

## The state of science in Africa: a survey. Methods and indicators

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The following papers are based on a survey recently carried out in Africa. It was commissioned by the European Commission (DG XII: Science) and by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At a time when the doctrines of scientific co-operation are undergoing brisk change in the world, both parties felt that it would be useful to have an assessment of the state of science in developing countries, and of Africa Africa in particular, where it a number of figures and institutions that were previously well established partners were no longer able or willing to respond to calls to tender.

The IRD<sup>1</sup> team *Science, Technology and Development* designed the study. A consortium of 20 researchers, mostly from the countries concerned, was set up to carry out the investigations (co-ordinators: R. Waast & J. Gaillard). The study was carried out during the period of 1999-2001. Four tools were utilised:

- A *Bibliometric survey* over time [1989-1999, of all African countries. Two databases: ISI and PASCAL];
- A *Questionnaire* addressed to 1700 senior researchers through the whole of the Continent (recipients of scientific co-operation contracts from the INCO-DC programme of the European Commission; and from the IFS grants programmes<sup>2</sup>). This questionnaire focused on professional life, research funding, and their evolution.
- An *Enquiry* about the local research institutions: their history, their present state, and their on-going or contemplated reforms (Field study, 15 countries)
- An *Enquiry* using interviews of researchers and research heads (Field study, 15 countries). This enquiry focused on the life and working conditions, and the tensions and initiatives generated by their change.

15 countries were examined in detail. These were South Africa; in North Africa: Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco; in French-speaking Africa : Senegal, Burkina, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Madagascar; in English-speaking Africa : Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe; and in Portuguese-speaking Africa : Mozambique.

Current progress: The raw material has been collected: 700 questionnaires bearing full information were analysed; 500 interviews have been gathered, 250 of which have been transcribed; a significant amount of documentation on institutions has been accumulated at IRD.

<sup>1</sup> IRD: Institut de Recherches pour le Développement, a French Government owned Institute for Development Studies. With about 1 000 researchers scattered through the Developing World, it specialises in Agriculture Sciences, Marine Sciences, Life Sciences and Social Sciences. It is divided into Research Units, one of which deals with *Knowledge and Development*. The Science and Technology team belongs to this Unit.

<sup>2</sup> INCO-DC: International Co-operation with Developing Countries, a Programme of the European Commission (DG XII: Science). IFS: International Foundation for Science, a Stockholm based institution carved to help young scientists from developing countries to carry on research in their home countries (special interest: Agriculture Sciences).

**Sixteen reports are available<sup>3</sup>:**

**Four general reports:** The Synthesis; The Bibliometrical results; The Questionnaire results; and a special report on the International Cooperations.

**Twelve country reports:** South Africa (Vol. 1 & 2); Tanzania, Nigeria, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Burkina, Mozambique, Madagascar; Morocco, Algeria, Egypt.

**Several papers, a special issue of the *Science, Technology and Society* Journal, and two books are in print or in the making.**

**The following slides capture the main characteristics of the study. Some figures and tables from the study follow to give the reader an idea of the size of the scientific communities, and the proportions and trends of the scientific output throughout Africa.**

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**(Slides prepared by Dr Jacques Gaillard)**

## Science in Africa at the Dawn of the 21st Century

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in collaboration with

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(Grant No. 9801 14 9800)  
400 KF (approx. 60,980 EUROS)
- Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)  
Mainly salaries for IRD staff members
- International Foundation for Science (IFS)  
Support staff mainly for questionnaire survey

### Context

- Weak home-based scientific potential in 1960
- 1970-1980
  - intensive development of institutions
  - student population explosion
  - steady growth in the number of scientists
- This development was underpinned by "aid" and the set-up of national research systems.
- Regarded in terms of comparable investments, scientific results have been modest though visible.

### Context (end)

Mid 80s beginning 90s: the crisis.

African science is part of the ongoing globalisation and privatisation.

- What is the state of science in Africa ?  
What are the modalities of its scientific production ?  
What is its "reproduction" capacity ?  
How to free from dependency ?

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<sup>3</sup> Ask: [waast@bondy.ird.fr](mailto:waast@bondy.ird.fr). Other country reports should be released later (Zimbabwe, Kenya, Senegal, Tunisia) as well as 2 volumes of interviews.

## Methodological approaches



- ♦ Bibliometric studies (IST & PASCAL)
- ♦ Country case studies
- ♦ Interviews
- ♦ Questionnaire survey

## Country case studies



- ♦ North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia
- ♦ West Africa: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Nigeria and Senegal
- ♦ Southern Africa: South Africa and Zimbabwe
- ♦ East Africa: Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar

## Interviews



South Africa: 120	Morocco: 40
Algeria: 30	Nigeria: 45
Burkina Faso: 21	Senegal: 36
Cameroon: 48	Tanzania: 32
Côte d'Ivoire: 25	Tunisia: 16
Egypt: 30	Zimbabwe: 25
Madagascar: 30	Others: 30

In total some 500 interviews carried out of which some 200 were transcribed.

## Questionnaire survey



- ♦ 1677 questionnaires sent out (one reminder) during 2000 to IFS grantees and INCO beneficiaries
- ♦ 702 returned (41.8%)

## Outputs



- ♦ Series of reports (Synthesis, Country Case Studies, Questionnaire Survey) for MAE and DG RTD - EC
- ♦ Special issue in *Science, Technology & Society*  
Articles in Scientific Journals  
Book(s) in preparation
- ♦ Archiving of interviews
- ♦ Science in Africa Symposium

## APPENDIX

### 15 African countries. Scientific Indicators

Indicators Countries	No. Staff, Higher Educ	No. Researc hers public sector	No. Researc hers Private sector	No. FTE Researc hers theor*	No. FTE Researc hers prob**	No. Researc hers /M inhabita nts	No. Scientifi c Articles 1998	No. of Articles per year per researc her	No. Articles / 10 <sup>6</sup> inhabita nts	No. Articles / 10 <sup>9</sup> \$ GNP
Algeria	16 000	1 200	700	5 000	3 000	100	241	1/12	8	5,5
Tunisia	9 000	800	400	3 000	3 000	350	491	1/6	55	26
Morocco	10 000	700	500	3 200	3 200	120	510	1/6	20	14,5
Egypt	40 000	1500	?	15 000	10 000	230	1 313	1/8	20	17
Madagascar	900	260		500	300	35	50	1/6	3	13,5
Senegal	1 000	435		700	600	80	106	1/6	12	21
Burkina- Faso	700	200		350	350	30	72	1/5	7	26
Côte d'Ivoire	1 200	500		800	600	55	87	1/7	6	8
Cameroon	1 800	300		800	800	60	167	1/5	12	18
Nigeria	14 000	1 300	?	5 000	3 000	40	450	1/7	4	14,5
Kenya	1 800	600	?	1 000	1 000	35	506	1/2	17	53
Tanzania	1 400	??		800	600	70	196	1/3	6	30
Zimbabwe	1 100 +priv é	300	?	600	600	30	176	1/4	16	21
Mozambique	600									
Rep South Africa	17 000	8 500 *	5 000	13000 *	13000 *	350	2 738	1/3	72	21

\* FTE = Full Time Equivalent; théor = theoretical; prob = probable (after survey).

Sources: Indicators = Educ & Research: Our survey;  
No. Scientific Articles: SCI (North Af, South Af, East Af); Pascal (West Af)

**15 African countries: Social Indicators**

Indicators	Life	Alphab Adults	% scol. 2 <sup>nd</sup> lev	% scol. all levels	Public Expendi t. Educati on (% GNP)	Public Expendi t. Health (%GNP)	No. of Student s	Student s/M inhab
Country	No. years	%	%	Levels				
Algeria	68,9	60,3	68,5	68	5,20%	?	430 000	20 000
Tunisia	69,5	67	74,3	70	6,70%	1 à 2%	180 000	20 000
Morocco	66,6	45,9	37,7	49	5,30%	?	290 000	10 500
Egypt	66,3	52,7	75,1	72	?	1,70%	1 200 000	18 000
Madagascar	57,5	47	?	39	1,90%	1,10%	36 000	2 500
Senegal	52,3	34,6	19,8	35	3,50%	1,20%	23 000	2 550
Burkina- Faso	44,4	20,7	12,8	20	3,60%	4,70%	8 000	750
Côte d'Ivoire	46,7	42,6	34,1	40	5,00%	1,40%	105 000	7 000
Cameroon	54,7	71,7	39,8	43	2,90%	1,00%	72 000	5 100
Nigeria	50,1	59,5	?	54	0,90%	0,30%	300 000	2 500
Kenya	52	79,3	61,1	50	6,60%	?	45 000	1 500
Tanzania	47,9	71,6	?	33	?	2,50%	30 000	950
Zimbabwe	44,1	90,9	59,2	68	?	1,70%	14 000	1 250
Mozambiqu e	45,2	40,5	7,9	25	?	?	12 000	700
Republic of South Africa	54,7	84	94,9	93	7,90%	?	600 000	16 000
Africa: South of the Sahara				41,4				

Sources: Social Indicators = World Bank, World Development Report, 2000;  
 No. of Students: Our Survey.

**15 African countries. Economic Indicators**

Indicators	Pop. Million	Inhabitants / km <sup>2</sup>	% rural population	Population 75-97 Mean / year	GNP 10 <sup>9</sup> \$ 99	GNP / head \$ 99	GNP/head 75-97 ppp Mean./ year	Inflation 85/96 Mean / year
Algeria	29	12	43	2,8 %	43,5	1 500	0	21 %
Tunisia	9	58	36,6	2,2 %	18,8	2 090	2,5 %	5,6 %
Morocco	28	59	46,7	2 %	35	1 250	1,7 %	4,9 %
Egypt	66	58	54,9	2,3 %	78	1 180	3,6 %	14,8 %
Madagascar	14,6	23	72,4	2,9 %	3,7	250	-2 %	20,1 %
Senegal	9	43	55	2,8 %	5	550	-0,3 %	4,4 %
Burkina-Faso	11	38	83,1	2,7 %	2,7	240	1,2 %	3,3 %
Côte d'Ivoire	15	44	55,3	3,4 %	10,5	690	-1,2 %	3,2 %
Cameroon	14	29	53,6	2,8 %	9	650	0,1 %	3,1 %
Nigeria	118	122	58,7	2,8 %	30,7	260	-0,5 %	34,1 %
Kenya	29	47	69,6	3,4 %	9,6	330	0,5 %	12,2 %
Tanzania	31	34	74,3	3,1 %	6,5	210	?	?
Zimbabwe	11	28	66,8	2,8 %	8,3	750	0	18,7 %
Mozambique	17	21	63,5	2,6 %	1,7	90	1,1 %	50,9 %
Rep South Af	38	30	50,3	2,1 %	129	3400	-0,6 %	12,8 %

Sources : Economic Indicators = World Bank, World Development Report, 2000.

**TABLE 2b. Production of scientific articles by African countries**

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total	Rank 1991	Rank 1997	Tren d 7	Articl es / 91/9 Pop*
South Africa*	2629	2379	2692	2724	2906	2738	2716	1878	1 4	1	=	35
Egypt	1434	1352	1292	1202	1116	1284	1190	8 870	2	2	↓	20
Morocco	242	293	329	326	384	510	595	2 679	5	3	↑↑	18
Kenya*	436	505	557	521	531	535	536	3621	6	6	=	10
Tunisia	296	334	415	461	359	451	454	2 770	4	4	↑	50
Nigeria	854	756	561	448	442	452	422	3935	3	5	↓↓	4
Tanzania*	102	124	141	146	171	169	186	1039	12	11	↑	5
Algeria	147	161	187	181	147	193	170	1 186	7	7	=	6
Ivory Coast	119	111	115	101	78	87	149	760	8	8	↓	10
Cameroon	117	118	148	131	116	127	135	892	10	9	=	10
Senegal	82	89	87	97	84	124	135	698	13	9	↑	16
Zimbabwe	119	132	100	103	84	107	112	757	8	12	=	10
Ethiopia	91	74	91	66	89	112	94	617	11	13	=	2
Burkina Faso	21	45	37	40	31	55	82	311	26	14	↑	8
Ghana	49	65	48	63	79	75	81	460	17	15	↑	5
Uganda	13	24	32	31	30	67	59	256	33	16	↑	3
Malawi	17	13	24	28	25	42	56	205	29	17	↑	6
Sudan	64	73	60	41	46	68	55	407	14	18	↓	2
Gabon	50	38	26	18	24	25	50	231	16	19	↓	45
Zambia	24	35	21	17	32	26	45	200	25	20		5
Benin	42	32	38	26	25	42	45	250	19	20		8
Mali	30	33	35	50	26	30	42	246	21	22		4
Togo	19	20	21	34	31	27	42	194	27	22		10
Gambia	29	24	30	23	26	34	40	206	22	24		45
Congo	51	49	58	30	29	33	36	286	15	25	↓	14
Madagascar	19	19	34	58	69	60	35	294	27	26		3
Niger	27	28	28	30	32	18	30	193	23	27		3
Botswana	26	13	26	15	15	19	24	138	24	28		16
Zaire	48	37	49	29	30	28	23	244	18	29	↓	1
Burundi	14	12	10	12	6	15	20	89	30	30		3
Libya	39	33	26	21	14	10	14	157	20	31		3
Mauritania	3	7	1	9	4	12	12	48	40	32		5
Guinea	7	3	3	6	9	12	40	-	32			2

<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	↑	<b>1</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Rep.Centre Afric.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>			<b>3</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	-	<b>36</b>		<b>8</b>
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>		<b>4</b>
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>		<b>7</b>
<b>Chad</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Angola</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Swaziland</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	-	<b>43</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	$\geq 42$	$\geq 42$		<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>7337</b>	<b>7111</b>	<b>7410</b>	<b>7155</b>	<b>7175</b>	<b>7772</b>	<b>7787</b>	<b>5174</b>			
									<b>7</b>			

Source: PASCAL Data base, except for \*: in their case, ISI Database (bias in their favour).

**Table 4a. Geo-linguistic zones: Performance, evolution  
Production of Articles, and % of the African production (1991-1997)**  
Source: Databases PASCAL (or ISI if \*)

	Population (Million Inh.)	% Population of Africa	% total Articles (1997)	Articles 1997 / 1991	Trend of the scientific production
<b>Northern Africa</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>16 %</b>	<b>36 % (*ISI: 31 %)</b>	<b>+ 20 %</b>	<b>Egypt Maghreb</b>
<b>Rep South Africa</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>29 % (*ISI: 33 %)</b>	<b>+ 2 %</b>	
<b>Anglophone Zone*</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>53 %</b>	<b>22 % (*ISI: 26 %)</b>	<b>+ 7 %</b>	<b>or</b>
<b>Francophone Zone**</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>22 %</b>	<b>12 % (*ISI: 9 %)</b>	<b>+ 30 %</b>	<b>or</b>
<b>Rest of Africa</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3 %</b>	<b>1 %</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>800</b>		<b>100 %</b>	<b>+ 6,5 %</b>	

Number of Articles: Source: PASCAL (R. Arvanitis) & SCI (L. Rossi)

\* Anglophone Zone = except the Republic of South Africa;

\*\* Francophone Zone = except the Maghreb

**Table 4. Geo-linguistic zones: Preferred fields**

Zone Field	/	Anglophone (except Rep SA)	Francophone (except Maghreb)	North Africa	Republic of South Africa	Mean, Africa	Mean, World
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<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>22 %</b>	<b>16 %</b>	<b>8 %</b>	<b>10 %</b>	<b>13 %</b>	<b>7 %</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>46 %</b>	<b>63 %</b>	<b>28 %</b>	<b>35 %</b>	<b>39 %</b>	<b>44 %</b>
<b>Other sciences</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>21 %</b>	<b>64 %</b>	<b>55 %</b>	<b>48 %</b>	<b>49 %</b>

### **ISO Code of Countries mentioned.**

The ISO Code is familiar to all librarians. It is an international norm to point to countries. We use it often in the following tables. In the next table, the names in bold letters point to the 12 most important producers of science on the Continent. Ethiopia, Ghana and Sudan are their immediate followers. The names in italics point to smaller scientific countries, which were nonetheless included in our detailed study for various reasons (quick growth of the scientific production, quick decline, or target for interesting scientific co-operations).

<b>Country</b>	<b>Code ISO</b>	<b>Our Enquiries</b>	<b>Ranking (scientific production, 1998)</b>
<b>Rep. of South Africa</b>	<b>ZAF</b>	*	<b>1</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>DZA</b>	*	<b>8</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>BFA</b>	*	<b>17</b>
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>CIV</b>	*	<b>9</b>
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>CIV</b>	*	<b>12</b>
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>EGY</b>	*	<b>2</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>ETH</b>		<b>14</b>
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>GHA</b>		<b>13</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>KEN</b>	*	<b>4</b>
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>MDG</b>	*	<b>28</b>
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>MAR</b>	*	<b>3</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>MOZ</b>	*	<b>34</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>NGA</b>	*	<b>6</b>
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>SEN</b>	*	<b>11</b>
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>SDN</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>TZA</b>	*	<b>7</b>
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>TUN</b>	*	<b>5</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>ZWE</b>	*	<b>10</b>

TABLE 7:

## List of the 50 institutions

that produced most of the scientific articles indexed by ISI during the last 10 years in Africa (South of the Sahara, excluding the

Republic of South Africa).

Trend of their production (1990-1999)

Country	Institution	Score 90-99		Rank	Country	Institution	Score 90-99		Rank
KEN	Univ Nairobi	1355			TZA	Univ Agric Sokoine	134		34
KEN	Ken Inst Med Res	1044		2	KEN	Medical Inst Trypano	128		
NGA	Univ Ibadan	980			NGA	8 Agric Res Institutes	121		
ZWE	Univ Zimbabwe	838		4	KEN	Univ Kenyatta	117		
CMR	Univ Yaounde	539			NGA	Ogun State Univ	103		
SDN	Univ Khartoum	537		6	CIV	ORSTOM	99		
NGA	Univ Obafemi Awolowo	533			KEN	Univ Moi	90		40
NGA	Univ A. Bello	473			KEN	Ministry of Health	90		41
ETH	Univ Addis Ababa	445		9	NGA	3 Nat Inst of Health	82		42
NGA	Univ Nigeria	442			KEN	Fisheries Inst	80		
SEN	Univ Cheikh Anta Diop	403				And some others (non Univ)			
TZA	Univ Med Muhimbili	348		12	SDN	Med Res Council	75		44
NGA	Univ Benin	308			KEN	Co-operation USA	74		45
KEN	ILRAD	283		14	SEN	Ecole interétats vétérinaire	67		48
TZA	Univ Dar es Salaam	269		15	KEN	African Med Res Foundation	65		51
GHA	Univ Ghana	263			CMR	ORSTOM	63		52
NGA	IITA	252			TZA	8 Agric Res Inst	62		54
NGA	Univ Lagos	232			CIV	Project Retro-CI	60		55
NGA	Univ Jos	227			ETH	A. Hansen Res Inst	60		55
NGA	Univ Calabar	214			KEN	Wellcome Trust Lab (Med)	60		55
SEN	ORSTOM	210			NGA	ILCRA	56		
NGA	Univ Ilorin	207			ZWE	Blair Res Inst (Med)	49		67
ETH	ILCRA	202		23	ZWE	7 Agric Res Inst	47		69

<b>CIV</b>	<b>Univ Abidjan</b>	<b>200</b>			<b>CMR</b>	<b>OCCGE</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>79</b>
<b>KEN</b>	<b>KARI (Inst of Agric Res)</b>	<b>188</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>ETH</b>	<b>Inst Agric &amp; Veterinary Med</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>79</b>
<b>GHA</b>	<b>Univ Sc &amp;Tec</b>	<b>186</b>			<b>KEN</b>	<b>ICRAF</b>	<b>40</b>		
<b>TZA</b>	<b>Nat Inst Med Research</b>	<b>182</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>CMR</b>	<b>OCEAC</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>87</b>
<b>KEN</b>	<b>Parks &amp; Museums</b>	<b>177</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>CMR</b>	<b>Inst Agric + Veterinary Med</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>87</b>
<b>NGA</b>	<b>Univ Maiduguri</b>	<b>169</b>			<b>KEN</b>	<b>KFRI (Forêts)</b>	<b>32</b>		<b>89</b>
<b>KEN</b>	<b>ILCRA</b>	<b>159</b>			<b>SEN</b>	<b>Agric Res Inst</b>	<b>27</b>		
<b>KEN</b>	<b>Nairobi Hospital</b>	<b>157</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>CIV</b>	<b>Inst Pasteur Abidjan</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>94</b>
<b>NGA</b>	<b>Univ Port Harcourt</b>	<b>150</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>CMR</b>	<b>Inst Pasteur Cameroun</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>94</b>
<b>SEN</b>	<b>Inst. Pasteur Dakar</b>	<b>146</b>			<b>KEN</b>	<b>KETRI</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>96</b>

**N.B. The score of the public Universities of Uganda (Makerere) and of Malawi could not be taken into account. There is no doubt that these institutions belong among the 30 first of this list.**

**Source: ISI files, compiled by N. Narvaez and revised by R. Waast.**

**Legend: The column displays continuous trends of production between 1990 and 1999.**

**The names that are highlighted point to international institutions posted in a specific country.**

**Some of the institutions ranking between 50th and 100<sup>th</sup> have been mentioned. We chose to quote those in quick growth or decline, and the Research Institutes (often under estimated by the bibliographic databases).**

**ORSTOM is the acronym used for an Institute that has changed names several times during this period (now:IRD).**

**Table 7. Institutions producing a mean of more than 50 articles per year  
(1990-1999, North Africa and the Republic of South Africa).**

Source Narvaez/SCI, revised by Waast.

Legend: 50 % = top producers participating in 50 % of the production of the country.

Institutions	Score	Country	50 %	Institutions	Score	Country	50 %
<b>Universities</b>				<b>National Research Institutes</b>			
Cape Town	5144	ZAF	*	National Res. Centre	1274	EGY	*
Witwatersrand	4500	ZAF	*	Medical Research Council	940	ZAF	
Pretoria	2538	ZAF	*	Groote Schuur Hospital	874	ZAF	
Cairo	2397	EGY	*	Atomic Energy Auth	651	EGY	
Natal	2311	ZAF	*	CSIR	477	ZAF	
Stellenbosch	2145	ZAF	*	S A Institute Medical Research.	465	ZAF	
Ain Shams	1616	EGY	*	Tygerberg Hospital	456	ZAF	
Alexandria	1466	EGY	*	Baragwarnath Hospital	291	ZAF	
Assiut	1288	EGY	*	National Accelerator	286	ZAF	
Orange Free St	1188	ZAF		South African Astronomical Observatory	281	ZAF	
Mansoura	1138	EGY		IAV Hassan 2	248	MAR	*
Tunis	1088	TUN	*	Onderstep Vet I	246	ZAF	
Rhodes	650	ZAF		Hop Ch Nicolle	222	TUN	
Rand Afrikaans	647	ZAF		Red Cross Hosp	206	ZAF	
Al Ahzar (Girls)	621	EGY		Joburg Hosp	194	ZAF	
Tanta	576	EGY		Rabat Instituts	172	MAR	*
Zagazig	535	EGY		Sea Fish Res I	148	ZAF	
Marrakech	477	MAR	*	INRST	145	TUN	
Alger	471	DZA	*	S Af Museum	137	ZAF	
Potchefstroom	462	ZAF		Petrol. Res Inst	124	EGY	

<b>Casablanca</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>MAR</b>	*	<b>T. Bilharz R. I.</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>EGY</b>		
<b>Menia</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>EGY</b>		<b>MINTEK</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>ZAF</b>		
<b>Rabat</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>MAR</b>	*	<b>ENS</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>MAR</b>		
<b>Menoufia</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>EGY</b>		<b>Inst Nat Neuro</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>TUN</b>		
<b>Port Elizabeth</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>ZAF</b>		<b>Nat Bot Inst</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>ZAF</b>		
<b>Assiut</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>EGY</b>		<b>JLB Smith Ichthyolgy</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>ZAF</b>		
<b>Med South Af</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>ZAF</b>		<b>Transvaal Museum</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>ZAF</b>		
<b>Durban Westvilel</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>ZAF</b>						
<b>Suez Canal</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>EGY</b>		<b>International institutions (operating in Africa)</b>				
<b>UNISA</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>ZAF</b>						
<b>Monastir</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>TUN</b>		<b>ILCRA</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>INT</b>	*	
<b>Oran</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>DZA</b>	*	<b>ORSTOM</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>INT</b>	***	
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>ZAF</b>		<b>Inst. Pasteur</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>INT</b>	***	
<b>Fès</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>MAR</b>		<b>ILRAD</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>INT</b>	*	
<b>Benha</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>EGY</b>		<b>ICIPE</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>INT</b>	*	
<b>Helwan</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>EGY</b>		<b>IITA</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>INT</b>	*	
<b>Meknès</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>MAR</b>		<b>OCEAC</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>INT</b>	*	
<b>Sousse</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>TUN</b>						
<b>Constantine</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>DZA</b>						
<b>USN</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>EGY</b>						
<b>Sfax</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>TUN</b>						
<b>Kenitra</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>MAR</b>						
<b>Annaba</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>DZA</b>						

**Table 8 a. By field, countries producing more than 5% of the African articles.  
Biology & Medicine.**

Legend: \* 5-10%; \*\* 10-20%; \*\*\* 20-30%; \*\*\*\* 30-40%;  
£ 40-50%; ££ 50-60%; £££ 60-70%; ££££ ≥ 70%.

Column % = Sub-Fields in % of the total production of Africa in the field.

Source Narvaez/SCI (1991-99).

	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	ZWE	CMR	SEN	GHA	%
<b>Internal Med</b>	££					*	**						30, 7
<b>Odonto</b>	£££	**					*	*					3,3
<b>Nephro</b>	£££	**		*									1,2
<b>Anaesthesia</b>	£££	**											1,0
<b>Surgery</b>	£££	**				*							2,1
<b>Cardio</b>	£££	*	*	**			**						2,0
<b>Cancer</b>	££	***		*									3,3
<b>Dermato</b>	***	**		***			**						1,5
<b>Gastro</b>	££	*** *		*									2,5
<b>Endocrino</b>	££	*		*			*						1,7
<b>Haematology</b>	££	**		**	*								2,0
<b>Neuro</b>	*** *	*	**	**			**						2,3
<b>Ophtalmo</b>	***	***					**	*	*				0,7
<b>ORL</b>	££	£											0,7
<b>Pharmacotox</b>	*** *	*** *					**	*					5,9
<b>Pneumo</b>	££			*	*			**	*				1,2
<b>Psycho</b>	£	**					*** *			**			1,6
<b>Radiology</b>	£	***	**										1,8
<b>Rhumato</b>													0,7
<b>Uro</b>	***	££					*						1,3
<b>Paediatrics</b>	***	**		**			***						2,4
<b>Fertility</b>	£	**					**	**					1,5
<b>Gynae/Obs</b>	*** *	**					***					*	2,3
<b>Immuno</b>	***	*						***	*				7,6
<b>Tropical Med</b>		*					**	***	**		*		6,1
<b>Public Health</b>	***	**					**	*					2,0
<b>Diverse</b>	£	**					**	*					
<b>Veterinary</b>	***	*					*	***		*			8,4

<b>Med</b>														
<b>CLINICAL Me</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>**</b>				*	*							<b>100</b>

<b>General Biology</b>	<b>£££ £</b>													<b>24,0</b>
<b>Physiology</b>	<b>£££</b>		<b>**</b>							*	*			<b>2,0</b>
<b>Ana-Path</b>	<b>££</b>	<b>***</b>					<b>**</b>					*		<b>2,0</b>
<b>Biochemistry</b>	<b>££</b>	<b>**</b>		*			*							<b>13,5</b>
<b>Molecular Bio</b>	<b>£</b>													<b>2,5</b>
<b>Genetics</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>**</b>		<b>**</b>			*							<b>12,0</b>
<b>Microbiology</b>	<b>*** ***</b>	<b>*</b>				<b>**</b>	<b>*</b>							<b>12,5</b>
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>*</b>				<b>***</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>*</b>						<b>6,0</b>
<b>Parasitology</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>*</b>				*	<b>***</b>			*	*			<b>10,0</b>
<b>Virology</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>*</b>								*	<b>**</b>			<b>4,5</b>
<b>Bio-Engineering</b>	<b>*** ***</b>	<b>*</b>		<b>*</b>		<b>***</b>								<b>6,5</b>
<b>Diverse</b>	<b>££</b>	<b>*</b>				<b>**</b>	<b>*</b>			*				<b>4,5</b>
<b>MEDICAL BIO</b>	<b>££</b>	<b>**</b>		*		*	*							<b>100</b>

<b>Zoology</b>	<b>£££ £</b>	<b>(*)</b>			<b>(*)</b>			*						<b>ETH 10,2</b>
<b>Marine &amp; Hydro</b>	<b>££</b>	<b>*</b>					*	<b>**</b>						<b>9,3</b>
<b>General Biology</b>	<b>*** ***</b>		<b>*</b>			*	<b>**</b>							<b>4,3</b>
<b>Botany</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>**</b>				<b>**</b>	<b>*</b>							<b>26,6</b>
<b>Ecology</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>*</b>				<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>					<b>10,1</b>
<b>Entomology</b>	<b>*** *</b>						<b>***</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>					<b>7,1</b>
<b>Agric &amp; Forests</b>	<b>*** **</b>					<b>***</b>	<b>*</b>		<b>(*)</b>			<b>(*)</b>		<b>26,1</b>
<b>Cattle breeding</b>	<b>** **</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>				*		*				<b>**</b>	<b>5,8</b>
<b>BIO (non med)</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>**</b>				<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>						<b>(*)</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 8 a. By field, countries producing more than 5% of the African articles.  
Other Sciences.**

Legend: \* 5-10%; \*\* 10-20%; \*\*\* 20-30%; \*\*\*\* 30-40%;  
£ 40-50%; ££ 50-60%; £££ 60-70%; ££££ ≥ 70%.

Column % = Sub-Fields in % of the total production of Africa in the field.  
Source Narvaez/SCI (1991-99).

	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	CIV	%
<b>Astro</b>	£££	**	*		(*)	*			<b>17,4</b>
<b>Geophysics</b>	****	***				*	*		<b>19,9</b>
<b>Geology</b>	££	**	*			*			<b>23,2</b>
<b>Oceano/Limno</b>	££	*	*	*	*		*	*	<b>3,1</b>
<b>Space</b>	££	*				**	*	*	<b>3,1</b>
<b>Environment</b>	£££	**				*	(*)		<b>33,3</b>
<b>Earth &amp; Space</b>	££	**	(*)			*	*		<b>100</b>

	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	%
<b>Applied Math</b>	£	***	**	*		*			<b>29,3</b>
<b>General Math</b>	£	**	**	**	*	*			<b>64,0</b>
<b>Proba/Statistics</b>	£££		*	*			*	*	<b>6,7</b>
<b>MATH</b>	£	**	**	**	(*)				<b>100</b>

	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	%
<b>Aeronautics</b>	£££	***						<b>2,4</b>
<b>Nuclear</b>	***	£££	(*)		*			<b>2,4</b>
<b>Computer Sc</b>	****	£		**				<b>9,1</b>
<b>Elec &amp; Electron</b>	****	£	*		*			<b>16,0</b>
<b>Mechanic Eng.</b>	***	££	*			*		<b>7,5</b>
<b>Management</b>	****		**	***	*	*		<b>1,1</b>
<b>Materials</b>	***	££	*		**			<b>28,6</b>
<b>Metallurgy</b>	****	***	**		*	*		<b>15,3</b>
<b>Chemical Eng</b>	****	£			(*)			<b>9,9</b>
<b>Civil Eng</b>	****	££	*		*			<b>1,0</b>
<b>Diverse</b>	***	****	(*)	*		**	(*)	<b>6,7</b>
<b>ENGINEERING</b>	***	£	*	(*)	*	(*)		<b>100</b>

	<b>ZAF</b>	<b>EGY</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>TUN</b>	<b>DZA</b>	<b>NGA</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>General Chem.</b>	**	£	**	**	*		<b>24,7</b>
<b>Applied Chem.</b>	**	££				**	<b>1,3</b>
<b>Analytic Chem</b>	***	££				**	<b>12,7</b>
<b>Physical Chem.</b>	***	£	**	**	*		<b>27,1</b>
<b>Organic Chem.</b>	****	***	**	**	*		<b>8,9</b>
<b>Inorganic Chem</b>	***	££	*			*	<b><u>14,6</u></b>
<b>Polymers</b>	**	£££	*		*	*	<b>10,7</b>
<b>CHEMESTRY</b>	***	£	**	*	*		<b>100</b>

	<b>ZAF</b>	<b>EGY</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>TUN</b>	<b>DZA</b>	<b>NGA</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>General Physics</b>	****	***	**	*	**		<b>45,8</b>
<b>Nuclear Phys</b>	££	**	**		**		<b>8,7</b>
<b>Acoustics</b>	***	£	*		*	*	<b>2,0</b>
<b>Solid state</b>	**	****	**	***	**		<b>7,1</b>
<b>Applied Phys</b>	£	***	*	*	**		<b>22,3</b>
<b>Chem Phys</b>	£	***	**	*	*		<b>6,4</b>
<b>Plasmas</b>	****	****	(*)	*	**		<b>2,4</b>
<b>Optic</b>	£	£			*		<b>5,3</b>
<b>PHYSICS</b>	****	***	**	*	**		<b>100</b>

**Table 10 a. Strengths and Weaknesses by country, field and sub-field. Medical Sciences.**  
**Indicators calculated by Waast. Data from Narvaez/ISI.**

Relative Prod in	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	ZWE	CMR	SEN	CIV	GHA	ETH
<b>Internal Med</b>	+	--	-		-									
<b>Odonto</b>	++		0	--	0	-		+		0	-	--		--
<b>Nephro</b>	++		+			--	---	0	0	0	-	0	---	
<b>Anaesth</b>	+++		0		0	---	0	--		0	-	0		--
<b>Surgery</b>	++		--				--	0		--	0	0		--
<b>Cardio</b>	+	-	++	++			---	---			--		---	--
<b>Cancer</b>		++			++	-	---	-		+	--	--	--	
<b>Dermato</b>	--	+		++	++		--		--		+	0		++
<b>Gastro</b>		++		+	-	--	0	---	--			-		
<b>Endocrino</b>			+		++		--		--	++		--		
<b>Haemato</b>			--	++	++		---	---		-	0			
<b>Neuro</b>			++	++	++		--			0		+	-	--
<b>Ophtalmo</b>	-	++	-			+		++			0	0	0	+
<b>ORL</b>		++	0		0	-	--		0	0	0	0		
<b>Pharmaco-Tox</b>		++						-	+	+				
<b>Pneumo</b>	--		+	++	-						-	++		
<b>Psycho</b>				-		+		++	++	0		++	+	--
<b>Radiology</b>		++	++	-	+		---	-	0	--	0	0		---
<b>Rhumato</b>		+		++	+	-	0	0	++	0		0		
<b>Uro</b>	-	++	0		0		-			++	-	0		
<b>Paediatrics</b>	-		-	++		++	-					-		
<b>Gynaeco-Obst</b>	-		0	--	0	++					++	0	++	---
<b>Immuno</b>	--					-	++	+		++	++	++		+
<b>Tropical Med</b>	---		---	-	--	+	++	++		++	++	++	+	++
<b>Public Health</b>	--		--	-				++		++	++	++	++	++
<b>Diverse</b>		++			++	++	+		++		+	++		
<b>CLINICAL M.</b>		-	-		--		+	+						

**Table 10 a. Medical Biology. Strengths and Weaknesses.**

Relative Prod in	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	ZWE	CMR	SEN	CIV	GHA	ETH
<b>Microscopy</b>		0	++ +	++ +	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---
<b>Bio-engineering</b>	-	++ +				++	--	---	-	--	0	0		
<b>Ana-Path</b>		+	0	--					---	0	0	0	++ +	---
<b>Bio Chemistry</b>			+	+				---			-	-		--
<b>Molecular Bio</b>			++		-		+	0			++ +		---	
<b>Embryology</b>			++ +	--	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	++ +	---
<b>Genetics</b>				++	++					--	-			+
<b>Microbiology</b>		++							+		+			
<b>Nutrition</b>	-					++		++ +				--	++ +	++ +
<b>Parasitology</b>	--			-	--		++ +	++		++	++	++		-
<b>Virology</b>							-			++	++ +	++	+	
<b>Diverse</b>	++	-	++	-	---	*				++ *		-	++	
<b>MEDICAL Bio</b>	+	-									+			

**Table 10 a. Non Medical Biology. Strengths and Weaknesses.**

Relative Prod in	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	ZWE	ETH	GHA	CMR	SEN	CIV
<b>Zoo, Marine bio</b>	++		+		+	-			--	--		--	-	++
<b>General Bio</b>	+			+							- *	- *		
<b>Botany</b>														+
<b>Ecology</b>			-	-	--			+		-			--	--
<b>Entomology</b>					-	--	++ +	+	+				+	
<b>Agriculture</b>	-					++					+			
<b>Cattle breeding</b>	-	+	+	++					+	++ +	+			-
<b>BIOLOGY</b>		-			--	+	+	+	+		+		+	+

**Table 10 b. Earth and Space. Strengths and Weaknesses.**

Relative Prod in	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	ZWE	ETH	GHA	CMR	SEN	CIV
<b>Astro</b>				---	+			0	0	---	---	0	-	0
<b>Geophysics</b>		+								++	-	++	+	--
<b>Geology</b>			+						+				-	-
<b>Oceanography</b>	-	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	---	---			++	+
<b>Space</b>	-	-		0	+	+	0	++	---	---	0			
<b>Environment</b>		-		--					---	+		+		
<b>Earth &amp; Space</b>											-			

**Table 10 b. Engineering. Strengths and Weaknesses.**

Relative Prod in	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	ZWE	ETH	GHA	CMR	SEN	CIV
<b>Aeronautics</b>	++ +	-	0	---				0	0	---	---	0	0	0
<b>Nuclear</b>		+		---		-	0	0	0	---	---	0	0	0
<b>Elec &amp; Electron</b>						-	+				--	+	0	0
<b>Computer Sc</b>		-	++ +	--	--	-	0			---	---	++	0	
<b>Indus Engin</b>	++ +	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	0	0	0
<b>Mechanic Eng</b>	+	-	-							---	---	0	0	0
<b>General Eng</b>	-	++	-	---	-	0	+	0	++	---	---	0	0	0
<b>Management</b>	0	++	++ +		+ +	0	0	0	---	---	---	++	0	0
<b>Materials</b>			--	+		-	-			+		+	0	
<b>Metallurgy</b>	-	++				-		+	+			0		++
<b>Chemical Eng</b>						+		+		----			0	+
<b>Civil Eng.</b>			---		0	+	0	0	---	---	0	0	0	
<b>Diverse</b>	-					++	+	+	+					
<b>ENGINEERING</b>		++ +	+		++		--	--	--			--	---	--

**Table 10 b. Chemistry. Strengths and Weaknesses.**

<b>Relative Prod in</b>	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	ZWE	ETH	GHA	CMR	SEN	CIV
<b>General Chem.</b>			+	+	+						--	+	+	
<b>Organic Chem.</b>	+	-	+						--	-	++			-
<b>Applied Chem.</b>			-	---	--	++		0	0	---	---	0	+	
<b>Analytic Chem</b>									++			0		0
<b>Mineral Chem.</b>				-	-	+			0			0	-	
<b>Polymers</b>		+	-	--		+		0	-	--	--			0
<b>CHEMISTRY</b>	-	++	++		+	-	---	---	--			-	-	

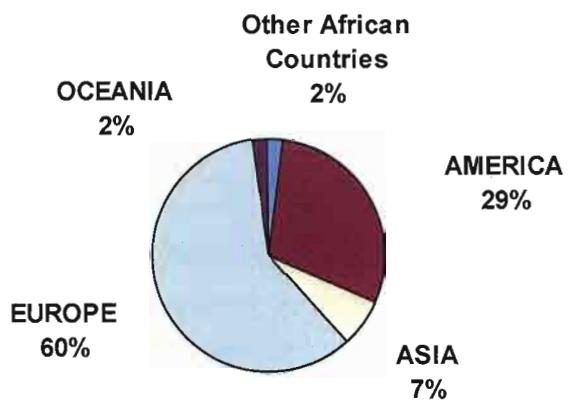
**Table 10 b. Physics. Strengths and Weaknesses.**

<b>Relative Prod in</b>	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	ZWE	ETH	GHA	CMR	SEN	CIV
<b>General Physics</b>								0				+		
<b>Nuclear Physics</b>	++	-		-		0	0		0	---		0		0
<b>Acoustic</b>	+					+	0	0	++			0	0	+
<b>Solid state</b>	--			++		--	0	0		+	++	++		0
<b>Applied Physics</b>												---	+	0
<b>Chemist Physics</b>							0	0	0		-	0		+
<b>Plasmas</b>			-			0	0	0	++	++	---		0	0
<b>Diverse</b>	+								0					
<b>PHYSICS</b>		++	++		++	--	---	---	---				-	---

**Table 10 b. Mathematics. Strengths and Weaknesses.**

<b>Relative Prod in</b>	ZAF	EGY	MAR	TUN	DZA	NGA	KEN	TZA	ZWE	ETH	GHA	CMR	SEN	CIV
<b>Applied Math</b>		+						0		+	---		0	0
<b>General Math</b>								0		---		0		
<b>Proba/Statistics</b>														
<b>MATH</b>			++				---	--	--					

**International Collaboration of 15 African countries  
with the World (1991-1999)**

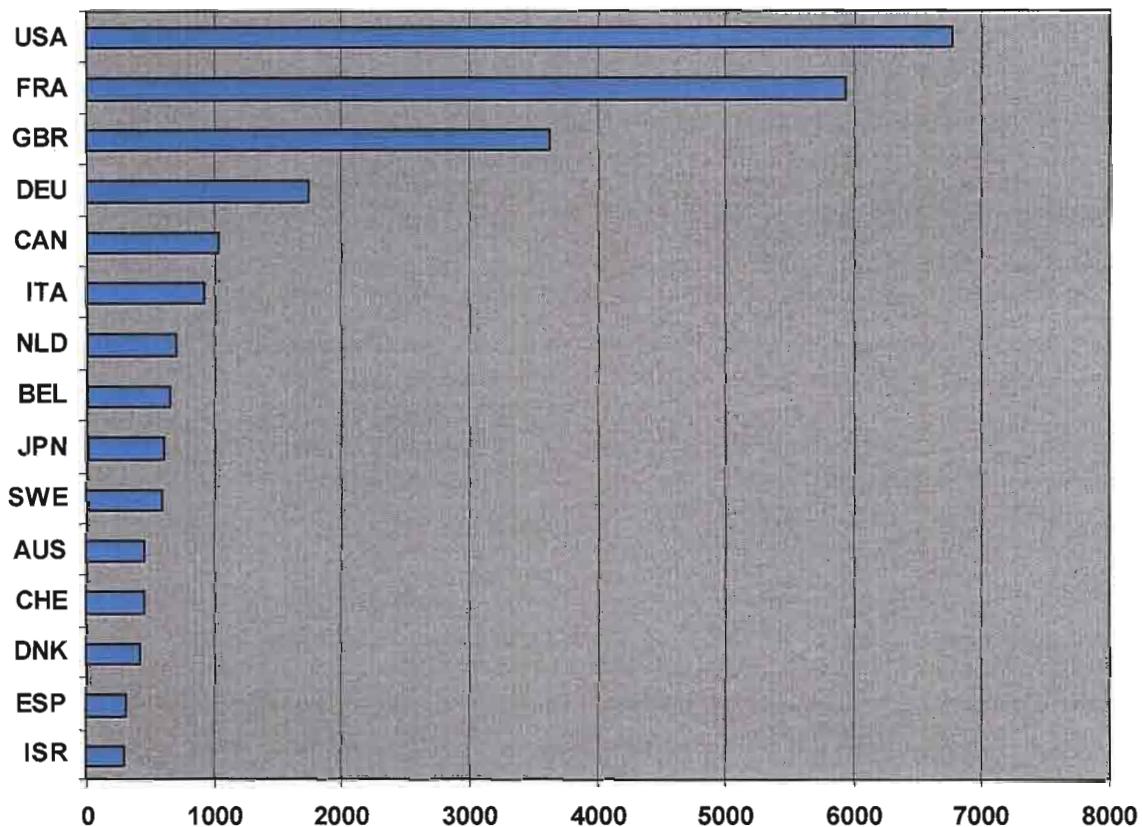


**Source:** Narvaez; ISI Database (1991-99)

**Measure:** Number of co-authorships (1991-99)

**15 African countries = 15 main producers of articles in Africa.**

**International collaborations of 15 African countries, and their  
15 first partners (1991-1997)**



% of co-authorships. Source: Narvaez, (1998, SCI). **Bold** = Main partner for the African country; **Underlined**: Important target for the developed country.

%	ZWE	ZAF	TZA	KEN	ETH	SDN	NGA	GHA	CMR	CIV	SEN	MAR	DZA	TUN	EGY
Cnd	3	4	3	6	5		5	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	4
Usa	22	<u>31</u>	21	<u>31</u>	11	22	26	<u>28</u>	15	14	9	9	5	9	<u>37</u>
Uk	22	16	19	<u>25</u>	12	15	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	8	7	5	2	4	2	7
Deu	2	<u>10</u>	4	3	8	<u>10</u>	7	6	6	4	1	2	3	2	<u>10</u>
Aut		1													2
Ndl	5	2	<u>10</u>	3	<u>7</u>	5	1	2	4	2	3	1		1	2
Dnk	4		5	3		<u>12</u>		5			3				
Swe	6		<u>10</u>	2	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	2	1	2	1		1		1	2
Fin			1			1									1
Nor	1		<u>4</u>	2	3	1									
Che	3	2	<u>6</u>	2			1	1	2	3		1	1	1	1
Ita		3	2	2	5		5	3	2		3	5	4	2	5
Esp		1	1									4	2	1	
Fra	3	4		1	4	3	3	1	<u>38</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>68</u>	4
Bel	2	2	1	3	3				4	7	5	3	2	2	2
Others	<u>27</u>	24	13	17	25	20	28	25	18	17	27	5	9	9	23

**Number of co-authorships between European and African countries (1987-97)**  
**Database: ISI**

	FRA	BEL	GBR	DEU	AUT	NLD	FIN	DNK	SWE	ITA	ESP
ZAF	<b>351</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1506</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>125</b>
EGY	<b>223</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>114</b>				<b>196</b>	
MAR	<b>1978</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>66</b>						<b>92</b>	<b>107</b>
DZA	<b>1128</b>			<b>56</b>						<b>54</b>	
TUN	<b>989</b>			<b>50</b>							
GAB	<b>173</b>										
MDG	<b>148</b>										
CGO	<b>143</b>										
BFA	<b>127</b>										
NER	<b>110</b>										
MLI	<b>103</b>										
CMR	<b>338</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>54</b>							
CIV	<b>374</b>	<b>59</b>									
SEN	<b>484</b>	<b>55</b>									
RDCo n		<b>225</b>									
RWA		<b>80</b>									
BDI		<b>65</b>									
GMB			<b>327</b>					<b>59</b>			
GHA			<b>135</b>								
ZMB			<b>134</b>								
MWI			<b>140</b>								
ZWE			<b>225</b>			<b>58</b>					
KEN		<b>111</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>122</b>		<b>96</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46</b>	
NGA			<b>535</b>	<b>166</b>		<b>44</b>			<b>52</b>	<b>97</b>	
TZA			<b>297</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>137</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>115</b>		
UGA			<b>113</b>	<b>56</b>							
ETH			<b>124</b>	<b>67</b>					<b>136</b>		
SDN			<b>141</b>	<b>70</b>					<b>67</b>		
MOZ									<b>52</b>		
SOM									<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	

**Bold= Main targets of a European country; *Italics underlined*: secondary targets.**

### **Trend of the co-operations to growth or decline (1990-1998).**

**Legend: Bold if important target for a European country. Symbols suggest the trend (1990-98).**

**Source:** P.L. Rossi, revised by Waast. **Database:** ISI.

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