

ICSU REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT 2006/07

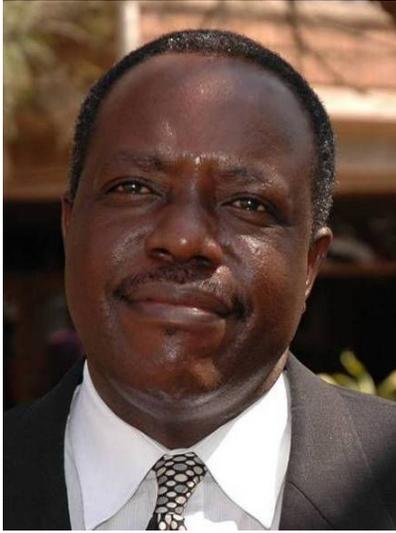
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Strengthening international science for the benefit of society

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DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW



This is the second annual report of the ICSU Regional Office for Africa (ICSU ROA) which was inaugurated on 01 September 2005. After a promising take off and establishing a well-functioning secretariat in 2005, the 2006/07 financial year was characterized by preparatory work of science plans for the four identified priority areas of the Regional Office. The four priority areas are: Sustainable Energy, Health and Human Well-being, Natural Human-induced Hazards and Disasters and Global Change. These four priority areas are part and parcel of the ICSU (Global) Strategic Plan 2006-2011. This implies that ICSU ROA started implementing this global Strategic Plan, in the context of African science agenda, during this financial year.

Four Scoping Groups, made up of leading African scientists and engineers, prepared the four science plans. The plans were evaluated and endorsed by a broad scientific community from Africa and elsewhere during the Second ICSU ROA Regional Consultative Forum for Africa which was held in Boksburg, South Africa on 25-27 September 2007. In March 2007, these science plans were eventually approved by the ICSU Regional Committee for Africa (ICSU RCA) for publication and implementation.

The major research activities selected for each of the four science plans for sub-Saharan Africa are as follows: (a) The Sustainable Energy science plan has identified 3 main projects: energy models and scenarios; increase in access to high quality, reliable and affordable energy in a sustainable manner; and strengthening and retention of human and institutional capacities in the energy sector. (b) The Health and Human Well-being science plan has 5 research themes: understanding the scientific basis of diseases in Africa; health promotion and disease prevention; traditional/complementary and alternative medicine; health systems analysis and development; and promotion of human well-being. (c) The Natural and Human-induced Hazards and Disasters science plan has the following projects: creation and maintenance of a multi-disciplinary hazard database; vulnerability science (mitigation of risks of droughts and floods); science and policy linkage; integrated modelling of multiple disasters; and geo-hazards (within the framework of the UN-proclaimed International Year of Planet Earth, IYPE). (d) The Global Change science plan has 6 research themes: land degradation, biodiversity loss and human well-being; rainfall in Africa; resilience of food supply systems; water resources and their governance; atmospheric pollution; and ocean basins linkages.

ICSU ROA, in collaboration with its host, the National Research Foundation (NRF) of South Africa, has initiated the African Diaspora project for the purpose of inviting the Africans in the Diaspora to contribute to the development of the continent through the promotion, development and facilitating the utilization of science, technology and innovation (STI) for socio-economic development of the continent. It is during this financial year that ICSU ROA developed its fund-raising strategy and continued building networks and databases of African

experts for effective implementation of the four well-focused and workable four sciences plans.

Throughout this financial year, ICSU ROA continued mentoring the young African scientists under their umbrella known as the African Chapter of the World Academy of Young Scientists (WAYS-Africa). The constitution and election of office bearers of WAYS-Africa were made under the tutelage of ICSU ROA.

The Regional Office worked very closely with the African Union (AU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in organizing the Congress of African scientists and policymakers in Alexandria, Egypt on 27-20 October 2006, and S&T exhibitions in Addis Ababa in January 2007. These exhibitions took place in conjunction with the 8th Summit of the African Heads of State and Government. Within the period from April to October 2006, the ICSU national membership in sub-Saharan Africa increased from 18 to 23 and within the same period four African countries became full members of ICSU – this was a remarkable achievement! The well-acknowledged activities of ICSU ROA, including dissemination of STI information, have received special media attention in Africa and beyond!

The financial and material contributions from the Department of Science and Technology (DST) of the Government of South Africa, through the NRF, provided the means of recording these highly-applauded achievements during this financial year. The ICSU Secretariat in Paris, UNESCO (Nairobi Office) and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD Nairobi Office) provided financial support for the activities of ICSU ROA during this financial year.

The dynamism, dedication and innovative approach of ICSU ROA to Africa's utilization of STI for socio-economic development of the continent justify my appeal to African governments and their institutions, and the international community to lend support to ICSU ROA in order to successfully implement and realize the objectivities of its four science plans and their concomitant flagship projects.

"The aim of science is not to open the door to infinite wisdom, but to set a limit to infinite error" – Bertolt Brecht, 1939." The forthcoming 2007/08 financial year should start realizing the dividends of investment in STI in Africa. ICSU ROA and Africa should become more ambitious for making STI to be of service to the African communities, especially in the reduction of poverty on the continent.

Sospeter Muhongo, Regional Director (ICSU ROA)

HIGHLIGHTS

Science Plans for Africa: The ICSU Regional Committee for Africa (ICSU RCA) appointed four Scoping Groups of African scientists to prepare science plans in four priority areas for sub-Saharan Africa namely: (i) Sustainable Energy; (ii) Health and Human Well-being; (iii) Natural and Human-induced Hazards and Disasters; and (iv) Global Change. These science plans were evaluated and endorsed by a broad scientific community from Africa and beyond, during the Second Regional Consultative Forum for Africa organised by ICSU ROA in Boksburg, South Africa on 25 – 27 September 2007. The documents have been approved by the ICSU Regional Committee for Africa (ICSU RCA) and will soon be published.

Dialogue with the African Diaspora: During the Second African Regional Consultative Forum, ICSU ROA engaged the African Diaspora based in Europe and America in a discussion on its involvement in the promotion, accelerated development and utilisation of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in Africa. The dialogue has led to strong commitments by some of the African Diaspora to contribute to the implementation of the 4 science plans of ICSU ROA. The African Diaspora project was initiated by ICSU ROA in collaboration with the National Research Foundation (NRF), South Africa.

Interaction with intergovernmental bodies: ICSU ROA has been very actively involved in events organised by the African Union. These include the Conference of African scientists and policymakers in Alexandria, Egypt on 27 – 29 October 2006; the Conference of African Ministers' Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) in Cairo, Egypt on 23 – 24 November 2007; the AU/UNECA Science and Technology Exhibition in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 25 – 30 January 2007 and the 8th Summit of African Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 29 – 30 January 2007. During these interactions, the Regional Office promoted ICSU's scientific agenda of linking good science to good decision-making and policy development at the local, national and international levels. It also seized that opportunity to introduce and promote its 4 science/work plans to the African governments and their development partners.

New partnerships: ICSU ROA has established a new partnership with the Pan African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (PAAZAP). A Memorandum of Understanding for the partnership has been signed between ICSU ROA, NRF and PAAZAB. A dialogue has been initiated and a proposal for another partnership with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) has been prepared.

Mentorship: ICSU ROA was very instrumental in the organisation of the launch of the African Chapter of the World Academy of Young Scientists (WAYS Africa). The general guidance and organisational services provided by ICSU ROA were very vital for the success of the event. WAYS Africa is working very closely with ICSU ROA.

Membership Gain: Within the period from April to October 2006, ICSU membership in sub-Saharan Africa increased from 18 to 23. ICSU ROA and some members of the ICSU RCA facilitated this ICSU membership growth in sub-Saharan Africa. In the same period, three of the national members (Cameroon, Mozambique and Senegal) had their status changed from associate to full membership while one observer (Sudan) became a full national member.

VISION, MISSION, OBJECTIVES

The long-term ICSU **VISION** is for a world where science is used for the benefit of all, excellence in science is valued and scientific knowledge is effectively linked to policy-making. In such a world, universal and equitable access to high quality scientific data and information is a reality and all countries have the scientific capacity to use these and to contribute to generating the new knowledge that is necessary to establish their own development pathways in a sustainable manner.

ICSU's **MISSION** is to strengthen international science for the benefit of society. To achieve this, the Council mobilizes the knowledge and resources of the international science community to:

- (a) Identify and address major issues of importance to science and society;
- (b) Facilitate interaction amongst scientists across all disciplines and from all countries;
- (c) Promote the participation of all scientists – regardless of race, citizenship, language, political stance or gender – in the international scientific endeavour;
- (d) Provide independent authoritative advice to stimulate constructive dialogue between the scientific community and governments, civil society and the private sector.

In delivering this mission ICSU is heavily dependent on its extensive network of National Members (112), Scientific Union Members (29), Interdisciplinary Bodies (21) and Scientific Associates (23). The Scientific Unions provide perspectives from different scientific disciplines whereas the National Members provide an interdisciplinary perspective from individual countries. The Interdisciplinary Bodies focus on specific areas of international science. The combination of knowledge from these three groupings provides a very powerful tool for delivering ICSU's mission.

ICSU also helps create international and regional networks of scientists with similar interests and maintains close working relationships with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The **OBJECTIVES** of ICSU Regional Office for Africa are adapted from the generic objectives of ICSU Regional Offices as defined by the Executive Board of ICSU, bearing in mind the specific needs of Africa. These objectives are summarised as follows:

- i. To facilitate equitable access to scientific information and improvement of scientific capacity building in Africa, and encourage involvement of African scientists in global initiatives.
- ii. To improve interaction among scientists across all disciplines and from all countries regardless of socio-political affiliations; and promote participation of African scientists in activities of the ICSU family and its associated partners (UNESCO, TWAS, etc).
- iii. To promote the principle of universality of science and ensure efficient sharing of scientific information between the ICSU family and the scientific community in Africa, and facilitate the collection and dissemination of valuable scientific information for Africa.
- iv. To create a forum for free and constructive interaction between the scientific community, Governments, civil society and the private sector.

- v. To guide strategic science planning in Africa to reflect the continent's priorities and to ensure a link between African STI communities, networks and organisations and global initiatives.
- vi. To expand active membership of African countries to the ICSU family and encourage networking by promoting existing networks and creating new ones where necessary.
- vii. To promote the formation of scientific societies and academies in Africa and encourage sub-regional partnerships in the continent.
- viii. To facilitate free flow of scientists and scientific knowledge across borders through international interdisciplinary science programmes and exchange of professional visits within the continent.
- ix. To promote and facilitate the development of indigenous and traditional knowledge and skills, and establish a data base of African experts in all fields of science.
- x. To promote the application of knowledge in Science, Technology and Innovation for accelerated socio-economic development of the African continent.

ORGANISATION AND GOVERNANCE

1.1 ICSU Regional Committee for Africa (ICSU RCA)

The ICSU Regional Committee for Africa (ICSU RCA) was appointed by the ICSU Executive Board in 2005 based on nominations by the ICSU National Members from Africa. The composition of the Committee is given in Table 1. The functions of ICSU Regional Committees as decided by the ICSU Executive Board are the following:

- i. To promote the objectives of the Regional Offices.
- ii. To develop strategic plans.
- iii. To approve the annual work plans and budget of the Regional Offices.
- iv. To report to the ICSU Executive Board annually before the end of March, at which time the annual budget and audited accounts for the previous year should also be submitted.

The specific functions of the ICSU RCA as agreed upon during the first ICSU Regional Consultative Forum for Africa held in Harare, Zimbabwe on 09 – 11 October 2004 are:

- v. To set the agenda for the ICSU Regional Office for Africa.
- vi. To define the work for the staff of the Regional Office.
- vii. To oversee the implementation of the regional programmes.

Table 1. Composition of the ICSU Regional Committee for Africa

Statutory Members

Gabriel B. OGUNMOLA - Chairman

(2005-2007)

Chairman: Institute of Genetic Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan, Nigeria

presidentnascience@yahoo.com

gbogunmola@yahoo.com

Francis P. GUDYANGA

(2005-2007)

Chairman, Research Council of Zimbabwe
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fpgudyanga@zarnet.ac.zw

Dominic W. MAKAWITI

(2005-2007)

Deputy Vice Chancellor – Academic
Maseno University
Kisumu, Kenya.

dmakawiti@maseno.ac.ke

Mary STRAVENS

(2005-2006; 2007-2009)

Seychelles Centre for Marine Research and Technology - Marine Park Authority
Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles

stravens@seychelles.net

Ex-Officio Members

Thomas ROSSWALL

Ayite-Lo N. AJAVON

(2005-2006; 2007 - 2009)

Atmospheric Chemistry Laboratory
FDS/Faculty of Sciences
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noajavon@tg.refer.org

sossiayite@hotmail.com

Manuel Luis CHENENE

(2005-2007)

Co-ordinator, Scientific Council of the Scientific Research Association of Mozambique (AICIMO)
Maputo, Mozambique

chenene@zebra.uem.mz

Khotso MOKHELE

(2005-2007)

President and CEO, National Research Foundation
(until 31 Aug 2006)
Pretoria, South Africa

mokhele@gmail.com

Vincent Pryde Kehdingha TITANJI

(2005-2006; 2007-2009)

President: FASBMB
Vice Chancellor University of Buea,
Buea, Cameroon

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Sospeter MUHONGO

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International Council for Science (ICSU)
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thomas.rosswall@icsu.org

Director
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s.muhongo@icsu-africa.org

Rocky SKEEF (representing the NRF)
Executive Director, New Business Development
National Research Foundation
Pretoria, South Africa
rocky@nrf.ac.za

It should be noted that before stepping down as President and CEO of the NRF, **Khotso Mokhele** appointed **Rocky Skeef** to represent the NRF as ex-officio member of the committee during the 4th meeting of the Committee in Nairobi, Kenya on 17 – 18 July 2006 while he (**Khotso Mokhele**) continued to serve on the Committee as a statutory member of ICSU RCA. At the same meeting, the Committee recommended the extension of the tenure of office for three of its members namely, **Ayite-Lo Ajavon**, **Mary Stravens** and **Vincent Titanji**, whose appointed terms were due to end in December 2006. A similar decision recommending the re-appointment of **Gabriel Ogunmola**, **Khotso Mokhele**, **Francis Gudyanga**, **Dominic Makawiti** and **Manuel Chenene** for another term to serve on the ICSU RCA was taken during the 5th meeting of the committee in Seychelles on 05 – 06 March 2007. The ICSU Executive Board has approved the recommendation to extend the tenures of members of the ICSU RCA to a second term.

1.2 ICSU Regional Office for Africa (ICSU ROA)

The organisational structure of the ICSU Regional Office for Africa (ICSU ROA) is designed for six staff members: the Regional Director, the Regional Director's Personal Assistant, two Programme Specialists (Ph.D.-holders), a Communications Officer and a Programme Officer. The financial year began with only four of these staff at work. The second Programme Specialist (**Janine Chantson**) and the Communications Officer (**Lineo Mosia**) joined the Secretariat on 01 and 10 July 2006, respectively. The full staff composition of the Regional Office was as shown in Table 2. Unfortunately, the Communications Officer passed away on 02 January 2007 and has not yet been replaced.

ICSU ROA operates in accordance with the terms of the ICSU / NRF Agreement signed on 11 October 2004 in Harare (Zimbabwe) and according to the policies, procedures, conditions of service and guidelines of the NRF. At the same time the Regional Office is expected to comply with the core policies, principles, requirements and expectations of ICSU; and to the guiding and oversight policies and recommendations of the ICSU RCA. To achieve a harmonious fulfillment of these obligations a draft operational guide for the Regional Office was prepared by ICSU ROA, in collaboration with senior officials from the NRF (**Rocky Skeef** and **Bishen Singh**). The draft document was submitted to the NRF executive management for consideration before sending it to the ICSU RCA, and eventually to the ICSU Executive Board. However, progress has not been made in this direction due to changes at the top of the management of the NRF (new President/CEO and new Vice President).

To ensure satisfactory fulfilment of their responsibilities, various training programmes were planned for all ICSU ROA staff (see ICSU ROA Business Plan 2006/07). However, due to heavy work load and other factors beyond the control of the staff, the training programmes were not realised, except for a project management course undertaken by **Janine Chantson**.

Table 2. Staff of the ICSU Regional Office for Africa.

Name	Position	Date of employment
Masela Pillay (South Africa) m.pillay@icsu-africa.org	Programme Officer	01 April 2005
Sospeter Muhongo (Tanzania) s.muhongo@icsu-africa.org	Regional Director	01 June 2005
Kathy Potgieter (South Africa) k.potgieter@icsu-africa.org	Personal Assistant	01 October 2005
Achuo Enow (Cameroon) a.enow@icsu-africa.org	Programme Specialist	27 March 2006
Janine Chantson (South Africa) j.chantson@icsu-africa.org	Programme Specialist	01 July 2006
Lineo Mosia (South Africa) – deceased on 02 January 2007	Communications Officer	10 July 2006

ACTIVITIES

1.3 Rationale

The latest scientific developments are, for various reasons, not readily available to many scientists especially in the developing countries. Yet these poor countries are the most in need of scientific knowledge to solve their numerous socio-economic challenges. With limited scientific capability, scientists in developing countries find it difficult to link to international activities and to influence international research agendas to address the needs of their countries. This results in skewed global research towards a fraction of the world and its problems while significant gaps in knowledge remain ignored.

An external review of ICSU's practices and policies completed in 1996 advised the Council to be more effective in its operations and to be more strategic in its scientific planning. This led ICSU to significantly modify its mode of operation and planning. With ICSU's goal of reaching out to all countries, one of its major challenges was the development of scientific capacity in developing countries and the inclusion of these scientists in international research initiatives on an equitable basis. During its 27th General Assembly (Brazil, September 2002) the Council decided to establish four Regional Offices for the Developing Countries to replace the Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED). This decision was based on recommendations from a review of COSTED which until then, was a specialised body to cater for ICSU activities in the developing countries. The 4 regional offices are for: (i) Africa; (ii) Asia and the Pacific; (iii) Latin America and the Caribbean; and (iv) the Arab region.

With the creation of Regional Offices, ICSU hopes to enhance participation of scientists and regional organisations from developing countries in its programmes and activities. The regional offices would also allow ICSU to play a more active role in strengthening science within the context of regional priorities. Therefore, ICSU ROA has the responsibility to promote further development and strengthening of science in the context of African priorities and to bring the scientific activities of the ICSU community closer to sub-Saharan African scientists, engineers, technologists, and their organizations.

1.4 Scope

The ICSU Regional Office for Africa operates in the whole of the sub-Saharan Africa where the current ICSU National Membership stands at 23, with varying degrees of membership status. This membership level represents 47% of the countries in the region.

ICSU ROA is mandated to promote and facilitate the work of ICSU and its Scientific Unions, Interdisciplinary Bodies and Joint Initiatives in Africa. This includes facilitating national and regional membership to these organisations. The Regional Office also endeavours to enhance collaborative ventures with its premier partners such as UNESCO and the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS); and to establish working relationships with other inter- and non-governmental bodies working on various projects and programmes that aim at promoting the application of science, technology and innovation (STI) for the benefit of society in Africa.

ICSU ROA specifically focuses its activities on its four priority areas namely: (i) Sustainable Energy; (ii) Health and Human Well-being; (iii) Natural and Human-induced Hazards and Disasters and (iv) Global Change. These priority areas were identified by the ICSU RCA based on the ICSU Strategic Plan for 2006-11 and on the specific needs of sub-Saharan Africa.

1.5 Performance

The performance of the Regional Office during the 2006/07 financial year is assessed against achievement of the activities planned for the year as laid out in the Business Plan. As stated in the 2006/07 ICSU ROA Business Plan, the key mission of the Regional Office for the year under review was to develop 4 science plans around the 4 identified priority areas for ICSU ROA and at the same time, start implementing the ICSU Global Strategic Plan. These priority areas are part and parcel of the approved ICSU Global Strategic Plan 2006 - 2011. The major activities in this strategic plan include: (i) planning and coordinating research; (ii) science for policy activities; (iii) strengthening the universality of science and (iv) structure and membership of ICSU. Other activities envisaged in the Business Plan are: (v) organisation of the ICSU ROA Second Regional Consultative Forum for Africa; (vi) organisation of meetings of the ICSU Regional Committee for Africa; (vii) implementation of the first phase of the African Diaspora project; (viii) consolidation of the secretariat which is based at the NRF and (ix) fundraising.

1.5.1 Planning and Coordinating Research – ICSU ROA Science / Work Plans

The ICSU Regional Office for Africa has focused its research planning activities in the four priority areas outlined in 4.2. Scoping Groups of African experts were constituted for each of the four priority areas to draft science plans for the four priority areas, guided by generic and specific Terms of Reference established by the ICSU RCA. This exercise involved a review of the current status in Africa, identification of gaps and challenges and proposals of flagship projects or research themes. The draft plans were subjected to a review by ICSU RCA during its 4th meeting on 17 -18 July 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya. They were further reviewed and approved by the broader international scientific community at the ICSU ROA Second Regional Consultative Forum for Africa which was held in Boksburg, South Africa on 25 – 27 September 2006. The revised draft documents were submitted to the ICSU RCA during its 5th meeting on 05 - 06 March 2007 in Seychelles where they were approved for publication and implementation. The major research activities planned for each of the priority areas are as follows:

1.5.1.1 Sustainable Energy

Project 1: Development of Energy Models and Scenarios for sub-Saharan Africa. This project would facilitate the integrated development of regional energy programmes. Effective energy management and planning depends on predicting the future by using well organised tools. Furthermore, improved planning allows for the optimisation of energy resources. Improved management of resources in turn, impacts on human development. The project would allow African modellers in the energy sector to develop energy futures for the region.

Project 2: Increase in Access to High Quality, Reliable and Affordable Energy in a Sustainable Manner. This project will include the promotion of energy investments and intra-Africa trade. Activities to be carried out under this project include:

- (a) A review of existing energy and energy related activities to identify gaps and useful lessons for scaling up and financing strategies, flagship energy supply projects, energy efficiency programmes and renewable energy projects;
- (b) Development of standard or sustainability benchmarks for the energy sector;
- (c) An energy policy review to improve energy access.

Project 3: Strengthening and Retention of Human and Institutional Capacities in the Energy Sector. Activities in this project will include:

- (a) A review of human and institutional capacities in the energy sector;
- (b) Specific workshops for discussion and information exchange to facilitate the establishment of a network of energy experts;
- (c) Development of a database on regional energy experts, resources and projects;
- (d) Development of mechanisms of retaining energy experts and addressing brain drain.

1.5.1.2 Health and Human Well-being

Research Theme 1: Understanding the Scientific Basis of Diseases in Africa. Major themes will include:

- (a) Epidemiology of emerging and re-emerging diseases;
- (b) Pathogenesis of common diseases;
- (c) Development of resistance to drugs and pesticides;
- (d) Capacity building and networking in molecular biosciences.

Research Theme 2: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. The broad themes are:

- (a) Food and nutrition security (food safety, quality nutrition and appropriate indicators and methodologies for assessing malnutrition);
- (b) Education and Awareness.

Research Theme 3: Health Systems Analysis and Development. Here emphasis will be on:

- (a) Cost effectiveness analysis and optimization of health services;
- (b) Models of health delivery systems in sub-Saharan Africa (performance improvement, ecosystem approach to health);
- (c) Human, institutional and infrastructural resources for health.

Research Theme 4: Traditional/Complementary and Alternative Medicine. Key focus areas include:

- (a) Documentation of indigenous knowledge;
- (b) Scientific validation and safety issues relating to TM;
- (c) Drug discovery, development and IPR issues;
- (d) More effective treatment modalities;
- (e) Sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

Research Theme 5: Promotion of Human Well-being. Research topics have been highlighted in the areas of:

- (a) Food Security (Re-orientation of Agricultural research);
- (b) Water and sanitation;
- (c) Mental health;
- (d) Injuries, violence and trauma;
- (e) Gender issues;
- (f) Cultural issues.

1.5.1.3 Natural and Human-induced Hazards and Disasters

Project 1: Creation and Maintenance of a Multidisciplinary Hazard Database. Consideration will be given to the Region-Specificity of Hazards and Disasters. The use of Earth Observation and Ground Instrumentation will need to be promoted.

Project 2: Vulnerability Science (Mitigation of Risks of Droughts and Floods). The focus will be on:

- (a) Multi-dimensional assessments, for example with regard to early warning;
- (b) Catchment-based pilot study covering several studies and including several settings such as densely populated and rural areas;
- (c) Human and institutional capacity building and outreach.
- (d) Early warning and preparedness;
- (e) Assessment and development of methodologies;
- (f) Decision-supporting tools;
- (g) Establishment of vulnerability maps;
- (h) Risk analysis and disaster management (differing risk profiles);
- (i) Capacity building and outreach.

Project 3: Science and Policy Linkage. This project will aim at improving information and data sharing between scientists and policy makers and facilitate informed decisions based on scientific evidence.

Project 4: Integrated Modelling of Multiple Disasters. This project is an extension of the Vulnerability Science project but with emphasis on the use of integrated modelling to evaluate vulnerability to compounded Hazards and Disasters. Modelling will include:

- (a) Vulnerability associated with urbanisation;
- (b) Prediction of the effect of climate change on hazards and disasters.

Project 5: Geo-hazards – IYPE. Projects on geo-hazards will be designed to match with the activities of the UN-proclaimed International Year of Planet Earth (IYPE). Research focus will be on:

- (a) Explosive crater lakes;
- (b) Pollution from spills during mineral exploitation;
- (c) Rift valley earthquakes and landslides;
- (d) Tsunamis.

Outreach activities will include the production of a book on Natural and Human-induced Hazards and Disasters in Africa.

1.5.1.4 Global Change

ICSU ROA will avoid duplicating existing initiatives but rather complement them through collaboration with other key players in the region. Areas of specific interest for ICSU ROA are:

Research Theme 1: Land Degradation, Biodiversity Loss and Human Well-being in Africa. The proposed activities are:

- (a) Improvement of observation systems;
- (b) Elaboration of the ESSP Global Land Project in Africa;
- (c) Future options for land-use;
- (d) Study of Environmental history;
- (e) Establishing links between biodiversity, ecosystem function and services, and human well-being;
- (f) Projection of patterns and trends in ecosystem distribution;
- (g) Development of strategies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity-based natural resources in Africa and the surrounding oceans;
- (h) Development of sustainable alternative livelihood option

Research Theme 2: Rainfall in Africa. Activities and topics for investigation include:

- (a) Improve rainfall measurements, quality assurance, archiving of data
- (b) Need to increase the confidence in medium-term forecasts → longer-term reduction in vulnerability
- (c) Obtain accurate statistical picture of size and intensities of rainfall events;
- (d) Causal relationship between rainfall and sea surface temperature
- (e) Land surface conditions and rainfall patterns
- (f) Influence on aerosols, especially emissions from biomass burning.

Research Theme 3: Resilience of Food Supply Systems. Projects under this theme will address the issues of:

- (a) The impact of global environmental change on food insecurity in Africa;
- (b) Technical and policy options that can be adapted for better coping of food systems in Africa;
- (c) The consequences of various adaptation options on existing environmental and social conditions;
- (d) Design of the emerging African green revolution for sustainable modernisation of agriculture and rural transformation;
- (e) Trade-off between land for food production and for “energy” (e.g. bio-fuels);
- (f) Crop and cropping system diversification options.

Research Theme 4: Water Resources and their Governance. Proposed research projects will include:

- (a) Assessment of groundwater recharge, pollution and threats;
- (b) The protection of water resources, water quality and aquatic ecosystems;
- (c) Strengthening of sector monitoring and information management;
- (d) Improving water management and use.

Research Theme 5: Atmospheric Pollution. Activities under this theme will include:

- (a) Development of experimental and observational protocols for African conditions;
- (b) Introductory courses in atmospheric chemistry and physics, laboratory analysis, modelling and weather monitoring;
- (c) A focus on integrated measurement and modelling of a few urban case studies.

Research Theme 6: Ocean Basins Linkages. Key concerns under this topic include:

- (a) Impact of Climate Change on thermohaline circulation;
- (b) Understanding of Indo-Atlantic inter-ocean exchanges;
- (c) Coupling of land-sea-atmospheric processes in models;
- (d) Expanding global observation systems;
- (e) Linkages to Large Marine Ecosystem studies.

ICSU ROA will develop strategies to specifically address some important cross cutting issues raised in the science plans of all the four priority areas. These include:

- (a) The need for human and institutional capacity building
- (b) The lack of accurate data as well as the absence of proper data collection, processing, storage and dissemination mechanisms.

ICSU ROA plans to proceed with the implementation of these science plans. The implementation phase will start with preparation of fundable projects, followed by fundraising to finance the projects, and subsequently, coordination and monitoring of the research projects.

1.5.2 Science for Policy Activities – Interaction with Intergovernmental Bodies

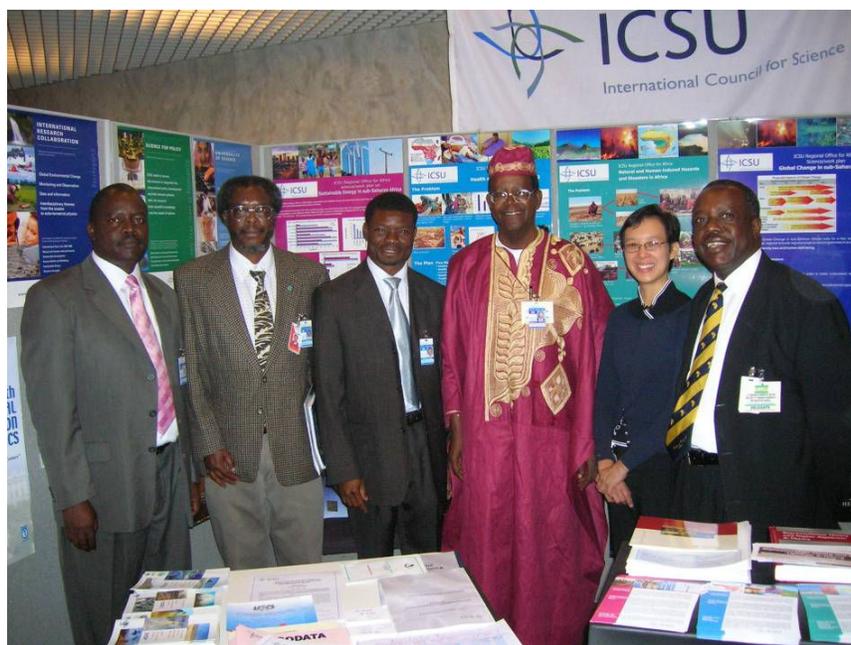
ICSU's goal is to ensure that science is integrated into policy development at the international and national levels and that relevant policies take into account both scientific knowledge and the needs of science.

ICSU ROA has played leading roles in sounding the voice of scientists to the ears of African leaders and policymakers. Such interactions enable scientists, engineers and technologists to advocate for evidence-based scientific guidance of development policies and decision-making. ICSU ROA's involvement in conferences of the African Union (AU) was as follows:

- i. The Congress of African Scientists and Policymakers (CASP) in Alexandria, Egypt (27-29 October 2006). This congress was aimed at promoting dialogue between Science & Technology practitioners and policy makers on the development of S&T on the continent. ICSU ROA played a crucial role in the organisation and running of the congress which ended with a number of resolutions summarised in the "CASP Declaration" (Annex 1). **Sospeter Muhongo** delivered a keynote speech on "Growing and Sustaining African Human Capital" and chaired the session which prepared the Congress's resolutions.
- ii. The Extra-Ordinary Conference of the African Ministers' Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) in Cairo, Egypt (23-24 November 2006). The aim of the conference was to prepare the documents for the AU Heads of State and Government Summit which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2007. At this conference, **Sospeter Muhongo** played a leading role in the formulation of major resolutions, encapsulated "The Cairo Declaration" (Annex 2).

iii. ICSU ROA participated actively in the Science and Technology exhibition jointly organised by the AU and UNECA on 25 – 30 January 2007 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This exhibition was held in conjunction with the 8th Summit of African Heads of State and Government on 29 – 30 January 2007. The Regional Office for Africa represented the ICSU family at the exhibition with a display of posters and brochures from some ICSU Scientific Unions and Affiliated Bodies. The ICSU ROA pavilion was honoured with the visit of some African Presidents and ministers of science and technology. Most prominent was the visit of the President of Mozambique, host of the 29th ICSU General Assembly (GA) in October 2008. During his address at the summit, the Mozambican President announced the ICSU GA and invited other African Heads of State and Government to join him in hosting this historic event.

In addition to working with the AU, ICSU ROA has also been involved in dialogue for collaboration with UNECA and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).



ICSU ROA at the AU/UNECA Science and Technology Exhibition (25 – 30 January 2007)

Left to Right: Stephen Agong (TWAS/AAS, Nairobi), Alex Tindimubona (UNECA), Achuo Enow (ICSU ROA), Hon. Ephraim Kamuntu (Minister of Science and Technology, Uganda), Janine Chantson (ICSU ROA), Sospeter Muhongo (ICSU ROA).

1.5.3 Universality of Science – Information sharing and Networking

ICSU's principle of universality of science calls for equity and non-discrimination in the acquisition and dissemination of scientific knowledge. This principle embodies freedom of movement, association and communication for scientists, as well as equitable access to data, information and research materials. The key challenge of the principle of universality is that of providing universal and equitable access to quality data and information for research, education and informed decision-making. The ICSU Strategic Plan 2006 – 2011 has outlined specific actions to address this challenge. It further envisages facilitating interaction among

scientists by: (i) reaching out to all countries, (ii) building scientific capacity and (iii) bringing scientific disciplines together (networking). It is on this premise that the ICSU Regional Offices were created. The 2006/07 ICSU ROA Business Plan focused on outreach (communication) and networking, including promotion of activities of the ICSU family and its partners.

1.5.3.1 Communication

The Regional Office is using several avenues for information dissemination.

- i. The ICSU ROA website (www.icsu-africa.org) is in full operation and carries all major news and information about activities of the Regional Office and its partners.
- ii. Electronic Mailing: The Regional Office has developed a mailing list for rapid dissemination of information by e-mail throughout the African continent and beyond.
- iii. The Regional Office has prepared flyers, banners and posters for each of the four priority areas to inform the scientific community, the general public, decision- and policy-makers and other interested parties on the major activities being carried out by this office.
- iv. ICSU ROA has a plan to produce a bilingual (English and French) electronic newsletter. This has been delayed by the unfortunate passing away of the Communications Officer on 02 January 2007. The Regional Office plans to pursue the production of the newsletter in the course of the 2008/09 financial year.

1.5.3.2 Networking

During the 2006/07 financial year, ICSU ROA actively supported several networking activities:

- i. **The International Polar Year (IPY) / International Heliospheric Year (IHY):** ICSU ROA joined the South African National Committee of ICSU to organise the IPY/IHY regional workshop in Cape Town on 25 – 27 October 2006. The aim of the workshop was to bring researchers from all over Africa to build networks for an intensive burst of internationally coordinated, interdisciplinary, scientific research and observations focussed on the Earth's Polar Regions. The UN-proclaimed IPY runs from 01 March 2007 to 31 March 2009, and was launched in Cape Town on 01 March 2007.
- ii. **The International Year of Planet Earth (IYPE):** The interim leadership (including the ICSU Geo-Unions) of the IYPE requested ICSU ROA to coordinate the activities of this UN-proclaimed Year in Africa. ICSU ROA disseminated the 10 broad research themes to African scientists and engineers, and urged them to start preparing fundable projects on these themes.
- iii. **World Academy of Young Scientists, Africa (WAYS Africa):** ICSU ROA played the leading role in organising the launch and regional assembly of WAYS Africa in Pretoria on 20 – 21 March 2007. This conference served to strengthen the network of young scientists on the continent and to establish the WAYS Africa Executive Committee. **Janine Chantson** was elected to serve on this committee. With the mentorship of ICSU ROA, WAYS Africa is now engaging African Science Academies to possibly host the WAYS Africa secretariat.
- iv. **Int-Er-Link Project:** This is a Specific Support Action project involving 28 partners in a consortium composed of the European Union (EU) 6th Framework Programme (FP6)

National Contact Points, International Organisations and National Information Points, spanning across Europe, Africa and the Newly Independent States. The African partners are the NRF (South Africa), the Pan-African START Secretariat for Global Change Research (PASS), ICSU ROA and the “Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie” (Francophone University Agency). The project is coordinated by the “Agence de l’Environnement et de la maîtrise de l’Energie (ADEME)” (Agency for the Environment and Mastery of Energy) in France. The project will focus in particular on two groups of Third World Countries: Africa and the Newly Independent States. It is anticipated that enhanced cooperation with these third world countries would have a high impact on the implementation of both the research and sustainable development policies of the European Union. This specific support action will contribute to the implementation of the work programme of priority 6.3 of the 6th EU framework programme by disseminating information about funded projects and stimulating international cooperation. It will address all the environmental themes covered in thematic priority 6.3 “Global Change and Ecosystems” of FP6 and of the future theme “Environment” of the 7th Framework programme.

- v. **Other events:** To strengthen partnership and networking, ICSU ROA also participated actively in events organised by other bodies and institutions. These include the Conference on Development–Oriented Training and Research organised by the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg on 02 November 2006; and the Second Annual International Conference of the African Science Academy Development Initiative (ASADI) in Yaoundé, Cameroon on 15 -16 November 2006. The staff of the Regional Office also attended workshops/conferences organised on themes related to its four priority areas. Examples include the Consultative Session on Tsunamis on 12 July 2006 in Pretoria, the Africa Array workshop on 13 – 14 July 2006 in Johannesburg, and the ASSAf workshop on “Science-based improvements of rural/subsistence agriculture” on 18 October 2006 in Pretoria.

1.5.3.3 Joint Activities with the ICSU family and its Partners

ICSU ROA is involved in joint activities with its partners, particularly UNESCO. The latter allocated the sum of US\$ 51,000 during this financial year, to support joint activities between ICSU ROA and the UNESCO Regional Office in Nairobi, Kenya. Part of this money (US\$ 26,000) was used in the organisation of the ICSU ROA Second Regional Consultative Forum for Africa which was held on 25 – 27 September 2006 in Boksburg South Africa. ICSU ROA, with the approval of the ICSU RCA, will spend the remaining US\$25,000 on organisation of the UNESCO/ANSTI Conference of Vice Chancellors and Deans of Science, Engineering and Technology (COVIDSET) which will take place in Johannesburg, South Africa on 25 – 27 September 2007. The Regional Office has supported several activities of the ICSU family in Africa. Some examples are:

- i. Endorsement of SAAFoST bid to host and organise the IUFoST world congress in 2010;
- ii. Supporting the South African Pharmacology Society (SAPS)’s request to NRF for funds to develop a dedicated online database in preparation for hosting the 17th World Congress of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology in 2014. SAPS is the South African national member of IUPHAR.
- iii. Continuous support of AICIMO in the organisation of the 29th ICSU General Assembly in Mozambique in October 2008.

ICSU ROA has also established a partnership with the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). DAAD joined ICSU ROA in the organisation of the ICSU ROA Second Regional Consultative Forum for Africa by financing the participation of some delegates to the tune of US\$ 2,146 (ZAR15,695).

1.5.4 ICSU Membership in Africa

At the beginning of the 2006/07 financial year, ICSU had 18 national members in sub-Saharan Africa (8 full members, 8 associates and 2 observers). Through a sensitisation campaign and special motivation driven by the ICSU ROA and some members of the ICSU RCA, the ICSU national membership in sub-Saharan Africa has risen to 23¹. This progress includes a change of status of three members (Cameroon, Mozambique and Senegal) from associate to full membership, and one (Sudan) from observer to full member. The new members admitted during the 2006/07 financial year are: Botswana, Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia. Six of the national members have benefited a grant from the Royal Society (UK) for payment of their annual membership dues: €1000 each for Cameroon, Ethiopia, Senegal, and Malawi; €2000 for Swaziland and €3000 for Nigeria covering the period 2005 – 2007. ICSU ROA plans to drive this effort further by continuous motivation and reminder of those countries that are not yet ICSU members.

1.5.5 ICSU ROA Second Regional Consultative Forum for Africa

The Second Regional Consultative Forum for Africa was organised on 25 – 27 September 2006 in Boksburg, South Africa. The main purpose of the forum was to present the ICSU ROA draft science/work plans for a critical review by the African and international scientific community. The three-day event was characterised by lively and committed discussions on comments raised both before and during the conference, resulting in valuable recommendations which the Scoping Groups later incorporated into the draft documents. At the end of the deliberations, Forum participants came to a consensus that the draft science/work plans were well prepared and they applauded the Scoping Groups and the ICSU ROA staff for a job well done. The complete report of the Forum has been widely distributed and is available on www.icsu-africa.org

¹ Current national members are: full:- Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe; Associate:- Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Seychelles, Uganda; Observer:- Swaziland.



ICSU Regional Consultative Forum for Africa in plenary session in Boksburg, South Africa.



The Guest of Honour (Hon. Derek Hanekom) with delegates to the Consultative Forum

Left to Right: Sospeter Muhongo (ICSU ROA Director), Lindiwe Lusenga (Chief Director, Multilateral Cooperation & Africa, DST, South Africa), Thomas Rosswall (ICSU Executive Director), Francis Gudyanga (ICSU RCA), Mary Stravens (ICSU RCA), Mzamo Mangaliso (President & CEO of NRF, South Africa), Hon. Derek Hanekom (Deputy Minister, DST, South Africa), Gabriel Ogunmola (Chair, ICSU RCA), Vincent Titanji (ICSU RCA), Dominic Makawiti (ICSU RCA), Manuel Chenene (ICSU RCA), Bothale Thema (Director, HRST, AU), Khotso Mokhele (ICSU Vice President for scientific planning & review)

The Forum also served as a platform for ICSU ROA to engage discussions with the African Diaspora on their involvement in the implementation of ICSU objectives in Africa. The other

important outcomes of the Forum are: the formation of new networks of scientific collaboration; strengthening of existing ones; and creation of new partnerships, notably a new partnership proposal with UNECA.

1.5.6 ICSU Regional Committee Meetings

The ICSU Regional Committee for Africa (ICSU RCA) held its 4th and 5th meetings during this financial year. The decisions of the Committee at these meetings are available as separate documents at the ICSU ROA secretariat.

At the 4th meeting of ICSU RCA held in Nairobi, Kenya on 17 – 18 July 2006, the 4 Chairs of the Scoping Groups on the four priority areas presented the first drafts of the 4 science/work plans to this meeting. The Committee reviewed the draft documents and advised the Scoping Groups on necessary changes. At this meeting ICSU RCA further discussed the following issues:

- i. A proposed programme for the 29th ICSU General Assembly to be held in Maputo, Mozambique in October 2008. The GA debate revealed opposing views with regards to responsibility for organising the event and led to the decision to sort clarification on the matter with ICSU Executive Board.
- ii. Recommendation to the Executive Board, for an extension of the tenure of membership of some of ICSU RCA members whose appointed terms were ending in December 2006.

The 5th meeting of ICSU RCA was held in Seychelles on 05 – 06 March 2007. This excellently organised meeting was attended and officiated by the Ministers of Environment and of Education of Seychelles. Together with the staff of Seychelles Centre for Marine Research and Technology, the ministers pledged strong support for the activities of ICSU in Africa. The major decision during this meeting was the approval of the science plans for the four priority areas of ICSU ROA. Other important decisions taken at this meeting included:

- i. The decision to review the existing ICSU/NRF Agreement on the establishment, governance and operation of ICSU ROA. The Committee noted that the existing agreement between ICSU and the NRF was not suitable for execution of the ICSU ROA science plans and hence, it appointed a sub-committee of 4 members to revise the Agreement.
- ii. Approval of the proposal to prepare fundable projects from the science plans and to organise workshops for this purpose.
- iii. Approval of the Terms of Reference for a consultant/researcher on the African Diaspora Project.
- iv. Approval of the 2007/08 ICSU ROA Business Plan and Budget, subject to securing financial resources.
- v. Recommendation to re-appoint members of the Committee whose term of office would end in December 2007.
- vi. Approval of the pre- and post-GA events; and the book project as part of the activities of the 29th ICSU General Assembly to be held in Maputo in October 2008.
- vii. Approval of a strategic partnership with GECAFS.



The 5th ICSU RCA Meeting in Seychelles

Left to Right: Francis Gudyanga (ICSU RCA), Sospeter Muhongo (ICSU RCA / ICSU ROA), Dominic Makawiti (ICSU RCA), Mary Stravens (ICSU RCA), Rolph Payet (Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Seychelles), Rocky Skeef (ICSU RCA), Gabriel Ogunmola (ICSU RCA-Chair), Manuel Chenene (ICSU RCA), Janine Chantson (ICSU ROA) Vincent Titanji (ICSU RCA), Patricio Sande (AICIMO), Achuo Enow (ICSU ROA)

1.5.7 The African Diaspora Project

During its 3rd meeting in Pretoria on 25 – 26 January 2006, the ICSU RCA recognised the importance of engaging the African Diaspora in science, technology and innovation for Africa's development. The Committee decided that ICSU ROA should prepare a project proposal on the African Diaspora initiative and submit it to the NRF for funding (see decision RCA3/11.6/January 2006). Working together from April - June 2006, ICSU ROA and the NRF came up with a joint project proposal, the first phase of which was approved for funding by the NRF to the tune of ZAR304,000 (Annex 3). This first phase of the project required recruiting a researcher or consultant to carry out a desktop study, guided by prescribed Terms of Reference (ToRs). However, the ToRs were only recently approved by the ICSU RCA during its 5th meeting. The funds for the project have been secured in the 2007/08 budget of NRF's Science and Technology Agreements Fund (STAF) and will be placed under the direct supervision of the ICSU RCA, as directed by **Rocky Skeef**.

In addition to this project, ICSU ROA has engaged a promising dialogue with some African scientists in the Diaspora. Indications of interest of partnership in the African Diaspora initiative have also been received from the AU, UNECA, the US-based Global Science Corps (GSC) and the UK-based Africa Recruit.

1.5.8 Consolidation of the ICSU ROA Secretariat

Despite a recent extension of its building, the NRF is still faced with a problem of space. For this reason ICSU ROA has not yet secured the required office space for the six (currently five) staff members and an additional room for a resource centre. The issue is still being considered by the NRF administration. This notwithstanding, the Regional Office acquired the necessary office furniture for all staff. Three lap top computers were also bought for the new staff while two printers were bought for general use.

1.5.9 Fundraising Activities

The Regional Office had plans to launch a fundraising campaign by January 2007 to generate finances for projects that would be developed from the 4 science plans. It was anticipated that the fundraising exercise would also enable the Regional Office to obtain finances from other sources and reduce dependence on the Government of South Africa for the functioning of its secretariat. The science plans from which fundable projects ought to emerge were only finalised in March 2007 and preparation of the projects will only commence by July 2007. Therefore, fund-raising activities could not be carried out before the end of the 2006/07 financial year. It has to be noted that ICSU ROA has developed an elaborate fund-raising strategy which was presented to, and approved by the ICSU RCA (see decision RCA5/10.4/March 2007) during its 5th meeting in Seychelles in March 2007.

FINANCIAL REPORT

1.6 2006/07 ICSU ROA Budget

ICSU ROA had an approved budget of ZAR 7,685,000 for the 2006/07 financial year, of which ZAR 7,485,000 was estimated to cover running expenses while acquisition of assets would cost ZAR 200,000. In addition to this, the NRF provides in-kind contribution estimated at ZAR 500,000. A break-down of the budget is as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Activity-based budget estimate for 2006/07

Description	Budget 2006/07 (R)
INCOME	
ICSU: different financial year schedule:	185,000
(a) April-December 2006: 9/12 of US\$ 25,000 =US\$18,750	
(b) January-March 2007: 3/12 of € 35,000 = €8,750	
DST Allocation for 2006/2007 (anticipated)	4,500,000
Carried forward from 2005/06	3,000,000
TOTAL INCOME IN CASH	7,685,000
NRF In-Kind Contribution	500,000
TOTAL INCOME	8,185,000
EXPENDITURE	
Planning meetings (12 meetings for 4 priority areas)	1,510,000
Knowledge management/IT	186,000
Regional Committee meetings (3)	618,000
Regional Forum (1 meeting; 100 participants)	1,215,000
ICSU-ROA running costs	790,000
ICSU-ROA travel & subsistence (6 persons)	460,000
Staff training	236,000
Capital Expenditure (Capex)	200,000
Total Running	5,215,000
Total Fixed Assets	200,000
Salaries (6 persons)	2,270,000
Director (1), Programme Specialists (2), Communication Officer (1), Programme Officer (1), PA (1)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN CASH	7,685,000
In-kind contribution from NRF (estimate)	500,000
TOTAL COST	8,185,000

1.7 Actual 2006/07 ICSU ROA Income and Expenditure Statement

Contrary to the approved budget provision shown above, the actual income and expenditure of ICSU ROA during the 2006/07 financial year, as revealed by the report of the independent auditors, is given in Table 4.

It should be noted that ICSU ROA was only informed of the actual allocation from the DST (ZAR1.5 million instead of ZAR4.5 million) in the later part of the financial year when most of the funds had already been committed. The Regional Office therefore resorted to scaling down on some of the planned activities, in an attempt to limit over spending as per the available financial resources. The situation resulted in the unavoidable overspending of ZAR241, 376.

1.8 Independent Audit Report

ICSU ROA follows the financial policies, procedures and guidelines of the host institution, the National Research Foundation (NRF), and hence its finances are audited by the same independent company which is contracted by the NRF to undertake this task. The report from the Auditors (annex 4) shows that the management of the finances of the Regional Office during the 2006/07 financial year is clear and sound.

Table 4. ICSU ROA 2006/07 Statement of Income and Expenditure (in cash)

Description	Income Received (ZAR)	Total Expenditure (ZAR)
Carried forward from 2005/06	3,318,710	
DST Contribution 2006/07	1,500,000	
ICSU Secretariat, Paris subvention	12,300	
External Funding		
a) IGBP	208,152	
b) UNESCO	146,638	
c) Regional Consultative Forum ¹	61,092	
Running Expenses:		
i) Audit fees		15,415
ii) Bank charges		6,332
iii) Computer consumables		8,757
iv) Conferences and workshops		668,687
v) Entertainment		22,389
vi) Fees for services		106,881
vii) Marketing costs		9,023
viii) Office repairs & maintenance		1,995
ix) Recruitment costs		158,375
x) Refreshments		11,162
xi) Postage and courier		6,235
xii) Printing		21,456
xiii) Stationery		26,240
xiv) Telephone		14,664
xv) Travel & subsistence (local)		1,236,211
xvi) Travel & subsistence (foreign)		1,072,957
Salaries		2,005,463
Capital Expenses		
i) Computer equipment		40,745
ii) Office furniture.		55,281
Total	5,246,892	5,488,268
Balance	- 241,376 (overspent)	

¹ Income from the Regional Consultative Forum includes registration fees for the Forum and a contribution of ZAR 15,695 from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) for sponsorship of some forum participants.

ACRONYMS

AICIMO	Scientific Research Association of Mozambique
AMCOST	African Ministers' Council on Science and Technology
ANSTI	African Network of Scientific and Technical Institutions
ASADI	African Science Academy Development Initiative
ASSAf	Academy of Science of South Africa
AU	African Union
CASP	Congress of African Scientists and Policymakers
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COSTED	Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries
COVIDSET	Conference of Vice Chancellors and Deans of Science, Engineering and Technology
DAAD	German Academic Exchange Service
DST	Department of Science and Technology (South Africa)
ESSP	Earth System Science Programme
FP6	Sixth Framework Programme of the European Union
GA	General Assembly
GECAFS	Global Environmental Change and Food Systems
GIA	Geo-sciences Initiative in Africa
ICSU	International Council for Science
ICSU RCA	International Council for Science Regional Committee for Africa
ICSU ROA	International Council for Science Regional Office for Africa
IGOS	Integrated Global Observing Strategy
IHY	International Heliospheric Year
IPY	International Polar Year
IUFoST	International Union of Food Science and Technology
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
IUPHAR	International Union of Pharmacology
IYPE	International Year of Planet Earth
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NRF	National Research Foundation
PAAZAB	Pan African Association of Zoos and Aquaria
PASS	Pan African START Secretariat for Global Change Research
SAAFoST	South African Association for Food Science and Technology
SAPS	South African Pharmacology Society
TM	Traditional Medicine
TWAS	Academy of Sciences for the Developing World
UK	United Kingdom
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WAYS ROA	World Academy of Young Scientists, Regional Office for Africa
ZAR	South African Rand

ANNEXES

Annex 1: CASP Declaration

DECLARATION OF THE FIRST AFRICAN UNION CONGRESS OF AFRICAN SCIENTISTS AND POLICY-MAKERS

Adopted on 29th October 2006
Alexandria, Arab Republic of Egypt

PREAMBLE

WE, scientists and policy-makers meeting at the First Congress of African Scientists and Policy-Makers (CASP) convened by the African Union Commission (AUC) in Alexandria, Arab Republic of Egypt 27-29 October 2006;

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Constitutive Act and the Vision of the African Union (AU);

Recognizing the critical roles that Science and Technology play in fighting poverty and diseases, stemming environmental degradation, increasing economic competitiveness and integration into the global economy, and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

Noting that the gap between and within poor and rich countries in terms of real income is largely accounted for by differences in the acquisition, production and utilization of Science and Technology;

Also Noting that our countries face many interrelated economic and political challenges to harness, develop and apply Science and Technology for sustainable development;

Guided by the AU/NEPAD Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action adopted by the African Ministerial Council for Science and Technology (AMCOST) in Dakar, Senegal 30 September 2005;

Recalling the decision of the 8th Ordinary Session of the AU Executive Council in Khartoum, Sudan, January 2006 calling on the AU Commission, the NEPAD Office of Science and Technology and Member States to be responsible for mobilizing financial and technical resources to implement the Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action;

Encouraged by our political leaders' decision to dedicate the AU Summit in January 2007 to focus on Science and Technology for Africa's development;

WE HEREBY COMMIT OURSELVES TO:

1. **Make** our individual and collective contributions to build and sustain human capital and improve policy and institutional conditions, conduct scientific

research and advance technological innovation to solve our continent's pressing problems;

2. **Contribute** to our countries' efforts to develop appropriate strategies, policies and regulations, including intellectual property protection laws and promote private sector investment in research and development.
3. **Increase** the number of scientists, engineers and technicians in our institutions by intensifying our efforts in training and mentoring
4. **Make** our best available expertise and knowledge to provide advice to our governments on science, technology and innovations policy issues
5. **Intensify** our efforts to develop high level research and training programmes of higher quality and collectively work to mobilize Africa's and international resources for their implementation
6. **Establish** and **adhere** to high standards of scientific excellence through internationally recognized peer review mechanisms
7. **Forge** strong partnership with the African Diaspora in order to contribute to the advancement of our continent's scientific and technological development.

Accordingly, we African scientists and policy makers, hereby:

ADOPT the Outline of the Congress output documents as the basis for advancing the implementation of the Consolidated Plan of Action.

FURTHER in light of these commitments, we recommend that Heads of State and Governments:

1. **Promote** Science and Technology by setting up national councils for Science and Technology headed by the Heads of state and Governments
2. **Establish** mechanisms for the realization of at least 1% of GDP expenditure on research and development, in particular an African Union monitoring and review committee to ensure faster implementation of the goal
3. **Create** favorable conditions for mobility of scientists, engineers, and technicians by introducing African Union measures such as creating flexible visa arrangements and establishing an AU Mobility Fund.
4. **Declare** 2008 the year of Science and Technology and dedicate future Summits to issues of science, technology, and innovation.

EXPRESS our profound gratitude to the administration of Bibliotheca Alexandrina and convey to H.E. Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Government and the People of Egypt our sincere appreciation for the warm hospitality we received at the Congress.

Done at Alexandria, Arab Republic of Egypt this 29th day of October 2006

Annex 2: Cairo Declaration

CAIRO DECLARATION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN MINISTERIAL COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**Adopted on 24TH November 2006
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt**

PREAMBLE

WE, the Ministers responsible for science and technology meeting at the extraordinary conference of the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) from 23-24 November 2006 in Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt;

Guided by the Constitutive Act and vision of the African Union (AU);

Also guided by the vision of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) making science and technology one of its major priorities;

Re-affirming that science and technology is the driving force for socio-economic development, economic competitiveness and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

Taking into account Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA) that was adopted at the second conference of the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) in Dakar, Senegal 30th September 2005 and endorsed by AU Summit from 16-21 January 2006;

Recalling the decision of the 8th Ordinary Session of the AU Executive Council in Khartoum, Sudan, January 2006 calling on the AU Commission, the NEPAD Office of Science and Technology and Member States to be responsible for mobilizing financial and technical resources to implement the Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action;

Also taking into account the deliberations and the recommendations of civil society and Diaspora conferences and the first African Union Congress of Scientists and Policy makers held in Alexandria, Egypt from 27 - 30 October 2006;

Applauding the decision of our Heads of State and Government to dedicate the AU Summit in January 2007 to science, technology and innovation for Africa's socio-economic development;

Taking note of the report of the senior officials and experts meeting held from 20-21 November 2006 in Cairo, Egypt

ENDORSEMENT

We hereby endorse the report of the High-Level African Panel on Modern Biotechnology

COMMITMENTS

We hereby commit ourselves to:

1. **Establish** mechanisms to accelerate and monitor the implementation of the Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action;
2. **Work** together to develop a 20 year African Biotechnology Strategy with specific regional technology goals to be implemented through our Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and to develop and harmonize national and regional regulations that promote the application and safe use of modern biotechnology;
3. **Promote** research and development (R&D) and develop innovation strategies for wealth creation and economic development;
4. **Encourage** effective knowledge management and better use of Intellectual Property, transfer of technology as well as South-South, North-South cooperation in science and technology;
5. **Improve** the design and develop a legal instrument for the establishment of the African Science and Innovation Fund (ASIF) as an intergovernmental mechanism to mobilize technical and financial resources for the implementation of the Consolidated Plan of Action;
6. **Maximize** the effective use of locally based scientists, including African academies of science and African scientists in the Diaspora and also facilitate the relocation of science-based Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) of the Diaspora for the development of the continent;
7. **Popularize** the importance of science and technology for the development of our countries;
8. **Promote** and facilitate greater participation of women and youth in the advancement of science and technology through networks of women scientists and other capacity building interventions;
9. **Use** common guidelines for identifying and establishing networks of centers of excellence in science and technology;

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these commitments, we recommend to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (AU) to:

1. Declare 2007 as the year to launch the building of constituencies and champions for science, technology and innovation in Africa
2. Promote research and development (R&D) and develop innovation strategies for wealth creation and economic development by allocating at least 1% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to R&D by 2010 as agreed by Khartoum Decision (EX. CL/Dec.254 (VIII));
3. Approve the establishment of a Pan-African Intellectual Property Organization (PAIPO);
4. Support South-South cooperation in science, technology and innovation and enhance its role in international partnerships

APPRECIATION

We appreciate the decision of the Government of the Republic of Kenya to host the third conference of the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) in 2007.

We **EXPRESS** our gratitude to H.E. PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK and the People of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the warm hospitality and excellent organization of this conference.

Annex 3: The ICSU ROA/NRF updated African Diaspora project

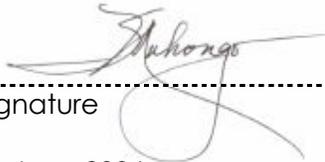
A partnership between the NRF and ICSU ROA

**Proposal
for
Development of a Workplan
for
The African Diaspora Brain Gain
Project**

Endorsements:

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Signature

29 June 2006
Date

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Signature

29 June 2006
Date

1 INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic developmental capacity and subsequent poverty reduction in every community is heavily dependent on the appropriate application of science, technology and innovation (STI) within that community. In a continuously evolving world, sustainable development requires constant engagement of innovative research in science, engineering and technology (SET). Such an engagement requires the presence of both human and infrastructural capabilities which are often inadequate in the developing countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. All African countries have been forced to rely on a very limited pool of highly skilled scientists, engineers and technologists due to various political and economic reasons. A significant proportion of skilled African human capital is working and living outside the continent, mostly in Europe and North America. This one-way flow of skills outside the African continent (and also from elsewhere) is generally termed as the "BRAIN DRAIN".

The main salient characteristic of globalisation is the capability to generate and acquire innovative scientific knowledge for socio-economic development of individual nations or regions of the world. Those nations without the capability, knowledge and resources to take appropriate timely actions are less likely to survive the surge of globalisation and technological innovation. The developing world has numerous disadvantages in this endeavour due to limited availability of both human and financial capital. One of the strategic remedies for this disadvantageous situation for Africa is the strategic mobilisation as well as repatriation of well-trained and skilled Africans who are working and living outside their countries of origin (i.e. in the Diaspora). This would amount to converting "**brain drain**" into "**brain gain.**" China, India, Pakistan and Malaysia, to mention a few examples, have particularly been successful in this venture.

In Africa, the African Union (AU) has recently identified the African Diaspora as custodian of valuable skills and expertise that should be involved in the continent's development initiatives and programmes. However, several isolated attempts by individual governments have failed to sufficiently mobilise scientists of the African Diaspora to contribute intellectually and practically to the development of their respective home countries, and/or get them to return to their home countries. Yet, a good number of these African scientists operating outside Africa have indicated interest to contribute to the development of their home countries in one way or the other. A few African countries, such as Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya have embarked on various Diaspora engagement efforts but with very little success.

The ICSU Regional Office for Africa (ICSU ROA) in partnership with the NRF has developed this proposal for the establishment of a project that will tap the African Diaspora for the benefit of Africa.

The development of this project should align itself with the ICSU strategic plan of 2006-11 and in particular the following four priority areas which have been identified by the ICSU ROA and for which science plans are in the process of being developed:

- (i) Health and human well-being;
- (ii) Sustainable energy;
- (iii) Global change; and
- (iv) Natural and human-induced hazards and disasters.

The relevance of the Diaspora project in this regard is that the execution of the four science plans will require active participation of a wide range of highly skilled scientists, engineers and technologists as well as scientific organizations and institutions both from within and outside Africa. African experts in the Diaspora can play a crucial role in the implementation of these four science plans. It is anticipated that well designed science plans could provide great inspiration to African scientists in the Diaspora to contribute to the socio-economic development of the continent in various practical ways.

2 PURPOSE OF PROPOSAL

The total exercise has got to be seen in two parts as presented in section 5. This proposal is part of "Part 1" and its purpose is to:

- Seek further input and guidance from the ICSU Regional Committee for Africa on development of the **African Diaspora Brain Gain Project** as conceptualized herein;
- Secure funding for this part of the project;
- Serve as input for the development of the more comprehensive work-plan as indicated in the illustration in section 5;

3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main objectives of the African Diaspora Brain Gain Project are:

- (i) Identification of African scientists, engineers and technologists based outside the continent (the African Diaspora) and to build links and a database of these experts.
- (ii) Facilitation of sustainable deployment of the African Diaspora for the socio-economic development of the continent.
- (iii) Facilitation of the creation of an environment in Africa conducive to the mobilisation and return of African SETs from the Diaspora.
- (iv) Utilization of national, regional and international S&T institutional infrastructure and capacity facilitated by the presence of Africans in the Diaspora.
- (v) Mobilise African intellectual capacity towards the realisation and implementation of the science plans for Africa being developed by the ICSU ROA.

The overall objective of the project is to mobilise the African SET Diaspora to advance knowledge-based acceleration of economic growth and subsequent development in Africa, with the resultant reduction in poverty and improvement of the quality of life of the people on the continent.

4 APPROACH FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

This section essentially deals with Part 1 of the process as illustrated in section 5 of the document.

The exercise will primarily be a desk-top study led by a consultant who will be assigned the responsibility of developing a work-plan for the Diaspora Project. The key elements of the **Terms of Reference (ToR)** for the consultant will be:

- (i) To review past and current Diaspora initiatives taking place in Sub-Saharan Africa and assess their successes and failures. This will include taking stock of the major key players in this endeavour.
- (ii) To study success cases of Diaspora brain-gain by other developing countries such as China, India, Pakistan, Malaysia.
- (iii) To compare the different Diaspora initiatives in Africa and elsewhere in order to identify the possible causes of failure of most initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa and recommend possible strategies for success.
- (iv) To identify local, regional and international sources of reliably documented information on the African Experts in the Diaspora.
- (v) To propose a mechanism for creation, maintenance and updating of a database of the African experts in the Diaspora.
- (vi) To establish and validate a library of information on African experts in the Diaspora and on Diaspora initiatives for the ICSU ROA. This should include information on the on-going activities or contributions of the experts in their home or other African countries.
- (vii) To determine the conditions conducive to the mobilisation and utilisation of the African Diaspora in Science, Engineering and Technology and related sectors for the benefit and development of the continent.
- (viii) To analyse the situation of the African Diaspora and identify the reasons for brain drain and constraints to brain gain. This should include documentation of the knowledge base, paradigms, commonalities/differences between the Diaspora and Africa
- (ix) To propose concrete strategies for addressing the challenges of the Diaspora and for encouraging the return and/or repatriation of African Diaspora. This involves establishing the conditions for the return, retention and re-settlement of the African intellectuals in the Diaspora.
- (x) To identify key stakeholders amongst the African Diaspora
- (xi) To propose ways by which the African experts in the Diaspora can be involved in the implementation of the science/work plans and other programmes of the ICSU Regional Office for Africa. This should include participation while based in their present positions as well as redeployment to specific institutions or organisations.
- (xii) To propose a budget for scientific activities involving the deployment of the African experts in the Diaspora.
- (xiii) To propose a mechanism for guidance and assurance that the Diaspora Project of the ICSU ROA and NRF complements (rather than duplicate) existing success cases on the continent while serving as re-orientation driver for unsuccessful cases.
- (xiv) To develop a work-plan that reports findings and provides evidence-based recommendations on the establishment of the African Diaspora Brain-Gain Project.
- (xv) To recommend funding sources for the Brain-Gain Project.

5 ENVISAGED PROCESS AND SCHEDULE

The illustration below presents at a high level, the process to be followed, also indicating key points at which it can be decided whether-or-not to continue with the exercise.

Parts & Period	Action	Responsibility
Part 1 Proposal & Work-plan 7 months	Develop proposal	ICSU ROA & NRF
	↓	
	Secure funding for proposal	ICSU ROA & NRF
	↓	
	Contract consultant	ICSU ROA
	↓	
	Improve proposal	Consultant
	↓	
Conduct study	Consultant	
↓		
Develop work-plan	Consultant	
↓		
Approve work-plan	ICSU RCA	
STOP / GO ?		
Part 2 Project 60 months = 5 years	Secure funding for Diaspora Project	ICSU RCA
	↓	
	Roll-out Project	ICSU ROA
	↓	
Review Project	ICSU RCA	
STOP / GO ?		

6 LOCATION

The project will be located at the ICSU Regional Office for Africa, currently accommodated at the National Research Foundation (NRF) in Pretoria, South Africa.

7 DELIVERABLES FROM CONSULTANT

The deliverable from the consultant will be a **Work-plan** to be approved by the ICSU RCA, which will include:

- Report on findings;
- Recommendations on the establishment of the African Diaspora Brain-Gain Project;
- Suggestions of budget for the project;
- Suggestions of sources of funding for the project.

8 EXPECTED BENEFITS FROM PROJECT

The benefits expected to be accrued from the Diaspora project include:

- a) Laying of the foundation for feasible, efficient and sustained contribution of African experts abroad to scientific, technological and socio-economic development of the continent.
- b) Facilitation of capacity building programs in Africa through the participation of African experts in the Diaspora or their host institutions in tertiary education (offer of training opportunities and scholarships), professional training (tailored courses and internships), research cooperation in new horizons of science, technology and innovations, and provision of research infrastructure including equipment, literature and funding.
- c) Laying new grounds for partnerships between training, research, innovation and practical application of STI products by African organisations and companies and those outside the continent.
- d) Provision of a forum for African experts to plough back (into national economies) family and national investments which were incurred to train and sustain their expertise before their departure in search for greener pastures.
- e) Facilitation of the utilization of the existing human capital and research infrastructures (including financial resources) available in the countries of residence of Africans in the Diaspora for the purpose of socio-economic development of the continent.
- f) Promotion of the impact of an African voice on global processes by providing a broad database that facilitates identification of African candidates for membership to specialized international scientific programmes, organizations and committees.
- g) Improvement of employment opportunities for Africans through established connections and dissemination of information and lobbying for international jobs.
- h) Facilitation of solicitation of investments in sectors that improve human well-being in Africa such as: agriculture, fisheries, mining and manufacturing; education and health; tourism, sports and entertainment; telecommunication and transport.
- i) Enhancing the geo-political infrastructure and influence of the African continent on global issues through up-to-date monitoring of regional and international matters related to STI, global economy and politics.
- j) A strengthening of the NRF's Focus on Africa strategic priority.

9 BUDGET

The budget in this proposal is for Part 1 of this exercise, i.e. for the consultant to be able to do the work to produce the Work-plan for the establishment of the African Brain-Gain Diaspora Project. Budgets for the actual project will be presented by the consultant as part of the Work-plan. Note therefore that this is a budget for a period of approximately 6 months. The categories in the budget below are per the NRF categorization since the ICSU ROA is supported through the NRF's financial processes & systems.

Category	Cost (R)
Books & journals	10,000
Computer requisites	14,000
Conferences	3,000
Fees for services	180,000
Other expenses	7,000
Printing & stationary	5,000
Recruitment & training	15,000
Refreshments	5,000
Subsistence & travel	55,000
Telephone, faxes & post	10,000
Total Cost	304,000

Brief descriptions of what is considered in some of the categories:

Books & journals

Acquisition of any publications relevant to the project, that may be necessary.

Computer requisites

For a laptop computer.

Conferences

Consultant may need to register at one or more conferences or seminars that may assist in gathering knowledge for the project.

Fees for services

Fees to contract the consultant and administrative support if necessary.

Recruitment & training

Cost of recruitment of the consultant and support assistance.

Subsistence & travel

For local and international travel: Local travel will mainly be for networking, meeting and access to information purposes. International travel is primarily intended to enable visits to no more than three developing countries which have succeeded well in mobilizing their Diaspora for purposes as intended through this project (e.g. China, India, Pakistan and Malaysia). The purpose of the visits will be to gain deeper understanding of how it has worked for them. International travel is also considered for appropriate interactions with other African countries beyond South Africa where the Consultant will be based.

Annex 4: Independent Audit Report on the 2006/07 ICSU ROA Finance Management

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Report of the Independent Auditors on agreed upon procedures in connection with the income and expenditure of the Funding the International Council for Science Regional Office for Africa (ICSU-ROA) agreement for the period 01 April 2006 to 31 March 2007

To Prof MP Mangaliso, President, National Research Foundation

We have performed the procedures agreed with you and described below in connection with the income and expenditure of the Funding the International Council for Science Regional Office for Africa (ICSU-ROA). The income received and expenditure incurred is set out in the attached report.

Our engagement was undertaken in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing applicable to agreed-upon procedures. The determination of the adequacy or otherwise of the procedures agreed to be performed is the responsibility of the management of the National Research Foundation (NRF).

The procedures are summarised as follows:

- We have agreed the income received from the Department of Science and Technology as indicated on the Statement of Income and Expenditure to the contract between the NRF and the Department of Science and Technology.
- We have traced the money received by the NRF to their bank statements.
- We have agreed, on a test basis, the expense amounts as per the Statement of Income and Expenditure to supporting documentation.
- We have tested the mathematical accuracy of the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

FINDINGS

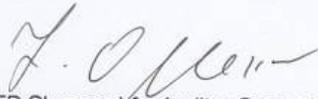
We report our findings below:

- The income as per the Statement of Income and Expenditure is as per the contract between the NRF and the Department of Science and Technology, and was agreed to the NRF's bank statements. No exceptions were noted.
- Expense selections were agreed to supporting documentation and proof of payment. No exceptions were noted.
- The Statement of Income and Expenditure appears to be mathematically accurate. No exceptions were noted.

Because the above procedures do not constitute either an audit or a review made in accordance with the International Auditing Standards, we do not express any assurance in connection with the income and expenditure of the Funding the International Council for Science Regional Office for Africa (ICSU-ROA) for the period 1 April 2006 to March 2007.

Had we performed additional procedures or had we performed an audit or review of the financial statements in accordance with the International Auditing Standards, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

Our report is solely for the purpose set out in the first paragraph of this report and for your information, and is not to be used for any other purpose, nor to be distributed to any other parties. This report relates only to the accounts and items specified above, and do not extend to any financial statements of NRF, taken as a whole.



FD Sheppard for Auditor-General

Pretoria

15 August 2007



AUDITOR-GENERAL

**NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
ICSU REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA**

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

	31/3/2007 ZAR	Year ended 31 March 2006 ZAR	Year ended 31 March 2005 ZAR
INCOME RECEIVED			
Department of Science & Technology	1,500,000	4,500,000	
Embassy of France			600,100
ICSU Secretariat, Paris	12,300	162,680	226,869
Royal Science Academy Sweden	208,152		
UNESCO (Kenya)	146,638		
Other income - Consultative Forum	61,092		
UNCOMMITTED FUNDS FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	3,318,710	821,943	
FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR	5,246,892	5,484,623	827,065
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	5,488,268	2,165,913	5,122
RUNNING EXPENSES			
Audit fees	15,415		
Bank charges	6,332	856	
Books & Journals		128	
Computer Consumables	5,757	4,569	
Conferences and Workshops	668,667	391,348	
Entertainment	22,389	17,517	
Exchange control loss		613	
Fees for Services	106,881	12,767	
Marketing costs	9,023	2,251	
Minor assets		4,810	
Office repairs and maintenance	1,995	4,176	
Recruitment costs	158,375	31,968	
Refreshments	11,162	10,854	
Postage and Courier	6,235	2,273	
Printing	21,456	77,117	
Stationery	26,240	56,991	62
Subscriptions		139	
Telephone	14,664	11,751	
Travel and Subsistence - local	1,236,211	356,425	5,070
Travel and Subsistence - foreign	1,072,957	357,192	
SALARIES	2,005,463	673,502	
CAPITAL EXPENSES			
Computer Equipment	40,745	94,909	
Office Furniture	55,281	53,557	
OVERSPENT FOR THE YEAR	-241,376	3,318,710	821,943

