

GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE AND GLOBAL HEALTH

BUILDING AFRICA'S CAPACITY



AFRICA RESEARCH CHAIRS

“ Higher education is a cross cutting theme that contributes to meeting the goals that contributes to meeting the goals of these sector development programs. Therefore, if one is interested in agricultural growth, one should be interested in HE. If one is interested in better health outcomes, one should be interested in HE. The same can be said for environmental, governance, and alleviating poverty goals In sum, higher education builds the fundamental capacity to address national problems, drive economic development, reduce poverty and create social stability. Investing in HE for HE’s sake is not the goal. Rather, investments in HE help to develop essential human and institutional capacity to respond to challenges faced in developing countries on all fronts.” Earl Kellogg, and Anne-Claire Hervy, Africa-US Higher Education Initiative 2010

Global Knowledge & Global Health
Building Africa's Capacity

ACADEMIC CHAIRS FOR AFRICA

A PROPOSAL

MARCH 3, 2010

The suggested concept is a timely and very worthy initiative and I would be pleased to lend my support towards strengthening African faculties and reversing the continent's brain drain.

Kofi A. Annan

Through modern science, technology and medicine, hundreds of millions of people are alive today who would previously have died in infancy or childbirth.

Abdus Salam, Nobel Prize Winner, 1985

INTRODUCTION

The haves and the have-nots will be synonymous with the knows and the know-nots.

Dr. Ismail Serageldin

*Director of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina
(The Library of Alexandria, Egypt)*

Africa has the natural resources, from minerals to biodiversity, and the required raw human capital in its youth to be part of the global economy at the end of the next decade. But for this to happen, a massive investment must be made in education, science, technology and innovation.

Romain Murenzi

*former Rwandan minister of Science, Technology
and Scientific Research, 2009*

This is a document that outlines a proposal to create and fund 1,000 chairs to be occupied at universities in Africa. Africa needs to develop its people to meet its development needs. African countries and their universities are struggling to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) that include a wide array of needs to bring them out of poverty. Many recent reports point out that the current model of development aid has not been effective in building Africa's capacity to improve the welfare of its people. Romain Murenzi formerly Rwandan minister of Science, Technology and Scientific Research points out real life problems that include:

- Health: maternal health, child mortality, and infectious disease
- Water: clean drinking water and sanitation
- Environment
- Information Communication Technologies
- Transportation
- Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
- Energy
- Manufacturing

It is interesting that every item on this list has university teaching and research as a necessary condition for success. Africa must develop its own people to meet these needs. The Academic Chairs for Africa proposal is designed to help African universities build their capacity to deal with these issues and improve both the economy and the quality of life, including health. The concept of Global Knowledge requires Africa to be part of the Global Knowledge action. The Global Health need can only be met by building this capacity in Africa.

The current proposal is modeled on the very successful Canada Research Chairs program that was created in Canada in the year 2000. In this program, 2,000 positions were funded across Canadian universities to meet the need of reinforcing Canada's competitiveness and reducing the brain drain. The creation of a network of chair holders and the presidents of their universities has many benefits. By connecting scholars from all parts of Africa both between countries, and in many cases within countries, there will be a powerful force crossing many of the world's cultural boundaries. These boundaries reflect the cultural divides of today's globe. But this network addressing the MDG's would also of necessity cross discipline boundaries. None of the topics mentioned by Murenzi or the MDG's can be addressed within any one discipline and so teams would have to be brought together within each institution or in consortia of institutions.

This idea has the support of many. Senior officers at the United Nations, UNESCO, the World Bank and the African Development Bank are advisors to the project. The Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS) is a strong supporter as is the Network of African Science Academies (NASAC) and the

Academy of African Sciences. Many Academies of Science from around the world are also supporters of the concept.(see appendix 1 for a list of organizations contacted) They will discuss this proposal at their forthcoming meeting in Canada on April 7/8, 2010 as part of the lead up to the G8 meeting. A number of the G8 governments have expressed deep interest in this proposal as it creates a platform on which to build excellence. A number of African universities as well as others around the world are strong supporters of the proposal (see Appendix 1). Appendix 3 contains a number of quotes from some of the many correspondents in support of this proposal. And Appendix 4 provides a number of letters received from around the globe in support of the idea.

This proposal calls on the universities to set their own plans and priorities, and goes a long way to empowering them to determine which of the issues they can best address. In particular, it gives them a new form of autonomy and self-determination, as they establish what they can most effectively do to help their countries meet the MDG's. It will help them to develop nodes of excellence. That will prepare the next generation of students to be teachers, professionals and researchers.

There are many efforts by the developed countries to help build partnerships as part of their "aid" (see appendix 2 for a very extensive list of countries contacted and briefed). Partnerships are an important element in strengthening the local capacity. But as a number of our correspondents have pointed out, partnership is a two-sided process. This proposal creates a platform that supports most of the proposed or functioning partnerships. What this proposal will do, is allow the universities to determine their own agenda and to recruit quality faculty to build up their own capacities. These needs range from physical sciences and engineering, to life sciences and health, to social sciences and to humanities. In the Canada Research Chairs program 20% were for social sciences and humanities, 45% for natural sciences and 35% for the health sciences. From this base they can be much more effective at entering into partnerships that will have a sustainable and long- term outcome. In many cases, the faculty would be recruited from the Diaspora. Diarra of the UN estimates that there are about 30,000 PhD's from Sub Saharan countries now located in the developed world.

Many say this is the right idea for the right time. The example of the Canada Research Chairs, as well as a new program in South Africa and a pilot program by the International Development Research Center (IDRC) show that the concept will work and will deliver outstanding results. Brazil is developing a similar program for the Amazonian region.

The proposal is that the G8 create and fund 1,000 chairs at \$100,000 per year for five years. This would be an investment of \$100m per year. The process should most effectively be managed by a new international foundation established for the purpose. This would have senior representatives on it including a significant number from Africa itself and representing some of the interested foundations. There was strong support from our many correspondents for this approach. This proposal has a built in assessment mechanism. The chair holders and their presidents would meet on a regular basis, as well as providing comprehensive annual reports on their progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

A number of correspondents have responded well to the description of this proposal as a "surge." A "surge" that would move Africa to a new place for the 21st century.

THE CORE PROPOSAL

I would like to pass on our strong support for this idea. The critical factor in the reconstruction of higher education in Africa is to make the academic environment more attractive to high quality teachers and researchers. This will be the only effective way to counter the brain drain. This proposal has the right scale to make a real impact and start attracting people back to African universities.

John Tarrant

Association of Commonwealth Universities

This is indeed an innovative and timely proposal that could go a long way in developing the capacity of African education to offer the advanced skills, knowledge and expertise needed for socio-economic transformation of African societies.

Cheik Sidi Diarra

*Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and
High Representative for the Least Developed Countries,
Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
World Innovation Summit on Education, Doha, 2009*



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS

The Need

African countries have many needs as they strive to move from developing countries to emerging countries and in the longer run to fully developed countries. The United Nations has developed the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to identify some of the most pressing needs and set a target timetable to meet these goals. Education is central to meeting each of these goals as they all require an educated populace and they require advanced skills to be available in each country. In the past, the focus has been on education at the primary and the secondary level. In more recent years, it has become evident that in this rapidly changing and evolving world, future economic and social development is equally dependent on higher education and on the research associated with higher education. Higher education is the necessary condition for building an innovative economy. The recent United Nations Academic Impact program is a recognition of this fact as the UN is enrolling universities around the world

The World Bank points out that developing higher education is the way to build long term capacity for economic growth. In the past decades these skills have largely been developed by sending young people abroad for their advanced education. Slowly, the universities of the developing countries of Africa are being reinforced so that higher education is indigenous. But it has been very difficult to recruit highly skilled individuals to return to their home countries, or if they do come back they often return to the country of their study or to other countries mostly in the west or to other non-academic/research organizations often outside their country. This is not due to salary alone, but to the working conditions and to the inability to contribute in a significant way to the development of their home country.

The brain drain from the developing countries to the developed nations is severe and must be reversed. To have any chance of meeting the MDG's and building the capacity for innovation, these countries must develop their advanced education systems. Creation and strengthening of the post secondary system must

take place and it must take place soon. It is well understood that building an innovative economy in the knowledge world requires strength in the universities. This is a necessary condition.

The Concept

This proposal is designed to assist these countries to move strongly in creating real academic strength. The proposal is to create and fund 1,000 chairs to be held by outstanding people in institutions across Africa. There are several hundred such universities in Africa at various stages of development (the Association of African Universities reports about 200 members).

Canada was faced a few years ago with a severe brain drain problem when we found that many of our best academics were being recruited to the United States and to Europe, leaving Canada struggling in the dramatically evolving global knowledge economy. The solution was the creation of the Canada Foundation for Innovation and the Canada Research Chairs. Key to their success was empowering the universities themselves to set their own priorities. In this empowerment, universities had to develop their own plans. What is unique about this proposal, is that rather than the developed world telling the universities in each country where they need development, the universities will be asked to indicate where their own priorities lie and then given the tools for implementation.

This approach worked exceedingly well in Canada as institutions were empowered, research activity was decentralized to strong nodes and competition was the order of the day. Each person appointed to such a chair would be selected by the institution itself and would fit into the institution according to the institutional priorities and employment policies that they have determined. They will assist their countries to reach the MDG's and the associated innovation needed. The award would be a contribution to the institution.

Management

Management of the program would be under the jurisdiction of a foundation created for this purpose. As in the case of the CFI and the CRC this would ensure that the decisions were arms length from any one contributing government. But of course, it would also ensure that there was a very high level of accountability for the outcomes reporting back to the contributors. Each incumbent and each university would provide regular progress reports to the foundation and these would be published and widely disseminated. Financial accountability would be ensured by the use of a competent accounting firm.

Board members would be selected to represent funders, university associations and experienced managers. There would be regular meetings of the chair holders to report to each other and to the broader public on how they were helping their jurisdictions to meet the millennium goals and building innovative capacity. This would be an important network linking researchers and their institutions across Africa.

The foundation concept removes the political influence of special interests in the process of building local excellence and reinforcing clusters. Only public and not for profit universities would be entitled to be allocated chairs. The board of the foundation would be responsible for setting the criteria for awards. The board would establish the secretariat and appoint the CEO. Institutions and their governments would have to demonstrate that the chairs would be additive to the strength and quality of the institution and would not be offset in any way. The use of a foundation would play a key role in ensuring that the opportunities to leverage successful endeavors would be brought to the attention of potential additional funders among foundations and the private sector. Universities themselves could leverage the positions and the programs with their own local governments and with the local private sector just as they have done in Canada.

Appointments

Each occupant of a chair would also be required to have a cross appointment with a university in a developed country and be expected to spend about one month each year at that institution. It would be expected that most chair holders would be citizens of the country either from people now resident in that

country, but perhaps often from the Diaspora. These chairs would assist in meeting the need for poverty reduction, democratic governance, environment and energy and crisis prevention and recovery through building and reinforcing excellence and innovative capacity.

Cost and Outcomes

The cost of such a chair is estimated to be \$100,000 per chair per year allowing salary and benefits, travel money and some access to facilities (e.g. computing and internet). Each appointment would be for five years. During the period and at the end of the five year period there would be major conferences bringing all the chairs and their presidents together. This would provide a direct measure of the impact of this investment and the contribution of the network.

If the program was delivering high quality results a decision could be made to continue the program as it is or with some modifications. One thousand chairs at \$100,000 per year for five years would require the commitment of \$500 m. This is a significant investment, but there is little doubt that it would have a dramatic impact on Africa and its development toward the MDG's and serve as the focus for training the next generation. Increasingly the holders will need to focus on themes and less on individual academic disciplines. Working on aspects of the MDG's is not a discipline task, but needs the holders to cross boundaries and to bring together teams of problem solvers.

The chair holder will be expected:

1. to train PhD's.
2. to mentor young academics and post doctoral fellows;
3. to produce research results of many kinds including but not limited to publications;
4. to contribute to the innovative capacity of their country;
5. to ensure that the research is put into use in both the national interest and the community interest;
6. to seek funding from other sources both national and international to ensure adequate support for their work as well as building a longer term base beyond the five years of initial support.

Consistent feedback from nearly every contact supports, confirms and urges implementation of this plan.

STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

After the billions invested in Africa over the past two decades, without discernable results, this is an opportunity to meet the commitment of the developed world to truly influence positive change in the lives of the next generation. It is an opportunity for the G8 countries to work together to make this difference.

*J. Michael Adams
President-elect*

International Association of University Presidents

The commitment for support to higher education in Africa from so many countries outside now needs to be unpacked. How can it be ensured that the support to Africa is determined by the needs and priorities determined by African higher education, and not by donors?

*G. Mohamedbhai
Secretary General, Association of African Universities
response to the World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE), 2009*

The traditional relief-based model of development assistance no longer works except in emergency situations.

Conway and Waage, 2010

We list here a few projects under development or in progress that would benefit from the proposed program of Africa Research Chairs. These and many others would have significant value-added as a result of building this stable platform.

1. The African Development Bank is developing a strategy for Higher Education, Science and Technology in Africa.
2. I have been told by a number of foundations that this proposal is an excellent fit complementing many of their efforts in supporting students and faculty to get advanced training. There would be a place for the awardees to return to.
3. The University of Witwatersrand is working with the National University of Rwanda and this would give a substantial partnership opportunity to develop further. Undoubtedly there would be many such examples.
4. Brazil is developing many programs with African partners. The research council of Brazil points out that this would make many of their efforts much more effective. And other south to south partnerships would follow.
5. In the United States the Global Knowledge Initiative is located within the National Academy of Science. This proposal would make a great platform for them to create and enhance the proposed partnerships with African universities.
6. The parallel Einstein project will identify and train Mathematics scholars. The graduates of these centers would have a great opportunity to contribute to African development.
7. There is a lot of focus on Global Health Initiatives and the National Institutes of Health are leading the development of Centers for Health Innovation. Again chairs would make such an effort much more effective.
8. The National Academies of the United States are managing a program to help a number of African nations develop effective National Academies. Members of these academies will largely come from the universities. Building on the African chairs will enhance the African Academies significantly.
9. The African Academies have already developed an outstanding report called Science in Action, Saving the Lives of Africa's Mothers, Newborns and Children. Their report articulates the needs well. Again one of the needs is to build the human capacity to deal with these issues.
10. The World Bank recently held a Global Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation. They are now developing a strategy for the developing world as they see that that STI is the key to poverty reduction. Imagine the significance for this strategy of placing a number of chairs in African universities.
11. The Institute of Advanced Studies, at Princeton, has been piloting a program funded by several of the major foundations. This has taken the form of University Leaders' Forums most recently in Ghana. This program Partnership for Higher Education in Africa would benefit significantly from this proposal and of course the chairs program could in turn build on the momentum of this project
12. US AID has been sponsoring a study to develop significant proposals for partnerships between US and African universities. This Africa US Higher Education Initiative is led by the Association of Public and Land Grant Universities. The creation of the chairs would add considerable substance to this effort and of course this effort would in turn be very helpful in the implementation of the Chairs program.
13. The African Union is planning to establish a Pan African university. Again imagine the significance that a program of chairs would have for this initiative.
14. A new university has recently been created in Kenya, the Victoria Institute for Science and Technology. Thrusts such as this would benefit from the proposed chairs program.

15. Conversations with representatives of the Norwegian Programme, Development, Research, and Higher Education (NUFU), suggest that there are many potential synergies between their programs and building a long-term outcome with the chairs program.

STEERING COMMITTEE

But creating health systems that will deliver these interventions, where and when they are needed, is a formidable challenge.

Conway and Waage, 2010

Anyone seeking to tackle the problems facing the developing world must remember two simple facts of life. First, none of these problems — from food shortages and the spread of disease, to achieving sustainable economic growth — can be addressed without the use of science and technology. Second, harnessing science for development depends on the skills of a country's people. And that in turn requires a robust and effective higher education system- the only mechanism that can produce and sustain these skills.

Science and Development Network, Mar 2008

Your proposal is an outstanding contribution to the ongoing discussions on the need to find innovative ways to support higher education in Africa, given the relative failure of the traditional approaches. It is also of great interest to us as we seek partners and ideas to help implement our strategy for Higher Education, Science and Technology (HEST).

*Boukary Savadogo
Division Manager, Education, Science and Technology
African Development Bank*

The following select group of individuals has agreed to serve on a high-level steering committee and all have formally and enthusiastically endorsed the proposal.

- Under-Secretary General, General Cheik Sidi Diarra, United Nations
- Director, Division of Higher Education, Georges Haddad, UNESCO
- Director of Education, Boukary Savadogo, African Development Bank
- Tertiary Education Coordinator, Jamil Salmi, World Bank
- Directorate of Education, Richard Yelland, OECD, and Head of the programme on Institutional Management of Higher Education
- Secretary General, Goolam Mohamedbhai, Association of African Universities
- Secretary General, Heitor Gurgulino da Sousa, International Association of University Presidents (IAUP), former rector of the United Nations University, first rector of the Federal University of San Carlos, Brazil, former director of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Brazil, former advisor to the Director General of UNESCO and member of the Club of Rome
- President-elect, Michael Adams, IAUP and president Fairleigh Dickenson University
- Recteur, Bernard Cerquiglini, Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie
- Secretary General, John Tarrant, Association of Commonwealth Universities
- Secretary General, Eva Egron-Polak, International Association of Universities
- Secretary General Ronaldo Taedu Pena, Associaçao de Universidades de Lingua Portuguesa and rector Federal Universidade das Minas Gerais
- Minister, Mrs. Naledi Pandor, Ministry of Science and Technology, South Africa
- Director, German Development Institute, Dirk Messner

- Secretary General, Mohamed Hassan, The Academy of Science of the Developing World
- Recteur, Silas Lwakabamba, National University of Rwanda
- Vice Chancellor, Cliff Tagoe, University of Ghana
- Vice Chancellor, Jonathan Jansen, Free State University and vice president of the South African Science Academy
- Rector, Allan Rock, University of Ottawa and former ambassador to the United Nations
- Founding Director, Shuzaburo Takeda, Business University Forum of Japan. And through him key persons and officials in MOFA and major presidents of Japanese universities as well as key business leaders such as Dr. S. Toyoda
- David King, former science adviser to the Prime Minister UK and presently founding director of the Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, Oxford University and Senior Science Advisor to UBS
- Chief Operating Officer, Sara Farley, Global Knowledge Initiative
- Calestous Juma, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
- President, Stephen Toope, University of British Columbia
- Rector, Luc Vinet, Université de Montréal
- Paul Dufour, former Interim Executive Director at the Office of the National Science Advisor and now a consultant in science policy for development

AVAILABLE APPENDICES

There is a well-established relationship between a country's investment in research and its level of development. In both Latin America and South-East Asia, fast developing countries have all rapidly stepped up their expenditures on science and technology. If African countries fail to increase their science spend faster than their economic growth. The continent will remain a developmental backwater.

*"Africa Analysis: Progress on Science Spending?"
in, Science and Development Network, October, 2009*

This is an interesting initiative and one that can make a difference to higher education in Africa. The promoters of this proposal should therefore be commended.

*Goolam Mohamedbhai
Association of African universities*

Prof Mohamedbhai spoke about the enormous challenge facing African universities in the twenty-first century, particularly in light of the advent of the knowledge society that was drawing the best and the brightest to northern universities and to non-academic employment in their own countries.

*University Leaders Forum
Partnership for Higher Education in Africa
Ghana, 2009*

Development policy makers seem to listen to social scientists or natural scientists, but rarely to both.

Conway and Waage, 2010

1. Organizations Contacted

United Nations
African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST)
World Bank
African Development Bank
UNESCO
OECD
Club of Rome
Associations of Universities
Academies of Science

2. Country Contacts

Africa
Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Core d'Ivoire, Gabon,
Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria,
Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
United States
France
Germany
United Kingdom
Japan
Canada
Other Countries
Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, EU, India, Korea, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico,
Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Russia, Sweden, Thailand

3. Words of Wisdom and Insight

4. Selected Letters

5. Selected Readings

Global Knowledge & Global Health

Building Africa's Capacity

ACADEMIC CHAIRS FOR AFRICA

APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Like all the colleagues whose testimony you shared with us, I also find the proposal very relevant to the needs of developing nations in Africa. Capacity building is the number one priority to be able to make progress towards the MDG's and establish stronger economies in these countries. The proposed academic chairs would certainly be an effective way of contributing to and scaling up ongoing capacity building activities in support of university development.

*Dr. Jamil Salmi
Tertiary Education coordinator
The World Bank*

We recognize that educational and research capacity building is extremely important to enhance the problem-solving abilities of developing countries in overcoming development challenges, as is their participation in international cooperative efforts to address global issues. This is because it contributes to developing local human resources who can take the initiative in resolving their own problems and lead the growth of their communities. To avoid brain drain, incentives that encourage and factors that hinder the return of those scientists and professionals into their home countries should be considered.

G-AMCOST Expert Meeting on Science and Technology
for Africa's Future — toward a sustainable partnership
Berlin October 2007*

UNITED NATIONS

Mr. Cheick Sidi Diarra, Under-secretary-general, Special Adviser on Africa and High Representative for the least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
Mr. Kiyo Akasaka, Under-Secretary-General for Communication and Public Information
Mr. Ramu Damodaran, Chief of Civil Society Services, Outreach Division

UNESCO

Irina Bokova, Director-General
George Haddad, Director, Division of Higher Education
Komlavi Seddoh, adviser to the director
Sonia Bahri, chief, Section for International Cooperation in Higher Education
Lidia Brito, head, science policy division
Uvali-Trumbic, assistant secretary of World Conference on Higher Education

AFRICAN MINISTERIAL COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (AMCOST)

Prof Aggrey Ambali, Acting director, NEPAD Office of Science and Technology

ACADEMIES

The Academy of Sciences for the Developing World, (TWAS), Jacob Palis, president, Mohamed Hassan, executive director
African Academy of Sciences (AAS), Mohamed Hassan, president

Network of African Science Academies (NASAC), Mohamed Hassan, president
Royal Society of Canada, Roderick MacDonald, president, Howard Alper, foreign secretary
German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina,
J.Harker (incoming president),
Volker terMuelen (outgoing president); Ursula Staudinger, vice president
Academie des Sciences de France
Guy Laval vice president and foreign secretary
Vincent Courtillot, member
US National Academy of Science
Ralph Cicerone president
John Boright, executive director for international activities
US National Academy of Engineering, Charles Vest, President
National Research Council of the US, William Colglazier, director
Science Council of Japan, Ichiro Kanazawa, president
Royal Society of the United Kingdom, Martin Rees, president
Korea Academy of Science and Technology
Rhee Hyun-ku president
Kwang Soon Moon, vice president
Academy of Science of South Africa, Robin Crewe, president, Jonathan Jansen, vice president
Brazilian Academy of Sciences, J. Palis, president
Mexico Academy of Science (Academia Mexicana des Ciencias) – Octavio Paredes Lopez, Jaime Fucugauchi member
Indian National Science Academy
M. Vijayan, president
H. Gupta member, president Geological Society of India
Academia Chilleana de Ciencias, Juan Asenjo, president
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Yongxiang Lu, president
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Robert Dijkgraaf, president
Academia Nazionale dei Lincei, Italy, Lamberto Maffei, president
Russian Academy of Sciences, Yuri Osipov, president
Australian Academy of Science (AAS), Kurt Lambeck, president
Australian Academy of Technology, Society and Engineering (ATSE), Robin Batterham, president
Cameroon Academy of Science, Samuel Domngang, president
Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, Reginald Fraser Amonoo, president
Kenya National Academy of Sciences, Joseph Otieno Malo, president, Shaukat, Abdulrazak, vice president
Madagascar's National Academy of Arts, Letters and Sciences, Rajaone Andriamananjara, president
Mauritius Academy of Science and Technology, Soodursun Jugessur, president
Hassan II Morocco Academy of Sciences, Omar Fassi-Fahri, president
Academy of Science and Technology of Mozambique, Orlando Quilambo, president
Nigerian Academy of Science, Oye Ibidapo-Obe, president
Academie de Sciences et Techniques de Senegal, Souleymane Niang, president
Sudanese National Academy of Science, Ahmed Mohamed El-Hassan, president
The Uganda National Academy of Sciences, Paul Edward Mugambi, chair person
Zimbabwe Academy of Science, Christopher Chetsanga, president

WORLD BANK

Jamil Salmi, Tertiary Education Coordinator
Elizabeth King, Sector Director for the Education Network
Christopher Thomas, Sector Manager for the Education of the African region
Svava Bjarnason, Senior Education specialist, International Finance Center
Peter Materu, Senior Education Specialist
Al Watkins, Science and Technology Program Coordinator
Joshua Mandell, Science and Technology Program Officer

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Donald Kaberuka, President
Boukary Savadogo, Head of the Education, Science and Technology Department
Abdi Ibrahim Younis, Chief Education Specialist
Ahlin Byll-Cataria, Executive Secretary, Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA)
Paul Martin, former prime minister of Canada and adviser to the AfDB

ASSOCIATIONS OF UNIVERSITIES

Association of African Universities, (AAU) Goolam Mohamedbhai, Secretary General
Association of Commonwealth Universities, (ACU) John Tarrant, Secretary General
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, (AUCC) Paul Davidson, President
Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie, (AUF), Bernard Cerquiglini, Recteur
Association of Public and Land Grant Universities, (APLU), Peter McPherson, President Montagu Demment, International Affairs
Associacao de Universidades de Lingua Portuguesa, (AULP), President, Ronaldo Tadeu, Pena - Rector, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil
American Council of Education, (ACE), Madeleine Green, Vice-President
International Association of Universities, (IAU), Eva Egron Polak, Secretary General
International Association of University Presidents (IAUP),
Barham Madain, President and former President, Universidad de Vina del Mar, Chile
Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, Secretary General, former Rector, United Nations U, first Rector of the Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil, Former Director of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Brazil, Former Adviser to the Director General of UNESCO, and Member of the Club of Rome
Michael Adams, President-Elect (IAUP) and President of Fairleigh Dickinson U
Richard Bronson, Secretary General-Elect and Vice President Fairleigh Dickinson U
Conference des Presidents d'Universites (CPU), Axel Klein, Paris Descartes
International Forum of Public Universities, (IFPU) Luc Vinet, President, Rector, Universite de Montreal

AFRICAN UNION

His Excellency Jean Ping, President of the Commission of the African Union

His Excellency Jean Pierre Onverchoun Ezin, commissioner for education
Abdul Hakim Elwan director of HRST

OECD

Barbara Ischinger, director, Office of Education
Richard Yelland, Directorate of Higher Education, OECD and head of the programme on
Institutional Management of Higher Education (IMHE)
Valerie Lafon, Analyst, IMHE
Laurent Bossard, deputy director, Sahel and West Africa Club
Guillaume Grosso, chief operating officer, Development Centre
Karim Hussein, technical adviser, African Partnership Forum
James Hradsky, senior coordinator, Development and Cooperation Directorate
Michael Osborne, director, multidisciplinary issues, International Futures Programme
Iain Gillespie, head, biotechnology division
Paul-Henri Lapointe, Canadian ambassador to the OECD

CLUB OF ROME

Heitor Gurgulino da Sousa, Brazil
Andres Wijkman, former head of UNDP, former member of the European Parliament, and vice
president of the Club of Rome
Anita Thornburg, president of the USA chapter of the Club of Rome
Fred Dube, Asia Research Center for the UN Global Compact

APPENDIX TWO COUNTRIES CONTACTED

What has emerged is that of the growing number of African students who seek educational opportunities abroad, very few return home after completing their tertiary studies. As a result, there are increasing concerns within the region over implications that human capital losses have for development. --- A brief look at the statistics show that almost 30,000 Africans from the sub Saharan region holding PhDs now live outside Africa.'

*Cheik Sidi Diarra
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and
High Representative for the Least Developed Countries,
Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
World Innovation Summit on Education, Doha, 2009*

As an institution that, like most African universities, has been grappling with the problem of brain drain for some years now, the University of Ghana welcomes new ideas such as yours, that will help alleviate the situation. We expect that not only will such chairs foster retention but that the African academic diaspora will also find this arrangement sufficiently attractive to entice some of them back home.

CNB Tagoe, vice chancellor, University of Ghana

Germany Contacts

Gesa Mieke-Nordmeyer, G8/G20 sherpa

Ulla Burchardt, head of the committee on education, research and technology, German Bundestag

Dirk Messner, Director, German Development Institute

Imme Scholz, deputy director, Head of Department Environmental Policy and Natural resource Management", German Development Institute

Andreas Stamm, Senior Research Officer, German Development Institute

Sven Grimm Research Fellow, German Development Institute

Adolf Klope-Lesch, Director General, Global and Sectoral Policies, European and multilateral development policy, Africa, Middle East, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Sherpa

Roland Lindenthal, Head of Division, Education, Health, Population, Policies, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

George Schutte, State secretary, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, formerly at the Humboldt Foundation

Volker Rieke, Deputy head of Directorate 2, Directorate for European and International Cooperation in Education and Research

Jorn Sonnenburg, Director General, International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research

Martina Juliane Schulze Head of Division, Africa/Latin America, DAAD

Eberhard Becker, former rector, Technical University of Dortmund

J. Harker, incoming president, German Academy of Science

Volker terMuelen, president of the German Academy of Science

Ursula Staudinger vice president German Academy of Science and vice president Jacobs University

Ambassador of Canada to Germany, Peter Boehm

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Ambassador of Germany to Canada, Georg Witschell
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Bernard Cerquiglini, Recteur, Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie
Helene Duchene, Directrice des politiques de mobilite et d'attractive a la direction generale de la mondialisation du ministere des Affaries Etrangeres
Olivier Colom, Assistant to Jean-David Levitte, chief Sherpa and senior advisor for diplomatic matters to President Sarkozy
Guy Laval, vice president and foreign secretary, French Academy of Science
Vincent Courtillot, member of the academy and director of the Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris (IPGP)
Axel Klein, Conference des Presidents d'Universite
Lionel Collet, president, Universite Lyon I and president of CPU
Francois Delattre, Ambassador of France to Canada
Ambassador of Canada to France, Marc Lortie
Pierre-David, Second Secretary, Embassy of Canada

United Kingdom Contacts

Sir Jon Cunliffe, head of international economic affairs, cabinet office
John Beddington, Chief scientist to the government of the UK
Chris Llewellyn-Smith, director UKAEA Culham Division, former director general CERN, and former provost University College London
Anne Glover, Chief scientist to the government of Scotland
Gordon Conway former science chief of Department for International Development (DFID) and professor Imperial College
Sir David King, former chief scientist and presently founding director of the Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, Oxford University Senior advisor to UBS
Martin Rees, president of the Royal Society of London
Alan Gilbert, vice chancellor, Manchester University and member of the Council on Science and Technology
Chris Whitty, chief scientist DFID
Caroline Martin, High Commission of Canada
Graeme Davis, vice chancellor, University of London
Peter West, Strathclyde University, Malawi-Scotland project
David Watson, Institute of Education and former vice chancellor Brighton University

United States Contacts

Michael Froman, Deputy Assistant to the President, National Security Council and National Economic Council
Robert Hormats, Under secretary, Economic, Energy and Agricultural affairs, State Department
Nina Federoff, science adviser, State Department
Andrew Reynolds, State Department, Deputy Advisor, Office of the S and T Advisor to the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator
Martha Kanter, Undersecretary, Department of Education
Andre Lewis, international officer, Department of Education

Marshall Smith, senior counselor to the secretary, director, Office of International Affairs, US Department of Education

John Holdren, science adviser, White House, head of OSTP and cochair, President's Advisory Council on Science and Technology (PACST)

Joan Rolf, International Officer, OSTP

Michael Adams, president Fairleigh Dickenson University

W Lacy, vice president, University of California, Davis

Robert Birgenau, chancellor, University of California, Berkeley

Don Gerth, former president, California State University, Sacramento

Michael Adewumi, Vice president Global Programs, Pennsylvania State University

Joan Dasin executive director, Ford Foundation International Fellowship Program

Tade Akin Aina, Carnegie Foundation, Program Director, Higher Education and Libraries in Africa, International Programs

Madeleine Green, vice president, American Council of Education (ACE)

Peter McPherson, president, Association of Public and Land grant Universities (APLU)

Montagu Demment, vice president international

Earl Kellogg, Senior fellow at APLU, former head of Africa US Higher Education Initiative

Harold Varmus, president, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center and cochair President's Advisory Council on Science and Technology

Frances Collins, Director, National Institutes of Health

Robert Eiss, senior international officer, National Institutes of Health Centers for Health Innovation

Calestous Juma, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

Ralph Cicerone, president, National Academy of Science

John Boright, executive director for International activities, National Academy of Science

Charles Vest, president, National Academy of Engineering

William Colglazier, executive director National Research Council

Patrick Kelley, Institute of Medicine, Director, African Science Academy Development Initiative, and Board of Global Health

Alan Bernstein, Executive Director, Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise

Sara Farley, Chief Operating officer, Global Knowledge Initiative

Phillip Griffith, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton University and advisor to the Mellon Foundation

Arlen Hastings, Institute for Advanced Studies

Nancy Birdsall, President, Center for Global Development

Stephen Moseley, President and CEO, Academy for Educational Development

Gary Doer, Ambassador of Canada to the United States

Valerie LaTraverse, Science and Technology Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

Daniel Abele, head, Research and Academic Relations, Canadian Embassy

Donald Mackay, Counsellor (Economic), Canadian Embassy

Canada Contacts

Industry Canada

Tony Clement, Minister

Gary Goodyear, Minister of State for Science and Technology

Richard Dicerni, Deputy Minister
Department of Health
Morris Rosenburg, Deputy Minister
Dept of Foreign Affairs
Len Edwards, Deputy Minister
Keith Christie, Assistant Deputy Minister, Global Issues Branch
John Sloan, Director General
David Angell, African Affairs
Finance Canada
Graham Flack, Assistant Deputy Minister
John Davies
University of British Columbia, Stephen Toope (G8)
University of Alberta, Indira Samarasekera (G8)
University of Toronto, David Naylor
University of Ottawa, Allan Rock
McGill University, Heather Monroe-Blum
Universite de Montreal, Luc Vinet
McMaster University, Peter George
University of Waterloo, David Johnston
Ryerson University, Sheldon Levy
Universite de Moncton, Yvon Fontaine
International Development Research Centre (IDRC), David Malone, president
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Margaret Biggs, president and
Paul Samson, Heather Cameron, Martin Benjamin and Andrew Hurst
Nadia Kostiuk, Regional Director General
Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), Chad Gaffield, president and
Carmen Charette, vice president and director of Canada Research Chairs
Natural Science and Engineering Council, Suzanne Fortier, president
Canadian Institutes for Health research, Alain Beaudet, president
Science, Technology and Innovation Council (STIC), Howard Alper, chair
Perimeter Institute, Neil Turok, president
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, Paul Davidson, president
Asia Pacific Foundation, Yuen Pau Woo, president
Peter Harder, former deputy minister of Foreign Affairs
Art Hanson, past president of the International Institute for Sustainable Development and executive
director, China Council on International Cooperation on Environment and Development
(CCICED)
Maurice Strong, former secretary general of the Rio summit and adviser to the State Council of
China
The Rt. Hon Paul Martin, former prime minister, Adviser to the African Development Bank
Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), John English
Paul Dufour, former Interim Executive Director at the Office of the National Science Advisor and
now a consultant is science policy for development

Privy Council Office
Marie-Lucie Morin
Claude Carriere

Japan Contacts

Mitoji Yabunaka, Vice minister foreign affairs, MOFA
Yoichi Otabe, deputy minister for foreign affairs
DG Suzuki (Deputy Vice Minister) Economic Affairs, deputy sherpa,
Masuo Aizawa, policy member of the Prime minister's science and technology council and former president of the Tokyo Institute of Technology
Ichiro Kanazawa, president, Science Council of Japan
Shotaro Yachi, former vice minister of foreign affairs, MOFA
Shuzaburo Takeda, founding director of the Business University Forum. And through him: key persons in officials other than MOFA, and major presidents of Japanese universities, as well as a key business leaders, such as Dr. S. Toyoda.
Shuichi Megata, Ambassador to Peru and former ambassador for African Affairs, MOFA
Yoshitaka Akimoto, ambassador for African Affairs, MOFA
Junichi Hamada, president, University of Tokyo
Toshihiro Tamura, Senior adviser for International Affairs, University of Tokyo
Monte Cassim, president of Asia Pacific University, Ritsumeikan University
Edgar Porter, dean of academic affairs, Asia Pacific University Canadian Ambassador to Japan,
Jonathan Fried
Ambassador to Canada, Tsuneo Nishida,
Science and Technology Counselor in Canada, Atsushi Hashizume
Ambassador Roos, US ambassador to Japan

African Country Contacts

Angola

George Chikoti, vice minister of foreign affairs
Maria Candida Texeira, minister of science and technology
Joao Teta, president of Agostinho Neto University and now secretary
Secretary for Science and Technology
Development Workshop NGO, Allan Cain, president and consul
General for Canada
A R Ghanshyam, Indian ambassador to Angola

Benin

Cossi Norbert Awanou, Universite d'Abomey Calavi

Burkina Faso

Joseph Pare, minister of secondary and higher education and of scientific research
Jean Koulidiati, recteur, Universite de Ouagadougou

Cameroon

J. Tabi Manga, rector, Universite de Yaounde II
Samuel Domngang, president, Cameroon Academy of Science

Central African Republic

Gustave Bobossi Serengbe, recteur, Universite de Bangui

Cote d'Ivoire

Etienne Ehouan Ehile, recteur, Universite d'Abobo Adjame

Gabon

Pierre Nze-Nguena, recteur, Universite Omar Bongo

Ghana

Clifford Tagoe, vice chancellor, University of Ghana

Reginald Amonoo, president, Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences

Kenya

Crispus Kiamba, Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Higher Education Science and Technology

Shaukat A Abdulrazak, CEO, Kenya National Council for Science and

Technology and board member, Kenya National Academy of Sciences

Joseph Otieno Malo, president, Kenya National Academy of Sciences. Vice chancellor University of Nairobi

Samuel Katia, Daystar University and Chairman, Centre for

Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa

Calestous Juma, Harvard University and Victoria Institute of Science and Technology

Madagascar

Rajaone Andriamananjara, president, Madagascar's National Academy

Malawi

Peter Mwanza, vice chancellor, Mzuzu University

B.W. Malunga, registrar, University of Malawi

Mauritius

S. Jugessur, president, Mauritius Academy of Science and technology

Morocco

M. Barkaoui, president, Universite Hassan II

Omar Fassi-Fahri, president, Hassan II Morocco Academy of Sciences

Universite Mohammed V- Agdal

Mozambique

Narciso Matos, Executive Director, Foundation for Community Development and Board, African Science Academy

Orlando Quilambo, president, Academy of Science and Technology

Namibia

Dr. Hage Geingob, Minister of Trade and Industry

Nigeria

Oye Ibidapo-Obe, president, Nigerian Academy of Science

Rwanda

Silas Lwakabamba, rector, National University of Rwanda

Charles Murigande, Minister of Education

Romain Murenzi, former minister of science, technology and scientific research

Senegal

Abdou Salam Sall, recteur, Universite Cheik Anta Diop
Souleymane Niang, president, Academie de Sciences et Techniques

South Africa

Naledi Pandor, minister of science and technology
And Dr. Phil Mjwara, director general
Jonathan Jansen, vice chancellor, University of the Free State and vice President South African Academy of Science
Robin Crewe, president, South African Academy of Science
L. Nongxa, vice chancellor and principal, Witwatersrand University
Rob Moore vice president, Witwatersrand University
Lind Nordling, writer for SciDev.net

Sudan

Ahmed Mohamed El-Hassan, president, Sudanese Academy of Science

Tanzania

Rwekaza Mukandala, vice chancellor of the University of Dar-es
Salaam

Uganda

Venansius Baryamureeba, vice chancellor, Makerere University
Paul Edward Mugambe, chairperson, Uganda National Academy of Sciences

Zambia

Mutale Mike Musonda, vice chancellor, Copperbelt University

Zimbabwe

Christopher Chetsanga, president, Zimbabwe Academy of Science

APPENDIX THREE

WORDS OF WISDOM & INSIGHT

We would like to say this very clearly. It is high time that Africa comes up with its own agenda. Let it be developed by Africans – and assisted by our good friends.

*Shaukat Abdulrazak
CEO and secretary of the Kenya National Council for Science and Technology
in the report of the AAAS conference of the Center for Science Diplomacy*

We have quite a lot of capacity gaps which we would like to fill with seasoned academics of the caliber the G8 would like to avail to African universities.

*B.W. Malunga, registrar
University of Malawi*

From articles, letters and e-mails received across the process of evolving, developing and sharing the Academic Chairs for Africa proposal.

1. “Economic success in a globalized world lies increasingly in how effectively a country can assimilate the available knowledge and build comparative advantage in selected areas with good growth prospects. And how it can enlarge the comparative advantage by pushing forward the frontiers of technology through innovation.” Source *Accelerating Catch-Up: Tertiary Education for Growth in Sub Saharan Africa*. World Bank, 2008
2. “Now it is necessary to move quickly to acquire the higher order skills and expertise which will allow African countries to add value in existing economic activities and enter new industries and services.” *ibid*
3. “This report seeks to inform discussion and policy making as African countries consider the innovations needed to build tertiary education systems equal to the global economic challenges they face.” *ibid*
4. “Grant institutional autonomy buttressed by appropriate accountability mechanisms in order to increase opportunities for system differentiation and institutional innovation.” *ibid*
5. “The changes required are well known: interdisciplinary rather than disciplinary perspectives; flexibility in learning; group work instead of lectures; problem solving rather than memorization of facts . . .” *ibid*
6. “For a return in one year plant corn; for a return in 10 years plant a tree; for a return in every year forever invest in education,” old Chinese proverb quoted from presentation by Chad Gaffield, President of SSHRC
7. “Over the last decades, some things have not changed. There’s been no significant break in relations of knowledge production between the colonial and post-colonial eras. African universities are essentially consumers of knowledge produced in developed countries. Virtually all partnerships tend to be one-sided. This is not only negative for the African continent but we believe it also deprives global higher education of access to the indigenous knowledge of Africa.” Blade Nzimande, Minister of Higher Education for South Africa, at the WCHE meeting in 2009.
8. “Knowledge workers are problem identifiers, they are problem solvers and problem brokers.” Nahas Angula, Prime Minister of Namibia at the WCHE meeting in 2009
9. “The World Bank has long championed education, and continues to view the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education as a necessary objective for developing countries. However for the reasons above, and in light of recent trends in technology, neglecting tertiary education could seriously jeopardize SSA’s (sub Saharan Africa) longer-term growth prospects, and slow progress toward MDGs, many of which require tertiary-training to implement see report referenced in item 1.”

10. “Among non governmental organizations, the institutions of higher learning and the research universities, especially, have a unique role in meeting the Millennium Promises. Only universities have within their walls the vast range of expert scientific knowledge that is vital for deep problem solving on the issues of sustainable development. . . . universities can approach global problems with less bias- political, social and economic- than just about any other social institution.” Jeffrey Sachs-Common Wealth, Penguin2008
11. “The panel supports the proposal presented by the IAUP for the creation of 1000 academic chairs for Africa over the next 10 years. UNESCO World Conference on Higher Education, the panel on Civil Society (NGOs) and the private sector.
12. “As Secretary-General of the United Nations, I shall continue to call on Africa’s development partner’s to fulfill their commitments to the continent, even in this time of crisis. With your strong leadership, matched by strong partnership from the international community, Africa will be transformed for the better in the future.” Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, former Rector of the United Nations University, first Rector of the Federal University of São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil and former Director of Higher Education, Ministry of Education of Brazil.
14. “A lesson from small developed and R and D intensive countries (such as Finland and Israel) is that entrepreneurship that is innovation-linked can be fostered. A prerequisite for this is that the educational system harnesses individuals with the requisite skills; then and only then can active government policies towards entrepreneurship have the wished for consequences.” UNU-WIDER Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Development: lessons for Finland Oct 2009
- 15”There is most certainly a pressing need to develop the capacity of African education institutions to offer higher learning and advanced training for skilled workers. This proposal will address this need by helping to make Africa’s academics much more attractive to quality teachers and researchers.” Indira Samaresekera, President of the University of Alberta
16. “I would be pleased to support such an initiative going forward.” Heather Monroe-Blum, Principal, McGill University
17. “Looks interesting.” Peter McPherson, president of APLU
18. “This is a very good proposal. In my own country, it is fine accordance with the outcome of the work of our Commission for Africa.” Sven Casperson, former rector of Aalborg University
19. “I found the proposal to create chairs at African universities most interesting and please count on me to help.” Jaime Fucugauchi, UNAM, Mexico
20. “First of all let me say that this seems to me personally to be an excellent and worthwhile initiative.” Richard Yelland OECD
21. “There was general support for the proposal by the Board as members felt that such a proposal could bring about substantial positive changes to African higher education.” Letter from the Association of African Universities
22. “In many cases, countries spend more hiring expatriates than it would cost to retain local professionals.” Presentation by the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations at the World Innovation Summit for Education, (WISE), Doha, Nov 2009
23. “There are reportedly more Malawian doctors in Manchester, England than there are in all of Malawi.” *ibid*
24. “It was good to meet you in Doha. WISE was about innovation, and your ideas sparkle with them. I am glad to hear about the many positive responses to the initiative and your outreach to critical governmental and non-governmental constituencies.” Under-Secretary-General of the UN, Kiyotaka Akasaka
25. “I am so glad that you are pursuing this initiative. It is tremendously worthwhile.” Stephen Toope, president, University of British Columbia
26. “I have discussed this idea and we are really interested.” Joseph Pare, Minister of Education Burkina Faso

27. “My university would fully support the concept, and I would be willing to be your partner in making the case. This is an excellent idea built on values that I share i.e. building excellence within and among African universities.” Jonathan Jansen, vice chancellor Free State University, and vice president of the South African Academy of Science.
28. “Congratulations. That is a very good initiative. I agree with you, we need to strengthen research capacities in Africa in order to promote sustainable development.” Dirk Messner, director, German Development Institute
29. “IAU welcomes the proposal to create a new program of Academic Chairs for Africa aimed at strengthening higher education and research in public and not for profit higher education institutions. Most particularly, we welcome the emphasis on empowering African institutions to prioritize their needs and seek chair holders whose work will contribute to the overall development plans of the university that hosts him/her.” Eva Egon –Polak, secretary general, International Association of Universities.
30. “L’universite Hassan 11 de Casablanca et les univeristes Marocaines saluent cette proposition et s’engagement a s’inscrire dans la mise en place et la reussite de ce projet pour le partage du savoir en Afrique et dans le monde au benefice de l’humanite et de son bien-etre.” Mohammed Barkaoui, recteur, Universite Hassan 11
31. “Yes indeed, the proposal is interesting.” Harsh Gupta, Director of the Indian Geological Survey and member of the Indian National Academy of Science and Technology
- 32.. “Thanks for the email and the attached papers. I fully support the project and I would be very happy to be a member of the steering committee.” Silas Lwakabamba, Rector, National University of Rwanda
33. “Congatulations on these impressive activities and presentaions.” George Haddad, director of Higher Education, UNESCO
34. “Thank you for sending me the documentation on proposal for academic chairs for Africa. This project holds my interest.” Ahlin Byll-Cataria, African Development Bank
35. “I might add that your initiative received mention at the Global STI Forum at the World Bank on Thursday/Friday — a great crowd to know about it.” Sara Farley, Chief Operating Officer, Global Knowledge Initiative (located within the US National Academy of Science)
36. “I had in fact heard about your very interesting initiative from Harold Varmus at the World Bank Global Forum last month, where there were some presentations relevant to what you are trying to do.” Phillip Griffiths, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton and senior advisor Andrew Mellon Foundation
37. “This is indeed an excellent proposal and will significantly help in building research capacities and scientific excellence in African universities.” Mohamed Hassan, Executive director, The Academy of Science for the Developing World. (TWAS)
38. “Mannuh (Prof Mannuh, University of Ghana), reflected on the debate about whether the migration of highly educated Africans to the west was brain drain, brain gain or brain circulation. She noted that educated Africans in the diaspora were not returning to or investing in their homelands at anywhere near the extent of East and South Asians. While the African diaspora was a potentially powerful resource for development, Africa was along way from turning its brain drain into positive brain gain.” University Leaders Forum, Developing and Retaining the Next Generation of Academics, Partnership for Higher Education in Africa, Ghana 2009
39. “Needless to say, the support of science in Africa is indeed something that we would strongly support and I’ll look forward to discussing this proposed scheme further.” Martin Rees, President of the Royal Society, UK
40. “I support this initiative whole-heartedly and hope that you are successful. The academy of Science of South Africa will assist in whatever you think appropriate.” Robin Crewe, president

41. “Our academy firmly believes that such a program will have a tremendous impact on the development of African Science and Technology.” Jacob Palis President of the Brazilian Academy of Science
42. “The Chilean Academy of Sciences firmly believes that such a programme will have tremendous impact in the development of African Science and therefore in African Society, Culture, Stability, Innovation and social wellbeing in general.” Juan Asenjo, president
43. “I have been struggling to have a few academic chairs established, but resource constraints have come in the way. That is why I see your move and timely and encouraging.” S. Jugessur, chairman, Mauritius Research Council, Pro chancellor and Chairman, University of Mauritius
44. “I have gone through the documents to find the idea very impressive and the proposal well phrased delivering the basic clearly. Personally, I would like to offer my full support.” HK Rhee president of the Korean Academy of Science and Technology and Science advisor to President Lee.

APPENDIX FOUR SELECTED READINGS

1. *Accelerating Catch-up – Tertiary Education for Growth in Sub Saharan Africa*, World Bank report, Oct 2008
2. *Strategy for Higher Education, Science and Technology*, African Development Bank, 2009
3. World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE): *The new dynamics of higher education and research for societal change and development*, UNESCO, July 2009
4. *Brain Drain in Africa*, Network of National African Science Academies (NASAC)
5. Partnerships for Higher Education in Africa, a venture of seven foundations in the US Second University Leaders Forum, Developing and retaining the next generation of academics, Ghana, Nov 2008
6. *Academic Impact, A United Nations Program to enroll a large number of university presidents in support of the Millennium Development Goals 2009*
7. Africa-US Higher Education Initiative, US AID conference in Rwanda, Aug 2009
8. Speech by Under Secretary General of the United Nations Cheik Diarra, Doha, Qatar, Nov, 2009
9. *What is the Third World?* Academy of Science
10. Global Forum: Building STI Partnerships for Building Capacity, World Bank, Washington DC, Dec 2009
11. Bill Summary, African Higher Education and Improvement Act, a bill in front of the US Congress including the creation of an American University in West Africa
12. Pan African University - the African Union 2010
13. Victoria Institute of Science and Technology (VIST), Kenya, a new university Calestous Juma
14. Egypt - Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), a new university in Cairo
15. American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) meeting on East African Science, Dec 2009
16. Activities of the DAAD in Germany for African universities
17. Knowledge for Development, Canada-Africa Partnerships in Science, Technology, Innovation and Health, Industry Canada, Office of the National Science Advisor, 2007
18. G8 - AMCOST meeting, Science and Technology for Africa's future – towards a sustainable partnership, Berlin, Oct, 2007
19. The G8 science and technology minister's meeting – Chair's Summary 2007
20. UNESCO fights brain drain with computing gain
21. *Science and Innovation for Development*, Gordon Conway and Jeff Waage, UK Collaboration on Developmental Science, 2010

APPENDIX FIVE
SELECTED LETTERS



Mr. Allan Rock
President and Vice Chancellor
University of Ottawa
141 Louis Pasteur
Ottawa ON K1N 6N5
Canada

12 February 2010

Dear Allan,

Thank you for your letter dated 7 January 2010, detailing the proposal on funded research chairs at African Universities, which will be put forward at the forthcoming G8 + meeting in June 2010 and requesting my support.

The suggested concept is a timely and very worthy initiative and I would be pleased to lend my support towards strengthening African faculties and reversing the continent's brain drain.

I look forward to hearing more from you on this initiative and in the meantime, Nane joins me in wishing you and Debby the very best for 2010.

With friendship

Kofi
Kofi A. Annan

United Nations  Nations Unies

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REFERENCE: 272-11/2009/UN-OHRLLS/FK

12 November 2009

Dear Prof. Adams,

Thank you for your letter of 3 November 2009, informing me about the exciting proposal by Dr. David Strangway to create and fund 1,000 academic chairs in educational institutions across Africa.

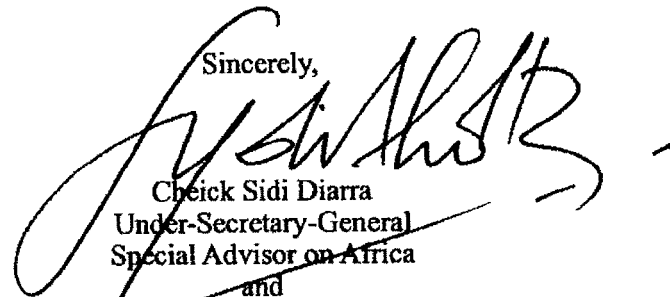
This is indeed an innovative and timely proposal that could go a long way in developing the capacity of African educational institutions to offer the advanced skills, knowledge and expertise needed for the socio-economic transformation of African societies.

It is fully in line with the efforts of my Office, which you are fully aware of, as well as the entire United Nations system to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development in Africa.

I therefore wish to express my utmost support to the initiative and urge development partners to give it the backing it deserves.

I look forward to learning more about the initiative and wish Dr. Strangway success in this noble initiative.

Sincerely,



Cheick Sidi Diarra
Under-Secretary-General
Special Advisor on Africa
and
High Representative
for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

Prof. J. Michael Adams
President
Fairleigh Dickinson University
New Jersey

David Strangway

From: "Kiyotaka Akasaka" <akasaka@un.org>
To: <davidstrangway@telus.net>
Cc: "Cheick Sidi Diarra" <diarrac@un.org>; "Ramu Damodaran" <damodaran@un.org>; "Jaya Dayal" <dayalj@un.org>
Sent: Wednesday, November 25, 2009 12:49 PM
Subject: Re: academic chairs for Africa

Dear Dr Strangway,

Thank you for your kind message and your support to the "Academic Impact." It was good to meet you in Doha. WISE was about innovations, and your ideas sparkle with them!

I am glad to hear of the many positive responses to the initiative and your outreach to critical governmental and non-governmental constituencies. As I suggested at WISE, education is both a Millennium Development Goal and a requisite for the other goals to be effectively realised. Africa offers vivid example of this and of the remarkable indigenous intellectual vigour that can serve the continent's, and our world's, cause.

As you know, Mr Cheikh Diarra, the Secretary-General's senior adviser on Africa, also participated in WISE and I will share your message with him.

Best regards.

Kiyo Akasaka
Under-Secretary-General,
DPI, United Nations
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Office 212-963 2912
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ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES
ASSOCIATION DES UNIVERSITES AFRICAINES
اتحاد الجامعات الافريقيه

Ref. AS/28

24 November 2009

Professor David Strangway
President and Chancellor Emeritus
Quest University
CANADA

Dear Professor Strangway,

Academic Chairs for Africa

Your proposal of creating 1,000 Academic Chairs in Sub-Saharan Africa in order to revitalise African higher education, promote research and reduce brain drain was considered by the Governing Board of the Association of Africa Universities at its meeting held in Accra on 11-12 November 2009.

There was general support for the proposal by the Board, as members felt that such a proposal could bring about substantial positive changes to African higher education. The Board, however, felt that details of the implementation of the proposal need to be carefully worked out so as to ensure that the African higher education institutions derive maximum benefits that are sustainable over long-term.

We wish the proposal plenty of success and please do keep us informed of its progress.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Goolam Mohamedbhai
Secretary-General

David Strangway

From: "bernard.cerquiglini" <bernard.cerquiglini@auf.org>
To: <davidstrangway@telus.net>
Cc: <luc.vinet@umontreal.ca>; <martine.gemme@umontreal.ca>; "Pierre Noreau" <pierre.noreau@auf.org>; "nora stamboulieh" <nora.stamboulieh@auf.org>; "chantal lemullois" <chantal.lemullois@auf.org>
Sent: Sunday, October 18, 2009 1:20 AM
Subject: Chaires en Afrique

David William Strangway

Chancellor of Quest University

3200 University Boulevard Squamish,

BC Canada V8B 0N8

Mister Chancellor

La présente fait suite aux échanges récents que j'ai eu le privilège d'avoir avec le Recteur de l'Université de Montréal, Monsieur Luc Vinet. Il a attiré mon attention et celle de l'Agence universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF) sur le projet de réseau de chaires d'excellence sur l'Afrique que vous proposez à la communauté scientifique internationale, avec le soutien de partenaires issus de tous les horizons. Il s'agit d'une initiative particulièrement opportune alors que le milieu universitaire africain cherche les conditions de sa propre institutionnalisation et que les besoins en recherche sont si pressants. Et je veux immédiatement confirmer notre appui à cette initiative.

Votre projet propose l'établissement de mille chaires d'excellence partout en Afrique. Le projet s'inspire du modèle des Chaires du Canada qui ont permis la stabilisation du milieu universitaire de ce pays. Il s'agit d'un modèle qui a largement fait ses preuves. On trouve également d'autres modèles du genre. Je pense notamment aux Chaires Jean Monnet en Europe qu'on trouve implantées dans de nombreuses universités partout dans le monde. Dans tous les cas les fonds sont confiés en gestion à un organisme central, on pense dans le cas présent à une fondation internationale. Je comprends que le processus de sélection des titulaires de ces Chaires y rencontrera toutes les exigences reconnues internationalement par le milieu scientifique et que la répartition institutionnelle et géographique des chaires y favorisera la constitution d'un véritable réseau auquel peuvent contribuer de nombreuses universités. Compétences, ressources, collaboration; on rencontre ici toutes les conditions de l'excellence académique. La structuration d'un tel réseau favorise en effet non seulement la stabilisation des milieux d'enseignement et de recherche mais également la collaboration scientifique à une très grande échelle. Les titulaires de ces chaires trouveront facilement des correspondants en Afrique, mais également sur d'autres continents, ce qui facilitera la coopération

scientifique des universités du Nord et du Sud.

Le grand projet que vous proposez à la communauté universitaire internationale répond à des nécessités connues de tous. Il s'agit d'orientations largement partagées par l'Agence universitaire de la francophonie. Elle renvoie à un principe simple : l'avenir des collectivités humaines passe par l'éducation, notamment par le développement de l'éducation supérieure. Cette nécessité oriente l'action de tous les pays émergents, mais elle doit également orienter celle du continent africain. Pour cette raison également, votre projet arrive à son heure. En Afrique, le milieu de la recherche est en plein développement mais l'idée d'un réseau de chaires vient consolider les efforts déjà investis sur tout le continent par des acteurs comme l'Agence universitaire de la Francophonie. Et de même qu'au sein de chaque collectivité, la présence de penseurs, de chercheurs et d'intellectuels favorise la structuration des systèmes sociaux et la stabilisation des rapports politiques et économiques, l'activité des chaires dont vous proposez l'établissement servira, au sein de la communauté scientifique africaine, de pôle d'attraction et de mécanisme de structuration de l'activité académique à tous les cycles de l'université. Leur création ne garantit pas uniquement l'attribution de moyens qu'on sait indispensables à la recherche, chaque chaire est également un outil d'animation de la vie scientifique et un mécanisme fédérateur des acteurs du monde universitaire dans tous les champs du savoir. À leur façon ces chaires sont les ferments des futurs grands réseaux de recherche auxquels l'Afrique pourra enfin contribuer de façon efficace et compétente. Plus encore, ces chaires permettront au milieu universitaire africain de garder sur le continent ses chercheurs et ses intellectuels les plus prometteurs. Elles permettront même de faciliter le retour en Afrique de chercheurs qui ont dû s'expatrier hors du continent pour mener à bien leur vocation d'universitaires. Ceux-ci trouveront enfin en Afrique les moyens de leur ambition intellectuelle. Ce faisant, plutôt que de dépeupler le continent africain de ses meilleurs éléments, on stabilisera les futures générations de chercheurs. On fonde, de cette façon, les bases de la nouvelle Afrique.

C'est pour toutes ces raisons, Monsieur le Chancelier, que l'Agence universitaire de la francophonie s'associe au projet que vous proposez aujourd'hui au monde universitaire. Il s'agit d'un projet qui plaide par lui-même son ambition, mais toutes les raisons que j'évoque dans cette lettre d'appui permettent d'en mieux faire comprendre la nécessité. Le monde développé a une dette vis-à-vis des pays en développement. Mais cette initiative est surtout une façon de nous donner une chance à nous tous. Ce que nous ferions ainsi, en soutenant le développement de la vie universitaire et de vie scientifique en Afrique, nous le ferions pour l'ensemble de l'humanité. C'est du moins la conviction qui m'habite et qui justifie l'appui de l'Agence universitaire de la francophonie à votre formidable projet.

Nous nous rencontrerons bientôt à Montréal pour discuter des détails de ce projet. Je confie à Monsieur Pierre Noreau, Directeur du Bureau des

Amériques de l'Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie le suivi du dossier; il assurera le maintien de nos relations.

Pour l'heure je vous remercie de cette initiative importante et vous prie, Monsieur le Chancelier, d'accepter mes salutations distinguées et cordiales.

Bernard Cerquiglini

--

Bernard Cerquiglini

Recteur de l'Agence universitaire de la Francophonie

4, place de la Sorbonne

75005 Paris

Tél :01.44.41.18.13

Télc : 01.44.41.18.17

Courriel : bernard.cerquiglini@auf.org

David Strangway

From: "John Tarrant" <J.Tarrant@acu.ac.uk>
To: <Leonard.Edwards@international.gc.ca>
Cc: <ds6436@telus.net>
Sent: Friday, October 09, 2009 12:15 AM
Subject: Academic chairs for Africa
Dear Mr Edwards

David Strangway has been keeping me informed on his proposal for "Academic Chairs for Africa".

As you are taking the lead in organising the G8 meeting I would like to pass on our strong support for this idea. The critical factor in the reconstruction of higher education in Africa is to make the academic environment more attractive to high quality teachers and researchers. This will be the only effective way to counter the brain drain.

This proposal has the right scale to make a real impact and start attracting people back to African universities.

The ACU will be happy to work with our partner for the Francophone African Universities (the AUF), our member universities in Africa (about 70), the Association of African Universities and our member universities throughout the Commonwealth to help turn the dream into a reality.

I hope very much that this project can be supported by the G8 as a tangible and practical way to channel international assistance to the desperate need of African higher education which was so clearly identified at Gleneagles.

Professor John Tarrant
Secretary General
Association of Commonwealth Universities

The content is confidential to the intended recipient and may be legally privileged. If you are not an intended recipient, please delete this email from your system and notify the sender. You can contact the ACU by telephone on + 44 (0) 20 7380 6700 or by facsimile + 44 (0) 20 7387 2655.

The Association of Commonwealth Universities is a UK registered charity (registered charity number 314137) whose Patron is Her Majesty the Queen, the Head of the Commonwealth.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONALE
UNIVERSITIES DES UNIVERSITES

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES BUREAU / BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES UNIVERSITES

December 2009

IAU Comments on the Proposed Academic Chairs for Africa

The International Association of Universities (IAU) fully supports the continued development of strong higher education and research institutions in Africa. A significant number of African universities are members of the Association and IAU makes every effort to offer services and activities from which they can benefit alongside other Members as well as providing programs (for example LEADHER) made available exclusively for partnerships designed to strengthen developing country institutions' capacities. Indeed, IAU has been publishing the only *Guide to Higher Education in Africa* regularly and in partnership with the African Association of Universities (AAU) for the past several years.

IAU welcomes the proposal to create a new program of Academic Chairs for Africa aimed at strengthening higher education and research in public and not for profit higher education institutions. Most particularly, we welcome the emphasis on empowering African institutions to prioritize their needs and seek Chair holders whose work will contribute to the overall development plans of the university that hosts him/her.

In general we would like to stress two points most especially. The objective being to strengthen institutional capacity, the university is the key actor. Thus its role, alongside the individual Chair holder needs to be central in the design of the Chair. Not only is this required in order for the infrastructure, in terms of equipment, technical supports etc., to be put in place and maintained to meet the needs of the Chair holder, the overall sustainability of the benefits, also rests on the full and on-going participation of the host institution. How the Chair holders fit into the overall institution thus needs to be considered carefully.

Second, though reference is made in the proposal to this aspect, it must be underlined that stopping and/or reversing the brain drain is central to achieving the overall goal of strengthening higher education and research in Africa. For this reason, IAU would urge that the Academic Chairs for Africa program be made available almost, if not entirely exclusively, to African scholars, whether they are living on the continent or in diaspora.

We hope that these comments might be helpful in strengthening the proposal, which, we suggest would benefit from a full discussion within the framework of the African Association of Universities in order to ensure full ownership of the idea and its implementation by the most important stakeholders.

Eva Egron-Polak, IAU Secretary General



FORUM INTERNATIONAL
DES UNIVERSITÉS PUBLIQUES

INTERNATIONAL FORUM
OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

Université 
de Montréal

February 15, 2010

Dr. David Strangway
Box 51
3957 Lakeshore Rd.
Kelowna, BC V1W 1V3

Dear Dr. Strangway,

The International Forum of Public Universities (IFPU), inaugurated on October 11, 2007, is a consortium of 22 universities across four continents. The IFPU brings together public universities that work in different languages, in both industrialized and developing countries. The Forum seeks to create a new model for collaboration in education, teaching and research.

During our last annual meeting, held at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, I presented to our members the Africa Research Chairs proposition, which was received very favourably by the participants, including the representatives from Senegal and Burkina Faso.

This project will promote high-quality research and education while reducing the brain drain that is afflicting several countries in Africa. With the active support of our members, and in keeping with the shared values of public universities, we strongly support this project to create 1000 Africa Research Chairs.

This project has thus our unwavering support.

Sincerely,

Luc Vinet
President, International Forum of Public Universities
Rector, Université de Montréal

CC. Serge Brochu, Director, International Forum of Public Universities
Sophie Alarie, Assistant to the director, International Forum of Public Universities



the academy of sciences for the developing world

c/o ICTP - Strada Costiera 11 - 34014 Trieste - Italy

+39 040 2240-327 +39 040 224559 info@twas.org www.twas.org

1 December 2009

Dear Professor Strangway,

Thank you very much for your email and the proposal to create 1000 chairs for African universities at the forthcoming G8 meeting to be held in Canada. This is indeed an excellent proposal and will significantly help in building research capacities and scientific excellence in African universities.

TWAS will be very pleased to be associated with this initiative. We have excellent networks of leading scientists and institutions in developing countries which will be in a strong position to assist in implementing this proposal. I will be pleased to speak to you over the phone to provide you with more details on how TWAS and its partners can support your proposal.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Hassan', written over a horizontal line.

Prof. Mohamed H.A. Hassan
TWAS Executive Director

Prof. David William Strangway
Chancellor of Quest University
3200 University Boulevard Squamish
BC Canada V8B 0N8



中国科学院

CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

地址: 中国·北京三里河路52号

邮编: 100864

Add: 52 Sanlihe Rd., Beijing, China

Postcode: 100864

Tel: 010-68597

Fax: 010-68511095

February 2, 2010

Professor David Strangway
President and Chancellor Emeritus
Quest University
Canada

Dear Professor Strangway,

I am very pleased to receive your proposal forwarded by Prof. Yang Huanming on creating 1000 chairs for African universities for the forthcoming G8 meeting to be held in Canada.

As President of a science academy in the largest developing country, I sincerely applaud for your inspiring initiative. I believe this idea and relevant actions in the future will be conducive to Africa's R&D capabilities and in the long run play a significant role as a catalyst for stimulating international collaboration in scientific research and higher education based on increased mutual understanding between Africa and other parts of the world.

The CAS wishes your exciting proposal a big success, and I will be pleased to be kept informed of the progress.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Dr-Ing. Lu Yongxiang
President
Chinese Academy of Sciences



Dr. David Strangway

Past-President of the University of British Columbia & former
President of the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI).

and

Dr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza
Secretary General of the IAUP

Rio de Janeiro February 1st 2010

Dear Dr. Strangway and Dr. Gurgulino de Souza

I am writing this letter on behalf of the Brazilian Academy of
Sciences to strongly support, without any financial commitment, the
idea of creating 1,000 Academic Chairs in African Universities in
the next five years.

Our Academy firmly believes that such a programme will have a
tremendous impact in the development of African Science and
Technology

With kindest regards

Professor Jacob Palis

President

Brazilian Academy of Sciences



Prof. M. Vijayan
President

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान अकादमी
बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002
INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002

15 February 2010

Dear Prof. Strangway,

This is in continuation of our correspondence regarding your proposal for the creation of 1000 chairs for African Universities, to be placed before the forthcoming G8 meeting to be held in Canada. Now that the dates of the meeting of the Presidents of the Academies of G8+5 countries have been fixed, I hasten to formally write to you.

I do deeply appreciate your initiative in this regard and extend full support to it as the President of the Indian National Science Academy. Just as Asia began its resurgence in recent years, I believe Africa would begin its resurgence in the none too distant future. It is the responsibility of all of us to help our brethren in Africa during this phase. I wish all the success to your proposal.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely

M. Vijayan

Professor David Strangway
President and Chancellor Emeritus
Quest University
Canada

David Strangway

From: "Juan Asenjo" <juasenjo@ing.uchile.cl>
To: <hgurgulino@aol.com>; "Rafael Vicuna" <rvicuna@bio.puc.cl>; <davidstrangway@telus.net>;
"Marcela Reyes Azancot" <mreyesaz@123.cl>; "Juan Asenjo" <juasenjo@ing.uchile.cl>
Sent: Tuesday, January 26, 2010 12:49 PM
Subject: Chairs for Africa

Dr. David Strangway
Past-President of the University of British Columbia
former President of the Canada Foundation for Innovation(CFI).

and

Dr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza
Secretary General of the IAUP

Dear Dr. Strangway and Dr. Gurgulino de Souza

I am writing this letter to strongly support the proposal to create
1,000 Academic Chairs in Africa in African Universities in the next five
years.

The Chilean Academy of Sciences firmly believes that such a programme
will have a tremendous impact in the development of African Science and
therefore in African Society, Culture, Stability, Innovation and
societal wellbeing in general.

with kindest regards

Professor Juan A. Asenjo
President
Chilean Academy of Sciences

--

Professor Juan A. Asenjo
Centre for Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology
Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology
Institute for Cell Dynamics and Biotechnology (ICDB):
a Centre for Systems Biology
University of Chile
Beauchef 861
Santiago - Chile
Tel. 56-2-978 4723/4288
Fax. 56-2-699 1084
Email: juasenjo@ing.uchile.cl
www.cibyb.uchile.cl
www.icdb.uchile.cl

David Strangway

From: "Prof. S Jugessur" <sjugessur@mrc.intnet.mu>
To: "David Strangway" <davidstrangway@telus.net>
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2010 10:20 PM
Subject: Re: Academic Chairs for Africa

29.1.10

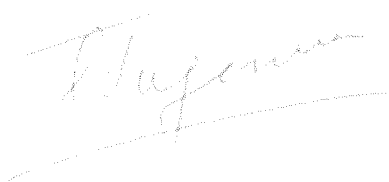
Prof. David Strangway,
Academic Chairs for Africa Project

Dear Dr. Strangway,

I am pleased to know about your efforts to have 1000 Academic Chairs for Africa. It's a great venture, and I wish you courage and success in your efforts.

After working for the UNECA as Chief of Science and technology for Africa, I am now retired, but have been given important responsibilities in Mauritius. On top of the two responsibilities below my name, I am also President of the Mauritius Academy of Science and Technology. Since taking up the office at the University, I have been struggling to have a few Academic Chairs established, but resource constraints have come in the way. That is why I see your move timely and encouraging. If I can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate.

With best wishes,
Yours sincerely,



Prof. S.Jugessur
Chairman, Mauritius Research Council
Pro-Chancellor & Chairman University of Mauritius.

David Strangway

From: "Professor C.N.B Tagoe" <cnbtagoe@ug.edu.gh>
To: <davidstrangway@telus.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 31, 2009 5:04 AM
Subject: Academic Chairs for Africa

Dear Professor Strangway,

Many thanks for your mail on the all-important subject of creating academic chairs in African universities, with the objective of contributing to the reduction of the brain drain.

As an institution that, like most African universities, has been grappling with the problem of brain drain for some years now, the University of Ghana welcomes new ideas, such as yours, that will help alleviate the situation. We expect that not only will such chairs foster retention but that the African academic Diaspora will also find this arrangement sufficiently attractive to entice some of them back home. We therefore give our fullest support to the proposal offer to host at least one of the chairs.

We should note at this point that the University of Ghana is familiar with the IDRC chairs programme, one of which is hosted in our Department of Nutrition and Food Science, and can attest to its value in furthering academic excellence.

I am yet to take up this matter with our Minister of Education but I can assure you of his unconditional support should a formal response be required of him.

I wish you success with this splendid initiative. And best wishes for 2010.

Yours,

Cliff Tagoe

NOTE: This e-mail message is subject to the University of Ghana email disclaimer see <http://www.ug.edu.gh/index1.php?linkid=271>

[Print](#)

Subject: **Fw: Academic Chairs for Africa**
From: **C Chetsanga** <cchetsanga@zol.co.zw>
Sent: **March 1, 2010 1:06:58 PM**
To: **davidstrangway@telus.net**

----- Original Message -----

From: [C Chetsanga](#)
To: davidstrangway@telus.net
Sent: Monday, March 01, 2010 10:05 PM
Subject: Academic Chairs for Africa

Dear Dr Strangeway

Thank you for your e-mail dated January 27, 2010 followed by the reminder of February 27, 2010. Apologies for the late response.

I must begin by saying that I could not ignore the prudent ideas coming from a U of T President.

I obtained my Ph D in Biochemistry/Molecular Biology from U of T in 1969; did a Postdoc at Harvard University 1969-72; taught at the University of Michigan 1972-83; taught at the University of Zimbabwe 1983-93; now Professor Emeritus at UZ. U of T has been very important to my professional development.

Your proposal is a very welcome idea to all of us who are promoting the intellectual development of Africa. The idea of academic chairs would stimulate intense scholarly activities in our African universities, as most of our brilliant academics would compete for them.

Having been a professor at the University of Michigan and having experienced how North American academics compete for these chairs, I am convinced that African research activities would be enhanced by this project.

Best regards,

Prof C J Chetsanga
President, Zimbabwe Academy of Sciences
P O Box MP 212
Mount Pleasant, Harare
Zimbabwe



RECEIVED
8 - JAN 2009

UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI
University Office

TELEPHONE NO: 526 622
FAX: (265) 524 760/297/031
E-mail: uniregistrar@unima.mw

UNIVERSITY OFFICE
P O. BOX 278
MALAWI

Our Ref: 1/12/3/6/1

30th November 2009

The Secretary to the University
University of Strathclyde
McCance Building
16 Richmond Street
GLASGOW G1 1XQ

FAX: 01415531521

Dear Peter

ACADEMIC CHAIRS FOR AFRICA

On behalf of the University of Malawi, I write to advise that we would be most grateful if our University were to benefit from academic chairs for Africa. We have quite a number of capacity gaps which we would like to fill with seasoned academics of the calibre the G8 would like to avail to African Universities.

In view of what has been said above, I would be most grateful if you spoke in our support so that we could benefit from the academic chairs for Africa.

Yours sincerely

B.W. Malunga
UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR

David Strangway

From: "Pr. Mohammed Barkaoui" <m.barkaoui@uh2c.ac.ma>
To: <davidstrangway@telus.net>
Sent: Thursday, January 14, 2010 8:58 AM
Subject: Projet de création et de financement de 1000 Chaires dans les Universités Africaines

Cher Professeur David W. Stang Way,

Permettez-moi de vous exprimer ma profonde gratitude pour cette importante initiative de création et de financement de Chaire pour la promotion de l'innovation et de la recherche associée au développement de l'enseignement supérieur des Universités Africaines.

Aussi, cette louable proposition de créer et financer 1000 chaires dans les Universités Africaines aura un impact certain par la promotion de la science, de la technologie et de l'innovation dans les pays africains à l'instar de l'expérience réussie au Canada et d'autres pays.

L'Université Hassan II de Casablanca et les Universités Marocaines saluent cette proposition et s'engageront à s'inscrire dans la mise en place et la réussite de ce projet pour le partage du savoir en Afrique et dans le monde au bénéfice de l'humanité et de son bien-être.

En vous souhaitant une bonne et heureuse année 2010 et formulant nos vœux de voir qu'elle soit l'année de début de concrétisation de cet important projet.

Avec mes sincères et cordiales salutations.

Prof. Mohammed BARKAOUI

Président de l'Université Hassan II -Casablanca

Tél. : 00212 (0) 522 433 030/31

Cell: 00 212 (0) 619 291 291

00 212 (0) 661 098 999

Fax.: 00212 (0) 522 276 150

E-mail : m.barkaoui@uh2c.ma

2 December 2009

Professor David Strangway
President and Chancellor Emeritus
Quest University Canada
3200 University Boulevard
Squamish, BC Canada V8B 0N8

Re: Academic Chairs for Africa

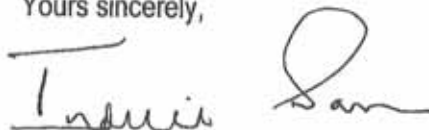
Dear Professor Strangway,

The University of Alberta proudly supports your proposal to create 1,000 Academic Chairs in Africa to invigorate higher education, research and retain academics in Africa.

There is most certainly a pressing need to develop the capacity of African education institutions to offer higher learning and advanced training for skilled workers. This proposal will address this need by helping to make Africa's academics much more attractive to quality teachers and researchers.

I look forward to watching this proposal continue to develop and wish you the best of luck.

Yours sincerely,



Indira V. Samarasekera, OC
President and Vice-Chancellor

IVS/ac



McGill

Heather Munroe-Blum, O.C., O.Q., Ph.D., FR.S.C.

Principal and Vice-Chancellor
Professor of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
McGill University
James Administration Building
845 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, QC, Canada H3A 2T5

Principale et vice-chancelière
Professeure d'épidémiologie et biostatistique
Université McGill
Pavillon James de l'administration
845, rue Sherbrooke Ouest
Montréal (Québec) Canada H3A 2T5

February 2nd, 2010

Mr. Leonard J. Edwards
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
and the Prime Minister's Personal Representative to the G8
Lester B. Pearson Building,
Tower "A", 8th Floor, 125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Edwards,

I write to you in your capacity as the Prime Minister's Personal Representative to the 2010 G8 Summit that will be taking place from June 25 to 26 under the Canadian Presidency.

As you may know, Dr. David Strangway, Chancellor of Quest University Canada, has drafted a proposal entitled *Academic Chairs for Africa*. I am attaching a copy for your information. The proposal is to create 1,000 Chairs in selected higher education institutions across Africa, modeled on the successful Canada Research Chairs program. Management of the proposed Chairs program would be through an international foundation, ensuring that decisions are arms length from any one donor.

I wish to express my strong support for this proposal. The important role of African universities in promoting economic development and poverty reduction has been widely acknowledged, including by the G8 in Gleneagles. At the same time, the outflow of highly skilled professionals from Africa to developed nations has put these universities under great strain. Dr. Strangway's proposal to establish 1,000 Chairs in selected African universities is a practical and innovative way to stem this outflow by attracting and retaining skilled academics and researchers in their home countries.

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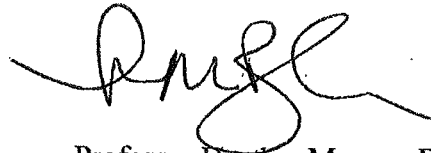
Mr. Leonard J. Edwards
February 2nd, 2010

Page 2

The upcoming G8 is an exceptional opportunity for Canada to show leadership by championing this unique initiative to revitalize higher education in Africa. I urge you to give Dr. Strangway's proposal careful consideration as you work with your colleagues to shape the 2010 G8 Summit agenda.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Munroe-Blum', with a stylized, flowing script.

Professor Heather Munroe-Blum



N° 00650
N° 2010 /MESSRS/CAB

Ouagadougou, le 24 FEV 2010

Le Ministre,

A

Monsieur David W. Strangway
président-directeur général
de l'Innovation
(davidstrangway @ telus.net)

Objet : Soutien au projet de création
d'une fondation pour le financement
de chaires au profit des universités africaines

Monsieur le Président-Directeur général,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 26 novembre 2009 par laquelle vous avez bien voulu m'informer de votre projet de création d'une fondation pour le financement de chaires au profit des universités africaines.

En réponse, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Burkina Faso accorde un grand intérêt à cette initiative et lui apporte tout son soutien. Mon pays veillera à la faire connaître et à la faire partager au sein des instances africaines et des institutions internationales dont il est partie.

Pour ma part, j'ai la ferme conviction que l'avenir de l'Afrique réside dans sa capacité à arrimer la connaissance à la réalité du terroir, ce qui rejoint le but de votre projet, dont je me ferai le défenseur.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président-Directeur général, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Pr Joseph PARE
Officier de l'Ordre national



Brasilia, February 4, 2010

Dear Prof. Strangway,

I have recently learned about your proposal to create a program for the institution of Academic Chairs for Africa.

I am presently President of CAPES (Federal Agency for Support and Evaluation of Graduate Education, Ministry of Education) and think that your proposal is both timely and of very high importance for the future and sustainable development of African countries.

As you may know, as from the early 50's Brazil began to introduce policies to sponsor brazilian students to engage in graduate studies abroad. Upon return to the country, these scholars were of great importance for the development of our academic institutions and today Brazil can rely on a very substantial number of Graduate courses in virtually all areas of knowledge. In consequence, Brazilian science has been progressing very well, and the country has been able to attain high levels of development in several key economic sectors.

In spite of all the progress, some regions of Brazil, e.g, the Amazon region, are still lacking strong academic institutions. I have thus instituted a program to address this problem, which is similar in concept to your proposal for the Chairs for Africa. I firmly believe that the presence of senior professors with a solid research record is one of the most efficient ways to achieve a fast consolidation of Universities in developing countries.

I would like to mention that I have discussed your proposal with Prof. Fernando Haddad, Minister of Education of Brazil, and he has shown a keen interest in its implementation.

As you may know, Brazil has over the years introduced some schemes to assist educational development of African and Latin American countries.

The Secretariat of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education awards each year some 600 scholarships to students from these countries to study in Brazilian Universities. Likewise, Capes and CNPq sponsor each year some 200 MSc and PhD scholars to study in our Graduate courses. More recently, I have introduced a new program to encourage undergraduate students from Mocambique, Angola and Cape Verde Islands to spend their summer vacations at selected laboratories in Brazil. All these programs have been developed in close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Brazil.

I feel that both Minister Fernando Haddad and President Lula will give strong support to our active involvement in the Academic Chairs for Africa program.

Please keep me informed on the steps that are being undertaken to go ahead with this very important program.

Jorge Almeida Guimarães
President - CAPES/MEC
Setor Bancário Norte
Quadra 2, Bloco L, Lote 06
70040-020 - Brasília - DF
Tel: 61 20226002/03/04
Fax: 61 20226001

OF. PR. nº 0058/10

February 10, 2010.

Dear Dr. Strangway,

I have learned about your proposal to create a program for the institution of Academic Chairs in Africa, which I regard as an interesting and timely initiative to improve capacity building and research in that continent.

The program is akin in spirit to recent Brazilian efforts to foster research and development (R&D) in African countries through activities sponsored by CNPq, within the guidelines of the Ministry of Science and Technology for regional cooperation.

Among such activities, CNPq and CAPES (agency of the Ministry of Education), together with our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, award about 200 M.Sc. and Ph.D. scholarships per year to allow young Africans and Latin Americans to pursue studies in Brazilian universities and research institutes.

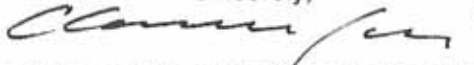
Additionally, CNPq sponsors 50 M.Sc. and Ph.D. students per year from Mozambique to engage in graduate work in our universities and research centers. Furthermore, 60 Ph.D. and Post -Doctoral fellowships are available to African candidates, within the agreement signed between CNPq and the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS).

Brazil has also launched the PROAFRICA initiative, a program implemented by CNPq which is designed to promote joint research projects, and to organize international seminars and research networking in S&T. The program funds about 50 projects per year, stimulating the exchange of experiences and knowledge between Brazilian and African researchers.

Along the same lines, your proposal to create 1,000 Academic Chairs in Africa will be very important not only to enhance capacity building in Africa, by assuring the presence of senior Professors with a solid research record, but also to support R&D in the region through international cooperation.

I would like to emphasize my strong support to this initiative of great impact in education and S&T in Africa, which will certainly contribute for the social and economic development of the continent. I am sure the program will be a success.

Sincerely,



CARLOS ALBERTO ARAGÃO DE CARVALHO FILHO
President

PUBLIC COMMENT

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Idea alert: An army of minds for Africa?

Feb 28, 2010 by Paul Wells

Last autumn I interviewed Neil Turok, the South African physicist who runs the Perimeter Institute in Waterloo. Our talk began in expected places and ended somewhere unusual, with Turok making a pitch for “smart aid” to Africa: an approach based on keeping some of the continent’s best minds at home, and sending them reinforcements from around the world to make Africa, at last, a centre of creation and discovery instead of subsistence and strife. Sounds mad, doesn’t it. But Turok has credentials: his African Institute for Mathematical Sciences is well begun and, he hopes, will soon have branches across the continent. *The whole interview is worth re-reading*, but here’s the part that launches our discussion of some tremendously exciting ideas, coming from a Canadian with African roots, that I want to share with you today. Turok told me:

Indeed [in 2010] the G-8 will be meeting alongside the G-20. And Canada was instrumental in pushing for the G-20’s creation. So Canada can be influential, because of its own history and the way it is trusted around the world. *Use that.* Use the fact that Canada has an excellent public education system, excellent university system — use that as leverage for your aid to Africa, to try to help Africa put in place a similarly strong health-care, university, science, innovation system. Doing that, you’re building on your strengths. The rewards will be enormous.

Which brings us to David Strangway. It was Turok himself, during a stop in Ottawa a few weeks ago, who mentioned Strangway’s “Academic Chairs for Africa” program. It’s gathering support around the world, and Prime Minister Stephen Harper has been urged to put it on the agenda for discussion at the Muskoka G8 and Toronto G20 this June. But I don’t believe a large Canadian news organization has told you anything about it before now.

Strangway is one of the most impressive guys I’ve met since I started covering knowledge-economy issues a decade ago, but for no good reason I’ve never written about him. He was a geophysicist on NASA’s moon missions. He was president of the University of Toronto, then of the University of British Columbia. He was the founding president of the Canada Foundation for Innovation, which has done more to transform Canadian campuses than any federal initiative since the invention of transfer payments. He founded Quest University, an innovative private teaching university in the BC Interior. I’ll let him tell you about his proposal for Africa himself:

This proposal is designed to assist these countries to move strongly in creating real academic strength. The proposal is to create and fund 1,000 chairs to be held by outstanding people in institutions across Africa. There are several hundred such universities in Africa at various stages of development (the Association of African Universities reports about 200 members).

Each occupant of a chair would also be required to have a cross appointment with a university in a developed country and be expected to spend about one month each year at this institution. It would be expected that most chair holders would be citizens of the country either from people now resident in that country, but perhaps often from the diaspora. These chairs would assist in meeting the need for poverty reduction, democratic governance, environment and energy and crisis prevention and recovery through building and reinforcing excellence and innovative capacity.

The cost of such a chair is estimated to be \$100,000 per chair per year allowing salary and benefits, travel money and some access to facilities (e.g. computing and internet). Each appointment would be for five years. During the period and at the end of the five year period there would be major conferences bringing all the chairs and their presidents together. This would provide a direct measure of the impact of this investment.

If the program was delivering high quality results a decision could be made to continue the program as it is or with some modifications. 1000 chairs at \$100,000 per year for 5 years would require the commitment of \$500 m. This is a significant investment, but there is little doubt that it would have a dramatic impact on Africa and its development toward the MDGs and serve as the focus for training the next generation.

More details [here](#). Evidence that the scheme is gathering international support [here](#). Neil Turok, whose own African Einstein Initiative is different from Strangway's project but perhaps compatible with it, says he has heard real indications of interest from the federal government — which is not the same as commitment to it. More from Strangway, from an email exchange I had with him about his plan today:

There would be a number of meetings of the whole group to build South to South partnerships and to give an overview of the impact. Think of this network and how it would in and of itself cross not just disciplinary boundaries, but given Africa's immense cultural diversity it would cross many of the boundaries that are reflected in today's world and are so troublesome.

Why does Strangway care so much? Like Turok, he has roots in Africa. "My parents practiced tropical medicine in Angola for some 40 years. I was recently invited to be the keynote speaker at the first national conference on science and technology in Angola. Almost without exception all the senior people remembered my father's hospital. He saved many lives and operated on thousands."

There are a hundred reasons not to do something like this. Developed-world aid to Africa is locked in traditional barely-scraping-by projects like agriculture, vaccination, basic infrastructure and so on. Diverting any of that money would create obvious losers and less-obvious winners. And one European diplomat I spoke to this week says there's a great big receptor-capacity problem: outside of South Africa, there aren't a lot of universities that could handle an influx of serious new talent with the housing, teaching and research-infrastructure needs it would entail. "A great mathematician goes to Yaoundé," this guy said to me. "To do what?"

Here too, Strangway has a response.

Cheick Diarra under-secretary-general of the UN, points out that there are 30,000 PhDs from sub Saharan Africa outside Africa. A very large diaspora indeed. And he points out that there are more Malawian doctors in Manchester alone than there are in Malawi. University of the Witswatersrand is working with the National University Rwanda and proposals like mine will build this capacity.

Or put another way, it is great to send cost effective drugs to Africa but where are the doctors who are going to do the management and the research on what works best in Africa?

I as a boy had river blindness. My parents did a lot of research on this as it was widespread in Angola. I was fortunate that they recognized it and were able to get the new drugs that effectively cured it as it did for thousands of others. And my older brother died of erysipalis in 1932 because they had not yet invented sulpha drugs. And my mother was bitten and got bubonic plague. Fortunately my father recognized it and was able to get the latest drugs that saved her life. I can remember hundreds of stories like this. Africa must build up its own capacity to deal with these issues.

Tags: Africa, David Strangway, g-20, G-8, Neil Turok

Posted in Capital Read, Inkless Wells, Uncategorized | 30 Comments

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<http://www2.macleans.ca/2010/02/28/idea-alert-an-army-of-minds-for-africa/> printed on Feb 28, 2010

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NEWS

Backing grows for African research chairs

Linda Nordling

12 February 2010 | EN

[CAPE TOWN] Support is growing for a bid to persuade the G8+5 nations to fund 1,000 senior research positions in African universities.

The Academic Chairs for Africa initiative would require the rich G8 countries and the emerging economies that now attend the group's gatherings — Brazil, China, India, South Africa and Mexico — to commit US\$100m per year over a five-year period.

The initiative is modelled on a ten-year-old Canadian programme to prevent promising academics leaving the country. The African version will be discussed at a meeting of the science academies from the G8+5 countries which takes place in Canada next month (4–5 March).

African chair holders would receive US\$100,000 a year, much more than professors are paid in most African universities. They would be expected to train PhDs, mentor young academics and prove that they were using their research to address the UN's Millennium Development Goals.

Appointments would be made on merit and managed by a new international foundation established for that purpose.

The chairs "will ensure that there are academics of world class working in universities in Africa and providing leadership", said Mohamed Hassan, president of the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS).

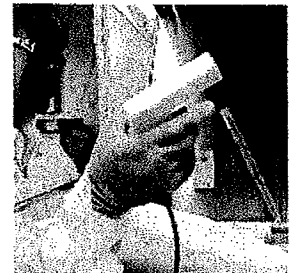
David Strangway, a Canadian geophysicist and member of the executive committee of the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP), who is championing the bid, declined to comment on how likely it is that the Canadian government will put the proposal on the agenda for the G8+5 meeting in June.

So far there is no firm financial commitment from any of the G8+5 countries. But senior officers at the UN, the World Bank and the African Development Bank have expressed their support for it.

Leading academics are also behind it. "I sincerely applaud you for your inspiring initiative," Lu Yongxiang, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, wrote in a letter to Strangway dated 2 February.

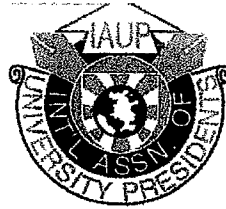
Earlier attempts to get the G8 to fund science in Africa have been unsuccessful. The 2005 G8 meeting in Gleneagles, Scotland, which had promised to boost aid for Africa, failed to make firm promises (see [G8 leaders give indirect boost for science in Africa](#)).

At the G8+5 meeting in Muskoka, Canada, on 25–26 June, the Canadian government will need to set an example by putting money on the table from the outset, said Hassan.



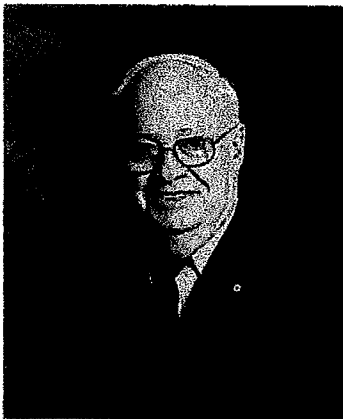
The initiative could keep African scientists at home
Flickr/US Army Africa

This has been sent to 4500 university presidents around the world by the IAUP



www.iaup.org

IAUP is proud to collaborate on Dr. David Strangway's sweeping proposal to create 1,000 endowed chairs for African universities.



David Strangway

Canada in June 2010.

David Strangway is a member of the IAUP Executive Committee. A geologist by training, he worked at NASA as Chief of the Geophysics Branch, responsible for the geophysical aspects of the Apollo missions, before serving as the 11th president of the University of Toronto, the 12th president of the University of British Columbia, and the founding President of Quest University.

During his tenure as president and CEO of the Canada Foundation for Innovation, Dr. Strangway was the lead proponent for the Canadian government initiative to create 2,000 newly endowed chairs for Canadian universities as an engine for improvement. The Canada Research Chairs program achieved its objectives. David is now reformulating that idea for Africa in a funding proposal to be submitted to the G8 countries when they meet in

Although universities in the developing countries of Africa are being reinforced so that higher education is indigenous, it remains difficult to recruit highly skilled individuals to return to their home countries. This is due in some part to salary but also to the working conditions and to the inability to contribute in a significant way to the development of their home country. The brain drain from the developing countries to the developed nations is severe and must be reversed.

Dr. Strangway's proposal over five years will cost \$500 million dollars and provide 1,000 endowed academic chairs in African universities. The intent is to provide African universities with the manpower to determine its own research agendas and to have the skilled faculty available to power it. This proposal is enthusiastically supported by leaders in the U.N., UNESCO, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and a number of associations of universities including the Association of African Universities. Other supporters include academies of science and senior officials at the G8 countries.

David Strangway is no stranger to Africa, having grown up in Angola with missionary parents who were active in the medical community there. IAUP is honored to support David's proposal to the G8.

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