

THINK TANKS

EAST AFRICA

AND

SOUTH ASIA

TT

PROJECT FUNDS--MOST POLICY
RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS DEPEND
ON PROJECTS AS THE MAIN SOURCE
OF REVENUE

COMMISSIONED RESEARCH BY
GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS

TT

RETENTION OF RESEARCHERS IS A
MAJOR CHALLENGE

MOST QUALIFIED RESEARCHERS
LEAVE ESPECIALLY GETTING TO THE
END OF PROJECT CYCLE AND/OR
FUNDING CYCLE EXAMPLE WORLD
BANK OR ACBF

TT

UNIVERSITY BASED INSTITUTIONS
RELATIVELY MORE STABLE THAN
PRIVATE TTs

TENURE AND SUPPORT FROM
UNIVERSITY PROVIDE CONFIDENCE
AND STABILITY BUT REWARDS ARE
RELATIVELY SMALL

TT

East African institutions have relatively small budgets hence small organizations but operate nationally. This is the case for Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Indian institutions have relatively large budgets but given the large size of the country very few and mostly the institutions in New Delhi have access to national policy makers and influence.

TT

The Indian institutions have very influential Board members, former ministers and high level government officials, who are able to call on current policy makers on critical issues.

TT

The Indian institutions have a large number of collaborations with international institutions and access to eminent Indian scholars outside India as visiting scholars

TT

The pool of qualified researchers, given that India has a relative large number of Universities, is larger in India than in the East African countries. While most institutions in East Africa indicated that it was very difficult to recruit qualified researchers, very few Indian institutions indicate same

TT

South Asian institutions have Endowments/Corpus and/or Reserved Funds. Very few East African institutions have these financial sources

TT

ICSSR funding for Social Science
Research is not available in East Africa