

Makere University Guidelines For The Formal Research Proposal Research Reports Thesis And Dissertation

This book examines the critical aspect of quality assurance maintenance of competitive-standards in African higher education. It explores both the micro and macro-levels of continental African higher education regulatory authorities, and analyses different institutional, regional and national practices for moving towards continental quality assurance approaches. Contributed to by scholars across Eastern and Southern Africa, the book considers conceptual, practical, epistemological and policy dimensions of quality and quality assurance, especially in relation to higher education in Africa. It therefore draws on research and local expertise to open up debate about how to assure and enhance the quality of higher education, providing a comprehensive review of eight countries and considers societal challenges. It aims to satisfy the need of more thoughtful and critical works on African education as produced by African educators. The uniqueness of this book lies in integrating both the theoretical and practical dimensions of quality to devise appropriate strategies for ensuring quality and standards in higher education in continental Africa and beyond. This authoritative book advocates for a timely discussion around the provision of good quality higher education and research in African universities, and will be of great interest to academics, policy makers, researchers and post-graduate students in the fields of higher education, comparative education and African studies.

The field of HCV therapeutics continues to evolve rapidly and, since the World Health Organization (WHO) issued its first Guidelines for the screening, care and treatment of persons with hepatitis C infection in 2014, several new medicines have been approved by at least one stringent regulatory authority. These medicines, called direct-acting antivirals (DAAs), are transforming the treatment of HCV, enabling regimens that can be administered orally, are of shorter duration (as short as eight weeks), result in cure rates higher than 90%, and are associated with fewer serious adverse events than the previous interferon containing regimens. WHO is updating its hepatitis C treatment guidelines to provide recommendations for the use of these new medicines. The objectives of these WHO guidelines are to provide updated evidence-based recommendations for the treatment of persons with hepatitis C infection using, where possible, all DAA-only combinations. The guidelines also provide recommendations on the preferred regimens based on a patient's HCV genotype and clinical history, and assess the appropriateness of continued use of certain medicines. This document also includes existing recommendations on screening for HCV infection and care of persons infected with HCV that were first issued in 2014. The key audience for these guidelines are policy-makers in low- and middle-income countries who formulate country-specific treatment guidelines and who plan infectious disease treatment programs and services, in addition to those people responsible for delivering treatment. The guidelines are appropriate for all countries, including high-income countries. This Technical Assistance report on the Uganda focuses on strengthening the performance of public investment management - next phase. Significant progress has been achieved since 2015 in strengthening public investment management, with the reforms showing first results. New procedures need to be designed to refresh project information and assess the status of ongoing projects. With better information, a robust prioritization process of ongoing and new projects within the medium-term envelope should be implemented. Discussions with Ministries, Departments and Agencies, and the mission's analysis of the upgraded project data identified inconsistencies between projects' planned use of resources, approved project budgets and the medium-term resource envelope. Reliable and updated information on project forward estimates and commitments like signed contracts and certificates of work is fundamental for ensuring sufficient and timely funding of projects. Recent strengthening of Public Investment Management processes has been accomplished with limited changes to the legal framework.

Postgraduate Research Engagement in Low Resource Settings
Guidelines for the clinical management of severe illness from influenza virus infections
With Special Reference to Africa

Graduate Studies Supervision at Makerere University
Democratizing Public Governance in Developing Nations
Global Rankings and the Geopolitics of Higher Education

Over half the world's rural population, and many in urban slums, have minimal access to health services. This book describes how to set up new, and develop existing, community-based health care for, by and with, the community.

Scholars in the Marketplace is a case study of market-based reforms at Uganda's Makerere University. With the World Bank heralding neoliberal reform at Makerere as the model for the transformation of higher education in Africa, it has implications for the whole continent. At the global level, the Makerere case exemplifies the fate of public universities in a market-oriented and capital friendly era. The Makerere reform began in the 1990s and was based on the premise that higher education is more of a private than a public good. Instead of pitting the public against the private, and the state against the market, this book shifts the terms of the debate toward a third alternative than explores different relations between the two. The book distinguishes between privatisation and commercialisation, two processes that drove the Makerere reform. It argues that whereas privatisation (the entry of privately sponsored students) is compatible with a public university where priorities are publicly set, commercialisation (financial and administrative autonomy for each faculty to design a market-responsive curriculum) inevitably leads to a market determination of priorities in a public university. The book warns against commercialisation of public universities as the subversion of public institutions for private purposes.

Uganda's Nakivubo swamp has been receiving wastewater from Kampala for over 30 years and consists of a floating root mat. It's potential to remove nutrients and pathogens from wastewater in a sustainable way, while maintaining ecological quality and biodiversity, is investigated in this work.

***Human Rights NGOs in East Africa
Uganda***

Situation Analysis of the Gender Terrain at Makerere University

Children and the Capability Approach

Scholars in the Marketplace. The Dilemmas of Neo-Liberal Reform at Makerere University, 1989-2005

Collaboration in International and Comparative Librarianship

Analyses the current state of science around the globe as well the trends that have emerged since the previous report published in 2005.

Executive summary: Tourism is often proposed 1) as a strategy to fund conservation efforts to protect great apes and their habitats, 2) as a way for local communities to participate in, and benefit from, conservation activities on behalf of great apes, or 3) as a business. A few very successful sites point to the considerable potential of conservation-based great ape tourism, but it will not be possible to replicate this success everywhere. The number of significant risks to great apes that can arise from tourism require a cautious approach. If great ape tourism is not based on sound conservation principles right from the start, the odds are that economic objectives will take precedence, the consequences of which in all likelihood would be damaging to the well-being and eventual survival of the apes, and detrimental to the continued preservation of their habitat. All great ape species and subspecies are classified as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2010), therefore it is imperative that great ape tourism adhere to the best practice guidelines in this document. The guiding principles of best practice in great ape tourism are: Tourism is not a panacea for great ape conservation or revenue generation; Tourism can enhance long-term support for the conservation of great apes and their habitat; Conservation comes first--it must be the primary goal at any great ape site and tourism can be a tool to help fund it; Great ape tourism should only be developed if the anticipated conservation benefits, as identified in impact studies, significantly outweigh the risks; Enhanced conservation investment and action at great ape tourism sites must be sustained in perpetuity; Great ape tourism management must be based on sound and objective science; Benefits and profit for communities adjacent to great ape habitat should be maximised; Profit to private sector partners and others who earn income associated with tourism is also important, but should not be the driving force for great ape tourism development or expansion; Comprehensive understanding of potential impacts must guide tourism development. positive impacts from tourism must be maximised and negative impacts must be avoided or, if inevitable, better understood and mitigated. The ultimate success or failure of great ape tourism can lie in variables that may not be obvious to policymakers who base their decisions primarily on earning revenue for struggling conservation programmes. However, a number of biological, geographical, economic and global factors can affect a site so as to render ape tourism ill-advised or unsustainable. This can be due, for example, to the failure of the tourism market for a particular site to provide revenue sufficient to cover the development and operating costs, or it can result from failure to protect the target great apes from the large number of significant negative aspects inherent in tourism. Either of these failures will have serious consequences for the great ape population. Once apes are habituated to human observers, they are at increased risk from poaching and other forms of conflict with humans. They must be protected in perpetuity even if tourism fails or ceases for any reason. Great ape tourism should not be developed without conducting critical feasibility analyses to ensure there is sufficient potential for success. Strict attention must be paid to the design of the enterprise, its implementation and continual management capacity in a manner that avoids, or at least minimises, the negative impacts of tourism on local communities and on the apes themselves. Monitoring programmes to track costs and impacts, as well as benefits, [is] essential to inform management on how to optimise tourism for conservation benefits. These guidelines have been developed for both existing and potential great ape tourism sites that wish to improve the degree to which their programme contributes to the conservation rather than the exploitation of great apes.

Exploring a wide variety of case studies and developmental issues from a capability perspective, this book is an original contribution to both development and children's studies that raises a strong case for placing children's issues at the core of human development.

management of tuberculosis in children and adolescents

Curse or Cure?

Setting Up Community Health and Development Programmes in Low and Middle Income Settings

Guidelines

Health Informatics Vision: From Data via Information to Knowledge

Africa and the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Since the spread of COVID-19, conferences have been canceled, schools have closed, and libraries around the world are facing difficult decisions on which services to offer and how, ranging from minimal restrictions to full closures. Depending on the country, state, or city, a government may have a different approach, sometimes ordering the closure of all institutions, others indicating that it's business as usual, and others simply leaving decisions up to library directors. All libraries worldwide have been affected, from university libraries to public library systems and national libraries. Throughout these closures, libraries continue to provide services to their communities, which has led to an emerging area of research on library services, new emerging technologies, and the advancements made to libraries during this global health crisis. The Handbook of Research on Library Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic consists of chapters that contain essential library services and emerging research and technology that evolved and/or has continued during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the challenges and opportunities that have been undertaken as a result. The chapters provide in-depth research, surveys, and information on areas such as remote working, machine learning, data management, and the role of information during COVID-19. This book is a valuable reference tool for practitioners, stakeholders, researchers, academicians, and students who are interested in the current state of libraries during a pandemic and the future outlook.

This book advances an in-depth, comprehensive analysis of flagship universities in Africa - the largest, most selective, and most prestigious universities on the continent. The book draws on a range of country-specific case-studies, including Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia, to explore a range of issues associated with flagship universities and their role in higher education in Africa. . Newly-established institutions in new nation states, and states emerging from conflict, often rely on these flagship universities to train their academics, and build their intelligentsia; flagship universities are thus capacity-builders and trend-setters in their respective countries and sub-regions. This volume brings together a range of scholars to celebrate the impact, influence and contributions of African universities, not only within Africa, but across the globe The book will be of great significance to students and researchers in the field of education, particularly those with an interest in sociology and politics of higher education.

Human rights nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are by definition not part of the state. Rather, they

are an element of civil society, the strands of the fabric of organized life in countries, and crucial to the prospect of political democracy. Civil society is a very recent phenomenon in East African nations, where authoritarian regimes have prevailed and human rights watchdogs have had a critical role to play. While the state remains one of the major challenges to human rights efforts in the countries of the region, other problems that are internal to the human rights movement are also of a serious nature, and they are many: What are the social bases of the human rights enterprise in transitional societies? What mandate can human rights NGOs claim, and in whose name do they operate? Human Rights NGOs in East Africa critically explores the anatomy of the human rights movement in the East African region, examining its origins, challenges, and emergent themes in the context of political transitions. In particular, the book seeks to understand the political and normative challenges that face this young but vibrant civil society in the vortex of globalization. The book brings together the most celebrated human rights thinkers in East Africa, enriched by contributions from their colleagues in South Africa and the United States. To date, very little has been written about the struggles and accomplishments of civil society in the nations of East Africa. This book will fill that gap and prove to be an invaluable tool for understanding and teaching about human rights in this complex and vital part of the world.

Technical Assistance Report—Strengthening the Performance of Public Investment Management—Next Phase

The Humble Beginnings of Makerere University

Handbook of Research on Library Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

International Handbook of Juvenile Justice

Best Practice Guidelines for Great Ape Tourism

Understanding the influence and impact of rankings on higher education, policy and society

This book provides all the vital information you need to know about tuberculosis, especially in the face of drug-resistant strains of the disease. Coverage includes which patient populations face an elevated risk of infection, as well as which therapies are appropriate and how to correctly monitor ongoing treatment so that patients are cured. Properly administer screening tests, interpret their results, and identify manifestations of the disease, with authoritative guidance from expert clinicians from around the world. Discusses screening tests for tuberculosis so you can interpret their results and identify not only common manifestations of the disease, but also those that are comparatively rare—such as tuberculosis in pregnant women. Covers all clinical aspects of tuberculosis in children, including current practices on managing those infected with HIV. Provides details on how best to interact with the public health system in both industrialized and developing countries. Addresses the social aspects of tuberculosis and presents the latest advances on new and potential vaccines against tuberculosis. Offers the expertise of internationally recognized tuberculosis clinicians to provide you with well-rounded, global coverage. Features numerous illustrations to provide clear and detailed depictions of rare manifestations of tuberculosis.

These are the first World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines for the prevention care and treatment of persons living with CHB infection and complement similar recent published guidance by WHO on the prevention care and treatment of infection due to the hepatitis C virus (HCV). In contrast to several recent international guidelines on the management of CHB infection from the United States Europe Asia-Pacific and the United Kingdom (UK) the primary audience for these WHO guidelines is country programme managers in all settings but particularly in LMICs to help plan the development and scale up of hepatitis B prevention care and treatment. These guidelines are also intended for health-care providers who care for persons with CHB in these settings. The recommendations are structured along the continuum of care for persons with CHB from initial assessment of stage of disease and eligibility for treatment to initiation of first-line antiviral therapy and monitoring for disease progression toxicity and HCC and switch to second-line drugs in persons with treatment failure. They are intended for use across age groups and adult populations. The recommendations in these guidelines promote the use of simple non-invasive diagnostic tests to assess the stage of liver disease and eligibility for treatment; prioritize treatment for those with most advanced liver disease and at greatest risk of mortality; and recommend the preferred use of nucleos(t)ide analogues with a high barrier to drug resistance (tenofovir and entecavir and entecavir in children aged 2-11 years) for first- and second-line treatment. These guidelines also recommend lifelong treatment in those with cirrhosis; and regular monitoring for disease progression toxicity of drugs and early detection of HCC. An additional chapter highlights management considerations for specific populations including those coinfecting with HIV HCV and hepatitis D virus (HDV); children and adolescents; and pregnant women. This important work takes as its subject one of medicine's most pressing arenas of ethical debate. There has been a consistent interest in ethical issues arising in the context of HIV research. Ongoing international and multi-site studies and the continuing search for an HIV vaccine continue to prompt examination of how this research is conducted. Also examined are how participants are engaged in the studies and the obligations of the researchers to individual participants and their communities during

the course of and following the conclusion of the research. Each chapter of this book is authored primarily by one of the editors (secondarily by the other) and is accompanied by one to two case studies.

*Makerere University Capacity Building Programme for Decentralisation
Political Penetration and Primordial Attachment at Makerere University
Case Studies in Ethics and HIV Research*

*The Dilemmas of Neo-liberal Reform at Makerere University, 1989-2005
Political and Normative Tensions*

The Role of Students in the Future Mission of African Universities

The latest developments in data, informatics and technology continue to enable health professionals and informaticians to improve healthcare for the benefit of patients everywhere. This book presents full papers from ICIMTH 2019, the 17th International Conference on Informatics, Management and Technology in Healthcare, held in Athens, Greece from 5 to 7 July 2019. Of the 150 submissions received, 95 were selected for presentation at the conference following review and are included here. The conference focused on increasing and improving knowledge of healthcare applications spanning the entire spectrum from clinical and health informatics to public health informatics as applied in the healthcare domain. The field of biomedical and health informatics is examined in a very broad framework, presenting the research and application outcomes of informatics from cell to population and exploring a number of technologies such as imaging, sensors, and biomedical equipment, together with management and organizational aspects including legal and social issues. Setting research priorities in health informatics is also addressed. Providing an overview of the latest developments in health informatics, the book will be of interest to all those working in the field.

Advances in HIV Treatment: HIV Enzyme Inhibitors and Antiretroviral Therapy presents comprehensive and updated information on drug therapies used to treat and manage HIV infection in human patients. The volume is organized in to chapters detailing respective classes of HIV Drugs including HIV entry inhibitors, reverse transcriptase inhibitors (RTIs), integrase strand inhibitors (INSTIs), and protease inhibitors (PIs). Each chapter compiles background information, pharmacology and clinical aspects such as side effects on the specific classes of drugs represented. Available data for ongoing research for new targets, including vaccines is also presented. Readers will also find a useful introduction to HIV virology and pathogenesis as well as a comparison of the availability and activity of these agents in different populations, opening a discussion on the influence of genetics and resources in curbing the HIV epidemic. *Advances in HIV Treatment: HIV Enzyme Inhibitors and Antiretroviral Therapy* is, therefore, a holistic resource for researchers, healthcare professionals and clinicians interested in understanding antiretroviral drugs and the management of HIV infection/AIDS. The volume is also of interest to undergraduate and graduate students undertaking specialized courses in pharmacology and HIV/AIDS management.

With the introduction of the Bologna Process, the emphasis on the importance of international librarianship and its activity between governmental or non-governmental institutions, organizations, and groups of nations has continued to grow. *Collaboration in International and Comparative Librarianship* highlights the importance of international librarianship in governmental and non-governmental institutions, organizations, and groups in order to promote, develop, and maintain librarianship and the library profession around the world. This publication is essential for graduate students, researchers, teachers, and LIS administrators in the field of library science.

Flagship Universities in Africa

Regional and Continental Perspectives

Exploring the human rights-based approach in the context of the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines

UNESCO Science Report 2010

Mar-15

A Study of Organisational Effectiveness

This title explores an area of tertiary education that is currently understudied; this is the extent and nature of differentiation and articulation in African tertiary education systems. The overall finding is that the binary system is dominant, characterised by universities and polytechnics as distinct types of institutions. Differentiation is clearly evident in Africa. However, though varied in nature and extent, the differentiation is mostly horizontal as opposed to vertical. Articulation, on the other hand, seems to be in its infancy as some universities, in their admission requirements, d.

"Dialogue is often considered to be the hub of international relations, not the least in development co-operation. However, it is extremely difficult to achieve dialogue, in its true sense, between partners in development. Its efficiency is severely constrained due to the asymmetry in financial and human resources and knowledge. Dialogue in development co-operation is in that respect not an interaction between equals. How to overcome such constraints is a challenge for all actors involved and the main line of inquiry in this study. More than twenty practitioners with long experience of working with development co-operation present personal reflections and ideas about the concept and process of dialogue."

The objectives of the 2022 consolidated guidelines are: to provide policy makers and implementing partners with evidence-based recommendations on the cascade of care for children and adolescents; to support the implementation of activities to prevent TB among

children and adolescents at risk; to improve TB case detection and treatment outcomes in children and adolescents with TB using effective models of care; and to contribute to reductions in TB related morbidity and mortality in children and adolescents in line with global targets including those in the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the WHO End TB Strategy and the Political Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on the Fight against Tuberculosis. The target audience for these consolidated guidelines consists primarily of national TB programmes (NTPs), primary health care (PHC) programmes, maternal and child health programmes, national AIDS programmes (or their equivalents in health ministries) and other health policy makers. They also target generalist and specialist paediatricians, clinicians and health practitioners working on TB, HIV and/or infectious diseases in public and private sectors, the educational sector, nongovernmental-, civil society- and community-based organizations, as well as technical and implementing partners.

105-1 Hearing: Oversight of NIH and FDA: Bioethics and The Adequacy of Informed Consent, May 8, 1997

Quality Assurance in Higher Education in Eastern and Southern Africa

Libraries in East Africa

Wastewater Treatment by a Natural Wetland: the Nakivubo Swamp, Uganda

Guidelines on the management of chronic pain in children

A Comprehensive Clinical Reference

Global rankings and the Geopolitics of Higher Education is an examination of the impact and influence that university rankings have had on higher education, policy and public opinion in recent years. Bringing together some of the most informed authorities on this very complex issue, this edited collection of specially commissioned chapters examines the changes affecting higher education and the implications for society and the economy. Split into four interrelated sections, this book covers: The development of rankings in higher education, how they have impacted upon both the production of knowledge and its geography, and their influence in shaping policymaking. Overviews of the significance of rankings for higher education systems in Europe, Asia, Africa, Russia, South America, India and North America. An analysis of rankings in relation to key concerns that pervade contemporary higher education. Examination of the role rankings are likely to play in the future directions for higher education. This is a significant scholarly work that analyses in depth an important development in higher education systems, and which is likely to have an important influence upon how we understand the higher education policy-making process – past, present and future. It provides new analysis and conceptual understanding for researchers, and firm evidence for policy makers to use when addressing the value of rankings in measuring the quality of their institutions. Besides bringing together a powerful cast of academics, this book incorporates contributions from heads of important international higher education organisations – from both those involved in making and also in administering key decisions. This timely, reflective and accessible book forms crucial reading for those studying the subject of rankings, as well as the broader implications and unintended consequences of rankings on national higher education policies. Extending beyond academic researchers and students, this book will also be of significant interest to policymakers, higher education leaders and key stakeholders.

This edited volume brings together critical insights that address the multifaceted problems of governance and democracy in the developing regions with specific reference to Africa. It explores both the externally prescribed and home-grown governance initiatives geared toward democracy and development, and suggests alternative strategies to improve the processes and institutions of governance. The chapters in the book deal with major concerns related to governance, including the strengths and limits of existing policies and practices and the structure and role of state and non-state institutions in promoting democracy and participation. All these issues, in general, have great significance for realizing an authentic and enduring mode of democratic governance in the developing world.

The SSF Guidelines are based on internationally accepted human rights standards and are to be interpreted and implemented in accordance with those standards. Their objectives are to be met through the promotion of a human rights-based approach (HRBA). This approach seeks to ensure the participation of small-scale fishing communities in non-discriminatory, transparent and accountable decision-making processes by putting particular emphasis on the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups and developing countries. While the HRBA has been recognized by FAO as a principle that informs the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects,¹ there is still limited experience in its practical application in the context of small-scale fisheries (SSF). It is therefore important to explore how the approach could support the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines. Accordingly, the workshop on “Exploring the human rights-based approach in the context of the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines” explored what the human rights-based approach means within the context of small-scale fisheries in general and the thematic areas covered by the SSF Guidelines in particular. It discussed what the HRBA entails in terms of the conduct of the various state and non-state actors to whom the SSF Guidelines are addressed as well as the needs of the different stakeholders in the various policy areas, with a view to developing guidance materials for the application of the HRBA in the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines.

Enhancing Capacity for Agricultural Development Through Career Guidance and Higher-level Training of Women Scientists

Advances in HIV Treatment

The Current Status of Science Around the World

Guidelines for the Screening, Care and Treatment of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis C Infection

Guidelines for the Prevention Care and Treatment of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis B Infection

A Program to Support the Decentralisation Program of the Government of Uganda

This comprehensive reference work presents an in-depth analysis of juvenile justice systems across the world. The second edition of this Handbook has been updated with 13 new chapters, now covering a total of 34 countries, across North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East from an international and comparative perspective. The International Handbook of Juvenile Justice is the result of research conducted by a group of outstanding scholars working in the field of juvenile justice. It reflects a collective concern about trends in juvenile justice over the past two decades, trends that have begun to blur the difference between criminal and juvenile justice. Also new to the second edition, each chapter is formatted to increase the comparative aspect of the book, highlighting:

- The legal status of juveniles

Age of majority · The country ' s stance toward the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child · Trends in juvenile crime over the period 2004-2014 · Causes of juvenile crime · Policing and juveniles · Courts and juveniles · Custodial rules for juveniles (detention, prison, mixing juveniles with adults) · Alternative sanctions for juveniles: home confinement, restorative justice, restitution, etc. · Differences in treatment of boys and girls This seminal work highlights similarities and differences between the various systems, and will be an important reference for researchers in criminology and criminal justice, particularly interested in juvenile delinquency and youth crime, as well as related disciplines like sociology, social work, and public policy.

The general academic progression, and particularly research engagement, of postgraduate students is characterized by various problems such as high dropout rates, longer completion times, low graduation rates, and high repetition or retake rates. This means that there are far fewer students pursuing postgraduate studies at tertiary institutions and universities than there are at the lower levels of education. Yet, there is growing demand for postgraduate education given its strong projected association with socioeconomic transformation at national and international levels among developed and developing countries alike.

Postgraduate Research Engagement in Low Resource Settings sets out to garner strategies for fostering efficiency of research conduct among the students and faculty so as to enhance high quality output for the envisaged personal, societal, national, and international socioeconomic transformation. Covering a range of topics such as intellectual property, mental health, and quality assurance, this book is ideal for research supervisors, higher education faculty, librarians, educators, administrators, researchers, academicians, and students.

Dialogue in Pursuit of Development

Tuberculosis E-Book

Differentiation and Articulation in Tertiary Education Systems

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 5

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