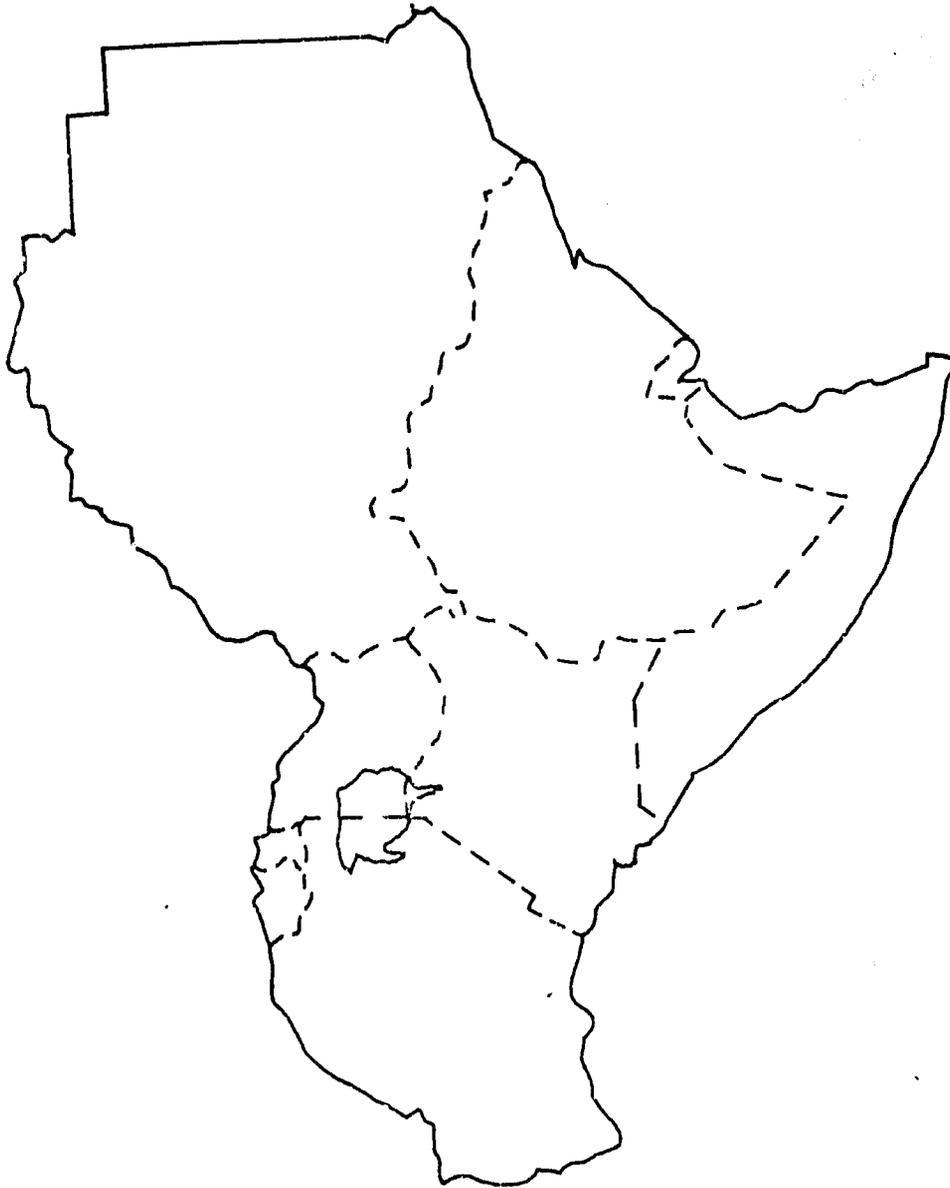


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# Eastern Africa Regional Studies

## INSTITUTIONS



December, 1981

Program for International Development  
Clark University  
Worcester, Massachusetts 01610

EASTERN AFRICA REGIONAL STUDIES

REGIONAL PAPER #7

INSTITUTIONAL SETTING IN EASTERN AFRICA:  
RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND EVALUATION

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December 1981

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## INTRODUCTION

This paper is a revision of a document originally prepared for USAID Mission directors in Eastern Africa. It attempts to provide an introduction to institutions in Eastern Africa which are engaged in applied development work. At this stage, it should still be regarded as a draft document, and any comments and additions would be welcome. The listings and commentary are more complete for some countries than for others, and these imbalances will be redressed as detailed listings are updated. This version does not include a comprehensive listing of private commercial organisations, although some PVO's are included. Emphasis has been given to social science, environmental, and related institutions. The report outlines the major regional and national entities, and makes a brief commentary on the most important, their current status, and future potential.

## REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In East Africa co-operative regional institutions appeared at one time to be working effectively. Regional research and teaching institutions included:

- The East Africa Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO);
- The University of East Africa;
- East African Freshwater Fisheries Organization, Jinja (now defunct);
- East and Southern African Management Institute, Arusha, Tanzania;
- East African Management Training Center (Arusha);

among others. EAAFRO sustained laboratories in Kenya and carried out a range of basic research in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, producing some

excellent work, though the dissemination of results to practitioners, the countries, often left much to be desired. A series of research stations in the countries, partly staffed by EAAFRRO, partly by the national ministries of agriculture, were vital links in the chain of investigation but staffing changes diminished their effectiveness even before the break up of the East Africa community.

The University of East Africa worked well for a while, but again broke up into national universities in the late 1960's as each country wished to establish its own full range of teaching and research facilities. Some remnants of the original "division of labor" between the countries can be seen in the relative strengths of specialized facilities (engineering at Nairobi; agriculture at Makerere; law at Dar es Salaam) but little effective cooperation exists at present between them.

There are few current regional organizations, though a variety of ad hoc arrangements exist for inter-country cooperation. The Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping at Nairobi is one such institution. It was established by ECA as a technical training center for cartography and related fields serving a wide range of countries from Sudan and Ethiopia to Botswana. A brief description of the center's activities is appended in Annex 1.

In the last four years, the USAID-supported Regional Remote Sensing Facility has been attached to the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping. Together these activities constitute one of the few genuinely regional Africa efforts, though even here there have been difficulties in payments of dues from some of the member states and consequent funding problems. As presently constituted there is good leadership and competent staffing of the center.

The East and Southern Africa Management Institute was established in the mid-seventies at Arusha. It is a rapidly growing institution that represents one of the most recent attempts at regional institutional cooperation. It offers various short-term courses on a wide spectrum of topics, ranging from accounting to public transportation planning. The institute aims at increasing the skills of the middle cadre of people in civil service and rural development positions. A small core of personnel who are professionals from the East Africa region or are ex-patriots staff the institute. At this point, it is still too early to determine their success.

Other regional institutions currently operating have been included with National Institutions grouped under the country where they are located.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There is a wide spectrum of institutional strengths among the Eastern African countries, Kenya and Sudan perhaps having the strongest sets of institutions and Somalia and Djibouti the least well developed.

#### BURUNDI

##### List of Institutions

- Banque National de Developpement Economique  
(National Economic Development Bank)
- Burundi Coffee Company
- Caisse de Gerance et de Reserve Cotoniere  
(Cotton Management and Reserve Fund)
- École Professionnelle Agricole  
(Agricultural Vocational School)
- Federation des Cooperative Populaires du Burundi  
(Burundi Federation of Peasants' Cooperatives)

- Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi  
(Burundi Institute of Agricultural Science)
- Institut des Techniques Agricoles du Burundi  
(Burundi Institute of Agronomy)
- Office des Cultures Industrielles du Burundi  
(Burundi Industrial Crop Development Office)
- Office National du Bois  
(National Office for Wood and Wood Products)
- Office National du Thé  
(National Tea Office)
- Bureau d'Études de l'Enseignement Technique  
(Technical Secondary Education Bureau)  
Semi-autonomous department of the Ministry of Education; responsible for preparing and implementing the reform of technical secondary education and vocational training.
- Banque National pour le Développement Économique
- Banque de la République du Burundi  
(Central Bank)
- Ministère des Travaux Publics, de l'Équipement, et de Logement
- National Water and Electricity Authority
- Société Immobilière Publique  
(Public Housing Corporation)
- Bureau d'Études des Programmes de l'Enseignement Secondaire  
(General Secondary Education Bureau)  
Semi-autonomous department of the Ministry of Education responsible for preparing and implementing the reform of general secondary education and teacher training.
- Bureau d'Éducation Rurale  
(Rural Education Bureau)  
Semi-autonomous department of the Ministry of Education, responsible for implementing the reform of primary education.
- Yagamukama  
Private religious literacy and community development program.

COMMENTARY

The I.S.A.B.U. (Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi) is responsible for agricultural research, and its activities and tests are carried out at research stations in a selected area where the land is considered more fertile. The crop and livestock research has been excellent, but due to a lack of funds and poor coordination with donor-financed development projects, tests at the field level have been lacking. However, local administrative structures permeate deep into the social fiber of the community and offer a sound framework on which to build development projects.

ETHIOPIAList of Institutions-Addis Ababa University

This university was established in 1950 as a University College, then expanded to a full university by 1961 to become Haile Sellassie University. Later, it grew to its present status as Addis Ababa University. Among the important colleges and departments linked with the University are:

- College of Agriculture
- Department of Agricultural Economics and Business
- Department of Agricultural Engineering Technology
- Department of Agricultural Education and Extension
- Debre Zeit Agricultural Experiment Station
- Department of Economics
- Department of Animal Science
- Department of Geography
- Department of Plant Science
- Forestry Research Institute
- School of Social Work and Extension
- Department of Sociology

-Institute for Development Research (IDR)

The IDR was founded by the University of Addis Ababa in 1972 with assistance from USAID and the Ford Foundation (see Commentary).

-Agricultural and Industrial Bank

This institution provides development finance for industry and agriculture, technical advice and assistance in project evaluation.

- International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA)  
Founded in 1974 by the Ethiopian Government and the World Bank, the main objectives of the ILCA are to assist national efforts focusing on changing production and marketing systems in tropical Africa, to increase the output of livestock products and improve the quality of life of the people of this region. Toward this end, ILCA serves as a research center to promote the development and demonstration of improved production systems, as a training center to increase regional competence, and as a multidisciplinary documentation center for the African livestock industry.
- Institute of Agricultural Research  
A government research organization concentrating on improved plant breeding, soil fertility and other agronomic research.
- Wildlife Conservation Department
- Ethiopian Wildlife and National History Society
- Central Statistical Office
- All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association  
Founded in 1978 to promote improved agricultural techniques, cottage industries, education, public health and self-reliance.
- Extension and Project Implementation Department (EPID)  
The major agency of the government responsible for rural development, its major objectives are to accomplish the aims of the Rural Land Reform Proclamation of March 1975.

#### COMMENTARY

Research on agriculture and rural development has not historically had high priority in Ethiopia. Most of the earlier studies have been primarily historical, ethnological or anthropological. This trend is slowly changing.

The establishment of IDR in 1972 is one expression of a shift in focus at the University of Addis Ababa from being primarily a teaching institution to recognizing the importance for development needs of research-oriented institutions. The IDR coordinates interdisciplinary-development-oriented social science research at the University, and conducts its own research in collaboration with government departments concerned with development. The emphasis is on rural development problems, and three broad areas of interest

have been defined: the relationship between growth and equity in rural development, the evaluation of planned agricultural development, and the study of the means of stimulating local participation in development projects.

## KENYA

### List of Institutions

- International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
- Kenyatta University
- Mazingira Institute
- National Environmental Institute
- University of Nairobi
  - Department of Economics
  - Department of Geography
  - Department of Political Science
  - Faculty of Agriculture (includes Departments of Crop Science, Agricultural Mechanization and Farm Planning, Food Science and Technology, Agricultural Economics, and Soil Science)
  - African Social Studies Program
  - East African Academy of Research and Information Centre
  - Department of Sociology
  - Department of History
  - Faculty of Law
  - Population Studies Center
  - Institute of Development Studies
  - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
- Agricultural Development Corporation  
Founded in 1965 to promote and execute schemes for agricultural development and reconstruction.
- Agricultural Finance Corporation  
A statutory organization which provides loans to farmers for any agricultural purposes including land purchases.
- Horticultural Crops Development Authority  
Invests in production, dehydration, processing and freezing of fruit and vegetables.

- Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute  
Founded in 1942, known as the East African Industrial Research Organization until 1977; research and advisory service in the technical problems of industrial development.
- Kenya Tea Development Authority  
Founded in 1960 to develop tea growing, manufacturing and marketing among African smallholders, supported by the Kenya Government, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the World Bank and Federal Republic of Germany.
- Settlement Fund Trustees  
Administers one of the most ambitious land purchase programs involving over one million acres for resettlement of African farmers. (Over 33,000 plots were allocated to approximately 35,000 families between June 1963 and December 1970.)
- International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD)  
The objectives of this organisation are to develop effective and economically viable measures to control trypanosomiasis and theileriosos, which seriously limit livestock production in Africa.
- International Council for Research in Agroforestry  
An institution which encourages and supports research, training, international coordination and information dissemination for better land use by agroforestry systems.

#### Governmental Institutions

- National Council for Science and Technology  
(under the Prime Minister's Office)
- Kenya Institute of Education  
(under the Ministry of Basic Education)
- Central Bureau of Statistics  
(under the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development)
- Under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources the following institutions are significant:
  - Wildlife Conservation and Management
  - Kenya Rangeland Ecological Monitoring Unit
  - Wildlife Fund
  - Kenya National Parks
  - Maume National Parkes
  - National Environment Secretariat
- Ministry of Livestock Development

COMMENTARY

There are many private and public institutions of varying effectiveness in Kenya. The University of Nairobi is a well established institution with a good academic reputation and a considerable number of its faculty involved in consulting and research.

The Population Studies Center (partly AID-funded) is within the University. It is relatively new but has already a good research and output record. It is currently working on Kenya household survey and census data.

Kenyatta University is a newer institution located north of Nairobi, and has a lively approach to applied research issues, though departments vary considerably in strength.

The Mazingira Institute is unusual in East Africa. It is a private group which focuses on environmental issues but interprets the mandate broadly to include social and housing concerns, for example. It usually undertakes useful small scale investigations.

The Institute of Development Studies (I.D.S.) is linked with the University and concentrates on social science research issues, including law. Its relationship with the Government of Kenya has improved over the last few years. It was established in 1965, as a multi-disciplinary research institution addressing the social and economic problems of development primarily in Kenya, but also extending its horizons to East Africa and the rest of the continent. The research staff comes from a wide range of backgrounds, including geographers, agricultural economists, lawyers, political scientists, economists, and sociologists. The staff in 1980 consisted of about 20 research staff members, 12 research associates, and about 25 administrative staff members, including secretaries, librarians, archivists, and production staff.

The research carried out by the Institution is published in several forms. Working papers are for initial discussion of research proposals and preliminary results, while Discussion papers have a wider circulation, and are usually refereed. Larger research projects are generally presented as occasional papers, or as part of the monograph series. The IDS also conducts workshops and seminars, and organizes conferences.

In recent years, the Institute has responded to the Kenya Government's focus on rural development and has undertaken some projects in direct collaboration with government agencies, including the Special Rural Development Program, and the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Program. Current research projects include: "Food and Nutrition in Kenya", "Land Use and Systems in Semi-Arid Areas", and "The Changing Economic Position of Women in the Rural Areas: Case Studies from Kenya".

## MALAWI

### List of Institutions

#### -University of Malawi

The University was established in 1967 out of former Colleges.

- Banda College of Agriculture
- Department of Livestock Production
- Department of Rural Development
- Chancellor College
- Department of Geography and Earth Sciences
- Department of Economics
- Polytechnic Institute

#### -Investment and Development Bank of Malawi Ltd.

Established in 1972 to provide loans to statutory corporations and to private enterprise in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors, on a joint financing basis.

#### -Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC)

This is the statutory trading organization which markets the agricultural crops grown by Malawi's small-holder farmers and is the sole

exporter of Malawi's confectionery groundnut kernels, albar cotton lint, maize, rice, cassava and sunflowerseed, and is responsible for the primary marketing of Malawi's tobaccos; it also handles wheat, arabica coffee and a wide variety of beans, peas, pulses and other seed and vegetable products and cooperates with commercial companies in the growing and processing of agricultural and horticultural produce.

-Tea Association (Central Africa) Ltd.

-Tobacco Association

-Tobacco Exporters' Association of Malawi

-Malawi Development Corporation

Founded in 1964 to assist commerce and industry by way of equity, loans and management advice.

### COMMENTARY

With the international donors, the University provides education, rural development, and other related community and extension training through a number of Faculties and Departments. Research at the University is mainly focused on the best possible use of its own and the country's resources, and on meeting the increasing needs for trained manpower in Malawi.

### RWANDA

#### List of Institutions

-Bugesera/Gisaka/Migongo Project

-Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda  
(Agricultural Research Institute of Rwanda)

-Office du Bugesera et Mayaga  
(Agency for Bugesera and Mayaga)

-Office des Cultures Industrielles du Rwanda-Café  
(Agency for Industrial Crops of Rwanda-Coffee)

-Office National pour le Développement et la Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers et de la Production Animale  
(National Agency for Development and Marketing of Foodcrops and Animal Products)

- Project Agricole de Kibuye  
(Agriculture Project - Kibuye)
- Service des Semences Selectionnées  
(Selected Seed Service)
- Cooperative de Vente et d'Achat (Travail-Fidélité-Progres)  
(Transport and Marketing Co-operative)
- Institut National pour la Recherche Scientifique  
(National Science Research Institute)
- Office National de la Valorisation Industrielle de la Banane du Rwanda  
(National Agency for Industrialization of the Banana)
- Office du Pyrèthre du Rwanda  
(Agency for Pyretrum of Rwanda)
- Project Pilote Forestier
- Banque Rwandaise de Développement

#### COMMENTARY

Agricultural development in Rwanda is limited by land constraints. Increases in food crop production over the past decade have been largely achieved through increased cultivation of poor quality land, previously devoted to pastoral and forestry uses. However, this alternative has now been exhausted, and in the future increased production can only come from intensification of land currently under cultivation.

Agricultural research in Rwanda has demonstrated that yields can be increased by using improved seeds, by intercropping bananas with pulses, and by applying soil conservation techniques. One of the principal reasons for the lack of progress is that the extension service needed to assist with the introduction and follow-up of such innovation has not been trained or equipped for the task. Some donor-financed programs have been successful in bringing about increased yields, but unfortunately their results are

frequently not shared, as there is little effective coordination of foreign technical assistance.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is responsible for all activities related to agriculture. The Ministry has over 2000 staff members, most of whom are field extension workers (about 1500). In general, field extension services are weak, as the staff are inadequately trained, poorly supervised, and lack logistical support.

I.S.A.R. (Institut des Sciences Agronomique du Rwanda) is responsible for agricultural research, and has received considerable assistance from Belgium for activities related to food crops, industrial crops, forestry, and livestock. As of June 1980, Belgium has decided to limit assistance to food crops and livestock. The Swiss are providing assistance in forestry, and the government and other donors will support industrial crop research covering coffee, tea, and pyrethrum.

In Rwanda, as in Burundi, local administrative structures offer a sound framework on which to build development projects.

## SOMALIA

### List of Institutions

-Institute of Development Administration and Management

-National University of Somalia

The history of the National University goes back to 1954, when it was founded as the High Institute of Law, Economics, and Social Sciences. In 1969, it was developed to become the National University of Somalia.

- Faculty of Law
- Department of Political Economy
- Faculty of Economics
- Department of Economics
- Department of Statistics
- Faculty of Medicine
- Faculty of Agriculture
- Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

- Agricultural Development Corporation  
Founded in 1971 by amalgamation of previous agricultural and machinery agencies and grain marketing board; supplies farmers with equipment and materials at reasonable prices; buys Somali growers' cereal and oil seed crops.
- Livestock Development Agency

### COMMENTARY

The National University is a fast growing institution with a heavy burden of teaching its increasing student population. It is only just beginning to define its research tasks.

The Institute of Development Administration and Management is one strong and growing Somali institution which could play a significant role in the future.

### SUDAN

#### List of Institutions

- The Agricultural Research Corporation - Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources  
The largest centre is at Wad Medani, in the Gezira province. It also has sub-stations at six other locations within the country.
- Agricultural Bank of Sudan  
Founded in 1963, this institution provides facilities for approved agricultural projects.
- Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
- Animal Diseases and Production Research Station of Khartoum
- Fisheries Research and Soba Forestry Research Institute of Khartoum  
The Forestry Research Institute was set up to carry out research on forestry in Arid lands.
- Animal Production Corporation
- Cotton Public Corporation

- Public Agricultural Production Corporation
- Rahad Corporation
- Sudan Gezira Board
 

Responsible for Sudan's main cotton producing area; the Gezira Scheme is a partnership between the Government, the tenants and the Board.
- Sudan Development Corporation
 

Founded in 1974 to promote and co-finance development projects with special emphasis on projects in the agricultural, agri-business, and industrial sectors, within the framework of the government's overall development planning.
- The National Council for Research
 

The Council was established in 1970. It is financed by the Sudan Government to carry out research through its specialized sub-councils.

  - Economic and Social Research Council
  - Scientific and Technological Research Council
  - Agricultural Research Council
  - Tropical Diseases Hospital and Research Centre
  - The Medical Research Council
  - The National Documentation Centre
- University of Gezira
 

The University was established in 1978, and specializes in agriculturally related research as well as rural economy and rural development studies.
- University of Juba
 

The University was established in 1977 and has various faculties, with special emphasis on natural resources and environmental studies.
- University of Khartoum
 

This University was established in 1902 as a higher school, then developed to a College, and finally to a University in 1956.

  - Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology
  - Department of Economics
  - Development Studies and Research Center
  - Department of Geography
  - Institute of African and Asian Studies
  - The Council for Medical Research
  - Institute of Building and Road Research
  - Department of Rural Economy
  - Department of Forestry
  - Faculty of Agriculture
  - Institute of Environmental Studies
  - Graduate College

COMMENTARY

The University of Khartoum is an old and well-established institute with a wide range of programs and a long history of academic study. In the last few years it has made some steps toward developing more applied programs, but still has a reputation for academic rather than applied work. The Development Studies and Research Center and Environmental Institute are comparatively new developments with promising capabilities. (More information is given in Annex 2). The University's contribution to over-all national development has always been central to its role as a leading national institution. The different University bodies have a long and established excellence of teaching and research, through a system of Faculties, Institutes, and Departments.

The Gezira University has been set up in the last few years and is to be modeled much more on the Land Grant concept with a primary focus on agricultural and related sciences.

Juba University, still newer, has had a promising start under very difficult circumstances, but has still to develop much research capacity.

The National Scientific Research Councils are closely affiliated with the University of Khartoum, and sponsor, directly or individually, a range of MA and Ph.D research programs.

The National Council for Research is a body aimed at coordinating, encouraging, promoting, and organizing scientific research, with the goal of achieving economic and social development within the framework of state policy.

TANZANIAList of Institutions

- AFYA
- Agricultural Research Stations, Ministry of Agriculture
- Agricultural Secondary Schools
- Agricultural Training Centers, Ministry of Agriculture
- Ardhi Institute, Ministry of Lands
- Arusha Appropriate Technology Project
- Audio-Visual Institute
- Bureau of Standards
- Crop Research Centers
- Danish Volunteer Training Center
- Diseases Research Stations: Amani and Nyegezi
- Economic Development Commission
- Elimu
- Fisheries Research and Training Center
- Institute of Adult Education
- Institute of Finance Management, Ministry of Finance
- Institute of Productivity, Ministry of Labor
- Institute of Transportation, Ministry of Communication
- KILIMU
- Maji Institute, Ministry of Water Development and Power
- Medical Research Institute
- Mweka Wildlife Institute
- National Scientific Research Council
- Olmontony Forest Institute
- Rural Development Institute, Prime Minister's Office
- Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute
- Tanzania Agricultural Research Organization

- Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center
- Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization
- Tanzania Livestock Research Organization
- Tanzania Petroleum Corporation
- Tanzania Rural Development Bank
- Tropical Research Institute
- UMATI
- University of Dar es Salaam
  - Department of Economics
  - Department of Sociology
  - Department of Geography
  - Department of History
  - Faculty of Law
  - Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science (Morogorro)
  - Faculty of Medicine, Muhimbili Medical Center
  - Economic Research Bureau (ERB)
  - Bureau of Resource Assessment and Land Use Planning (BRALUP)
  - Institute of Development Studies
- Veterinary Research Stations

#### COMMENTARY

The University of Dar es Salaam, established in the 1960's, has a record of work on national issues and a lengthy list of publications. Two Bureaus, the ERB and BRALUP, are specifically charged with applied research and produce a steady series of reports and publications. The ERB deals with national macro-economic assessments, as well as rural development issues. BRALUP is concerned with resource assessment and studies in water resource management, rural development, population issues, and other issues pertaining to resource management. (See Annex 3 for a summary of BRALUP papers). These bureaus and the departments are important sources of expertise and insight on the Tanzania situation.

The National Scientific Research Council in Tanzania is mainly an overview council which provides a survey of national research priorities and approves permits for research.

The Ardhi Institute concerns itself mainly with teaching urban and rural planners. It also engages in research on environmental planning, and covers the areas of waste water disposal and land planning.

The Maji Insitute is a technical institute that can offer great assistance in planning water resource development. However, it faces acute shortages in trained manpower and capital, which are heightened by the expanding demand for its product in rural Tanzania.

The Bureau of Standards is involved in setting standards for consumer items which are produced and imported into the country. It also sets industrial standards and controls waste disposal. This institution faces severe plant and equipment problems, along with an already evident shortage of manpower.

Programs to improve agricultural production, education and health are dealt with in KILIMO (Agriculture), ELIMU (Health), and AFYA (Education). The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) was created out of the realization that the work done by these and other Ministries must be coordinated and guided by a Food and Nutrition Policy; TFNC also serves the function of providing a stronger data base and increasing accessibility to available data.

The government has introduced Agricultural Secondary Schools to train students in agriculture at an early age. The school at Ruvu was started with assistance from Cuba.

Research is considered of paramount importance in Tanzania; however, a coordinated program of research and application is lacking. Although the

list of institutions above is impressive, many are not currently working well because of economic difficulties and management bottlenecks.

## UGANDA

### List of Institutions

-Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics

-Makerere University

Makerere College was founded in 1922 as Uganda Government Technical School, then the fully grown College became one of the three Constituent Colleges of East African University. In 1970, it was inaugurated as Makerere University.

-Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

-Department of Rural Economy

-Department of Economics

-Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology

-Department of Geography

-Makerere Institute of Social Research

-Uganda Co-Operative Development Bank

-Uganda Development Bank

## COMMENTARY

The Makerere Institute of Social Research was the center for social science research in all of East Africa for nearly three decades, from the end of World War II until the later years under Amin. It has published high quality research in the form of monographs, papers and journals.

The Institute was administered by members of the Faculty of Social Sciences. Its main function was field research in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania, covering sociological, urban, economic, public administration, law, and other comparative studies. Later, the Institute ceased to carry out the above functions adequately, and other East African countries developed their own research centers.

The Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics was set up with the help of UNDP. Its purpose is to provide facilities for high level professional training in statistics and applied economics in order to meet the needs of development in Uganda and other African countries. At present, the Institute provides a 3-year professional course leading to a B.Sc. degree. It also provides postgraduate training.

Institution growth and development in Uganda was almost non-existent in the 1970's, though before that time Makerere had built up a strong reputation as the oldest and one of the best universities in Africa. It is early yet to assess how long it will take to re-establish this strength.

## ZAMBIA

### List of Institutions

#### -University of Zambia

The University was established in 1964 to encourage the advancement of learning and research in Zambia, and its premise is to be responsive to the real needs of the country.

- School of Agricultural Sciences
- Department of Rural Economy and Extension
- Department of Geography
- School of Humanities and Social Sciences
- African Studies Research Unit
- Rural Development Studies Bureau
- Department of Economics
- Technology Development and Advisory Unit

## COMMENTARY

Research and higher education institutions in Zambia are relatively young and primarily engaged in teaching activities. The African Studies Research Unit (formerly the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute) was established in 1938, and has since been engaged in research into the socio-economic aspects of Zambia.

## ANNEX 1

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR SERVICES IN SURVEYING AND MAPPING

Located in Nairobi, the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping came into existence in 1975. It was established to provide technical services in surveying and mapping to east, central and southern Africa. The Centre is a joint project of these countries under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda are the five founder contracting parties. The Regional Centre is an international unit in its own right and is the host organization for the USAID-sponsored Regional Remote Sensing Facility.

The Centre provides a wide range of services in surveying and mapping. These include aerial photography, photogrammetry, orthophotomapping, photo-interpretation, airborne geophysical surveys, electronic computation, first-order geodesy, cartographic services, multicolour printing, and the checking, calibration and maintenance of surveying and mapping equipment.

The Centre provides training in surveying and mapping for nationals of the contracting parties and carries out studies and research in these topics. It also provides advisory services upon request on problems relating to surveying and mapping for the governments of the member states of ECA and their agencies.

REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING FACILITY

Realizing the complementary nature of mapping and remote sensing, ECA and AID concluded an agreement in 1977 to establish a Regional Remote Sensing Facility. The Facility is under USAID's Regional Economic Development Service Office for East Africa (REDSO/EA) and is located at the Mapping

Centre's headquarters. It operates as a semi-autonomous branch of the Mapping Centre - cooperating on projects and sharing facilities but free to operate independently as needed.

The Facility makes the following services available to the countries of eastern and southern Africa:

- Training by seminars, short courses and on-the-job experience for remote sensing specialists, resource managers and others.
- Interpretation and analytical assistance for users requiring facilities not available to them through their own agencies.
- Distribution of remote sensing data products.
- Photo lab facilities for the reproduction and enhancement of photographic products from Landsat data.
- Storage and retrieval of regional remote sensing data including maps and aerial photographs from the Facility image library.
- Image review facilities (browse file) for easy selection of desired imagery. (From: Earth Resources Mapping in Africa Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1979).

## ANNEX 2

SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SUDAN.A. Development Studies and Research Center (DSRC)

The DSRC was established in 1976. Its creation was promoted by a well-recognized need for the emergence of a full-time body which would help to organize, rationalize, and intensify the Faculty of Economics and Social Studies' contribution to the national development, and generally to act as an effective vehicle, linking the Faculty and the University at large to the on-going development efforts.

The aim of the DSRC is to offer a mission-oriented interdisciplinary program of training, research, publications, and consultation in the field of development studies. The center will, in the future, lay particular emphasis upon its program on the identification and solution of high-priority issues of socio-economic development, with a view to leaving, whenever possible, direct impact on policy making and policy implementation.

Objectives of the Center

- (1) To encourage, promote, and co-ordinate interdisciplinary research and teaching in development studies.
- (2) To offer post-graduate degrees and diplomas in development studies subject to the approval of the Faculty Board & Senate.
- (3) To conduct courses, seminars, public lectures, workshops, and conferences on problems of socio-economic development, development planning, and methodology of research on development studies.
- (4) To follow up research work on development studies through periodical reports, publications, dissemination, and documentation.

- (5) To advise on issues, schemes, and policies for development referred to the Center by government departments and ministries, and other economic sectors.
- (6) To act as a liaison between Faculty researchers and other units of the University and the government and other bodies.
- (7) To cooperate with all persons, institutions, and other bodies interested in its field of specialization, and to exchange publications and establish regular contacts with the same whenever that is deemed desirable.
- (8) To do all things that may be necessary for or incidental to the above objects.

#### Publications of the DSRC

The Monograph Series and Occasional papers are intended as platforms for the dissemination of research findings in the interdisciplinary field of development studies by the staff of the DSRC, the Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, the University of Khartoum, and other research centers, as well as interested scholars elsewhere. Particular emphasis in these series will be paid to applied-oriented problems of development and issues of current interest.

Other publications of the DSRC include Sudan Development Studies Review, Development Studies Book Series, and Discussion Papers.

#### Monograph Series

- #1. Nimeri, S. 1977  
The Five Year Plan 1970-1975: Some Aspects of the Plan and Its Performance.
- #3. Beshir, M.O. 1977  
Educational Policy and the Employment Problem in the Sudan.
- #6. Sorbo, G.M. 1977  
How to Survive Development: The Story of New Halfa.
- #7. Nimeri, S. 1978  
An Evaluation of the Six Year Development Plan of the Sudan (1977/78-1982/83).

- #8. Ibrahim, F.N. 1978  
The Problem of Desertification in the Republic of the Sudan, with Special Reference to Northern Darfur Province.
- #9. El Beshir, Z.A. and Ahmed, S.M. 1978  
Sudanese Labor Mobility: A Statistical Investigation.
- #10. El Arifi, S.A. 1978  
Local Government and Local Participation in Rural Development in the Sudan.
- #11. Ahmed, A.G. and Abdel Rahmin, M. 1979  
Urbanization and Exploitation: The Role of Small Centers.
- #12. Gruenbaum, E. 1979  
Patterns of Family Living: A Case Study of Two Villages on the Rahad River.

Occasional Papers

- #2. Safi El Din, Ahmed  
A Review of Current Thought on Aid, Trade, and Development in Developing Countries.
- #3. Hassan, I.I.  
The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development: An Economic and Financial Analysis. 1963-75.
- #4. Johnston, R.M.  
Development or Dependency: The Transfer of Agricultural Technology to Developing Nations.

Discussion Series

- #1. Ali, T.M.  
Informal Penetration, Intervention, or Dependency: The Impingement by Developed Countries on the Process of Development in the Third World.
- #2. Best, R.  
The Nile Basin: An Exercise in Development Planning.

B. THE GRADUATE COLLEGE

Post-graduate studies in the University of Khartoum aim at doing research relevant to national issues, and promoting staff development. In 1972, realizing the need and urgency to effectively develop post-graduate studies, the University established a Graduate College, with the specific

purpose of promoting post-graduate education. It is important, however, to point out that post-graduate studies have existed in the University since 1958.

Today, post-graduate studies are the responsibility of the University of Khartoum, with its Graduate College acting as the central point for this activity. About 800 post-graduate students are registered for Ph.D and Master's degrees, representing 10% of the total University population. This number is expected to grow to 2000 by 1985.

### C. THE INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

The IES was established in 1978, in the University of Khartoum, to integrate what is known about, and to help bring this knowledge to bear on, the environmental problems of the Sudan. It also has the responsibility to seek to create new knowledge where needed, and to educate decision-makers, resource managers, and the general public about the state of the environment and the dangers that exist.

The creation of an Institute represents an effective way in which the University can deploy and strengthen its capabilities. The IES is broadly interdisciplinary and it provides a convenient and suitable basis for collaboration among specialists from a wide range of disciplines.

#### Objectives

Without prejudice to the functions and powers of the Council, Senate, Faculty Boards, University departments and units, the objectives of the Institute shall be:

- (1) To promote, coordinate, and disseminate information about research, teaching, and training in environmental studies concerning the conservation, use, and management of natural resources, especially at the national and regional level;

- (2) to encourage and promote interdisciplinary research projects based on teamwork independently, or with other University departments and units, and to constitute the initial platform for multi-disciplinary research for the Graduate College;
- (3) to cooperate with all persons, institutions, and other bodies interested in its field of study and to establish regular contacts with the same whenever that is deemed desirable, especially the National Committee on Environment of the Sudan;
- (4) to offer post-graduate studies leading to higher degrees;
- (5) to offer a program of training to develop the skills and capabilities necessary for practical studies of environmental problems, and to give diplomas and certificates;
- (6) to assist and advise in the teaching of environmental studies in other University departments and units;
- (7) to introduce full-time study leading to an undergraduate degree in Environmental Studies in the University of Khartoum;
- (8) to establish a documentation center for environmental studies of national and regional interest;
- (9) to promote further understanding of environment through holding conferences, workshops, and public lectures;
- (10) to publish the data resulting from projects or work undertaken under its jurisdiction;
- (11) to undertake study contracts on projects with concerned Government and private agencies;
- (12) to establish research units, centers, or outpost stations, etc. found desirable for the implementation of the objectives of the Institute.

The IES is already heavily involved in research and training in environmental problems of the Sudan. It has about 20 post-graduate students and has identified priority areas for research. These include: Jonglei Research Project; Desert Encroachment Research Project; and the Red Sea and Coastal Research Project.

One of the features of IES is the non-permanency of its academic staff. It has a director and project coordinator appointed for a limited period from other parts and departments of the University. Recently the IES hosted

a number of local and regional conferences and workshops, these being:

1. Workshop on Arid Lands Management (UNU & IES)
2. Workshop on the Evaluation of Development and Health Programs in the Sudan
3. Workshop on the Ecology of Urban Settlements in Arid Regions of the Developing World (IES & UNESCO "MAB)
4. Workshop on Women and the Environment in the Sudan

## ANNEX 3

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM; BUREAU OF RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND LAND USE  
PLANNING (BRALUP)

For anyone interested in social research in Tanzania, BRALUP quickly becomes a familiar acronym. Established in 1967 as a research institution affiliated with the University of Dar es Salaam, the bureau has inspired and promoted research primarily in the following areas: population resources and human settlement; environment and natural resources; water development; agricultural systems emphasizing food production; distribution of social services especially health and education and transportation.

BRALUP has a core research staff the majority of whom are Tanzanians; there is also a competent body of auxiliary staff, including archivist, cartographers, publications people, and secretarial staff. The 1980-81 staffing levels are 17 academic staff, 6 senior administrative and technical staff and 10 auxiliary staff.

Within the research areas above defined, BRALUP's role has been to conduct research, publish results, organize conferences, advise government agencies as needed and function as a stimulus for both academic and practical research. The visibility and viability of the institution with the government has increased over the last years as BRALUP has undertaken major responsibility for local research for the Tanzanian government in the Rukwa region, for example.

BRALUP sponsored research has been published regularly in their Research Reports and Research Notes series. Over a hundred publications have been produced most of them relevant to land use and resource planning.

In order to indicated the range of expertise, a sampling of their publications is cited below:

Research Papers

- No. 5 J. Rald, Land Use in Buhaya Village, A Case Study from Bukoba District, West Land Region, June 1969.
- No. 10 L. Berry and R.W. Kates, Planned Irrigated Settlement: A Study of Four Villages in Dodoma and Singida, Tanzania, May 1970; 63 pp.
- No. 18 J.E. Moore, Rural Population Carrying Capacities of the Districts of Tanzania, July 1971; 46 pp.
- No. 19 R. Henin and B. Egero, The 1967 Population Census of Tanzania: A Demographic Analysis, October, 1972; 53 pp.
- No. 26 B. Dato, Population Density and Agricultural Systems in the Uluguru Mountains; Morogoro District, October 1973; 72 pp.
- No. 38 M. Swantz, Socio-Economic Causes of Malnutrition in Moshi District, March 1975.
- No. 40 P.S. Maro, Population Growth and Agricultural Change in Kilimanjaro 1920-1970, December 1975.
- No. 55 H. Bantje, F. Mrisho and Bjorn Ljungquist, A Nutrition Baseline Survey in four Villages in the Lower Rufiji Valleys, May 1977.

Research Reports - New Series

- No. 8 S. Hathout, Rainfall and Soil Suitability Index for Wheat Cropping in West Kilimanjaro, September 1974; 46 pp.
- No. 10 J. Kocher, Population Growth Prospects and Some Aspects of Social and Economic Development in Tanzania, September 1974.
- No. 24 R.B. King, Land Resources of the Rukwa Region: A Provisional Assessment, May 1977.