender Institute: *Gender, Land management and Food Security in Africa*,
- 108 electronic documents for the Democratic Governance Institute: *Cybersecurity, Sovereignty and Democratic Governance in Africa*,
- 129 electronic documents for the Child and Youth Institute: *African Perspectives of Early Childhood Care and Education: Theory, Discourse, Policy and Practice for Children from Birth to Three Years*
- Thematic bibliographies on the themes of the Institutes were produced and distributed to researchers.
- Services were also offered to CODESRIA staff in the form of compilation of bibliographies

Services to External Users

CODICE received about 1600 users to whom the following services were provided: bibliographic searches, on-site consultation of documents, despatch of electronic documents and referral services. Requests were also processed by email.

Digitisation Project

After series of meetings and consultations, a contract was signed between CODESRIA and Pic Omega who supplied the digitization equipment on 11 November 2015.

(c) Challenges encountered in 2015

Space continues to be a major constraint on the library services. On-site library clients utilise a a space outside the library location. There were also problems due to delay in the delivery of the digitization equipment.

4.5.2. Information Technologies

(i) Goals set for 2015

- To upgrade CODESRIA IT infrastructure for more efficiency and effectiveness, and,
- Implement an integrated software for the management of CODESRIA activities.

(ii) Achievements in 2015

- There was an initiation of the expansion of the IT hardware resources (servers etc),
- There was also some internal capacity building in respect of data extraction methods,
- A project for an integrated software was also initiated
- Increased accessibility and use of CODESRIA's publications given their free availability in the CODESRIA web service.
- The Unit also rendered services geared towards meeting the in-house needs of the organisation such as the installation of the open source Open Journal Systems for online submission of manuscripts; repairing the wireless system; purchase of new IT equipment (laptops, printers, video projector etc, in addition to the routines tasks of maintenance, monitoring and administration CODESRIA's presence on the Internet

(iii) Challenges encountered in 2015

- Low IT human and material infrastructure,
- The resignation of the IT manager left the unit much more under-staffed,
- The IT infrastructure (servers, etc) is old with the consequences of poor web-services,

- Poor electricity and telephony systems affected considerably the efficient use of IT.

4.5.3. Communications

(i) Goals set for 2015

The main goal of the Communications Unit was to increase CODESRIA's visibility as well as the number of activities reported in local, regional and international media.

ii) Achievements

On the whole, in 2015, the Communications Unit contributed greatly to the enhancement of the visibility of CODESRIA, and of African research. Civil society and policy communities are more aware of the importance of the work we do. The basis for public and policy engagement with our research has therefore been established.

(iii) Desired outcomes in 2016

- Informed, enlightened and participatory CODESRIA stakeholders at local, regional and international level.

1.5.3. Membership Services

(i) Goals set for 2015

To increase the number of institutional and individual members of CODESRIA and encourage their greater engagement in the activities of the Council

(ii) Achievements in 2015

(a) Recruitment and admission of new members to CODESRUA membership
(b) Successful conduct of the elections into the Executive Committee of CODESRIA

(iii) Challenges encountered in 2015

- Absence of a membership relations management software constrained membership administration; this problem is being addressed in the new comprehensive software being designed for CODESRIA.
- The setting up of an online payment system to facilitate the payment of membership fees turned out to be a challenge, given that some of the most widely sued systems, such as Paypal, were not available in Senegal. This constrained the payment of registration fees.

(iv) Desired outcomes in 2016

- African social science community that is mobilized, connected and committed financially and otherwise
- Increased number of institutional and individual CODESRIA members

4.5. The Scientific Projects: Goals, achievements, challenges, desired outcomes and objectives

a) The CODESRIA Indexation Project

The African Citation Index has been in the waiting since its conceptualisation, but has been taken up again since mid-2015. A major challenge confronted by this project has been the identification and deployment of adequate expertise, a problem that has been largely leveraged upon. So far, there exist a proof of concept and a clear direction on the content and policy that will guide the project. Activities in relation to the identification of sources as well as design have reached their advanced stages. In 2016, it is anticipated that the project would have been half-way completed and implemented.

b) The Electronic Publishing and Dissemination Conference Series

Since 2004, CODESRIA has organised a biennial conference on electronic publishing and dissemination. The last in this series was held in 2008. Although electronic technologies are heavily deployed in Africa, the dynamic nature of information technologies and their roles in knowledge management in organisations demands skills in applications and management in addition to the roles of techie-tied

expertise. Issues associated with this observation limited the expansion of the conference series. In 2015, this series of conferences was revived with a new focus on open access movement in Africa and its implications on the knowledge economy of the continent. In this respect, CODESRIA is hosting an agenda-setting conference on open access during March 30-April1 2016. The collaboration of CODESRIA, UNESCO and CLACSO to hold a panel on scholarly community led open access will contribute and strengthen the content Dakar Declaration on Open Access, expected to be one of the immediate outcomes of the conference.

c) The Virtual Campus Projects

Deploying the modern information technologies to meet information and education and other needs of the increasing African population as well expanding the scope of knowledge produced by CODESRIA prompted the initiation of the Virtual Campus Projects. The Virtual Institutes, E-Live Documentation (CODESRIA TV) and the Open Education programs are anticipated to increase the reach of CODESRIA research and training programmes and maximisation of financial and other resources. CODESRIA TV will be very essential in disseminating and sharing current research and other information and events, and also in creating an oral archive of outstanding African scholars and intellectuals. The open en education programmes will domesticate course that are hitherto that are either not mounted in the continent or are not properly executed. A major challenge confronted by these projects is that they are infrastructure-heavy. In 2015, CODESRIA re-conceptualised these projects and aligned them with its existing infrastructure, and then identified inevitable infrastructural needs that must be met in order to implement the projects. In 2016, with the expansion of the ongoing information technology infrastructure of the organization, the software resources required for most of the activities will be acquired, training conducted and test-run done.

d) The African Scholars' Private Archives Project

Securing and creating access to the rich library resources of outstanding African scholars both active and translated is a timely project at a time when CODESRIA is emphasising and promoting intergenerational synergy to build knowledge capital that is African in currency and content. This project was also reconceptualised in 2015 to take care of cultural and other factors identified as capable of obstructing the execution of the projects. In 2016, candidate scholars active and translated whose libraries are considered rich enough for sharing are being identified and mechanism for creating access to their stock will be worked out.

e) The African Voices Project

CODESRIA has been in the business of knowledge production since 1973, addressing identified key aspects of the African development challenges. Several milestones have been reached. The African Voices Project is aimed at benchmarking CODESRIA's research achievements in various themes, and making them available for evaluative and programming purposes. Basically, several research awards were commissioned in this regard, and some of the reports were received in 2015. A major challenge confronting this project is the expected delay in wading through CODESRIA's myriads of publications as well as interacting with various stakeholders in order to develop and build relevant content. In 2016, CODESRIA will follow up the grants awarded to scholars in respect of the project, and also disseminate the reports that are already submitted.

5: Institutional Development, Human Resources, Administration and Finance

5.1. Recommendations from the Audit - Management Letter 2014

Every year, management tries to implement as many recommendations from our Audit and Management reports as possible. In 2015, we made progress on a number of issues raised in the 2014 Management Letter, even though it took a lot of time and resources. Two of the issues which they raised were to do with the taxes for the local staff AND the IT set up and the system in use.

5.1.1. **Income Taxe:** The payment of income tax by Senegalese members of CODESRIA staff was raised by in the 2014 Audit Report and Management Letter. in 2015 we held a meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the issue of the tax payment by Senegalese nationals. After a long and fruitful meeting in which we discussed other issues to do with CODESRIA as well, his main recommendation was that because CODESRIA is under their Ministry, before we held a meeting with The Ministry of Finance, who is responsible for all issues to do with taxes etc, we should first of all meet with the legal department under the Ministry of Foreign affairs to discuss the interpretation of the article within the headquarters agreement and he will give us advice in terms of how to proceed. We have submitted all the documentation to the legal unit and we hope to meet with the team in the first few months of 2016.

5.1.2. **IT Matters:** The other issue which was highlighted was to do with the whole IT set up both in terms of infrastructure and the method of operation. This was one of the things we focused on for the period and even though this proved to be very costly as it had to do with buying or setting up new IT Infrastructure, management acknowledged the importance of such changes taking place. One of the main things which is in progress is the acquisition of new servers and getting a new room set up to have it re-located there. We are also working on getting some of the software that we use liscensed and updated.

In addition to IT Infrastructure, one of the major projects which CODESRIA has been talking about for years and is now in progress is the digitalization project. This project is partially funded by the African Capacity Building Foundation, who have provided 70% of the funding required. CODESRIA has finally acquired the equipment costing up to 54 million CFA Francs and a special room has being set up to have the equipment installed, and this is where the work will be done. The training for staff members was done in November, and we are anticipating for work to begin early in the new year.

5.2. Significant Events

5.2.1. Foreign currency fluctuations
A key event which has had a very negative impact on the activities of the Council for the year was to do with the major devaluation of all other currencies against the USD$. At the beginning of the year, within a space of 12 weeks, we saw the appreciation of the USD$ against all other major currencies by 32%. The FCFA which is our reporting currency devalued from 475 – 623 FCFA to the USD$. The funding from NORAD, SIDA and DANIDA were mainly affected as all other grants were denominated in USD$. The total loss – in terms of the dollar equivalent of the funding received from these three donors was 808 945USD$. This amount was very significant and it had a huge impact on the work plan for the year. One drastic measure which the Secretariat had to take was to cut down on a number of things such as number of participants for activities, duration of activities, carefully chosing countries where activity was supposed to be organized etc. Even though

this proved to be very difficult, it was a necessary step which had to be taken and at the end of the day Programmes managed to implement most of activities that were planned.

5.2.2. Power surge – damaged caused
During the month of August when the rainy season was at its highest, the secretariat was faced with a serious power surge / fluctuations and because of the strong currents, it caused a huge damage to a lot of the equipment in house. Also half the offices where without power for almost a week and this affected the functioning of the office. A number of equipment had to either be repaired or replaced and this was a huge cost to the organization. The good is that CODESRIA takes out an insurance cover every year so administration is working with the insurance company – claims to cover some of the losses we had.

 This power surge has been a problem at CODESRIA for years and this has to do with the point at which the building is located which is at the end of the electricity cabling /pole, so every time there is a power surge, the impact ends at CODESRIA and other buildings along the same pathway. SENELEC which is the electricity provider have been trying to sort this problem for years now as it affects all the offices and houses in that area however the work is still ongoing. Given the time it is taking and the fact that we are not even sure when this problem would be resolved, management feel that in the meantime it is important that we protect ourselves from such losses occurring again. So one of the things we are working on is getting a power regulator for the whole building which would act as an intermediary between the power supply and the office in case of these fluctuations. This is proving to be very expensive as it will require some re-cabling of the office however it is important that CODESRIA covers itself from all these risks.

5.3.   *Maintaining Good Relations with our Donors*

Maintaining good relationships with our donors continues to be a very important aspect at the secretariat and one of the ways is by ensuring that we are complying with the terms of the agreements signed in terms of expenditure – procurement, the reporting requirements and respecting the deadlines for reporting. In terms of our current donor portfolio, for the whole programming period 2012 - 2015, we have a total of 32 donor agreements signed ranging from core funding to project specific funding. Managing such a portfolio can be a bit of a challenge because most of the time, donors comes with their own reporting requirements and templates even though sometimes they are funding the same project. At the moment, management is working on finding ways to have a standard reporting template from CODESRIA which will be accepted by all donors as this would facilitate the management of the portfolio of donors.

5.4.   PayPal - Online Payment System
Our online payment system has finally been set up and ready to use. At the moment the IT unit is working on setting up the system on the website to allow people to start making payments. Once this has been completed, a message will be sent out to the community with information on this, and operations can now be transacted using the PayPal. One of the things which we are looking forward to, as it has been a huge challenge over the years, is the possibility of invoicing our members at the beginning of every year AND the payment of membership fees. Other things which we will be also using the PayPal system is for the subscription of journals and the purchasing of books online, making donations or contributing to our endowment fund.

5.5.   Human Resource Management
The position of the Deputy Executive Secretary was finally been filled with the recruitment of Prof Francisco SOZIHNO. He joined the Secretariat at the end of September 2015 and now all senior positions at the Secretariat are fully occupied. This is coming at a moment when it is very busy and management have a lot of things to prepare for like the end of current cycle and the preparations for the new one, all of them requiring a lot of time and resources.

Two senior positions however will become vacant from first week in January 2016, Director of Administration and Finance and Head of Publications as they come to the end of their six year

contracts. The process for the recruitment for these positions has already begun and we are hopeful that the interview process and selection will be completed by the beginning of next year.

Two other senior positions would be vacant from end of March and June 2016, Senior Programme Officers Research and Training and Grants as their 6 year mandates will also be coming to an end. It is important that the recruitment process starts early enough to allow proper handing over between outgoing and incoming staff member. We would propose that the vacancy announcements are sent out as early as the end of December 2015.

During the year under review, we saw the resignation of the IT Manager who has been with CODESRIA since 2000. This didn't come as a surprise for management because the one thing he has been requesting for over the years was for a salary increment and even though CODESRIA did make an effort to increase the amount, it was not in a position to match some of the offers which private companies could offer. A vacancy announcement has been sent out with the plan on recruiting someone as soon as possible as it is a very sensitive position and also taking into consideration all the changes in progress with the IT Unit.

Below is a table detailing the staff numbers per Programme/Department as at June 2015.

Department	Male	Female	Total
Office of Executive Secretary	2	3	5
Executive Secretary	1		
Deputy Executive Secretary	1		
Program Manager	Vacant		
Program Assistant		1	
Administrative Assistant		1	
Personal Secretary		1	
Research	5	3	8
Senior Programme Officer	1		
Program Officer	2		
Program Manager	2		
Bilingual Assistant		1	
Administrative Assistant		1	
Intern		1	
Training, Fellowship and Grants	1	3	4
Senior Programme Officer		1	
Program Officer	Vacant		
Program Manager	1		
Programme Assistant		1	
Administrative Assistant		1	
Publications and Dissemination	4	3	7
Program Officer	1		
Managing Editor – English	1		
Managing Editor – French	1		
Bilingual Editor	Vacant		
Production Manager		1	
Typesetters	1	1	
Editorial Assistant		1	
CODICE	5	2	7
Program Officer	1		

Chief Librarian	1		
Librarian	1		
Documentalist		1	
IT Manager	Vacant		
IT Assistant	1		
Communication and Membership	1	1	
Administrative Assistant	Vacant		
Administration and Finance	8	8	16
Director Administration and Finance		1	
Chief Accountant		1	
Accountants	2	2	
Human Resources and Travel Officer		1	
Protocol Officer		1	
Procurement and Interpretation/Maintenance		1	
Reception/ Courier		1	
Store Keeper	1		
Drivers	2		
Cleaners	2		
Security Guard	1		
Total	**25**	**22**	**47**
Target			**50**

5.6. The Internal Review Committees

It is with pleasure that we report the successful completion of two of the three reviews in 2015, and the significant progress made by the third one (the review of the intellectual agenda). The launching and successful completion of these reviews is a clear indication of CODESRIA's capacity for self-correction.

Despite its late start, the Membership and Governance Review Committee did a very thorough job and made very pertinent recommendations, perhaps the most important of which are the ones that led to the important amendments of the CODESRIA Charter that were made by the 14th GA. Some of the other recommendations, such as those concerning the Scientific Committee, are still being discussed.

The Management Review Committee work very well and has produced a very good report. The EC and the Secretariat are working on a reform implementation plan.

The Intellectual Agenda Review Committee started its work at about the same time as the Management Review Committee, but it was later faced with communications difficulties – one of the members was, for person reasons, not able to continue with the review. The three remaining members are therefore trying to cover the issues (a review of CODESRIA journals) that the fourth member was supposed to work on.

The reports of the review committees were discussed during the 14th General Assembly.

5.7. 14th General Assembly

The 14 General Assembly of CODESRIA was not the largest in terms of the numbers of participants or papers presented during the scientific conference, but it was certainly one of the most important in terms of the outcomes, particularly the adoption of a new Charter, following a comprehensive review of, and a long discussion on the governance of CODESRIA. The way the programme of the General Assembly was laid out (with two full days devoted to the business sessions of the Assembly) made it possible for there to be a good discussion on the governance and related issues. The logistical issues were also quite well handled. The theme of the scientific conference was "*Creating African Futures in an Era of Global Transformations*", and well over a hundred papers were presented in a series of plenary

and break out sessions. The choice of the theme was largely motivated by a desire to bring the African scholarly community and its collaborating partners to work on representations of the future and the plans and visions adopted by the African Union (Agenda 2063) and a large number of individual African countrizes, as well as on the *2030 Global Suistainable Development Agenda* that the UN General Assembly was going to adopt in September 2015. In the event, the very issue of whether or not social science should engage in reflections on the future, or in futures research or prospective studies was a major debating point during the GA. This also showed that the social sciences and humanities need to engage one another more seriously on issues such as whether or not, or rather, how to think about the future, representations of the future, etc. The report of the intellectual agenda review committee, in its final version also looks into issues such as what we are or are not debating, and what is coming up in the debates that we launch.

Following the adoption of a new Charter for CODESRIA during the 14th GA, the organisation of the 15th General Assembly will have to be done differently.

5.8. Institutional Development Challenges

Many of these are well covered in the Management and Governance Review Reports. The most important are those related to the securing of the funding of CODESRIA, which remains an absolute priority, particularly as our core funders are faced with new challenges such as the refugee crisis in Europe.

The management of the rotation of senior staff is another important challenge.

5.9. Preparations for the new Programming Cycle 2016 - 2020
Even though the completion period for the current grant agreement with SIDA is 30 June 2016, the preparations for the new cycle / proposal has already began with the aim to submit a new proposal document before the end February 2016. Management had meetings with SIDA and AIMS from the 2 – 4 December to discuss all that we have done so far and the way forward in terms of the funding for the new cycle. AIMS is the company hired by SIDA to facilitate the different RBM workshops on the preparations for the end cycle external evaluation AND the new cycle period. Two workshops were organised, one online and one in Dakar - September and October respectively.

To Conclude, the future will be bright if we are able to take a few bold steps that could include a whole new range of initiatives in our programming. We also need to be creative. The year 2016 should be devoted entirely to the building of the new CODESRIA.

APPENDIX ONE: LOG FRAME

RESEARCH PROGRAMME

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXE 1: Table: Accomplishments with regard to meetings and research activities

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: to make the social sciences and humanities in Africa address the key political, economic, social and environmental challenges for Africa's development and adequately informs policy

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes	Performance Indicator of Outcome	Data Source
Objective # 1: Increase and consolidate the participation of women researchers and "marginalised" communities in CODESRIA activities				
Fespaco Worksho	-Concept paper on "From Stage to Screen: Interface between African Theatre and Film -A 26 minutes film on the workshop and CODESRIA at FESPACO 2015	An agreement on the theme was reached between CODESRIA, the African Guild of Filmmakers and the Pan African Film & Television Festival (FESPACO)	Out of 40, 18 were female participants (45%) All the three organizations agreed on the theme and participated in the workshop.	Emails exchanges and the report of the workshop

Conference on African Economies	-Call for papers posted at CODESRIA website - Criteria for Review of papers spelled out and shared with members of the Selection Committee - Four of the participants agreed to edit the papers presented at the conference	-CODESRIA and the African Institute of Agrarian Studies agreed upon the call -impressive and increased number of proposals has been received (253). - Selected papers meet criteria set for Selection committee - Material at an acceptable quality is expected to be included in the conference publication	-All stakeholders agreed on the theme -Out of 21, 6 participants were female - Out of 13, 3 countries (Burundi, Mauritania, Togo) belong to the "marginalized" countries -15% of applications meet the criteria. Only 21 were selected for presentation - 15 papers edited for Publication	Emails exchanges Report of the Selection Committee Report of the conference
Objective # 2 & 3: Consolidate the institutional grounding of research groups and build research capacity			
Research Grants (NWG, CRN and MWG)	-Calls for proposals issued and posted in CODESRIA website - Criteria for Review of papers spelled out and shared with members of the Selection Committee The selection are done and	-An agreement on the theme was reached - 83 applications received for NWG, 67 for CRN and 208 respectivly for the 3	The number of applications increased from 50 in 2014 to 83 in 2015 for the NWG, and from 53 to 67 for the CRN. -28% of the coordinators of the CRN of 2015 are women, against	Records (See emails exchange) Reports of the Selection Committees Reports of the three workshops

	the participants selected received comments from the ressources persons	MWG -The majority of the selected groups belong to university or to an African research center -Selected proposals meet criteria set by the selection committee - Methodological workshop organised for NWG and CRN - 6 CRN proposals Revised -1st CRN narrative progress report received - Increased cooperation with university authorities during the preparation and conduct of the workshops -participants have declared to have learned a lot from the workshops	11% in 2014 -University authorities participated in all launching and mid-term workshops 2 universities in Cote d'Ivoire serve as local coordition for the NWG the methodological workshop. Center of Democracy and Development in Abuja serve as local coordinator for the review workshop for the MWGs	(NWG, CRN and MWG) Self-evaluation by participants at the end of workshops
**Objective # 4: Innovate with regard to research vehicles and support mechanisms**
Postdoctoral Fellowship Competition and	-Call for proposals issued and posted in CODESRIA	-An agreement on the theme was reached	As for Postdoctoral Fellowship, about 40% met the criteria, but only 3 could be selected on	Report of the selection committee

| the Higher Education and Diaspora Project | website

- Criteria for Review of papers spelled out and shared with members of the Selection committee | - 147 applications were received for Post-Doctoral Fellowship and 41 for the Higher Education and Diaspora Project

- Selected papers meet criteria set for Selection committee | account of the financial means available

About 32% of the proposals met the criteria for the Higher Education and Diaspora Project | |

A summary of the outputs from different programme closters is presented in the table below.

ANNEXE 2: Accomplishments with regard to core programmes

Nature and number of projects	Total number launched	Countries involved	Outcomes envisaged	Status/outputs realized
Comparative Research Network, (CRN)	6 respectively on : -Gender -Governance, -Economics, -Environment; -Regional Integration	Nigeria Tanzania, South Africa Cameroun Senegal Guinée	- methodological workshop. -CRN proposals Revised - 1st Narrative Report of progress	- Methodological workshop organised - CRN proposals are revised & improved after the workshop methodological workshop held by all CRN -1st narrative reports submitted by all groups
Multinational Working Groups (MWG)	3 groups of 12 members each. 1st on Land grabs	Benin -Burkina Fafo Cote d'Ivoire -Nigeria Senegal	- Review workshop. - Scientific mid-term progress report presented	Review workshop held by all MWG -Scientific reports submitted by all groups, peer reviewed and

	2nd on ICT 3rd on Public Health	Ethiopia Maroc-Cameroon RD Congo -Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania South Africa Zimbabwe		feedback given to groups.
National Working Group (NWG)	6 respectively on : -Conflict resolution -African cities - Governance issues -Environment; -Health - Electoral crisis	Kenya Egypt Nigeria Cap Vert Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon	- methodological workshop. -NWG proposals Revised - 1st Narrative Report expected	- Methodological workshop organised - NWG proposals are revised & improved after the workshop methodological workshop held by all NWG -1st narrative reports expected,

ANNEXE 3: Accomplishments with regard special programmes

Nature and number of projects	Total number launched	Countries involved	Outcomes envisaged	Status/outputs realized
Comparative Research Network, CRN	3	Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa	-Mid-term methodological workshop. -Scientific Report of progress -Final manuscript for publication	-Mid-term methodological workshop held by all groups -Scientific reports submitted by all groups, peer reviewed and feedback given to groups. -One final manuscript submitted and under peer review

National Working Groups	7	Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-Mid-term methodological workshop. -Scientific Report of progress -Final manuscript for publication	Mid-term methodological workshop held by all groups -Scientific reports submitted by all groups, peer reviewed and feedback given to groups. -3 final Manuscripts have been submitted for final evaluation and submission 4 Manuscripts in last stage of preparation for submission
Advanced Research Grants	2	Kenya, Nigeria	-Scientific Report of progress -Monograph for publication	-1 Monograph has been submitted and undergoing final review. -1 monograph going through final process of revision
Post-Doc Grants	1	HELP program coordinator Grant	-Post-doc Monograph -organization of methodological workshops -Program Monitoring Dissemination of program outputs	-Participation in panel discussion on Higher education Governance at the African Higher Education Summit-Dakar-March 2015 -One book chapter on 'Student Governance in African Universities accepted for publication. -One journal article on 'Higher Education Governance and leadership in Africa' accepted for publication in the JHEA.

				-Monograph on 'Comparative Trends in Faculty Involvement in Academic and Institutional leadership and contribution to the Academic Transformation of Universities in East Africa' submitted for peer Review
Deans' Conference	2	Targeted Deans of Social Sciences, Education and Humanities in African Universities	-2 workshops -Dissemination of results from the program	-2 workshops held-one in Rabat and the other in Johannesburg -Proceedings from the South African Workshop have been published as a special issue in the JHEA-VOL 12, (1) 2014
Book case Studies	7 books on higher education governance in Africa commissioned	Targeted former university leaders to share their experiences in University management	7 book manuscripts	-1 book is under publication-at final stages of coming out. -3 manuscripts are under peer review process -Three are at the early stages of preparation as they were commissioned last

Nature and number of projects	Total number launched	Countries involved	Outcomes envisaged	Status/outputs realized
Working Papers	6 published 11 on completion stage	Uganda, Tanzania, Cameroon R D congo Ghana Kenya Senegal	-Final workshop. -Publications -Final manuscript for publication	- Project are finalised -Scientific reports submitted by all groups, peer reviewed and feedback given to groups. manuscripts submitted and under peer review out 17 project 6 are published

ANNEX 2 : STATE OF PROGRESS OF PUBLICATIONS IN 2015

Published

Book Series

1. Historiographie africaine : Afrique de l'Ouest – Afrique Centrale, by Thierno M. Bah
2. Teacher Education Systems in Africa in the Digital Era edited by Bade Adegoke and Adesoji Oni
3. Environnement changement climatique et sécurité alimentaire en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre edited by Ahmadou Makhtar Kanté
4. Les perspectives de l'Afrique au XXIe siècle edited by Joseph Gahama
5. Des pierres dans les mortiers et non du maïs ! Mutations dans les villages aurifères du sud-est du Sénégal by Bakary Doucouré
6. Regional Economic Communities: Exploring the Process of Socio-economic Integration in Africa, edited by Akinpelu O. Olutayo and Adebusuyi I. Adeniran
7. A Ciência ao Serviço do Desenvolvimento ? Experiências de Países Africanos Falantes de Língua Oficial Portuguesa, edited by Teresa Cruz e Silva and Isabel Maria Casimiro
8. The Crises of Postconiality in Africa edited by Kenneth Omeje
9. Mouvement Sociaux des femmes au Sénégal, Ndèye Sokhna Guèye
10. Culture et religion, sous la direction de Issiaka-P.L. Lalèyê
11. African Literature and the Future, edited by Gbemisola A Adeoti
12. Agriculture and Climate Change, edited by Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo
13. Land in the Struggle for Citizenship in Africa by Sam Moyo & Dzodzi Tsikata/Yakham Diop
14. Pratique d'esclavage et d'asservissement des femmes en Afrique, sous la direction de Ndeye Sokhna Gueye
15. Les réformes du secteur public en RDC, sous la direction de Camille Welepele
16. Mouvement social des femmes et violences basées sur le genre, Fatou Sall
17. Gender, Politics and Land Use in Zimbabwe, 1980-2012, Edited by Onias Mafa, et al.
18. Africa and the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century: 11th GA Lectures, Edited by Ebrima Sall
19. Inequality and Climate Change: Perspective from the South / Inégalité et changment climatique : perspective du Sud, Edited by Gian Carlo Delgado-Ramos
20. Engaging Children and Youth in Africa: Methodological and Phenomenological Issues, Mwenda Ntarangwi and Guy Massart
21. Elections and Governance in Nigeria: The Fourth Republic, Osita Agbu
22. Évolution des systems fonciers au Mali: Cas du bassin cotonier de Mali sud – Zone office du Niger et région CMDT de Koutiala, Bakary Camara

Journals

1. Africa Development, Volume 39, 2, 2014
2. Africa Development, Volume 39, 3, 2014
3. Africa Development, Volume 39, 4, 2014
4. Africa Development, Volume 40, 1, 2015
5. Africa Development, Volume 40, 2, 2015
6. Africa Development, Volume 40, 3, 2015
7. Africa Media Review, Volume 20, Numbers 1&2, 2012
8. Africa Media Review, Volume 21, Numbers 1&2, 2013
9. African Journal International Affairs, Volume 13, Numbers 1&2, 2010
10. African Journal International Affairs, Volume 14, Numbers 1&2, 2011
11. Afrika Zamani, Volume 17, 2009
12. Afrika Zamani, Volume 18-19, 2010-2011
13. Afrika Zamani, Volume 20-21, 2012-2013
14. Journal of Higher Education in Africa, Volume 10, Number 1, 2012
15. Journal of Higher Education in Africa, Volume 10, Number 2, 2012
16. Journal of Higher Education in Africa, Volume 11, Numbers 1&2, 2013
17. Journal of Higher Education in Africa, Volume 12, Number 1, 2014
18. Journal of Higher Education in Africa, Volume 12, Number 2, 2014
19. The African Anthropologist, Volume 16, Number 1&2, 2009

20. The African Anthropologist, Volume 17, Number 1&2, 2010
21. The African Anthropologist, Volume 18, Number 1&2, 2011
22. The African Anthropologist, Volume 19, Number 1&2, 2012
23. Identity Culture and Politics, An Afro Asian Dialogue, Volume 14, Number 1, 2013
24. Identity Culture and Politics, An Afro Asian Dialogue, Volume 14, Number 2, 2013
25. Identity Culture and Politics, An Afro Asian Dialogue, Volume 15, Number 1, 2014
26. Identity Culture and Politics, An Afro Asian Dialogue, Volume 15, Number 2, 2014
27. Africa Review of Books, Volume 11, Number 1, 2015
28. Africa Review of Books, Volume 11, Number 2, 2015
29. Method(e)s / African Review of Social Science Methodology, Volume 1, Number 1&2, 2015
30. Journal of African Transformation, Volume 1, Number 1, 2015
31. Afro Arab Selections for Social Science, Volume 18

Bulletin

1. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2013 (Arabic)
2. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2014 (Arabic)
3. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2014 (Arabic)
4. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2014 (French)
5. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2014 (French)
6. CODESRIA Bulletin, 1&2, 2015 (English)
7. CODESRIA Bulletin, 3&4, 2015 (English)

Reports

1. 14th General Assembly report (English)
2. 14th General Assembly report (French)
3. A Study of the Independent National Electoral Commission of Nigeria, Jibrin Ibrahim & Dauda Garauba, (Arabic)

Responsive Forest Governance Initiative RFGI Working Papers

1. Calling for democracy? Villagers experience of the production of class relations for ecotourism and carbon markets in Niombato, Senegal, Rocio Hiraldo
2. Quand la représentation résulte à des fragmentations d'identités de genre, Coumba Dem Samb
3. Gouvernance climatique dans le bassin du Congo : reconnaissance des institutions et redistribution, Phil René Oyono
4. Zonage des Terres, Conservation des Paysages et Représentation Locale Déboîtée en RD Congo, Phil René Oyono et Floribert Ntungila-Nkama
5. Representation in REDD: NGOs and Chiefs over Elected Local Government, Emmanuel O. Nuesiri
6. Représentation Locale Compromise dans la Gestion de la Rente Forestière Communautaire au Sud-est Cameroun, Antang Yamo
7. Institutional choice and fragmented citizenship in Forestry and Development Interventions in Bikoro Territory of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Raymond Achu Samndong
8. At the Expense of Democracy: Payment for Ecosystem Services in Hoima District, Uganda, Agrippinah Namara
9. The illusion of democratic representation in the REDD Readiness consultation process in Ghana, Emmanuel Marfo
10. REDD+ Institutional Choices and the Implications for Local Democracy in the Kasigau Corridor, Kenya, Suzanne Wangui Chomba
11. From Recognition to Derecognition in Senegal's Forests: Hemming in Democratic Representation via Technical Claims, Pape Faye

1. The Global Financial and Economic Crisis In The South: Impact and Responses, José Luis León-Manríquez and Theresa Moyo
2. Monographie d'une ancienne province du Sénégal - Le Gnokholo Traditionnel: Géographie, Histoire, Culture -Economie, Sadio Camara
3. Gender, Education and Development in Post-conflict Context by Nilani Ljunggren De Silva
4. Gender, Democracy, and the State in Africa by Susanna Awasom & Irene Pogoson
5. The Youth and Identity Questions in Africa, Nicodemus Fru Awasom and Almon Shumba
6. Reconnexion de l'Afrique à l'économie mondiale : Défis de la mondialisation, sous la direction de Abdelali Naciri Bensaghir

Quality Control

Books Series

1. Issues in Ghana's Electoral Politics, edited by Kwame A. Ninsin
2. The State Society and Middle Class in Nigeria, edited by Lai Olurode
3. The Taming of Fate: Approaching Risk from a Social Action Perspective – Case Studies from Southern Mozambique, Elisio Macamo
4. A Comparative History of Transition From Slavery in Zanzibar and Mauritius
5. The Politics of Identity and Citizenship, Aminata Diaw & Said Adejumobi
6. Niger : Les intellectuels, l'Etat et la société, Kimba Idrissa
7. Innovative Approaches in the Establishment of Higher Education Institutions:The Case of the University of The Gambia – by Suliemna Fye
8. Scholarly Communication in Africa in the Digital Era, edited by Miriam Conteh-Morgan and Bernard Dione
9. The Land Tenure System in the Gambia: Perspectives on Use Patterns, Reform Priorities and Prospects for Holistic Women's Empowerment, by Ralphina Phillott-Almeida
10. L'idéal panafricain contemporain: fondements historiques, perspectives futures, sous la direction de Lazare Ki-Zerbo et Ngorsène
11. Le genre dans l'enseignement supérieur en Afrique, sous la direction de Penda Mbow

Journals

1. Journal of Higher Education in Africa, Volume 13, Number 1&2, 2015
2. African Sociological Review, Volume 18, Number 2, 2014
3. African Sociological Review, Volume 19, Number 1, 2015
4. African Sociological Review, Volume 19, Number 2, 2015

Responsive Forest Governance Initiative (RFGI) Working Papers

1. Gouvernance de la Redevance Forestière Annuelle et Citoyenneté au Cameroun : Analyse des dynamiques locales autour de la redevabilité et leçons pour la REDD+ par David Eteme
2. Choix Institutionnel, Gestion Autoritaire et Privatisation de la Rente Forestière Communautaire en Province Orientale (RD Congo) par Patrick Matata Makalamba et Phil René Oyono
3. Déficit de Redevabilité dans la Gestion de la Rente Forestière Communautaire : le cas de Yasekwe en Province Orientale (RD Congo) par Billy Kakelengwa Mbilizi et Alphonse Maindo Monga Ngonga
4. Effect of Institutional Choices on Representation in a Community Resource Management Area in Ghana by Manali Baruah

5. Démocratie locale « en berne » ou péripéties d'un choix institutionnel « réussie » dans la gestion forestière décentralisée au Burkina Faso by Karambiri Mawa

Work in progress

Typesetting

Book Series

2. Anarchism and Syndicalism in South Africa, 1904-1921: Rethinking the History of Labour and the left, Lucien Van der Walt
3. Industrial Economics: an African perspective, Stephen Miti Kapunda (Textbook Programme 2009)
4. Little Lies Here and There and Small Truths Everywhere a Critical Anthology of Folktales from Zanzibar, F.E.M.K. Senkoro (Textbook Programme 2008)
5. Corporatisation Trends in Public Universities in East Africa – by Ibrahim Ogachi Oanda

Responsive Forest Governance Initiative RFGI

1. Resources, Rents, Representation and Resistance: The Struggle for Just Conservation on Mount Kilimanjaro by Martin H Kijazi
2. Autochthony, democratisation and forest: the politics of choice in Burkina Faso by Muriel Côte

Copyediting

Book Series

1. New Research in Gender and Sexualities in African Contexts, Jane Bennett and Sylvia Tamale (Gender Institute 2012 et 2013)
2. Children's Agency and Development in African Societies, Yaw Ofosu-Kusi (Child and Youth Institute 2011
3. Youth, social transformations and Development in Africa, Ntarangwi Mwenda (Child and Youth Institute 2012)
4. SIDA et discours sur l'autre / AIDS and the Discourse on the Other, Cheikh Ibrahima Niang (Institute on Heath, Politics and Society in Africa 2011)
5. Popular Music and youth identity in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comparative Study, John Collins (Textbook Programme 2013)
6. The Ink of the Scholars: Reflections on Philosophy in Africa, Souleymane Bachir Diagne
7. L'enseignement supérieur au Cameroun depuis la réforme : Dynamiques et Perspectives, Luc Ngwe
8. Political Economy of Post-apartheid South Africa, Vusi Gumede (Textbook Programme 2012)

Journals

1. Africa Development, Volume 40, 4, 2015

2. The African Anthropologist, Volume 20, Number 1&2, 2013
3. The African Anthropologist, Volume 21, Number 1&2, 2014

Responsive Forest Governance Initiative (RFGI) Working Papers

1. Responsive Forest Governance Initiative (RFGI): Supporting Resilient Forest Livelihoods Through Local Representation by Phil René Oyono and Deng-Athoi Galuak
2. Decentralization, Institutional Choice and the Production of Disgruntled Community Representation under the Modified Taungya Forest Management System in Ghana by Prince Osei-Wusu Adjei
3. Assuming Women's Representation in Carbon Forestry Projects: the Nile Basin Reforestation Project No. 3 in Uganda by Doreen Ruta
4. REDD Stakeholder Consultation Symbolic or Substantive Democratic Representation in Repairing Uganda for REDD by Robert Mbeche
5. Representation through Privatization: Regionalization of Forest Governance in Tambacounda, Senegal, Melis Ece
6. Waiting for democratic representation in Africa's social forests, Alois Mandondo and Poonam Jusrut
7. Bringing Improved Natural Resource governance into Practice: An Action Learning Handbook for Sub-Saharan Africa, by Edmund Barrow, Kenneth Angu Angu, Saadia Bobtoya, Regina Cruz, Sophie Kutegeka, Barbara Nakangu, Moumini Savadogo, Gretchen Walters, (Handbook II).