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Executive Summary.

The SSRC has now existed for 10 years initially under Ford Foundation and IDRC funding. Currently the program is administered by IDRC.

The file data, data from a mailed questionnaire and interviews with donors has shown that there is support for the program.

One key issue which cannot be resolved by the data in this consultancy is the issue of transfer to a regional/national body. Respondents are opposed in general towards such transfer.

The program has support in the region not because of its stated objectives of research training particularly in methodology but because it funds issues.

The data on applicants and awardees shows that the program conception of young scholar is too elastic to be of meaningful salience in program design. In the report we make proposals on ways of limiting the concept.

The program is currently administered loosely. Part of the problem is the level of staffing. Another concern is the handling of routine administrative matters. The program deserves much higher level staffing and tighter administration.

The program effectiveness can be judged by the demand for support of Social Science Research and the need for regions' social science to renew itself. Donor thinking in the region decries the movement of social scientists out of University teaching since this is seen as social science wastage. Without necessarily sharing that view one can note that SSRC has been an important source of training and renewal of social sciences in the region. SSRC should perhaps pay more attention to formal graduate training than has been the case to date.

Whereas the bulk of awards have gone to University based researchers there should be room for funding others in different institutions who are also users/consumers of social science. The region's demand for social science CANNOT be seen as only coming from Universities.

Recommendations.

1. SSRC has existed since 1975 to date and it is a project worth continuing since it fulfils a funding need and has support. Its level of funding should be increased. So should the award ceiling.
2. SSRC Target Population defined to date as "young scholars" is vague. Perhaps in the future IDRC/Ford should limit this target population to :
 - a) those enrolled in post-graduate programs and
 - b) to post-Ph.D. researchers who must apply during the first 5 years after graduation.
3. SSRC should be limited to those working in the region irrespective of Country of Origin as respondents prefer.
4. Non-university based individuals have not applied or got awards in significant numbers. SSRC should encourage them by canvassing and assistance in research methodology when they apply.
5. Awards should be tenable anywhere to facilitate research training and specialisation by the regions' scholars in subjects outside the region.
6. Given the need to support the renewal of social sciences and research in the region, award emphasis should be put on graduate training than has been the case in the past.
7. There should not be a limitation in disciplines or themes in awards but, IDRC/Ford should note that respondents prefer issue orientation to research training and/or teaching as the objective for IDRC/Ford funding.
8. Applications should be considered on merit and no subregional or sex reverse discrimination should be attempted.
9. Juries should be selected to reflect the varied ideological, discipline and countries needs.
10. The established pattern of applications, jury meetings and award announcements is satisfactory and should be maintained.
11. This consultancy cannot resolve the issue of transferring SSRC to other bodies for no regional opinions were sought.

However the respondents do not support transfer. This issue should be resolved after the third component of the program evaluation is done.

12. IDRC needs to appoint a senior person to be incharge of SSRC and other small grants under social sciences.
13. IDRC needs to tighten the day to day administration of the program, including responding substantively to proposals, reports and any other applicant/awardee problems.
14. Investigations should be undertaken on the problem of dissemination of funded research. One way maybe to use IDRC funded journals. Another maybe research/methodology seminars as suggested by respondents.

PART I : FILE DATA.

CHAPTER 1 : APPLICATIONS.

Applications : Numbers.

The Social Sciences Research Competition begun under Ford Foundation auspices in 1975. Since then a total of 625 applications have been made to the program. Out of those applications 176 awards were made. In other words 28.16% of the applications were successful. This is shown in Table 1.

There has been significant growth in the number of applications to the program. Table 1, column one, shows the number of applications. They doubled from 10 to 21 between 1975 and 1976. Between 1976 and 1977 they doubled again and stabilised there the next year. 1979 saw the number of applications dropping drastically from 40 in 1977 and 1978 to 27.

Program people argue this was due to the fact that Ford Foundation did not have a social science advisor for four months of that calendar year. Another factor maybe that the awards of the previous years had reached those scholars who were looking for research funds in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

To the extent that there had not been extensive publicity of the program, the catchment was limited and the demand was possibly saturated. This interpretation is supported by perusal of the names of the applicants.

Growth in number of applications continued but not as dramatically as before in 1979. There were 47 applications in 1980 and 70 in 1981. The explanation given by those administering the program for this jump is that an IDRC consultant travelled the region publicising the competition. Since then Ford and IDRC have maintained publicity about the SSRC in the region. Subsequent application figures are 92, 84, 97 and 97 for the years 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985. The pattern is shown in Graph 14.

In some sense then one can argue that since 1982 the number of applications has stabilised for now but the program's forward plan ought to assume dramatic jump in the next five years as the applications from countries recently recruited into the program are likely to produce more applications.

Applications : Institutional Affiliations.

Initially the SSRC was a program of University based researchers only. Table 2 and Figure 1 refer. The first application from outside the university was in 1976. In 1977 out of 40 applications only 6 were from outside the university communities. Of these 2 were from government ministries or related institutions, 3 were from specialised institutes in the region, one was independent.

That figure was not to be surpassed until 1982 when 3 applications were from ministries and related institutions and 5 were from non-Governmental institutions or independent.

In 1984 researchers in ministries and related bodies made 4 applications. Specialised institutions researchers produced 1 and NGO and independent researchers 3. In 1985 ministry based researchers made 5 applications and those researchers with NGOs or independent only made 4 applications.

Over the years the SSRC has therefore served the University based research community. Applications from universities have accounted for 92.48% of all applications. All other applications have shared one slot out of ten. The specialised institutes have not been much of a factor as their researchers have only made 0.96% applications. The percentage for Ministry based and NGO/Independent researchers has been about equal - 3.36% and 3.20% respectively.

Applications : Regional Versus Overseas Institutions.

Most of the applications have been from local institutions.

Overseas based researchers did not even begin to apply to the competition until 1978 when one application was made. That figure increased to 3 in 1980, 7 in 1981, 6 in 1982, 6 in 1983, a dramatic 18 in 1984 and 7 in 1985. Since 1980 overseas applications are essentially students from the region who are finishing their graduate training overseas. Nothing in the records explains why there was a change in the pattern in 1984 but interviews with those associated with the program suggest that it was a spinoff from the publicity in the region where local universities were urging their graduate students training overseas to apply.

In summary then researchers based in local institutions have made nine out of the ten applications (90.72%) since the beginning of the SSRC and those based overseas have made 8.48% of the applications.

The fact that students from the region have applied is encouraging since more often than not they form a significant base for future researchers in the region.

For the future administration of the program it maybe wise to facilitate this group of young researchers' (i.e. local graduate students in overseas universities) doing fieldwork OUTSIDE THE REGION as universities look for specialists on other countries. I gather that this is not possible in the program now.

Applications : Disciplines.

As shown in Table 4, the majority of applications have come from economists. They have made 184 applications which is 29.44% of all applications. Educationists are the next category with 101 applications. This is 16.16% of all applications. The next group are political scientists and sociologists who have each made 95 applications which is 15.20%.

More than three quarters of all applications have thus come from FOUR DISCIPLINE areas. If one added history applications then out of each ten applications, eight were from economics, education, political science, sociology and history. Other than education, I suppose these are the CORE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

These overall percentages though mask some interesting facts in terms of the growth in applications by discipline area.

Political scientists dominated applications in 1975, with 50% of all applications. This fell to under ten percent in 1976, and 1983. All the other years they have been under 20%.

In terms of absolute numbers political science applications, as shown in Graph 1, have seesawed. There was a 60% drop in numbers in 1976. The 1976 numbers were not attained until 1978. The following year saw a 20% drop and continued growth the following three years up to 1982 when 17 political scientists applied. Significantly only 6 applied in 1983 but by the following year as many as those in 1982 applied. There is a minor drop in 1985 to 16 applications.

Economists on the other hand sent 40% of the applications in 1976. In absolute numbers they were only 4. They dropped to 3 the following year, climbed to 14 in 1977 and dropped to 14 and 5 in 1978 and 1979 respectively.

The subsequent steady growth in numbers were only interrupted in 1983. As shown in Graph 2, by 1985 as many as 37 economists were applying to SSRC.

Sociology applications, as shown in Graph 4, showed steady growth from none in 1975 to 9 in 1977 and a drop over the next two years to only 5 applications in 1979. They doubled over the next year and dropped to only 3 in 1981. They were to steadily grow up to 17 applications in 1984 and show a slight decline the following year.

Initially education applications seasawed between 1975 and 1980 but underwent very dramatic growth the following three years.

This is shown in Graph 5. They of all groups show very dramatic drop in the past two years as they have dropped from 23 in 1983 to 11. This is probably related to the more rigorous exclusion of applications for educational research and SSRC enforced by the program officials.

History applications were stable at 3 applications per year between 1976 and 1979. The following two years saw history applications numbers increasing to 11. They declined to only 2 in 1984 and this year they have found their original level of 3.

The initial patterns of the first four years can possibly be explained by the strong orientation to research by the departments in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam and their proximity to the program offices. Although the dip in applications in 1979 has been explained in project files as resulting from the lack of a social sciences adviser at Ford for four months in the year, there is a sense in which one can argue there was saturation of grants around then. The active researchers in the departments in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam had applied up to then. One should note that the large numbers of research oriented graduates produced in Nairobi and Dar do not get into the market for grants until the 1980s. In the 1980s the SSRC program expands outside Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

It is too soon to tell whether the pattern of applications which has emerged since 1979 when other disciplines have applied to the competition will continue. They are in terms of numbers marginal as shown in Graphs 6 - 13. It is doubtful whether they will supplant the core social science disciplines (economics, political science, sociology) history and education.

Applications : Gender.

Originally all applicants to SSRC were male (100%). In 1976 they dropped to 74%. The following year they climbed to 76% and rose to 90% in 1978. Since 1979 the percentage of male applicants has stabilised in the eighties as shown in Table 5, and Graphs 16 and 17.

In a basic sense then males have applied to the program mainly. The overall average is 83.81%. Thus out of every ten applicants eight have been males.

It has not been possible to establish comparative figures for female researchers in Universities in the region. Estimates by donor program personnel ranges from 5% to 15%. There has been steady growth of female applicants. In 1975 there were none. The following two years saw them stabilise at around 4%. In 1978 and 1979 female applicants were 7.5%. Since 1980 they have been in the teens.

Throughout the period women applicants have averaged 12% as shown in Table 5. This is so inspite of the fact that in the last four years there have been female consultants running the program in one way or other and the program has been concious of the gender problem. It maybe true that the campaign for increasing female applicants numbers has borne fruit. The question still remains whether they reflect proportionately to the numbers in the institutions of the region. This should be a task for part two of the evaluation.

Applications : Age.

In program documents a lot has been made about the SSRC being a program for young scholars. Table 6 shows applicants ages. Due to the bad file information, we have only been able to identify the age for 2/3 of the applicants from 1975 - 1985.

Table 6 tabulates the ages of applicants in five years intervals from 21. The highest concentration 25.64% is in the age category between 31 - 35 years. The next highest category are those between 36 - 40 years. They form 19.38%. Those between 31 and 40 form 45.02%. If one takes the next highest category percentage-wise i.e. those between 26 - 30 years, who are 12.07%, one accounts for 57.09% of all applicants. Addition of the next high category, those 41 - 45 years (7.17%) accounts for about two thirds of all applicants. Incidentally the youngest applicant was 22 years old and the oldest 66 !

The fact that only a quarter of the applicants are in the age bracket which is normally regarded as young scholars internationally (ie between 31 and 35 years old) does not support the purported aims of the scheme.

Applications : Qualifications.

The file data on applicants academic qualifications is slightly better than age ! Obviously applicants do not care to reveal to the program as much about age as they care to parade academic qualifications. Only 13.17% of applicants did not report their academic qualifications. This data is therefore a little more reliable for grappling with the issue of young scholars as the target of the program.

Table 7 shows the applicants academic qualifications when they applied. It does not sort out for multiple applications in different years.

The highest category is the lumped one of Post-graduate Diploma/MA with 33.32%. In a basic sense it is an unsatisfactory lumping of qualifications. File data was not too clear on MA candidates and MAs proper and in the time available procedural decision was made to leave it lumped.

Significantly the second highest category are those applicants who already have Ph.Ds. They form 30.22% of the applicants. Ph.D candidates form 18.62% of all applicants.

This data suggests a definition of young scholars based on level at which applicants are training post-graduate Diploma/MA and Ph.D candidates as both categories account for 51.94% of total applicants.

Yet, if program rationale was to assist bonafide young scholars with an assumption that they must have acquired the training which assumes a Ph.D, one could argue the applicants have been outside the program plan. This point is reinforced by looking at Table 6 where those above 36 years of age constitute about a third of all applicants (30.35%).

I am aware that some SSRC program definitions assumes the need for training.

These two sections on age and qualifications starkly illustrate the confusion about in the program about young scholar. Perhaps a definition emphasizing those in post-graduate school and say 5 years after completing Ph.D training would be a useful resolution of the young scholar problem.

The rationale in this proposal is that there is need for post-graduate training. Further if young scholars cannot initiate research within 5 years of completing the Ph.D program, they would not become researchers.

Applications : Countries of Origin.

As shown in Table 8, Kenyans have dominated the SSRC competition. Tanzanians are a distant second and Ugandans still close third. The respective percentages are 29.16, 20.15, and 18.77. Thus out of each ten applications eight are from the three countries. Ethiopians form a distant fourth with 5.19%.

No hard data exists on total numbers of social scientists in the region but can be inferred that this preponderant domination by four countries is not matched by their regional share of social scientists.

Malawians and Zambians form the next grouping with 4.73% and 4.12% respectively. The next bunch in descending order are Americans, Zimbabweans, Swazis, Britons and South Africans. They have produced 3.18%, 2.90%, 1.67%, 1.52% and 1.06% of all applicants respectively. Why Americans and Britons are in the program seems to be contradictory of the aim of supporting local research. I am aware that in files this issue has been good rigger.

South Africans (presumably black exiles) Mauritians Sotho, Indians, Ghanaians, Rwandese, Tswana, Canadians, (!) Sudanese, Dutch, Nigerians, Somalis, French, Sierra Leoneans, and Pakistanis have made insignificant number of applications.

CHAPTER 2 : AWARDS.

Awards : Number.

In terms of number of awards as shown, in Graph 14, there was an increase from 4 to 9 to 15 in the first three years.

In 1978 and 1979 there was a drop, initially to 14 and then 11. There was in the following four years increases until the all time peak of 27 was reached in 1983. 1984 saw a drop in awards to 21 and the following year awards stood at 24.

If the absolute numbers of awards have been growing with dips here and there, on percentage basis the awards have declined since the second year of SSRC steadily. This is shown in Table 1 and Graph 15. The peak was in 1976 when 43% applicants got awards. From 1980, awards have been between 21% and 30%. As shown in Table 1 only 28.16% of applications are funded over the period.

Clearly as money has been spent on promotion, matching funds for increasing the numbers of awards have not been found. Although some program documents speak of the stabilization in the last four years as ideal, one is hard put to see what is magical about this level of awards. If anything pressure from applicants in the countries which have been recruited into the program recently are sure to guarantee an increase in applications.

Awards : Institutional Affiliations.

As shown in Table 2, awarding juries have slightly favoured those in universities and allied institutes as they formed 92.48% of applications but they garnered 93.75% of the awards.

Juries also favoured specialised institutes who only made 0.96% of the applications but got 1.70% of the awards.

Those from ministries and affiliated colleges and institutes have not done well at all as their 3.36% of applications only earned 1.70% awards.

One can categorically say that, if an applicant was from outside the university community they had little chance of earning an award. This raises a long term problem as the regions social scientists get into ministries and their affiliated institutions as well as specialised institutes.

Research capacity should not be just built in the universities. A case can be made for specialised institutes and ministries needing research capacity if they are to discharge their responsibilities and stop raiding consultants from the universities.

Awards : Regional Versus Overseas Institutional Affiliations.

Ninety one percent of all awards were to people in local institutions as shown in Table 2. Only 9.5% of the awards were to people in overseas institutions.

For the longrun this distribution raises interesting problems given the fact that there is need to get the region's social science community infused with new scholarship particularly where some departments are narrow in their specialisations.

This is also a concern given the fact that some departments have only African specialists and nobody else conversant with other regions.

The two facts mock the practice of only funding research conducted in the region. After all it cannot be that SSRC is for only producing a social science only competent on local research. There is need therefore to increase the support for the regions social scientists training overseas.

Awards : Disciplines.

Economics, true to its international imperialistic tendencies in the past 40 - 50 years, has managed to dominate not only the applications but also the awards as shown in Table 4. Economists applications were 29.44% but they were slightly discriminated as they only got 24.43% of the awards although they are the only group above 20% of awards.

Political scientists on the other hand were favoured as they made 15.20% of the applications and got 18.75% of the awards.

It is surprising that historians were so favoured. 7.84% of applications from historians were rewarded with 12.50% awards. Geographers on the other hand made 3.68% of the applications and won 5.11% of the awards.

The core social sciences (economics, political science, sociology) won 57.38% of all awards. If one adds history (which some would argue is a core social science) then 7 out of 10 awards went to the core social sciences.

Although these are the global percentages the pattern of awards has changed dramatically since SSRC was begun. In the first year political science and economics shared 100% of all awards although they were 90% of applications. In 1976 they did not feature in awards at all.

In 1977 economics and sociology accounted for 53% of all awards. The following year economics alone accounted for 43% of all awards. In 1979 there were not any economics awards but political science and history between themselves accounted for 54% of all awards. In the same year, surprisingly, education and literature accounted for 36%. By 1980 economics, history and sociology accounted for 78.55% of all awards. In 1981 political science led with 33.33%, history with 27.77% and sociology with 16.66% for a total of 77.76%. In 1982 history and political science had 23.80% of the awards, economics 19.04%, the three for a total of 66.64%.

In 1983 economics led with 32.00%, education 24%, political science 16%, all three with a total of 72%. In 1984 economics led with 38.09% and education had 23.80% both for a total of 61.89%.

This years' domination in awards goes to political science with 37.50% and economics with 25%, both for 62.50%.

If one raises the question what chances does an application from a discipline stand to get an award, the data shows a slightly different pattern.

Library scientists with 0.48% of total applications never won any awards.

In this framework fifty percent of all dramatic applications have won awards. Their total applications were 4 (0.64%). Applications from historians and lawyers won awards in the 40% - 50% region. Applications from geographers and political scientists won awards in the 30% - 40% region. Applications from economists, sociologists, educationists, and literature specialists won awards in the 20% - 30% region. All other disciplines were in the 10% - 20% region.

The conclusion then seems to be that one stood a better chance of succeeding in getting an award from SSRC if their discipline colleagues made fewer applications unless an applicant was an economist.

However on the whole the claim that SSRC juries have been fair and given awards on merit seems to be upheld particularly given that some of the disciplines like dramatic arts and journalism do not seem to have EVER been represented.

Cynically one wonders though whether this is a function of the exotic.

Awards : Gender.

Women have not done particularly well in SSRC since they only made 12.38% of applications and got 12.08% of the awards as shown in Table 5. However this does not viciate the concerns of those who believe in reverse discrimination to take care of historical disabilities. Note in Table 5 that in 1976 there were not women awardees. Furthermore women awardees never broke the 20% barrier. The numbers and percentages are shown in Graphs 8 and 19 respectively. The steady increase in female awardees can possibly be explained by the constitution of the juries and specific program concern for increasing the number of women awardees.

Awards : Age.

Twenty two percent of all awardees ages are not known due to the incomplete and sloppy file information system. One could excuse the incomplete file data on non-awardees but for individuals selected who correspond with the program over a long period of time and for which there are individual files, it is inexcusable that basic information is not retrievable.

Table 9 shows the ages of awardees from the beginning of the program to date.

The highest age category are those who are 31 - 35 years old. They form 30.21% of all awardees.

The next highest category are those who are between 36 - 40 years who are 18.68%. A close third are the awardees between 26 - 30 years who form 17.03%. Thus those between 26 and 40 form 65.92% of all awardees.

Although these figures maybe seized upon by those who push the argument that the program is for young scholars for support of their position it should be treated with caution.

Earlier, in Table 6, we presented data showing preponderance of applicants coming from the age group of 31 - 35 years but not as high as the awards. A comparison of Table 6 and Table 9 shows that the juries have favoured the younger in awards up to those 40 years old since each category of applications draws slightly higher awards.

One should further note that the unknown columns in the two tables are large and this presents the danger of pushing this analysis into the realm of the fallacy of misplaced concreteness. However it is not unrealistic to assume that university students in the region will increasingly get their BAs between the ages of 21 and 23, MAs between 23 and 25, and Ph.Ds between 26 and 28 if they follow a 3 : 2 : 3 university program.

This pattern is really not just for the future but should be part and parcel of program planning now. Many students who get to the university now are 18 - 20 years old. Even allowing for 2 years average for time wastage (closures) one can expect completion of the Ph.D by the time they are 30 years old.

From the above perspective then program operationalisation of the concept of young scholars may have to worry about chronological age inspite of the distaste expressed by some within the program.

There have been throughout the life of the program established scholars (above 30 years old) who have been funded and they should be filtered out since they take away grants from more deserving graduate students and immediately qualified scholars.

Awards : Academic Qualifications.

As we pointed out earlier, researchers are prone to displaying their formal qualifications and in the case of awardees only 12.08% do not obey this practice as shown on Table 10. The data on awardees qualifications is therefore slightly firmer than the age data.

Table 10 shows that the bulk of the awardees(32.41%) had masters level qualifications when they first applied. Interestingly those who were Ph.D candidates and those who had already got their Ph.Ds are exactly the same i.e. 26.96%.

As we mentioned before it was not possible to disaggregate the lumpy MA category into those who were candidates and those who had completed and were therefore doing research not oriented to a Ph.D. The qualifications data seems to reflect the straddling reflected in the SSRC right from the beginning. No formal decision seems to have been made on whether it was to be focused on graduate fellowship seekers at Masters and Ph.D level who are young scholars or to launch post-doctoral researchers to research which is not part and parcel of a degree requirement.

Whereas documents justifying the start of the SSRC program state eloquently the tribulations of a young scholar (presumably with a Ph.D or a Ph.D candidate) in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania who was then faced with a research system dominated by elder scholars (presumably also with Ph.Ds) this focus is not relevant today. Since 1970's, in the three countries, several changes have taken place whereby those young scholars then are in their forties. They SEEM to still be targets of the program. This can be explained by residual networking.

Some of the then young scholars were caught by the university turbulences of Makerere and Nairobi and are footloose in the region. Others are moved into consulting for government and international organisations.

The universities have not only lost many but their expansion has needed programs for training social science staff members when donors and governments do not see the need as they did in 1960s and 1970s. Donors do cry about the loss of those they trained to consulting and government service and this may explain their reluctance to supporting staff development these days. From this perspective it is not unrealistic to argue the need is for SSRC to be part and parcel of a graduate fellowship program locally and internationally. Such a program would help in renewing social science in the region. I am aware that current thinking in the region on how social science renews itself is that universities should hold onto those trained who are supposedly lost to consulting (!), governments, donors etc. But, it seems clear there is tremendous demand for, not only staff development, but staff training and staff upgrading by facilitating research.

Awards : Countries of Origin.

Kenyans have got awards commensurate with their applications. These are respectively 28.57% and 29.16% as shown in Table 8. Tanzanians on the other hand have received slightly more awards (23.62%) than their applications, 20.15%. Others favoured are Zambians with 5.49% awards out of 4.12% applications, Americans with 3.18% of the applications and 6.59% of the awards; Swazis with 1.67% of the applications and 2.74% of the awards; Britons with 1.52% of applications and 1.64% of awards; Sothos with 0.76% of applications and 1.64% of the awards; Rwandese with 0.45% of applications and 1.09% of awards; Dutch with 0.15% of the applications and 0.54% of the awards; Nigerians with 0.15% of applications and 0.54% awards.

It is hard to support the case for Americans, Britons and Dutch awards given that the rationale for the SSRC program is to support research capacity in the region. This of necessity has to be support for regionals. Unless the Nigerian is an exile the same judgement should be applied.

Those discriminated in awards are Ugandans with 16.83% applicants and only 15.25% awardees; Ethiopians with 18.77% applicants and 14.28% awardees; Malawians with 4.73% applicants and 2.74% awardees; Zimbabweans with 2.9% applicants and 1.64% awardees; South Africans (presumably exiles ?!) with 1.06% applicants and 0.54% awardees and Mauritians with 0.91% applicants and 0.54% awardees.

From the above, the deviations are not all that big. The issue is simply to spread the grant jam outside Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania in future.

Steps in publicising the SSRC competition in the last 5 years may have reached all the countries but clearly SSRC program decisions based on equivalent proportions of social scientists in the countries maybe worth paying attention to in the future.

One way to do this maybe to select juries from those countries not well covered. Another is to sensitise other SSRC jurors to the need of country reverse discrimination. And, yet another, is to get program administrators from some of the disadvantaged regions. One is clearly not arguing for country quotas. Projectwise this can be done by publicity, commenting on proposals to upgrade them, and sensitising jurors to country research concerns.

PART II - QUESTIONNAIRE DATA.

CHAPTER 3 : RESPONDENTS.

Respondents : General.

In response to an evaluation questionnaire on the IDRC/Ford Foundation SSRC program, a total of 105 duly filled questionnaires were received from scholars who have participated in the past. Information from the questionnaires reveal that 47% of the respondents are awardees and 53% are non-awardees.

Nationals of only 14 countries have responded to the mailed search questionnaires in spite of the fact that 27 countries were identified in the file. Table II reveals that the countries are unequally represented with East African countries taking a Lion's share viz 62% of the respondents. The same pattern holds for awardees, 69%, and non-awardees, 58%. A breakdown of participants by countries shows that by far Kenya provides most respondents, 32%, Uganda 16%, Tanzania 14%, Zambia 8% and Malawi 5%.

The rest of the countries provide an average 2% of the participants. A more or less similar pattern holds both for awardees and non-awardees as shown in Table II. These responses are not commensurate with the proportions of respondents in the program as shown in Table 8.

From Table 12, it is further shown that a great number of participants - 64% were residing in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda at the time of their application. Awardees and non-awardees are respectively represented by 56% and 59% of all participants reported to be residing in the three countries. Table 12 however does not necessarily imply that the given percentages refer to only nationals of the countries given. A comparison of Table II and Table 12 for instance reveals that overall, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia UK and Sweden report more respondents of residing in these countries than nationals of the same countries. The rest of the countries reveal that the reverse is the case. The implications and explanation of this will be presented later on in the report.

Lastly, Table 16 reveals that about 85% of all participants are attached to universities as lecturers, researchers or students and only 9% are government institution researchers and 7% are from a variety of sources.

A distribution of respondents by age-groups, shows the respondents fall between 26 years of age and 55 years of age. Table 13 gives a breakdown of respondents, both awardees and non-awardees by age-groupings. Overall the age group 31 - 35 is most represented with 33% of respondents which is comparable to data from files shown in Tables 8 and 9. Representation of participants age-groups decreases with increase in age. A comparison of awardees and non-awardees respondents does not reveal sharp differences except that in general non-awardees are more evenly spread out among the age-groups than the awardees. The awardees are lumped in the 31 - 35, 36-40 and 41 - 45 age groups. Significant contrasts between awardees and non-awardees occur among respondents in the 26 - 35 age-groups. It is worth noting that a much greater number of participants in the 26 - 30 age group are not awarded any funding. To the contrary, a greater number of participants in the 31 - 35 age group have been awarded some funding.

Respondents : Gender.

Table 14 shows a top-sided distribution bent much more towards males than females. An overall picture gives 86% and 14% for males and females respectively. This sex distribution compares to the file data on applications and awards as shown in Table 5.

A similar distribution holds for both awardees and non-awardees. In all cases however there are slightly less male and female awardees than non-awardees.

Respondents : Institutional Base/Occupation on first Application.

The university is by far a more common institutional base for respondents. The participants attached to the university are mostly lecturers and just a few researchers and students forming the other categories of participants attached to the university. The distribution of respondents by their occupations when they forwarded their first applications shows that 91% of the participants were either lecturers (64%) university researchers (12%) or students (15%). Government researchers constituted 2% whereas other types of occupations constituted 7%. In all categories of occupations, except for students, there are slightly more non-awardees than awardees.

Table 15 provides a breakdown of awardees and non-awardees by their respective occupations at the time they first applied to the SSRC.

Respondents: Current Institutional Base/Occupation.

Table 16 provides analysis of awardees and non-awardees by their present occupations. Similarly, most of the participants in the SSR competition (85%) were attached to the university as lecturers (62%) university researchers (16%) and students (7%). Government researchers and other categories of occupations constituted 9% and 7% respectively.

A comparison of awardees and non-awardees across their present occupations presents a picture whereby, except for the categories of government researcher and student, there are slightly more non-awardees than awardees in any other occupational category.

Comparing respondents' occupations at first application and currently reveals that :

- (a) The occupational category of university lecturer has either diminished in size (for awardees) or stayed the same (for non-awardees).
- (b) There is a noted increase among respondents grouped as university researchers over time both in the case of awardees and non-awardees.
- (c) The same pattern holds for the category of government researchers.
- (d) On the contrary there is a drastic decrease over time among student participants.

The implications of the above description on respondents with respect to their occupations over time will be discussed later both in terms of the whole program and in terms and reference to specific issues pertaining to the program.

Respondents : Academic Qualifications - First Application.

Table 17 presents a breakdown of respondents by different academic qualifications. Basically all participants fall into 4 major categories, viz under-graduate Diploma holders, BA/BSc holders, MA/MSc holders and Ph.D holders.

Table 17 shows that the bulk of the participants, were at the time of first application, MA/MSc holders (59%) Ph.D holders were (31%). Thus the two categories represent 90% of all. Classification of respondents by categories of academic standing reveals that MA/MSc holders constituted 59%, Ph.D holders 31%, BA/BSc holders 6% and Diploma holders - 4%. In keeping with the notion of supporting young scholars by the SSRC for both categories of awardees and non-awardees, MA/MSc holders constitute the greatest number of participants and especially so among the awardees.

Respondents : Current Academic Qualifications.

In Table 18, a distribution of respondents by their present academic qualifications is given. A comparative discussion of respondents academic qualifications gives some insight to a number of observations. The relatively higher percentage of Ph.D holders in Table 18 as opposed to information revealed in Table 17 reveals that most respondents had attained higher levels of academic qualifications. Between them, there are more Ph.D holders who have been awarded funding than not. On the reverse there are less MA/MSc holders and BA/BSc holders who have been awarded funding than not. This data suggests that the 'training' objectives of SSRC has been met as far as respondents are concerned. It however does not tell us whether 'young scholars' are really old Ph.Ds.

Respondents : Information on SSRC.

Awareness of the existence of the Social Science Research Competition can be through formal channels or informal channels. The formal channels which are in operation are either through IDRC/Ford mailed brochures or through IDRC/Ford Foundation Program officers and consultants.

On the whole, the formal channels were reported to have disseminated information on SSRC to most of the respondents. It is reported in Table 19 that 43% and 20% of all the respondents first became aware of SSRC through IDRC mailed brochures and IDRC/Ford Foundation Program officers and consultants respectively. It is therefore apparent that 63% or almost two thirds of the respondents were informed of SSRC through the formal channels under the auspices of IDRC/Ford Foundation.

It is obvious that the brochure has had significant impact. Since it is cheaper than sending program officers it should be emphasised in future.

The other outstanding sources of information of Social Science Research Competition are basically the informal ones. Colleagues and respondents' own institution are reported by 21% and 14% respectively by respondents as their first sources of information of Social Science Research Competition. That institutions have played such a minor role is surprising given the campaign by program officials to visit heads of departments and others in the region. It suggests that this strategy - which is expensive - should be deemphasized in the future. The travelling consultant costs can be used to spread the information in the region by mailed brochures particularly if the mailing is targeted.

A comparison of awardees and non-awardees with respect to their first source of information of Social Science Research Competition, however gives a slightly different picture. Once again, in Table 19, it is evident that most of the awardees, 59% of them, first became aware of SSRC through IDRC/Ford mailed brochures as compared to 29% of the non-awardees.

IDRC/Ford Foundation Program Officers and Consultants informed 16% of the awardees and a similar percentage was informed by colleagues.

On the other hand, there is an almost even distribution of respondents over the 4 major sources of information of SSRC. The formal channels viz. IDRC/Ford mailed brochures and IDRC/Ford Foundation Program officers and consultants are reported to have been first sources of information of SSRC to 29% and 23% of the non-awardees respectively. Similarly, the informal sources viz, respondents' own institutions and colleagues are reported to have been first sources of information of SSRC to 20% and 25% of the non-awardees respectively.

Other sources mentioned by a negligible percentage of non-awardees are heads of departments and National Council of Science and Technology.

Respondents : Objectives of SSRC.

Table 20 presents respondents' various interpretations of their understanding of the objectives of SSRC. Considering responses of both awardees and non-awardees, two major categories of stated objectives of SSRC stand out; accounting for 68% of all the respondents. The promotion and encouragement of Social Science Research on issues relating to developing countries especially in Africa is reported by 36% of the respondents as the main objective of SSRC.

The development and improvement of research capabilities of African scholars is reported by 32% of the respondents as the main objective of SSRC.

The other mentioned objectives of SSRC include generation of knowledge and useful information - 7%, and strengthening of teaching - 5%. A substantial proportion of respondents (10%) however did declare not to have any knowledge or were not sure of the objectives of SSRC.

A pattern of responses almost similar to the above holds for both awardees and non-awardees singly. with respect to the two major objectives cited above however, they are emphasized by more awardees 76% than non-awardees 62%. It is also evident that more non-awardees (14%) are either unaware or unsure of the objectives of SSRC than awardees (6%) do.

Clearly then respondents do not see basic research, training or even strengthening teaching as a primary objective of SSRC. They are concerned with putting Social Science Research into relevant issues.

Respondents : Scope of SSRC.

Asked to address themselves in the scope and coverage of SSRC with respect to discipline area, most of the respondents (70%) were of the view that the competition should remain open ended. This implies that the competition should cater for all the disciplines in the Social Sciences.

A very negligible proportion of respondents, 3%, report that the competition should be more close-ended meaning that it should cater for specific disciplines in the Social Sciences. The disciplines however are not specified. Thirdly, 28% of the respondents express that the competition should remain open ended but concentrate on specific disciplines of the social sciences.

From Table 21, there is no distinct and significant difference between awardees and non-awardees except that more awardees than non-awardees are of the view that the competition should remain open-ended. In contrast, more non-awardees than awardees are of the view that the competition should remain open-ended but concentrate on specific disciplines of the Social Sciences. Thirdly only non-awardees were in favour of the competition being close ended, viz catering for specific disciplines in the Social Sciences.

Respondents : Preferred Themes/Issues for SSRC.

Respondents who had expressed the view that the competition should remain open-ended but concentrate on specific disciplines of the Social Sciences were probed. Table 22 shows a number of specific themes and issues to be concentrated on as reported. Current and pressing policy issues are reported as specific themes/issues to be concentrated on by 38% of the respondents. Likewise, 34% of the respondents point to unemployment, agriculture, education and health as the specific themes/issues to be concentrated on. To a lesser degree, government interests/priorities and social issues are reported by 10% of the respondents as the specific issues. Lastly and least, economy related issues and political issues are reported by only 3% each of the respondents.

As is shown in Table 22, there is some variation in emphasis about the specific issues reported by awardees and non-awardees. One noticeable contrast is that whereas the biggest percentage of awardees emphasize current and pressing policy issues, most of the non-awardees emphasize unemployment, agriculture, education and health.

Respondents : Definition of Social Sciences.

Since the competition presently covers only the 'Social Sciences', respondents were asked to indicate disciplines which in their own view constitute social sciences. From the responses given in Table 23, it is clear that some disciplines are distinctly known to constitute the Social Sciences. From the responses given, all mention of a particular discipline were tabulated and in a descending order of importance, the following disciplines and frequency were reported as the constituting social sciences :- Sociology (including Psychology and Anthropology) (87), Political Science (61), Economics (59), History (35), Geography (21), Education (17) and Philosophy and Religion (10)

Respondents : Country/Regional Preferences.

Whereas the above analysis covers scope in terms of discipline areas, it was also deemed necessary to solicit responses with regard to desired country/regional coverage by SSRC.

Table 24 indicates that 1/3 of the respondents were of the view that the competition should concentrate in or encourage applications from some countries/sub-regions more than others. On the other hand 2/3 of the respondents report that the competition should encourage applications from all countries/sub-regions.

For respondents who feel that the competition should concentrate in or encourage applications from some countries/subregions more than others, a number of reasons have been advanced for this stance. Without communicating all the reasons, some themes come up clearly in some of the reasons given. In Table 25 we note that the most emphasized is that the competition (22%) should consider regions like Southern Africa where scholars have no other help. This has recently been an objective of SSRC. Secondly, a related but similar reason is that the competition should put emphasis on countries where little research has been carried (17%). The above two mostly overlap in most cases. The other fairly important reported reasons are :- to facilitate comparison (17%): priority should be given to underdeveloped countries (8%) concentration on problem countries (6%) and encouraging applications from Franco-phone and Lusophone Eastern Africa (6%).

Most of the reasons given imply positive discrimination in favour of disadvantaged countries/sub-regions in one way or another.

On the whole then the current SSRC orientation of concentrating on Southern Africa and discriminating positively against Eastern Africa seems to be supported by a minority.

On the other hand in Table 26, a number of reasons are given by more respondents who feel that the Competition should encourage applications from all countries/sub regions. It is widely agreed by almost half of the respondents (48%) that the need for research is sought for by all countries and therefore all countries should be considered. Emphasis on expressed needs and consideration of the subject matter are reported by 12% of the respondents as reasons for the openness of the competition. A further 6% and 3% of the respondents respectively feel that for the sake of comparison and the fact that competition is healthy, the competition should therefore encourage applications from all countries/sub-regions.

In response to why the competition should encourage applications from all countries/sub-regions. A substantial proportion of the respondents, 29% were however non-committal.

Respondents : Nationals Versus Staff.

Respondents views were sought on what the awarding system should be with respect to nationality of the awardee.

As indicated in Table 27, 37% of the respondents believe that awards should be made to only nationals of the region whereas 63% of the respondents feel that awards should be made available to staff at public research institutions regardless of national origin. The implications of these two views on the awarding system will be discussed in the summary of this section.

Once again, the reaction of awardees and non-awardees does not differ markedly from the general reaction to this view.

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Respondents : SSRC academic Focus.

In an effort to be more specific as to which persons in terms of levels of academic qualifications, the competition should cater for, the respondent's views are presented in Table 28. In response to whether or not the competition should cater for higher degree candidates only, 44% of the respondents answer in the affirmative whereas 55% of the respondents answer in the negative. To confirm their view, respondents who feel that the competition should cater only to higher degree candidates advance the following reasons :

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| a) Better quality research | - | 35% |
| b) Optimum use of scarce resources | - | 13% |
| c) Production of better and reliable reports | - | 33% |
| d) Experience in research | - | 11% |

It is apparent that by and large, it is for the sake of the quality of research and research results, that some respondents believe that the competition should cater for higher degree candidates. The emphasis on quality of research is much more emphasized by awardees more than non-awardees.

As indicated in Table 28, 55% of the respondents were of the view that the competition should not cater for only higher degree candidates. The reasons given for this stance are basically that any deserving upcoming scholars, undergraduates and even non-academicians need experience to do research and should therefore be encouraged to do so. As is shown in Table 30, 76% of the respondents are of the above view. A small proportion of respondents 7% feel that research experience should be the basic criterion and 3% array fears that some countries do not have enough higher degree candidates. The liberal views on this issue expressed by awardees and to an extent non-awardees are especially remarkable, bearing in mind that 94% of the awardees and 88% of the non-awardees are already higher degree candidates.

This attitude does not square with the experience of SSRC in the past where awardees have been postgraduate students and Ph.D holders.

Respondents : Establishment and Maintenance of Scholarship.

Through Social Science Research Competition, it is expected that there will occur qualitative development of social researchers. In Table 32, it is evident that half of all the respondents believe that SSRC has contributed significantly (33%) a great deal (14%) to the establishment and maintenance in the region of a Social Science Research Community with higher levels of scholarship. 22% of the respondents feel that the contribution of SSRC is a little. Only 4% believe that SSRC has not contributed anything at all to the establishment of researchers.

A significant proportion of respondents (27%) did not express their views mainly because they didn't have sufficient knowledge about SSRC to enable them to make their judgement. an overall assessment shows that regardless of the magnitude of contribution, SSRC has at least contributed to the qualitative and quantitative development of Social Researchers in the region in which SSRC operates.

The few respondents who believe that SSRC has not contributed anything at all do so mainly because of personal reasons. They don't seem to have experienced SSRC or they have been unsuccessful as applicants. A significant proportion of respondents (22%) who believe that SSRC contribution has been little do so mainly because the perceived impact of SSRC is very small. The impact of SSRC includes such issues as the number of awardees, and publication of research findings.

It is of significance to note that SSRC should devise ways and means of increasing its impact particularly by disseminating the research findings. For the greater majority of respondents who assert that the contribution of SSRC has been significant or great are satisfied with administrative aspects of SSRC and with the impact of SSRC in terms of researches funded and publications produced. Tables 34 and 35 elaborate more detail the issues implied in the above discussion. It is also important to note that some respondents however don't justify their view that SSRC has contributed greatly to the development of social researchers.

Respondents : Transfer of SSRC from IDRC/Ford Foundation.

The success and impact of the Social Science Research Competition largely depends on how efficiently and effectively SSRC is administered. The onus of the administration of SSRC has historically fallen on IDRC and Ford Foundation. There has been opinions expressed that this tutelage should end. This is not supported. Respondents were asked to evaluate IDRC/Ford Foundation management and administration of SSRC. Only a small proportion of respondents (15%) were of the view that IDRC/Ford Foundation should transfer management and administration of SSRC to a regional organisation or institution. On the other hand, a substantial proportion of respondents (79%) feel that IDRC/Ford should continue with the management and administration of SSRC.

This view is much more held by awardees (90%) than non-awardees (79%) whereas more non-awardees (21%) than awardees (8%) believe that the management and administration of SSRC should be transferred.

The main reasons advanced for the transfer of administration of SSRC to a regional body are that a regional body understands people's priorities more than IDRC does (33%) and that a regional body would have better and easier reach.

As is shown in Table 37, a significant number of respondents (44%) do not indicate reasons why they feel that the management and administration of SSRC should be transferred to a regional body. A very negligible percentage of respondents believe that funding would be simplified and that control can be exercised on IDRC/Ford not to impose their needs and wishes. Among the regional bodies suggested are universities 6%; research institutes 13%, a decentralized office of IDRC 25%, UNDP 13%, OSSREA 25% and NCST 6%.

13% of the respondents don't indicate a regional body of their choice.

The feeling among respondents that IDRC/Ford should continue with the management and administration of SSRC is precipitated by the fact that IDRC/Ford have so far done the job competently and efficiently as reported by 36% of the respondents (Table 39). A more or less similar view to the effect that other bodies lack the experience that IDRC/Ford has is expressed by 6%.

By the same token, a big proportion of respondents (42%) express fear that should there be a transfer of the management and administration of SSRC, then nepotism, favouritism and discrimination will arise. It is further reported by 5% of the respondents that there may arise bias in funding if a regional body took over the responsibility.

Respondents: SSRC Funding Schedule.

The current timetable of SSRC is such that proposals to the Social Science Research Competition are submitted by early December, the jury meets and makes awards in mid-February and by early mid-March IDRC/Ford Foundation communicates decisions to applicants. Respondents were therefore asked whether or not this timetable is consistent with the rhythm of work of the majority of researchers in the region. It is shown in Table 40 that 72% of the respondents favour the current arrangement of the timetable whereas 16% of the respondents feel that the timetable is not consistent with the rhythm of work of majority of researchers in the region. 11% of the respondents didn't respond in any way.

In Table 41, the reported reasons as to why respondents feel that the timetable for considering proposals to SSRC is consistent with the rhythm of work of majority of researchers are given. The most common reason, expressed by 51% of the respondents, is to the effect that by the time the awards are given, it is the end of the academic year in most universities and this therefore enables scholars to undertake their fieldwork during the long vacation. A further 20% of the respondents just feel that the timing is good. Similarly 17% of the respondents do not give any reasons as to why they feel that the current timetable is okay.

A number of reasons are advanced in support of the view that the timetable is not consistent with the rhythm of work of majority of researchers. Timewise, 18% of the respondents feel that decisions should be communicated in May. 24% feel that awards should be announced in December.

Administratively, 6% of the respondents feel that remittance of money is slow and 6% feel that the decision making process is long and causes delays. Lastly 24% of the respondents just feel that it is hard to have a timetable that is agreeable to all researchers.

By the same token, a big proportion of respondents (42%) express fear that should there be a transfer of the management and administration of SSRC, then nepotism, favouritism and discrimination will arise. It is further reported by 5% of the respondents that there may arise bias in funding if a regional body took over the responsibility.

Respondents: SSRC Funding Schedule.

The current timetable of SSRC is such that proposals to the Social Science Research Competition are submitted by early December, the jury meets and makes awards in mid-February and by early mid-March IDRC/Ford Foundation communicates decisions to applicants. Respondents were therefore asked whether or not this timetable is consistent with the rhythm of work of the majority of researchers in the region. It is shown in Table 40 that 72% of the respondents favour the current arrangement of the timetable whereas 16% of the respondents feel that the timetable is not consistent with the rhythm of work of majority of researchers in the region. 11% of the respondents didn't respond in any way.

In Table 41, the reported reasons as to why respondents feel that the timetable for considering proposals to SSRC is consistent with the rhythm of work of majority of researchers are given. The most common reason, expressed by 51% of the respondents, is to the effect that by the time the awards are given, it is the end of the academic year in most universities and this therefore enables scholars to undertake their fieldwork during the long vacation. A further 20% of the respondents just feel that the timing is good. Similarly 17% of the respondents do not give any reasons as to why they feel that the current timetable is okay.

A number of reasons are advanced in support of the view that the timetable is not consistent with the rhythm of work of majority of researchers. Timewise, 18% of the respondents feel that decisions should be communicated in May. 24% feel that awards should be announced in December.

Administratively, 6% of the respondents feel that remittance of money is slow and 6% feel that the decision making process is long and causes delays. Lastly 24% of the respondents just feel that it is hard to have a timetable that is agreeable to all researchers.

CHAPTER 4: AWARDEE RESPONDENTS.

Awardee Respondents : Comments from IDRC/Ford.

Section II of the Evaluation questionnaire sought information from awardees only. As we had earlier on indicated, questionnaire returns were received from 49 awardees.

Normally, participants submit research proposals to IDRC/Ford Foundation for consideration. IDRC/Ford Foundation however request some participants to clarify certain issues in their proposals. Out of the population that had been awarded funding, 65% of them report to have received comments on their proposals from IDRC/Ford Foundation. 35% reportedly didn't receive any comments from IDRC/Ford Foundation. Table 43 shows the respective percentages.

Table 44 goes on to clarify which aspects of the proposal the comments dealt with. It is clear that for half the time (50%), comments touch on design and methodology. In 25% of the cases, the comments dealt with conceptualisation and 13% of the respondents received comments on budgetary issues. The three areas seem to have been the most important ones to which the comments from IDRC/Ford addressed themselves on the respondents' proposals. A very small percentage of respondents reported to have received comments on applicability of the project and on bibliography and reference.

Awardee Respondents : Utility of IDRC/Ford Proposals Comments.

Supplementary information on proposals was requested for in the form of respondents' evaluation, (positively and negatively) of the comments on their proposals.

Table 45, 46, and 47 report on the respondents' assessment of the comments from IDRC/Ford. Bearing in mind that 65% of the respondents reported having received comments from IDRC/Ford, 90% of these believe that the comments were helpful and only 9% believe that the comments were not helpful.

Table 46 shows a whole range of reasons given in support of the usefulness of comments. In almost all the cases, the comments helped in clarifying the issues raised in Table 44 in conceptualisation 38%, methodology 24%, and budget 14%.

On the other hand, the few respondents who believe that the comments from IDRC were not useful do so mainly because the comments didn't have any positive impact on them.

Awardee Respondents : Incorporation of IDRC/Ford Comments:

Where applicable as was the case with most respondents, the comments were incorporated in a revised proposal. As shown in Table 48, 85% of the respondents reportedly incorporated the comments in a revised proposal.

Awardee Respondents : Comments During Project

Apart from and on top of IDRC/Ford Foundation, respondents may seek for advice and guidance from other sources in an effort to improve one's proposal.

Tables 49, 50, 51, and 52 deal with the above issue.

Unlike in the case of IDRC/Ford Foundation, the other sources are not bound to give scholars any comments at all. In spite of that however, 67% of the respondents report to have received comments/advice/guidance from other sources. In most cases as shown in Table 50, colleagues (48%) and supervisor (27%) are the main sources. Researchers, friends and research organisations are secondary 'other' sources.

Once again, it is clearly evident from Table 51 that scholars make use of comments, advice and guidance from other sources by incorporating them into their projects.

Awardee Respondents : Most Useful Sources of Project Comments.

In conformity with what is reported in Table 43 and 50, Table 52 shows IDRC/Ford Foundation, 52%, colleagues, 32%, and supervisors, 10%, to be the most useful sources of comments during implementation of their research projects.

Awardee Respondents : Final Reports : IDRC/Ford Comments.

Whereas it is one of the objectives of SSRC that scholars be funded to do research and ultimately write research reports, it is also expected that scholars must submit copies of such research reports to IDRC/Ford Foundation as final accounting procedure. Information available in Table 53 reveals that 66% of all awardees have submitted research reports to IDRC/Ford Foundation. It is however evident in Table 54 that by and large, non-submission of reports is because either scholars are still carrying out research or they are still in the process of writing their reports.

Once scholars have submitted their final research reports to IDRC/Ford Foundation, they in turn expect some comments from these bodies. Out of the total number of scholars who reportedly submitted research reports to IDRC/Ford ONLY 25% of them received comments from IDRC/Ford. 69% DID NOT receive any comments from IDRC/Ford as shown in Table 55. Non-receipt of comments may however be due to the fact that there was nothing to comment on the report or that for one reason or another, IDRC/Ford have not been able to comment. However interpreting from the file data, it can be argued this is more to the lax administration of the program. Even normal courtesy would demand that the organisations acknowledge receipt of final reports.

In Tables 56, and 57, we note that of the few scholars who received comments from IDRC/Ford, 50%, found the comments useful both because they were positive and encouraging and also because they helped scholars in clarifying issues related to budgets and methodology. In contrast, Tables 56 and 58 reveal that the other half of respondents who did not find the comments from IDRC/Ford helpful were basically of the view that the comments were of no use to them.

Awardee Respondents : Final Report Comments by Others.

In comparison of contrast to Table 55, it is clearly evident in Table 59 that a much high proportion of scholars managed to get comments on their research reports from other people more than from IDRC/Ford. This revelation is supported further by the respondents' assessment of the most useful source of comments.

Awardee Respondents : Most Useful Comments on Final Report.

Information available in Table 60 shows that the categories of colleagues, 30%, and supervisors, 16%, were the most useful sources accounting for (52%). IDRC/Ford is reported by only 12% of the respondents as the most useful source. Again this can be explained by poor follow-up in IDRC/Ford. A significant proportion of respondents (32%) did not indicate which source was most useful to them.

Awardee Respondents : Employment Bases.

Earlier on in the discussion, it is indicated in Table 17 that the distribution of awardees by occupation revealed that 63% were University lecturers, 14% were University Institute Researchers, 10% Government institution researchers, 8% students and 4% others. In Table 61, a similar and related analysis indicates that, during the course of SSRC research, 76% of the respondents were full-time members of research institution where they were based and 10% of the respondents were affiliate members of the institutions where they were based. The 12% who couldn't fit in any of the above two categories are most likely those reported in table 17 as students and others.

Awardee Respondents : Role of Research Institutions.

Whereas it may be expected that scholars who are full-time members of research institutions get some assistance in one way or another from these institutions, it was however not clear whether and how research institutions assist scholars who are affiliated to them.

In Tables 62 and 63, it is reported that advisory, financial, material and psychological support were the major roles played by research institutions to their affiliates and that for 80% of the affiliates such assistance was of help to the scholars.

Awardees Respondents : Award Information Exchange Systems.

Just like it is necessary to maintain information flow and feedback between IDRC/Ford as the administrators of SSRC and the scholars participating in SSRC, so is it necessary for participant scholars to keep in touch with each other. It is apparent from the responses given in Table 64 that from the scholars' point of view there has virtually been no exchange of views, ideas and information between and among participants.

A big proportion of respondents (82%) feel that they would have liked to exchange views, ideas and information with other recipients of SSRC awards and only 12% answer in the negative with a further 6% remaining non-committal. By implication, one can confidently put it that it is the desire of most scholars that there should be established some form of dissemination system through which exchange of views, ideas and information can be realised. More specifically, scholars suggested ways in which they could attain such a system.

Table 65 suggest two broad categories as most important. These are workshops and seminars, 33%, and IDRC/Ford forums, 25%. Implicit in these preferred systems is an emphasis on participants physical presence and dissemination of views, ideas and information through written materials.

Approximately two thirds of the scholars opt for discussion i.e. forums, meetings, seminars and workshops where participant scholars are physically in attendance.

On the other hand, one third of the scholars opt for dissemination of research findings through publications.

Depending upon the financial implications to the funding agencies; all or at least any one of the above would be an ideal way of developing and maintaining contact and feedback between scholars themselves and between scholars and IDRC/Ford Foundation.

Awardee Respondents : IDRC/Ford Effectiveness/Efficiency.

Earlier on in the text we observed that about 80% of all respondents felt that IDRC/Ford Foundation should continue to manage and administer SSRC. Opinions and views of awardees the administration of SSRC award were solicited and are shown in Table 66. It was the feeling of 82% of all awardees that SSRC award was administered efficiently and effectively by IDRC/Ford Foundation whereas only 12% of the awardees answered in the negative.

Table 67 and 68 report on the reasons given in support of the above two views. Apparently, almost all the respondents who feel that IDRC/Ford has efficiently and effectively administered the SSRC award do not give any reasons why they feel so. Only one respondent reports that remittance of funds was timely. The few awardees who feel that SSRC award was not administered efficiently and effectively by IDRC/Ford complain of delays in submitting funds, delays in announcing awards and that there is no feedback from IDRC/Ford.

Awardee Respondents : SSRC Budget Allocations.

Funding is a crucial issue to scholars. When asked for their views on the adequacy/inadequacy of the budget allocation for the SSRC project, 39% of the awardees feel that the budget was adequate and 41% feel that the budget was inadequate. A substantial proportion of scholars - 20%; did not express their views on the adequacy/inadequacy of the budget.

Awardees Respondents: Dissemination of Research Findings.

Production and dissemination of research findings is an important aspect of SSRC awards which is beneficial both to the respective scholars and also other scholars.

Tables 70 and 71, we find that ONLY 35% of the awardees have had their research findings published. 45% have NOT YET had their findings published.

A high percentage of awardees (20%) did not respond either ways.

The most common type of publication reportedly used by scholars is journal (71%). Conference proceedings are reported by 18% and books by 12%. A further 12% report publication by form of theses.

Awardees Respondents : Own Uses of Research.

Tables 72 and 73 show how research has been used. Where researchers have used their work, it has been mainly in teaching (49%) conferences (35%) and workshops (31%). Consultancies form a poor third level with (12%) and seminars tail with 6%.

Awardee Respondents : Fields of Research Use.

The idea that most research is used for policy inputs through consultancies is not affirmed by the respondents as the two categories as shown in Table 73 only account for less than a third (28%) of all other users of research. It is significant that the bulk of other users has been in other research (35%) followed by teaching (31%). Both account for two thirds of users. One can thus safely conclude that SSRC derived research has essentially been consumed within the research establishments perhaps to reinvigorate those institutions but NOT in policy oriented activities.

Awardee Respondents : Research Career Benefits.

Persons who have been given awards have benefitted in one way or the other from such awards. Since first and foremost, awards are meant to fund scholars' researches, scholars were asked to state the extent to which they believed the awards have helped their research careers. All awardees feel in one way or another that the awards have been of help to them. A substantial percentage of awardees 49% feel that through the awards, the scholars' careers have improved a great deal. A further 31% believe that awards have significantly helped the scholars' research careers. Only 16% of the respondents are of the view that the awards have been of little help and 4% did not respond as shown in Table 74.

Awardee Respondents : Professional Careers.

In a related but not similar assessment, respondents views were solicited on the extent to which award has helped their professional careers. In Table 75, 45% of the awardees feel that awards have helped a great deal and 29% feel that awards have helped significantly. Only 6% believe that awards have been of little help. The rest of the awardees, a significant 20%, did not express their views on this issue.

Awardee Respondents : Further Research.

The above two issues relate significantly and importantly to the view that SSRC has contributed to the establishment and maintenance in the region a social science research community with higher levels of scholarship. In a further development 39% of the awardees report that SSRC led them to other research but one should note that about 60% feel the opposite or do not know as shown in Table 76.

Awardee Respondents : Graduate Training Through SSRC Awards.

As shown in Table 77, 51% of the awardees did not use the grant for purposes of getting a higher degree. Given that 38% used the grant to fulfil requirements for a higher degree and further that 12% are unknown it is impossible to disaggregate the issue of uses of the SSRC awards particularly given that file data was not telling either. However the impression is that the proportions of training and research are about equal.

Table 78 shows that the bulk of the awardee respondents 94% used the award for completing their Ph.Ds. This is an important aspect of the program. Elsewhere we have made the case for using this type of training to invigorate the social science research community.

Awardees : Funding Adequacy.

Awardees were requested to comment on the amount of money that was given to them as funding for their research. Only 15 respondents (31%) of all awardees gave an assessment of the grant given to them.

The Table 79 presents the raw figures of amounts of money given against the amount of money the awardees feel would have been adequate.

Also given in Table 79, is the individual levels (in percentage) of the adequacy of the funding and the deficit in funding in absolute figures. These two columns indicate the degree both relative and absolute of the funding. If the percentages are aggregated further, it is evident that in the first place, no respondent reported that the amount of money given was adequate. Secondly 60% of the respondents indicate that their funding was 75% and above adequate, 33% report 50 - 75% adequacy and 7% report a below 50% adequacy. For all practical purposes, one implication is clear, that funding was never adequate enough to meet all the scholars' research needs and requirements.

Awardees : Report Production.

One of the things required of scholars who have been awarded SSRC grants is to produce reports of their studies and usually the scholar is required to circulate his/her work to a number of places. This is in line with SSRC objective of knowledge dissemination.

As expected, a big proportion of respondents circulate copies of their report to their own institutions and to other bodies within the country where the research has been conducted. Once again this is useful and in line with the important SSRC objectives of promoting and dissemination of useful knowledge especially with regard to issues in the developing regions. There is apparently no standard and set criteria on the number of copies to be made. A number of factors may come into play in the decision on the number of copies to be made. These may include the sponsors, the institutions to which the scholars are attached or affiliated and many other factors. Data on production and dissemination of reports is shown in Table 80.

CHAPTER 5: RESPONDENTS RESEARCH HISTORY.

Awardees Research History.

Awardees and non-awardees were asked to indicate research that they have done. Scholars were required to indicate titles of research reports written before applying to SSRC; title of research proposal submitted to SSRC and other research works carried out subsequent to SSRC. The comprehensive list is found in Annexe I.

In Table 81 scholars who were recently awarded SSRC funding are analysed in respect to the above and according to the various disciplines covered by the research works.

From Table 81 it can be seen that, the major disciplines covered by research works of awardees include Sociology, Economics, Agriculture, Education and History.

As expected, almost all awardees except two report to have submitted research proposals to the SSRC. The two scholars who are in the political science, did not indicate the titles of their SSRC research proposals.

Overall, 96% of the awardees reported having submitted research proposals to SSRC.

From Table 81, an attempt is made to assess whether or not, and to what extent scholars had done any scholarly work prior to the SSRC. Not all scholars had carried out research projects prior to submitting research proposals to SSRC. The third column in Table 81, above gives the numbers and percentages of awardees and classified by discipline areas.

On the whole, slightly more than half of the respondents had engaged themselves in research projects before entering the competition.

Further scrutiny of the information given in column 3 in Table 81 reveals that except for scholars in sociology and political science, more than half of the scholars in other disciplines had had some research experience before entering SSRC.

Caution must however be taken when considering the percentage and number of scholars; one should bear in mind that the total number of scholars in each discipline differs widely, for example, a comparison between scholars in sociology and scholars in religion shows that 44% of sociology scholars as opposed to 100% of religion scholars had some research experience prior to SSRC. In absolute terms however, the above percentages refer to 4 scholars in sociology as opposed to one (1) scholar in Religion.

A more specific presentation of the above assessment is presented below. In each of the discipline areas, awardees are classified by the frequency with which they have engaged themselves in research work. Frequency in this case refers to scholars engagement in research prior to, during and after the competition.

From the Table 82 below, when all disciplines are considered, ONLY 27% of the awardees have carried out researches continuously viz before, during and the competition. It is further observed that a larger percentage of awardees (31%) reported having carried out research projects only before and during the competition. They, however have NOT conducted research thereafter.

17% of awardees did not have research experience before the competition but reported having conducted researches during and after the competition.

Lastly, 21% of the awardees had their only research experience during the competition.

A number of observations can be drawn from the above assessment irrespective of other researches carried out and as expected, the greatest number of respondents had the opportunity to carry out research during the competition.

Secondly, disregarding any other research projects performed or not, 58% of the scholars who naturally presented proposals to the SSRC had at the same time had prior research experience.

Thirdly, irrespective of any other research carried out, 44% of the awardees who presented proposals to SSRC are reported to have carried out further researches after the competition.

Lastly, only 21% of awardees had their FIRST and ONLY encounter with research during the SSRC.

Non - Awardees Research History.

In our analysis, the second category of respondents comprises of non-awardees. Data available indicates that at one time or another, some of the non-awardees had earlier on submitted proposals to SSRC and had some researches funded. It is therefore probable that respondents understood the category of awardees as meant to refer to scholars who had been awarded funding during the most recent SSRC. This is a source of serious limitation in the subsequent analysis. However in Table 83 below, a breakdown of 56 non-awardees by discipline and time of research experience is presented. The first column shows that the major disciplines of research are Sociology, Economics, Education, Political Science and History.

An overall assessment of all disciplines indicates that 93% of the scholars had participated in SSRC funded research at some earlier time. Of all the non-awardees, 61% and 38% had carried out research projects before and after the competition simultaneously.

When non-awardees are analysed by discipline areas, it is evident that almost all non-awardees except for those in linguistics and miscellaneous categories have participated in SSRC and awarded funding.

Secondly, more than 50% of the non-awardees had written research reports prior to the competition.

Thirdly, in most of the disciplines, less than 50%, or even none of the respondents in some cases, report not to have carried out any research since the competition.

A more refined assessment of non-awardees data in Table 84 seeks to examine non-awardees frequency of performing research work. To begin with, an overall assessment of scholars in all disciplines combined reveals some observations.

On the whole, 21% of the non-awardee respondents report to have been engaged in research continuously viz. prior to, during and after the SSRC.

A higher percentage (34%) of non-awardee respondents had carried out research work before and during the competition.

11% of the respondents carried research work during and after the competition but never before.

27% participated in research work only during the competition.

Lastly, 7% of non-awardees are reported to have performed some researches but were never awarded any funding under the SSRC.

It is worth noting that there are differences within each discipline area with respect to the above assessment. Once again percentages should not be looked at in isolation but in relation to absolute numbers and the total number of scholars in each discipline.

PART III. MANAGEMENT OF SSRC PROGRAM.

CHAPTER 6 : ADMINISTRATION.

Administration : Overall.

The SSRC program was administered by the Ford Foundation until 1981. Since then the overall administration has been by the IDRC. There are clear differences in the manner, style, content and by implication effectiveness, between the two periods.

The data on this section of the consultancy is from the operating files which I have read both at Ford and IDRC from interviews with donor community personnel and from the questionnaire.

Since my terms preclude travelling in the region I ignored local (Kenyan) opinion.

Administration : Adviser.

Initially Ford Foundation assigned a fairly senior academic to be in charge of the project. This had several advantages as far as the program was concerned. To begin with the program person could interact with members of the social science community as an equal. He could comment substantively on the proposals and any other professional issues the applicants or awardees raised. He was in a position to give leadership.

On the other hand since the project came to IDRC it has been handled by junior consultants mainly. The social science advisers seem to have been extremely busy developing other programs. Administratively IDRC seems not to have been able to get funds for a senior person to administer the project. The internal funding/budget mechanism seems to preclude this. The net result has been that junior consultants (relative to the social science Advisers either at Ford or IDRC) have been the defacto administrators of the project. They are the ones who have travelled the region selling the project.

Without precluding the role of the future consultant who, is to do the third methodology bit of this evaluation, which will include travel in the region to get opinions on SSRC, (see Appendix II within which this consultancy is conducted and Appendix III the specific terms of reference for this consultancy) several points need to be made.

It is unsatisfactory that junior consultants have been travelling the region selling the program. They are not peers of the applicants in most cases.

Administration : Handling of Awardees Problems.

The handling of applicants and awardee problems has deteriorated. Too many simple queries take for ever to be resolved. Little guidance is given on substantive discipline and methodological problems as a matter of routine by the consultants.

Little attention is paid to final reports and comments sent to researchers. Given that the advisers are busy this is a serious problem.

Similarly too many telexes and other communication seem to go to Ottawa on all sorts of minor issues on the SSRC. This could be because of the temporary nature of the consultants who at time seem to bypass the social science advisers or Ottawa wanting to keep its fingers in the Ugali. It only delays decisions. I am told there are other IDRC programs in EARO which are totally administered here. SSRC should join them.

Administration : Routine Monitoring.

In any large organisation it is important that active files be updated always. SSRC awardees files are in a mess.

Nobody seems to deal with them and effectively on ROUTINE basis. This at times leads to explosions between program officials and awardees and loose administration of normal processes required by the project. As a result one finds panic activities and decisions which are not only expensive but counter productive on an active project like SSRC. The most notable ones are panic telexes from consultants to awardees reminding them they were supposed to have send budgets, final reports, etc. months after the functions were supposed to have been done !

In the files there is hardly evidence that individuals have been monitored and advised on what they should have done and when. Most of the time the telexes are global and general. Timely letters would be more effective and cheaper.

The other panic activity is not having a formal ~~rhythm~~ to activities. Even meetings of juries are subject to panicky scheduling, confirming telexes and letters and cancellations for issues which show lax and incompetent forward planning of the program.

Administration : IDRC Inhouse Coordination.

Inhouse (IDRC) coordination fluctuates. There are times the consultants harmonise with the social science Advisers and times they don't. More discussion on this will possibly be seen as invidious so I will not detail it in any greater detail.

Filing is a mess. In fact one could argue that for administrative and retrieval purposes it is non-existent even physically from the work place.

The project should be given operating space where all files are kept intact. Basic data should be collected on all applicants and kept intact for program monitoring and evaluation. Appendix I is a draft of bare minimum information required. Such a form should be sent to each applicant and filed on return.

Explanations for these administrative snarls and messes are given as lack of permanency in consultancy contracts, office space and recognition of the individuals in the IDRC hierarchy.

SSRC is important enough to merit more meritorious administration and coordination inhouse.

Administration : Integrating SSRC with other Small Grants.

In the wider context I have been told that IDRC has supported 21 small grant programs in 41 project phases, globally. Since 1972, IDRC has allocated about CAD 8.3 million.

Roughly, more than 800 awardees have received small grants funded by IDRC. Of these about 180 or about 22.50% have been in SSRC.

In EARO, the funds appropriated for small grant programs are exclusive to the Social Sciences program/SSRC funds form 36.31% as shown in Table 85.

Given this centrality of the modality it would make administrative sense to get a senior person to handle SSRC on full-time basis. For cost effectiveness purposes it may make sense to make such a person responsible for the other small grants programs under the Social Sciences Adviser.

Such an arrangement would have several obvious administrative and program quality advantages. First it would make it possible to handle the substantive research/methodological issues by a peer among peers. It would also lead to more serious monitoring of program outputs particularly keeping track of dissemination of the research not to speak of ensuring that research funds are used effectively. It would also ensure that juror deadlocks/conflicts and the like are arbitrated. Most important, it would lead to a more organised system of upgrading proposals and ensure that it is strictly followed. When proposals are weak (particularly methodologically) no consistent procedures are followed to upgrade them. With a senior person incharge they would be able to comment, organise discipline specialists to comment and guide the applicant through revisions. Given the diversity of proposals in methodologies and discipline areas, increasingly jurors will make blunders (unwittingly of course !) unless some staff work can be done before they meet.

It also seems to me that the sheer number of applications and the possibility of their growth as researchers from 20 countries begin to be as familiar with the program as Kenyans, Ugandans and Tanzanians are, calls for a full-time senior person to be in charge.

Such a person would finally have to work out the details of how a program like this can be transferred to a regional/national body. At the moment I cannot say my reading of files, interviews with donor administrators, and data from respondents, has convinced me that there is support for any regional or national bodies to takeover the SSRC competition anytime soon.

TABLE I - APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985*

	Applications	Awards	% Awards
1975	10	4	40
1976	21	9	42.9
1977	40	15	37.5
1978	40	14	35
1979	27	11	40.7
1980	47	14	29.8
1981	70	18	25.7
1982	92	21	22.3
1983	84	25	29.76
1984	97	21	21.64
1985	97	24	24.74
Total	625	176	28.16

TABLE 2: INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS 1975 - 1985

	1975		Awards		1976		Awards		1977		Awards	
	App.	% of total App.	total	% of total Awards	App.	% of total App.	total	% of total Awards	App.	% of total App.	total	% of total Awards
Universities Affiliated Inst.	10	100	4	100	20	95.23	9	100	34	85	13	86.66
Ministries/ Ministry Colleges/ Institutes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Specialised Institutes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7.5	1	6.66
NGO/Independent	0	0	0	0	1	4.76	0	0	1	2.5	1	6.66
Totals	10	100	4	100	21	100	9	100	40	100	15	100

1982				1983				1984				1985			
App.	% of total App.	Awards	% of total Awards	App.	% of total App.	Awards	% of total Awards	App.	% of total App.	Awards	% of total Awards	App.	% of total App.	Awards	% of total Awards
84	91.30	20	95.23	80	95.23	24	96.00	89	91.75	20	95.23	88	90.72	22	91.66
3	3.26	0	0	0	0	0	-	4	4.12	1	4.76	5	5.15	0	-
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	1.03	0	-	0	-	-	-
5	5.43	1	4.76	4	4.76	1	4.00	3	3.09	0	-	4	4.12	2	8.33
92	100.00	21	100.00	84	-	25	100.00	97	100.00	21	100.00	97	100.00	24	100.00

TOTALS: 1975 - 1985

Applications	% of Total Applications	Awards	% of Total Awards
578	92.48	165	93.75
21	3.36	3	1.70
6	0.96	3	1.70
20	3.20	5	2.84
—	—	—	—
625	100.00	176	100.00

1975 - 1985

[illegible]

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	App.	Awards	App.	Awards	App.	Awards
Institutions in Region	44	12	63	18	86	20
Institutions Overseas	3	2	7	0	6	1
Unaffiliated/Unknown	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	47	14	70	18	92	21
					84	25
					97	21
					97	21
					97	24

TOTALS

	Applications Total Applicants	% App.	Awards Total Awards	% Awards
Institutions in Region	567	90.72	160	90.90
Institutions Overseas	53	8.48	15	8.52
Unaffiliated/Unknown	<u>5</u>	<u>0.80</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.56</u>
Totals	625	100.00	176	100.00

TABLE 4: DISCIPLINES 1975 - 1985

	1975				1976			
	Applications		Awards		Applications		Awards	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total App.	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total App.
1. Political Science/ Political Economy/ Public Administration	5	50.00	3	75.00 60.00	2	9.52	0	- -
2. Economics/Agricultural Economics/Statistics	4	40.00	1	25.00 25.00	3	14.28	0	- -
3. History/Archeology	-	-	-	-	3	14.28	2	22.22 66.66
4. Sociology/Social Work/ Anthropology/Psychology/ Home Economics	-	-	-	-	4	19.04	0	- -
5. Education/Educational Psychology	-	-	-	-	5	23.80	3	33.33 60.00
6. Philosophy/Religious Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Business Administration/ Management/Accounting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Geography/Demography	-	-	-	-	2	9.52	2	22.22 100.00
9. Literature/Linguistics	1	10.00	-	-	1	4.76	1	11.11 100.00
10. Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Journalism	-	-	-	-	1	4.76	1	11.11 100.00
12. Library Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Dramatic Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	100.00	4	100.00	21	100.00	9	100.00

1977				1978				1979			
Applications No.	Awards No.	% of Total	% of Disc.	Applications No.	Awards No.	% of Total	% of Disc.	Applications No.	Awards No.	% of Total	% of Disc.
4	1	10.00	25.00	5	0	12.50	-	4	3	14.81	27.27
14	3	35.00	21.42	13	6	32.50	46.15	5	0	18.51	-
3	1	7.50	33.33	3	0	7.50	-	3	3	11.11	27.27
9	5	22.50	55.55	7	2	17.50	28.57	5	0	18.51	-
2	1	5.00	50.00	4	2	10.00	50.00	5	2	18.51	40.00
1	1	2.50	100.00	2	1	5.00	50.00	-	-	-	-
2	1	5.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	5.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	5.00	50.00	1	1	2.50	100.00	-	-	-	-
1	0	2.50	-	1	1	2.50	100.00	2	2	7.40	18.18
1	1	2.50	100.00	4	1	10.00	25.00	3	1	11.11	9.09
1	0	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	15	100.00	-	40	14	100.00	-	27	11	100.00	-

1980				1981				1982						
Applications No.	Awards		% of Total	No.	Awards		% of Total	No.	Awards		% of Total	% of Disc. App.		
	No.	% of Total			% of App.	% of Disc.			No.	% of Total			% of App.	% of Disc.
5	10.63	0	-	-	14	20.00	6	33.33	42.85	17	18.47	5	23.80	29.41
12	25.53	5	35.71	41.66	23	32.85	2	11.11	9.09	23	25.00	4	19.04	17.39
8	17.02	3	21.42	37.50	11	15.71	5	27.77	45.45	7	7.60	5	23.80	71.42
10	21.27	3	21.42	30.00	3	4.28	3	16.66	100.00	10	10.86	1	4.76	10.00
3	6.38	1	7.14	33.33	11	15.71	2	11.11	18.18	16	17.39	3	14.28	18.75
1	2.12	0	-	-	4	5.71	0	-	-	3	3.26	0	-	-
2	4.25	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.26	0	-	-
2	4.25	0	-	-	2	2.85	0	-	-	3	3.26	0	-	-
2	4.25	0	-	-	2	2.85	0	-	-	5	5.43	1	4.76	20.00
2	4.25	2	14.28	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.08	1	4.76	100.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.08	0	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.08	0	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.17	1	4.76	50.00
47	100.00	14	100.00	-	70	100.00	18	100.00	-	92	100.00	21	100.00	-

1983					1984					1985				
Applications		Awards		No.	Applications		Awards		No.	Applications		Awards		
No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total		% of Disc. App.	No.	% of Total	% of Disc. App.		No.	% of Total	% of Disc. App.		
6	7.14	4	16.00	66.66	17	17.52	2	9.52	11.76	16	16.49	9	37.50	56.25
18	21.42	8	32.00	44.44	32	32.98	8	38.09	25.00	37	38.14	6	25.00	16.21
6	7.14	1	4.00	16.66	2	2.06	0	-	-	3	3.09	2	8.33	66.66
14	16.66	3	12.00	21.42	17	17.52	5	23.80	29.41	16	16.49	3	12.50	18.75
23	27.38	6	24.00	26.08	21	21.64	2	9.52	9.52	11	11.34	1	4.16	9.09
1	1.19	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.03	0	-	-
2	2.38	0	-	-	1	1.03	0	-	-	2	2.08	1	4.16	50.00
3	3.57	2	8.00	66.66	3	3.09	2	9.52	66.66	5	5.15	1	4.16	20.00
5	5.95	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.03	1	4.16	100.00
2	2.38	1	4.00	50.00	3	3.09	1	4.76	33.33	3	3.09	0	-	-
2	2.38	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.03	0	-	-
2	2.38	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	-	0	-	-	1	1.03	1	4.76	100.00	1	1.03	0	-	-
84	100.00	25	100.00	-	97	100.00	21	100.00	-	97	100.00	24	100.00	-

TOTALS: 1975 - 1985

No. of Applications	% of Applications	No. of Awards	% of Awards	% of Discipline Applications
95	15.20	33	18.75	34.73
184	29.44	43	24.43	23.36
49	7.84	22	12.50	44.89
95	15.20	25	14.20	26.31
101	16.16	23	13.06	22.77
13	2.08	2	1.13	15.38
12	1.92	2	1.13	16.66
23	3.68	9	5.11	39.13
21	3.36	6	3.40	28.57
19	3.04	8	4.54	42.10
6	0.96	1	0.03	16.66
3	0.48	0	0	0
4	0.64	2	1.13	50.00
—	—	—	—	—
625	100.00	176	100.00	-

Table 5.

MALE/FEMALE APPLICANTS AND AWARDEES 1975 - 1985.

	Applicants			Awardees		
	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals
1975	12	0	0	5	0	0
	100		0	100		0
1976	17	5	1	7	3	1
	73.91		4.34	63.63	27.27	9.09
1977	32	8	2	12	2	1
	76.19		4.76	80.00	13.33	6.66
1978	36	1	3	12	2	0
	90.00		7.50	85.71	14.28	0
1979	23	2	2	10	0	0
	85.18		7.40	100		0
1980	43	0	6	12	0	1
	87.75		12.24	92.30		7.69
1981	64	0	8	17	0	3
	88.88		11.11	85.00		15.00
1982	76	4	16	15	1	5
	79.16		16.66	71.42	4.76	23.80
1983	79	2	13	23	0	3
	80.04		13.82	84.46		11.53
1984	85	0	16	19	0	4
	84.15		15.84	82.60		17.39
1985	82	2	14	19	1	4
	82.82		14.14	79.16	4.16	16.66
Totals	549	24	81	151	9	22
%	83.81	3.66	12.36	82.96	4.94	12.08
						100
						182

Table 6.

APPLICANTS AGE.

Age	21 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 35	36 - 40	41 - 45	46 - 50	51 - 55	56 +	Unknown	Totals
1975	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	5	12
1976	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	12	23
1977	1	4	13	8	1	0	0	0	15	42
1978	0	8	15	6	3	0	0	0	8	40
1979	0	6	10	3	0	0	0	0	8	27
1980	0	5	10	9	8	3	0	0	14	49
1981	1	10	18	13	6	2	0	0	22	72
1982	1	6	26	20	8	3	2	0	30	96
1983	1	13	11	27	8	3	2	1	28	94
1984	2	13	23	19	7	3	1	1	32	101
1985	1	13	32	16	5	3	1	0	27	99
Totals	7	79	168	127	47	17	6	2	201	655
%	1.06	12.06	25.64	19.38	7.17	2.59	0.91	0.30	30.68	100

Table 7. APPLICANTS QUALIFICATIONS 1975 - 1985.

Years	Diploma	BA	Post Graduate Diploma M.A	Ph.D Candidate	Ph.D	Unknown	Totals.
1975	0	0	1	0	6	5	12
1976	0	0	5	0	6	12	23
1977	0	0	13	11	6	12	42
1978	0	2	11	7	15	5	40
1979	0	3	5	8	7	4	27
1980	0	2	17	7	16	7	49
1981	0	0	26	14	24	8	72
1982	0	3	23	19	39	12	96
1983	3	5	35	13	33	5	94
1984	1	4	40	26	17	13	101
1985	1	6	42	17	29	3	99
Totals	5	25	218	122	198	86	655
%	0.76	3.81	33.32	18.62	30.22	13.12	100

Table 8. NATIONALITIES OF APPLICANTS AND AWARDEES: 1975 - 1985

	1975			1976			1977		
	App.	Awards	% of Awards	App.	Awards	% of Awards	App.	Awards	% of Awards
1. Kenyans	4	1	25	7	5	71.42	8	5	62.50
2. Tanzanians	-	-	-	8	2	25	11	3	27.27
3. Ugandans	2	1	50	4	2	50	12	2	16.66
4. Zambians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Ethiopians	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Swazi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Sotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Malawians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Zimbabweans	-	-	-	1	1	100	-	-	-
11. South Africans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Rwandese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Somalis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Sudanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
16. British	-	-	-	2	1	50	1	0	0
17. Americans	2	2	100	-	-	-	5	4	80
18. French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Germans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Canadians	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
21. Ghanaians	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
22. Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100
23. Nigerians	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Sierra Leoneans	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Pakistanis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Mauritians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Guyanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Unknown	1	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	-
Totals	12	5	-	23	11	-	42	14	-

1978			1979			1980			1981		
App.	Awards	% of Awards	App.	Awards	% of Awards	App.	Awards	% of Awards	App.	Awards	% of Awards
10	4	40	10	5	50	13	2	15.38	20	6	30
9	2	22.22	9	5	55.55	12	4	33.33	14	4	28.57
11	3	27.27	4	0	0	5	1	20.00	9	3	33.33
1	1	100	-	-	-	5	2	40.	2	2	100.
1	1	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	7	1	14.28
-	-	-	1	0	0	1	1	100	1	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	33.33	-	-	-	4	1	25	7	0	0
-	-	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	100	-	-	-
2	1	50	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	3	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	0	0	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	14	-	27	10	-	49	13	-	72	20	-

1982			1983			1984			1985		
App.	Awards	% of Awards	App.	Awards	% of Awards	App.	Awards	% of Awards	App.	Awards	% of Awards
31	4	12.90	42	9	21.42	20	5	25	26	6	23.07
19	7	36.84	20	9	45	19	3	15.78	11	4	36.36
14	2	14.28	12	2	16.66	29	8	27.58	21	2	9.52
6	1	16.66	1	0	0	9	3	33.33	10	3	30.
4	2	50	2	0	0	4	2	50	7	3	42.85
1	1	100	1	1	100	5	0	0	2	2	100
-	-	-	3	2	66.66	1	0	0	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
6	1	16.66	2	1	50	2	0	0	7	1	14.28
5	0	0	3	1	33.33	2	0	0	2	1	50.00
2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	50.00
1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
1	1	100	2	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-
2	1	50	2	0	0	3	1	33.33	2	0	0
1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	1	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	16.66
1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
-	-	-	1	1	100	1	0	0	-	-	-
96	21	-	94	26	-	101	21	-	99	24	-

TOTALS

Total Applications	% of Total Applications	Total Awards	% of Total Awards
191	29.16	52	28.57
132	20.15	43	23.62
123	18.77	26	14.28
34	5.19	12	6.59
27	4.12	10	5.49
11	1.67	5	2.74
5	0.76	3	1.64
2	0.30	0	0
31	4.73	5	2.74
19	2.90	3	1.64
7	1.06	1	0.54
3	0.45	2	1.09
1	0.15	0	0
1	0.15	0	0
5	0.76	0	0
10	1.52	3	1.64
25	3.18	12	6.59
1	0.15	0	0
1	0.15	0	0
2	0.30	0	0
5	0.76	1	0.54
1	0.15	1	0.54
1	0.15	1	0.54
3	0.45	0	0
1	0.15	0	0
6	0.91	1	0.54
2	0.30	0	0
<u>5</u>	<u>0.76</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.54</u>
655	100	182	100

Table 8.

SUMMARY

	Total Applicants	% of Total Applicants	Total Awardees	% of Total Awardees
1. Kenyans	191	29.16	52	28.57
2. Tanzanians	132	20.15	43	23.62
3. Ugandans	123	18.77	26	14.28
4. Ethiopians	34	5.19	12	6.59
5. Zambians	27	4.12	10	5.49
6. Malawians	31	4.73	5	2.74
7. Americans	25	3.18	12	6.59
8. Zimbabweans	19	2.90	3	1.64
9. Swazi	11	1.67	5	2.74
10. British	10	1.52	3	1.64
11. S. Africans	7	1.06	1	0.54
12. Mauritians	6	0.91	1	0.54
13. Sotho	5	0.76	3	1.64
14. Indians	5	0.76	0	0
15. Ghanaians	5	0.76	1	0.54
16. Rwadese	3	0.45	2	1.09
17. Sierra Leoneans	3	0.45	0	0
18. Tswana	2	0.30	0	0
19. Canadians	2	0.30	0	0
20. Guyanese	2	0.30	0	0
21. Sudanese	1	0.15	0	0
22. Dutch	1	0.15	1	0.54
23. Nigerians	1	0.15	1	0.54
24. Somalis	1	0.15	0	0
25. French	1	0.15	0	0
26. Germans	1	0.15	0	0
27. Pakistanis	1	0.15	0	0
28. Unknown	5	0.76	1	0.54
	<u>655</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 9. Awardees : AGE.

	21 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 35	36 - 40	41 - 45	46 - 50	51 - 55	56 +	Unknown	Totals
1975	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
1976	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	11
1977	0	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	3	15
1978	0	5	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	14
1979	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	10
1980	0	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	4	13
1981	1	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	7	20
1982	1	3	7	3	1	0	0	0	6	21
1983	1	5	3	6	3	0	0	1	7	26
1984	1	3	5	3	3	1	0	0	7	23
1985	0	6	8	5	1	1	1	0	2	24
Total	4	31	55	34	12	3	1	1	41	182
%	2.19	17.03	30.21	18.68	6.59	1.64	0.54	0.54	22.52	100

Table 10. AWARDEES QUALIFICATIONS 1975 - 1985

Years	Diplomas	BAs	Post Graduate Diplomas MAs	Ph.D. Candidate	Ph.D	Unknown	Totals
1975	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
1976	1	0	6	0	3	1	11
1977	0	0	5	4	3	3	15
1978	0	0	3	5	5	1	14
1979	0	0	3	2	3	2	10
1980	0	0	3	2	4	4	13
1981	0	0	5	5	8	2	20
1982	0	0	8	8	1	4	21
1983	1	1	8	8	5	3	25
1984	0	2	9	7	4	1	23
1985	0	1	8	7	7	1	24
Totals	2	4	59	48	48	22	182
%	1.09	2.19	32.41	26.37	26.37	12.08	100

Table 11. RESPONDENTS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

Respondents Country of Origin	Awardees		Non-awardees		Totals	
1. Ethiopia	2	4%	5	9%	7	7%
2. Kenya	19	39%	15	27%	34	32%
3. Lesotho	2	4%	1	2%	3	3%
4. Malawi	1	2%	4	7%	5	5%
5. Mauritius	-	-	4	7%	4	4%
6. Rwanda	1	2%	1	2%	2	2%
7. Swaziland	2	4%	1	2%	3	3%
8. Tanzania	8	16%	7	13%	15	14%
9. Uganda	7	14%	10	18%	17	16%
10. Zambia	4	8%	4	7%	8	8%
11. Zimbabwe	1	2%	1	2%	2	2%
12. U.S.A.	1	2%	2	4%	3	3%
13. South Africa	-	-	1	2%	1	1%
14. Ghana	1	2%	-	-	1	1%
	49		56		105	

Table 12.

RESPONDENTS BY COUNTRIES OF
RESIDENCE AT FIRST APPLICATION

Respondents Country of residence at first application	Awardees		Non-Awardees		Totals	
1. Botswana	1	2%	1	2%	2	2%
2. Ethiopia	2	4%	3	5%	5	5%
3. Kenya	18	38%	18	32%	36	34%
4. Lesotho	3	6%	1	2%	4	4%
5. Malawi	-	-	2	4%	2	2%
6. Mauritius	-	-	4	7%	4	4%
7. Swaziland	2	4%	2	4%	4	4%
8. Tanzania	5	10%	9	16%	14	13%
9. Uganda	4	8%	6	11%	10	10%
10. Zambia	5	10%	5	9%	10	10%
11. Zimbabwe	1	2%	1	2%	2	2%
12. U.S.A.	6	12%	2	4%	8	8%
13. U.K.	1	2%	2	4%	3	3%
14. Sweden	1	2%	-	-	1	1%
	<hr/> 49		<hr/> 56		<hr/> 105	

Table 13. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE-GROUPS.

Age Group	Awardees		Non-Awardees		Overall	
26 - 30	4	8%	10	18%	14	13%
31 - 35	20	41%	15	27%	35	33%
36 - 40	13	27%	11	20%	24	23%
41 - 45	7	14%	11	20%	18	17%
46 - 50	4	8%	7	13%	11	10%
51 - 55	-	-	2	4%	2	2%
55 Plus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Given	1	2%	-	-	1	1%
N	49		56		105	

Table 14. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER.

Respondent's Gender	Awardees		Non-Awardees		Overall	
Male	42	86%	48	86%	90	86%
Female	7	14%	8	14%	15	14%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 15. RESPONDENTS BY OCCUPATION AT FIRST APPLICATION.

	Awardees		Non Awardees		N	
University Lecturers	33	67%	34	61%	67	64%
University Institute Researcher	5	10%	8	14%	13	12%
Government Institute Researcher	1	2%	1	2%	2	2%
Student	9	18%	7	13%	16	15%
Other	1	2%	6	11%	7	7%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 16. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY
OCCUPATION AT PRESENT

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
University Lecturer	31	63%	34	61%	65	62%
University Institute Researcher	7	14%	10	18%	17	16%
Government Institution Researcher	5	10%	4	7%	9	9%
Student	4	8%	3	5%	7	7%
Other	2	4%	5	9%	7	7%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 17.

RESPONDENTS BY ACADEMIC
QUALIFICATIONS: FIRST APPLICATION.

Respondents Academic Qualifications	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Diploma	2	4%	2	4%	4	4%
BA/BSc	1	2%	5	9%	6	6%
MA/MSc	32	65%	30	54%	62	59%
Ph. D	14	29%	19	34%	33	31%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 18.

RESPONDENTS BY CURRENT
ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

Respondents Academic Qualifications at Present	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Diploma	2	4%	2	4%	4	4%
BA/BSc	-	-	3	5%	3	3%
MA/MSc	17	35%	27	48%	44	42%
Ph.D	30	61%	24	43%	54	51%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table.19. REPORTED RESPONDENTS FIRST SOURCE OF
INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COMPETITION.

Respondents first source of information of Social Science Research Competition	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
IDRC/Ford Foundation Program Officers and Consultants	8	16%	13	23%	21	20%
Respondents own Institution	4	8%	11	20%	15	14%
IDRC/Ford mailed brochures	29	59%	16	29%	45	43%
Colleagues	8	16%	14	25%	22	21%
Head of Department	-	-	1	2%	1	1%
National Council for Science and Technology	-	-	1	2%	1	1%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 20. RESPONDENTS UNDERSTANDING OF
THE OBJECTIVES OF SSRC.

Objectives of SSRC	Awardees		Non-Awardees		Total	
To promote and encourage social science research on issues relating to developing nations especially in Africa	21	43%	17	30%	38	38%
To generate knowledge and useful information	3	6%	4	7%	7	7%
To develop and improve research capabilities of African scholars	16	33%	18	32%	34	32%
To avail information to policy makers and government officials	-	-	1	4%	2	2%
To give financial assistance to researchers for carrying out research	4	8%	3	5%	7	7%
To strengthen teaching	2	4%	3	5%	5	5%
To identify needy areas for funding	-	-	1	2%	1	1%
Unknown	3	6%	8	14%	11	10%
Total	49		56		105	

Table 21. RESPONDENTS VIEWS ON SSRC SCOPE.

Respondents view of SSRC viz a viz the various disciplines in the Social Sciences	Awardees		Non-Awardees		Total	
Competition should remain open-ended i.e. catering for all disciplines in the social sciences	38	78%	35	63%	73	70%
Competition should be more close-ended i.e. catering for specific disciplines in the Social Sciences	-	-	3	5%	3	3%
Competition should remain open ended but concentrating on specific themes and issues	11	22%	18	32%	29	28%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 22. THEMES/ISSUES FOR OPEN ENDED SSRC CONCENTRATION

Reported specific themes/ issues to be concentrated on	Awardees		Non-Awardees		Total	
Current and pressing policy issues	5	45%	6	33%	11	38%
Unemployment Agriculture Education and Health	2	18%	8	44%	10	34%
Government interests and priorities	2	18%	1	6%	3	10%
Economy related issues	-	-	1	6%	1	3%
Social issues	1	9%	2	11%	3	10%
Political issues	1	9%	-	-	1	3%
Overall	11		18		29	

Table 23.

REPORTED KEY DISCIPLINES
CONSTITUTING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

	Awardees	Non-Awardees	Frequency
Economics	32	27	59
History	24	11	35
Political Science	32	29	61
Sociology/Psychology/ Anthropology	42	45	87
Social Work	4	4	8
Geography	17	4	21
Education	9	8	17
Journalism	-	-	-
Literature	5	1	6
Linguistic	4	4	8
Management Studies	3	5	8
Law	4	5	9
Statistics	4	2	6
Music	1	3	4
Philosophy & Religion	4	6	10
Science and Technology	4	-	1
Unknown	4	6	10

Table 24. RESPONDENT'S VIEWS ON AREA COVERAGE
 OF SSR COMPETITION.

Area Coverage	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Competition should concentrate in or encourage applications from some countries/sub-regions more than others	18	37%	18	32%	36	34%
Competition should encourage applications from all countries/sub-regions	31	63%	38	68%	69	66%
N	49		56		105	

Table 25.

REASONS WHY SSRC SHOULD FAVOUR
SOME COUNTRIES SUB - REGIONS.

	Awardees		Non - Awardees		N	
Concentrate on problem countries so as to get solutions	-	-	2	11%	2	6%
Give priority to under-developed countries	1	6%	2	11%	3	8%
Encourage applications from Francophone and Lusophone Eastern Africa	2	11%	-	-	2	6%
Consider regions where scholars have no other help e.g. Southern Africa	5	28%	3	17%	8	22%
Put emphasis on countries where little research has been carried out	4	22%	2	11%	6	17%
Positive descrimination	1	6%	1	6%	2	6%
Consider only countries of IDRC/FORD concern for better coordination	-	-	1	6%	1	3%
Makes possible comparison	-	-	6	33%	6	17%
Equal awards in specified countries	-	-	1	6%	1	3%
Unknown	5	28%	-	-	5	14%
N	18		18		36	

Table 26.

REASONS WHY SSRC SHOULD FAVOUR
ALL COUNTRIES / SUB-REGIONS.

	Awardees		Non - Awardees		N	
Research should not be politicized	1	3%	-	-	1	1%
Emphasize expressed needs and subject matter	1	3%	7	18%	8	12%
All countries should be considered; all have needs for research	17	55%	16	42%	33	48%
Consideration of all countries makes possible comparison	3	10%	1	3	4	6%
In order to safeguard the quality of proposals	-	-	1	3%	1	1%
Copetition between countries is healthy	2	6%	-	-	2	3%
Unknown	7	23%	13	34	20	29%
N	31		38		69	

Table 27.

RESPONDENTS VIEWS ON SSRC AWARDING SYSTEM.

Awards should be made to	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Only nationals of the region	17	35%	22	39%	39	37%
Staff at Public Research Institutions regardless of national origin	32	65%	34	61%	66	63%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 28. RESPONDENTS' VIEWS ON TARGET POPULATION.

	Awardees		Non-awardees		N %	
Competition should cater for higher degree candidates only	22	45%	24	43%	46	44%
Competition should not cater for higher degree candidates only	26	53%	32	57%	58	55%
Unknown	1	2%	-	-	1	1%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 29. REPORTED REASONS WHY SSRC SHOULD BE FOR HIGHER DEGREE CANDIDATES ONLY.

Reported reasons why the competition should cater for higher degree candidates only	Awardees		Non - awardees		N %	
Quality of research will be better	6	27%	10	42%	16	35%
Optimum use of scarce resources	2	9%	4	17%	6	13%
Will produce better and reliable reports	10	45%	5	21%	15	33%
Higher degree candidates are more conversant with research	-	-	5	21%	5	11%
Unknown	4	18%	-	-	4	9%
Overall	22		24		46	

Table 30.

REPORTED REASONS WHY SSRC SHOULD NOT BE FOR
HIGHER DEGREE CANDIDATES ONLY.Reported reasons why the
competition should not
cater for only higher
degree candidates

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Research experience should be the basic criterion	2	8%	2	6%	4	7%
Undergraduates need the experience to do research	2	8%	5	16%	7	12%
Any deserving applicant should be considered	10	38%	13	41%	23	40%
Give chance to all upcoming scholars even non-academics	11	42%	3	9%	14	24%
Some countries do not have enough higher degree candidates	1	4%	1	3%	2	3%
Unknown	-	-	8	25%	8	14%
Overall	26		32		58	

Table 31.

SSRC CONTRIBUTION TO REGION'S SOCIAL SCIENCE
ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE.Respondents' views
on extent

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Not at all	1	2%	3	5%	4	4%
A little	6	12%	17	30%	23	22%
Significantly	20	41%	15	28%	35	33%
A great deal	11	22%	4	7%	15	14%
Unknown	11	22%	17	30%	28	27%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 32.

WHY SSRC HAS NOT CONTRIBUTED.

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Not involvement in Mauritius so far	-		2	67%	2	50%
Respondent has been turned down	1	100%	1	33%	2	50%
Overall	1		3		4	

Table 33.

WHY SSRC HAS CONTRIBUTED A LITTLE.

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Little impact so far	2	33%	9	53%	11	48%
Few awardees	2	33%	4	24%	6	26%
Research findings are not published	1	17%	3	18%	4	17%
Bias in funding	1	17%	1	6%	2	9%
Overall	6		17		23	

Table 34.

WHY SSRC HAS CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Granting system is good and fair	3	15%	-	-	3	9%
Impressive work so far	2	10%	-	-	2	6%
Has awakened in and made possible research	9	45%	10	67%	19	54%
Unknown	6	30%	5	33%	11	31%
Overall	20		15		35	

Table 35.

WHY SSRC HAS CONTRIBUTED A GREAT DEAL

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
The only viable alternative	1	9%	1	25%	2	13%
Criteria for selection has been good	2	18%	-	-	2	13%
Researches funded by IDRC have been published	2	18%	3	75%	5	33%
Researches have covered areas of major concern	3	27%	-	-	3	20%
Unknowns	3	27%	-	-	3	20%
Overall	11		4		15	

Table 36.

RESPONDENTS VIEWS OF IDRC/FORD FOUNDATION'S
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SSRC

Respondents views	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
IDRC/FORD should transfer management and administration of SSRC to a regional organisation/institution	4	8%	12	21%	16	15%
IDRC/FORD should continue with the management and administration of SSRC	44	90%	39	70%	83	79%
Unknown	1	2%	5	9%	5	6%
Overall	49		56		105	

Table 37.

WHY IDRC/FORD SHOULD TRANSFER TO A REGIONAL ORGANISATION/INSTITUTION.

	Awardees		Non - Awardees		N	
Regional organisations/ institutions understand their priorities than IDRC does	1	25%	4	33%	5	31%
Regional bodies would have better and easier reach	-	-	2	17%	2	13%
Funding will be simplified	-	-	1	8%	1	6%
To control IDRC/FORD from imposing their needs	-	-	1	8%	1	6%
Unknown	3	75%	4	33%	7	44%
Overall	4		12		16	

Table 38.

PREFERRED REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS/INSTITUTIONS.

Regional organisations/ institutions	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Universities	-	-	1	8%	1	6%
Research Institutes	-	-	2	17%	2	13%
A decentralized office of IDRC	-	-	4	33%	4	25%
UNDP	-	-	2	17%	2	13%
National Council for Science and Technology	-	-	1	8%	1	6%
OSSREA	2	50%	2	17%	4	25%
Unknown	2	50%	-	-	2	13%
Overall	4		12		16	

Table 39. WHY IDRC/FORD SHOULD CONTINUE WITH SSRC.

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
IDRC/FORD have been doing the job competently and efficiently	19	43%	11	28%	30	36%
For fear of nepotism favouritism and discrimination	17	39%	18	46%	35	42%
Funding would be bias a regional body is responsible	1	2%	4	10%	5	6%
Other bodies lack the experience of IDRC/FORD	3	7%	2	5%	5	6%
Unknown	4	9%	4	10%	8	10%
Overall	44		39		83	

Table 40. VIEWS ON SSRC PROPOSALS TIMETABLE

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Timetable for considering proposals to SSRC is consistent with the rhythm of work of majority of researchers in the region	41	84%	35	63%	76	72%
Timetable for considering proposals to SSRC is not consistent with the rhythm of work of majority of researchers in the region	8	16%	9	16%	17	16%
Unknown	-	-	12	21%	12	11%
Total	49		56		105	

Table 41. SSRC PROPOSAL TIMETABLE FITS RHYTHM OF WORK.

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Well established rhythm - time - wise	9	22%	6	17%	15	20%
End of academic year for most universities - so one can do fieldwork during long vacation	20	49%	19	54%	39	51%
In agreement with rainfall pattern	1	2%	-	-	1	1%
Other international organisations consider applications at the same time	-	-	1	3%	1	1%
Timetable allows for enough time for preparation	2	5%	3	9%	5	7%
Timetable has to be based on funding timetable	-	-	2	6%	2	3%
Unknown	9	22%	4	11%	13	17%
Overall	41		35		76	

Table 42. SSRC PROPOSAL TIMETABLE INCONSISTENT WITH RHYTHM OF WORK.

	Awardees		Non-Awardees		N	
Decisions should be communicated by May	2	25%	1	11%	3	18%
Remittance of money is slow	-	-	1	11%	1	6%
Decision making process is long and causes delays	1	13%	-	-	1	6%
No timetable can be agreeable to all researchers	1	13%	3	33%	4	24%
Awards should be announced December	1	13%	3	33%	4	24%
Unknown	3	38%	1	11%	4	24%
Overall	8		9		17	

Table 43. PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HAVING
RECEIVED COMMENTS FROM IDRC/FORD FOUNDATION
ON THEIR PROPOSALS

	Awardees	Awardees %
Respondent received comments from IDRC/Ford on his/her proposal	32	65%
Respondent did not receive comments from IDRC/Ford on his/her proposals	17	35%
N	49	

Table 44. NATURE OF PROPOSAL COMMENTS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Conceptualisation	8	25%
Design and methodology	16	50%
Budget	4	13%
Applicability of Project	2	6%
Bibliography and References	1	3%
Unknown	1	3%
Total	32	

Table 45. RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF IDRC/FORD COMMENTS ON PROPOSALS

	Awardees	Awardees %
Comments were helpful	29	90%
Comments were not helpful	3	9%
Overall	32	

Table 46. RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF THE USEFULNESS OF COMMENTS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Helped in consolidating methodology	7	24%
Clarified the budget	4	14%
Helped in clarifying applicability of research	1	3%
Helped in adjusting scope of the study to the budget and time	2	7%
Helped in clarifying data analysis and hypothesis testing	1	3%
Helped in clarifying conceptualization	11	38%
Unknown	3	10%
Total	29	

Table 47. RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF
THE NON-USEFULNESS OF COMMENTS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Comments didn't help in any way	1	33
Respondents' intentions were misunderstood	2	67
Overall	3	

Table 48. PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO INCORPORATED
COMMENTS IN A REVISED PROPOSAL.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Respondent incorporated comments in a revised proposal	28	88
Respondent did not incorporate comments in a revised proposal	4	13
N	32	

Table 49. RESPONDENTS WHO RECEIVED COMMENTS/
ADVICE GUIDANCE FROM OTHER SOURCES.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Respondent received comments/advice guidance from other sources	33	67%
Respondent did not receive comments/ advice guidance from other sources	14	29%
Unknown	2	4%
Overall	49	

Table 50. REPORTED SOURCES FROM WHICH RESPONDENTS
RECEIVED COMMENTS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Colleagues	16	48
Supervisors	9	27
UNESCO	1	3
Other Researchers	3	9
Friends	3	9
Research Organisations	1	3
N	33	

Table 51. PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO INCORPORATED
COMMENTS / ADVICE INTO PROJECT

	Awardees	Awardees %
Respondent incorporated comments advice/guidance into project	30	91
Respondent did not incorporate comments advice/guidance into project	2	6
Unknown	1	3
Overall	33	

Table 52. MOST USEFUL SOURCE OF COMMENTS
DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

	Awardees	Awardees %
Group members	1	3
Seminar	1	3
Colleagues	10	32
IDRC/FORD	16	52
Supervisors	3	10
N	31	

Table 53.

RESPONDENTS WHO SUBMITTED FINAL
RESEARCH REPORTS TO IDRC/FORD FOUNDATION.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Respondent submitted final research report to IDRC/ Ford Foundation	32	66
Respondent did not submit final research report to IDRC/Ford	15	31
Unknown	2	4
Overall	49	

Table 54.

WHY FINAL REPORTS WERE NOT SUBMITTED.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Fieldwork is still in progress	2	13
Report is not yet ready	9	60
Conditions for carrying our research are not conducive	1	7
Unknown	3	20
Overall	15	

Table 55. RESPONDENTS WHO RECEIVED COMMENTS
FROM IDRC/FORD ON FINAL REPORTS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Respondent received comments from IDRC/Ford on his/her final research report	8	25
Respondent did not receive comments from IDRC/FORD on his/her final research report	22	69
Unknown	2	6
N	32	

Table 56. RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMENTS
FROM IDRC/FORD ON FINAL REPORT.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Respondent found comments helpful	4	50
Respondent did not find comments helpful	4	50
Unknown	-	
N	8	

Table 57.

RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT OF THE
COMMENTS FROM IDRC/FORD.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Comments were positive	1	25
Comments were encouraging	1	25
Comments helped in budget revision	1	25
Comments helped in clarification of methodology	1	25
N	4	

Table 58.

RESPONDENTS' ASSESSMENT OF THE NON-USEFULNESS
OF COMMENTS FROM IDRC/FORD ON FINAL RESEARCH
REPORT.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Comments were not critical	2	50
Comments were of no use to the respondent	2	50
N	4	

Table 59. PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO RECEIVED COMMENTS
ON THEIR RESEARCH REPORTS FROM OTHER PEOPLE.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Respondent received comments on his/her research report from other people	25	78
Respondent did not receive comments on his/her research report from other people	3	9
Unknown	4	13
N	32	

Table 60. MOST USEFUL SOURCE OF
COMMENTS ON FINAL REPORTS.

Most useful source of comments	Awardees	Awardees %
IDRC/Ford Foundation	3	12
Colleagues	9	36
Supervisor	4	16
Bureau of Educational Research	1	4
Unknown	8	32
N	25	

Table 61. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENTS
DURING SSRC RESEARCH.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Respondent was a full time member of research institution	38	76
Respondent was an affiliate member of the institution	5	10
Unknown	6	12
N	49	

Table 62. ROLES PLAYED BY RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS
TO RESPONDENTS

	Awardees	Awardees %
Advisory	2	40
Financial and material support	2	40
Provided encouragement	1	20
N	5	

Table 63. REPORTED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
RESEARCH INSTITUTION ROLE.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Role was a help to respondents research project	4	80
Role was a hindrance to respondents research project	.1	20
N	5	

Table 64. RESPONDENTS POSITION ON EXCHANGE
OF VIEWS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
No. who would have liked to exchange views, ideas and information with other recipients of SSRC awards	40	82
No. who would not have liked to exchange views, ideas and information with other recipients of SSRC awards	6	12
Unknown	3	6
N	49	100

Table 65. METHODS FOR EXCHANGING VIEWS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Meetings	3	8
Discussion forums under the auspices of IDRC/ Ford Foundation	10	25
Exchange of relevant research materials	6	15
Workshops and Seminars	13	33
Newsletter/Bulletin	3	8
Compile and Disseminate abstracts of research findings	4	10
Unknown	1	3
N	40	102

Table 66. EFFECTIVENESS OF IDRC/FORD ADMINISTRATION.

	Awardee	Awardee %
No. who feel that SSRC award was Administered efficiently/ effectively by IDRC/Ford Foundation	40	82
No. who feel that SSRC award was not administered efficiently effectively by IDRC/Ford Foundation	6	12
Unknown	3	6
N.	49	100

Table 67. SOURCES OF EFFECTIVENESS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Funds were remitted in time	1	3
Unknown	39	98
N	40	101

Table 68. SOURCES OF INEFFECTIVENESS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Delay in submitting funds	1	17
No feedback from IDRC/ Ford Foundation	2	33
Delay in announcing awards	2	33
Respondent was unsuccessful	1	17
N	6	100

Table 69. VIEWS ON BUDGET ADEQUACY

	Awardees	Awardees %
Budget was adequate	19	39
Budget was inadequate	20	41
Unknown	10	20
N	49	100

Table 70. PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
No. of respondents who have had their research findings published	17	35
No. of respondents who have not had their research findings published	22	45
Unknown	10	20
N	49	100

Table 71. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Book	2	12
Journal	12	71
Conference Proceedings	3	18
Thesis	2	12
		113*

* Percentages add up to more than 100% because of multiple response.

Table 72. RESEARCH USE BY RESEARCHERS.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Workshops	15	31
Conferences	17	35
Teaching	24	49
Consultancy	6	12
Seminar	3	6

Table 73. FIELDS OF RESEARCH USE.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Policy formulation	6	12
Teaching	15	31
Consultancy	8	16
Other Research	17	35

Table 74. EXTENT TO WHICH AWARD HAS HELPED
RESPONDENTS RESEARCH CAREER.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Not at all	-	-
A little	8	16
Significantly	15	31
A great deal	24	49
Not known	2	4
N	49	100

Table 75. Awardee Respondents : SSRC Award Led To Professional Benefits.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Not at all	-	
A little	3	6
Significantly	14	29
A great deal	22	45
Unknown	10	20
N	49	100

Table 76. SSRC Award Led To Other Research.

	Awardees	Awardees %
No. of respondents reporting that SSRC led them to other research	19	39
No. of respondents reporting that SSRC did not lead them to other research	15	31
Unknown	15	31
N	49	101

Table 77. USES OF SSR AWARD : DEGREE VS NON-DEGREE.

	Awardees	Awardees %
No. of respondents whose research funded under the competition was used to fulfil the requirements for a higher degree (s)	18	38%
No. of respondents whose research funded under the competition was not used to fulfil the requirements for a higher degree(s)	25	51%
Unknown	6	12%
N	39	101%

Table 78. TYPES OF DEGREES FOR WHICH RESEARCH WAS USED TO FULFIL.

	Awardees	Awardees %
Diploma	1	6
BA/BSc & equivalents	-	-
MA/MSc & equivalents	-	-
Ph.D	17	94%
Post Doctoral	-	-

Table 79.

REPORTED SIZE OF FUNDING AND
PREFERRED SIZE OF FUNDING.

Amount of money (grant) given to the respondent	Amount of money (grant) preferred by respondent	Difference (deficit)	Amount of money given as % of amount preferred
K3,070	6,000	2,930	51%
\$4,471	5,071	600	88%
\$7,500	10,000	2,500	75%
Kshs.30,000	50,000	20,000	60%
\$7,530	8,530	1,000	88%
\$7,500	9,000	1,500	83%
\$5,000	10,000	5,000	50%
Kshs.42,000	100,000	58,000	42%
\$7,450	9,950	2,500	75%
Kshs105,000	125,000	20,000	84%
Kshs.96,000	100,000	4,000	96%
\$2,600	4,500	1,900	58%
\$7,500	10,000	2,500	75%
E7,170	7,800	630	92%
\$5,000	10,000	5,000	50%

Table 80. PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH REPORTS.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Copies of the report produced	Copies circulated within respondent's institution	Copies Circulated within country of research	Copies Circulated elsewhere
Total number of copies	333	151	121	77
N	26	24	19	13
Mean	13	7	6	6
b,c,d, as % of a	-	88%	73%	50%

Table 81. DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDEES BY DISCIPLINE AND RESEARCH HISTORY.

Discipline	N		Submitted Proposal to SSRC		Carried out research projects prior to SSRC		Carried out research projects after SSRC	
Sociology	9	19%	9	100%	4	44%	3	33%
Economics	8	17%	8	100%	5	63%	6	75%
Education	7	15%	7	100%	4	57%	4	57%
History	5	11%	5	100%	4	80%	3	60%
Religion	1	2%	1	100%	1	100%	-	-
Political Science	3	4%	1	33%	1	33%	3	100%
Literature	3	6%	3	100%	2	67%	1	33%
Law	2	4%	2	100%	-	-	1	50%
Agriculture	8	17%	8	100%	5	63%	1	50%
Geography	2	4%	2	100%	1	50%	-	-
Overall	48		46		27		22	

Table 82.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDEES BY THE
FREQUENCY OF CARRYING OUT RESEARCH.

Discipline	N	Number of scholars who carried out research projects before, during and after the competition		Number of scholars who carried out research projects before and during the competition		Number of scholars who carried out research projects during and after the competition		Number of scholars who carried out research projects during the competition		Not known
Sociology	9	1	11%	3	33%	2	22%	3	33%	-
Economics	8	4	50%	1	12%	2	25%	1	12%	-
Education	7	3	43%	1	14%	2	14%	2	29%	-
History	5	2	40%	2	40%	1	20%	-	-	-
Religion	1	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Political Science	3	1	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 67%
Literature	3	2	67%	1	33%	-	-	-	-	-
Law	2	-	-	-	-	1	50%	1	50%	-
Agriculture	8	-	-	5	63%	1	13%	2	25%	-
Geography	2	-	-	1	50%	-	-	1	50%	-
Overall	48	13	27%	15	31%	8	17%	10	21%	2 4%

Table 83.

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AWARDEES BY
DISCIPLINE RESEARCH HISTORY.

Discipline	N		Submitted Proposal to SSRC		Carried out research prior to SSRC.		Carried out research projects after SSRC.	
Sociology	13	23%	13	100%	8	62%	4	31%
Economics	12	21%	11	92%	6	50%	6	50%
Education	10	18%	9	90%	7	70%	4	40%
History	5	9%	5	100%	2	40%	-	-
Religion	2	4%	2	100%	1	50%	-	-
Political Science	5	9%	5	100%	3	60%	1	20%
Linguistics	1	2%	-	-	1	100%	1	100%
Law	2	4%	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%
Psychology	2	4%	2	100%	1	50%	2	100%
Agriculture	1	2%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
Geography	2	4%	2	100%	1	50%	-	-
Miscellaneous	1	2%	-	-	1	100%	-	-
Overall	56		52	93%	34	61%	21	38%

Table 84.

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AWARDEES BY
FREQUENCY OF CARRYING OUT RESEARCH.

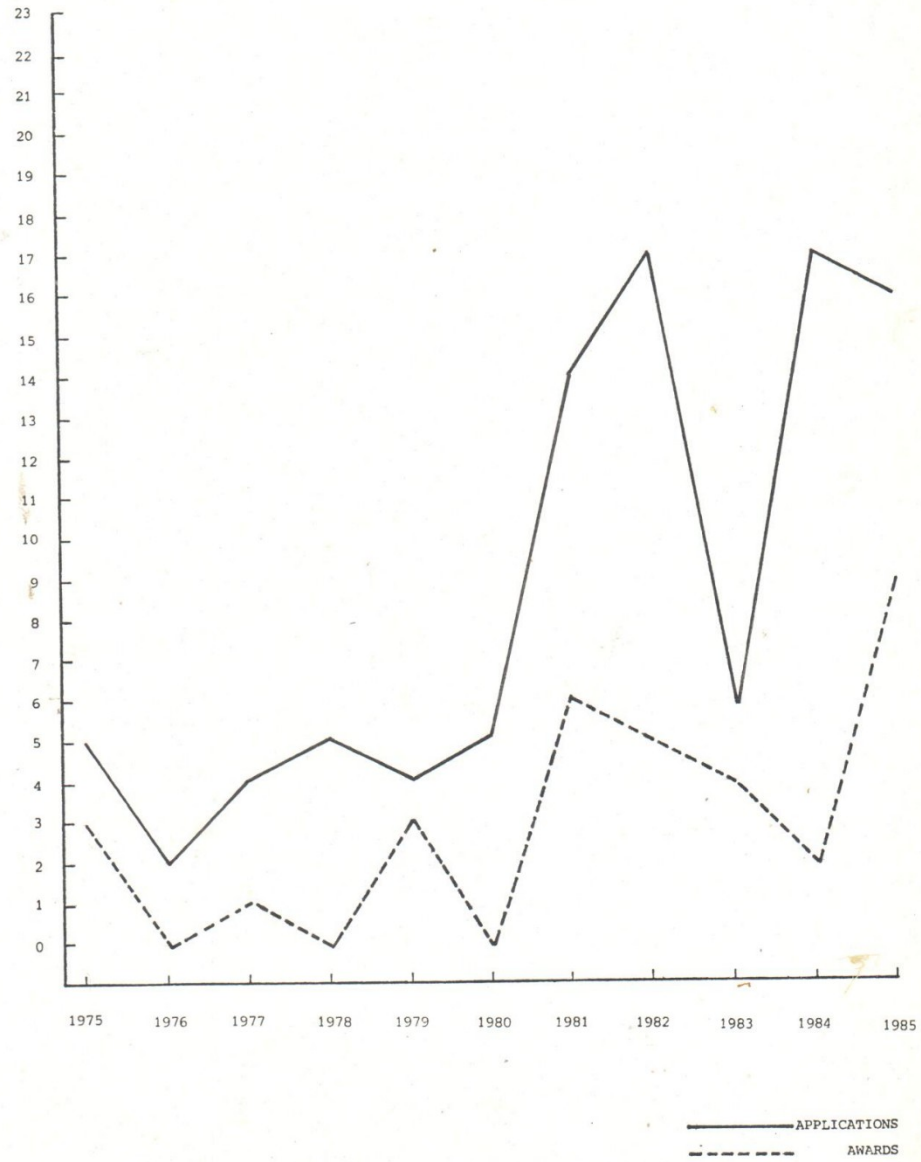
Discipline	N	Number of scholars who carried out research projects before, during and after the competition		Number of scholars who carried out research projects before and during the competition		Number of scholars who carried out research projects during and after the competition		Number of scholars who carried out research projects during the competition		Not known	
Sociology	13	1	8%	7	54%	3	23%	2	15%	-	-
Economics	12	3	25%	3	25%	2	17%	3	25%	1	8%
Education	10	3	30%	3	30%	-	-	3	30%	1	10%
History	5	-	-	2	40%	-	-	3	60%	-	-
Religion	2	-	-	1	50%	-	-	1	50%	-	-
Political Science	5	1	20%	2	40%	-	-	2	40%	-	-
Linguistics	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%
Law	2	2	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychology	2	1	50%	-	-	1	50%	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	1	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geography	2	-	-	1	50%	-	-	1	50%	-	-
Miscellaneous	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%
Overall	56	12	21%	19	34%	6	11%	15	27%	4	8%

Table 85.

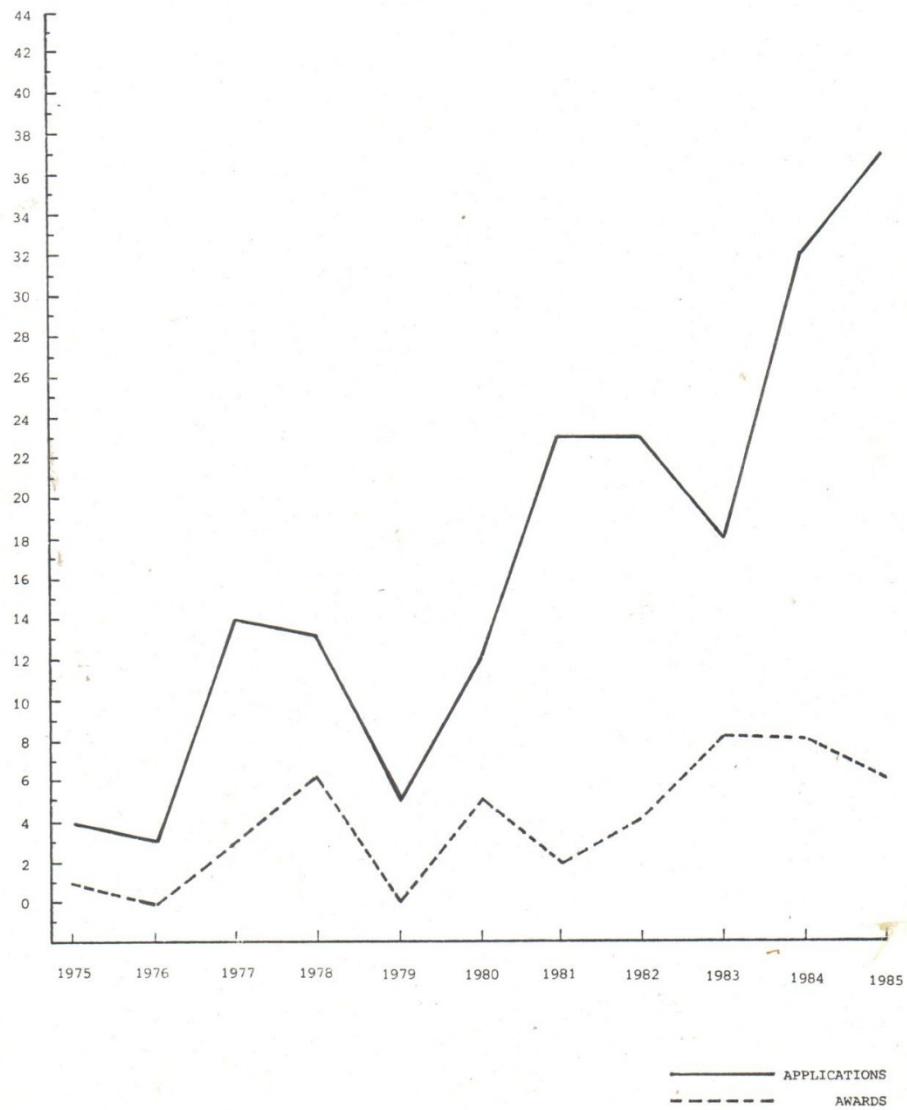
SMALL GRANTS IN EARO.

	CAD \$	%
Small Grants Social Science Research Competition	499,100	36.31
East African Technology Policy Studies (EATPS)	436,000	31.72
Technology, Education and Employment for Development (TEED)	137,400	9.99
Macro Economic Network	302,000	21.97
Total	<hr/> 1,374,500	<hr/> 100.00

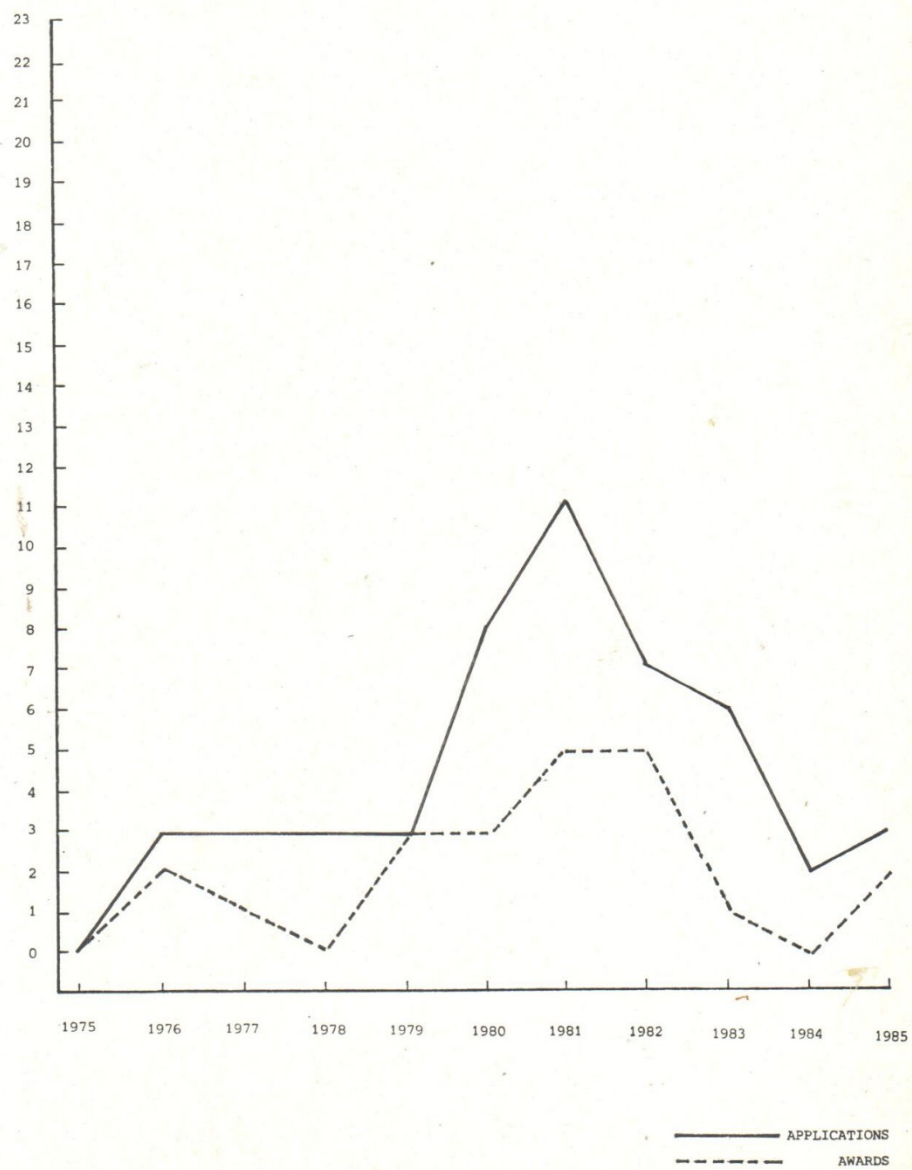
GRAPH 1: POLITICAL SCIENCE/POLITICAL ECONOMY/
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION;
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



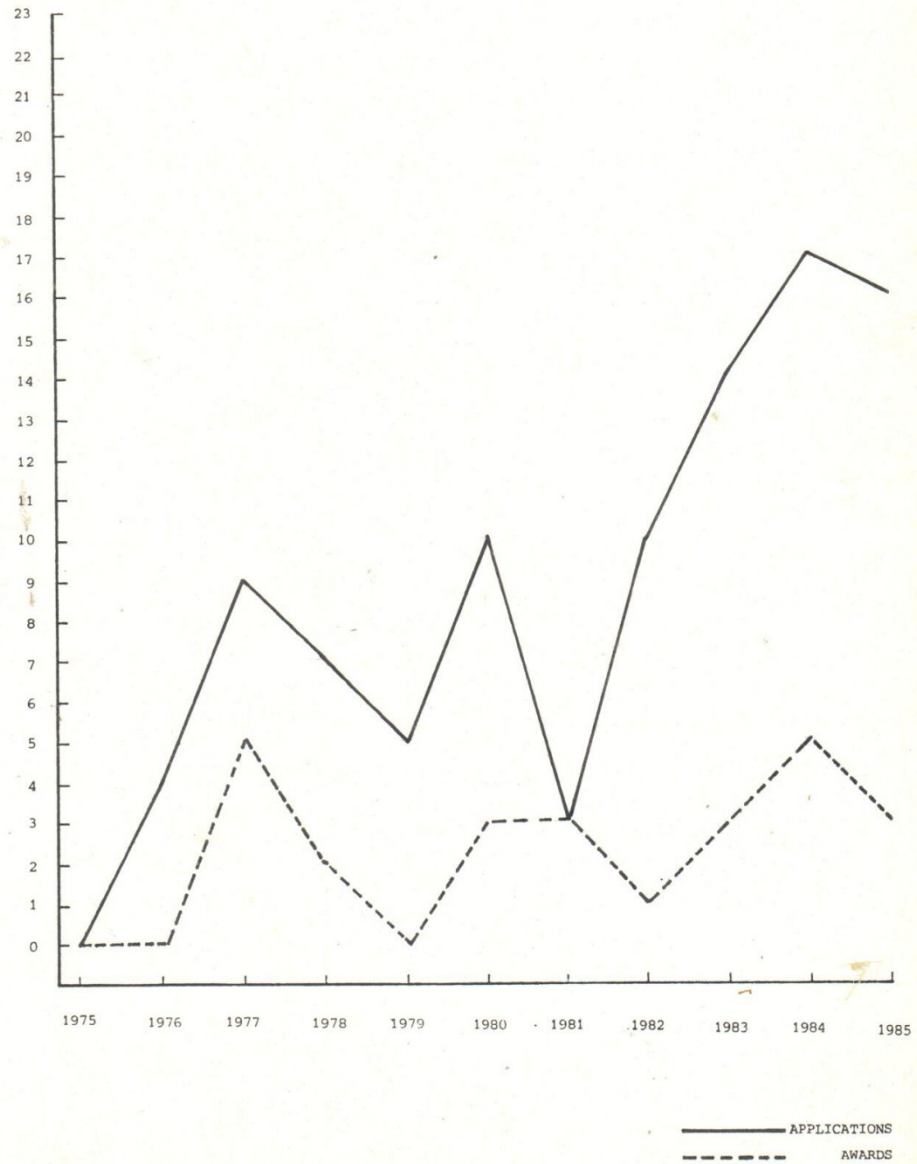
GRAPH 2: ECONOMICS/AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/STATISTICS;
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



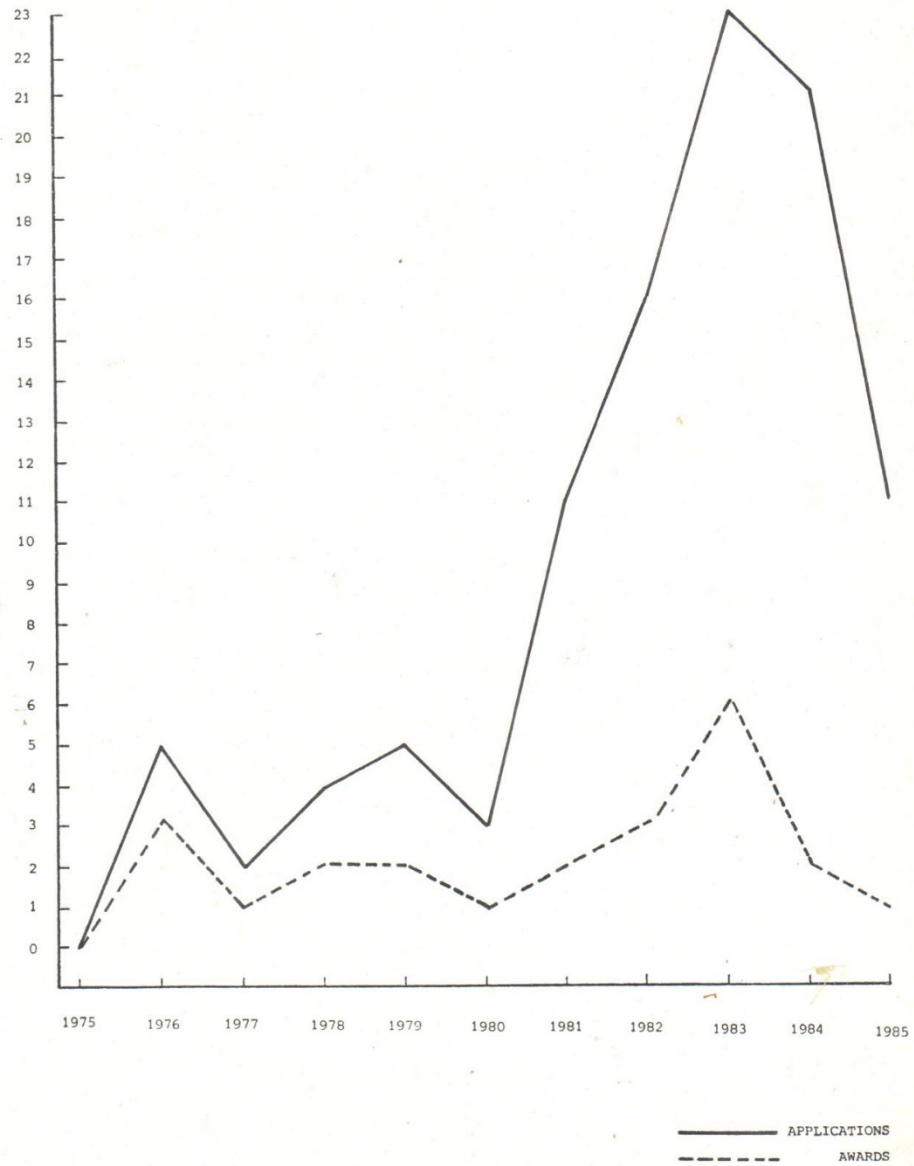
GRAPH 3: HISTORY/ARCHEOLOGY;
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



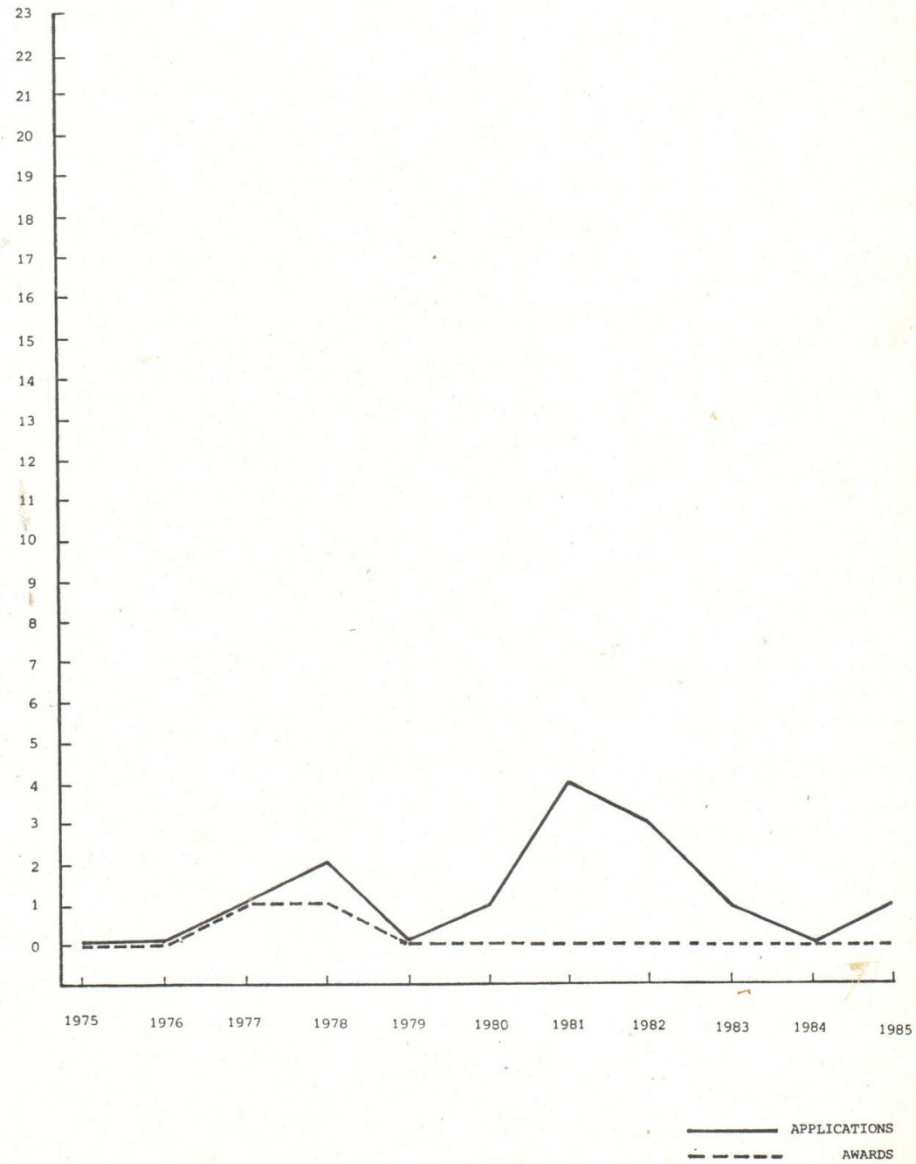
GRAPH 4: SOCIOLOGY/SOCIAL WORK/ANTHROPOLOGY/PSYCHOLOGY;
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



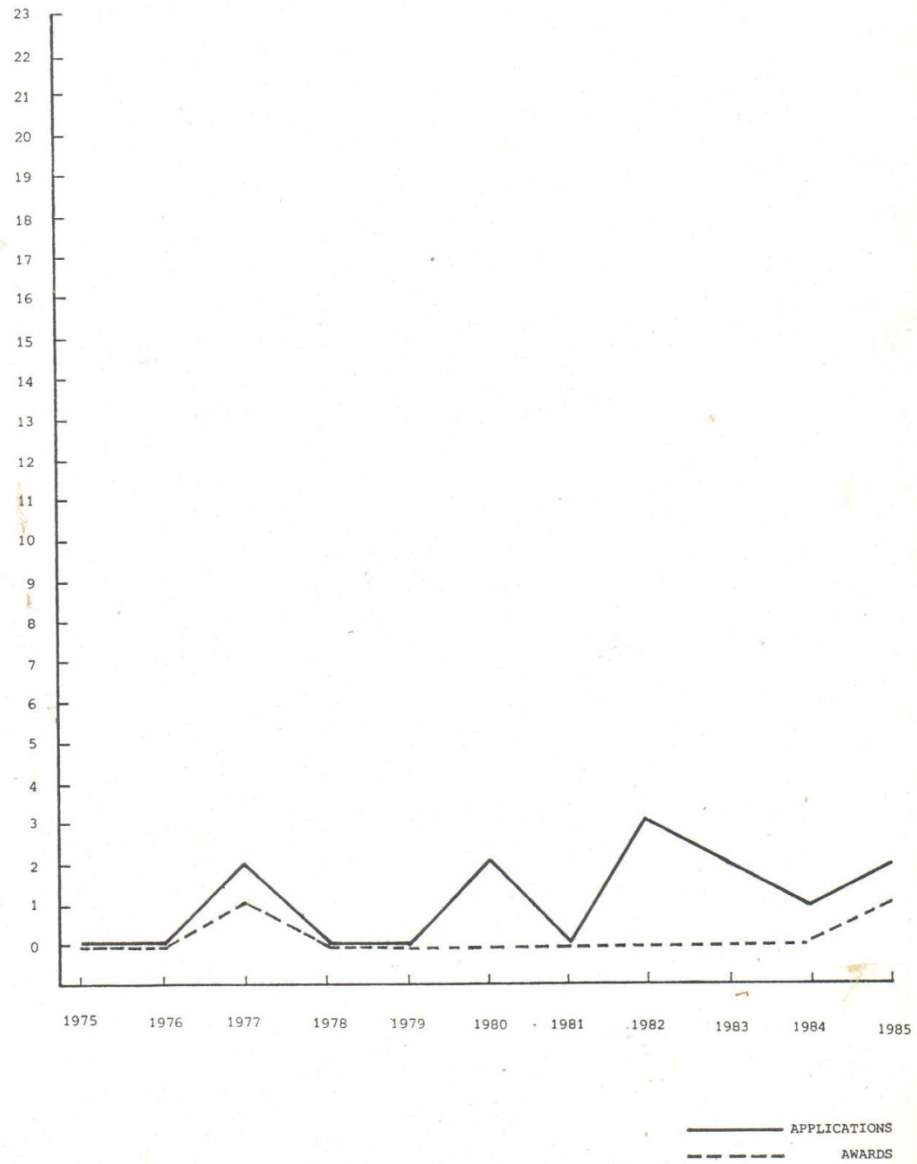
GRAPH 5: EDUCATION/EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY;
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



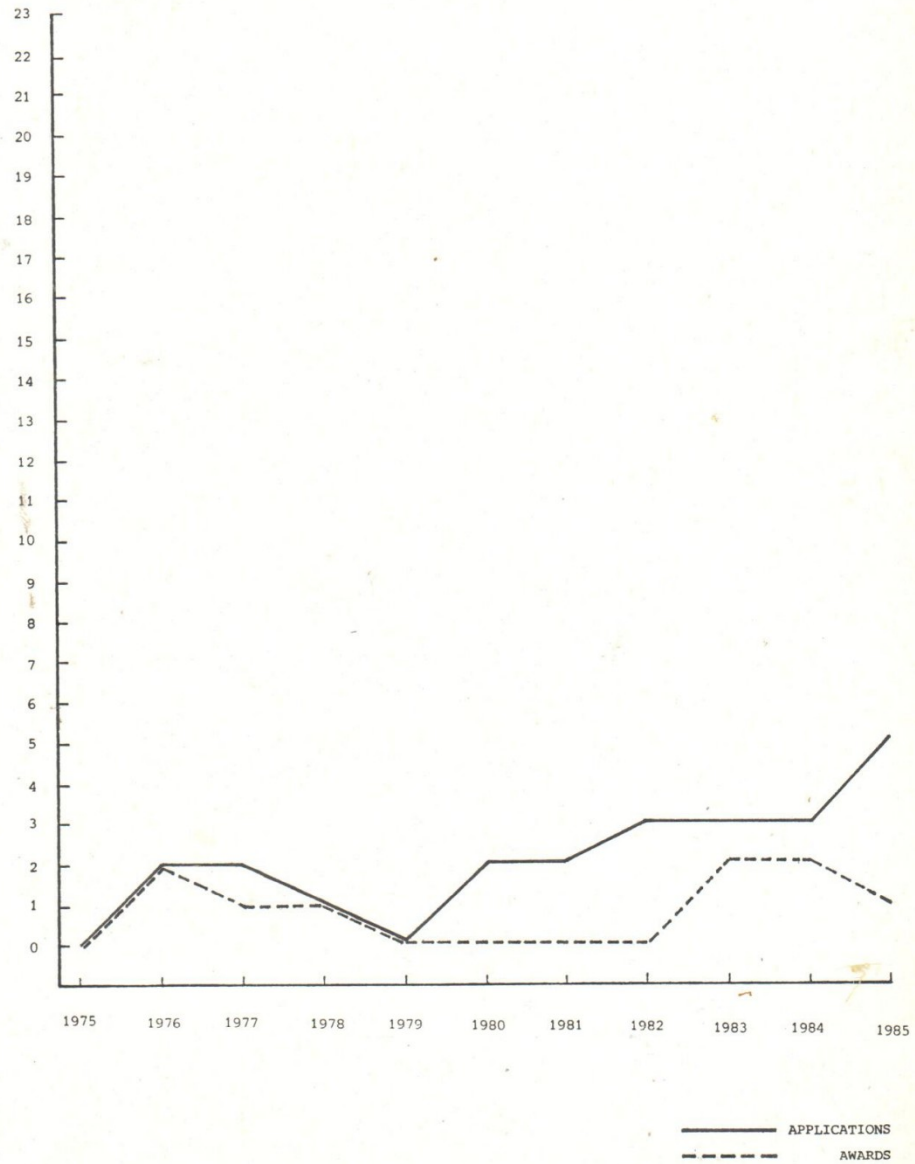
GRAPH 6: PHILOSOPHY/RELIGIOUS STUDIES;
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



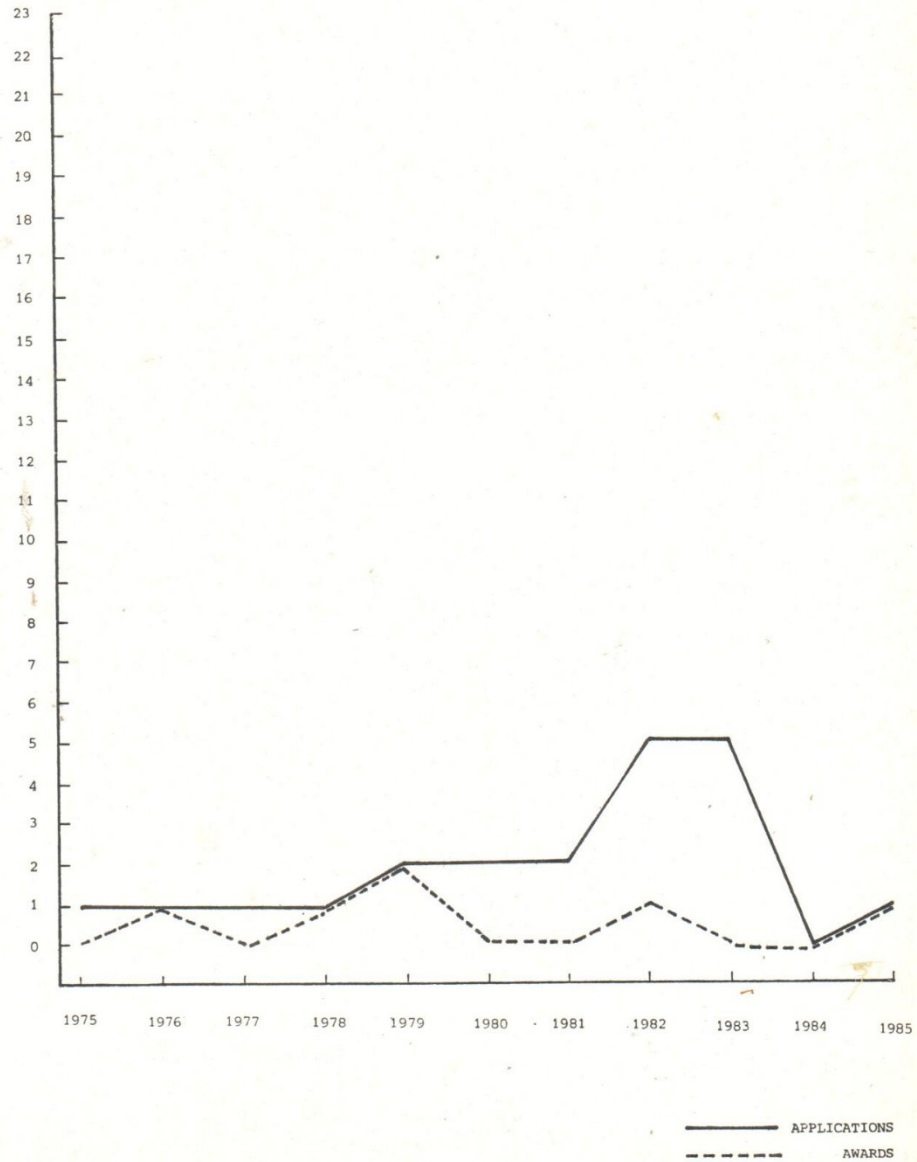
GRAPH 7: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION/MANAGEMENT;
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



GRAPH 8: GEOGRAPHY/DEMOGRAPHY;
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.

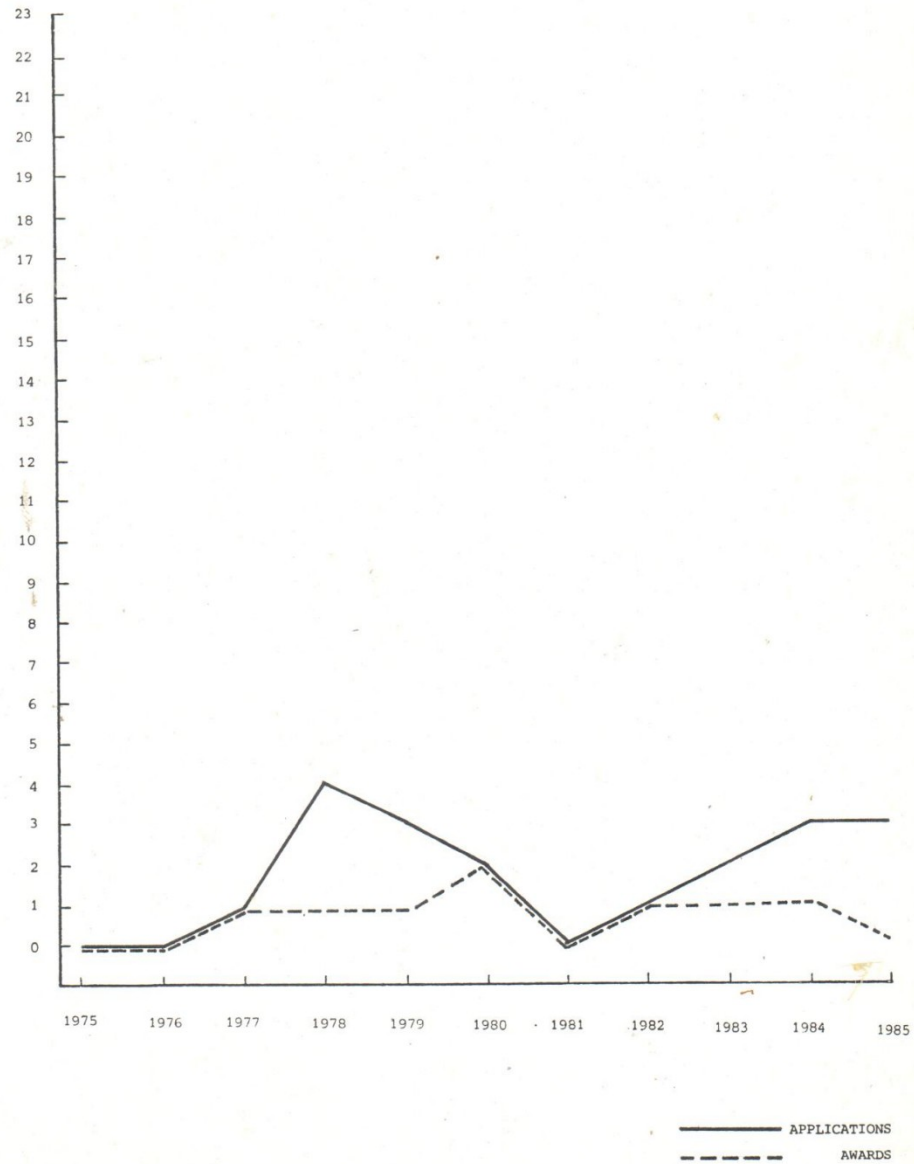


GRAPH 9: LITERATURE/LINGUISTICS;
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



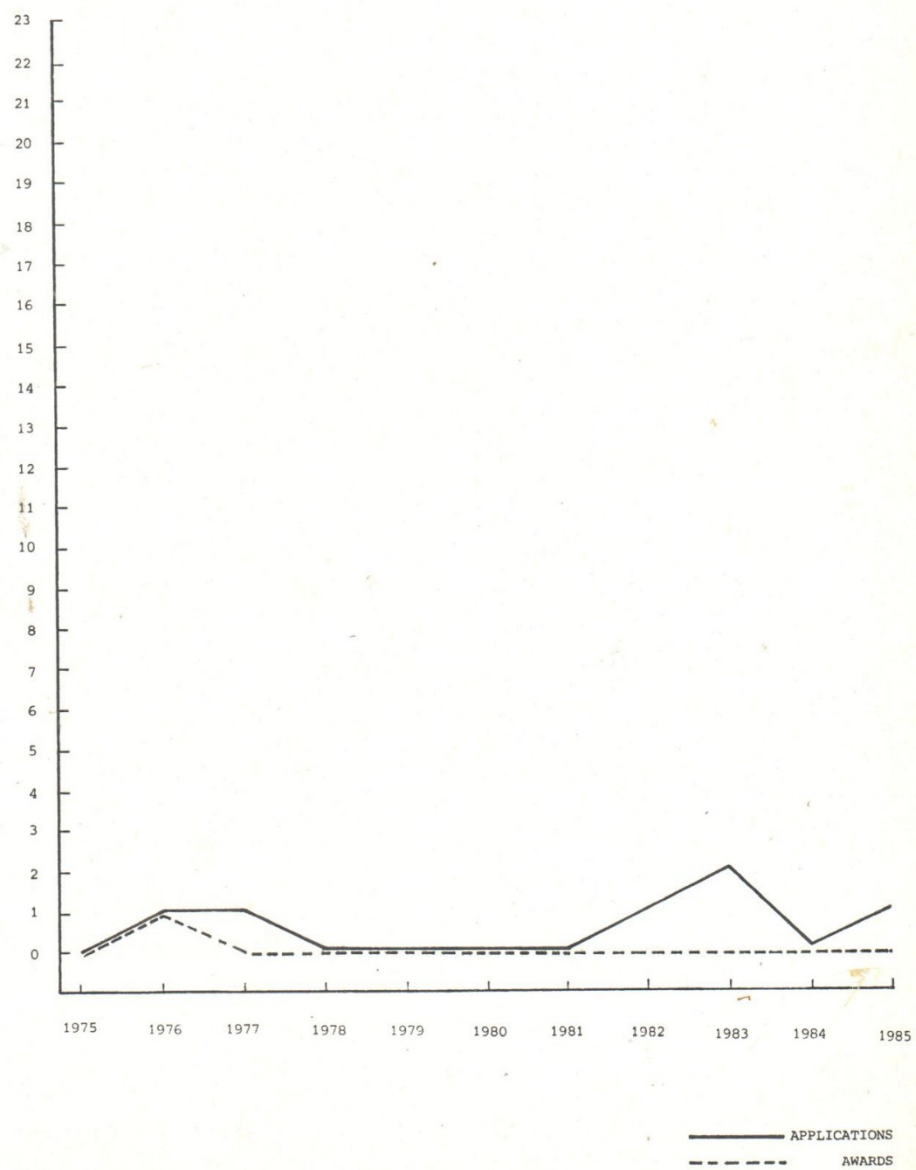
GRAPH 10: LAW

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



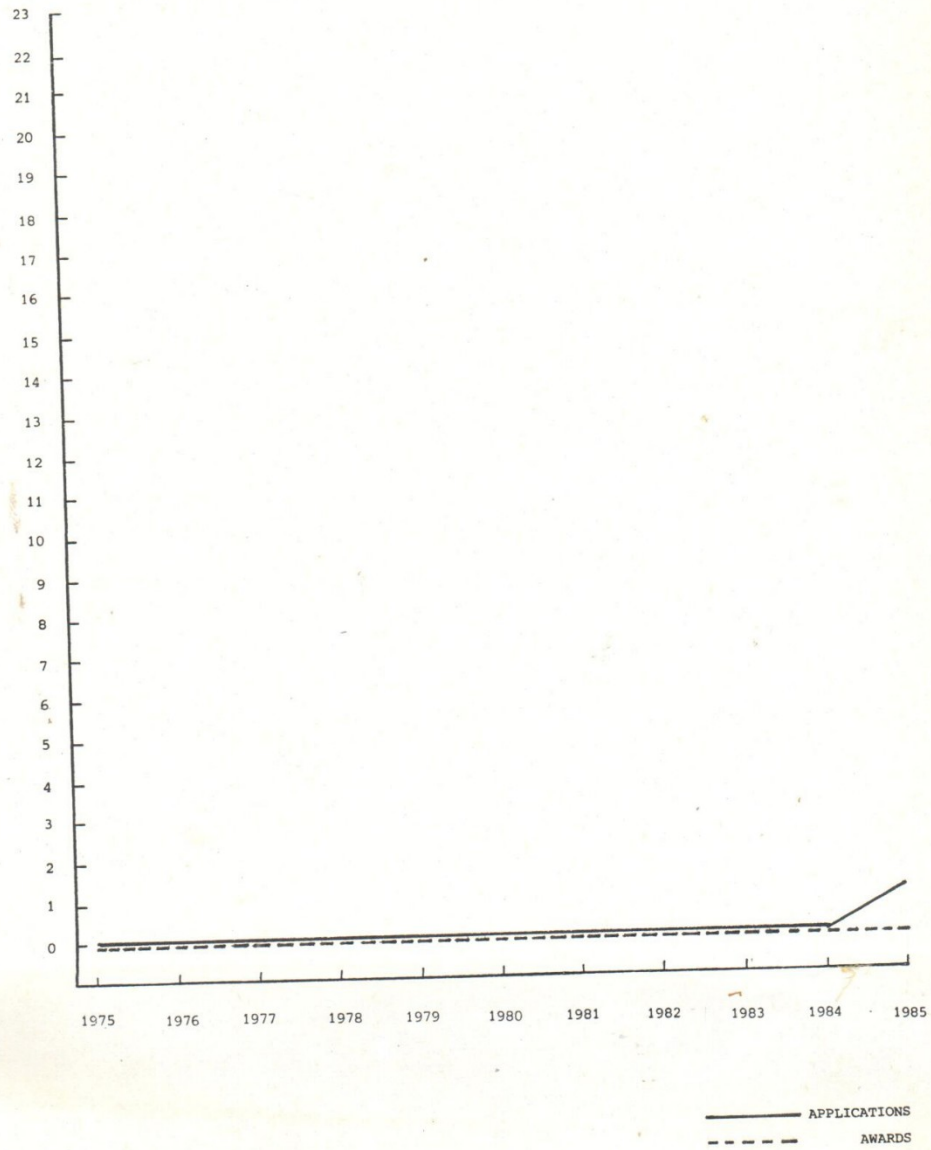
GRAPH 11: JOURNALISM

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



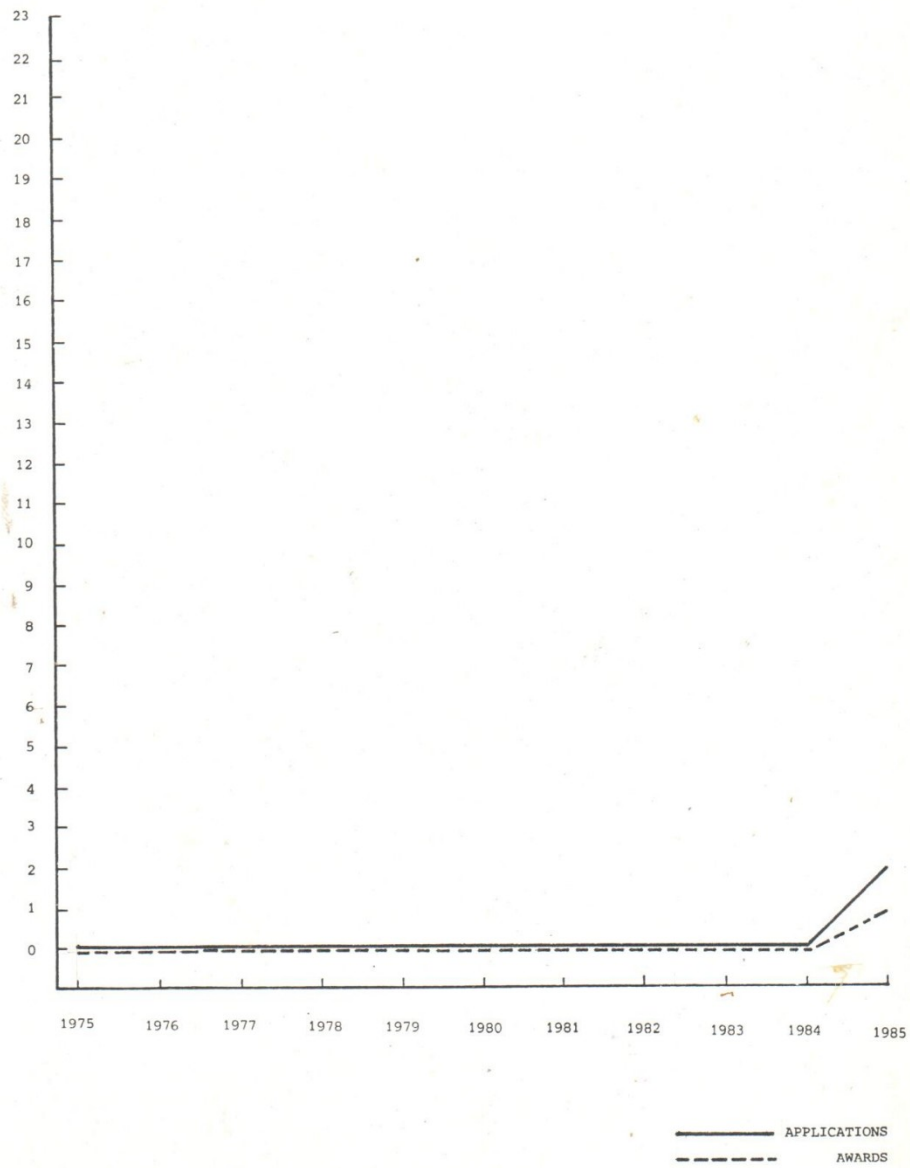
GRAPH 12: LIBRARY SCIENCE

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.

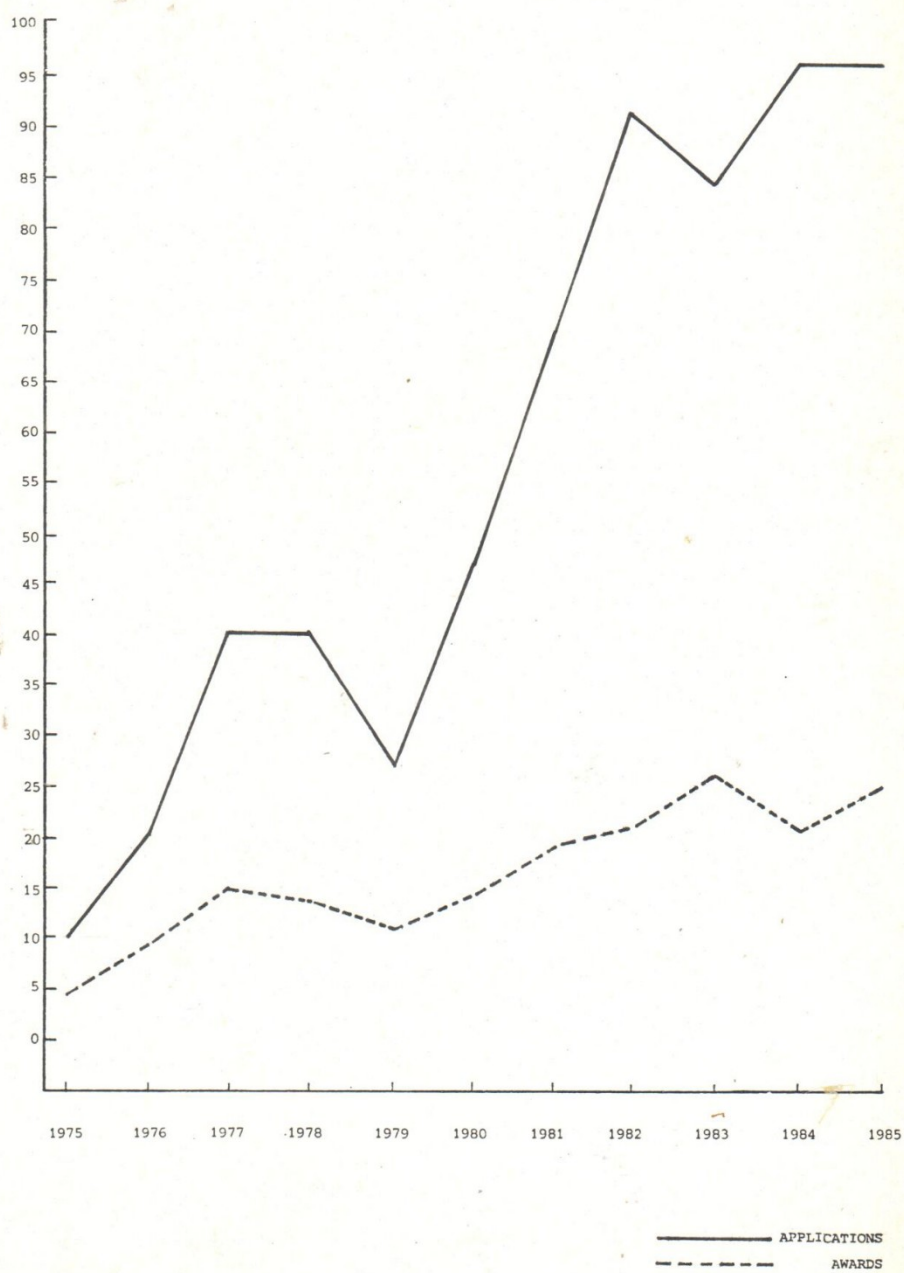


GRAPH 13: DRAMATIC ARTS

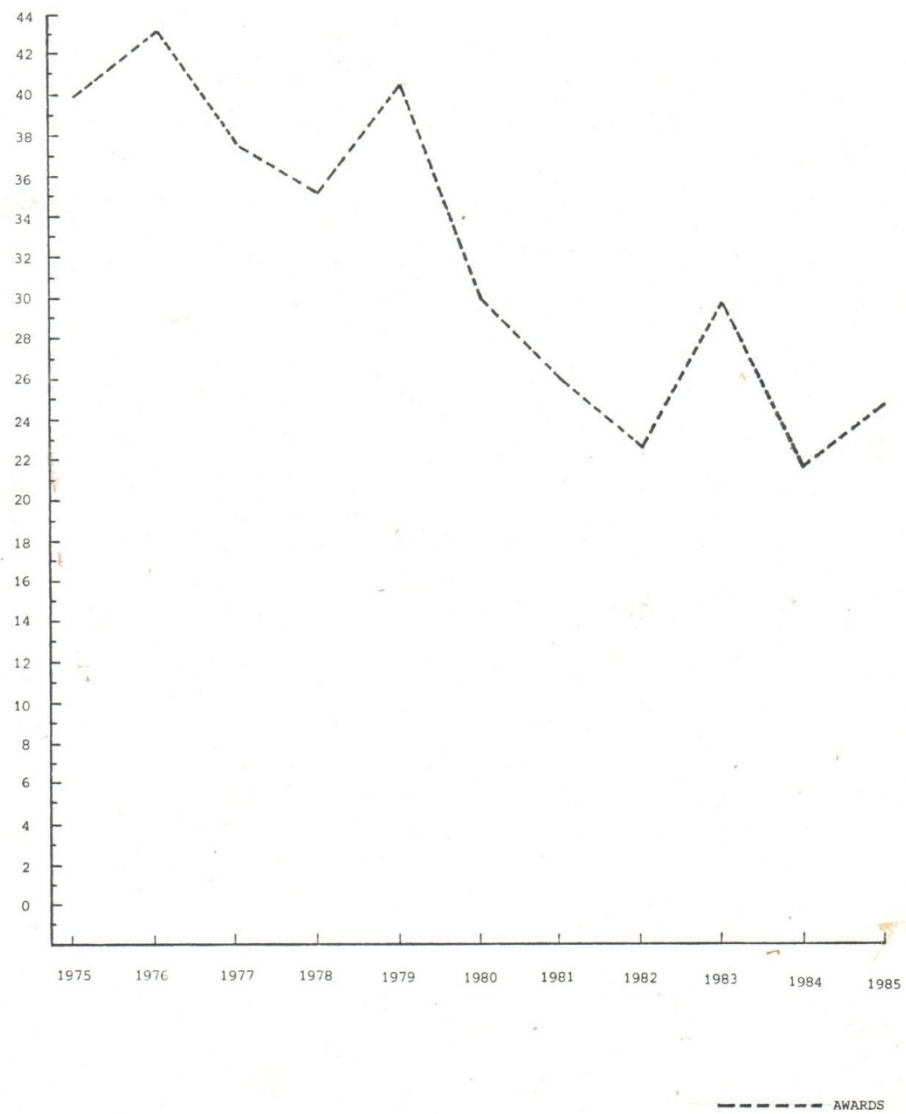
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



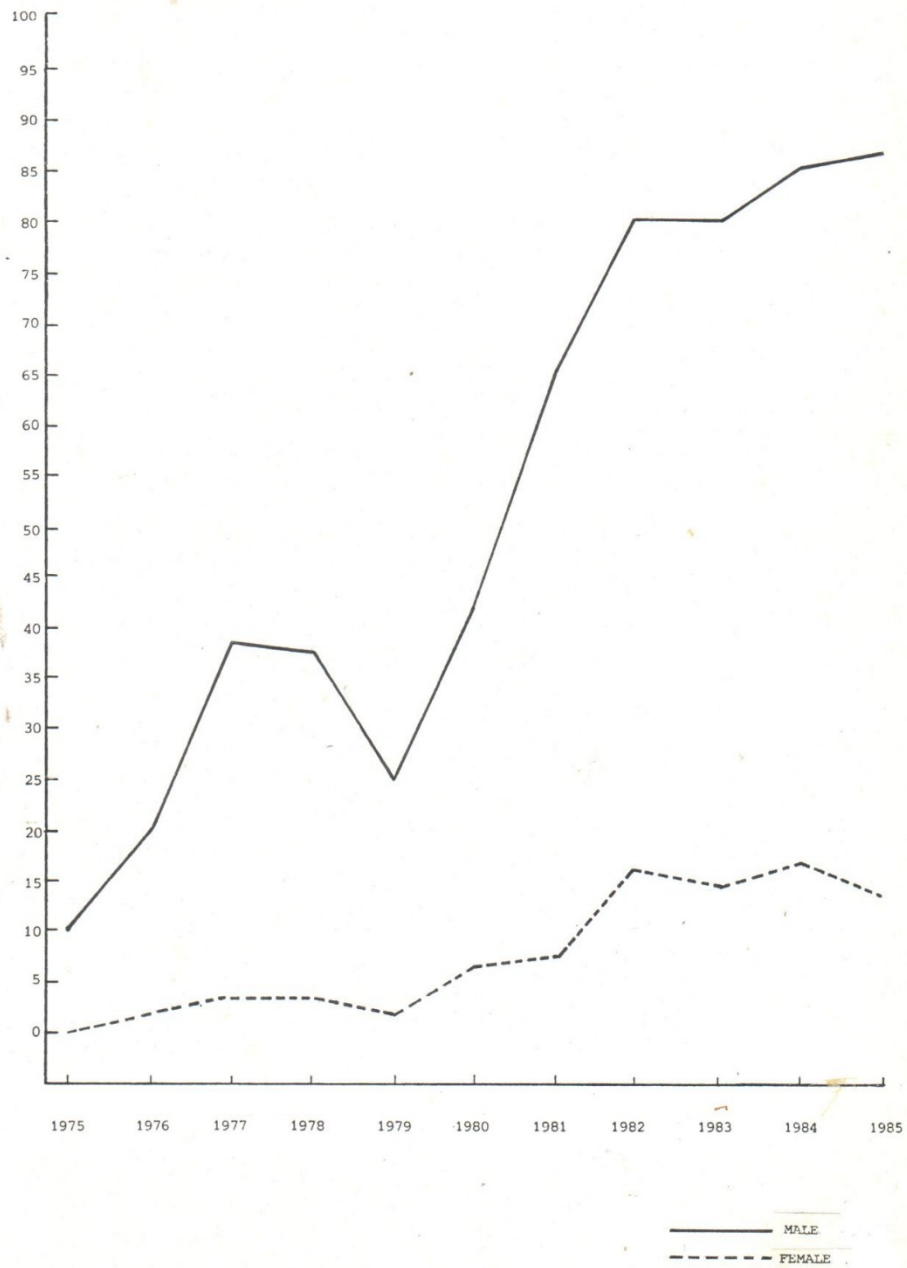
GRAPH 14: APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



GRAPH 16: PERCENTAGE OF AWARDS BY YEAR 1975 - 1985.

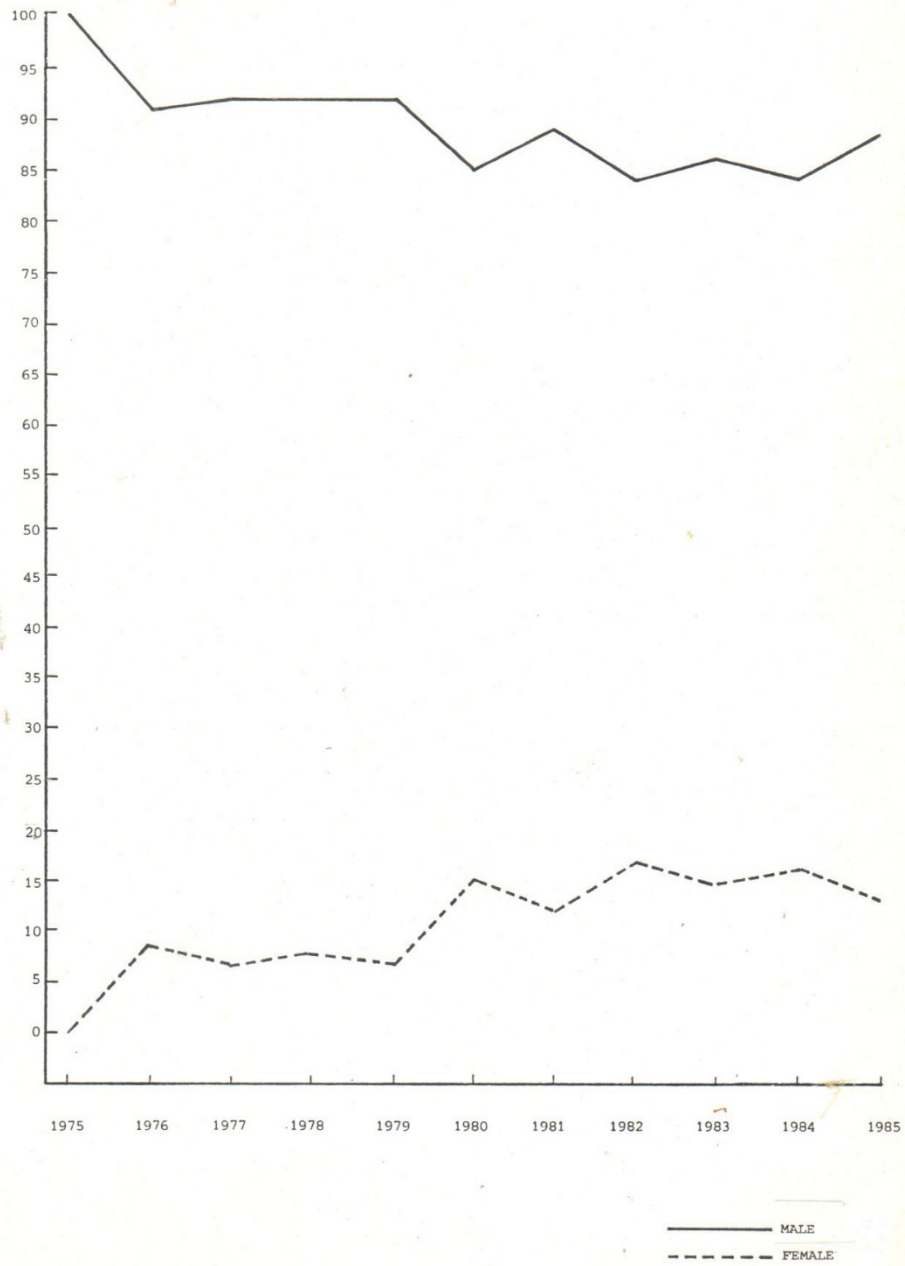


GRAPH 16: NO. OF MALE/FEMALE APPLICANTS 1975 - 1985.

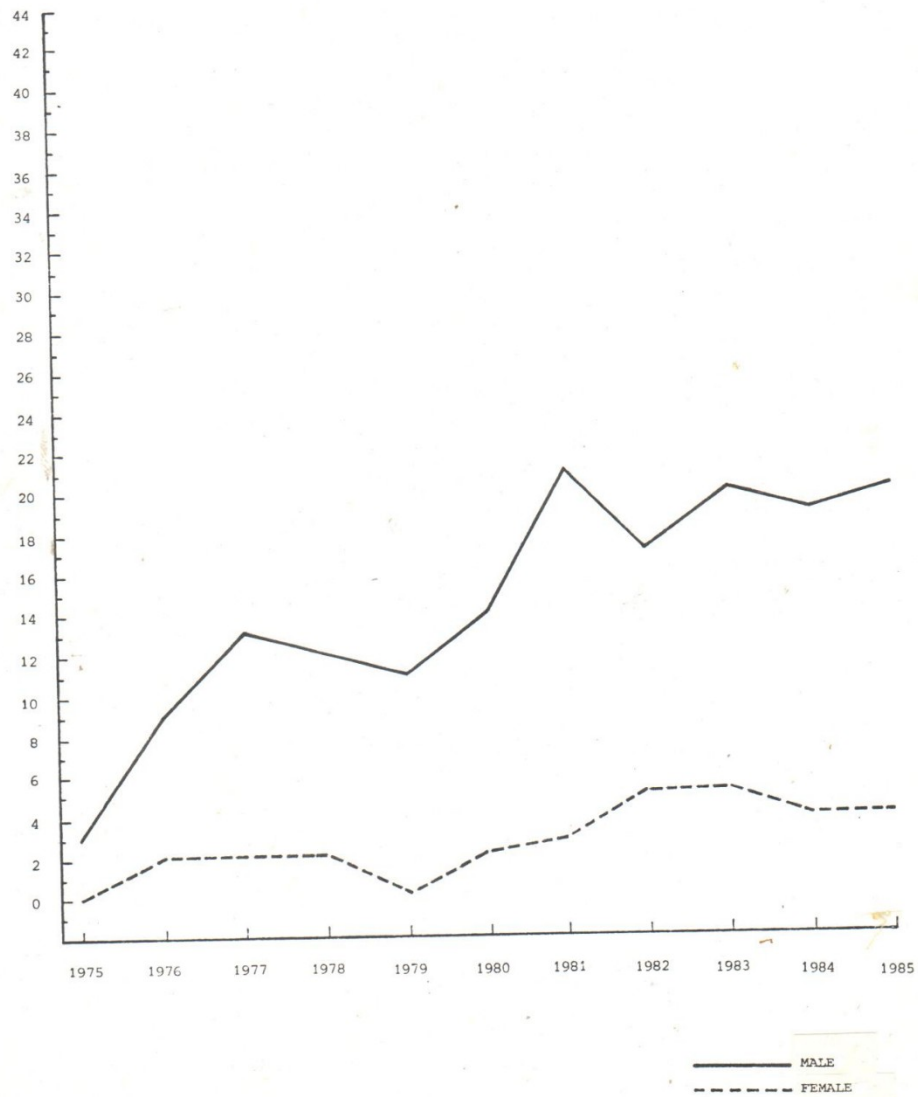


GRAPH 17: PERCENTAGE

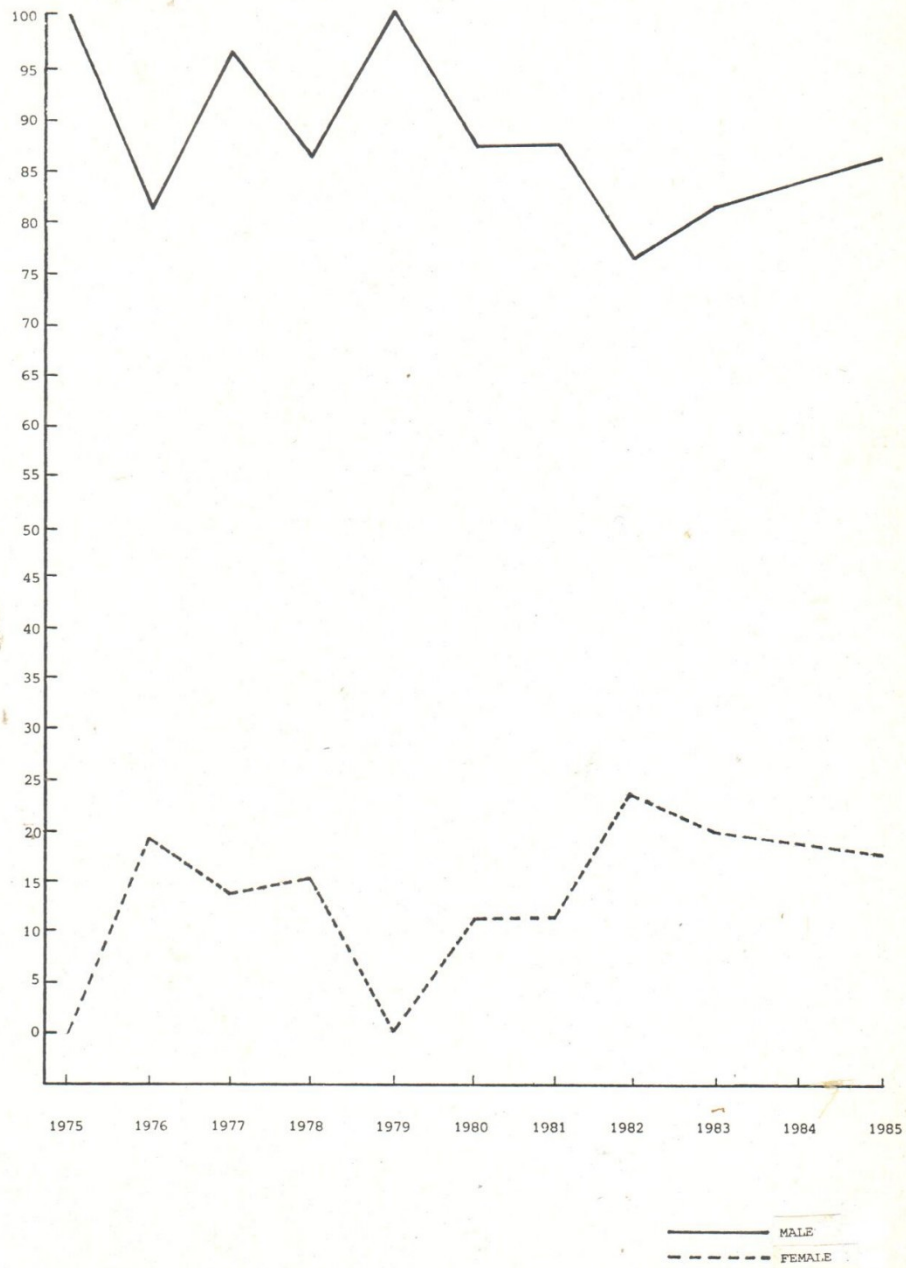
MALE/FEMALE APPLICANTS 1975 - 1985.



GRAPH 18: NO. OF MALE/FEMALE AWARDEES 1975 - 1985.

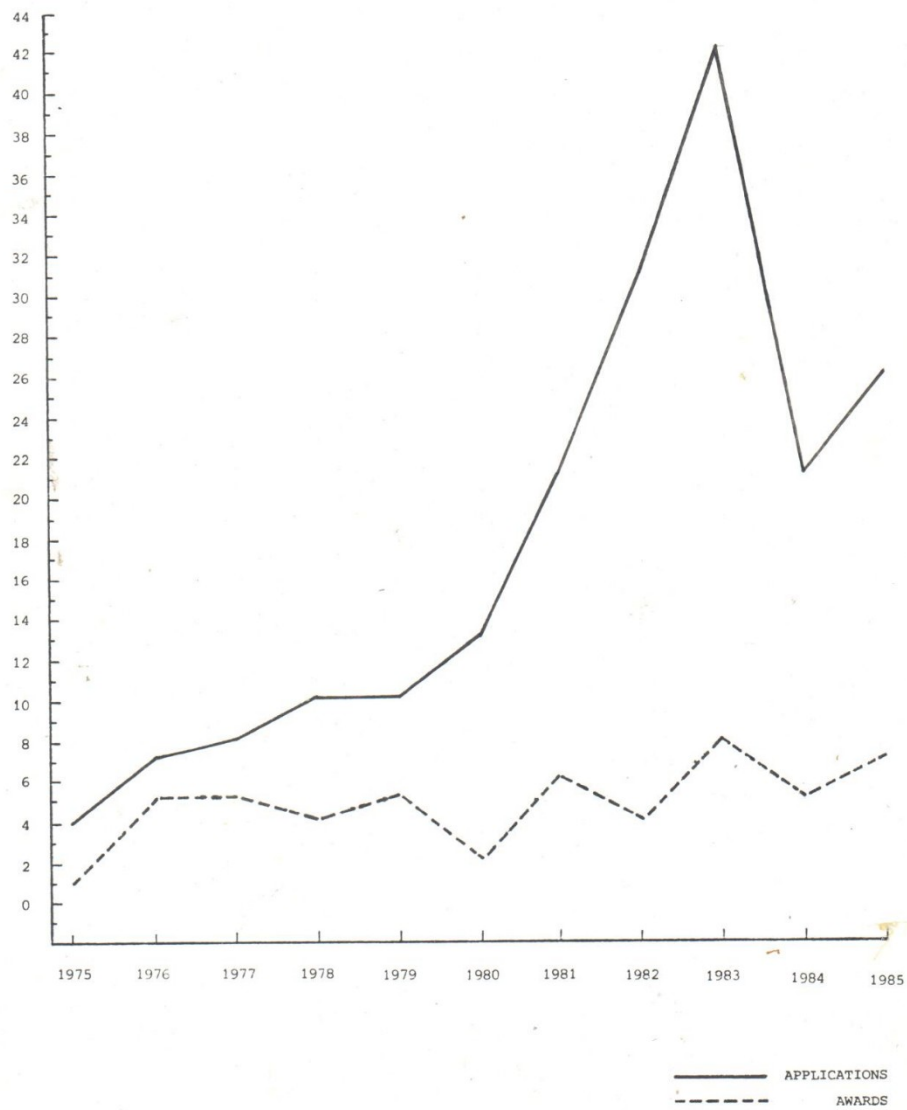


GRAPH 19: PERCENTAGE: MALE/FEMALE AWARDEES 1975 - 1985.



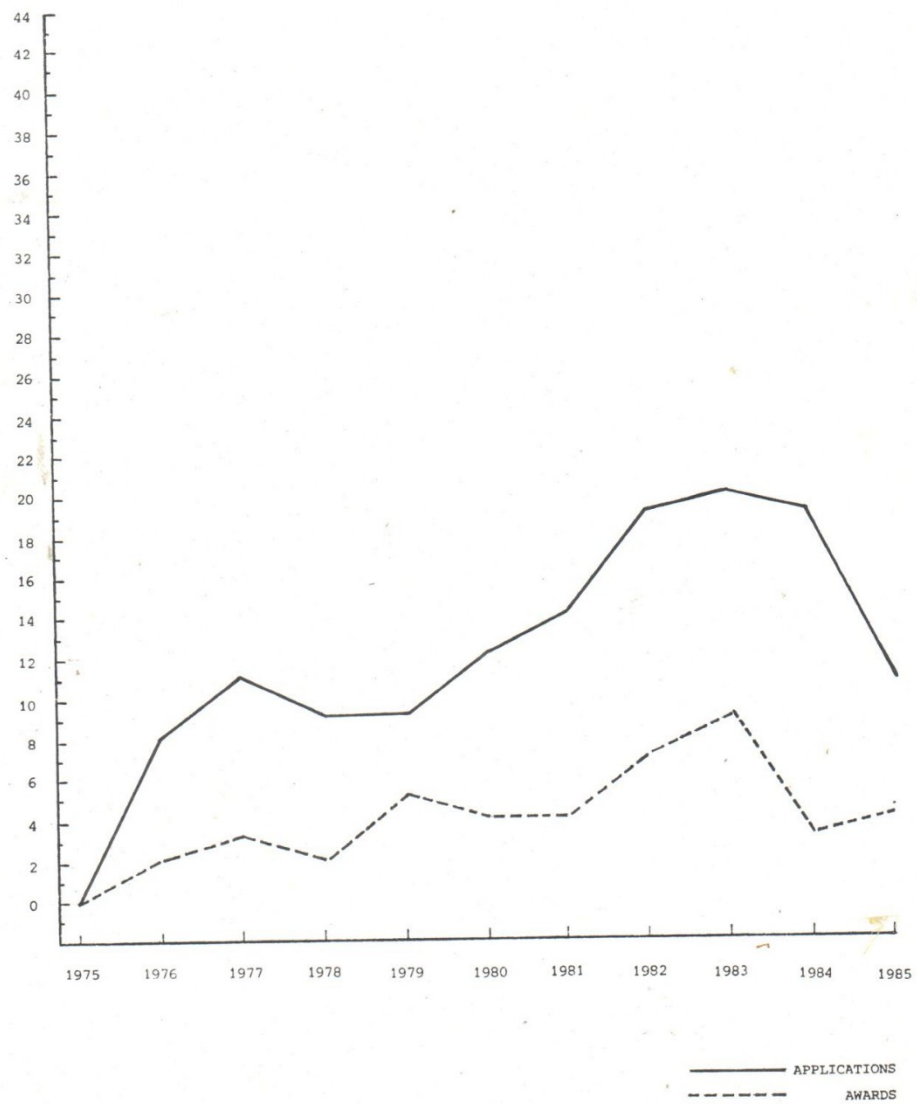
GRAPH 20: KENYANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



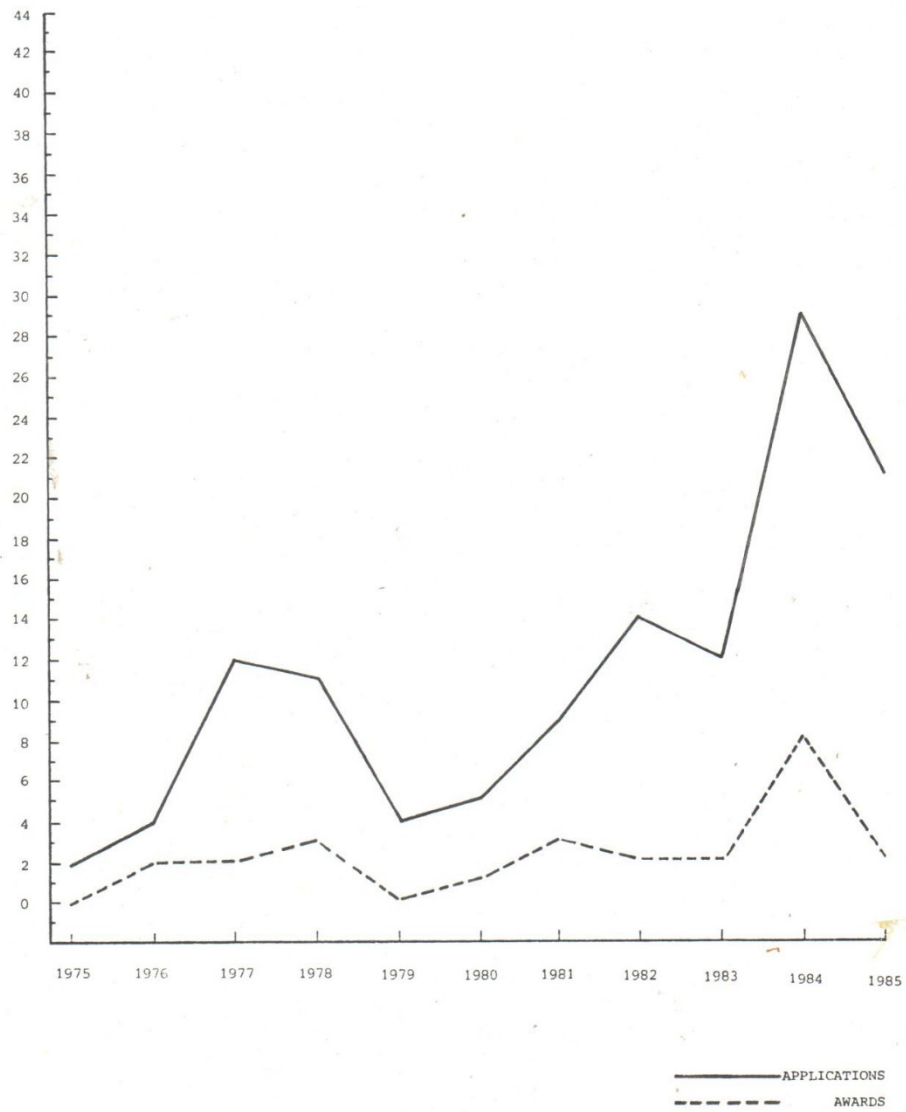
GRAPH 21: TANZANIANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



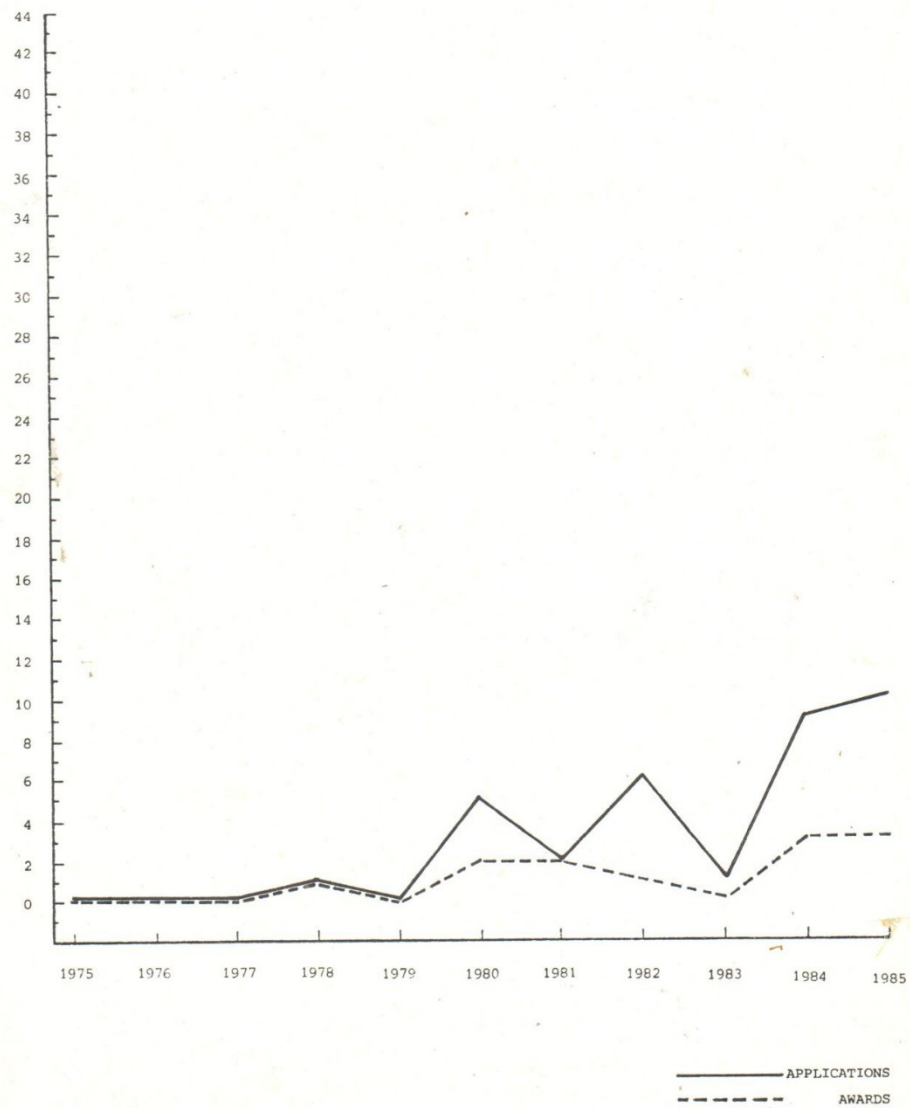
GRAPH 22: UGANDANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



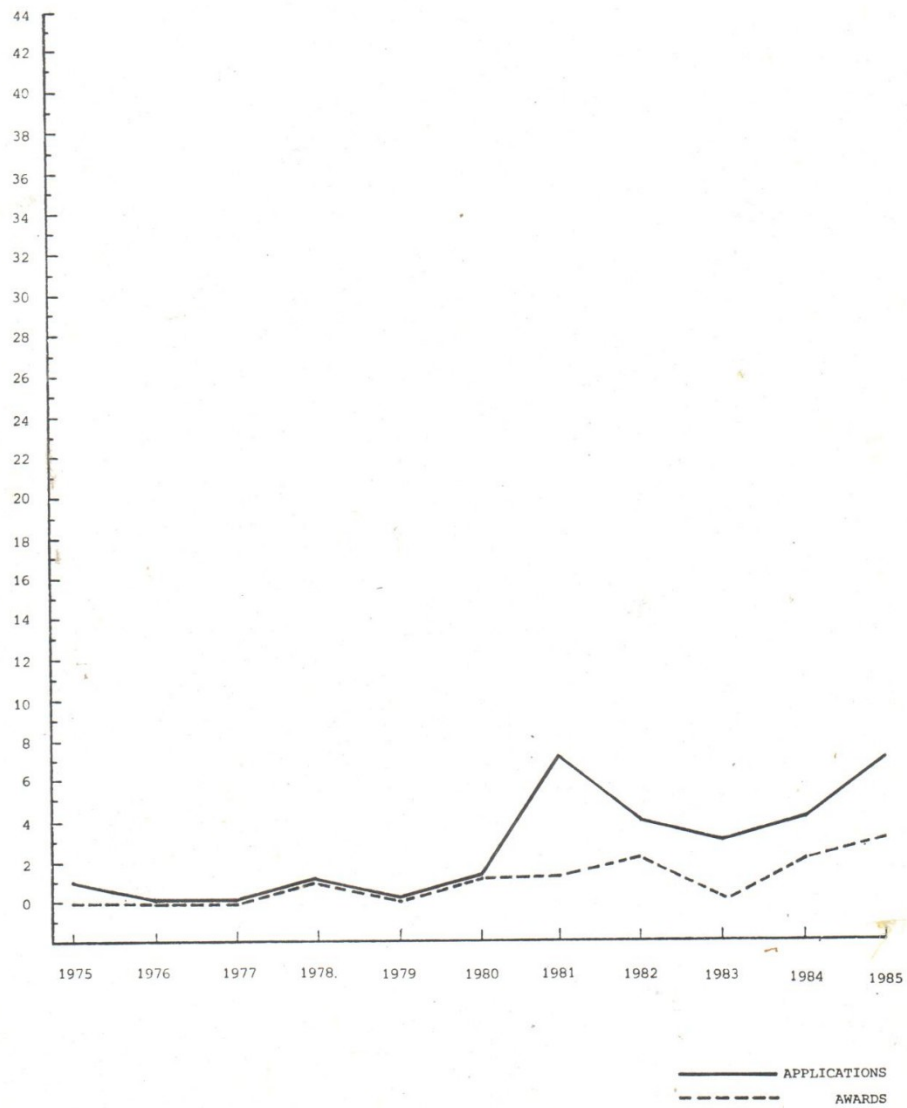
GRAPH 23: ZAMBIANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



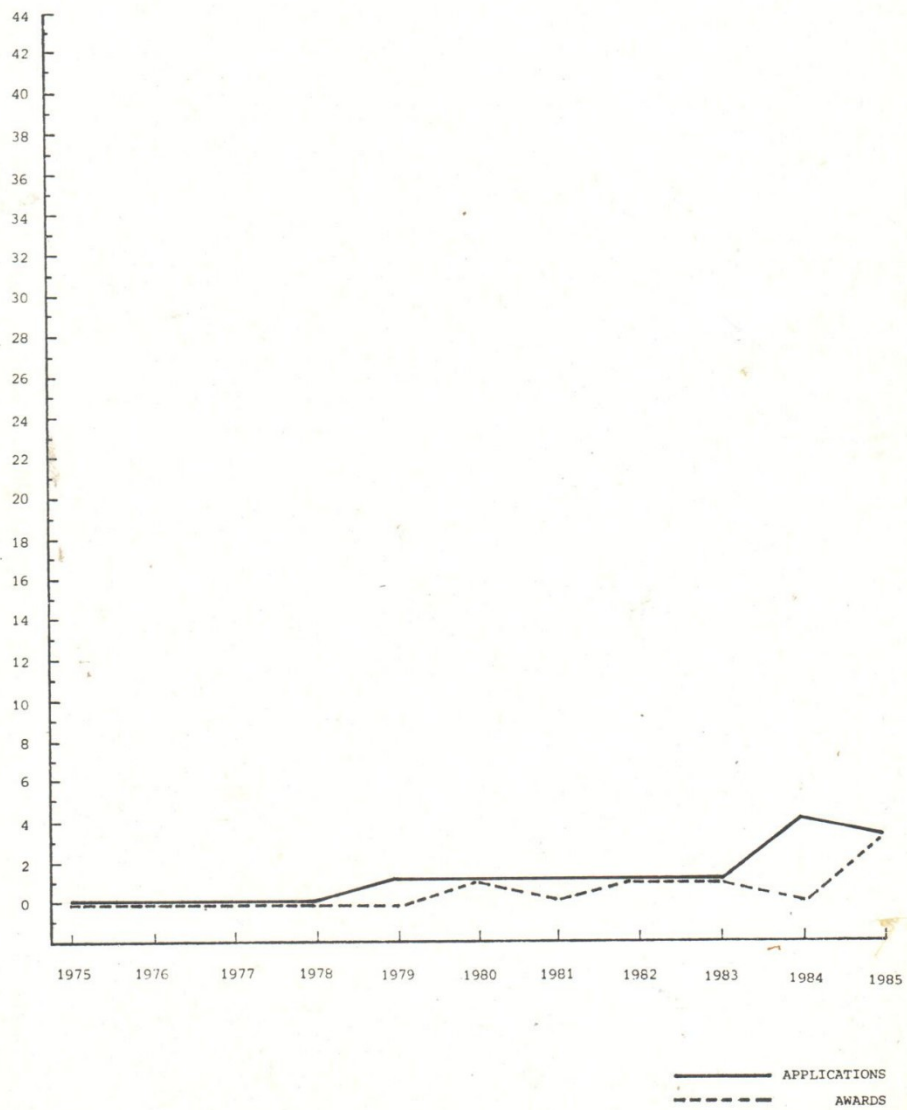
GRAPH 24: ETHIOPIANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



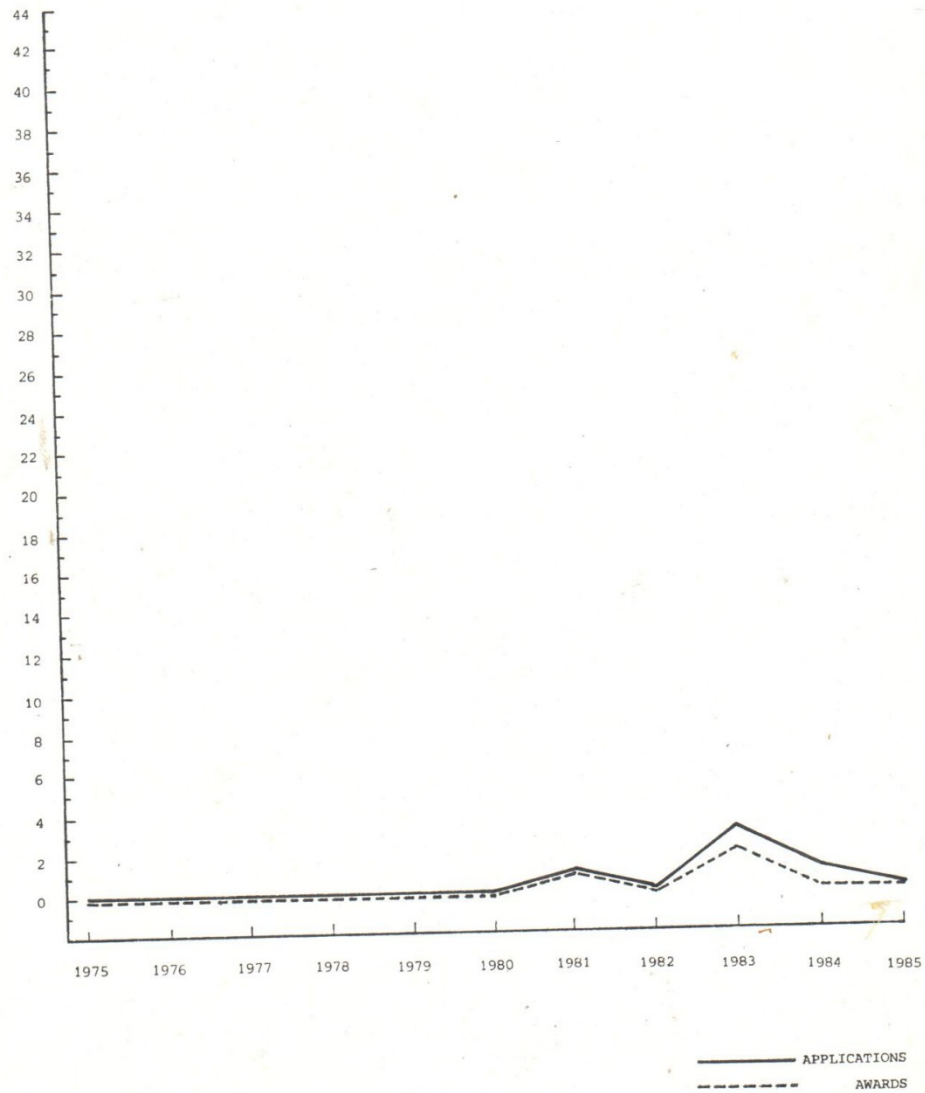
GRAPH 25: SWAZI:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



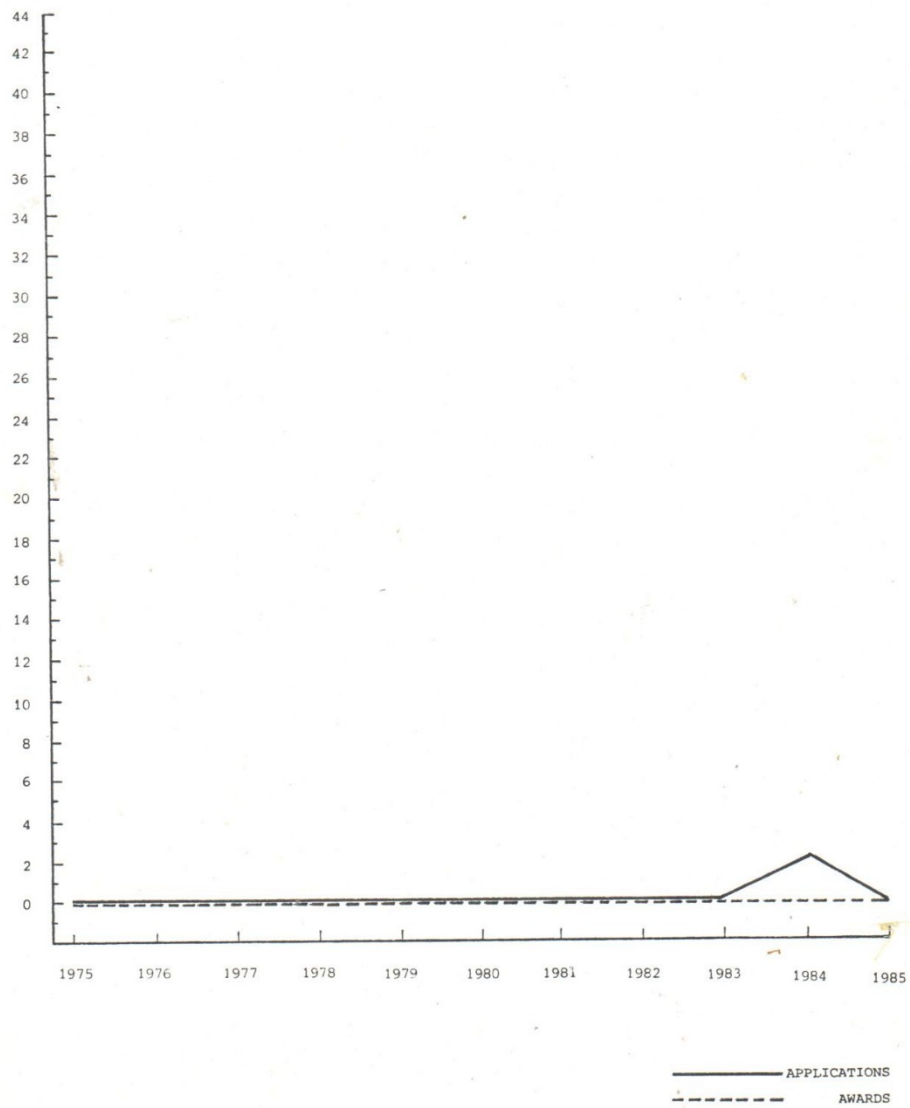
GRAPH 26: SOTHO:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



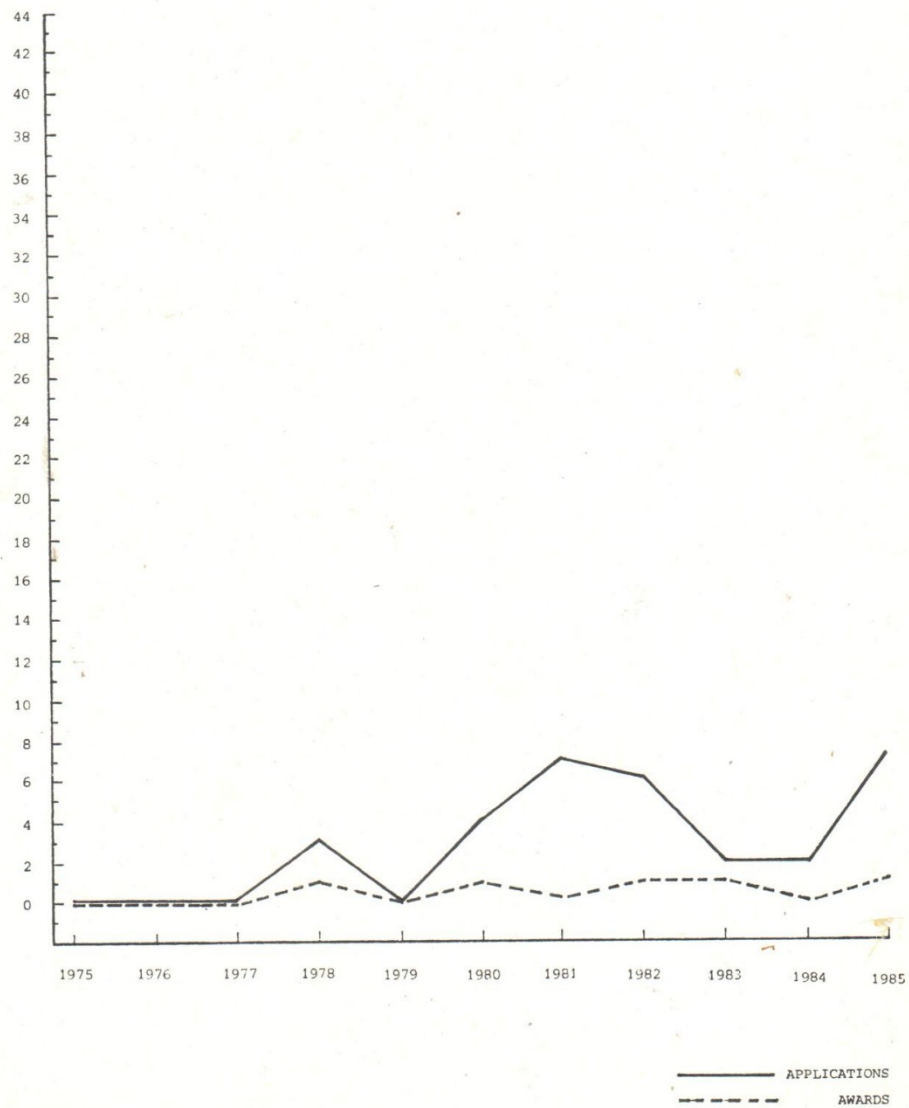
GRAPH 27: TSWANA:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



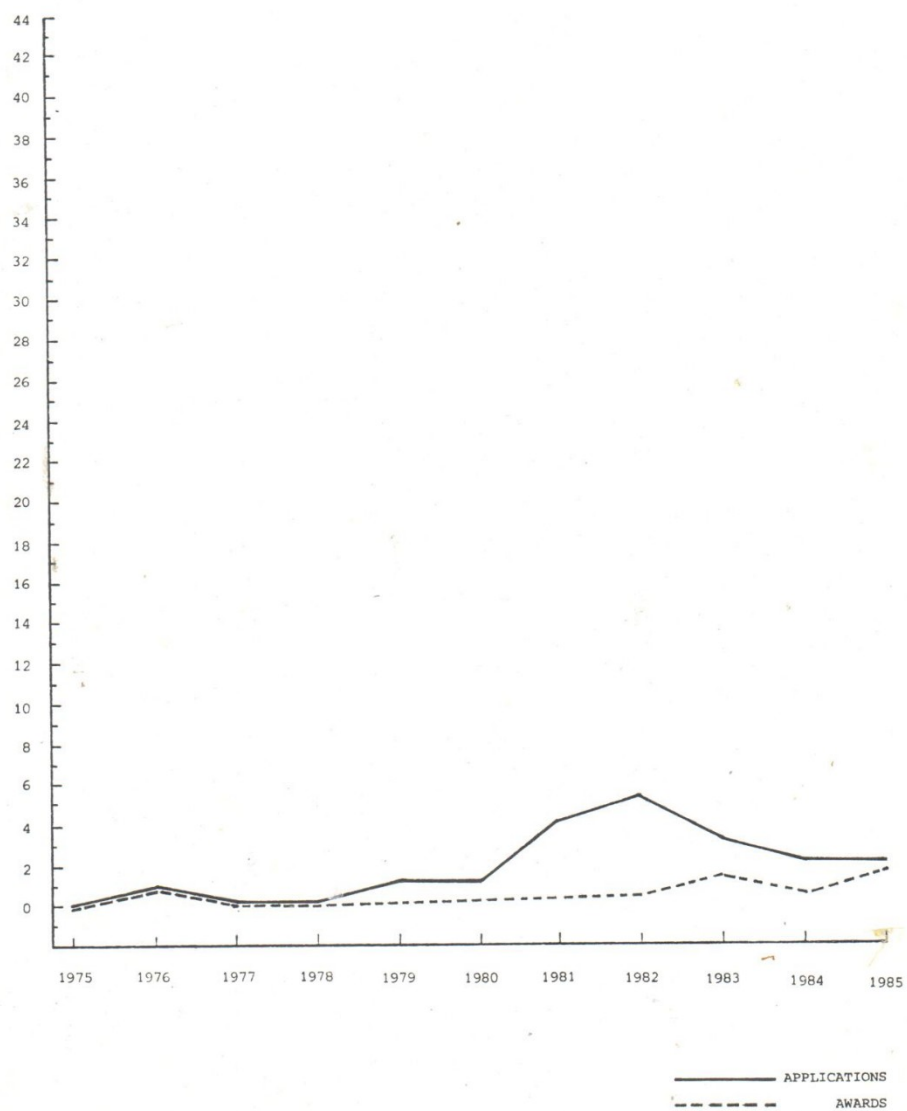
GRAPH 28: MALAWIANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.

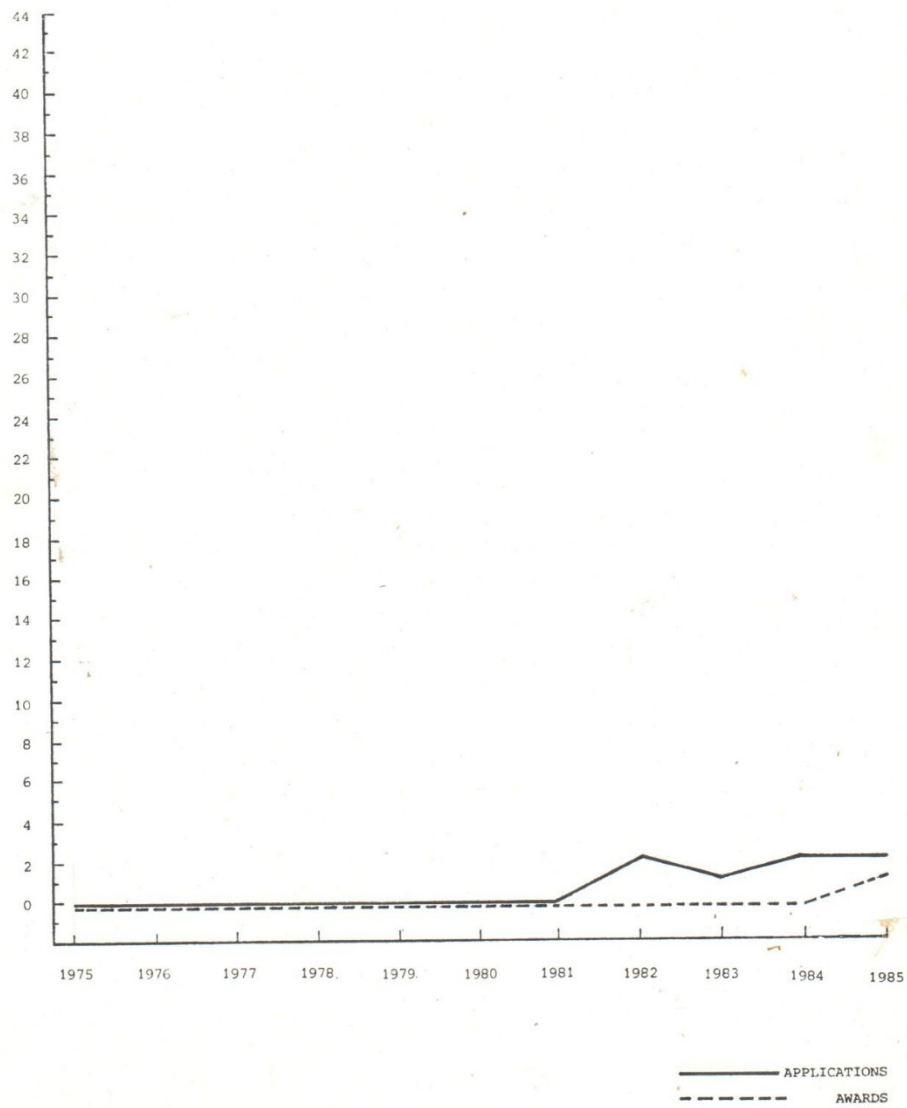


GRAPH 29: ZIMBABWEANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.

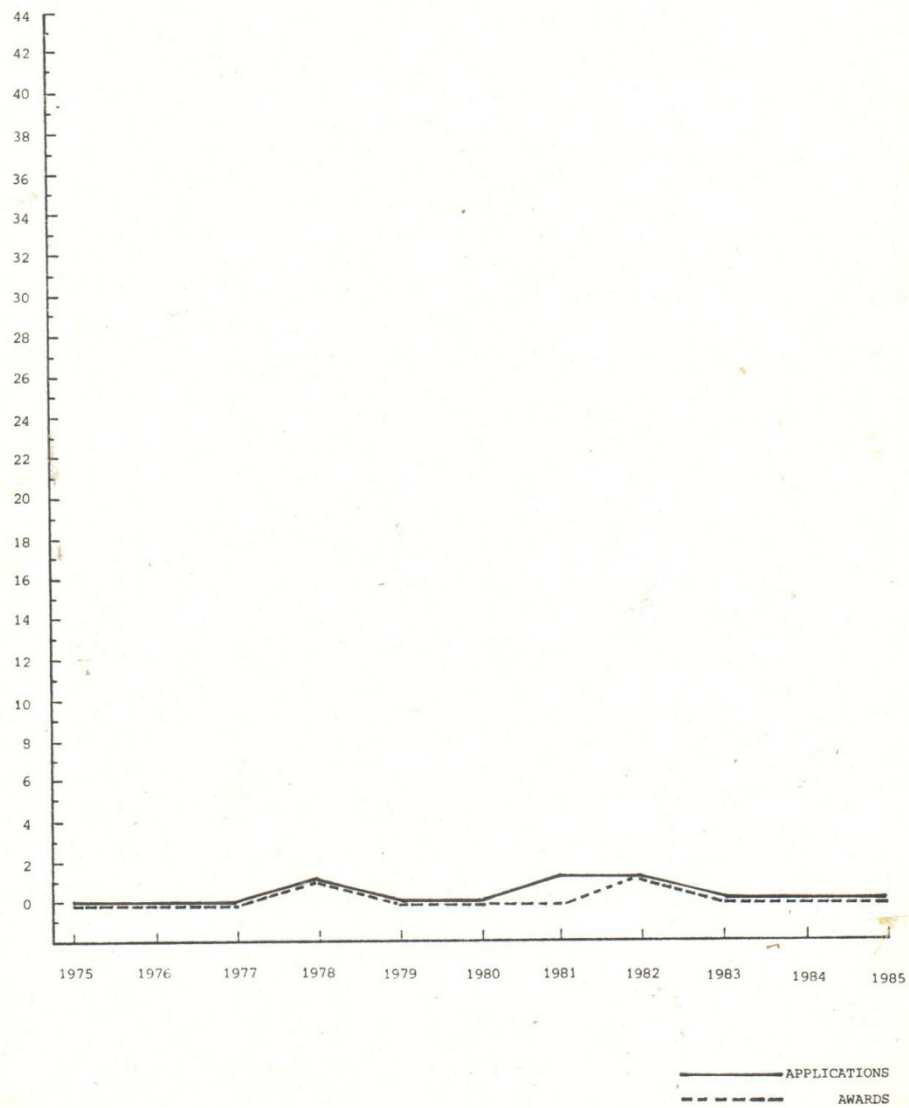


GRAPH 30: SOUTH AFRICANS:
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



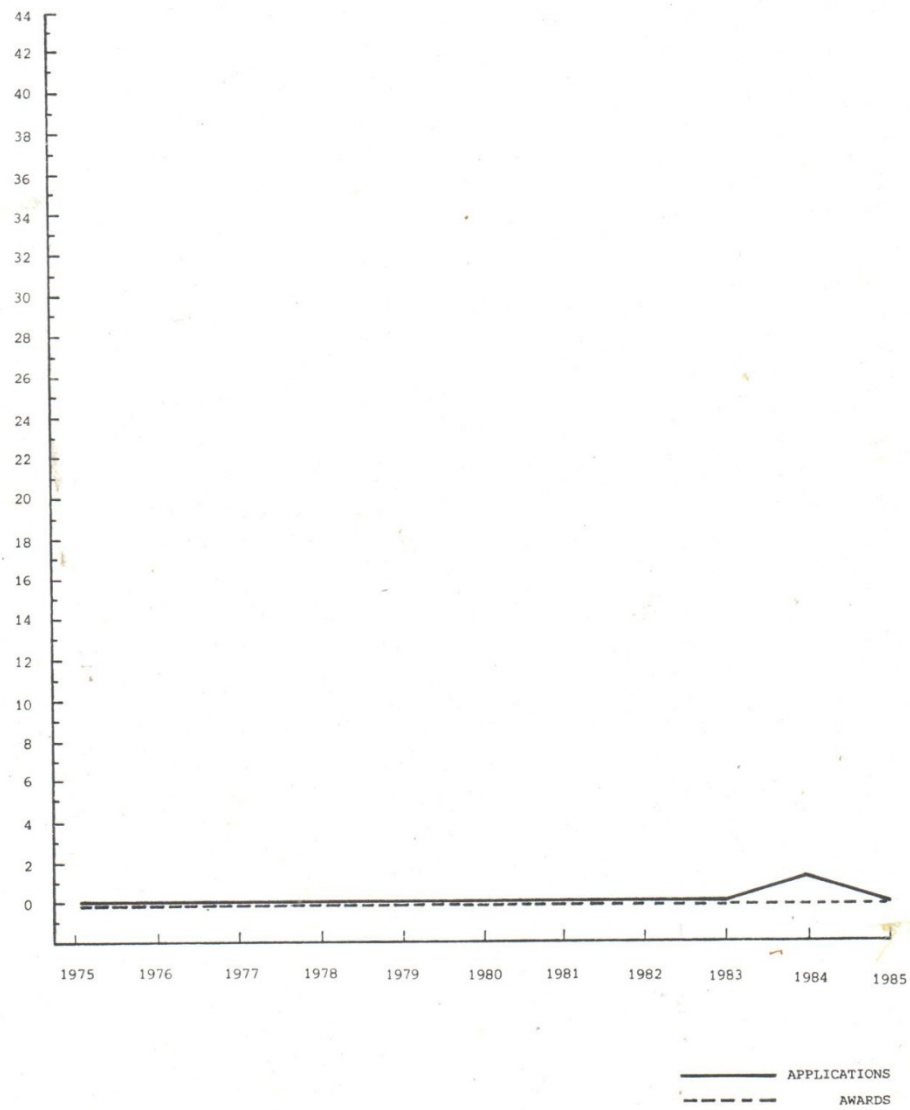
GRAPH 31: RWANDESE:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



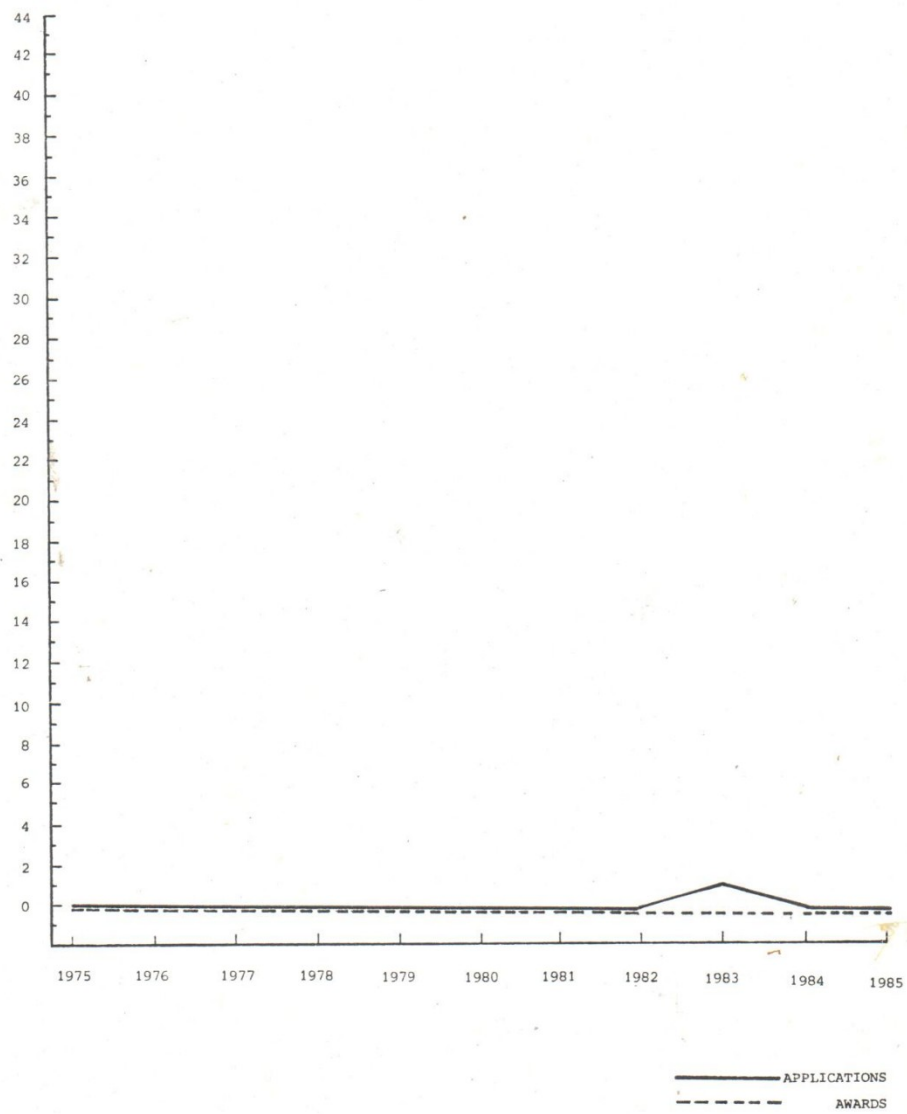
GRAPH 32: SOMALIS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



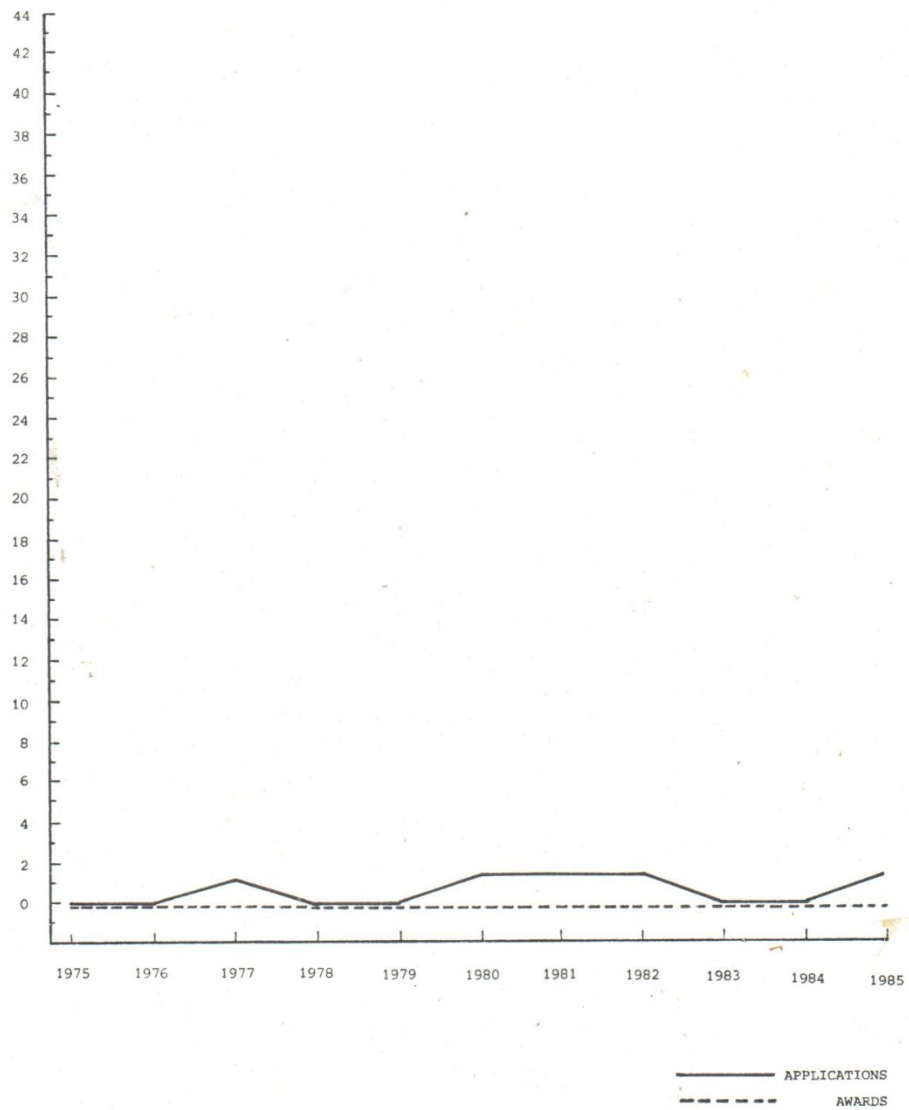
GRAPH 33: SUDANESE:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



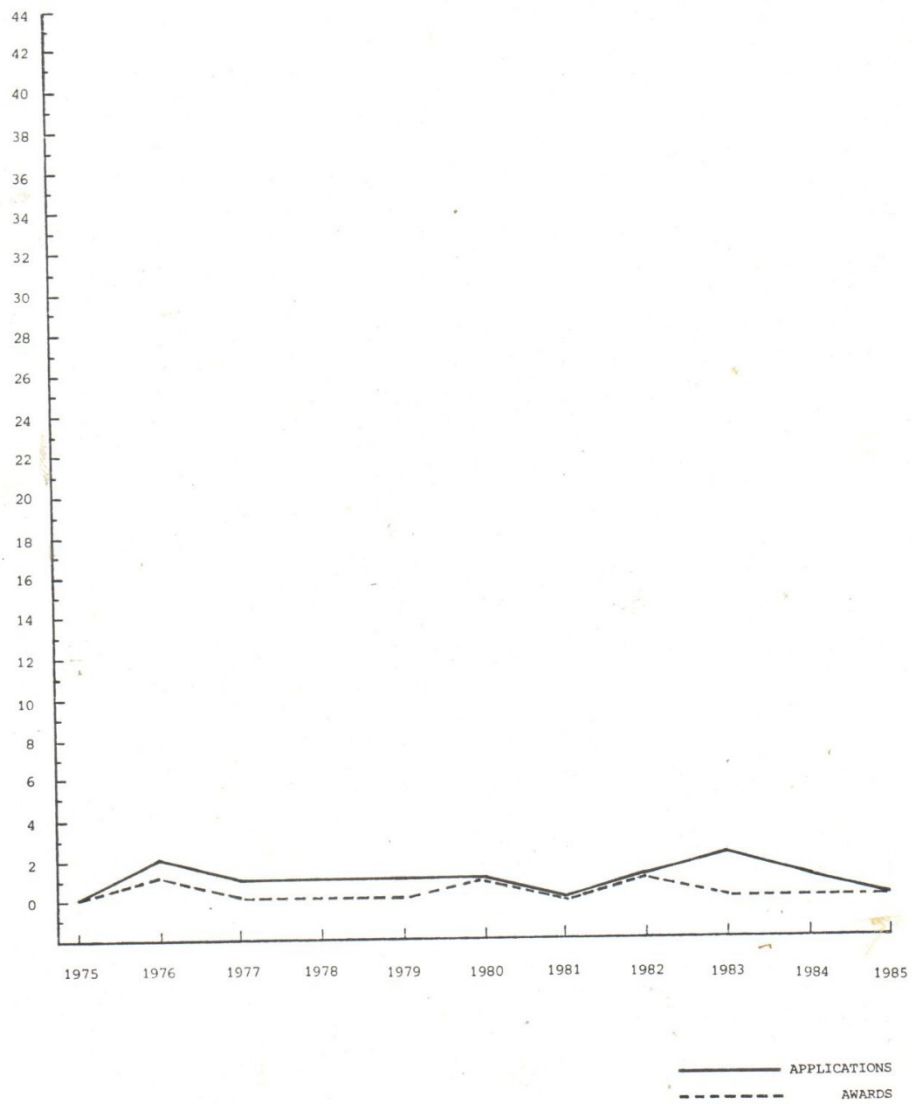
GRAPH 34: INDIANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



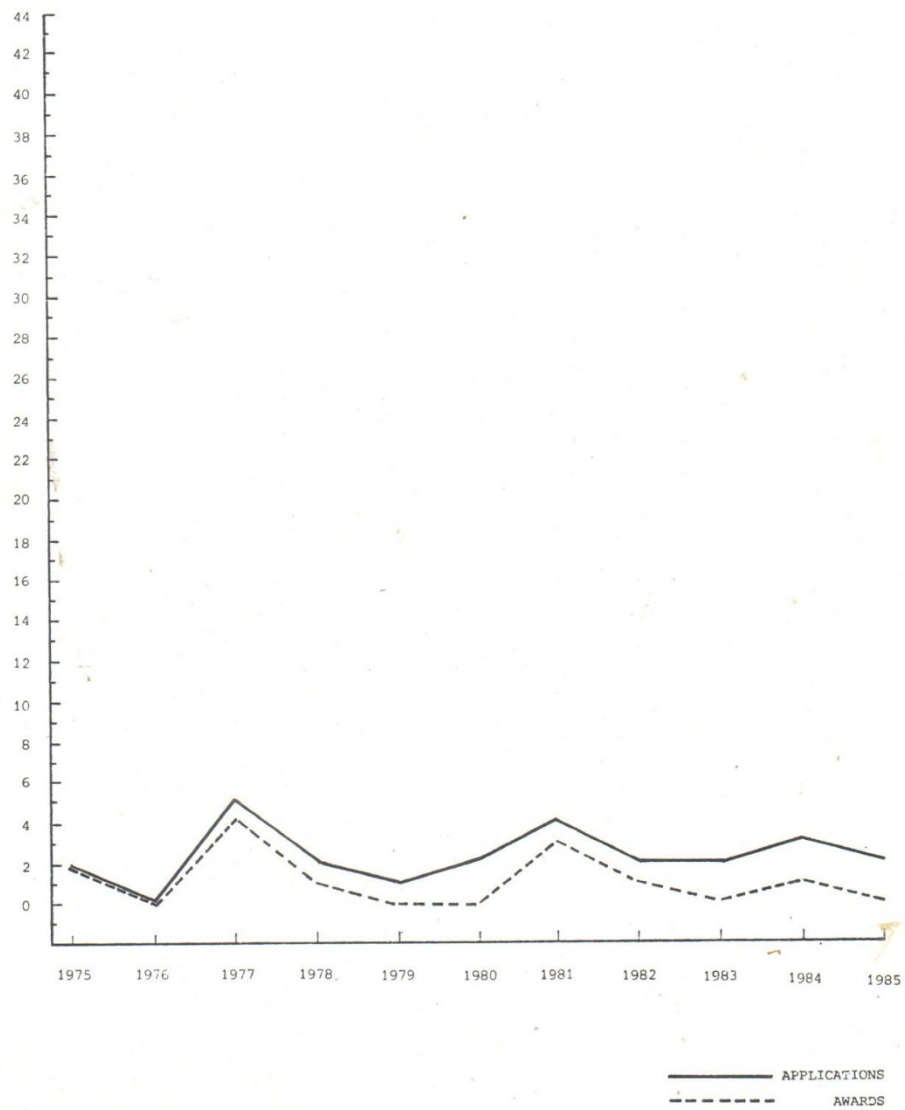
GRAPH 35: BRITISH:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



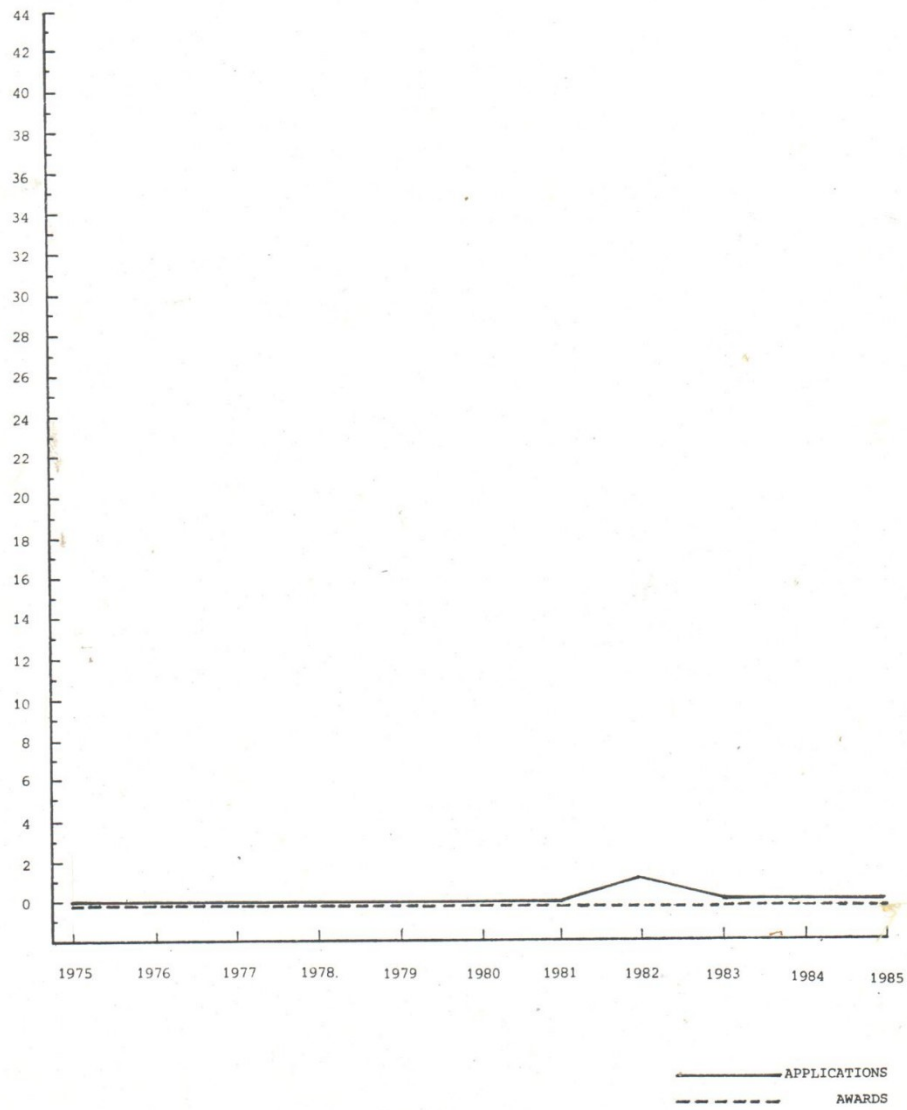
GRAPH 36: AMERICANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



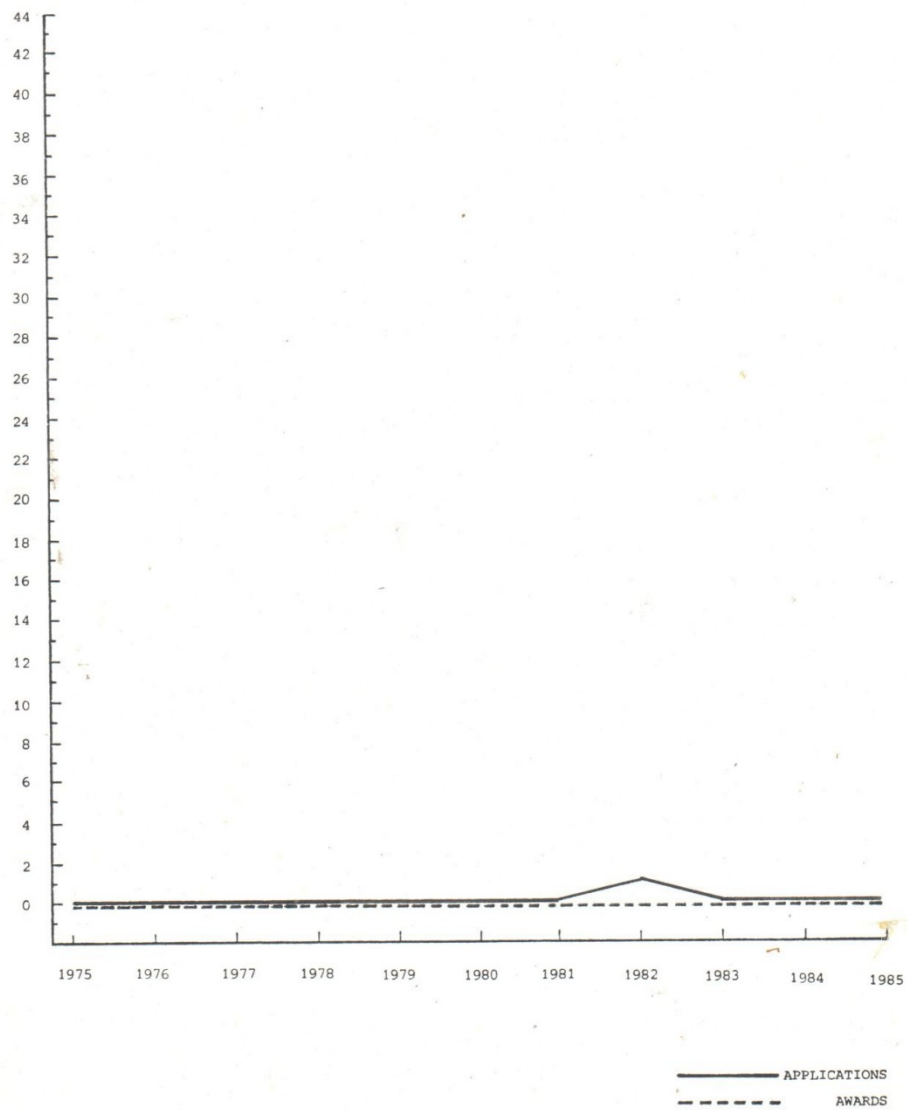
GRAPH 37: FRENCH:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



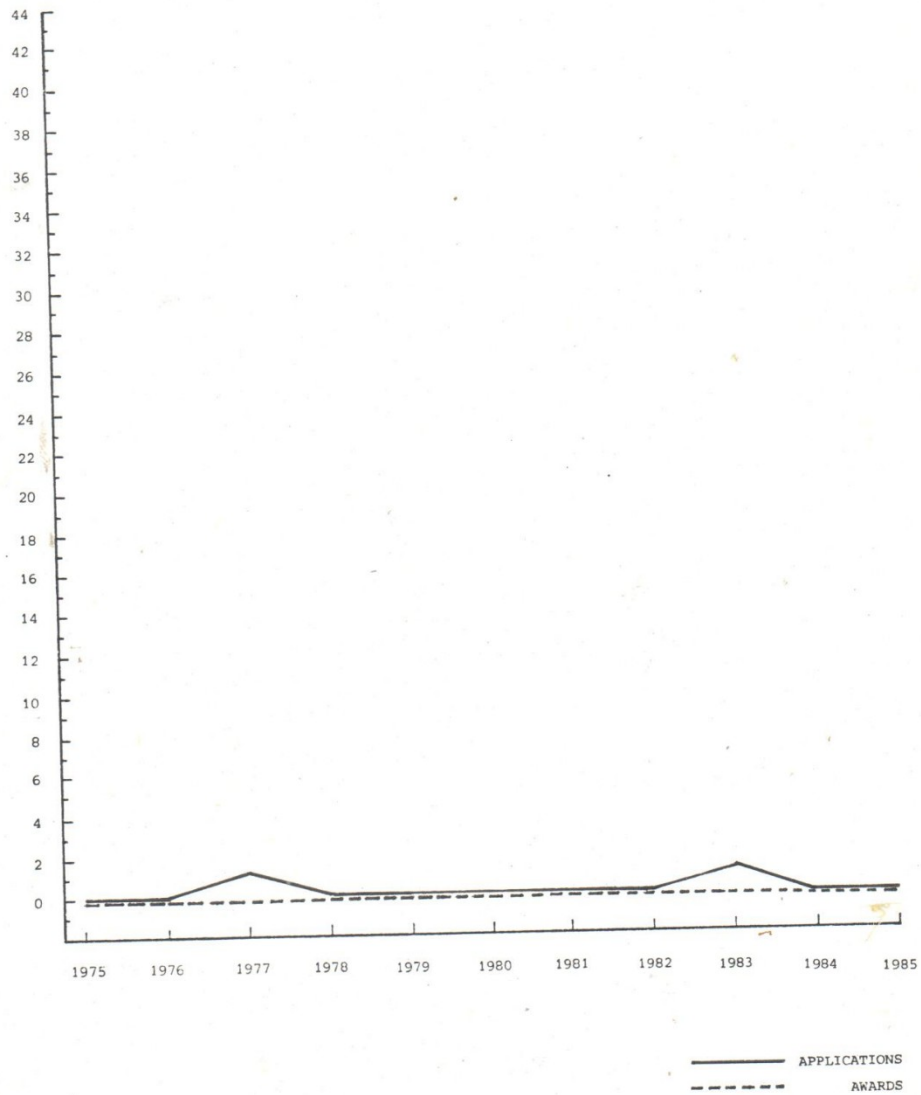
GRAPH 38: GERMANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



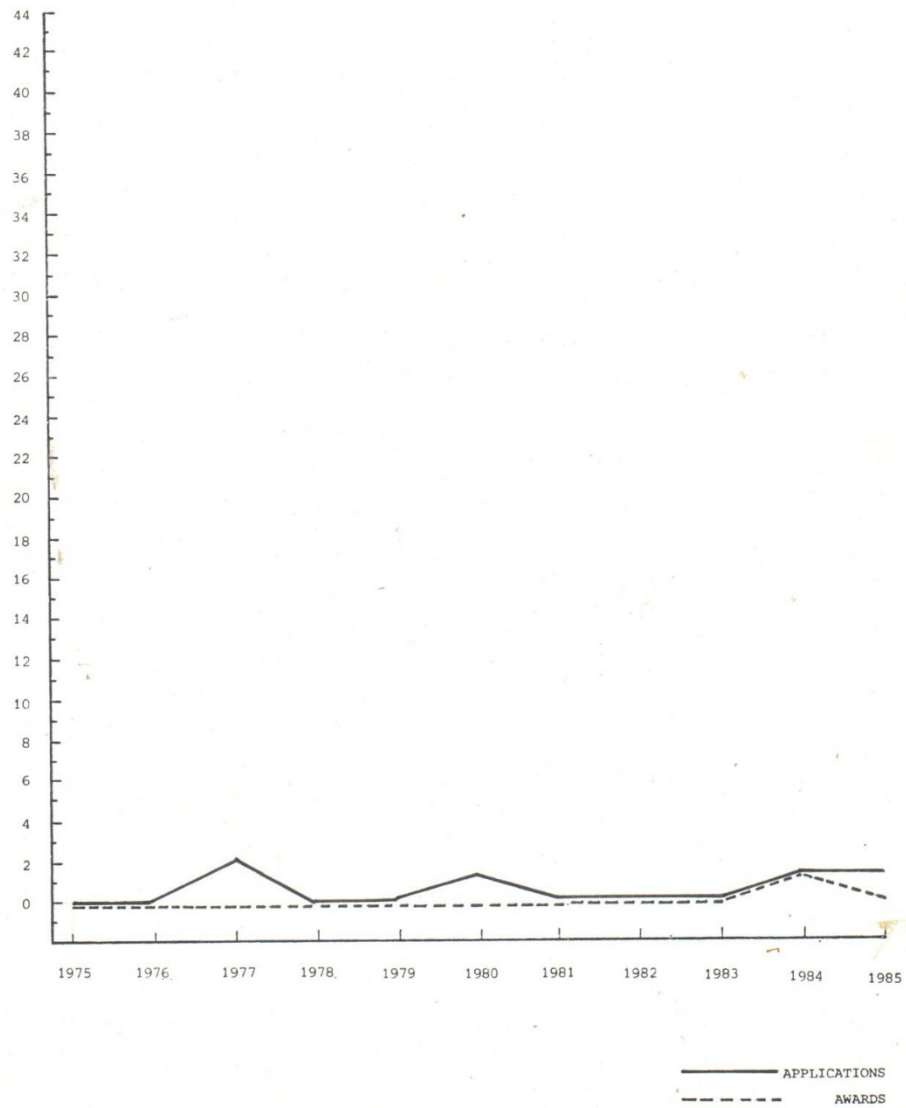
GRAPH 39: CANADIANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



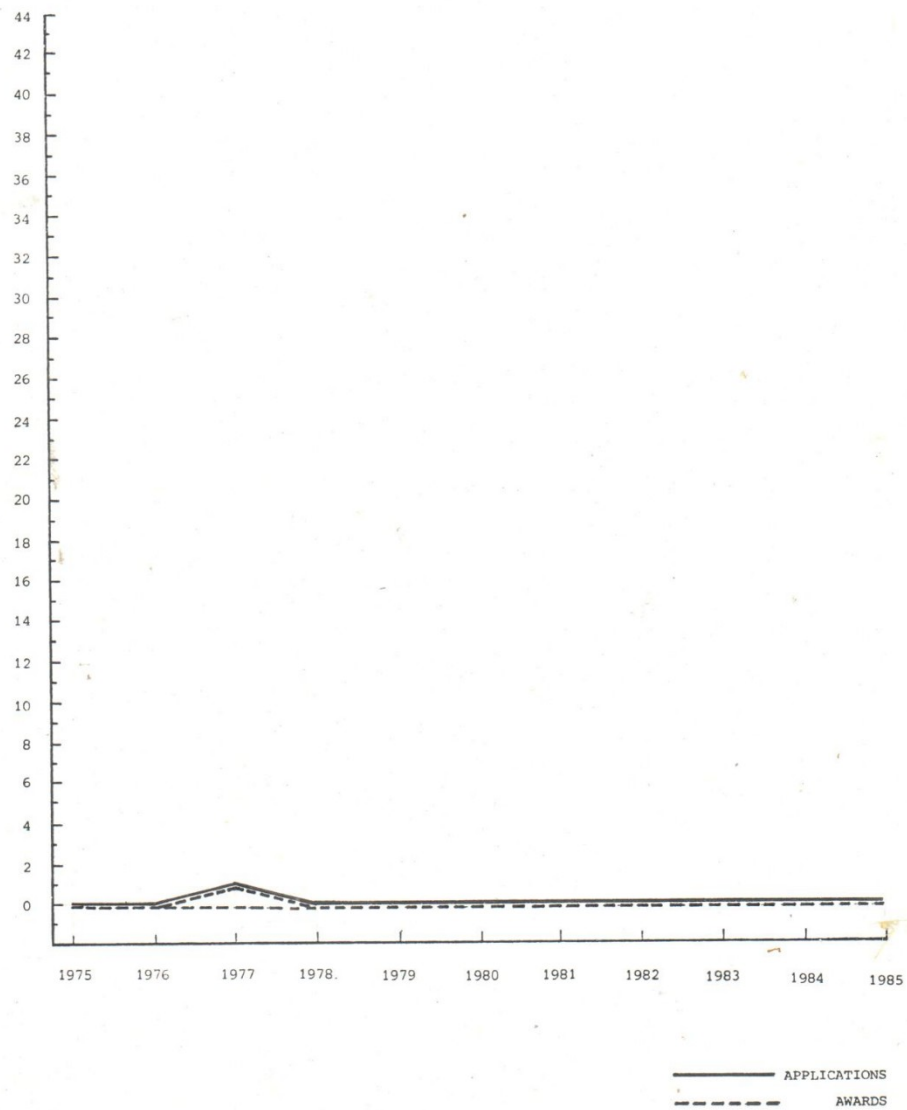
GRAPH 40: GHANIANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



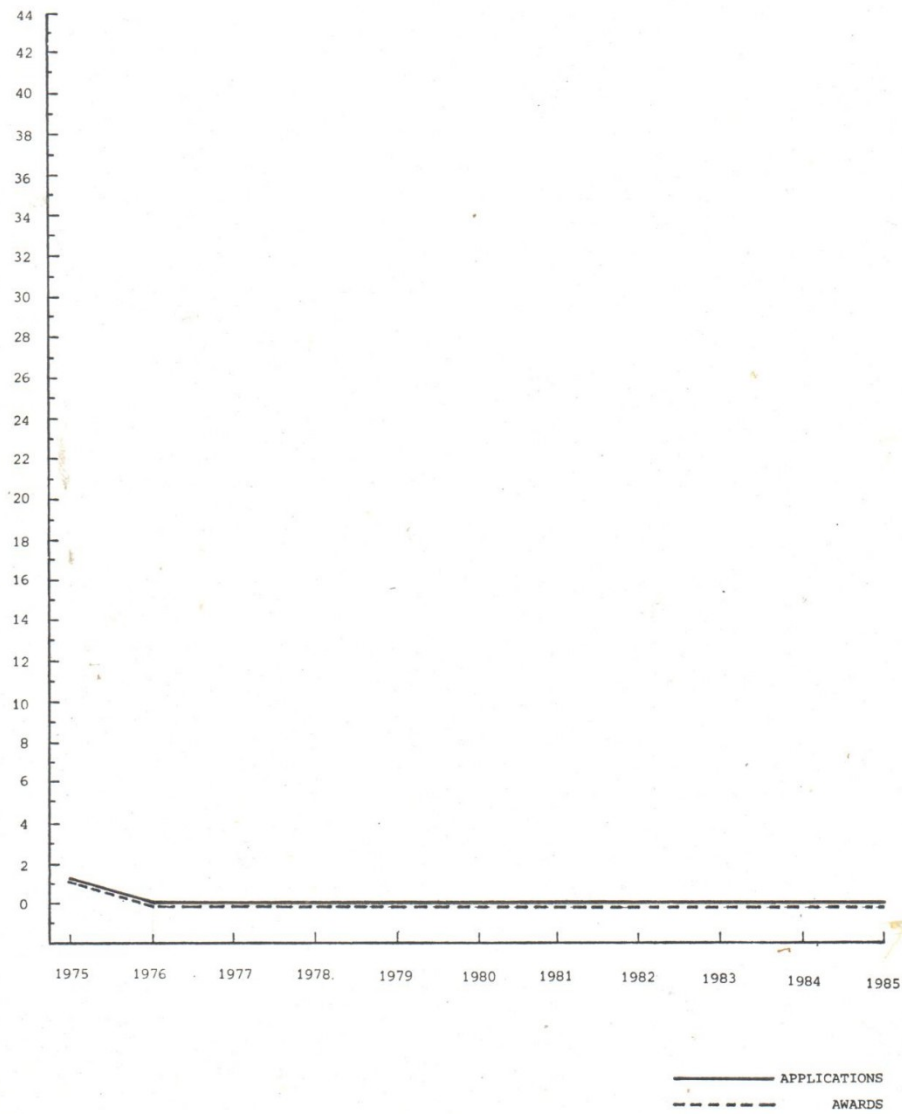
GRAPH 41: DUTCH:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.

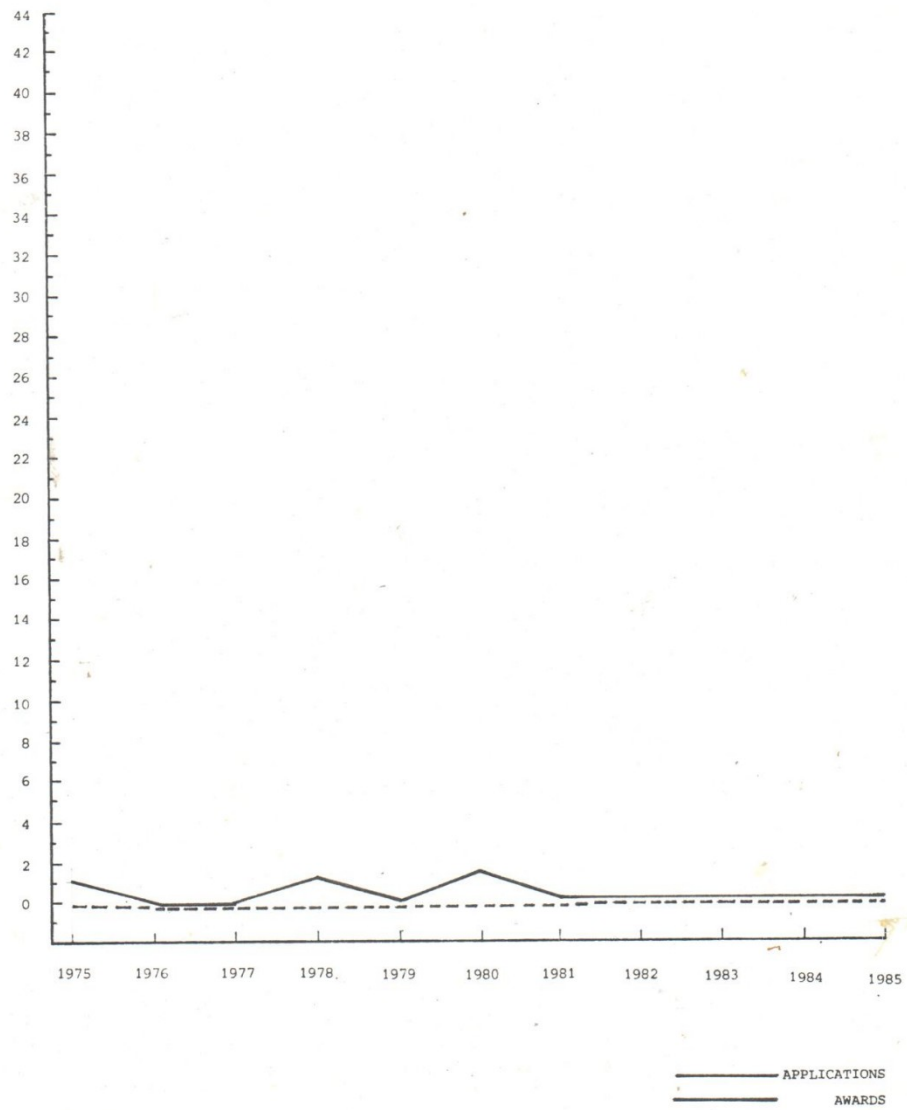


GRAPH 42: NIGERIANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.

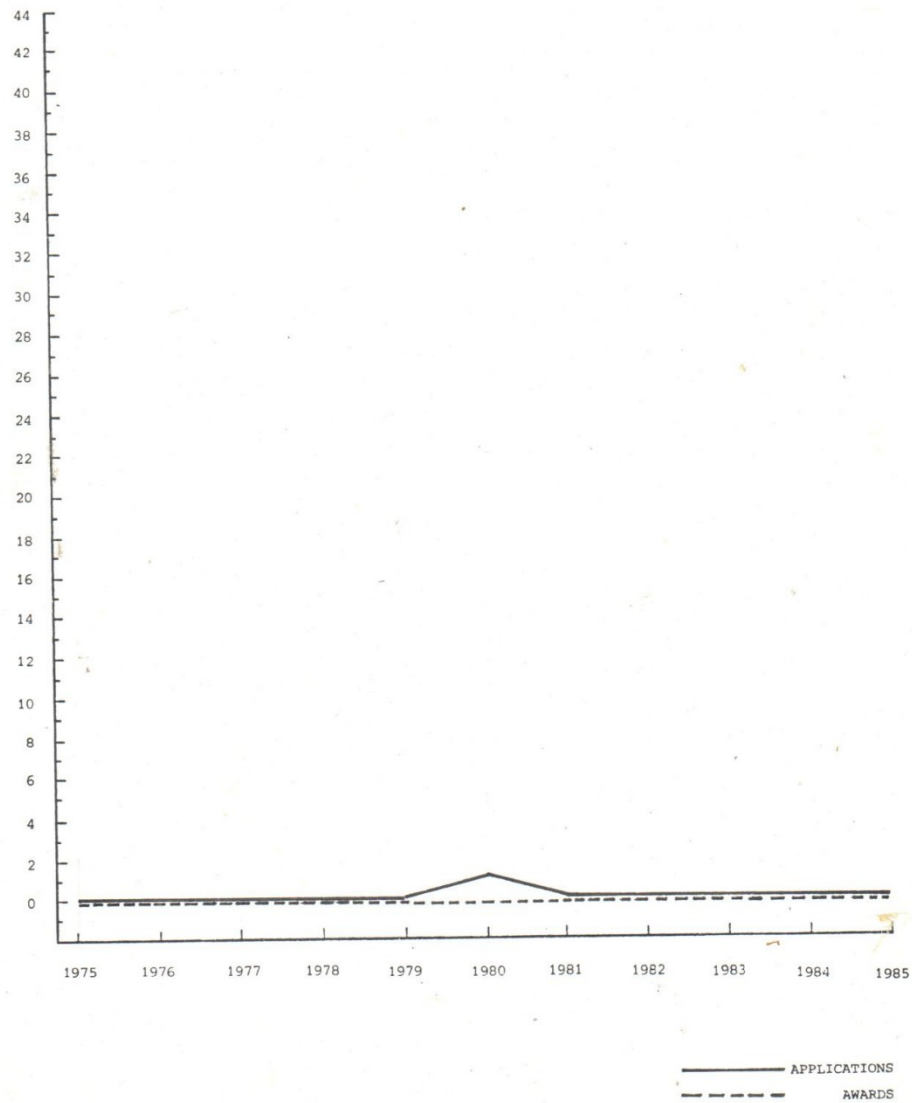


GRAPH 43: SIERRA LEONEANS:
APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



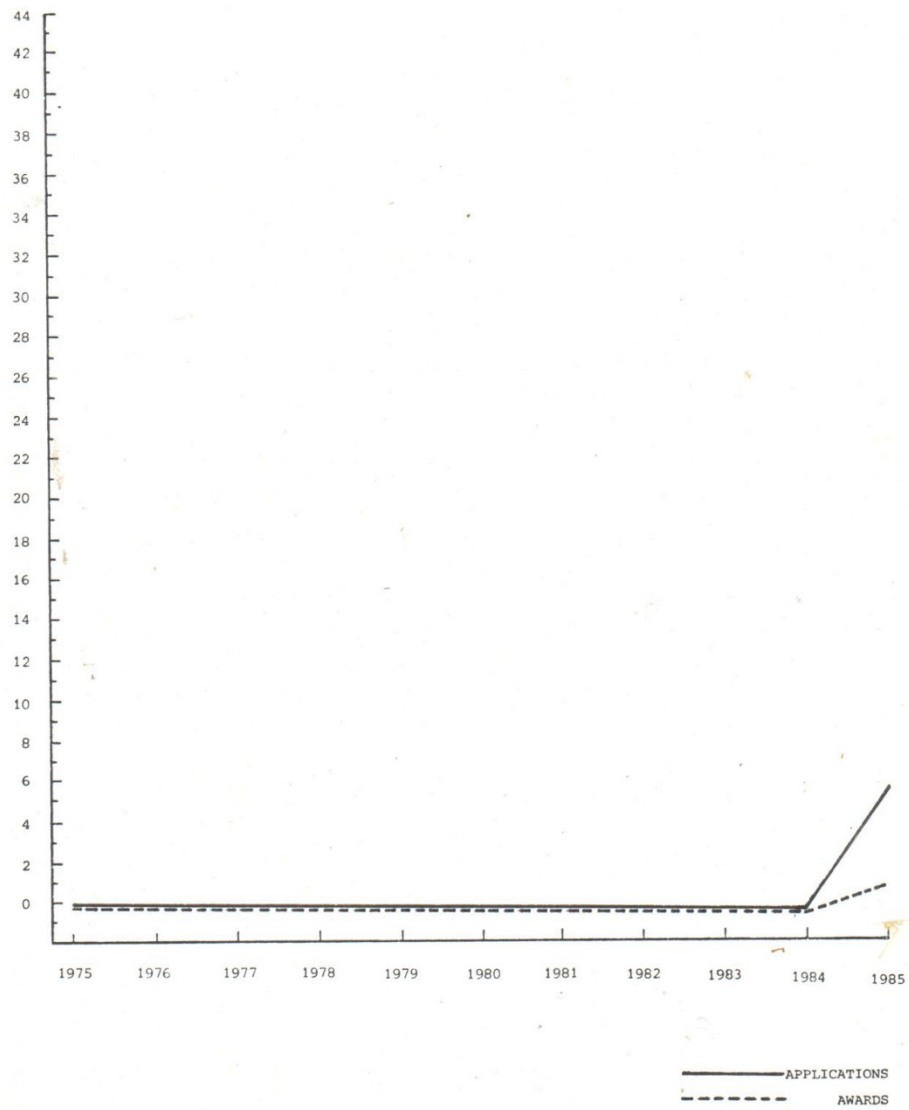
GRAPH 44: PAKISTANIS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



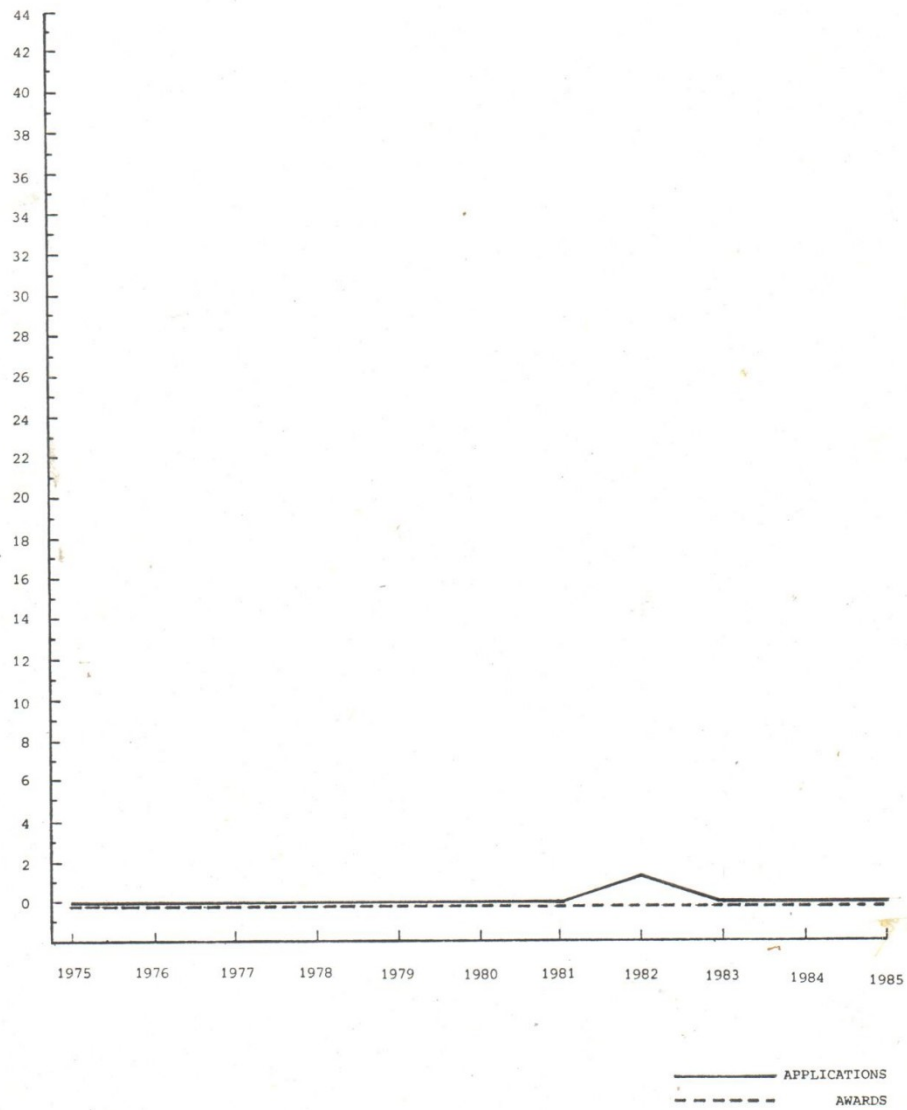
GRAPH 45: MAURITIANS:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



GRAPH 46: GUYANESE:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.



GRAPH 47: UNKNOWN:

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1975 - 1985.

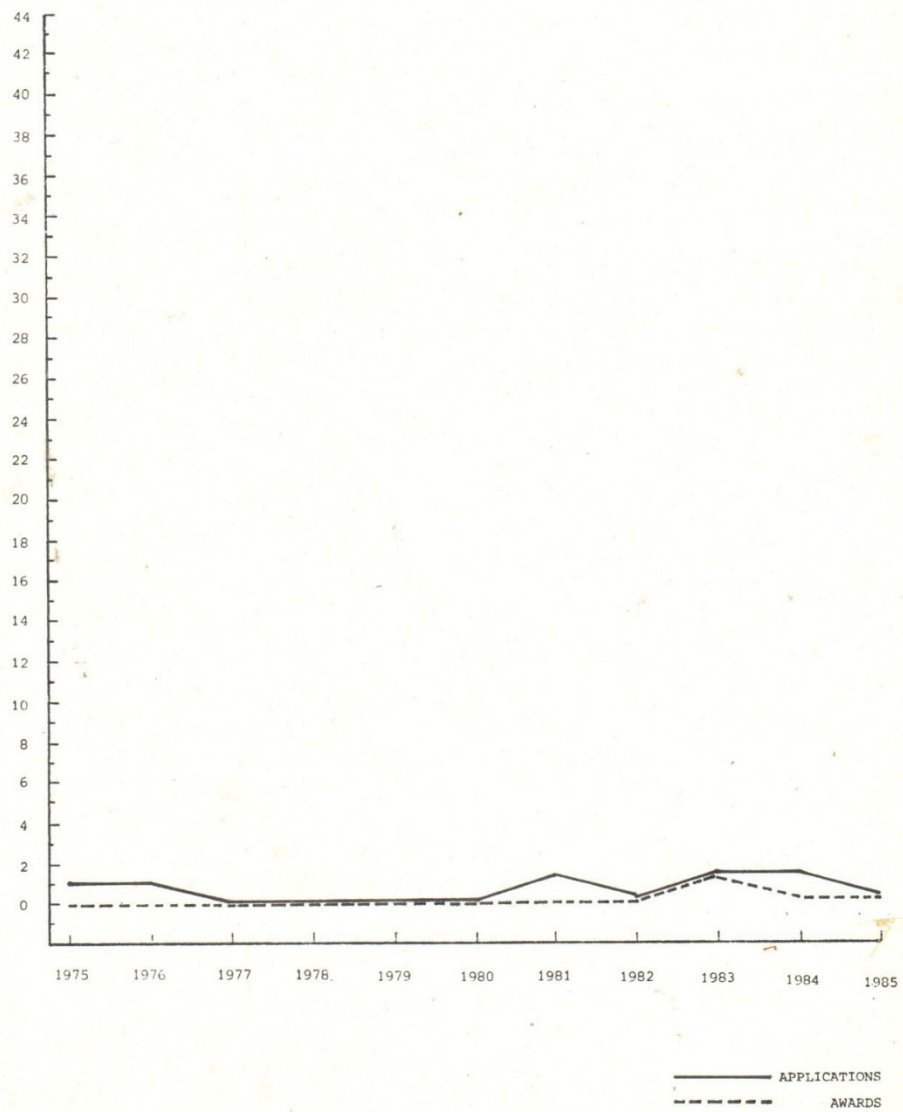
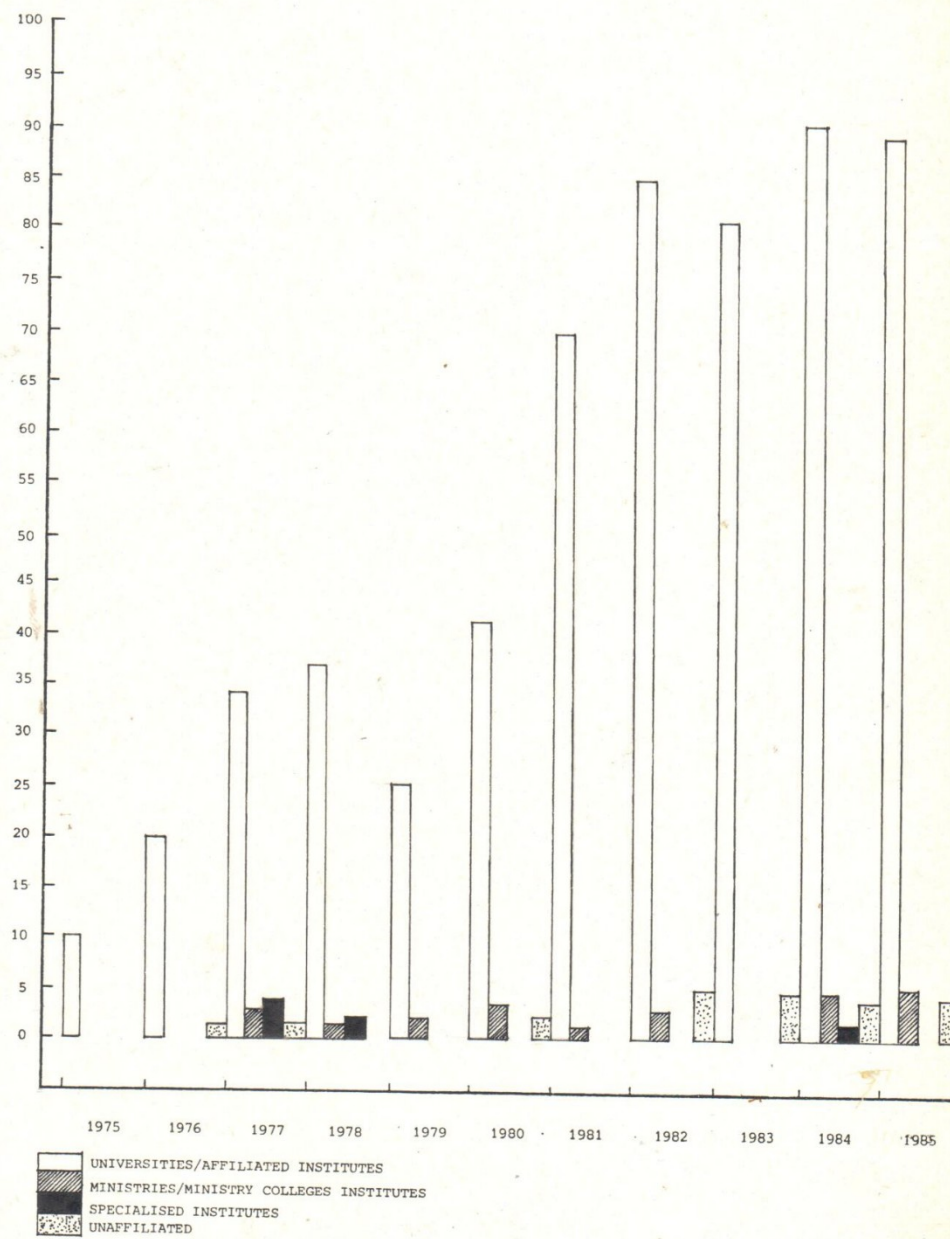


FIGURE 1: INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS 1975 - 1985



Annexe 1. RESEARCH PROJECTS - PRE SSRC, SSRC, AND POST SSRC
CODE 1) - PRE SSRC 2) SSRC 3) POST SSRC.

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Sociology	1	Pre-school Education and modern socialisation (Ford Foundation)	N/A	N/A
	2	Pre school Education in some parts of Kenya : Context Issues and Problems	CDN \$ 4,471	1983/84
	3	a) MCH/FP/NUT UNIT, - Analysis of a National Family Delivery System : The Kenya National Family Welfare Clients 1983	N/A	Ongoing
		b) The Kibwezi Division MCH/FP/ Nutrition - Baseline Survey	"	"
Sociology	1	a) The Use of uncwashed for social control in Swaziland	E.1200	Ongoing
		b) Demographic Research Project (Population Council - New York)	US \$ 8,000	"
		c) Nutrition Survey in Peri-Urban Manzini - in Swaziland (Raleigh Memorial Hospital)	E. 200	"
	2	Eliminating Poverty Through Rural Development Program in Swaziland	E.7170	1983
Sociology	1	a) Child Rearing Practices in Bahir Dar	N/A	N/A
		b) Problems of Teachers at Higher Educational Institutions (A.A.U. of self)	"	"
	2	a) Peasants' Work Motivation	\$.6,000	1982/83
		b) Gratification Patterns	\$.6,000	N/A
Sociology	1	The Impact of TIRDEP Extension Project (Research Committee - University of Dar)	\$.3,000	1980

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Sociology	2	a) The village vis a vis External Forces	\$5,000	8th competition
		b) Problems facing implementation of Rural Development Party Policies in Tanzania	\$5,000	7th Competition
		c) Towards a New Thrust in Development : Rural Small Scale Industries	\$7,500	11th Competition
Sociology	1	a) Contributions of the Credit Unions to the Socio-Economic Development of Zambia	N/A	1983
	2	b) Pilot Study of six Credit Unions. (UNZA)	K.1,400	N/A
		c) The Study of Ex-prisoners Social situation (A comparative study between Austria and Zambia) (UNZA)	K.2,000	"
	3	Evaluating Juvenile Projects and Reports in Zambia	N/A	N/A
Sociology	1	Prostitution in Rural and Urban Areas of Zambia	N/A	1984
Sociology	2	A diachronic study of the demography human ecology and history of pastoral groups of Northern Kenya	\$5,000	1980
Sociology	2	Social Change and Dictary Patterns Among the Samia, Western Kenya	KShs.55,000	1981
Sociology	2	The management of illness in an East African Society	-	-
	3	a) Socio-historical aspects of Leprosy in Busia	US\$.7,000	-
		b) District Socio-cultural Profiles Project (Kenya)	KShs.4.m.	-
		c) Indigenours beliefs and practices relating to water - use in three Kenya communities	-	-

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Economics	1	a) Supply of Kenya's Pyrethrum 1974	KShs.20,000	1974
		b) Factor Substitution in Kenya's Pyrethrum Industry	KShs.30,000	N/A
		c) Socio-Economic Impact of Sony Sugar Scheme (NCST)	KShs.80,000	1979
	2	Rural Industrialization and the Employment Problem in Kenya's Agricultural Sector : Case Studies of South Nyanza and Miwani Sugar Schemes	KShs.42,000	1980
	3	Agriculture and Population Inter-relations (IDRC)	KShs.2.m	1983
Economics	1	Industrial Research Project in Kenya	US.\$,40,000	N/A
	2	Rice Industry in Kenya - A Social Cost - Benefit Analysis	US.\$, 7,000	1983
	3.	Financing of Health Care in Kenya (KNCST)	KShs.66,000	N/A
Economics	1	a) Operative Development Planning	N/A	N/A
		b) Income Taxation in Uganda	"	"
	2	Role of Financial Sector in Planned Economic Development	N/A	1978
	3	a) Rural - Urban Gap in Eastern Africa ILO - JASPA Addis Ababa	N/A	N/A
		b) Political Economy of a "Magendo" Society (The case of Uganda)	N/A	N/A
Economics	1	Constraints to Rural Development in Swaziland and Some Potential Solutions (CIDA)	\$, 4,000	N/A

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code		Budget	Year
Economics	2	Problems of Small Scale Enterprises in Swaziland and Methods of Overcoming	\$.3,050	1985
Economics	2	Money Supply, Inflation and Balance of Payments : The Experience of Tanzania	\$.3,400	1983
	3	Demand for Money in Developing Economics : The Experience of the Eastern African Countries (1967 - 1982)	T.Shs. 32,000	N/A
Economics	2	Some Determinants of High Fertility in an Agricultural Society : A case of Ankole in Uganda	Can. \$. 143,500	1983
	3	The Value of Children as a Major Influence on Fertility "A Case of Ankole in Uganda"	US. \$. 100,000	N/A
Economics	1	a) Pilot Study of Six Credit Unions	.K.1,400	-
		b) A study of ex-prisoners' social situation (A comparative study between Austria & Zambia)	.K.2,000	-
	2	Contributions of Credit Unions to the Socio-economic development of Zambia	-	1983
	3	Evaluating Juvenile Projects and Reports in Zambia	-	-
Economics	2	Role of Basotho Women in Management in Lesotho	M.9,000	N/A

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Education	1	The Relation of Self - Concept and Teachers Perception of Pupils' Attainment in Rural Kenya	KShs. 65,000	1978
	2	Observed Classroom Interaction and Academic Performance	KShs. 30,000	1982
	3	a) The Relation of Parent Strictness to Competitive and Cooperative Attitudes of Primary School-Children	N/A	N/A
		b) Sex differences in the vocational aspirations and sex - role perceptions of primary school children in rural Kenya	N/A	1982
Education	1	Early childhood education in Botswana	\$2,500	N/A
	2	The Emergency of Concrete Operational Concepts Among Botswana Children	\$7,500	1982
	3	Self Concept and School Infrastructure as Predictors of Academic Achievement (Botswana)	N/A	N/A
Education *	1	Rural Energy Consumption Survey	US. \$ 28,500	N/A
	2	Development and Education Among the Masaai of Kenya	\$7,500	N/A
	3	Pastors and Pastoralists in Rural Development: Socio - Economic changes Among the Masaai, The Samburu Watchmen in Nairobi	N/A	N/A
Education	1	A study of Job-Opportunities for VP Graduates in Rural Areas	KShs. 70,000	1982/83
	2	A study of the Attitudes of VP Graduates towards Self - employment in Rural Areas	\$105,000	1984

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Education	2	The Impact of New Technologies on Household Tasks and Family Life	KShs.50,000	1982/83
	3	An Evaluation of High School Home Science Curriculum in Kenya	KShs.16,000	N/A
Education	2	A study of early schooling for mentally advanced children	N/A	1984
Education	2	Functional Literacy and Rural Development : The Evaluation of the Impact of the Tanzania Functional Literacy Project	KShs.30,000	1977
Agriculture	1	The Development of Kenya's Agriculture Small Scale Farms & Large Scale Farms	N/A	N/A
	2	Economic Impact of the Diffusion of Hybrid Maize in Western Kenya	\$ 7,500	N/A
Agriculture	1	Women Participation in Agrarian Reform	KShs.40,000	N/A
	2	Attacking Rural Poverty : Agrarian Reform and Food Production	KShs.100,000	1983
Agriculture	1	Soil Erosion and Afforestation	N/A	N/A
	2	Zairean Refugees in Tanzania	N/A	N/A
Agriculture	1	Agricultural Research Policy in Uganda	US. \$8,500	N/A
	2	Mass Communication in Rural Development in Uganda	N/A	N/A
Agriculture	2	Evaluation Study of Supervised and Non - Supervised Credit Systems in Lilongwe District - Malawi	\$5,000	1978

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code		Budget	Year
Agriculture	3	a) Work Rate, Costs and Returns of Work Oxen and Man	\$ 1,525	1980/81
		b) Economic Analysis of Application of Appropriate Technology to small holder farming systems in Malawi	US\$.16,000	
		c) A study of Tenancy Farming in Malawi : The Case of Mitundu Estate.	MK. 2,200	1984/85
Agriculture	1	Agrarian Reform in Ethiopia	US\$.15,000	-
	2	State and Society in Ethiopia	US\$. 6,000	1983/84
Agriculture	2	The Impact of Agricultural Price Policy : Foreign Exchange Rate Variations on Income Distribution in Kenya.	\$ 7,169	
Agriculture	2	Development Financing in Tanzania : An Analysis of Public and Private Savings	T.Shs.60,000	1982
History	1	Independent Church Movement in Southern Africa	\$ 2,000	1979/80
	2	In Tiyo Soga's Footsteps	\$17,994	1979/80
	3	Independent Church Movement in Southern Africa	N/A	1983
History	1	Urban Housing within a Colonial Political Economy ; The Case of Kabwe Town 1900 - 1964	K. 200	1983
	2	Colonialism and Cattle Marketing in Botswana 1900 - 1954	K. 3,070	N/A
	3	A History of Disease and Medicine in Botswana 1820 - 1945	£. 4,000	1981/83

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
History	1	Decision Making in Agriculture	\$ 7,000	
	2	Impact of Zimbabwe War of Freedom on the Settlement Patterns in Siavonga	\$ 7,500	N/A
History	1	Challenges of Western Education in the Coast Province of Kenya (1893 - 1963)	N/A	1980
	2	The Squatter Problem : A Survey of its Evaluation and Development in the Coastal Region of Kenya 1900 - 1963	K.Shs.49,920	1983
History	2	The Relation between Cattle and Cotton Cultivation in Swaziland (1952 - 78)	N/A	N/A
Religion	1	The Changing Religious & Social Patterns Among the Batonga	-	-
	2	The Changing Family Patterns Among the Bakonde of North Western and Central Province of Zambia	US.\$ 7,500	-
Political Science	1	The Political Economy of Coffee Production in the Ivory Coast	US.\$10,000	1975/76
	2	The Sugar Industry in Nyanza : The Development of a Middle Peasantry ?	US.\$ 5,000	1980/81
	3a)	State and Society in Kenya	US.\$24,000	1984/85
	b)	The Possibilities and Historical Limits of Import - Substitution Industrialisation in Kenya	US.\$ 1,500	-

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Political Science	N/A	Integrating Buganda into Uganda (1962 - 1971)	-	-
Political Science	N/A	a) Towards a New Food Policy	US.\$ 4,000	1982
		b) The Social - Cultural Aspects of Tourism in Zanzibar	US.\$ 2,000	1983
Literature	1	a) "Nanga Epics"	-	-
		b) "History of Swahili Poetry I"	-	-
	2	The Nanga Epics of the Bahaya	T.Shs.15,000	1979
	3	a) History of Swahili Poetry II	-	-
		b) The Nanga Epics	-	-
Literature	1	a) Gabbra Oral Folktales	K.Shs.19,360	1980/81
	2	a) Gabbra Ethno - Botany	US.\$ 7,500	-
		b) Structural Study of Gabbra Oral Literature	\$ 5,000	1981
		c) Gabbra Traditions of Origin	\$ 7,400	1982
	3	The Cultural, Social and Economic History of the Gabbra	K.Shs. 7,000	
Literature	1	Amaibako : The Praise Poems of Abakusa	K.Shs.20,000	-
	2	Meaning and Interpretation of Metaphor in Kiswahili Poetry : A Case Study in Mombasa	-	-

AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Law	2	Vagrancy in Lesotho	M. 750	-
	3	An Ethnographic Study of Shebeen in Lesotho	\$ 8,000	1983
Law	2	Reappraisal of Intellectual Property Laws of BLS countries	Can.\$ 7,000	-
Geography	1	Land Management for land-Degradation Control in Central Tanzania	\$ 7,450	1983/84
	2	Sleeping Sickness in Lambwe, Kenya	\$ 7,866	1985
Geography	2	Land and Population Problems in Marginal Semi - Arid and Arid Lands of Kenya	\$ 7,530	1983

RESEARCH PROJECTS : PRE SSRC; SSRC AND POST SSRC
 CODE 1)- PRIOR SSRC 2) SSRC 3) POST SSRC

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Sociology	1	Development of Urban Capitalism in Tanzania		1982/83
	2	Research on Socio-economic and Political Development of Naturalized Refugees in Tanzania	US\$. 8,500	1983
	3	Research/Animation Program for the Lukuledi Pottery Project (Women in Development Cuso Tanzania)	Can\$. 5,000	
Sociology	1	Action Oriented Youth Unemployment Project	-	
	2	The Structure of Foreign - Owned Export - Oriented Industries in Kenya and their Actual and Potential Trade: An Evaluation of Kenya's Levy Training Scheme	-	1984
Sociology	1	Women in Employment	-	-
	2	Socio -Economic Survey of Single - Parent Households in Mauritius	-	1984
Sociology	1	a) Socio -Economic Problems in Addis Ababa (UNICEF)		1980
		b) A Study and Replan for Urban Renewal in AA (Red Barna)	-	1981
		c) Socio - Economic Factors in Rural Water Supply and Use (IDRC)	-	1983
	2	Prospects and Problems of Integrating Traditional and Modern Medicine in Ethiopia	US\$. 7,500	1984

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Sociology	1	Job Satisfaction and Nature of Work Environment in Zimco Group of Companies	UNZA K. 400.	-
	2	Workers' Satisfaction and Nature of Work Environment Among the Rural and Urban Workers in Zambia	US.\$ 6,000	-
Sociology	1	Rural Poverty Alleviation : The Case of Ethiopia (FAO)	US.\$ 5,000	-
	2	Rural Cooperatives in Ethiopia : A Study of Three Localities	US.\$ 7,494	1984
Sociology	1	Differentiation in the Allocation of Labour Among Lakeshore Dwellers in Malawi	K. 360.	1984
	2	Commercial Fishing and Food Production Among Lakeshore Dwellers in Malawi	K.Shs. 8,213	1984/85
Sociology	1	a) Social Change and Youth Development	U.Shs. 2,500	1980
		b) Youth Producer Groups in Bukedi - Uganda	U.Shs. 2,500	1975
		c) Out of School Youths in Botswana	US.\$ 750	-
	2	Changing Patterns of Youth Occupation in E.A. - a Regional Study	US.\$ 7,176	1985
Sociology	2	Socialist Ideology and the Reality of Tanzania I	T.Shs.38,200	1983
	3.	Socialist Ideology and the Reality of Tanzania II	T.Shs.60,000	-

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Sociology	2	The Dynamics of Return Migration and its Impact on Returnees' Permanent Domicile in Kenya : A Predictive Model	-	-
	3	Migration Remittances and Rural Development in Kenya - An Econo - Demographic Perspective	CAD.\$136,100	-
Sociology	2	Traffic Offences in Lesotho	\$ 7,000	1982
	3	Conditions at His Majesty's Pleasures' Unit	M. 1,000	-
Sociology	2	Social - Psychological Adaptations to Unemployment	-	1985
Sociology	2	Assessment of the Socio - Economic Development Potential of Coastal Rodrigues	US.\$ 7,500	1984
Economics	1	a) Economic Effects of Road Building (World Bank)	US.\$30,000	
		b) Agricultural Pricing & its Effects on Production	US.\$25,000	
		c) The Establishment of African Monetary Fund Prospects and Problems	US.\$50,000	
	2	Monetary Policy in Less Developed Countries: The Ethiopian Experience	US.\$10,000	-
	3	a) Survey of Ethiopian Economy	-	-
		b) Evaluation of Central Clearing House	-	-
		c) Ethiopian Govt; Trade Policy and Prospects	-	-

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Economics	3	d) Ethiopian Govt, The Effects of Govt Deficit in the Economy	-	-
Economics	1	a) Economic Survey of Ruzhumbura & Kinkizi Counties of Kigezi	U.Shs.100,000	
		b) Economic Survey of High Altitude Areas of N. Ankole	U.Shs.110,000	
		c) Economic Survey of Central & South Ankole	U.Shs.120,000	
	2	The Application of Farm Planning Techniques to Peasant Agriculture (Case Studies from Western Uganda & E. Buganda)	U.Shs. 42,270	1976
	3	An Econometric Study of Some Constraints to Rural Development	U.Shs.124,000	
Economics	1	Health Profile Study	K. 2,000	
	2	Capacity Utilization in Zambia I	K. 1,800	
	3	Capacity Utilization in Zambia II	K. 1,800	
Economics	1	An Econometric Model for the Projection of Energy Demand	-	-
	2	The Economic Analysis of Possible Alternative Primary Energy Inputs for the Production of Electricity	US.\$ 6,600	1984
Economics	1	Financial Intermediation and Saving in Tanzania	-	-
	2	Monetization, Financial Development and Demand for Money : The Case of Tanzania	US.\$ 6,208	1984

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code		Budget	Year
Economics	1	Small Scale Mechanization in Central Rural Development Area in Swaziland - Case Studies of 12 Small Farmers in Central Rural Development Area of Middleveld in Swaziland	E. 1,950	
	2	Mechanization of Traditional Small - Scale Farming Systems in Swaziland & its Impact on Rural Development	US.\$ 7,880	1983
Economics	2	a) Small - Holder Tea Production	US.\$ 7,000	1984/85
		b) The Economics of Crime (Case of Tanzania)	US.\$ 7,000	1983/84
	3	a) The Pyrethrum Industry in Tanzania: Analysis (1983 - 84)	-	-
		b) Danida Farm Implements /Tools Study	-	-
Economics	2	Small Holder Agriculture as a Rural Development Strategy - The Case of Malawi	US.\$ 5,000	-
	3	a) Socio - Economic Aspects of Female Headed Households in Phalome (S. Malawi)	US.\$13,000	
		b) Women in the Estate Sector of Malawi	US.\$10,000	
Economics	2	The Supply Responsiveness of Uganda Farmers to the Producer Prices of the Major Crops 1951 - 1983	US.\$ 7,500	1955
Economics	2	Inflationary Finance and the Dynamics of Inflation in Tanzania - 1970 - 1983		
Economics	2	Choice of Technology & Employment : A Case of Soap Industry in Tanzania	Can.\$7,100	1984/85
Economics	N/A	Agricultural Libraries and Information	K. 309	

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Education	1	Causes of Failures in Maths at Secondary School Stage	-	-
	2	A Critical Appraisal of Secondary School Maths - Curriculum Development in Uganda	US\$. 7,500	1983/84
	3	A Study of Schemes of Logical Thought Among Certain Groups of Ugandan Adolescent Pupils with Special Reference to Quantitative Knowledge	-	-
Education	1	Cognitive Development in Kenya Children	-	-
	2	Language and CPE Achievement	K.Shs.51,000	1982
	3	Educational Needs for the Disabled	-	-
Education	1	Some Factors Associated with Attendance at a Village Polytechnic	K.Shs. 700	
	2	The Kenya Harambee School Movement - A Historical Perspective I	US\$. 7,000	
	3	The Kenya Harambee School Movement - A Historical Perspective II	US\$. 5,000	
Education	1	a) Resources for Saying in-Service Encounters (1971 -76)	-	-
		b) Service - Like Events and Hebu Contribution to the Nature of Classroom Interaction in Primary Classrooms	US\$. 8,400	

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Education	2	Generational Change in Communication and Educational Practices within Kenya	US\$. 7,500	
Education	1	The Inequality of Educational Opportunity in Uganda - with Special Reference to the Education of Girls	US\$. 4,000	
	2	The Education of Women in Kenya and Tanzania	US\$. 7,500	1983
Education	1	Computer Statistics Usage by Professional Body in USA	US\$. 1,900	
	2	School Effectiveness in Kenya	K.Shs.400,000	1984
Education	2	Indigenous Education within the Akamba Community	K.Shs.27,800	1979
"	2	Standardization of An Aptitude Test Battery for Kenya	K.Shs.100,000	-
"	2	The Development and Implementation of the Primary Teachers Curriculum in Uganda	US\$. 8,702	1984
Education	N/A	a) A History of Labour Migration in Kasulu District - Kigoma Region - Tanzania	T.Shs.100,000	
		b) Causes of Educational Backwardness in Kigoma Region - Tanzania	T.Shs. 70,000	-
History	1	The History of Indigenous Press in Kenya	-	-

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
History	2	Dignity Without Compromise : Oginga Odinga and the Struggle for Independence in Kenya	K.Shs.114,400	-
History	1	British Imperialism in South Africa (1886 - 1910)	K. 6,000	-
	2	a) The Impact of Ecu Ltd. on Agricultural Development of Eastern Province of Zambia	K. 9,300	1984
		b) Land, Labour and Migration Trends in Swaziland	K. 7,150	1983
History	2	Capital, the Colonial State and Swazi Socio - Economic Transformation	E. 7,497.50	1985
	2	Kenya's Socio - Economic History	\$. 7,000	-
	2	A History of USSR	K.Shs.100,000	1984/85
Religion	1	a) Traditional Religion of the Embu People (1967 - 1968)	-	-
		b) The Establishment of Anglicism in Central Kenya (1969 - 70)	-	-
		c) Ecumenical Initiatives in Eastern Africa (1976 - 1979)	-	-
	2	The Influence of Prevalent Culture and Religion on rural Responses to Newly Introduced low -Cost Energy Technology	K.Shs.115,000	1985/86
Religion	2	The Role of the Church in Rural Development	-	1982
Political Science	1	Ethnicity and Factionalism in Zimbabwe Nationalist Politics (1979)	-	-

NON -AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Political Science	1	One Party Development in Zimbabwe	US.\$ 7,000	1982
	3	a) Factionalism in Zimbabwe Politics since 1980	-	1984
	3	a) Persistence of ZAPU Dominance in Bulawayo City Council Elections	US.\$ 3,000	1985
Political Science	1	General Elections in Kenya (1979 and 1983) The Politics of Transition	US.\$ 10,000	1983
	2	The Development of Rural Housing in Meru and Kajiado - Kenya	US.\$ 7,500	-
Political Science	1	Tanga	T.Shs.10,000	-
	2	Integrated Rural Development in Tanzania	US.\$ 3,230	1980
"	2	Political Socialisation and Social Change in Muthara Community	K.Shs.98,000	-
"	2	The Ruwenzorian Question	Ug.Shs.2,767,000	-
Linguistics	N/A	a) English - Swahili Medicinal Dictionary	-	-
		b) Comparative Linguistic Studies in the Indian Ocean Area	-	-
		c) Languages and Politics in Kenya	-	-
		d) Swahili -English Medicinal Dictionary	-	-

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Law	1	Mercenaries and International Law	-	-
	2	Health, Safety and Welfare of Prisons at Work in Kenya	K.Shs.83,000	1984
	3	The African Charter on Human & Peoples' Rights		
Law	1	a) Bigamy Law in Zambia	-	-
		b) A Survey of Property Crime in Zambia	-	-
		c) Women and Criminality in Zambia	-	-
	2	The Interaction of English Principles of Criminal on Indigenous Legal Processes A Case of Homicide	-	1985
	3	a) Zambia Police and the Changing Society	-	-
		b) The Death Penalty in Zambia	-	-
		c) Comparative Development of Criminal Justice Systems in Kenya, Zambia and Malawi		
	1	a) Medium of Interaction in Zambia Primary Schools	K. 1,200	
		b) Intellectual Correlates of Academic Achievement	K. 600	
Psychology	2	Mental - illness - treatment Methods and efficacy of some ~ ~ ~ ~	K.Shs. 7,000	1984

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Psychology	3	a) Research Methods in Law	K. 1,000	
		b) First Steps in Reading in English or in Zambian Language : An Evaluation		
Psychology	2	An Investigation of the Role of Psycho-Social Factors in Hypertension Among Zimbabweans Affected by War	US\$. 7,500	1982
	3	Investigation of the Role of Psycho-Social Factors and Health Among Namibian Refugees	US\$.15,000	-
Agriculture	1	a) The Functional Role of Periodic Markets in Economic Development	10,000 Birr	
		b) The Implication of Grain Marketing and Pricing Policy to Food Production in Ethiopia	US\$. 2,500	
	2	The Impact of Grain Quotas on Grain Producers in Ethiopia	US\$. 7,500	1984
	3	a) A Review of Agricultural Marketing Policy During the Ten Year Perspective Plan	-	-
		b) The Impact of Food Aid on the Ethiopian Agriculture	US\$. 1,000	-
Geography	1	The Geography of Inter-Territorial Trade and Development in East Africa	U.Shs. 5,250	1975
	2	a) The Spatial Structure of Inter-Regional Trade in Foodstuffs in Uganda	US\$. 7,294	
		b) An Atlas of SADC States Affairs	US\$.35,000	1983

NON - AWARDEES

Discipline	Code	Title	Budget	Year
Miscellaneous	N/A	a) Research on Traditional Arts and Crafts	TAS.57,000	-
		b) Rift Valley Project on Environment and Development	-	-
		c) Research on Aftermath of the Kagera War - Misseyi Division	-	-

Appendix I.

FORM FOR ALL SSRC APPLICANTS.

Last

First

Middle

1. Name

2. Current Institutional Address

3. a) Age

3. b) Gender

4. a) Country of Origin

- b) Current Citizenship

- c) Country of Residence

5. a) Present Occupation

5. b) Title

6. List Academic Qualifications and University Level Institutions, where they were obtained and year of Qualification.

Qualification

Institution

Country

Year

- i)

- ii)

- iii)

- iv)

- v)

7. List a) Discipline area b) Title of proposed research.

Discipline

Title

8. List Disciplines, Titles of research, Budgets and Funding Sources for projects you have completed in the past.

Discipline

Title

Budget

Funding Source

- i)

- ii)

- iii)

- iv)

- v)

9. List the Disciplines, Titles of Published Research and where Published
(Exclude all Theses)

Discipline

Title

Where Published.

- i)

- ii)

- iii)

- iv)

- v)

Appendix II.

Small Grants Competition - East Africa.

Draft Evaluation Assessment.

- I. Users
- II. Purpose
- III. Evaluation Issues.
- IV. Methodology.
- V. Information Required :
 - a) Basic Data.
 - b) Data relating to individual awards.
 - c) Information relating to the competition as a whole.
- VI. Approach.

J.D. Hardie.

November 26 1984.

NB: Although the specific terms of reference appear in Appendix III. This draft evaluation was used right from the initial meetings between IDRC and the contractor, as the frame of reference. Specifically the contractor had to cover methodologies and 2 as appearing in page 184.

Small Grants Competition - East Africa.

Evaluation Assessment.

1. Users :

1. IDRC : Director SS, Regional Director, EARO.
2. Ford Foundation : East Africa representative.

(Others - such as researchers in the region - may use the study, but are not identified A PRIORI as users and have not been consulted in the assessment process)

11. Purpose :

To assist IDRC and Ford Foundation in making decisions about future support for the competition, specifically whether or not to continue funding and if so, what objectives should the competition have and what changes to make so that it meets those objectives more effectively.

111. Evaluation Issues :

1. Objectives :

Is the primary aim to build (and sustain) social science research capacity in the region through "first opportunity" grants to "young" researchers, with the production of high quality useful research secondary ? Or is the latter the primary aim ?

2. Subject Matter :

Should the general field of the subject matter be designated by the program or should it be left completely open to applicants ? How wide should the definition of "social sciences" stretch ? Should the competition be completely open to ALL disciplines ?

3. Awardees :

What institutional base should awardees have : mainly universities or open to any institution ? Should the program attempt to solicit applications from a wider range of institutional types ?

Should there be any particular age group as the focus for awards ?

Should the countries of origin of awardees be confined to the region ? Should "refugee" scientists based in the region be eligible ? Should country shares or quotas be instituted to ensure a particular pattern of distribution in the region over time ? Should it be mandatory to spend all the funds and conduct all the research within the region ?

Should the program provide feedback on research proposals to successful and/or unsuccessful candidates ? Should the program provide feedback and review of final reports ?

4. Competition as a Whole :

How effective is the competition as a modality of support in fostering the creation and maintenance of an indigenous social science research capacity in the region ? How could it be improved ? How effective is it in fostering the production of sound research results relevant to regional development ? Should it be improved in this respect ?

How long should the competition continue ?

To what extent and how should the program disseminate the results of the research work ?

What future sources of funding for the competition can be considered ?

Should the administration of the competition be transferred to a regional organization and if so, when and to which one ?

How should the competition be coordinated with programs offering similar opportunities in the region, particularly those financed by IDRC ?

IV. Methodology :

Phase 1 :

1. File search and analysis.

2. Questionnaire mailed to 154 awardees and to a representative sample of unsuccessful applicants.

Phase 11 :

3. Structured interviews by a suitable consultant (s) of researchers, university presidents, and social science policy-makers in the region.

The composition and size of the sample, and the interview structure of 3 will depend on the results of 1 and 2.

V. Information Required :

a) Basic Data :

	Awardees	Unsuccessful Applicants	Methodology		
			1	2	3
Name	x	x	x		
Current institutional Address	x	x		x	
Age	x	x	x	x	
Gender	x	x	x		
Occupation at time of Application	x	x	x	x	
Present occupation	x	x		x	
Academic qualifications at time of first application	x	x	x		
Current academic qualification	x	x		x	
Country of origin	x	x		x	
Nationality at time of application	x	x		x	
Country of residence during award	x			x	
Title of proposed research topic	x	x	x		
Number of applications to competition	x	x		x	

Data relating to individual awards : (methodology 2)

1. Did you receive any comments on your proposal ?
2. Did you submit a research report ?
3. Did you receive any comments on the report :
 - a) from the program ?
 - b) from others ?
4. How many copies of your report were made ?
5. How many were circulated - within your institution ?
 - within your country ?
 - within the region ?
 - elsewhere ?
6. Have you used the research work in any workshop, conference, teaching, consultancy ?
7. Has the research been published in - a journal
 - a book
 - other form (specify)
8. Which other research did the award lead you on to ?
9. Was the research part of a higher degree ?
10. To what extent did the award help in your RESEARCH career ?

Not at all/ a little/ Significantly/ a great deal.
11. To what extent did the award help you in your career ?

(same range as 10)
12. To your knowledge has anyone used your results for any purpose ?

Information relating to the competition as a whole : (methodology 2 and 3)

1. What its objectives should be.
2. Subject matter.
3. Institutional base of awardees.
4. Age of awardees.
5. Country issues.

6. Feedback on proposals (accepted and/or rejected)
7. Feedback and review of final reports.
8. Dissemination of research results.
9. Effectiveness as a capacity - building modality.
10. Effectiveness as a research-producing mechanism.
11. Duration of competition.
12. Sources of funding.
13. Coordination with other regional programs.

VI. Approach :

For Phase 1, hire a local consultant.

Step 1	File research analysis.	10 days
Step 2	Questionnaire design, pretesting, mailing out, follow-up, collation, analysis.	20 days
	Report writing and presentation	10 days
Total		<u>40 days</u>

Qualifications :

- neither past award-holder or applicant
- at least Ms C level in social sciences
- experience in questionnaire design and administration.
- locally available (Nairobi)

Period :

December 1984 - March 1985.

Funding OPE/IDRC.

Phase 11 - depends on results of Phase 1.

- consultant on Phase 1 may advise on formulation of Phase 11.
- period April - May 1985.
- funding OPE/IDRC and Ford Foundation.

Appendix III.

Terms of Reference for SSRC Evaluation :

You will be required :

- a) to determine the effectiveness of the Small Grants (East Africa) Programme in building research capacity and in producing useful research results;
- b) to determine the appropriateness of the program's target group, subject matter, contact with grantees and administrative mechanisms in meeting its objectives;
- c) to produce recommendations for the future of the program with regard to its objectives, scope and administrative arrangements; and
- d) to undertake such other assignments as are agreed upon between yourself and the Centre.