

# Cambridge's engagement with Africa

## Life sciences

- Ageing and neuropsychiatric epidemiology (Benin, Tanzania)
- Characterising *Campylobacter* from diarrhoeal patients and chickens (Botswana)
- Genetics of vaccine response (Burkina Faso)
- Genome diversity and health (Burkina Faso, Morocco, Namibia)
- Africa Partnership for Chronic Disease Research (Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, The Gambia, Uganda)
- ASPEN/INDIGO Consortium (Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia)
- Impact of climate change (Ethiopia, Kenya)
- Characterisation of *Pectobacterium* (Ghana)
- Improving nutrients in sorghum (Ghana)
- Medicinal plant extracts (Ghana)
- Antimycobacterial compounds in fungi (Ghana)
- Gene selection in Ashanti dwarf pigs (Ghana)
- Rotavirus strains in animals and humans (Ghana)
- *P. falciparum* and malaria (Ghana)
- Drug resistance in malaria (Ghana)
- Genomics of infectious pathogens (Ghana)
- Rice husk biochar (Ghana)
- Cabbage aphids and disease (Ghana)
- Genetics of *E. carotovora* (Ghana)
- Nematode-susceptible tomatoes (Ghana)
- Cultivation of *C. sanguinolenta* (Ghana)
- Metabolites in *M. ulcerans* infection (Ghana)
- Characterising marine bacteria (Ghana)
- *Listeria* in dairy products (Ghana)
- Developing all-season tomatoes (Ghana)
- Genetics of susceptibility to parasites (Ghana)
- Evolution of epidemic cholera (Ghana)
- Plant viruses (Ghana)
- Noroviruses (Ghana)
- Blood transfusion (Ghana, Guinea, Sudan)
- Trypanosomes in cattle (Ghana, Kenya)
- *S. aureus* in humans and livestock (Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania)
- Human and animal viral infections (Ghana, Uganda)
- Wild rice MAGIC (Ghana, Uganda)
- Soil testing for farmers (Kenya)
- Mosquito phytochemicals and malaria (Kenya)
- Tick-borne zoonotic disease (Kenya)
- Biting flies and trypanosomiasis in cattle (Kenya)
- Biological research travel grants (Kenya, Nigeria)
- Paediatrics (Kenya, Nigeria)
- Biological science research training workshops (Kenya, Nigeria, S. Leone, Tanzania, Uganda)
- Malaria transmission, severity and resistance (Kenya, Uganda)
- Plant-aphid interactions (Kenya, Uganda)
- Dynamics of infectious disease (Libya, Uganda)
- Environment, poverty and human health (Madagascar)
- Fisheries-induced evolution (Malawi)
- Elephant relationships (Mozambique, S. Africa)
- Sexual networks, STDs and HIV (Rwanda)
- Breast milk and infancy growth (S. Africa)
- Cellular signalling (S. Africa)
- Detecting diabetic complications (S. Africa)
- Coastal invertebrate ecology (S. Africa)
- Genetics of petal patterns (S. Africa)
- *Leishmania* in dogs (Sudan)
- Nutrition, disease, growth and poverty (Sudan)

- Trachoma Control Programme (Sudan)
- Pulmonary arterial hypertension (Sudan)
- *S. haematobium* infection (Tanzania)
- Sustainable agricultural practices (Tanzania)
- HIV and *S. mansoni* co-infection (Tanzania)
- HIV, TB and viral hepatitis clinical trials (Tanzania)
- Ecosystem services (Tanzania)
- Cambridge Development Initiative (Tanzania)
- Micronutrients in pre-pregnancy (The Gambia)
- Maternal health, nutrition and sex education (Uganda)
- Characterising traditional medicine (Uganda)
- Reintegration post-conflict (Uganda)
- Modelling human HIV infections (Uganda)
- Natural killer cells in pre-eclampsia (Uganda)
- Immunology of helminth infections (Uganda)
- Genetics of pre-eclampsia risk (Uganda)
- Rotaviruses (Uganda)
- War-affected youths (Uganda)
- Characterising breast cancer (Uganda)
- High fertility rates (Uganda)
- Cervical cancer (Uganda)
- Prevention of medication errors (Uganda)
- Acute respiratory distress syndrome (Uganda)
- Zika virus (Uganda)
- Pulmonary fungal infections and severe asthma (Uganda)
- Vitamin D in TB infection (Uganda)
- Immunology of maternal health (Uganda)
- Evolutionary ecology of African birds (Zambia)

## Physical sciences and technology

- Developing AUC research centre (Egypt)
- Oil spill environmental remediation (Ghana)
- Graphene-based solar cells and optical waveguides (Ghana)
- Testing drugs for bioactivity (Ghana)
- Remote sensing techniques (Ghana)
- Nucleic acid diagnostics (Ghana)
- Electro-porcelain composites (Ghana)
- Heating probe for cancer treatment (Ghana)
- Rainforest ecology (Kenya)
- Analysing large-scale UMTS network usage (Kenya)
- Technology based on mobile platforms (Kenya)
- Tropical rainforests (Madagascar)
- Industrial sustainability (Nigeria)
- Pseudocapacitors for grid storage (Nigeria)
- Road construction (Nigeria)
- African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (Senegal, S. Africa)
- Square Kilometre Array (S. Africa)
- Telescope calibration techniques (S. Africa)
- Sensing technology for bridges (S. Africa)
- Low-energy materials (S. Africa)
- Sustainable dairy production (Uganda)
- Solar technology and social enterprise (Uganda)
- Mobile money technology (Uganda)
- Oil-led development outcomes (Uganda)

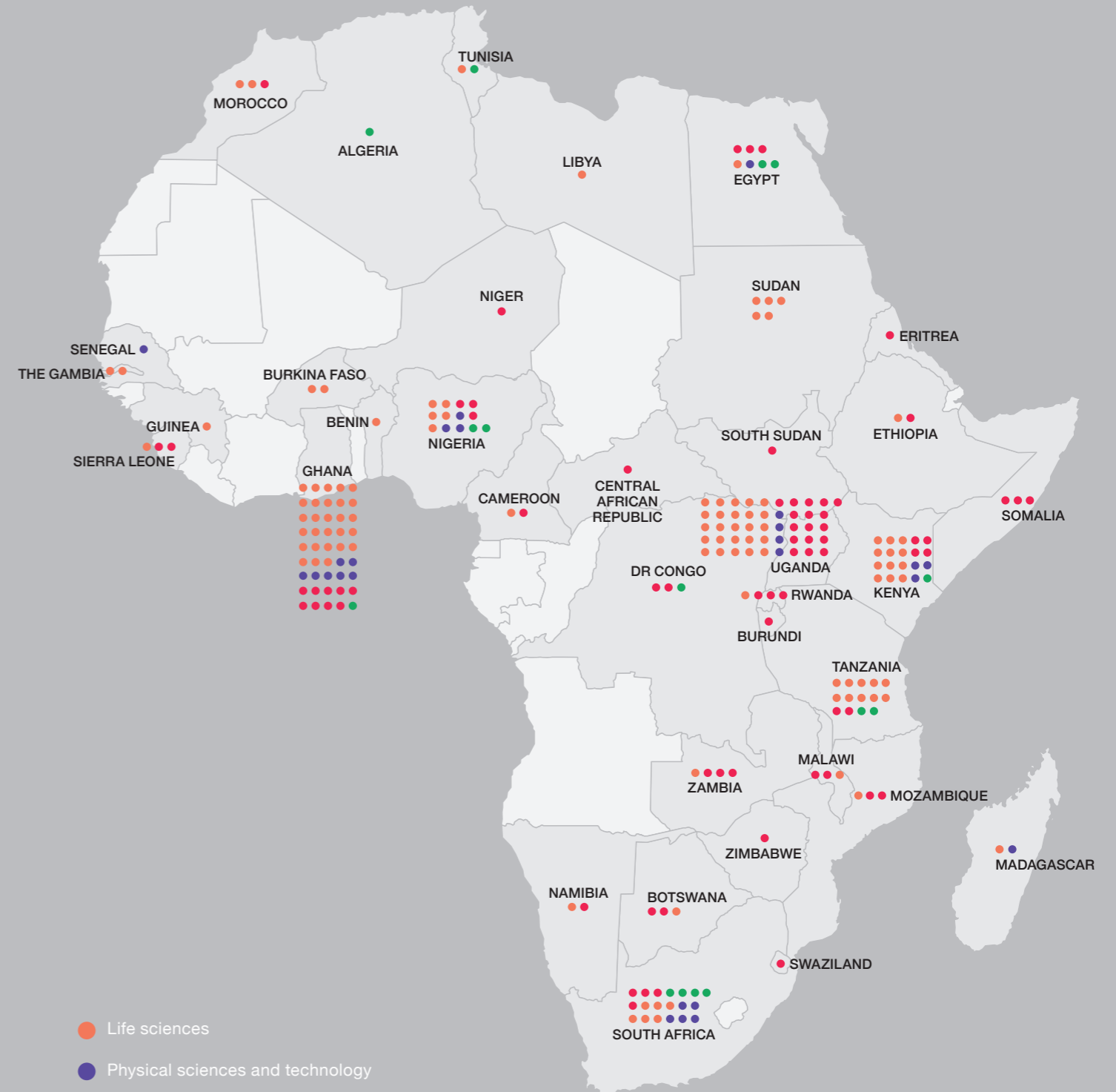
## Arts, humanities and social sciences

- Advanced Leadership for Learning Network (Botswana, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Somalia, S. Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia)
- African Heritage Challenges (Botswana, Ghana,

- Kenya, S. Leone)
- Violent biblical texts and peacebuilding (Burundi, Uganda)
- Bilingual language education (Cameroon)
- Dzanga National Park (Central African Republic)
- Faith, health and well-being (DR Congo)
- Missionary archives (DR Congo)
- Amarna project (Egypt)
- Young Muslim leaders (Egypt)
- Cambridge Inter-Faith Programme (Egypt)
- Education leadership and best practice (Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda)
- Death penalty and the rule of law (Ghana)
- Education research training (Ghana)
- Gated communities (Ghana)
- Urban growth (Ghana)
- Africa's Voices (Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, S. Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia)
- Education curriculum and quality assurance (Ghana, Uganda)
- Molecular history and adaptation of minority tribes (Kenya)
- Christianity, displacement and migration (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia)
- Centre of Islamic Studies (Morocco)
- Improving lives of the impoverished (Niger)
- Archaeology and anthropology collections (Nigeria)
- Business associations and policy (Nigeria)
- The developmental state (Rwanda)
- Economic transformation (Rwanda)
- Post-conflict citizenship (Somalia)
- Educational technologies (S. Africa)
- Education methods and university curriculum reform (S. Africa)
- Mapungubwe Interpretive Centre (S. Africa)
- Iron Age archaeology (S. Africa)
- Gender stereotypes in oral literature (Uganda)
- Protest movements and governance (Uganda)
- Gender and mathematics (Uganda)
- The East African Literature Bureau (Uganda)
- Human resources in local government (Uganda)
- Forestry, biodiversity and tourism (Uganda)
- Homosexuality and the media (Uganda)
- Educating students affected by war (Uganda)
- University-school partnerships: teacher mentoring (Uganda)
- Language research (Uganda)
- Pentecostal-charismatic spirituality (Uganda)
- Income mobility and welfare (Uganda)
- Oral media in rural areas; folktales (Uganda)
- Teaching of agriculture (Uganda)
- Education quality assurance (Zimbabwe)

## Executive education, business, social entrepreneurship, tech transfer

- Cambridge Enterprise (Algeria, Tunisia)
- Judge Business School Executive Education (DR Congo, Nigeria, S. Africa, Tanzania)
- Women entrepreneurs (Egypt)
- Cambridge University Press (Egypt, S. Africa)
- Cambridge International Examinations (Ghana, Kenya, S. Africa)
- Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (Nigeria, S. Africa)
- Cambridge Development Initiative (Tanzania)



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This map is indicative of Cambridge's wider engagement with Africa. For details of the Cambridge-Africa Programme, see [www.cambridge-africa.cam.ac.uk](http://www.cambridge-africa.cam.ac.uk)