Rigour, Relevance, and Responsibility: Strengthening AI Research for Africa

ARISE FELLOWS' RESEARCH PROGRESS AND MENTORSHIP WORKSHOP

Event Report

Funder

The Andrew Carnegie Foundation

Principal Investigator

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Date:

Wednesday, 21 October and Thursday, 22 October 2026

1. Executive Summary

The ARISE Fellows' Research Progress and Mentorship Workshop, the first of three hands-on workshops under the ARISE project, took place virtually over two afternoons on 21 and 22 October 2026. Held under the theme "Rigour, Relevance, and Responsibility: Strengthening AI Research for Africa," it gave fellows their first opportunity to present their research to the cohort, experienced resource persons, and members of the ATPS Community of Practice. Thirty-five participants attended on Day 1 and twenty-six on Day 2.

Fifteen fellows presented: seven on Day 1, covering low-resource African languages, algorithmic fairness on e-commerce platforms, smart energy and water management, cybersecurity for solar grids, maize breeding, dumpsite monitoring and crop rotation; and eight on Day 2, all working in health. Each twelve-minute presentation was followed by a short mentoring exchange. Two opening addresses framed the discussions. Engr Prof. Chinenye C. Anyadike (University of Nigeria, Nsukka) urged the fellows to build AI "with Africa, not just for Africa," drawing on a community-led AI project for Nsukka Yellow Pepper farmers. Dr John Okuonzi (Kyambogo University, Uganda) examined why most AI prototypes never reach production and how communities of practice help them get there.

Several concerns recurred across both days: delays in ethics approval, scarce or restricted data, the difficulty of moving from laboratory accuracy to field performance, and the need for collaborators with complementary expertise. The discussions consistently returned to one question posed in the Day 1 address: when the tool is finished, what will its intended user actually do with it? Participants rated the workshop highly, with average scores of 4.5 out of 5 for quality, relevance and content, while asking for more presentation time and broader expert input in future sessions.

2. Event Details

Event	ARISE Fellows' Research Progress and Mentorship Workshop
Theme	Rigour, Relevance, and Responsibility: Strengthening AI Research for Africa
Dates	Wednesday, 21 October and Thursday, 22 October 2026
Time	2.00 – 5.00 PM daily, East Africa Time (GMT+3)
Duration	Day 1: approximately 2 hours 27 minutes; Day 2: approximately 2 hours 40 minutes
Format	Virtual workshop (Zoom)
Organizer	African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS)
Funder	The Andrew Carnegie Foundation
Project	ARISE — Advancing Responsible and Gender-Inclusive AI Capacity in Africa's Higher Education Ecosystem
Principal Investigator	Prof. Nicholas Ozor, Executive Director, ATPS

Moderator	Azubuike N. Aniedu, ARISE Project Officer, ATPS
Resource Persons	Day 1: Engr Prof. Chinenye C. Anyadike, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Day 2: Dr John Okuonzi, Kyambogo University, Uganda, and ATPS Uganda National Chapter Coordinator
Presenters	15 ARISE fellows (10 PhD scholars and 5 postdoctoral fellows)
Attendance	Day 1: 35 participants; Day 2: 26 participants

3. Attendance Note

Prof. Nicholas Ozor was travelling at the start of Day 1, and Prof. Joel Nwakaire, Senior Research Officer at ATPS, delivered the opening remarks on his behalf. Participants on both days included ARISE fellows, supervisors, fellowship reviewers, members of the ATPS Community of Practice, and ATPS staff, including Mr Alfred Nyambane, Ms Susan Mburu, Ms Doreen Ongoro, and Ms Winnie Juma.

4. Welcome and Opening Remarks

The moderator, Azubuike N. Aniedu, welcomed participants and described the workshop as, above all, a space for knowledge sharing, mentorship and peer learning, with the exchanges after each presentation intended to be supportive and developmental. He outlined the format: twelve minutes of presentation followed by six minutes of interaction for each fellow.

Speaking from a meeting on responsible AI in Mombasa, Prof. Joel Nwakaire welcomed participants on behalf of the Executive Director. He identified the disconnect between what researchers produce and what communities need as a central problem in African AI development, and asked each fellow to test their work against a set of direct questions: Is my research for impact or for publication? Will it change the lives of the communities it addresses? Can its outcomes be traced to the end users and sectors it is meant to serve? He described ARISE as an effort to change the pedagogy of research, and urged the fellows to treat the workshop not as an obligation attached to their awards but as an opportunity to shift the research ecosystem towards responsible, impactful AI.

5. Day 1 Proceedings — Wednesday, 21 October 2026

5.1 Opening Address: Grounding AI Research in Africa's Real-World Problems

Speaker: Engr Prof. Chinenye C. Anyadike, Professor of Soil, Water Resources and Aquacultural Engineering, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; lead of the AI for Nsukka Yellow Pepper initiative.

Prof. Anyadike, herself a former ATPS grantee, opened with an image of a well-built bridge whose far end leads nowhere. A technically excellent model, she argued, is that bridge if its intended user arrives at the end and asks, "What do I do now?" Doctoral and postdoctoral

research, unlike earlier degrees, should aim to solve a real problem, and that requires multidisciplinary teams and early engagement with the people who live with the problem.

She illustrated the point with her team's work on Nsukka Yellow Pepper, a high-value crop central to the livelihoods of farming communities around Nsukka. Because more than 70 per cent of the farmers were women, the team held separate focus group discussions so that women's voices would not be drowned out. Farmers named and ranked their problems: disease, water scarcity, weather, poor access to extension officers and losses to middlemen. Listening, in her words, made the problem bigger and more honest. The team therefore built a system around the problem rather than a model in isolation. A first two-class model distinguishing healthy from unhealthy leaves grew, at the farmers' request, into disease identification with real-time SMS alerts. It was joined by smart irrigation, an AI extension advisory app and a farmer cooperative to speed information sharing, and was supported by training and a policy dialogue with government.

Among the lessons she shared were that accuracy achieved in the laboratory changes in the field, where soil, weather and lighting differ; that data should come from the setting the tool will serve; and that limitations should be stated honestly, including the conditions that would change the results. She asked each fellow to write the end user's question at the top of their notes, identify the stakeholders who live with the problem, list the factors that will determine adoption, and circle those within their control. Gender inclusion, she stressed, should be designed in from the start rather than treated as a box on a template. She closed by urging the cohort to build AI "with Africa, not just for Africa."

5.2 Fellows' Presentations and Discussion

PhD scholars presented first, followed by postdoctoral fellows. The moderator invited fellows and participants to consider each project through the three lenses of the theme: whether the research is rigorous, whether it is relevant to the African challenge it addresses, and whether it is conducted responsibly and inclusively.

Moumini Kabore — PhD Scholar, Université Nazi Boni, Burkina Faso

Moumini's research develops a transfer learning framework for speech recognition, machine translation and text-to-speech in four extremely low-resource languages of Burkina Faso: Mooré, Dioula, Fulfulde and Gulmancema. He reported a systematic review that retained 160 of 1,207 records, a controlled multimodal dataset of 335 sentences, and two studies on machine translation evaluation. A key finding was that automatic scores alone miss linguistically significant translation errors, which expert analysis captures. His systematic review is under review with Expert Systems with Applications, and a paper has been accepted at CARI 2026. He sought guidance on corpus quality standards, linguistic proximity evaluation and expert validation protocols.

Discussion. The moderator asked what will count as "quality" for each language as Moumini builds his multilingual gold set. Prof. Anyadike advised, through the chat, that he report uncertainty and sample sizes alongside his key findings.

Lebogang Tisane — DPhil Scholar, Johannesburg Business School, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Lebogang is developing a Rawlsian ethical AI framework to promote fairness for female-led small and medium-sized enterprises on e-commerce platforms in Gauteng. Her convergent mixed-methods design combines a survey of about 200 stratified female-led SMEs with interviews of 30, integrated through a coding matrix and validated by experts. Since the award commenced, she has revised her proposal, secured a new supervision team, and is progressing her ethical clearance application. Separately, a journal abstract has been accepted by the Journal of International Women's Studies, and a paper has been accepted for African Women in Media 2026 in Windhoek. Her discussion questions concerned credible proxies for closed-platform ranking data, whether capability and feminist political-economy lenses should be formally integrated with Rawls, and how to recruit and retain her sample.

Chisom Ezinne Ogbuanya — PhD Scholar, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

Chisom's framework combines IoT sensing, LSTM forecasting and deep reinforcement learning to manage household energy and water jointly, using data from ten Nigerian households monitored over fourteen days. Since the award began, she has published a systematic review and a comparative review; presented at an IEEE conference; and is building her LoRaWAN sensing kit. She asked which baseline would best demonstrate value beyond conventional home energy management systems, and how to weight energy, water, cost and comfort in the reinforcement learning reward when field data are limited.

Discussion. It was observed that ten households over fourteen days would provide too little interaction for a reinforcement learning agent to learn from. She was advised to train the controller in a simulator calibrated on the household data, derive the reward weights from the households themselves, and benchmark against a rule-based controller combined with model predictive control.

Mugoya Shariff — PhD Scholar, Busitema University, Uganda

Shariff is building an interpretable hybrid framework that pairs a mathematical model of a photovoltaic system with deep learning to detect false data injection and replay attacks on grid-connected solar plants, using the Busitema solar plant as his case. He has defended his proposal, submitted a review article to IET Smart Grids and is preparing his application for ethical clearance from the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology. His main challenge is that no solar plant has yet agreed to host deployment of the framework, and he asked how to proceed if real data prove scarce or if no attacks have been documented.

Discussion. He was advised to work with plant management to secure operational data, noting that documented attacks are unlikely to appear in it and that injecting attacks into a live plant is not feasible. It was also recommended that a co-simulation or hardware-in-the-loop testbed that emulates the plant be used so the algorithm can be tested safely before drawing conclusions.

Simon Zziwa — PhD Scholar, Mountains of the Moon University, Uganda, in collaboration with Ghent University, Belgium

Simon's research aims to predict stable resistance to the parasitic weed Striga hermonthica in maize by integrating genetic, phenotypic and environmental data into an explainable machine learning framework. His design covers 240 Striga samples across five agro-ecological zones, screen-house virulence trials and multi-environment field trials of 54 maize inbred lines. He has defended his proposal, acquired germplasm from IITA and NaCRRI, begun Striga sampling, identified laboratories and trial sites, trained research assistants, and drafted a policy brief on Striga management. He reported delayed national research approval, rising input costs, and limited machine-learning expertise as his main challenges.

Discussion. The moderator encouraged Simon to collaborate with fellows working in agriculture and with the wider ATPS Community of Practice, and to take online courses in machine learning to build his skills.

Dr Anne Achieng Osio — Postdoctoral Fellow, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Anne's project combines IoT, artificial intelligence, GIS and Earth observation to quantify how open waste dumpsites in African cities emerge and evolve over time. She has obtained research permits, drone flight permits and municipal approval in Kenya and completed data collection in Nairobi, using UAV imagery and socio-economic surveys. In South Africa, where unrest prevented drone flights in Durban, she is using aerial and LiDAR imagery instead, and work in Senegal is underway with questionnaires translated into French. She has attended a GeoAI conference, co-authored two manuscripts and reviewed three journal articles. Over the next three months, she will train YOLO object detection models to classify waste types from drone imagery.

Discussion. She was encouraged to compare results across Nairobi, South Africa and Senegal to establish whether findings generalise across African cities or remain local.

Dr Celestine Ikechukwu Ugwu — Postdoctoral Fellow, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana

Celestine is developing an IoT and machine learning decision-support system that recommends crop selection and rotation options based on soil, weather, and crop-history data, delivered through a mobile application for farmers and extension officers. His design compares a conventional control plot with a smart plot. He has completed his literature review and system architecture, drafted a farmer questionnaire and prepared his ethics application. Because the study was conceived for Nigeria and he has since relocated to his host institution in Ghana, the study setting is being adjusted. He sought access to agronomic and soil datasets and collaborators in agronomy, IoT, software development and data science.

Discussion. Prof. Anyadike commended his user-centred approach and stressed that the system must be tested and replicated across several seasons before drawing conclusions about its performance.

5.3 Reflections and Close of Day 1

In her closing reflections, Prof. Anyadike observed that many of the projects presented were still oriented towards research for publication rather than research for impact. She asked every fellow to return to their drawing board with three questions: who will use the system, what will they do differently because of it, and what will change when it moves from the laboratory to the field. She commended the fellows who had engaged stakeholders from the outset and undertook to send each fellow detailed written comments on rigour, relevance, responsibility and impact.

The moderator closed the day by noting three challenges shared across the presentations: many fellows are working with scarce or hard-to-access data, several are awaiting ethics approval, and many are seeking collaborators. He hoped connections made during the workshop would help address all three.

6. Day 2 Proceedings — Thursday, 22 October 2026

The moderator opened Day 2 by welcoming participants joining for the first time, especially supervisors, reviewers and mentors, and by recalling Prof. Anyadike's call to build AI with Africa, not just for Africa.

6.1 Opening Address: From Prototype to Practice

Speaker: Dr John Okuonzi, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Kyambogo University, Uganda; ATPS Uganda National Chapter Coordinator; co-founder and Principal Investigator of the eCampus innovation project.

Dr Okuonzi described the journey from prototype to production as a steep bridge on which most AI solutions are lost. Citing research from MIT, he noted that only about 5 per cent of AI solutions reach production, with the majority remaining at the research or pilot stage, and asked how many African AI solutions are actually in use. He identified the main reasons solutions stall: insufficient data volume, the difficulty of assuring quality at scale, slow annotation, drift in data and concepts, high costs of hardware and expertise, and weak feedback loops.

He stressed that AI solutions are engineering systems that run on distributed infrastructure and require deliberate engineering: clear management of each process from start to finish, thorough testing, appropriate permissions, hardware and software hardening, and guardrails and circuit breakers to prevent models from acting outside their intended scope. Fellows, he said, should understand the infrastructure their solutions will need, such as GPUs, storage, reliable power, and cloud or data-centre hosting, from the pilot stage onward, and should anticipate how users might manipulate a system.

Scaling, in his account, moves from centres of excellence such as universities to communities of practice that supply the collective intelligence needed to test, adapt, and sustain solutions. He positioned ATPS as both a centre of excellence and a convenor of such a community. He illustrated the pathway with KASUKU, an AI agent built into Uganda's electronic government procurement system that analyses procurement records to answer supplier queries, evaluate bidders, and support transparency, and that has moved from prototype to national use. He also

referred to a national food and agriculture management information system now entering production.

6.2 Fellows' Presentations and Discussion

Mary Ofuru Kama — PhD Scholar, Ebonyi State University, Nigeria

Mary is developing a predictive framework linking climate variability to sickle cell disease crises, integrating temperature, precipitation and aerosol data from the Africa Data Hub with crisis and mortality indicators from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. She reported that data collection, cleaning and integration were well advanced and that baseline models had been implemented and evaluated, with models trained separately for five African regions. She sought advice on aligning health and climate data in time, prioritising models, and evaluating regional generalisability and gender-related fairness, and said she planned to request institutional access to collect gender-disaggregated data.

Discussion. Dr Okuonzi encouraged her to consider racial as well as gender bias and to build guardrails against models generating outputs beyond their intended scope. Mary explained that her models forecast from curated historical time-series data, which limits that risk.

Iwuese Judith Orban — PhD Scholar, Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University, Makurdi, Nigeria

Judith is investigating how gender representation in electronic health record data affects the accuracy and fairness of AI-driven clinical predictions. She has developed her proposal and methodological framework and is completing CITI human subjects training to access three public EHR databases; her departmental presentation awaits completion of coursework. She plans a later phase of primary data collection in Nigeria, while noting that many Nigerian health facilities have no electronic records system.

Discussion. Dr Okuonzi stressed the importance of governing health data from the outset. He advised Judith that if she uses existing models, she should install and run them locally rather than over the internet, to avoid exposing sensitive records. The moderator noted that publicly available EHR datasets are likely to originate outside Africa and could carry biases into her models, which her local data collection should be designed to correct.

Noah Herbert Paul — PhD Candidate, Chinhoyi University of Technology, Zimbabwe

Noah's research designs a digital twin-driven automated modular GMP pilot plant for trivalent foot-and-mouth disease vaccine production in Zimbabwe, which currently imports all of its FMD vaccines. He reported progress on the feasibility study and conceptual design and plans to publish two papers. Noah raised three questions: how far he can responsibly use AI tools given his biomedical background and limited coding experience, how to access biosafety-restricted datasets on FMD and anthrax, and whether ATPS can provide a letter supporting waivers of article processing charges for ARISE-acknowledged publications.

Discussion. Dr Okuonzi welcomed the project as a contribution to Africa's bio-economy, recalling the lessons of the COVID-19 pandemic on vaccine dependence. He urged strict biosafety guardrails, given the potential for vaccine strains to mutate, and advised Noah to

select AI tools carefully and understand their limitations rather than relying on them uncritically. The publication query was referred to ATPS for follow-up.

Carlin Foka Takamgno — PhD Scholar, Centre for Epidemic Response and Innovation, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Carlin is building a foundation model for arbovirus risk mapping that transfers knowledge across diseases and regions, so that risk can be estimated where records are scarce. He has assembled and cleaned occurrence data for about twenty arboviruses and their vectors, along with climate, vegetation, land-cover, and population covariates, and has published a preprint. His next step is to train and evaluate the model, and he sought advice on explainability and on optimising the training of a large model.

Discussion. In response to Dr Okuonzi's questions, Carlin explained that the main bias he is addressing is sampling bias, since arboviruses are detected far more often in South America and Southeast Asia than in Africa, and models risk learning where sampling occurred rather than where conditions are suitable. On community use, he explained that the model would be released openly so that countries can fine-tune it with new local occurrence data, and that its maps are intended to inform health ministries' surveillance and resource allocation.

Richard G. Wairagu — PhD Scholar, Technical University of Kenya

Richard is developing ONCARE, a retrieval-augmented large language model framework for explainable oncology clinical decision support in Kenya's public healthcare system, beginning with breast cancer. The design retrieves evidence from governed sources before generating answers, abstains when evidence is insufficient, and leaves the final decision with clinicians. His proposal has been approved at departmental level and will next be presented at faculty and graduate school levels, after which he will seek ethics approval and begin building the prototype.

Discussion. Dr Okuonzi cautioned that retrieval-augmented generation can break important information across chunks, retrieve irrelevant content and miss content that is present, and asked how the architecture would guard against these failures and how the system would be hosted. Richard explained that he will compare a standalone model with lexical and then semantic retrieval approaches experimentally before selecting the best configuration.

Dr Francis Adoba Ekle — Postdoctoral Fellow, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

Francis is developing an explainable machine learning model for early cardiovascular disease prediction in Nigeria, integrated with culturally adapted DASH dietary recommendations and built on a new dataset collected across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones. He has assembled a multidisciplinary team including consultant cardiologists and a nutrition specialist, completed Good Clinical Practice training, initiated ethical clearance at three teaching hospitals and begun a systematic review. He asked for advice on funding the lipid profile and fasting blood sugar tests needed to recruit control participants, and on expediting ethics approval.

Discussion. Dr Okuonzi described the project as being well advanced towards implementation and urged careful safeguards because it involves human participants. He noted the potential to link such models with wearable devices that monitor vital signs, and encouraged Francis to ensure that, if successful, the solution serves Africa.

Dr Veronica Waithira Kariuki — Postdoctoral Fellow, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya

Veronica's project designs an AI-enabled personalised care system that integrates academic, health and psychosocial support for pregnant university students. She outlined a sequential, human-centred design moving from a scoping review and evidence map, through interviews and focus groups with pregnant students, to co-design and a pilot evaluating feasibility, acceptability, wellbeing and retention. She indicated that the evidence map, conceptual framework and governance plan are in place and that her scoping review is due for submission.

Dr Barimwotubiri (Billy) Ruyobeza — Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Cape Town, South Africa

Billy is developing a responsible, gender-inclusive framework for collecting high-quality, representative, and labelled health datasets for AI in sub-Saharan Africa, along with a cancer pre-screening and risk stratification tool. His scoping review is under way, with dual-blind screening in Rayyan supported by independent reviewers, and he demonstrated an early prototype of the pre-screening tool for five leading cancers. South Africa has classified the tool as software as a medical device, which determines its regulatory pathway. Ethical clearance is expected in December, with oncologist engagement planned for early 2027. Having set aside a population survey as too costly, he sought advice on structuring a realist evaluation and on balancing the tool's clinical usefulness with the rigorous data curation needed for AI-ready datasets.

Discussion. The moderator suggested pre-training models on publicly available data and then using the smaller body of locally collected data, weighted more heavily, to refine them, reducing biases in the general data.

6.3 Open Floor

The moderator invited supervisors, reviewers and fellows to offer general comments; no further contributions were made.

7. Cross-Cutting Issues

Across both days, several challenges were common to many projects:

- Ethics and research approvals. At least seven fellows are awaiting ethics committee or national research clearance, and several reported delays that are holding up data collection.
- Data scarcity and access. Fellows reported limited real-world data, restricted access to operational or biosafety-classified data, and reliance on public datasets generated outside Africa, each with implications for bias and validity.
- From laboratory to field. Both resource persons stressed that models validated in controlled settings must be tested in real conditions, over several seasons where relevant, with the people who will use them.

- Expertise and collaboration. Fellows from biological and agricultural sciences, in particular, asked for support in machine learning, and several requested introductions to collaborators with complementary technical, clinical, or field expertise.
- Funding beyond the award. Specific needs included clinical tests to recruit control participants and article processing charges, were raised.

8. Key Takeaways for ARISE Fellows

- Begin with the end user's question, "What do I do now?", and design the whole system around the answer, not only the model.
- Engage the people who live with the problem from the outset, and create the conditions, such as separate focus groups, for women and other under-represented groups to be heard.
- Treat laboratory accuracy as provisional; validate in the field and across seasons or settings before claiming performance.
- State limitations honestly, including the conditions under which results would change, and report uncertainty and sample sizes.
- Plan for production from the pilot stage: infrastructure, hosting, cost, feedback loops, and guardrails that keep models within their intended scope.
- Protect sensitive data, for example by running models locally rather than over the internet when working with health records.
- Where local data are scarce, pre-train on public data and refine with weighted local data, while checking for biases carried over from foreign datasets.
- Use the ARISE cohort and the ATPS Community of Practice to find collaborators and mentors with complementary expertise.

9. Participant Feedback

Sixteen responses were received through the post-event feedback form, eight for each day, mostly from presenting fellows. Ratings were high on all three measures, each scored on a five-point scale.

Measure (1–5)	Day 1	Day 2	Overall
Overall quality of the workshop	4.38	4.50	4.44
Relevance and helpfulness for own research	4.62	4.50	4.56
Satisfaction with session content	4.62	4.25	4.44

Fifteen of the sixteen respondents rated both the opening addresses and the fellows' presentations as relevant or very relevant; one respondent did not attend the opening address. Fourteen described each component as very relevant. No measure received a rating below 3, and half of all respondents gave the top score for overall quality.

Respondents' key takeaways echoed the messages of the two opening addresses. On Day 1, respondents most often cited involving stakeholders and end users from the start, designing research for impact rather than publication alone, and collaborating with others to close expertise gaps; one valued the diversity of subjects and the quality of moderation. On Day 2, takeaways centred on moving from prototype to practice and from centres of excellence to communities of practice, building with stakeholders rather than for them, specifying guardrails for AI models, and models created by Africans for Africans. Several fellows valued the feedback on their own projects, such as the advice to separate live and training data to reduce bias.

Respondents also made suggestions for future events:

- allow more time for presentations, which some found too short to cover their work fully;
- involve more than one resource person in each session, so that fellows receive a wider range of expert input;
- encourage mentors to ask more questions of each presenter and to suggest specific improvements to presentations;
- hold future seminars on the application of AI in academic research; and
- consider an in-person workshop.

10. Closing Remarks and Vote of Thanks

Closing the workshop, the moderator thanked the fifteen presenting fellows for the breadth of their work, from African languages and e-commerce fairness to vaccine manufacturing, oncology decision support and maternal health, and for a shared commitment to research that is rigorous, relevant and responsible. He thanked both resource persons, and gave special recognition to the supervisors and members of the ATPS Community of Practice who attended.

Ms Doreen Ongoro, Finance and Administration Officer at ATPS, delivered the vote of thanks. She thanked the Andrew Carnegie Foundation for making the workshop possible; Prof. Ozor, the moderator and the organising team; Prof. Anyadike and Dr Okuonzi for their insights; and the fellows for their active participation. She assured the fellows of the ATPS team's continued support throughout their research.