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Chapter 2 : Professional Management

Thank you very much for your time and support. The OECD research team at the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry () () ()

It is a social science journal whose major focus is on issues which are central to the development of society. Its principal objective is to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas among African scholars from a variety of intellectual persuasions and various disciplines. The journal also encourages other contributors working on Africa or those undertaking comparative analysis of developing world issues. Other websites related to this journal include: It is a multi-disciplinary journal primarily focusing on African Affairs. African Journal of Economic Policy The primary aim of this journal, an offshoot of the Trade Policy Research and Training Programme in Economics Department, University of Ibadan, is to provide a forum for development and equity on the African continent. The AJER is an applied journal with keen interest in the following areas: Public sector economics, monetary economics, international trade and finance, agricultural economics, industrial economics, development economics, labour economics, health economics, environmental economics and economic reforms. Other websites associated with this journal: This biannual, peer reviewed journal aims at providing space for sharing and debating issues of social, political and economic development not only for academic consumption, but also for policy considerations. Launched in , the African Journal of Governance and Development has grown from strength to strength. The journal has over the past few years attracted submissions from East, West and Southern Africa and drawn on reviewers from reputable institutions across the globe. Our publication is co-managed and co-published by institutions in South Africa and Mozambique. This all speaks to the diversity of the journal in terms of academic views, fields of specialisation and geographical boundaries. AJMR aims to serve management and business academics. African Journal of Sustainable Development Articles should be of sustainable development interest and include full-length reports of original research not previously published elsewhere; research notes which consist of brief reports of new findings, techniques and equipment of importance to sustainable development practice. Reviews or announcement of publications, reports of various sustainable development practice agencies in Africa. African Journal on Conflict Resolution The objectives of the journal are to promote a culture of peace and stability by facilitating the exchanging of ideas and expertise within the conflict resolution community on the continent of Africa, to contribute to developing home-grown African methods of preventing, managing and resolving conflict on the continent and the provide a forum for information sharing, networking and learning in the field of conflict resolution. Articles of an academic nature on the theory and practice of dealing with conflict, especially in the context of Africa, are published. Envisaged readers are academic researchers, teachers and students and practitioners in the field of dealing with conflict. Other websites associated with this Journal: Therefore, how the economy is studied must necessarily be plural. Other websites related to this journal: Papers arising from original research and case studies or forming significant reviews will be evaluated for publication. Submitted papers are subject to a peer review by reputable researchers who are experts in the relevant fields. Our referees will evaluate the quality of research as well as the relevance and accessibility of a paper for an international audience. Conceptualising Democracy and Development in West Africa; 2. Practical problems that have inhibited democratic reform in the region; 3. Civic organisations and the new and innovative programmes, activities, and personalities driving the democracy and development agenda in the region; 4. Conflict and peace-building; 5. Public policy research empirical and theoretical on the democracy, security, and development nexus. Journal of West African Affairs is the only one of its kind entirely devoted to reporting and explaining democratic developments in the sub-region. It is read widely by researchers, journalists, opinion moulders, and academics. This journal will be updated soon. East African Journal of Peace

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and Human Rights The journal provides a platform for debate, research and publication on all related issues of human rights and peace. Themes include, but are not limited to, conflict, constitutional and administrative law, freedom of information, gender, law and development, good governance and public international law. Interdisciplinary articles on the above topics are encouraged. The EPR aims to provide unbiased, non-partisan views, opinions and analyses on the Nigerian economy and a source of socio-economic indices for business leaders, policy makers and other stakeholders. Therefore, the thrust of the EPR is to provide readers with ideas that help them become smarter, more creative, and more informed about the business and economic environment in which they operate and work. EPR enlists experts in public policy, business, economic theory and practice to express their thoughts and views in the most influential way possible on economic policy and direction of government and the Nigerian economy in the short, medium and long terms. It seeks to encourage thinking among academics, practitioners and policy makers in the fields of Accounting and Finance, Economics, Business Management, and Public Administration and Development Management. Equally important, its main mission is to stimulate research-based and inter- and multi-disciplinary debate on the issues involving the four fields particularly as these pertain to the Ethiopian setting and development challenges. Academic articles and other publishable works from related disciplines are also welcome. EJBE is an authoritative and refereed journal. The publication covers wide areas of the development process. It is devoted to the multi-disciplinary study of development problems of Ethiopia in particular and the less developed world in general. Book reviews, synopsis of major research, theoretical and methodological approaches in the general area of development are also acceptable to the publishers of this journal. Contributions are welcome from any part of the world. It is a bi annual publication devoted to the advancement of economics as a scientific discipline in Ethiopia. However, contributions of articles by non-Ethiopian and on economic experience of other countries are considered for publication. FUTY Journal of the Environment The aim of the journal is to provide a forum for dissemination of research findings necessary for sound policy formulations towards a better environment. It is an inter-disciplinary journal concerned with issues in the following disciplines: It accepts papers from varied disciplinary areas including the physical sciences, social sciences and the humanities that show direct relevance to development. However, manuscripts of high quality on theoretical aspects of development-related disciplines as well as book reviews are considered for publication. International Journal of Development and Management Review The journal aims to be proactive in initiating and sustaining quality academic debates in social Development and Management practices and theories while providing an institutional framework for the dissemination of such ideas through the publication of quality journals. International Journal of Development and Policy Studies QDMRC - publisher of the International Journal of Development and Policy Studies - is a social science research-based organisation that works principally on gender, children and social policy research. The organisation currently co-ordinates gender research in all Nigerian higher institutions of learning, in addition to serving as the African Regional headquarters of the Pan-African Gender and Peace Research Group. The research group meets quarterly to review research on topical areas, in addition to considering further researchable areas. Membership of the research group is drawn among prolific academics and is open to interested academics with research interest in gender, peace, development and social policy. Applicants must be scholars of African descent with a track record of research and publications.

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Chapter 3 : Job Search - Job Search

Not Specified. We need a Research Fellow with excellent analytical ability and strong writing skills who has a passion for, and understanding of, UK public policy, to join the UK's specialist think tank on the impact of longevity on society.

Pharmaceutical Research and Development: In discovery procedure comprises the initial stages of research, which are intended to recognize an investigational drug and perform primary tests in the lab. By the end, investigators hope to identify a capable drug aspirant to further study in the lab and in animal models, and then in people. In order to ensure the safety and efficacy of personalized therapies that are used along with diagnostics, clinical trial protocols must be improved and increased. The drug delivery technology market is expected to reach USD 1, Drug discovery and NCEs: In FDA has approved 34 new drugs which are presently in the market. According to Medscape the ratio of researched drugs to eventually approved therapies at between 5, to-1 and 10, to Nonetheless, if a drug manages to gain FDA approval, the cumulative direct and indirect expenses are huge. The market research and analysis estimates that in terms of geographic regions, the Americas will be the major revenue contributor to the active pharmaceutical ingredients market throughout the next four years. Quality by design QbD approach: It is more of a deliberate design effort from product conception through commercialization requiring full understanding of how product attributes and process would relate to product performance. Good Manufacturing Practice is the part of quality management which ensures that products are consistently produced and controlled according to the quality standards appropriate to their intended use and as required by the marketing authorization, clinical trial authorization or product specification. Good Manufacturing practices conference aims at both production and Quality Control. Current Good Manufacturing Practices cGMP is aimed primarily at managing and minimizing the risks inherent in pharmaceutical manufacture to ensure the quality, safety and efficacy of products. FDA regulates the quality of pharmaceuticals very carefully. Current Trends in the FDA is the main regulatory standard for ensuring pharmaceutical quality. Regulatory affairs is a comparatively new profession which developed from the desire of governments to protect public health by controlling the safety and efficacy of products in areas including pharmaceuticals , veterinary medicines, medical devices, pesticides, agrochemicals, cosmetics and complementary medicines. Regulatory Affairs is involved in the development of new medicinal products from early on, by integrating regulatory principles and by preparing and submitting the relevant regulatory dossiers to health authorities. Regulatory Affairs is actively involved in every stage of development of a new medicine and in the post-marketing activities with authorized medicinal products. The Regulatory Affairs department is an important part of the organizational structure of pharmaceutical industry. Internally it liaises at the interphase of drug development , manufacturing, marketing and clinical research. Externally it is the key interface between the company and the regulatory authorities. Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, Scale Up and Tech transfer: Companies engaged in the brand name pharmaceutical manufacturing have grappled in recent years owing to the largest waves of drug patent expirations in history. As a consequence enabling low-price generic drugs to inundate the market. Many brand name pharmaceutical manufacturers have contended with intensifying competition from generic manufacturers , cutting into revenue growth. Until the next the five years till , investments in research and development that generate a high return will occur as many pharmaceutical manufacturers strengthen their drug pipeline with orphan drugs. Recently, process engineers have shown inclination to single-use, modular and continuous manufacturing technologies to improve efficiency and minimize scale-up and technology transfer challenges in the pharmaceutical industry. Lot of these innovations are driven by updates instigated by the FDA. The changes are inevitable; especially in the already aging biopharmaceutical sector of the industry, where original processes are often overly complex, and are characterized by inefficiency, and occasionally, inherent unpredictability.

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Chapter 4 : African Journals Online: Economics & Development

Description of a training project conducted by the University of Connecticut (UCONN) to help educators in Nepal improve their educational system.

Operating under the Ministry of Communications, Science and Technology, BOTECH harnesses innovative science and technology for the transformation of Botswana into a globally competitive nation. Inventions and Research and Development BOTECH aims at making a positive impact on the lives of the people of Botswana in particular and on the society in general. In BOTECH established a centralized solar power station, which provides power for a health clinic, primary school, street lighting and up to 14 households in the village of Motshegaletau. This useful invention, known as the Masa lamp, is widely used in many areas of Botswana. The building which houses BOTECH, completed in , is itself designed as a demonstration project, incorporating climate-friendly and low energy features such as evaporative cooling, a reticulated atrium, solar chimneys, rainwater collection and sewage recycling. The Centre is also researching new methods of producing building blocks from the sand of the Kgalagadi desert. The aim is to enable people living in the sandy areas of Botswana to construct modern houses more cost effectively, using affordable, durable bricks and blocks. Some million people in developing countries suffer from deafness, or disabling hearing impairment, which limits their opportunities for education and employment. Low cost hearing aids, while available, are not designed for conditions in impoverished communities where batteries are scarce and costly. The low-cost hearing device has become a great success in assisting hearing-impaired people in Botswana and abroad. Additionally, BOTECH operates in cooperation with broad international networks and partnerships with a variety of organizations and institutes. The industrial property office however has to grapple with a shortage of qualified staff, as well as high administrative costs of, for example, searching for patent information. BOTECH takes an active part in creating IP awareness in Botswana to assist inventors to be more creative and benefit from their innovations. Traditional medicine processes can be successfully commercialized through such schemes. Trademarks BOTECH underscores the importance of protecting trademarks for the commercialization of its products. Proper marketing and commercialization policies are needed to ensure that people actually get benefit out of these products. BOTECH therefore takes an innovative and practical approach to commercialization. Some of its early technologies such as the Masa lamp and the centralized solar energy system have been successfully transferred to local entrepreneurs. These local entrepreneurs produce and market the products to bring them closer to the people. The Motse Wa Badiri Camphill team conducted field-tests, raised funds for design improvements, branded the device with the SolarAid name, and took it to market. SolarAid generated considerable interest and was used in many developing countries. Yet the level of sales was not high enough to make it sustainable. So Motse Wa Badiri Camphill, with the help of BOTECH, set up a separate organization, the Godisa Technologies Trust, in order to focus the expertise necessary to develop the promising pilot project into a genuinely successful product. A Godisa team of young product designers and technicians developed a stand-alone, solar-powered battery recharger for behind-the-ear hearing aids. The recharger, now being successfully marketed under the SolarAid brand, requires only 6 to 8 hours of sunlight to maintain a full charge for a week. Business Results BOTECH is making significant contributions to the Botswana people through its innovative research and demand-oriented high quality products. The solar power project has improved the quality of life for the beneficiaries and facilitated growth in the local business community. The hearing aid, now in use in several countries, won the Design for Development Award from the South African Bureau of Standards in , and went on to win international recognition at the World Awards for Sustainable Energy in Austria. Until , three award ceremonies have been hosted. To this end, its activities are aligned to the national development plan.

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Chapter 5 : Innovation in Botswana

BOTEC is a leading research and technology organization (RTO) established by the Botswana government in Operating under the Ministry of Communications, Science and Technology, BOTEC harnesses innovative science and technology for the transformation of Botswana into a globally competitive nation.

In a thesis written by historian Abdul Ghafoor Buhgari, Carter keenly sabotaged Bhutto credibility, but did not want to favor his execution as Carter made a call to General Zia-ul-Haq to stop the act. After the meeting, Bhutto intensified his nationalization and industrialization policies, as well as aggressively taking steps to spur scientific research on atomic weapons and the atomic bomb project. Bhutto authorized the construction of Chagai weapon-testing laboratories, whilst the United States opposed the action and predicted that it will lead to a massive and destructive war between India and Pakistan in the future. The atomic bomb project became fully mature in 1974, and a first cold test was conducted in see Kirana-I. Bhutto called upon Organization of Islamic Conference in order to bring Muslim world together but after months, the pro-United States Muslim nations and the United States itself took the promised step and Bhutto was declared as the corrupted one, and, as a result, Bhutto was hanged in 1979. Throughout the military regime of General Zia-ul-Haq, the ties and relations were promoted at its maximum point, and the United States had given billion dollars of economic and military aid to Pakistan. With US assistance, in the largest covert operation in history, Pakistan armed and supplied anti-Soviet fighters in Afghanistan. Under the terms of the American cancellation, the US kept both the money and the planes, leading to angry claims of theft by Pakistanis. When the Soviets got kicked out of Egypt, Soviets decided to go after Libya. Is America still the leader of the free world? All attempts were rebuffed, Zia shrewdly played his cards knowing that Carter was on his way out and he may get a better deal from the incoming Reagan. The United States, faced with a rival superpower looking as if it were to create another Communist bloc, now engaged Zia in fighting a US-aided war by proxy in Afghanistan against the Soviets. Ambassador in an aviation crash, relations deteriorated quickly with upcoming prime ministers Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif. Both Benazir and Nawaz Sharif also asked the United States to take steps to stop the Indian nuclear program, feeling that United States was not doing enough to address what Pakistan saw as an existential threat. In 1977, Benazir Bhutto made a quick visit in the U. In 1978, Prime minister Nawaz Sharif travelled to the U. Ambassador Robert Oakley further influenced on the project, showing growing concerns of the U. During the United States trip, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto faced heated criticism and opposition on the nuclear weapons program, who however responded fiercely and in turn sharply criticized U. Soon after the tests, Benazir Bhutto publicly announced her believe that her father was "sent to the gallows at the instance of the superpower for pursuing the nuclear capability, [33] though she did not disclose the name of the power. In 1972, Pakistan ended its alliance with the United States after the East-Pakistan war in which East Pakistan successfully seceded with the aid of India. The promise of economic aid from the United States was instrumental in creating these agreements. This generated widespread anti-American feelings and emotions in Pakistan that the United States was no longer a reliable ally. Christine Fair, the U. Pakistan's "United States military relations Pakistan and atomic weapons[edit] In 1979, after Prime minister Huseyn Suhrawardy established nuclear power to ease of the electricity crises, with U. During the 1970s, the U. In 1979, Abdus Salam went to U.

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Chapter 6 : Research Fellow Job UK, Research/Development Science jobs

The R01 is the original, and historically the oldest, grant mechanism used by the NIH to support health-related research and development. All applications submitted to this Parent Funding Opportunity Announcement must propose clinical trial(s).

Demographers have been interested in nuptiality mostly because of its possible implications for fertility. In a classic article, Davis and Blake included the factors governing the formation and dissolution of unions in the reproductive period among the intermediate variables affecting exposure to intercourse. In their review of the proximate determinants of fertility, Bongaarts and Potter As a consequence, fertility surveys that have featured so prominently in recent demographic research in Africa, particularly the World Fertility Surveys WFS and the Demographic and Health Surveys DHS , have included questions on marriage. But the nature of the data sources and the actuality of the concern about fertility in Africa should not lead us to forget that marriage has long played a major role in the studies of anthropologists and Etienne van de Walle is a professor at the Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania. Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Demographic Change in Sub-Saharan Africa. The National Academies Press. Marriage patterns in their own right nonetheless constitute an important topic of study for the student of population because they associate many socioeconomic, cultural, and demographic variables at the individual and societal levels. The evidence on nuptiality change could further the understanding of other social change. For example, the changing frequency of the types of unions that occur in a society customary or civil marriages with full social recognition versus informal or temporary unions may influence the prevalence of female-headed households and the economic environment of children. Even from the narrow perspective of the demographer, the type of union or the active involvement of a man in a household may affect infant mortality; a plausible mechanism is through the lesser access to resources by single mothers or wives of polygynists. For better or worse, the nature of the sources will affect the analysis of these issues, and hence understanding of them. The vast body of ethnographic descriptions of African marriage presents a complexity of peoples, perspectives, and time periods, making interpretation difficult in a comparative context. Nuptiality data are most rich, detailed, and useful when they are provided on one particular subpopulation of a country—for example, the Yoruba of Nigeria, the Mbeere of Kenya, or even the Creoles of Freetown. Recent fertility surveys, however, have stressed international comparability and reduced the concepts to the simplest common denominator. Censuses, which represent a major source of information on marriage because of their wide coverage, have also used simple definitions but not necessarily the same ones as the surveys. The task, then, is to look at the available material for the purpose of ascertaining the evolution of simple indices of nuptiality in recent times. The fertility perspective will dominate, but cannot be exclusive of other concerns. For example, when one examines the fertility implications of recorded changes in nuptiality, the conclusion is that age at marriage has risen in many countries of sub-Saharan Africa, but that this trend appears to 1 The comparative insignificance of childbearing in the eyes of most anthropologists is obvious in a recent publication on the evolution of marriage in Africa by Parkin and Nyamwaya It is likely that the proportion of unmarried mothers is increasing—a change that may have important demographic and social consequences—but not in relation to total fertility. Excessive concentration on the fertility aspects of age at marriage would lead us to lose sight of the overall picture. Before reviewing the empirical evidence on nuptiality, it is important to understand some problems concerning the use of these data. The first section of this chapter deals with the consideration of three crucial issues, without which it would be impossible to proceed. These are 1 the definition of marriage, 2 problems of recall and of age reporting encountered in retrospective reports, and 3 the measurement of age at first marriage. These problems are conceptually distinct, but their effects on available data may be difficult to

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disentangle. The second section is devoted to a look at data sources and findings. The topic of marriage has received a great deal of attention in recent publications e. Because the results of the round of censuses have not yet appeared fully, the main new data sets consist of results from the DHS. The section discusses the extent to which retrospective evidence from surveys on the date and age at which individuals report they were married as contrasted with information on the current marital status of individuals can be used to evaluate trends in nuptiality. In the third section, I consider the effects of nuptiality changes on fertility. It may be in order to list some of the topics that are not considered here. The discussion is limited to the marital status of women for two reasons. First, the issues raised by the nuptiality of men are even less well understood than those of women. Men marry later and spend a sizable portion of their adult life in the single state, although they probably lead in most cases a complex sexual life that does not appear in the statistical record. Census data have provided the available information on men, and I have not tried to go beyond the available monographs on the subject United Nations, , With an average age at marriage of 28 compared to less than 20 for women , men are reported to have a total fertility of 11 children compared to between 6 and 7 for women because more than half end up in polygynous unions. Informal unions may be fruitful and may also represent an early stage in the contracting of a marriage. They complicate the retrospective definition of unions in demographic surveys, as I point out, but to study them in depth, the anthropological approach is essential. Finally, in the absence of new data from the last round of censuses, there is little information that would allow review of the conclusions made in the authoritative review of Lesthaeghe et al. There are clearly diminishing returns to adding questions or attempting to narrow concepts. However, the particular reality that people recognize as the married state is by no means uniform across societies. The term illegitimate is controversial see Adegbola, , but legitimacy of offspring is a recognized goal of marital unions. Also of concern is the inverse danger that an apparent stability of some indicators of nuptiality in fact hides deep changes in the sociological reality. But demographically they are of significance as an alternative mode of reproduction in societies undergoing socioeconomic change. How they are defined in a census or survey will affect measures of trends and the impact of economic change on these trends. Ever since censuses have been taken in sub-Saharan Africa, they have included a simple typology of marital status single, married, widowed, or divorced , based on self-definition by the respondents. The ambiguity is less critical in a census than in a fertility survey where retrospective questions are asked about age at, or date of, marriage. A retrospective question of the type "At what age were you first married? Such systematic misreporting introduces biases in the a posteriori reporting of age at marriage in surveys. Designed as fertility surveys, they have focused on one aspect of the marital state "exposure to sexual intercourse. Moreover, differential coverage may account for some of the difference between census and survey results; censuses may be better at capturing young adults than surveys. Yet, because censuses and surveys are usually not taken exactly in the same year, the differences between the two sources in the same countries have sometimes been attributed to changes in nuptiality. Table 4 "1 presents the comparison of the percentage ever married at ages 15 "19, 20 "24, and 40 "44 in the two kinds of sources. The expectation is that surveys should find more women living in union than there are married women in the census, and typically fewer widows and divorcees. Blanc and Rutenberg It is expected that the retrospective estimates of the proportion of women ever married calculated from DHS data will be higher than the estimates from previous censuses or surveys for three reasons. First, "censuses often use a less inclusive definition of marriage than that of the DHS surveys "Second, information on marital status and date of marriage in DHS surveys usually comes from the individual questionnaire, for which the respondent is a woman, rather than from the household questionnaire, for which the respondent is often a male head of household. A third factor which might act to improve the validity of estimates from DHS surveys, relative to earlier censuses and surveys, is that the quality of reporting of "marriage dates may have improved in recent years " Surprisingly, Table 4 "1 does not conform to these expectations when one compares direct estimates

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based on DHS and census data for each country. At age 15â€™19 and where available, age 20â€™24 , the proportions ever married were higher in the census than in the DHS for Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe; it is only at 40â€™44 that the DHS always finds a higher proportion of ever-married women. On the other hand, if a woman had a boyfriend for a year but never lived with him, she would not be considered as ever having married or lived with him.

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Chapter 7 : Research - eLearning Learning

Fellowships to USA, Canada, and International junior researchers with postdoctoral experience for the opportunity to conduct a long-term research project and establish a career within the scientific research community. Before completing an application, applicants must first consult the Foundation's.

This disruption of the international ivory market was intended to reverse a sharp decline in the African elephant population, which resulted from widespread poaching for ivory in the previous decade. This pattern is largely explained by the presence of unregulated domestic ivory markets in and near countries with declines in elephant populations. Introduction Long past are the days when poaching was a relatively simple matter of commoners hunting venison on Crown lands or taking fish and game from the estates of local landowners Hay It encompasses killing or theft of endangered animals; supplying the market for exotic birds; illegal fishing or over-fishing; organized poaching of abalone and lobsters; illegal harvesting of timber and exotic plants; killing protected wild animals to furnish the ingredients for Asian traditional medicines; and acquiring laboratory animals for Western pharmaceutical companies. In some forms, such as the illegal export of caviar from the Middle East, it supports businesses worth millions of pounds per year, with operations stretching around the world. This illegal trade in wildlife presents a threat to many rare species and thus to biodiversity and, for that reason, has increasingly attracted the attention of conservation agencies Rice During the past 40 years, these agencies have exerted pressure on national governments and international agencies to tighten laws and increase legal penalties for wildlife crimes. Many countries employ forestry and fisheries officers to enforce the laws and have created specialized law enforcement and customs units to arrest traffickers and confiscate the plants and animals they hold. These efforts sometimes lead to violence. For example, national park rangers in some African countries have engaged in armed conflict with poachers, with many killed on either side, in order to protect the animals and safeguard tourism. In fact, criminology has much to offer the study and prevention of wildlife crime. It can draw on a fund of relevant knowledge about the effectiveness of legal sanctions, deterrence and prevention, and it has a wealth of experience in developing and evaluating solutions to specific forms of crime. The present paper, which examines the effectiveness of the CITES ban on the international trading of ivory, is conceived within the framework of situational crime preventionâ€”an approach that seeks to reduce opportunities for specific forms of crime. More than evaluations of situational crime prevention projects have been published, many showing large reductions in the specific forms of crimes addressed with only limited displacement Guerette and Bowers in press. The wider application of situational prevention has resulted in successive expansions of a classification of opportunity-reducing techniques developed to assist practice and 25 techniques have now been identified Cornish and Clarke This consists of a methodology for police to disrupt a stolen goods market by analysing the property stolen, the methods of theft and the means of disposal. Armed with this knowledge, police can work with community partners to develop tailored interventions to disrupt the market. This is rather distant from the problem of elephant poaching, but Schneider has argued that disrupting markets has considerable promise for dealing with the illicit trade in wildlife. To anticipate the results of the present paper, it was found that the CITES action to disrupt the international ivory market was partly successful. The overall number of elephants in the continent increased, but there was considerable variation among the 37 affected countries. Poaching declined sharply in some, but was little changed, or even increased in others. It further found that this variation in the effects of the ban can be partly explained by the differential access of countries to unregulated, domestic markets for ivory. Before describing the design of the study and the results in more detail, it is necessary to give a brief account of elephant poaching in Africa including the background to the CITES ban , to provide some information about domestic ivory markets, and to review previous evaluations of the effects of the CITES ban. Indeed, it is

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widely accepted that ivory-driven poaching in the s and s led to a substantial decline in elephant populations. Because bigger tusks meant bigger profits, bull elephants with tusks weighing six or seven times those of females were the usual targets of poaching. This led to skewed sex ratios in some herds, calling into question their long-term survival. It also meant more elephants were killed to meet the weight demands of the international ivory market as the number of bulls declined. The raw ivory obtained by poachers is sold to wholesalers and craftsmen and is often shipped overseas before being carved into a variety of items such as chopsticks, figurines, piano keys and chess sets. Tourists visiting Africa are also responsible for the continued demand for ivory Milliken et al. The power of CITES rests in its ability to impose restrictive sanctions on the trade of protected species by countries who are not complying with the Convention. Essentially, these sanctions can hurt the ability of non-compliant countries to profit from the regulated wildlife market. Appendix I lists species threatened with extinction. Commercial trade in these specimens is strictly prohibited, while other trade is largely in the form of hunting trophies or for scientific and educational purposes is tightly controlled. A Conference of the Parties CoP held every two to three years discusses and amends the agreement. This action meant that poached ivory could no longer be traded in the international market. Because it is impossible to distinguish poached ivory and ivory purchased from legal sources, the government of Kenya had earlier decided it would no longer sell ivory confiscated from poachers. The decision was announced to the world on 18 July , when Kenya burned 2, confiscated elephant tusks an event that an estimated million people worldwide learned about from television and newspapers Leakey and Morell. The point was simple: They argued that a total ban on selling confiscated ivory would hurt their abilities to fund conservation. Many African countries opposed this sale because they believed it would provide a loophole for poached ivory to enter the international market once again. Despite this, the 12th CoP, in , gave conditional approval to Botswana, Namibia and South Africa to sell 60 tonnes of stockpiled ivory Stiles. The conditions were that an adequate system to monitor poaching be put in place, and that Japan the only designated buyer provided assurances that it would control the use of the ivory and prevent its re-export. Since the ban in , four countries in Africa have therefore been given CITES approval to auction their ivory stockpiles. Policies and law enforcement practices governing the domestic sale of ivory are determined at a national level. These unregulated markets serve international tourists looking for souvenirs and the small numbers of local people wanting ivory for their personal use Courouble et al. More problematic is that ivory is purchased in these markets by wholesalers looking for raw ivory for re-sale in other markets throughout Africa and Asia Courouble et al. There is no requirement for traders in unregulated markets to register their inventory or provide documentation to prove their ivory is not from poached animals. Consequently, unregulated markets provide poachers and carvers an outlet to sell ivory without international oversight. By their estimate, the ivory of 4, elephants per year was needed to meet the demand of both markets and might sometimes even reach 12, elephants in any given year. Unregulated markets in Africa can also endanger elephant populations of neighbouring countries because weak border controls enable poachers from neighbouring countries to sell their ivory in the unregulated market. Finally, elephants often cross international boundaries in search of food and water as the seasons change. If they cross into a country with a domestic market, they may increase their risks of being killed. In summary, regulated and unregulated ivory markets play two distinct roles in elephant conservation. Regulated markets reward countries for their continued protection of an endangered species by funding conservation efforts and giving countries a reason to enforce the international embargo. They can therefore be expected to have a positive effect on the elephant population of Africa. Unregulated markets have the opposite effect because they increase poaching incentives as well as the ability to trade ivory on a domestic and international level. The inability of CITES to control domestic markets must therefore be considered when examining the effectiveness of the ban. Unfortunately, such data are not available for any African country Stiles 2 and researchers have therefore pursued a number of alternative evaluative strategies: The economic

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studies have pursued a variety of approaches to overcome the lack of data. Using Zambian data, they concluded that the ban was helping to conserve elephants, but that for many countries, current elephant populations are higher than economically optimal. Burton correlated anti-poaching activities in Zimbabwe defined as the budget per km² and the number of scouts per km² with carcasses found and concluded that there was no change with the ban in place. Khanna and Harford concluded from their economic analysis that, because the costs of enforcing the ban are incurred at a national level, this has a negative effect on countries without regulated markets, as they have no ivory-linked source of income for conservation. Heltberg argued that while the ban prevents confiscated ivory entering the market, this might not reduce the value of ivory because poachers might obtain higher prices on the black market. On the other hand, he argued that the ban could be effective because it had a large moral demand-reducing effect. These economic studies permit no firm conclusions about the effectiveness of the CITES ban, but they usefully draw attention to the variety of its possible effects, which need to be weighed when considering future bans see the Conclusions below. A second approach to evaluating the effectiveness of the ban has used ivory seizure data collated by the Elephant Trade Information System ETIS to examine whether ivory markets have been reduced. All the reports indicate the international ivory market is still active and is even growing in certain countries Dublin et al. In another approach to studying ivory markets, researchers have posed as buyers to collect data from markets on the number of outlets selling ivory, the number of carvers employed, the price of ivory and the number of pieces for sale. In brief, these surveys find that some ivory markets have declined while others are growing Stiles Detailed conservation case studies in Botswana Barnes and Zambia Jachmann have concluded that the effects of the CITES ban vary, depending on conservation policies, pressures of human population and enforcement resources. Finally, in his longitudinal analysis of elephant population data, Stiles found that elephant numbers decreased during the post-ban years in Central and West Africa, but they increased in Southern and Eastern Africa. He concluded that countries that continued to lose elephants were those with domestic ivory markets. Overall, it is apparent that previous attempts to assess the effectiveness of the CITES ban have yielded few firm conclusions. Largely on the basis of theoretical arguments, some have concluded that the ban was successful. In perhaps the most empirically well grounded study, Stiles concluded that the ban had positive effects on the elephant population in some regions of Africa, but not in others and that this seemed to be related to access to domestic ivory markets. Research Design Following Stiles , this study uses changes in elephant population data to examine the effectiveness of the CITES ban; unlike Stiles , however, changes in elephant populations are examined at the national level, not just by the regions of Africa. This permits a more detailed analysis of where the elephant is being exploited and where it is being protected and of the reasons for this. The study focuses primarily on the relationship between ivory markets and local elephant populations, but the analysis also sought to take account of the effect of civil war and corruption. The analysis was undertaken in three stages. First, country-level changes in elephant populations between and were calculated in order to determine which countries suffered most from poaching in pre-ban years. In the second stage, the changes in elephant populations were calculated during the post-ban years “ in order to see which countries benefited most and least from the ban. In the third stage, post-ban losses were systematically compared with the presence of a regulated or an unregulated market, the number of bordering unregulated markets, the degree of corruption and whether the country was involved in a civil war. Variables and Data Elephant population The elephant population data used in this study were for two periods: Data for the pre-ban years, and , were taken from van Aarde and Jackson and the post-ban data were obtained from the African Elephant Status Report Blanc et al. The fact that the pre- and post-ban data come from the same database increases the reliability of the analysis reported below. The African Elephant Database has four classifications of elephant populations: The techniques used for determining the number of elephants in each category range from counting the actual number of elephants in a park definite to using dung counts and mathematical formulas to

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estimate the number of elephants in a given area. This was done for the present analysis. Because it compares changes over extended periods of time, it may avoid the problem of misreading short period variations that are affected by the use of revised estimation techniques Blanc et al. All four of the regulated markets are located in the southern region of Africa. The highest concentration of unregulated markets is found in the Central African region, where four of the seven countries have unregulated markets. In addition, the markets of Nigeria and Sudan border this region. In the three other regions of Africa, less than one quarter of the countries have an unregulated ivory market. The numbers of bordering countries with unregulated or regulated markets were recorded for each country the large, unregulated market in Egypt was included for this portion of the analysis, even though it has no elephants. Seven of the 28 countries included in the analysis border a regulated market; 25 border at least one unregulated. Civil wars and corruption A nation engaged in civil war may lack the will or ability to undertake anti-poaching efforts or to enforce CITES recommendations. This means more elephants could be lost to poaching for ivory or bush meat or to humanâ€™elephant conflict as refugees migrate. After much searching, this was determined to be the most comprehensive and up-to-date source of conflict information. Corrupt governments enable poachers and traders to move ivory across international borders under diplomatic cover or by using bribes and fake documentation.

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Chapter 8 : Pakistanâ€™United States relations - Wikipedia

Research/Development, Science jobs. in fundraising for academic research and postgraduate student support; a proven track record of excellence in teaching.

Request a Grant Writer Fellowships to USA, Canada, and International junior researchers with postdoctoral experience for the opportunity to conduct a long-term research project and establish a career within the scientific research community. Early-career researchers from all science disciplines are eligible to apply. The Foundation especially welcomes project proposals from the humanities and social sciences. The aim of the Foundation is to facilitate the implementation of extraordinary research projects and to make a substantial contribution to the establishment of dependable career paths for the upcoming generation of researchers. The Freigeist funding initiative provides an opportunity for outstandingly qualified, creative, and independent early career researchers to conduct their own research. It aims to encourage exceptional research personalities to embark on visionary, risk-taking research projects at the intersections between established fields of research. The flexible funding scheme and clear time frame are designed to ensure maximum support for their self-chosen research topic and thus help them develop an entirely independent research profile. For the Volkswagen Foundation this means a young researcher with a strong personality, a creative mind, an ability to identify and use freedom, dedicated to overcoming resistance. If necessary, he or she will be a free spirit, enjoying the unexpected, even unexpected difficulties. The Freigeist Fellowships are deliberately kept thematically open. They focus on postdoctoral researchers from all disciplines who strive for scientific independence early on after their doctoral studies and whose research moves between established fields. The funding initiative is to enable them to carry out an extraordinary research project and set up their own research group at a research institution in Germany. The funding offer encompasses two funding phases with a maximum funding period of eight years and funding of up to 2. The special character of Freigeist projects calls for a high degree of flexibility. Depending on the subject-specific characteristics and level of experience of the applicants, the duration of the funding phases and the financial resources made available can be adapted to the requirements of the respective project. In the first funding phase, priority is placed on the development of independence and a specific research profile, while a second funding phase serves to sustainably establish the position of the Freigeist Fellow at a research institution in Germany. Initial Funding Period The first funding phase can encompass either five or six years. This also allows the Fellow to be hired as a W1 Junior Professor for the duration of the grant. Depending on project requirements, research field and career stage, funding may be requested for: There are no upper or lower limits related to the field of research or to the discipline. Experience has shown that projects in the humanities and social sciences require resources from 0. In principle, it is expected that the initial application will present an overall concept for the first funding phase of the project. Staff positions PhDs, postdocs should be requested at this time; this also applies in the event that the posts are to be filled only after the start of the main project or in the course of the project period. The amount of funding requested has no bearing on the decision to grant funding, the decisive factor being the logical consistency of the proposal and the submitted cost calculation. Here, too, flexibility is ensured by allowing a change to another institution for the second phase. Participation in Academic Teaching It is expected that Fellows participate in academic teaching including examinations , involving generally a teaching load of between two and four weekly hours per semester. They are also expected to participate in academic self-administration. This holds also good for Fellows affiliated to extra-mural research institutions. The Fellows are granted the right to award a doctoral degree and assume responsibility for the supervision and examination of doctoral candidates in their projects. Every year, 10 to 15 Freigeist Fellowships are awarded. The number of grants depends on the quality of the applications and the project match to the aims of the

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funding initiative. Estimated Size of Grant: Depending on the nature of the project, up to 2. The funding offer encompasses two funding phases with a maximum funding period of eight years. The first funding phase can encompass either five or six years. The second funding phase can encompass two or three years. Candidates must, however, conform to the following conditions: A return to the working context of the doctorate will only be accepted under exceptional circumstances. Applicants must, however, be integrated within a university or an extra-mural research institution in Germany from the beginning of the fellowship. The Foundation does NOT allocate funds for individual scholarships, i. It is also not possible to allocate funding in the following cases: Nor can the Foundation step in for other funding organizations which have ceased funding on their part, or support projects if the respective research area already receives adequate funding from other sources. The Foundation does not accept applications which have already been rejected by the Foundation before. The Foundation can only support projects in need of ongoing running costs in such cases where it is clear from the outset that on expiration of funding on the part of the Foundation, another party is prepared to assume such ongoing costs. First funding phase deadline: October 11, Second funding phase deadline: October 10, Normally the Foundation comes to a decision within nine months after the respective application deadline. Extra-mural research institutions such as Max-Planck-Institutes or Helmholtz Centers are to contribute 50 percent of the total amount of the project costs only project-specific costs. Overheads may not be included in the calculation. A lower contribution may be acceptable for other research institutions.

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Chapter 9 : IFS - International Foundation for Science - IFS Programme

Research is a critical step in assessing analytical factors which can influence the success or failure of a project, product or service. Our research and analytical division uses advanced software and statistical tools like SPSS, SAS and MS EXCEL to conduct quality research and give organizations a competitive edge.

Useful links IFS Programme The IFS Programme aims to support excellent individual and collaborative research, to build the capability of early-career scientists in the developing world, and to contribute innovation to the sustainable management of biological, water and energy resources. In particular, to enable young scientists to contribute to a global research community that is aiming to reduce poverty and supporting sustainable development. The primary focus remains the promotion of excellent science through early-career research grants and capability enhancing support to individual researchers in developing countries. The IFS Strategy describes the goals and strategies of the organisation for the current decade and presents the new IFS Programme divided into three parts: Individual Research Approach This is similar to the former IFS granting programme with some revisions to eligibility criteria. Individual early-career researchers in eligible countries may apply for research grants to undertake research projects on any aspects of the sustainable management of biological, water and energy resources. IFS has introduced time-bound calls for proposals with closing dates. These will be announced here on this website - be sure not to miss the submission deadlines! To date the following 3 sessions of the pilot have been initiated: Restricted to 5 African countries and research on Neglected and Underutilized Species. This resulted in Collaborative Team Grants to 10 teams comprising 38 researchers. Restricted to 8 African countries and research on Biodiversity. A total of 13 small teams comprising 48 researchers received Grants A total of 12 teams comprising of 21 women and 20 men received Grants. If you have an interest in collaborative research and are eligible and interested in the current pilot, please follow the appropriate links. Otherwise, watch for the results of the pilot and our first open call for collaborative research. In other words, to promote links to those who can support the individual agency of men and women scientists, early in their career in developing countries, to put their science into use. While approaches 1 and 2 of the strategy focus on supporting individual and collaborative research and enhancing the capability of scientists from countries with poor scientific infrastructure, the newly launched approach 3 is all about putting research into use. Under approach 3 IFS facilitates and advises grantees upon the implementation of the outputs from their research projects. It is also about equipping young scientists to meaningfully communicate with relevant and key stakeholders. The new criteria will be described in the side boxes on the pages describing the programme. This support can include travel and publication grants, a purchasing service and a range of different types of CES workshops. Some of the workshops are relevant to individual or collaborative research approaches or to both. For more information see the link below.