## THE ROLE OF CSIR IN AFRICA

## **Presentation CSIR Africa Workshop**

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**CSIR: Strategic Partnerships** 

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### **Presentation Outline**

- CSIR mandate and objectives
- Research impact areas and flagship programmes
- Examples of activities in Africa
- CSIR Africa strategy
- Challenges
- Opportunities
- Conclusion



### Role of CSIR in Africa

- Provide strategic support to the following CSIR initiatives
- Nanomedicine in poverty related drugs such as TB and malaria
- Creation of a vibrant Economic platform in Uganda using agro-processing, through small enterprise development
- Collaborate with WAITRO (World Association of Industrial Technology Research Organisations) – Africa chapter on project implementation





### The CSIR Mandate

"The objects of the CSIR are, through directed and particularly multidisciplinary research and technological innovation,

to foster, in the national interest and in fields which in its opinion should receive preference, industrial and scientific development,

<u>either by itself or in co-operation</u> with principals from the private or public sectors,

and thereby to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the people of the Republic,

and to perform any other functions that may be assigned to the CSIR by or under this Act."

(Scientific Research Council Act 46 of 1988, amended by Act 71 of 1990)

our future through science

## **CSIR** Objectives

Building and transforming human capital

Strengthening the science, engineering and technology base

Performing relevant research and development and transferring technology and skilled human capital

Contributing to national programme of development and fulfilling mandate

Maintaining financial sustainability and good governance



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### **Research Impact Areas**

What we do



**Materials** 

**Sensors** 

**Photonics** 

Robotics

**ICT** 

Modelling

**Research facilities** 

## **CSIR Flagships**

What we do



## **Examples of CSIR Initiatives in Africa**

Within context of CSIR mandate, government strategies,
 AU priorities, stakeholder expectations



## **African Laser Centre (ALC)**

- ALC that has in the past hosted and interacted with several delegates from African countries on research collaboration.
- The bilateral agreements that DST has with a number of African countries has assisted in this regard.
- More funding to support engagement in the bilateral agreements that are in place to motivate increased collaboration in Africa.



# AU (NEPAD) Southern Africa Network for Biosciences (SANBIO)

- SANBIO aims to accelerate Africa's Regional and Continental integration.
- Six nodes were established in Africa
  - Mushroom University of Namibia
  - Bioinformatics University of Mauritius
  - Livestock National Institute for Scientific and Industrial research and University of Zambia
  - Plant Genetic Resources SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre, Zambia
  - SA Indigenous Knowledge Systems North West University
  - Fisheries Bunda College of Agriculture, Malawi



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### **Nanomedicines**

- Building sustainable capabilities in nanotechnology for development in Africa.
- Nanomedicines are key to fighting poverty related diseases such as Tuberculosis and contributes to poverty alleviation and economic progress in Africa.
- Nanomedicine has proven to improve treatment, diagnosis, monitoring of diseases.



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### Nanomedicines – cont.

- The Project Consortium on Nanomedicine for malaria was introduced in Kenya, Nigeria and Tanzania
- First international sensitisation Nanomedicine workshop in Africa hosted by CSIR in 2011
- Sensitisation seminars in Kenya, Tanzania, Cameroon, Ethiopia and Nigeria

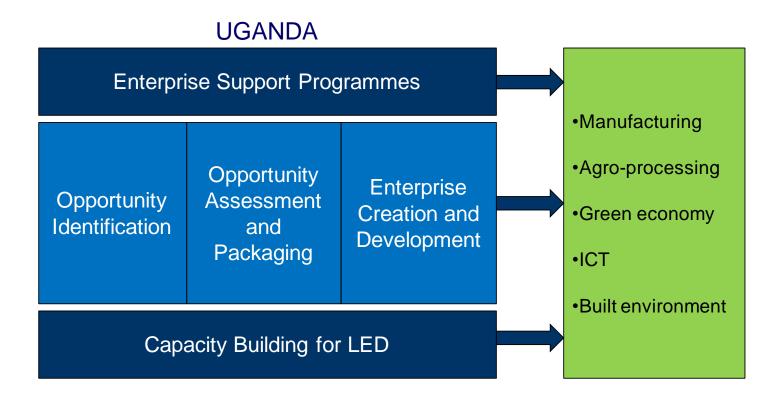


# Information and communication Technology

- Wireless mesh networks Zambia
- High performance computing Tanzania
- Fire detection Angola



### **CSIR Enterprise Creation and Development**





## Challenges in engaging with the Continent (1)

- Culture of seeking contract R&D vs. S&T cooperation
- Understanding of the Continent how to identify opportunities and how to do business
- Networking getting to know S&T counterparts (beyond names)
- Local presence tenders, language, culture, contract support
- Language barriers French, Portuguese, Arabic, African languages
- Enabling mechanisms lacking
- International funding often requires co-funding

## Challenges in engaging with the Continent (2)

- Continental research capacity and infrastructure
  - poor R&D infrastructure in the Continent
  - inadequate S&T human capacity, S&T brain drain
  - lack of sustainable funding and models for collaborative R&D
  - expectation that RSA will provide, lack of own funds
  - inadequate corporate governance structures
- Strong competition from countries looking for resources, partnerships
  - consultants, international agencies
- Government coordination and funding



### **Motivation for Increased CSIR Role**

- South Africa's destiny linked to the Continent in our national interest to contribute to regional growth passionate about partnering, sharing, learning, fostering growth and development, improving quality of life on the Continent technology transfer and innovation drives socio-economic development
- Need critical mass of S&T capabilities in the Continent in areas relevant to the region and where we have strengths
  - CSIR stakeholder/customer expectation
    - provide scientific leadership
- Real income opportunities for contract R&D as well as collaborative R&D

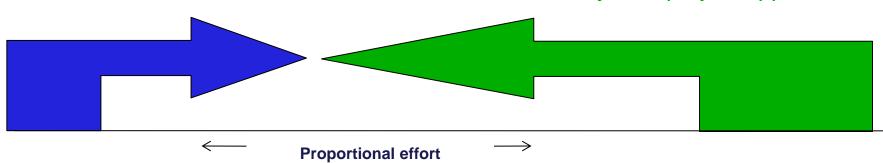
## **CSIR Africa Strategy**

#### **Provide S&T leadership**

Build S&T critical mass
Establish networks
Mobilise funding
Flagship Initiatives

#### **Contract R&D services**

Map CSIR-ready technologies for impact
Build on CSIR successes
Develop business understanding
Build credibility through delivery
Identify new project opportunities



A:
Strategic Basic
Research/Applied
Research

<u>B:</u>
Experimental
Development;
Concept
testing

<u>C:</u>
Technology
transfer &
Commercialisation
& Non routine
knowledge based
services

Routine Knowledge based services
+ Agency management



## **CSIR Africa Strategy -cont**

- There is enthusiasm for a significantly increased role for the CSIR in the African Continent
- Implementation Plan (under development)
  - Two-way approach:
    - 1) S&T leadership through flagship programmes
      - ICT
      - Health
      - Climate Change
      - Infrastructure
      - ALC
      - SANBio
    - Contract R&D services



### Conclusion

- Develop human capital in the Continent
- Access funding collectively
- Formalise collaborations
- Work together to identify priority areas
- Pursue commercialisation
- Share technologies and research facilities



## Thank you

