# AFRICALICS

## THE AFRICAN NETWORK FOR ECONOMICS OF LEARNING, INNOVATION, AND COMPETENCE BUILDING SYSTEMS

**8th AfricaLics PhD Academy**

13th - 24th June 2022

**Hosted by**

**Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST)**

**Venue: Kenya School of Monetary Studies, Nairobi**

**ACADEMY REPORT**

**2022**

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## 1. Background

The African Network for the Economics of Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building Systems (AfricaLics) is an academic research and capacity building network that focuses on how innovation1 occurs and the relationship this has with economic and social development in African countries. Such research is becoming known in the network as 'innovation and development studies' because it is at the intersection of innovation studies and development studies. AfricaLics held its 8th PhD Academy from 13th to 24th June 2022 at the Kenya School of Monetary Studies (KSMS), Nairobi, Kenya. The Academy was hosted by the Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST) and the AfricaLics Secretariat. The event was attended by 22 PhD students (full participants), 2 PhD students as observers and 8 students (PhD and Masters) from JOOUST. The students were selected by the members of the AfricaLics Scientific Board and Secretariat through an open call for applications and a review of applications. The academy provided an opportunity for PhD students enrolled at African universities - who work in the field of innovation and development studies to gain more knowledge of this burgeoning field, meet leading academics in the field and receive feedback on their PhD studies.



*Group photo at the 8th AfricaLics PhD academy at the Kenya School of Monetary Studies (KSMS)*

The purpose of the AfricaLics PhD Academies is to support the training of African Doctoral students engaged in research in the academic field of 'innovation and development'. This is a multidisciplinary field which includes researchers from a range of disciplines often studying innovation studies, the economics of innovation, innovation management, technology

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[1] Innovation is defined as the process through which new or improved products, processes, organizational forms, ways of working and acting are introduced into new environments.

management, science and technology studies. Students and faculty working in the field of innovation and development and principally interested in how innovation relates to economic and social development in Africa are the main target group for the PhD Academy, but the Academy also aims to stimulate awareness of policy and management issues related to this burgeoning field of research.

## 1.1 History of PhD Academies

The idea of conducting PhD Academies for African students studying in the field of innovation and development was conceived at the All African seminar in Tanzania in March 2012. Further discussions between the AfricaLics Scientific Board members and the Globelics Secretariat led to a decision to take the successful format of the Globelics PhD Academies that had been running for over 10 years and adapt it for the African context. As AfricaLics has developed and with financial support from the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), the AfricaLics PhD Academies have grown in size and complexity.

AfricaLics held seven Academies prior to this one and trained 189 students from across Africa and a few from other parts of the world too. The Academy provides a space for PhD students to come together, create peer networks but also receive feedback on their work and lectures from key theorists in the field of innovation and development studies. It also provides training in relevant research methods as well as provides students with opportunities to interact with policy makers and consider how their work impacts on policy debates.

The PhD Academy is only one of several activities undertaken by the AfricaLics Secretariat and the AfricaLics network to build research capacity in the region in innovation and development studies. These are part of a larger research capacity building programme funded by Sida which includes provision of research funding support, the development of new curricula and teaching programmes in the subject area as well as networking and dissemination activities for researchers in the region through events and workshops. The main objective of AfricaLics is to promote the development of research capacity in Africa with strong links to users – including policy makers and private sector – through research training and research project organized support. One long-term aim is to enable Africa to become more self-reliant in studying, monitoring, and evaluating its innovation activities and systems for the betterment of society. The work of AfricaLics intends to complement the research and capacity building activities of other players in innovation studies both in the academic and policy arena.

## 1.2 Location of the 8<sup>th</sup> AfricaLics PhD Academy

The 8th AfricaLics PhD Academy was held as in-person event at the Kenya School of Monetary Studies (KSMS), Nairobi, Kenya. Strict COVID-19 protocols were observed following a government directive from the Ministry of health.

## 2. Highlights of the Academy

The PhD academy programme included activities such as open symposium, group work, methods sessions, student presentations, keynote lectures, TIP workshop, study visit and an optional visit to Nairobi national park. The highlights of these events are outlined below.

## 2.1 Call for Applications and Review process

A call for applications to the AfricaLics PhD Academy was advertised in March 2022 (see Appendix 1 for call for papers). A total of 54 applications were received and reviewed by a scientific review committee made up of members of the local organizing committee in Kenya, the AfricaLics Secretariat, Scientific Board and other external reviewers. Each extended abstract was reviewed by two members of the committee and selected based on the scores received using the following criteria: relevance in terms of topic and content as well as quality, regional distribution and gender consideration.

A total of 24 students were selected following a review of all extended abstracts received. Due to unavoidable circumstances, only 22 out of the selected 24 students were able to attend the academy. The 22 students were from 7 countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and South Africa. Appendix 3 provides a list of the students who participated.

They were joined by 2 observers (PhD students who showed interest in the field) and 7 Masters and PhD students from JOOUST who showed interest in the field, but their PhD or master's thesis were not within innovation and development studies. Students with observer status attended the main lecture sessions across the first and second week of the academy.

## 2.2. Academy Programme

The two-week training programme was split into several sessions (Academy programme provided in Appendix 2). These included: open symposium, group work, methods sessions, student presentations, keynote lectures, TIP workshop, study visit and an optional visit to Nairobi national park. All sessions (except the open symposium and TIP workshop) were be closed to full PhD Academy participants, participants with observer status, VFPs and JOOUST students.

A few of the sessions involved lectures given by facilitators participated remotely. Zoom/ MS Teams access arrangements were made in the Academy workshop room to support these virtual sessions. Students and observers were expected to attend every day of the Academy and to participate fully. The highlights of these events are outlined below.

## 2.3. Highlight of different academy sessions

### Opening Symposium

Session was open to participation from any staff and students at JOOUST and invited guests. The session started with introductory remarks by Prof. Benard Muok who was the moderator of the day. The was followed by introductory remarks by Prof. Estambale who pointed out that the university was very excited about the academy and as the host the university,

JOOUST is honored to be associated with the AfricaLics network. Prof. Solomon Ogara then gave a brief overview of the Trilateral Chair Programme at ACTS, Africa Center of Excellence in Sustainable Use of Insects as Food and Feeds (INSEFOODS) at JOOUST and AfricaLics.

Prof. Joseph Bosire (DVC Academic Affairs, JOOUST) talked in detail about academic programs at JOOUST and highlighted why students should enroll to JOOUST. He pointed out that JOOUST is a public University which was granted charter on 13th February 2013. JOOUST was initially established by the government of Kenya. Prof Bosire reiterated that his division is concerned with catering services, students activities, student associations, students' wellness among others. He welcomed the entire team to feel at home away from home and share freely during this AfricaLics PhD Academy. He further continued to state that the university programs include certificate, diploma, undergraduate and Postgraduate. The university has a total of 147 programs. The University has Qualified personnel including 182 faculty with 149 holding PhD level qualification and 31 Associate professors. JOOUST has diverse modes of program implementation which is tailored to address the Vision 2030. This has focus on Industrial attachment, fieldwork and mentorship in various relevant fields.

Prof. Stephen Agong (Vice Chancellor, JOOUST) welcomed everyone to the Academy. He then explained that innovation is of great importance to the academy and a lot is needed to overcome the issues Africa is facing. He also talked about political challenges in Europe as a result of war in Ukraine. He mentioned that the 8th AfricaLics is very important because the university is venturing into innovation studies - JOOUST has a Masters and PhD in Innovation and Sustainable Development.

Prof. Benard Muok took the initiative to introduce JOOUST Adjunct Professors who included; Dr. Ann Kingiri, Prof. Rebecca and Dr. Margrethe Andersen. Prof. Rebecca and Dr. Ann Kingiri were given chance to introduce themselves. Prof. Estambale gave an overview of research programs addressing the current work challenges at the university. Dr. Ann Kingiri appreciated the VC and the two DVCs for their presentations. She commended the university for implementing innovation studies. She challenged the University to translate research into innovation. She further highlighted those collaborations that the institution is doing is also innovation. Dr. Kingiri mentioned that JOOUST should aim towards generation of research which has impact to the society. She then added that brokerage is needed especially the policy makers, Entrepreneurs, other universities within the region. Prof. Muok mentioned that JOOUST has participated in developing policies in the devolved counties e.g., Kisumu, Laikipia and Turkana. He then added that JOOUST has a postgraduate Seminar week - integrating farmers feed formulation. Prof. Agong mentioned that innovation is important not only to support food nutrition, but also to contribute towards health of the population.

*Senior JOOUST administrative staff and members of the AfricaLics and Trilateral chair programme at KSMS after the open symposium.*

Dr Ann Kingiri gave the closing remarks on behalf of AfricaLics. She gave a brief overview of AfricaLics. She appreciated JOOUST for hosting the 8th AfricaLics academy. She then concluded by saying "Innovation is systemic. Do we need to redefine the concept of innovation? Politics about innovation? Role of Youth in innovation?" She then highlighted brief overview about what is likely to happen in the coming weeks.

## Transformative Innovation Policy (TIP) Workshop

The session was attended by invited guests from the Kenyan policy community, policymakers from other parts of Africa who attended virtually and additional PhD students from the DSI/NRF/Newton Fund Trilateral Research Chair in Transformative Innovation, Fourth Industrial Revolution and Sustainable Development (TRCTI).

## TIP (Transformative Investment) Implications for policy design, implementation, and evaluation.

*Speaker: Prof. Johan Schot, Utrecht University*

*Prof. Johan Schot during the Transformative Innovation Policy (TIP) Workshop at KSMS.*

Prof Schot started by introducing TIPC members & associates and indicated the importance of networks and collaboration to build trust. He presented the Global Investors Panel who invest in various sectors and projects. The following are some key highlights from the TIP workshop;

- In order to address the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we need to think about innovative transformation. There are three types of SDGs, some SDGs relate to the provision of basic needs (energy, food, mobility systems), other relate to directionality to address climate change and poverty alleviation. Some other SDGs relate to governance, peace, partnership.
- By 2030, more shocks to happen and hope we will make progress in renewables, food systems and mobility.
- What is the difference between transformative and inclusive innovation policy? Inclusive IP is about including the voices, it is participatory; while Transformative IP is about systems change and it involves inclusion.
- Prof. Schot presented the three frames of innovation policy:
  o Frame 1: R&D and Regulation (dominant in 1960-1980s)
  o Frame 2: National Systems of Innovation (NSI) and Entrepreneurship (dominant 1990s-today)
  o Frame 3: Transformative Change (emerging)
- A participant asked if the frames are applicable and relevant for the African context. Prof. Schot indicated the need to recognise that climate change will lead to poverty,

- so focusing only on poverty and inequality is wrong. Prof Schot emphasized the need to work on all 3 frames, on knowledge production, on NSI while including reduction of poverty. We need all frames but frame 3 is going to redirect frame 1 and 2.

- Prof. Schot mentioned that if we want to move to sustainability, we need to question the dominant regime and look at the niche. He also indicated that system change means changing all the alignments of the system and questioning the underlying rules. It could be a system optimisation, partial system redesign and system innovation. The system change will take longer and the impacts are not visible immediately.

- Meta rules are rules across systems and they are important for deep transitions. For sustainability transitions to happen, we need three elements:
  o Niche alternative practices to be developed.
  o Dominant regime to open to change.
  o Landscape to put pressure on the system.

- The theory of change is a tool to operationalise system change.

- Prof. Hanlin Rebecca asked a question on Innovation policy for transformation. Prof Schot response: A focus on STI policy is a limitation because the actors are marginal. There is a need to think about the coordination across. The advantage is that it is not tied to a specific system, it is more mobile, connected to phenomenon of our society. On one hand it is marginal on the other it is an entry point for mobilising. He mentioned that he is now starting to work with private investors for redirection.

- A participant asked a question on crypto currencies which does not address environmental challenges/transformation. Prof Schot responded by saying that these currencies can stimulate local economies. These innovations are disruptive but have nothing to do with the environment.

- To the question on decoloniality, Prof Schot responded that, the TI model assumes that change happen in many places, it is an aggregation model where many local places can compete. It is an open model.

## Transformative Outcomes and Methods: through the lens of South Africa's experiments
*Speaker: Dr. Rob Byrne, Shanna Nienaber and Mahlodi Tau (SANBI)*

*Dr. Rob Byrne giving presenting at the academy.*

*Living catchment project in South Africa (SA)*

The project is about improving water security in SA and managing the landscape, which requires agile interactions between municipalities, farmers, policy makers and different stakeholders. It started in July 2020, the theory of change was created over the course of 14 weeks, and it was done online. Each session was corresponding to a step in the methodology. The first sessions were explanations of the theory, presenting ideas and concepts to the team. This structure was not working well so they rethought things to change the structure of the sessions. The researchers gave more control to the Living Catchment Team and more space to voice their thinking. A genuine co-creation process was established.

*Mahlodi Tau making a virtual presentation during the 'Transformative Outcomes and Methods: through the lens of South Africa's experiments' session at KSMS*

Mahlodi Tau shared his experience in the Living catchment project in South Africa; They obtained clarity from the Water Research Commission to implement projects differently. They were thinking about the theory of change for a while. While developing the outcomes, it was challenging as they were easily proposing outputs instead of outcomes. They were questioning their intentions with the project and the TIPC provided a framework to work with. He indicated that it was a difficult process, as they found themselves in a new space and things were not making sense to them. There were some frustrations and confusions during the first sessions, it was out of their comfort zone and they had to learn new languages. They made a pause and asked for co-creation. They wanted the TIPC colleagues to come to their space and learn from their world of water governance, land governance. The TIPC model helped them to say how they understood the current regime, stretching their thinking. They thought of the question: what are the regimes we want to destabilize and unlearn? He mentioned that getting the 12 Transformative Outcomes (TOs) boosted their confidence, allowed them to explore and experiment. There is a reflection exercise coming up where they will highlight what worked or failed and how to improve the process.

Shanna Nienaber shared her views: She thought of the reflective question of why work with Theory of change and not another theory? There is a set of deep questions embedded in TOs about what type of change you want to drive. The trade-off is that it requires people who are highly skilled in TIP, so it is about having the right people who understand what you are doing. The language could appear to be imposed on the project, there is a need to connect with the local language. She mentioned that she obtained a vivid experience of what it means for

scientist and practitioner to work together. Often these things are developed by consultants, but it allowed implementers to write their own theory of change. Three things were happening at once:

a) The size of TIPC, trying to understand this world.
b) Trying to connect TIPC to our world.
c) How you actually write the Theory of Change, it is a difficult writing process, there are technologies involved such as the mural digital platform.

- To the question about responding to a call as a researcher utilising the Transformative Outcomes, Dr Byrne replied that it is useful for large-scale and long-term projects which have a transformative goal. Mahlodi Tau added that the TIPC model is relevant for government projects which are long-term, it demonstrates the impact of work overtime. It fits into national priorities.

- To the question on communities of practices, Mahlodi responded that it is composed by local communities, traditional leaders, religious, researchers, NGOs, practitioners, implementers. They created a platform where they can all come together for conversation, for learning, co-creation. Participatory methods inform implementers. Policy practitioners get best practices, get well-informed on the realities on the ground. Shanna added that communities of practice help to make the right connections between actors and resources.

- Mahlodi explained that they get the support of universities for the skills they lack, for instance, the tracking of implementation of the theory of change is done by undergraduate students. The documentation of the learning process, writing and other tasks as well.

- Shanna revealed that indicators are imperfect at capturing realities on the ground. She proposed to have PhD students working on these projects to keep the stories alive and keep up with changes as the project goes. She concluded that the process of developing the TO is more important than the theory of change itself. The process of trust, understanding, listening and learning is important.

## Roundtable: challenges and opportunities of experiments for policy
*Speakers: Mahlodi Tau, Prof Johan Schot, Frank Ndakala*

- Mahlodi mentioned that they are currently packaging stories of impact and they will communicate it to others later. He welcomed the network of coaches as a good thing. He believes in the lessons learned. Frank recognized that the TIPC helps to measure priorities and that experiments requires everyone onboard. There is a need to promote common sense and encourage people to think long-term. He mentioned that we fail to continuously learn and continuously unlearn.

- Prof. Schot highlighted the importance of the question of scaling. A niche may become a prison, work in certain locations, people like it but don't invest in scaling. Scaling is

not about adoption, for him scaling is about changing the environment. There are incentives in these environments that prefer the new development to happen. Scaling is about the quality of your network, you need deep networking, mobilization. The difficulty of scaling is that you need to recontextualize, develop a standard that people can reapply to their context, can be appropriated locally.

- Mahlodi Tau indicated that the community of practice is a starting point for scaling up. He shared his thinking about collaborating with the university of Johannesburg. What areas of collaboration we need to initiate with the University of Johannesburg? How can we structure this partnership? It could be informal, we need to explore, when scaling up, UJ can be the back-up to support us with the language and other things. Rebecca added to that by saying that the university can help in learning from digital platforms of community of practices and in providing details of research being done elsewhere.

- A participant asked for examples of policy changes from the projects: Frank mentioned that in the Nomadic Education project, there have been a policy change for the teacher training policy. The TIP approach also had an impact on setting priorities which changed with the need to consider gender and include affirmative actions for girls.

- Mahlodi explained that they were able to influence the Water Roadmap policy by having a dedicated chapter on water security, which is sitting with the Department of Water and Sanitation. With the TIP approach, the voice of the community is feeding into policy. Johan indicated that it is better to work on implementation than on policy because it is difficult to start with policy and policy making – it is a lengthy process.

## Facilitated discussion/reflection session.

The reflection session provided a space for participants to share their views on innovation for Transformative Change in relation to their research.

1. Is there space in your research projects to engage with the ideas/concepts/frameworks around Innovation for Transformative Change and/or Transformative Innovation Policy?
2. What would be the main entry points/opportunities to use these ideas in your research?
3. What would be the main challenges?
4. What gaps/additional aspects you would need to learn about in order to use these ideas?

- A participant asked how to integrate the TIP approach in his work at the point where he has already submitted his research proposal. Suggestions from scholars were provided, for instance Johan suggested that the TIP approach could serve as a point of reflection for including some ideas and concepts in one's work. Discussions around theory integration followed and some PhD students shared their experiences with the

TIP framework. Prof Schot suggested to define the research question then to choose the theory. The TIP responds to a general question, how to bring system change?

- Dr. Rob Byrne mentioned that the PhD is an incremental addition to knowledge, a useful one but we cannot answer all questions. He suggested to include the theory integration topic in the trilateral chair if not already done.
- Dr Chux Daniel indicated to start with the research question, and he reflected on his own PhD work. He suggested to also focus on the outputs and outcomes.
- A mentimeter survey was taken to allow participants to describe TIP in three words. Below are a couple words shared by participants: complex, inclusive, change, thought-provoking, innovative, impact, excellent, sustainable, too much for me.



*Dr. Chux Daniel, Prof. Erika Mbula, Dr. Rob Byrne, Dr. Frank Sawanga and Prof. Rebecca Hanlin (left to right) at the academy.*

**Keynote lecture**

Theory of innovation and development: History of I&D studies in Africa, Theoretical development gaps

*Speaker: Prof. Erika Kraemer Mbula, UJ-TRCTI*

The presentation was divided into three main areas, overview of research on innovation in developing countries, origin of innovation and development studies in Africa, and studies of the I&D literature in Africa.

*Prof. Erika Mbula giving her lecture at the academy - Dr. Ann Kingiri seated next to her.*

**Overview of Research on innovation in developing countries**

Presentation was Based on a paper by Lima et. al (2021)

- The paper was focused on innovation and development vs innovation in developing countries
- Innovation in developing countries has range of theoretical information and focus on Innovation and development. It looks at the role of innovation and technology in creating and addressing development problems. It also addresses issues of Innovation studies and development studies and looks at Broder issues related to institutions.
- The evolution of literature on innovation in developing countries have expanded rapidly and sharp change was observed between 2010 – 2019. However, the growth is not proportional because most is from the upper middle-income countries such as China and India.
- Literature on low- and middle-income countries has been growing but quite marginal. Most African countries sit on the lower layer.
- On disciplinary orientation, between 2000 – 2009 and 2010 – 2019. The three subject area predominant were management, economic and business accounts for largest share: then environmental studies, environmental science, and sustainability. Developing studies which is a key interdisciplinary area has increased quite substantially

- In the low and lower middle-income countries, catching up in emerging market, micro development, social innovation and agricultural rural livelihoods are dominant in low income countries and commonalities include leadership.

**Origin of innovation and development studies in Africa**

Based on paper under development by Rebecca and Ann Kingiri.

- The paper discusses evolving conceptualization of what innovation and development are in Africa.
- Dependency theory – was popular literature in the 1960s and 1970s. It was argued that Africa countries didn't have the capacity to govern or produce usable theory and are trapped. The focus thus remained on technology transfer and that Africa are dependent on imported technology.
- However, the criticism of dependency theory emerged. The book, 'The rise of the Rest' is an important book that is important to be read.
- Talk about technological capability as multi-dimensional can be referred to in the technology capability approach (bell and Pavitt, 1993; lall, 1992). The articles talk about sequential changes and the context of learning was very much applied.
- The concept of innovation system emerged in the 1980s but only arrived in Africa much later. Key authors were Freeman, Lundvall, and Nelson. There came several definitions of innovation systems and all of them emphasize the importance of networking, relationship, knowledge creation and learning systems.
- Weaknesses of the IS approach: include component are not specific, what is included and what is excluded. Institutions have different meanings to different people. Focus on formal organizations and institutions and hard to operationalize.
- In the early 2000, new theory emerging is Local innovation and Production Systems (LIPS). Looking at territorial dimensions
- Key contribution from Africa Scholars that have shaped I7 literature today include
  a) Networks and linkages in Africa Manufacturing by Oyelaran Oyeyinka (2001)
  b) Putting Africa First: The making of Africa innovation systems; Muchie et al. (2003). Contributed to African driven development.
  c) Emerging innovation systems (EIS): a new conceptual framework. For late industrialization of Africa, you don't need to catchup but follow own pathways.

**Status of the I&D literature in Africa**

- 10 – 15years ago, academic community within Africa was small and very dispersed; few organizations dedicated to the study of innovation system etc.
- AfricaLics were involved in mapping the innovation. Key words included, Systems, innovation, policy etc.
- Mapping Africa's research

- Africa Thematic Areas: the role of gender in Africa innovation systems; The role of the state in promoting innovation; Innovation in formal and informal sectors; Overcoming natural resource curse through expanding manufacturing etc.

**Final reflection**

- Innovation and development research in Africa is a very dynamic field. Approach to solve Africa problem and address priorities; Do we need further theoretical development; what themes/sectors become central to respond to external shocks/build resilience. Your work is essential in shaping the future of I&D.
- Knowing that external shocks are going to be part of development how do we integrate in development?

**Questions and comments**

*Question 1*: Work on innovation tends to be biased on social sciences rather than physical science.

Response: Social science index come with some limitation and methodological challenge of integrating natural social and social science. The innovation literature has largely been developed in the social science. There are methodological choices that can be done.

*Question 2*: Role of Globelics in the global research - what are the possible thematic areas and could AfricaLics have left out some thematic areas?

Response: I shared the journey what the community is currently doing. It is a convener creating the platform. The mapping exercise was captured what is there and synthesizing thematic areas which evolved over time. However, what is presented is thought to be comprehensive enough.

The dynamism of the field, we have seen changes and we have been able to track these changes. The last slides showed the things that were thought to be important in Africa; transformation. They are very broad themes and over the years they are getting more unpacked. So we look at them as clusters of themes.

*Question 3*: What are the possible emerging themes on the 4IR that could be put in consideration?

Response: The fourth industrial revolution (4IR) is a broad way of thinking, and several thematic areas would be relevant for Africa. There is a lot of dynamism. Africa is becoming very prominent and is now emerging. The digital technology is not pronounced. It might become prominent due to changing lifestyle. The topic helps us think beyond our comfort area, to say we are contributing to the development of continent.

*Comment:* We need to open ourselves to other definition when it comes to innovation. We need to look at commercial and financial aspects. Innovation is about bringing new technologies, processes etc. We therefore need to be open to move to improve innovation.

When it comes to financing, it is Europe that finance our innovation and if they do so they will dictate how we use innovation. We need to change and fund ourselves so that we have a say on the nature and direction of innovation.

- Yaw emphasized that "Solve African problem in addressing African priority. The role of appropriation mechanism in appropriation of properties. Conventional methods in understanding innovation in local especially in informal sector calling for massive investment. Appropriate appropriation methods."
- Putting Africa First book by Lundvall and Edquist viewing the national innovation on processes and statics. Is there space and room for us as researchers to explore where the scholars seem to be conflicting.
- Prof. Mbula highlighted that "There is no agreement on what is a theory, framework, and conceptual approach. When we talk about theory, the closest thing that come into mind is evolutionary economics. Within the theories you can have conceptualize various frameworks. Some people talk of innovation system theory, but Lundvall says that it is a conceptual framework, a lens that help you understand a phenomenon. Is it at higher level of theory that we need to bring in more theory? Some people talk about innovation system theory, and some will call it a framework. On alternative ways of looking at alternative patents. But I would like to say that reality is often very complex to govern. But people are using their own ways of protecting knowledge - different from formal way. Thus, our work can capture better what happens in the reality and when done so, we are able to find different ways of interacting with reality. On whether it is too early or late to look at the conflict, I say go for it, there is not any time that is preferable to address ideas."
- Prof. Hanlin stated that "The theoretical contribution to your PhD is the most complex to add to your PhD. Very few develop wholly new theoretical ideas, mostly we do incremental which is okay. Come up with big questions of how nations evolve and how economy occurs. It is quite systemic. Starting to think more broadly on where firms sits in this discussion of innovation."

*Question 4*:  Why do we have less literature in developing countries. We have more literature on emerging countries than developing countries. Did you profile the literatures by country, such as anglophone?

Response: Prof. Mbula responded by saying "The dis-appropriate literature in developed countries than developing countries is due to; 1. Research funding - High income countries have better funding systems that come with better papers. These countries favor interest of some topics and issues  are easily published. This level of income, resourcing and dynamics of publication in the industry exists."

*Question 5*: How is innovation studies moving towards sustainability and this link to gaps what is lacking in Africa?

*Response:* Prof. Mbula said that "Looking at the academics of innovation, there are many, but if we use the official definition presented in the Oslo manual. In the past the innovation was only that which could be multiplied. NGO can make available innovation to users.
Innovation literature informs policy but there are also other ways in which policy happens."

*Question 6*: How have we engaged with these lenses such as decolonizing lenses? What has been the contribution of AfricaLics as a network as a quantifiable indicator in the 10 years? There is are critical gaps and not critical mass has been achieved.

Response: Prof. Mbula responded "Speaking to the aspects of decoloniality, when you look at critical lenses that help you question what if, and this will take you to decolonization of theories, assumptions, and ideological underpinning. On AfricaLics, the key difference between capacity building which is very generalized and in my view focus on product innovation much more than what AfricaLics is focusing on yet we look at what leads to realization of innovation system. Therefore, based on evaluation done by Technopolis who reviewed AfricaLics, highlighted that the network is impacting the space, slowly but gradually. Of course, there is factor of attribution and so many actors are in that space and are contributing."

## Roundtable
### Where now for I&D research?

*Speaker: KJ Joseph, CDS*

- General thinking among innovation scholars:
  - Innovation thinking driven by innovation systems/frameworks is mostly from developed (Scandinavian economies). A learning process, intellectual process conducive in developed country context.
  - Innovation systems thinking needs to be more relevant to our contexts, we need to adapt.  How: - Borrowing from the book "Innovation Paradox", authors argue that developing countries invest much less in innovation, e.g., India invests less than 1% of GDP in R&D while China less than 2.1% of GDP in R&D.
  - The irony is that India has grown 25% more than China yet it cannot account for the low investment in R&D.  How can we explain low R&D with high growth rate as is the example of India?
- Innovation and growth in developing countries requires conceptualization in developing countries, thinking beyond R&D.
- Innovation in the last 13-14 years of globalization has been included:
  - Inclusive innovation/development.
  - Sustainable development.
- For development to be inclusive, the innovation system also needs to be inclusive. Different schools of thought have emerged:
  - National Innovation System (NIS) is no longer important because innovation has become globalized.  COVID-19 negated this school of thought: - countries that performed well in combating it had good innovations systems at the national and

sectoral levels.  In fact, the aspect of innovation and competence building systems are ever more important now as seen by the pandemic experience.

- o The future of innovation and research should aim at nipping down the unacceptable levels of exclusion especially those brought about by globalization – active exclusion, passive exclusion etc. What are the factors that give rise to these exclusions and what sustains them? How can we use learning by doing to nip down the exclusion?

- ▪ Summary
  - o NIS are very important in addition to global systems.  It is important to build a National Production Network then create global linkages to avoid inequality and exclusion.
  - o Agrarian, informal, rural contexts in developing countries require unique forms of living like DUI mode of learning – living beyond the organized scientific process.

- ▪ Context of COVID has demonstrated that countries that had STI systems in place acted fast.

- ▪ Need for more studies on innovation and development in Africa – both in quantity and quality (measurement, ideological agenda, frameworks, theories).
  - o Bring out "invisible" actors in literature.
  - o Research agenda should address policy issues.
  - o African scholars need to do more systematic African literature review.

- ▪ Deliberations
  - o The AU Agenda 2063 provides policy makers with a guideline on how Africa can contribute to global development by 2063.  Key considerations should include value-based innovation research e.g., less carbon emissions, more biodiversity while providing adequate food.  The continent's innovation system should remain relevant and useful for the future.
  - o Networks and collaborations should be strengthened – Need for more studies around research in innovation and on innovation.
  - o In a continuously transforming society, considering global interactions and influences, Africa should adapt and build upon existing theories and frameworks to suit to suit its local contexts.   The incremental changes can lead to radical transformations in the long run. This calls for critical thinking among innovation researchers.
  - o PhD students have been challenged to consider how their different research are contributing to the current challenges.

- ▪ Session wrap-up
  - o There are different types of knowledge that are important in the innovation process. These are: indigenous, informal, formal, experiential learning.
  - o There is need for more interdisciplinary development studies.
  - o Normative studies need to be objective but critical too – it is okay to take a stand.

    o   Research should be challenge-based as opposed to sectoral as this helps to reflect on how to mitigate the issues across different levels, from the micro to macro levels.

<br>

**Keynote lecture**
<u>African research and innovation for development impact</u>

*Speaker: Dr. George Essegbey Owusu, CSIR – Technology Development and Transfer Center (CSIR-TDTC) & President, AfricaLics*

Dr. Essegbey's keynote lecture discussed the strength of current research, science, technology and innovation systems in Africa and the degree to which they are able to address countries' development priorities. He discussed this in relation to the multiple different priorities that African countries have, the impact of the emerging new world order and case studies from other parts of the world.

- The presentation was on how we can enhance research and innovation to make progress in our development.
- The development challenges in Africa: After the years of implementation, Africa is only 50% towards achieving SDG goals and target by 2030. The 17 goals we have all committed to can serve as a point of departure towards sustainable development.
- If we go with the normal classification of goals then, on people, nearly 40% of population is in extreme poverty requiring 4 times development efforts. On prosperity the economic growth between 1980 – 2019 lagged real income. On planet, 33 African countries are ranked bottom in environmental pillars especially in over dependence of firewood. On Peace, a decline in democratic values have been observed, civil strives, terrorism, election related violence etc. On partnership, we are common debtors.
- One of the greatest achievements is the creation of Africa Continental Free Trade area (AfCFTA) that provides unique opportunity to implement the SDGs and agenda 2063. If only our leaders are not only committed in paper.
- Understanding research and innovation: Research and innovation are not mutually exclusive. The research referred to here is across board including humanity, social, economic, engineering etc. AfricaLics build research in the aspect of competence building. It opens new frontiers.
- Innovation is scientific and needs based. Innovation address specific needs in the economy, industry, or community.
- NIS is the sum of firms' technological capabilities, interactions, and knowledge flows, among themselves and with organizations and people in their national environment. Innovation process is quite systemic.
- The emerging new world order. Often it is taken from the political perspective, e.g. at the end of world war two there was a new world order that was emerging that brought about capitalist and communist geopolitical block. Capitalist were led by US yet USSR was led by Russia. It was a completely bi-polar world.

- The new world order is still emerging, and what we see today as the war between Russia and Ukraine is a complex system of the new world order.
  - Characteristics include globalization, digitalization, new emerging technologies e.g., AI, IoT, Big data robotics, Intensity of Knowledge generation and use, Rapid technology advancement, high mobility of skills and expertise and regional blocs.
  - Development impact of the new world order include, upper middle-income status, no poverty, minimal unemployment; on social, food and nutrition security, good health and wellbeing, free education for all, good shelter and on environmental, clean energy/zero carbon, smart cities, sustainable biodiversity and harmony with nature.
  - To achieve this, critical actors include government agencies, civil societies, private sector and researchers.
  - The role of policy makers is to enhance relevant policy to align to this transformation. We need evidence-based policy making. Especially in terms of digitalization of economy. SSA is lagging in the digital space and the government must make deliberate efforts to digitalize.
  - The role of researchers and innovators. If researchers must be taken seriously then we have to do quality research. It has everything to do with new knowledge generation and application.
  - Development impact in the new world order demand strategic and holistic approach in R&I. also the actors' roles must be effectively delivered.

**Keynote Lecture**
Innovation in Africa, do institutions matter?
*Speaker: Dr. Laura Barasa, University of Nairobi*

Dr. Laura Barasa engaged the participants with a narration of her own experience as a PhD student, providing valuable lessons for the PhD students attending the AfricaLics academy. She based her presentation on her PhD area of study which centered around the influences of institutions on innovations, with a focus on corruption and bribery. She discussed the basics of innovation and institutions and provided empirical studies that she conducted, including her PhD thesis titled, "Institutions, Resources and Innovation in East Africa: A firm level approach"

- The three basic concepts of innovation are: Creativity, Invention & Innovation.
- What are institutions? They govern how we behave and matter for development.
- Key message: If there is good governance, firms are able to innovate. However, corruption inhibits innovation.
- Data collected showed that institutions' effects on innovation vary at different levels.
  - Strong institutions amplify the effect of resources on innovation.
  - Institutional quality was important for innovation to occur.

- Implications for policy: Focus on improving governance at different levels, can help reduce disparities in innovation output in individual countries.
- Corruption could also promote innovation – this was simply a correlation analysis and not causality.
  - Dr. Barasa further explained the possibility of a positive effect of corruption on innovation by referring to the study by Kramer (2019) titled, "Greasing the Wheels of Change". She also urged the students to consider doing simple descriptive or exploratory studies for their PhDs which pointed people to issues and could be researched further using more complex studies post-PhD. Simplicity in choice of methods was also encouraged.
  - The importance of submitting research papers to leading journals well in advance was emphasized. This was due to the long lead time before papers get published.

**Keynote lecture**
<u>West African Innovation Systems</u>

*Speaker: Prof. Almamy Konte*

Innovation system in West Africa

- Incentives such as taxation will be required to enhance systems of innovation in west Africa.
- Government funding for RTI is very low.

Education

- Average education in west Africa, compared to global level, there is very low level. Ghana is leading followed by Nigeria. Most of these countries have low education level at the age of 25.
- Senegal for example invest a lot in education and looking at countries expenditure on education it is about 60%. In Senegal education forms 4% of GDP.

Investment in R&D

- On research and development African countries need to spend at least 1% of GDP to enhance R&D and development in theory countries. In SSA there are only 5 countries in ECOWAS that have data on how much is spent on R&D, Burkina Faso, Cote D Ivore, Mali, Senegal and Togo.
- The public sector is the main R&D actor in Ecowas, private sector is acutely lacking.

Research inputs

- We need to have scientific production in medical sciences. We have heard laboratories in Africa, cases of endemics and pandemics have struck the region. Most importantly is to make scientific studies.
- In countries such as Senegal health sciences have high production.

- Very weak commercialization of research result due to limited activities.
- However, Nigeria seams to give best communication of re-use.

Collaboration

- In terms of collaboration there is more collaborations in international level.
- Most English-speaking countries collaborate with US and Britain. France collaborates with mostly.
- There is also intra agency collaboration.
- Within ECOWAs there is only 10.6% collaboration . There is no strong collaboration between different actors in Africa.
- In most African countries the trading is very weak.

Employment

- The informal sector dominates the market. They don't pay taxes, characterized by family related enterprises.

## Methods sessions

These sessions provided students with training on key research methods needed to study this multidisciplinary area of innovation. These included analyzing qualitative data, using qualitative data analysis software, how to choose thematic framework and Foresight, Scenarios and other future studies methods.

### Analyzing qualitative data
*Speaker: Prof Rebecca Hanlin, UJ-TRCTI/ AfricaLics Secretariat*

Prof. Hanlin took the students through the principals of qualitative data analysis. Students then engaged with an anonymized qualitative interview transcript and conducted a worked example to conduct qualitative thematic analysis.

- Prof. Hanlin asked the students to read the Oxford handbook on innovation studies.
- Qualitative research dataset;
  - Ideal number of interviews  - 30 interview.
- Data cleaning. Data cleaning is very important.
  - Read and check interview notes/ transcripts, 2-3 times.
  - Get someone to check the data analysis for you e.g., supervisor.
  - Keep data in folders, anonymize interviews.
- Data analysis
  - Grounded theory – pulling out concepts from the data.
  - Thematic analysis. Type pf grounded theory approach.
  - Clean the data and understand it.
- Synthesis the data
  - Set the themes in advance. Evaluation questions become the thematic codes

- Develop codes as they come up. Identify key arguments and themes that come from the data. Cross reference and develop pathways across the text. Requires through review of the data. Ensure that there is no bias in the thematic codes that emerge. Have someone go through the thematic codes chosen for verification.
  - Transcripts (anonymized & codified) required at the end of research. Ensure that you know your codes to ensure that nothing gets lost in the analysis.
- If you're having difficulty identifying the themes, means the research questions didn't work.
  - 1st column – themes
  - 2nd column  - interview 1,2,3…..
  - If many interviews, put interviews into categories.
- Never ask interviewees to seat for more than 45-60 minutes.
- For ethnographic approached, max 60. Through questions and time them (response time).
- Ask opportunity for follow-up email/ call.
- Reflexibility – ask someone else to go through the collected data. If you can't find someone, take a few days break and analyze data again. Think about if the relevant themes are coming out.

## Using Qualitative analysis software (Nvivo)

*Speaker: Prof Solomon Ogara, JOOUST*



*Prof. Ogara taking the participants through how to use Nvivo during the academy*

Prof Ogara introduced students to qualitative analysis software and provided tips on how to use it.

Procedure
- Import the transcript to the software through the import option.
  o Data cleaning is very important. Make sure that the responses make sense.
  o Do spelling check before analysis.
  o Make sure the file format is accepted the software.
  o For audio files – transcribe in parts using the transcribe button. Long video/ audios are not accepted by software. Break down the large files into small parts (less than 40kb).
- Classify data into themes and sub-themes and sub-subthemes.
  o Right click, select code selection option OR drag the selected text to codes tab and assign name.
- Practice using the software often.
- Word frequency query function enables determination of number of times words appear. Select number of words & frequency setting, then click on the run query tab.
- Nvivo can be used for literature review.
- Most universities offer training on use of these qualitative data analysis software. Some institutions have licenses for the software.

## Thinking about anticipation, transformation and policy impact
*Speaker:* *Dr. Geci Karuri-Sabina, Wits School of Governance*
- 6 mega trends shaping the future development of our world include: people and society, tech and innovation, environment and resources.
- Anticipation and futures.
  o Anticipation is the ability to distinguish between 4 different quadrants that describes different kinds of innovations at various periods.
- Future Literacy
  o A capability that an individual can hold that they recognize anticipatory assumption. Capability to understand why and how you can think about your future. This is an interdisciplinary study that uses STEEP, PESTLE tools to think about the future. It requires a change in the mind set.
- NB: We need to be future aware and how to use the future.  Many different methods are available.
- Summary
  o Anticipation helps us make sense of future possibilities and trajectories.
  o There is no future data for policy makers so anticipation and imagination can help.
- Transformative Futures Thinking
  o Think of the iceberg model – What you see on the top is not what is under.  The real issue is under the water. Policy issues may also be deep rooted and not at the surface.  It is possible to intervene at any level of the iceberg.

- o Transformative change means being able to change the issues at the bottom of the iceberg.
- o Our inability to imagine the future makes us only stack problems.
- People think about the future under 4 archetypes:
  - o Business as usual.
  - o Pessimists.
  - o Reformist and disciplined lifestyles e.g., consuming less, saving more etc.
  - o Transformative – Very open to many possibilities.

## Study visit

Innovation Centre in Nairobi

*Kenya Climate Innovation Centre (KCIC)*

The study visit involved a visit to an innovation centre in Nairobi (Kenya Climate Innovation Centre (KCIC)). Entrepreneurs from three different firms linked to KCIC gave the students an overview of their firm activities, challenges they face and where they need support from the academics. There was a question and answer session were the student got to interact with the entrepreneurs and pose some questions.

The visit started with a presentation from Ernest Chitechi, Corporate Services Manager, KCIC. Ernest gave an overview of KCIC. KCIC offers incubation, capacity building and financing options to new, small and medium business ventures and Kenyan entrepreneurs that are developing innovations to address the challenges of climate change. They provide holistic and country-driven support to accelerate the development, deployment and transfer of locally relevant climate technologies. Their vision is 'To be a one stop shop supporting innovative climate change solutions and sustainable development in Kenya.'

Their mission is to provide business support, financing and awareness creation to empower the private sector to deliver innovative climate change solutions and provide strategic direction on matters policy, advocacy and sustainable development.

*Ernest Chitechi making a presentation during the study visit at KCIC*

- Entrepreneurs present in the study visit
  - Powered - Electric bike company. They aim to electrify 1 million bikes by 2040. Their vision is to enable Africa to become energy efficient through electric mobility. They provide electric solar powered bikes (for rent or for sale) to delivery personnel at a competitive fee. The bikes can cover 60 km – 100 km per day. They have charging points across Nairobi.
  - Ahadi reusable pads - Affordable, reusable sanitary pads. The company distributes pads to girls living in poor neighbourhoods and create awareness on hygiene. KCIC helps the firm to market their products and create awareness on use of reusable pads. KCIC is in the process of helping the firm patent the product.
  - Alternative energy systems – Produces sulphur free fuel from plastic waste. The form converts waste plastic into useable forms of energy. They utilize a technology that has been tried and tested in other regions called Pyrolysis. The firm collects over 400 tonnes of plastic waste per month. The waste is mostly collected by street families at a small fee.

The students identified and listed challenges faced by the different entrepreneurs for their group work. Each group was to focus on one challenge and develop a research proposal, policy brief and presentation.

## Paper presentations

Paper presentations are the core part of the academy and provide students the opportunity to receive feedback from colleagues and facilitators. Many of the students took the opportunity to work with facilitators outside of the formal sessions to get in-depth feedback on papers. These sessions consisted of up to 3 student presentations. Each presentation was expected to be no more than 15 minutes. After the 3 students presented, a discussant provided feedback on the papers for up to 15 minutes. The remaining 15 minutes were available for open questions and comments from all participants.

## Group work

Students were expected to participate in group work during the academy. The time requirement for this exercise was estimated at 16 hours to be conducted at times convenient to the students. The group work aimed to (a) provide students with a chance to get to know each other and extend their peer networks even at a distance in an informal but structured manner and (b) provide training in key research and presentation skills that are essential to life during and post-PhD. Students were allocated into groups in week 1 and were expected to work in these groups to conduct the following activities: develop research proposal, develop policy brief and make a presentation. The winning group was awarded a small token.

## Group presentations.

**Group 1:** Empowerment and inclusivity through the adoption of innovative technologies - The cases of AES, POWAARD and AHADI in Kenya.



*Margret Kababu presenting group 1 proposal at the academy.*

**Group 2:** Investigation of academia-industry-government collaborations to enhance sustainable innovation efficiencies SMEs in the Kenya: recycling enterprises.



*Aboubacry Kane presenting group 2 proposal at the academy.*

**Group 3:** Enhancing the Emerging Climate-Smart Businesses through Government, Industry, and Academia Interaction.



*Mbeo Ogeya presenting group 3 proposal at the academy.*

*Group 3 participants after being presented with their prizes (maasai shukas) by Prof. Hanlin, Dr. Kassahun Kebede and Oluyemi Adeosun.*

Group 3 emerged as the winner of the challenge due to their clear articulation of the challenge, proposed strategy to address the issue and well written documents and presentation.

## Closing lecture

### Issues of technology transfer and commercialization issues facing Africa

*Speaker: Prof Tom Peter Migun Ogada, Executive Director, ACTS*

Prof. Ogada is the Executive Director of ACTS and has significant experience working on the public sector STI world of Kenya. He has held posts as Director of the Kenyan Industrial Research and Development Institute, Chair of the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation as well as being a County Minister responsible for Trade, Industrialization and Investment. An engineer by training, he has significant experience in technology transfer and commercialization issues and was the founding Managing Director of Moi University Holding Ltd, the technology transfer arm of the university.

*Prof. Tom Ogada giving the closing lecture at the academy at KSMS*

Prof. Ogada spoke to the issues of technology transfer and commercialization issues facing Africa including but not limited to university-industry linkages. The following are key highlights from the session.

Outreach

- Universities lagging behind in outreach.
- What do you do with the research after research?
- Outreach - Making knowledge generated in research for use in the society.
- For research to have impact in society, you must have technology transfer.
- African governments/ universities have limited investments in research/ outreach.
- Today, performance of universities and institutions is measured through number of patents granted, creation of enterprises, jobs and revenue.

Commercialization of R&D output.

- Technology transfer and commercialization are important at global level and will contribute towards achieving SDGs. STI can significantly drive realization of SDGs.
- Investment - Uptake of existing technologies to address societal problems.
- Commercialization of knowledge generated from research will enable generation of resources for research.

Types of intellectual property.

- Copy right.
- Industrial property

- o Patent.
- o Trademark.
- Plant breeders right.

Role of IP for commercialization and technology transfer.

- Proof of ownership of innovation.

Knowing the value of innovation.

- Cost approach.
  - o Documenting expenses occurred in development of innovation.

- Market approach.
  - o What has the market paid for a similar innovation.
  - o Limitation – accessing information in the market is difficult due to trust/ privacy issues.
- Income approach.
  - o Based on estimated income that has been generated for particular duration.

Commercialization of innovation.
- Own exploitation. Create industries yourself.
- Sale of IP.
- Joint venture.
  - o Combines 2 ideal partners based on their expertise.
- License.

- Merger and acquisition

To what extent are universities converting research into products and services?

**Benefit sharing**
- Need of a policy that clearly articulates the issue of benefit sharing.
- Innovators need to the priority stakeholder.
- Most universities have come up with benefit sharing percentage (40-50%).

## Support structure to support commercialization.

- A lot of bureaucracy in commercialization of innovations.
- Technology transfer support structures.
  - o Technology structure office.

## Social events undertaken within academy.

The Academy was not all work throughout, students enjoyed a few social activities including the academy dinners and a visit to Nairobi national park. These social events enabled students to connect and interact in a social setting as well as relax from the intense academy programme.

## Opening cocktail event

An opening cocktail dinner was organized on 13th June, Monday evening where the participants were served with cocktails and snacks from 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm where they got to interact and get to know each other. This was then followed by dinner and nyama choma, the event ended at 11:00 pm.



*Participants at the academy cocktail event at KSMS*

## Nairobi national park (optional trip)

On Sunday afternoon, 19th June 2022, the secretariat organized an optional trip for those who wished to participate. The visit was to the Nairobi national park, participant were taken to the Nairobi safari walk where they were able to see a variety of animals including lions, hyenas, crocodiles, rhinos, tortoise, monkeys among others. This was then followed by an afternoon drive to the national park led by a tour guide.



*Participants at the Nairobi safari walk.*

The final academy dinner was held on the 22nd June, Wednesday evening at the Safari Park hotel, along Thika road. Different varieties of mouth-watering nyama choma were served, along with refreshments. The participants were then treated to spectacular performances by the safari cat dancers.



*Participants at the final academy dinner held at the Safari park hotel, Nairobi.*



*The safari cat dancers performing at the academy dinner at the Safari park hotel, Nairobi.*

## 3. The evaluation survey

### 3.1 Background

An anonymous survey was conducted among students on the final day of the PhD Academy to gather input and ideas for future events.

### 3.2. Structure of the survey

The survey consisted of the following sections:

- Overall evaluation of the course and program.
- Coverage of particular thematic and methodical aspects.
- Open comments.
- Usefulness of particular programme aspects.
- Assessment of potential change of time and attention distribution between different program parts.
- Assessment of support related with other program modifications.
- General individual information concerning study conditions, progress and professional aspirations.
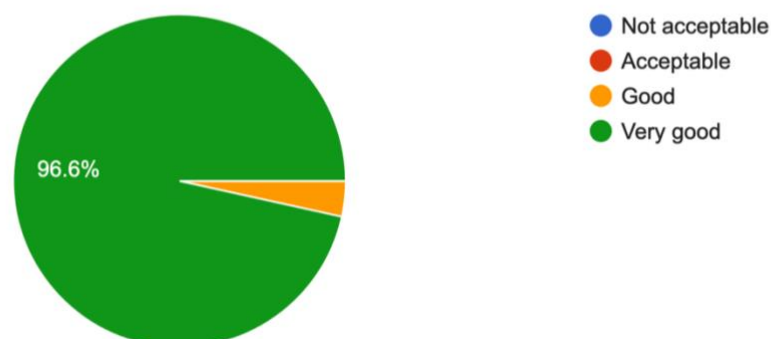
### 3.3. Results of the evaluation survey

As shown in the results below, overall, participants were satisfied with the course and overall programme structure. The overall contents of the lectures received positive evaluation by the PhD students.
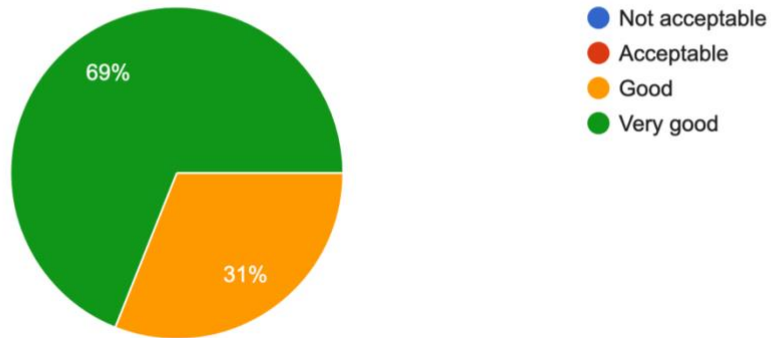
**Part one: Overall evaluation**
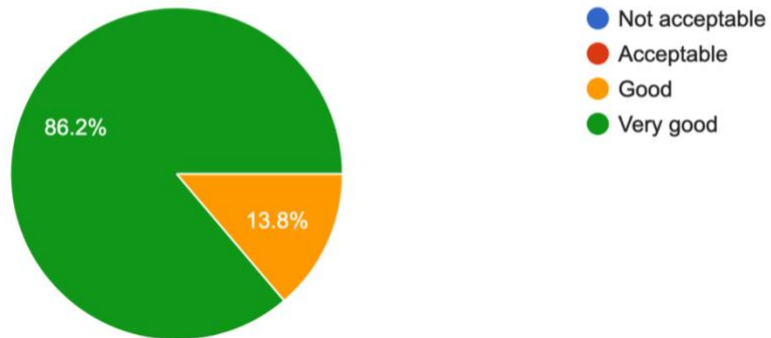
(a) The overall assessment of the Academy?
29 responses

## (b) The overall structure of the Academy program?
29 responses



Legend:
- Not acceptable
- Acceptable
- Good
- Very good

69%
31%

## (c) General organization of the Academy?
29 responses



Legend:
- Not acceptable
- Acceptable
- Good
- Very good

86.2%
13.8%

## (d) Time allocated to paper presentations, discussion, and feedback from reviewers?
29 responses



Legend:
- Not acceptable
- Acceptable
- Good
- Very good

31%
13.8%
55.2%
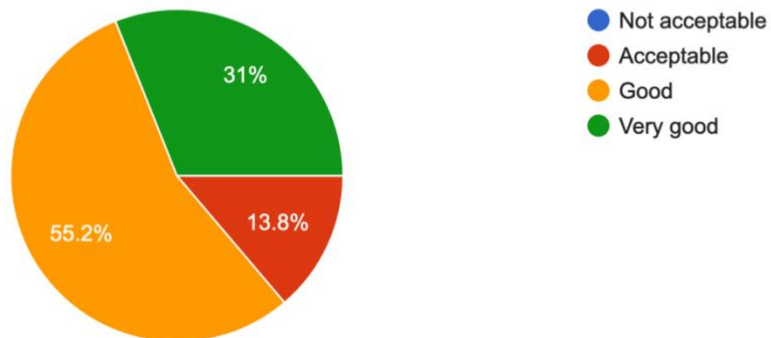
**(e) Relevance for the Academy topic areas to your PhD topic**
29 responses



Legend:
- ● Not acceptable
- ● Acceptable
- ● Good
- ● Very good

69%
31%
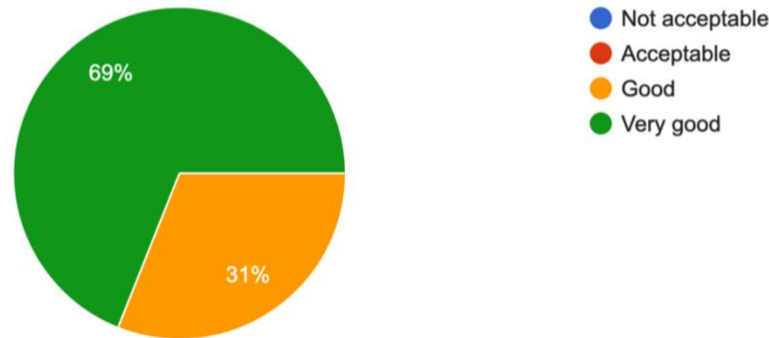
Any topic that you think was not given adequate attention or was not covered and should be included in future AfricaLics PhD Academy?

- Quantitative methods in data analysis; more time on choice of research methods - what? when? how?
- The 4IR.
- To enhance innovation: Creativity concepts should be included.
- Digital transformation.
- Data analysis, writing of the actual thesis.
- Use of qualitative software for analysis.
- Innovation collaborative.
- quantitative data analysis methods to broaden knowledge.
- Adequate practice on research writing .
- Methodology and methods.
- Education system.
- Maybe you should include one session of quantitative data nature.
- Agricultural Innovation systems.
- Contribution to Theory in a PhD Dissertation; Introductory Econometrics.
- Quantitative Analysis in detail.
- Product (Goods and Service) Innovation, Theory development, Policy framework (It is already there but I suggest any kind of Policy framework lecture, discussion sessions, and more exercises).
- Argumentative writing.
- Organisation and Analysis of qualitative data.
- ICT software for qualitative data analysis (NVIVO and ODK).
- Diffusion of innovation.
- Academic writing.
- Quantitative data analysis.

- Include stress, time management and general mental health issues affecting PhD candidates.
- Use of qualitative analysis software will require more time to achieve the intended outcome.
- Conceptualizing and operationalizing the relevant theory and conceptual frameworks.
- More training on econometrics.

**Part Two: How do you rate?**
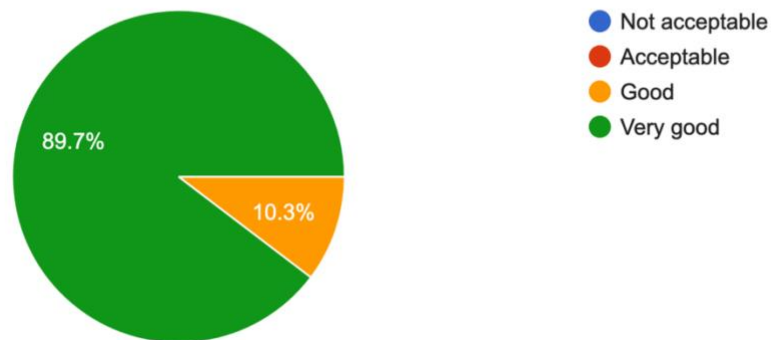
(a) Testing your research skills
29 responses



Legend:
- Not acceptable
- Acceptable
- Good
- Very good

41.4%
55.2%
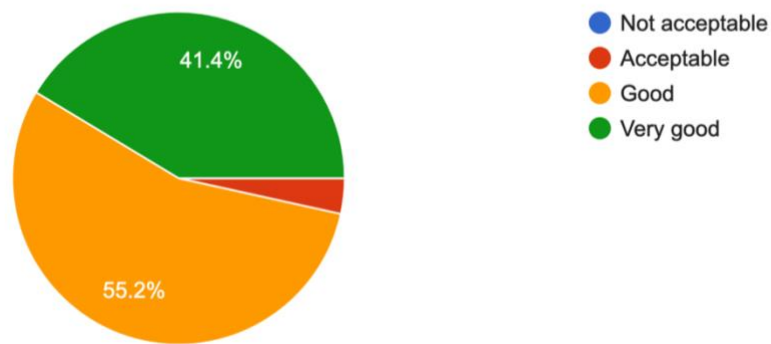
(b) Making you think differently
29 responses



Legend:
- Not acceptable
- Acceptable
- Good
- Very good

89.7%
10.3%

## Accommodation, food and conference facilities?
29 responses



- Not acceptable
- Acceptable
- Good
- Very good

58.6%
34.5%
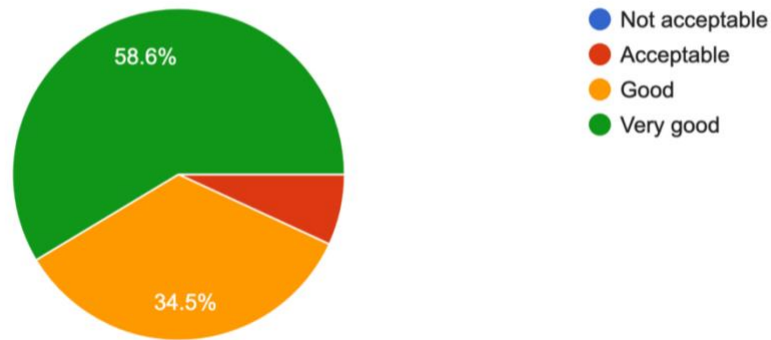
## The social events
29 responses



- Not acceptable
- Acceptable
- Good
- Very good

86.2%
13.8%
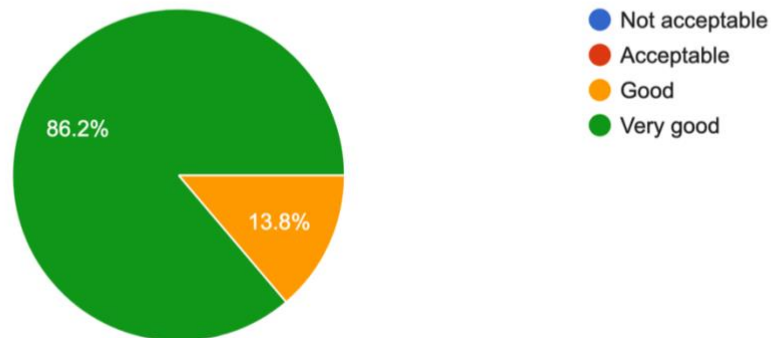
## Have you ever attended any other AfricaLics organized event before
29 responses



- Yes
- No

75.9%
24.1%
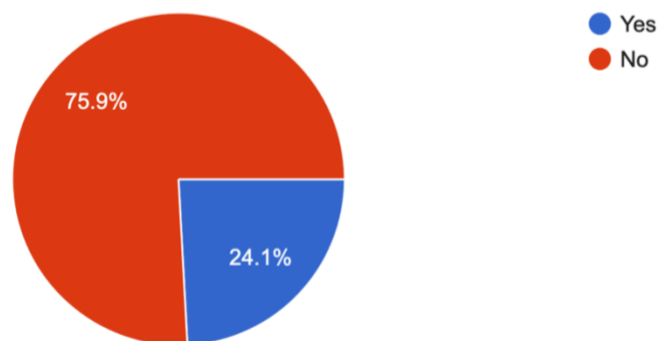
Any other comments not discussed above that may improve the organization of future PhD Academies?

- Good insights need to share more experiences.
- Think of breakout session to discuss different topics relevant to several participants.
- More interaction with discussant assessing students' presentation.

- Congratulations on this well organised PhD Academy. It has been a source of motivation to work smarter and differently on my thesis. I highly appreciated the feedback on my research and the interactions with experienced scholars. Everything was great, as well as the accommodation and conference room. But the food wasn't of good quality unfortunately.
- Students need more time in developing group projects especially as the team must bond. Leadership and collaborative of such groups are practical skills that needs time to develop during the academy. Some members may exhibit these skills, but others may need time to learn from others demonstrating practically.
- There is need for next steps for outputs generated through the group work to be implemented. AfricaLics Secretariate should explore ways of supporting these outputs when they are clearly mapped out to test out ideas and scale across for impact.
- Invite more specialists in quantitative methodology.
- I suggest that we have an exhibition on innovations.
- Video recordings of the sessions.
- Additional comments and the comment or feedback given by the softcopy to student.
- Data analysis session was short and need to be given enough time.
- The Academy was very timely for my ongoing PhD journey both in terms of the exposure to new concepts and the connection to a new network. First, through the TIP / Deep Transitions framework / theory I have gotten clarity on how to address one of my PhD research question - something that I came to the session struggling with. Secondly, the opportunity to discuss my work with fellow PhD candidates and faculty (both senior and junior), has given me specific insights on where to improve and affirmation on where I was not aware I was doing as well. Finally, the opportunity to fully join the AfricaLics / Globelics network, will open so many new doors for me and led to specific opportunities spanning Senegal, Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya.
- Overall, it would be nice if the pace was slower but that would sacrifice the overall rigour. I would not change anything.
- To continue like this and move forward. Beyond being a scientific experience, it is a pleasant human experience.
- More alumni should be brought on board, for excellent mentorship.
- Organize for common publication journals for AfricaLics students and invite innovators to showcase their innovations during the academy.
- More time to be allocated to work on group work.
- It has been well facilitated to the international standards.
- There should be a mechanism to make participants more comfortable working together at the onset of the academy to yield better outcomes. The group work was good, but the teams jelled better after the dinner.
- AfricaLics should promote well the emerging transformative change theory and related perspectives to be applied by many African scholars to materialize them into the African problems.

**Mentimeter word cloud**

## 1. What word would you use to best describe your experience of the academy?



## 2. What issue/ concept/ theory/ learning will you take away and use in your PhD studies after you leave?



## 4. The organizing team

### 4.1 AfricaLics Secretariat team

1. Dr. Ann Kingiri - African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Kenya.
2. Prof. Rebecca Hanlin - African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Kenya/ University of Johannesburg, South Africa.
3. Mourine Cheruiyot - African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Kenya.
4. Moses Owidhi - African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Kenya.
5. Josephat Okemwa - African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Kenya.
6. Ann Numi - African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Kenya.

## 4.2 Local organizing team

1. Prof. Solomon Ogara - Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology, Kenya.
2. Prof. Ben Muok - Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology, Kenya.
3. Dr. Samuel Liyala - Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology, Kenya.
4. Dr. Calleb Olweny - Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology, Kenya.

## 5. Funding, budget & support

The academy benefited from one main source of funding: AfricaLics Secretariat at ACTS through the Sida grant. The success of the 8th PhD Academy would not have been possible without the support and dedication of several individuals and organizations, namely:

1. The staff of Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology, Kenya
2. All facilitators and their employers who provided their time without additional renumeration.

## 6. Lessons learnt

The AfricaLics secretariat took stock after this event and conducted a formal debrief with organizers. Some concerns/recommendations from the students were also retrieved from the evaluation survey feedback. The following points were discussed:

- Consider incorporating breakout sessions for the students to discuss different topics relevant to participants.
- Students requested for more interaction with discussant assessing their work.
- Allocation of more time for the developing group projects to allow teams to bond. Leadership and collaborative of such groups are practical skills that needs time to develop during the academy. Some members may exhibit these skills, but others may need time to learn from others.
- More specialists in quantitative methodology to be invited to give lectures in the academy.
- Academy should have exhibition on innovations.
- Video recordings of the sessions in the academy. Links of the recordings to be shared with participants to allow them you watch the sessions and conceptualize the different concepts.
- Data analysis session to be done in depth and allocate more time to the session.
- More alumni to be brought on board so that the new/ fairly new participants can learn from them.
- The network to promote emerging transformative change theory and related perspectives to address current challenges in the continent.

**Appendix 1: Call for applications**

**8ᵗʰ AfricaLics Ph.D. Academy on Innovation and Competence Building Systems**
**Date: 13ᵗʰ – 24ᵗʰ June 2022 (EAT)**

**The Academy will be held online and hosted by the Jaramogi Odinga Oginga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST) and the AfricaLics Secretariat.**

The AfricaLics network is an academic research and capacity building network that focuses on how innovation (the process through which new or improved products, processes, organizational forms, ways of working and acting are introduced into new environments) occurs and the relationship this has with economic and social development in African countries. Such research is becoming known in the network as 'innovation and development studies' because it is at the intersection of innovation studies and development studies.

The 8ᵗʰ AfricaLics PhD Academy provides an opportunity for PhD students enrolled at African universities who work in the field of innovation and development studies to gain more knowledge of this burgeoning field, meet leading academics in this field and receive feedback on their PhD studies.

The 8ᵗʰ AfricaLics PhD Academy will be held as an in-person event under strict COVID-19 protocols at the Jaramogi Odinga Oginga University of Science and Technology's (JOOUST) Nairobi campus, Kenya.

This is a call for students enrolled in a PhD at an African university who work in the field of innovation and development studies to apply to participate in this two-week residential event.

**Innovation and development studies**

The AfricaLics network was founded in 2012 due to a growing recognition of the need for more support for academic 'research on innovation' that had relevance to the contextual environments of African countries. This burgeoning body of work by African scholars is essential to ensure 'research in innovation' (i.e., research and development of specific inventions that can help solve practical problems), where most innovation policy and funding attention is focused, can be effectively supported. The concept of 'research on innovation' focuses on innovation processes, what fosters innovation and on what may help new solutions get accepted and adopted. It is particularly interested in understanding the impact of innovation on the social and economic development of African countries. It considers these issues at the level of firms, networks, and collaborations as well as at the national, continental, and global levels. As such the work of scholars in the AfricaLics network is multi-disciplinary being at the intersection of the established academic fields of innovation studies and development studies.

This is a multidisciplinary field which includes researchers from a range of disciplines often studying innovation studies, the economics of innovation, innovation management, technology management, science and technology studies. However, the network also includes those from other more disciplinary fields such as engineering, economics and political science.


**Who is eligible to apply?**

PhD students working in innovation and development studies and who are principally interested in how innovation relates to economic and social development in Africa are the main target group for the PhD Academy.

The Academy will host around 20-25 students from Africa and a handful of students from the rest of the world.

Specifically, PhD students who wish to participate will need to fulfill the following requirements:

- be at least in the beginning of his/her second year at the time of the academy

- work explicitly on issues related to policy-oriented analysis of science, technology and innovation[1]

- be able to present an original paper reflecting his/her research and/or thesis work that fits within the thematic areas of the AfricaLics network

If you are in doubt as to whether you can apply, please contact us through the email address at the bottom of the call.

We will have a limited number of places open to master's students who are studying in Kenya. These selected students will be granted observer status i.e. can attend but will not present their work.

Master degree students who wish to participate will need to fulfil the following requirements:

- be a registered Masters student in a Kenyan university on a degree programme in the area of economics, business or management studies, sociology or development studies or similar

- have a Masters project that will focus on an aspect of innovation studies (i.e., innovation management or innovation systems)[2]

To improve diversity in the emerging academic community on innovation and development studies research in Africa, we encourage female scholars and those from low-income countries to apply.

Please note that all participants will be expected to be fully vaccinated before travel to Kenya. A copy of your vaccine certificate will be required by the AfricaLics Secretariat.

**Design of the Academy**

The Academy will invite frontier researchers in the field of innovation and development from around the world to provide lectures and mentor students. The Academy also provides opportunities for PhD students to share their work and learn new skills. As such, the Academy is made up of the following activities:

- Lectures by senior researchers on areas ranging from research methodologies to the latest theories and empirical research in the fields of innovation, innovation management and science policy.

- Presentations by doctoral students of their work with feedback from the senior scholars facilitating at the event.

- Sessions focused on enabling interaction between students, practitioners and policy makers on innovation and development issues

- Study visits to innovation hubs, innovative businesses and/or similar organizations

- Sessions that focus on key skills that students need to complete their PhD and become successful academic researchers such as publishing or project management skills

- A practical project that helps students think through how to ensure their PhD project is addressing developmental issues and how to ensure results will be articulated to relevant policy and practitioner stakeholders.

The language of the Academy will predominantly be English. If we have a sufficient number of French speaking PhD students accepted, we will put on simultaneous interpretation.


**How to apply**

PhD students who apply must submit an extended abstract of their PhD thesis of not more than 5 pages.

Masters students who apply must submit an extended abstract of their Masters project of not more than 2 pages.

The abstract must be submitted _together with_ the applicant's CV and a recommendation letter from the principal PhD/ Master's supervisor or a senior scholar who knows the applicant's work.

These three documents should be sent to the AfricaLics Secretariat (phd-academy@africalics.org) on or before 23:00 hours East Africa time on Friday 18th March, 2022.

_Format of abstracts_

Abstracts should be typed double-spaced in French or in English with font size 12. The abstract must include the following sections:

1. Background and literature review
2. The research objectives or research questions

3. Methodology including the data collection and analysis techniques to be used,

4. Expected contribution to academia and policy discussions.

5. References

Please also make it clear in your application if you are preparing a thesis by publication or manuscript/ monograph thesis.

**Selection**

All extended abstracts will be reviewed by at least two senior scholars from a review panel made up of members of the AfricaLics Scientific Board, AfricaLics Secretariat and the host University.

Selection will be made based on academic quality of extended abstracts as well as on the basis of criteria aimed at promoting diversity (by location, gender etc.). Selection criteria for AfricaLics events are published on the AfricaLics website: http://www.africalics.org/selection-criteria/

Successful applicants will be notified by 12th April 2022 of their acceptance to the Academy.

**Sponsorship and travel support**

AfricaLics has funding to cover the costs of economy class return airfares and fully catered accommodation during the Academy in Nairobi for those attending who are registered at an African university based in a country classified as 'low income' or 'low middle income'.[3] A small amount of funds will be available to reimburse additional costs of the visa itself and any COVID-19 PCR testing that is required. Accepted participants from outside Kenya will need to complete (and have accepted) a travel support request form and COVID-19 waiver before they will be granted sponsorship. Details of this process will be made available once an applicant has received confirmation of their acceptance at the academy.

Please note that all participants will be expected to be fully vaccinated before travel.

**Final paper upload and confirmation of attendance**

All successful applicants will be expected to have confirmed their participation by 23:00 hours East Africa time on Friday 13th May 2022 or their place will be given to someone else.

We recommend that all applicants pencil in the dates of the event in their diaries as soon as they apply as there is very little time between notification of acceptance and the first week of the event.

All selected participants who confirm attendance will also be expected to upload a final FULL paper (details of this will be given in your acceptance letter) by 23:00 hours East Africa time on Friday 27th May 2022. The full paper should be a full project proposal (for Masters

students) or a chapter of your thesis that you would like to present and get feedback on during the Academy (for PhD students).

**Organization and support**

The 7th AfricaLics Ph.D. Academy is jointly organized by the JOOUST with support from the AfricaLics Secretariat hosted at the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Kenya. The event is supported financially by the JOOUST, the AfricaLics network and Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) through Sida Research.

The local organizing committee at JOOUST is led by: Prof. Ben Muok, Director of Research and Innovation. Day to day organization of the Academy at JOOUST is the responsibility of Mr. Martin Ocala Omondi. Organization of the Academy at the AfricaLics Secretariat is being managed by Dr. Rebecca Hanlin.

**Contacts**

For any queries or questions about the academy by contact: phd-academy@africalics.org

For general queries about JOOUST: omondimartin5@gmail.com

For general queries about AfricaLics: secretariat@africalics.org

# AfricaLics PhD Academy 2022

## 13 – 24 June 2022

## Hosted by

**Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology**

**Venue:** Kenya School of Monetary Studies, Nairobi

# Programme

## The 8<sup>th</sup> AfricaLics PhD Academy

The idea of conducting PhD Academies for African students studying in the field of innovation and development was conceived at the All African seminar in Tanzania in March 2012. Further discussions between the AfricaLics Scientific Board members and the Globelics Secretariat led to a decision to take the successful format of the Globelics PhD Academies that had been running for over 10 years and adapt it for the African context. As AfricaLics has developed and with financial support from the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), the AfricaLics PhD Academies have grown in size and complexity.

We have held seven Academies prior to this one and trained 189 students from across Africa and a few from other parts of the world too. The Academy provides a space for PhD students to come together, create peer networks but also receive feedback on their work and lectures from key theorists in the field of innovation and development studies. It also provides training in relevant research methods as well as provides students with opportunities to interact with policy makers and consider how their work impacts on policy debates.

The 8<sup>th</sup> AfricaLics PhD Academy is being held in Nairobi, hosted by Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST) and sees the return of the event to a face-to-face format after the need to move it online due to the COVID-19 pandemic last year. The event will involve 24 PhD students as full participants and include other students (PhD and Masters) as observers.

The PhD Academy is only one of several activities undertaken by the AfricaLics Secretariat and the AfricaLics network to build research capacity in the region in innovation and development studies. These are part of a larger research capacity building programme funded by Sida which includes provision of research funding support, the development of new curricula and teaching programmes in the subject area as well as networking and dissemination activities for researchers in the region through events and workshops.

The main objective of AfricaLics is to promote the development of research capacity in Africa with strong links to users – including policy makers and private sector – through research training and research project organized support. One long-term aim is to enable Africa to become more self-reliant in studying, monitoring, and evaluating its innovation activities and systems for the betterment of society. The work of AfricaLics intends to complement the research and capacity building activities of other players in innovation studies both in the academic and policy arena.

## Overview Programme

**WEEK 1:** 13 - 17 June 2022

| Time (EAT) | Monday 13th June | Tuesday 14th June | Wednesday 15th June | Thursday 16th June | Friday 17th June | Saturday 18th June | Sunday 19th June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **08.30 – 09:00** | Registration | Registration | Registration | Registration | Registration | Registration | Registration |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | Open Symposium | Group work<br>Introduction to Academy | Student papers<br>Presentations by Students | TIP workshop | TIP workshop | Methods<br>Drop in sessions | Free morning |
| **Break** | | | | | | | |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | Open Symposium | Lecture<br>Intro to I&D | Group work<br>Intro to project work | TIP workshop | TIP workshop | Group work<br>Work on projects | Free morning |
| **Lunch** | | | | | | | |
| **13:30 – 15:00** | Open Symposium | Roundtable<br>Future of I&D | Group work<br>Visit to innovation centre | TIP workshop | TIP workshop | Free afternoon | Optional visit |
| **Break** | | | | | | | |
| **15:30 – 17.00** | Open Symposium | Student papers<br>Presentations by Students | Group work<br>Visit to innovation centre | TIP workshop | TIP workshop | Free afternoon | Optional visit |
| **Evening** | Opening cocktail | | Group work<br>Work on projects | | | | |

**WEEK 2:** 20 - 24 June 2022

| Time (EAT) | Monday 20th June | Tuesday 21st June | Wednesday 22nd June | Thursday 23rd June | Friday 24th June | Saturday 18th June | Sunday 19th June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **08.30 – 09:00** | Registration | Registration | Registration | Registration | Registration | Travel day | |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | Lecture ICT4D and innovation | Lecture East African institutions and innovation | Methods Analysing qualitative data | Methods Using qualitative analysis software | Group work Presentation of projects | | |
| **Break** | | | | | | | |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | Lecture TBC | Methods Future studies | Student papers Presentations by Students | Student papers Presentations by Students | Group work Feedback and evaluation | | |
| **Lunch** | | | | | | | |
| **13:30 – 15:00** | Open Symposium | Student papers Presentations by Students | Lecture West African innovation studies | Group work How to survive a PhD | Lecture Closing lecture | | |
| **Break** | | | | | | | |
| **15:30 – 17.00** | Student papers Presentations by Students | Student papers Presentations by Students | Group work Work on projects | Group work Work on projects | Group work Closing | | |
| **Evening** | | Group work Work on projects | Academy Dinner | Group work Work on projects | Travel home | | |

The Opening Symposium is open to participation from any staff or student at JOOUST and invited guests.

The TIP workshop will involve invited guests from the Kenyan policy community, invited policymakers from other parts of Africa who will attend virtually and additional PhD students from the DSI/NRF/Newton Fund Trilateral Research Chair in Transformative Innovation, Fourth Industrial Revolution and Sustainable Development (TRCTI).

All other sessions will be closed to full PhD Academy participants and participants with observer status.

A few of the sessions will involve lectures given by facilitators who are participating remotely. Zoom/ MS Teams access arrangements have been made in the Academy workshop room to support these virtual sessions.

Students and observers are expected to attend every day of the Academy and to participate fully.

Sunday 12th June 2022
Travel arrival day for those attending from outside Nairobi.
Airport transfer schedule will be provided in advance of the event (see logistics pack).

Monday 13th June 2022

| Time (EAT) | Moderator: Prof. Ben Muok, JOOUST |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Registration**<br>Arrival, registration and any admin |
| 09:00 – 10:30 | **Official Opening**<br>Introduction: Prof Benard Muok, Director, DRIP/ JOOUST VFP Coordinator<br>Opening remarks: Prof Benson Estambale DVC – RIO<br>Opening remarks: Prof Joseph Bosire DVC AA<br>Official opening: Prof Stephen Agong VC<br>Responses: Prof Solomon Ogara, Dean SIIS |
| Break | Photo session |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Opening Symposium**<br>JOOUST's academic programmes: addressing work challenges.<br>Prof Joseph Bosire DVC AA<br>Prof Dennis Ochuodho<br>Prof Benson Estambale DVC – RIO<br>Prof Dennis Ochuodho, Director BPS |
| Lunch | |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Opening Symposium**<br>JOOUST's research: addressing African challenges. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Sustainable use of insects for feed and food: Prof Darius Andika, Director |
| | Building back better lessons from COVID-19: Prof Benard Muok, Director, DRIP |
| **Break** | |
| **15:30 – 17:00** | **Opening Symposium** |
| | JOOUST's research: addressing African challenges. |
| | Agri-food systems for Africa: which way now? Dr. Caleb Olweny, HOD Agriculture and Plant Sciences |
| | Lessons from the Trilateral Chair Programme: Prof Solomon Ogara, Dean SIIS |
| | Closing remarks: Dr. Ann Kingiri, ACTS/ AfricaLics/ Adjunct Lecturer, JOOUST |
| **18:00 – 20:00** | **Opening cocktail event** |

Tuesday 14th June 2022

| Time (EAT) | **Moderator:** Dr. Ann Kingiri, ACTS/ AfricaLics Secretariat |
|---|---|
| **08:30 – 09:00** | **Registration** |
| | Arrival, registration and any admin |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | **Welcome to Academy** |
| | Official welcome from ACTS' Director, Prof. Tom Ogada |
| | Introduction to the Academy and each other |
| | Facilitator: Prof Rebecca Hanlin, UJ-TRCTI/ AfricaLics Secretariat |
| **Break** | Photo session |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | **Keynote lecture** |
| | **Theory of Innovation and Development** |
| | Speaker: Prof Erika Kraemer-Mbula, UJ-TRCTI |
| | *Prof Erika is the first holder of an African research Chair that focuses exclusively on the innovation and development field. She runs the DSI/NRF/Newton Fund Trilateral Research Chair in Transformative Innovation, the Fourth Industrial Revolution and Sustainable Development (UJ-TRCTI). She has supported various African governments develop 4IR strategies, has a prolific publication record and contributes to regional debates on innovation and development.* |
| | *In this lecture Prof Erika will introduce the history of the innovation and development studies field, highlighting the theoretical developments and gaps that are visible. This will build on two papers that she has recently contributed to.* |
| **Lunch** | |
| **13:30 – 15:00** | **Roundtable** |
| | **Where now for I&D research** |
| | Speakers: Prof Erika Kraemer-Mbula, UJ-TRCTI; Dr. Ann Kingiri, ACTS; Prof Rasmus Lema,* UNU-MERIT; KJ Joseph,* CDS |
| | *This session will involve leading academic thinkers in the field of innovation and development scholars reflecting on the future of this academic field including how to ensure it remains policy and practice relevant. It will include contributions from those in other sister networks including IndiaLICs and EuroLICS.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| | * Attending virtually |
| **Break** | |
| **15:30 – 17:00** | **Student Presentations** |
| | Students: |
| | Adetayo Seun Ayodele: Analysis of maize farmers' resilience through NSPRIDUST - Storage innovation among STMA cultivars in Nigeria Guinea Savannah zone: An experimental approach |
| | Simon CK Rop: Effects of Community-based Multi-stakeholder Platform on integration of Avocado as a Climate Smart Practice among Smallholder Farmers in Upper Mara Watershed, Bomet County, Kenya |
| | Kiconco Stella: Assessing innovation brokering and dissemination for improved banana productivity in Uganda. |
| | Discussants: |
| | Prof. Ben Muok |
| | Dr. Ann Kingiri |
| **Evening** | |

## Wednesday 15th June 2022

| Time (EAT) | **Moderator:** Dr. Caleb Olweny, JOOUST |
|---|---|
| **08:30 – 09:00** | <u>**Registration**</u> |
| | Arrival, registration and any admin |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | <u>**Student Presentations**</u> |
| | Students: |
| | Ann Numi: Analyzing the System Build-Up, Macro-Level and Micro-Level Dynamics of Agricultural Biotechnology; the case of Bt cotton. |
| | Hamsatou AMADOU BOUBACAR: Adoption of Fertilizer and Improved Seeds in Burkina Faso: Determinants and Impact on Household Food Security |
| | Molla Tadesse: The role of social capital in agricultural innovation among rural households in central Gondar, Amhara region, Ethiopia |
| | Discussants: |
| | Dr. Julius Ecuru |
| | Prof. Erika Kraemer-Mbula |
| **Break** | |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | <u>**Group work**</u> |
| | Introduction to project work |
| | Facilitator: Prof Rebecca Hanlin, UJ-TRCTI/ AfricaLics Secretariat |
| **Lunch** | |
| **13:30 – 15:00** | <u>**Visit**</u> |
| | **Innovation Centre in Nairobi** |

| | Kenya Climate Innovation Centre (KCIC) |
|---|---|
| **Break** | |
| **15:30 – 17:00** | **<u>Visit</u>** <br> **Innovation Centre in Nairobi** <br> *Kenya Climate Innovation Centre (KCIC)* |
| **Evening** | **<u>Group work</u>** <br> *Students work on projects at their own pace in groups* |

## Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> June 2022

| Time (EAT) | Moderator: Dr. Chux Daniels, University of Sussex |
|---|---|
| **08:30 – 09:00** | **<u>Registration</u>** <br> Arrival, registration and any admin |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | **<u>TIP workshop</u>** <br> *See separate programme* |
| **Break** | Photo session |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | **<u>TIP workshop</u>** <br> *See separate programme* |
| **Lunch** | |
| **13:30 – 15:00** | **<u>TIP workshop</u>** <br> *See separate programme* |
| **Break** | |
| **15:30 – 17:00** | **<u>TIP workshop</u>** <br> *See separate programme* |
| **Evening** | |

## Friday 17<sup>th</sup> June 2022

| Time (EAT) | Moderator: Dr. Chux Daniels, University of Sussex |
|---|---|
| **08:30 – 09:00** | **<u>Registration</u>** <br> Arrival, registration and any admin |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | **<u>TIP workshop</u>** <br> *See separate programme* |
| **Break** | |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | **<u>TIP workshop</u>** <br> *See separate programme* |
| **Lunch** | |

| 13:30 – 15:00 | **TIP workshop** |
| | *See separate programme* |
| **Break** | |
| 15:30 – 17:00 | **TIP workshop** |
| | *See separate programme* |
| **Evening** | |

Saturday 18th June 2022

| Time (EAT) | **Moderator:** Mourine Cheruiyot, AfricaLics Secretariat |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Registration** |
| | Arrival, registration and any admin |
| 09:00 – 10:30 | **Methods** |
| | **Drop in sessions.** |
| | *Several academics will be available to provide individual feedback on key issues students might be facing in their PhD* |
| **Break** | |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Group work** |
| | *Students work on projects at their own pace in groups* |
| **Lunch** | |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | Free afternoon |
| **Break** | |
| 15:30 – 17:00 | Free afternoon |
| **Evening** | |

Sunday 19th June 2022

*Students have a free morning.*

In the afternoon the Secretariat will organise an optional trip for those who wish to participate. This will be to a local landmark/ tourist attraction. Further details will be made available nearer the time. Please note there may be a small additional charge for this activity.

Monday 20th June 2022

| Time (EAT) | **Moderator:** Mourine Cheruiyot, AfricaLics Secretariat |
|---|---|
| **08:30 – 09:00** | <u>**Registration**</u><br><br>Arrival, registration and any admin |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | <u>**Lecture**</u><br><br>**ICT4D and innovation**<br><br>Speaker: Prof. Samuel Liyala, JOOUST<br><br>*Prof. Liyala is Chair of the Department of Information Systems and Technology. He has worked on ICT4D (information communication technologies for development) issues for over 15 years. Much of his work focuses on understanding the place of technology within under- developed areas so as to support organizations to re-examine their role and formulate a new vision and institute changes to improve their effectiveness in contributing to development impact.*<br><br>*In this lecture, Prof. Liyala will discuss the relationship between ICT innovation and its interconnection with development processes.* |
| **Break** | |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | <u>**Student Presentations**</u><br><br>Students:<br><br>Festa Ndutimi Okirigwe: Assessment of innovation capability of selected software development firms in Lagos metropolis<br><br>ADELOWO Abimbola David: Innovations in ICT in Nigeria<br><br>Naledi Gallant: The adoption and diffusion of e-commerce by township smes: a mixed methods approach<br><br>Discussants:<br><br>Prof. Rebecca Hanlin<br><br>Prof. Solomon Ogara |
| **Lunch** | |
| **13:30 – 15:00** | <u>**Keynote lecture**</u><br><br>**African research and innovation for development impact**<br><br>Speaker: Prof. George Essegbey, CSIR & Chair of AfricaLics<br><br>*Prof. Essegbey is Director of the Science and Technology Policy Research Institute (STEPRI) of the Council of Science and Industrial Research (CSIR), Ghana. He is also a member of the country's National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).*<br><br>*His keynote lecture will discuss the strength of current research, science, technology and innovation systems in Africa and the degree to which they are able to address countries' development priorities. It will discuss this in relation to the multiple different priorities that African countries have, the impact of the emerging new world order and case studies from other parts of the world.* |
| **Break** | |
| **15:30 – 17:00** | <u>**Student Presentations**</u><br><br>Students: |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Yesuf Yohannes Mekonnenn: Determinants of Employees' Creativity in Amhara Agricultural Research Institute: The Mediating Role of Motivation to Innovate |
| | Gebreesyesus Sewnet Alemu: Evaluating the Innovation Ecosystem of Ethiopian Higher Education; Case of Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar University |
| | Wondia Mireille Yeo: Essays Exploring the Potential for a Sustainable and Inclusive Energy Transition in Côte d'Ivoire: A Gender Approach |
| | Discussants: |
| | Prof. Geci Karuri-Sabina |
| | Prof. Ann Kingiri |
| **Evening** | |

## Tuesday 21st June 2022

| Time (EAT) | Moderator: Prof. Solomon Ogara, JOOUST |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Registration**<br><br>Arrival, registration and any admin |
| 09:00 – 10:30 | **Lecture**<br><br>**Institutions, firms and innovation in East Africa**<br><br>Speaker: Dr. Laura Barasa, University of Nairobi<br><br>*Dr. Laura is a lecturer at the University of Nairobi, Department of Economics and Development Studies where she teaches Econometrics and Statistics. Laura has published in leading journals such as Research Policy. She is a European Investment Bank – Global Development Network (EIB-GDN) fellow experienced in impact financing of innovative African start-ups.* |
| Break | |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Methods**<br><br>**Foresight, Scenarios and other future studies methods**<br><br>Speaker: Dr. Geci Karuri-Sabina, University of Witwatersrand<br><br>*Dr. Geci is Visiting Associate Professor at University of Witwatersrand and is a leading African scholar in future studies. She has significant experience in urban development as coordinator of the South African Cities Network. Currently she is involved in the Civil Tech Innovation Network (CTIN), a community of practice for Africans who promote the use of technologies in governance, accountability, and civic participation.* |
| Lunch | |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Student Presentations**<br><br>Students:<br><br>DJIJO TIAKOU Audrey: The Effects of Information technologies and communication on Structural Transformation in Sub-Saharan African<br><br>Agbégbé Christ-Arsène OUINSOU KOSSOU: Innovations and structural transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa<br><br>Abebaw abibo: Factors Affecting Innovation in Ethiopia's Sustainable Development and its Relationship with the Ethiopian Economy growth. |

| | Discussants: |
|---|---|
| | Dr. Geci Karuri-Sabina |
| | Prof. George Essegbey |
| **Break** | |
| **15:30 – 17:00** | **<u>Student Presentations</u>** |
| | Students: |
| | Nonceba Ntoyanto-Tyatyantsi: Exploring the Fourth Industrial Revolution implications on small-scale agri-preneurship in the agricultural value chain. |
| | Gaboile Mabeba: Fourth Industrial Revolution Technology and Indigenous Knowledge: An Exploration through South African Indigenous Knowledge Games |
| | Mbeo Calvince Ogeya: Transformative Innovation: Investigating coevolution of grid electricity and off-grid solar photovoltaic in the context of fourth industrial revolution. |
| | Discussants: |
| | Dr. Lilian Lihasi |
| | Prof Rebecca Hanlin |
| **Evening** | **<u>Group work</u>** |
| | *Students work on projects at their own pace in groups* |

## Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2022

| **Time (EAT)** | **Moderator:** Dr. Ann Kingiri, ACTS/ AfricaLics Secretariat |
|---|---|
| **08:30 – 09:00** | **<u>Registration</u>** |
| | Arrival, registration and any admin |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | **<u>Methods</u>** |
| | **Analysing qualitative data** |
| | Speaker: Prof Rebecca Hanlin, UJ-TRCTI/ AfricaLics Secretariat |
| | *Prof Rebecca is a seasoned qualitative researcher having led over 20 research projects of different complexities. She is a Professor of Innovation and Sustainable Development at UJ-TRCTI and is a long-standing member of the AfricaLics Secretariat.* |
| | *In this very practical session, Prof Rebecca will walk students through the principals of qualitative data analysis. Students will engage with an anonymised qualitative interview transcript and conduct a worked example to conduct qualitative thematic analysis.* |
| **Break** | |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | **<u>Student Presentations</u>** |
| | Students: |
| | Gelaw Mulatu Tilahun: Innovative Business Model for Global Compititiveness of Ethiopian Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs): A system dynamics approach |
| | Solomon Soroto: Innovation System and Technologies for Integrated Regional Development: An Empirical Study of Small and Medium Agro-Processing Industries in Ethiopia |

| | Aboubacry KANE: Innovation capacity and effect on the productivity of Senegalese manufacturing companies |
|---|---|
| | Discussants: |
| | Dr. Oluyemi Adeosun |
| | Prof Rebecca Hanlin |
| **Lunch** | |
| **13:30 – 15:00** | **Lecture** |
| | **West African Innovation Systems** |
| | Speaker: Prof Almamy Konte |
| | *Prof Almamy has significant policy experience having been Director of the Technological Research in the Ministry of Scientific Research in Senegal and consultant to STI ministries across West Africa. He is also an expert of innovation metrics having worked at African Observatory for Science, Technology and Innovation (AOSTI) of the African Union Commission.* |
| **Break** | |
| **15:30 – 17:00** | **Group work** |
| | *Students work on projects at their own pace in groups* |
| **Evening** | **Academy Dinner** |
| | *Details to be provided nearer the time.* |

## Thursday 23rd June 2022

| Time (EAT) | **Moderator:** Prof Rebecca Hanlin, UJ-TRCTI/ AfricaLics Secretariat |
|---|---|
| **08:30 – 09:00** | **Registration** |
| | Arrival, registration and any admin |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | **Methods** |
| | **Using Qualitative analysis software** |
| | Speaker: Prof Solomon Ogara, JOOUST |
| | *Prof Ogara is Chair of the Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering in the School of Informatics and Innovative Systems at JOOUST. His research focus is IT security, IT Forensics and Cyber-Security.* |
| | *Prof Ogara will introduce students to qualitative analysis software and provide tips on how to use it.* |
| **Break** | |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | **Student Presentations** |
| | Students: |
| | Ernest Ndigue NGOM: Place of science, technology and innovation in European Union-African Union (EU-AU) relations |
| | Yaw Adu-Gyamfi: Knowledge Appropriation in the Suame Magazine Informal Innovation Cluster: Modalities, and Relevance to Intellectual Property Policy making and Development in Ghana |
| | Martin Mbaya: Systemic Barriers to Digital Learning Innovation in Africa: comparative case studies |

| | Discussants:<br>Dr. Oluyemi Adeosun<br>Dr. Agnes Lutomiah |
|---|---|
| **Lunch** | |
| **13:30 – 15:00** | **Group work**<br>**How to survive a PhD**<br>Speakers: Dr. Oluyemi Adeosun and Dr. Lilian Lihasi<br>*This interactive session will involve a Q&A with past AfricaLics alumni and other academics on the trials and tribulations of the PhD process, post PhD careers etc.* |
| **Break** | |
| **15:30 – 17:00** | **Group work**<br>*Students work on projects at their own pace in groups* |
| **Evening** | **Group work**<br>*Students work on projects at their own pace in groups* |

Friday 24th June 2022

| Time (EAT) | **Moderator:** Mourine Cheruiyot, ACTS/ AfricaLics Secretariat |
|---|---|
| **08:30 – 09:00** | **Registration**<br>Arrival, registration and any admin |
| **09:00 – 10:30** | **Group work**<br>**Project presentations**<br>*Students present their project work findings and recommendations to a distinguished panel. Small prizes will be available for the winning team and high-quality policy briefs will be published on the AfricaLics website.* |
| **Break** | |
| **11:00 – 12:30** | **Feedback, evaluation and next steps**<br>A formal session to provide students with a chance to reflect on what they have encouraged about the Academy and what could be improved.<br>This session will also discuss ways in which students can continue being part of the AfricaLics network and the plans for Alumni activities. |
| **Lunch** | |
| **13:30 – 15:00** | **Keynote lecture**<br>**Closing lecture**<br>Speaker: Prof Tom Peter Migun Ogada, ACTS<br>*Prof Ogada is the Executive Director of ACTS and has significant experience working on the public sector STI world of Kenya. He has held posts as Director of the Kenyan Industrial Research and Development Institute, Chair of the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation as well as being a* |

| | |
|---|---|
| | *County Minister responsible for Trade, Industrialization and Investment. An engineer by training, he has significant experience in technology transfer and commercialization issues and was the founding Managing Director of Moi University Holding Ltd, the technology transfer arm of the university.*<br><br>*Prof Ogada will speak to the issues of technology transfer and commercialization issues facing Africa including but not limited to university-industry linkages.* |
| **Break** | |
| **15:30 – 17:00** | **Close**<br><br>*Final closing session, photos and goodbyes* |
| **Evening** | Travel home for those with evening travel connections |

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Dates

The main events will occur as follows:

The PhD Academy takes place from Monday 13th June 2022 and runs to the afternoon of Friday 24th June 2022 . Students from outside Nairobi should on Sunday 13th June 2022 to enable us to start first thing Monday morning

The Open Symposium takes place on Monday 13th June 2022

The Transformative Innovation Policy (TIP) workshop will take place on Thursday 16th and Friday 17th June 2022.


Allied events have also been planned around the Academy as follows (separate invitations for these meetings have been sent out as not all students are expected to attend them).

TRCTI team meeting on Saturday 18th June 2022.

AfricaLics Presidency and Secretariat meeting on the evening of Monday 20th June 2022.

KenyaLICs/ Kenyan Alumni meeting on Thursday 23rd June 2022 at 15.30-17.00 hours.


### Location

The Academy and all other meetings are being held at the Kenyan School of Monetary Studies (KSMS) in Nairobi, Kenya.

Details of KSMS are available on their website: https://ksms.or.ke

KSMS is an established residential training venue in Nairobi with en-suite accommodation, recreational facilities including a swimming pool, tennis courts, running track and gym (extra charge).  The meeting rooms have wifi as do some of the communal areas.

A map of the section of Nairobi with the meeting venue located is included at the end of this pack.


### Pre-arrival information

### Travel

All participants must plan to fly into Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi (airport code: NBO). International airlines service this airport and this is where we will have all participants received and transferred to the Hotel.  Due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic all participants must adhere to current Kenyan Government travel regulations: https://kcaa.or.ke/covid-19/covid-19-travel-requirements

Please see vaccination advice below.

Please also make sure you complete a traveler health information form before departure and have a printed and/or virtual copy of the resulting QR code with you for showing at the airport at check in and on arrival in Kenya.  The traveler health information form is available here: https://ears.health.go.ke/international_registration/

### Visas

Please visit the Kenyan e-visa site to check if you need a visa to enter Kenya and then follow the links to apply for a visa online: https://evisa.go.ke/eligibility.html.  Please note all visa applications must be completed using the online system; you cannot get a visa on arrival.  If you need a visa, you will need some information from the organisers.  Please email academy2022@africalics.org and we will supply you with the required documents.

**Travel insurance**

Travel insurance (that includes medical and COVID-19 cover) is strongly recommended. Participants are expected to make their own arrangements for travel insurance before the travel.

**Vaccination**

Visitors into Kenya are strongly recommended to be fully vaccinated with an approved COVID-19 vaccination schedule to enter the country. You must always carry your COVID-19 vaccination certificate with you as you will be asked for it on arrival in Kenya and may be asked to produce it on entry to some buildings. If you do not have a full vaccination certificate, to enter Kenya you must be able to provide a valid PCR-test certificate that has been taken within 72 hours of departure for Kenya. See https://kcaa.or.ke/covid-19/covid-19-travel-requirements.

Visitors from certain countries will also be required to show that they have been vaccinated for Yellow Fever.

**Arrival information**

**Airport transfer**

Airport transfers will be arranged for those who send their travel schedules to us before Thursday 9th June 2022. **Please send your arrival and departure details (name, date, time, flight number) to secretariat@africalics.org by close of business Thursday 9th June 2022 so that we can arrange to pick you up from the airport and take you to your accommodation.**

Details of your airport shuttle will be communicated to you on Friday 10th June 2022.

**Accommodation**

While attending the AfricaLics PhD Academy and related activities, everyone will be accommodated at KSMS in their accommodation blocks.

Here is some information regarding the set up and arrangements that have been made.

**Your room**

You will each get a single room (non-sharing) with a small self-contained bathroom.

**Your food**

We have paid for you to receive full board accommodation on the campus (i.e. breakfast, lunch and dinner) unless other evening dinner plans have been made.

Breakfast and dinner times will be communicated to you on check-in. Lunch will be as per the Academy programme.

There is a bar on the premises that is open for a few hours most evenings. Please do not bring alcohol from outside onto the premises.

**Respect others**

KSMS has a number of other workshop/ training events taking place while we are on campus. Therefore, please be respectful of others also staying at the venue and the fact they will be studying on site i.e. don't make too much noise coming in and out of the meeting venues and accommodation blocks, especially in the evenings.

**Security and entrance gate**

To get into KSMS you will need to initially show your ID and then your Academy registration badge thereafter.

Please do not bring guests into the premises unless written permission has been received in advance from the Academy organisers and the KSMS. Please note AfricaLics will not pay the cost associated to additional guests.

## Academy and related activities information

### Registration

Registration for the PhD Academy will take place from 08.30 to 09.00 every morning at the Academy meeting room.

Registration for the other events will take place half an hour before the events start at their relevant locations on KSMS campus.

### Badges

Name badges have been prepared for all participants. Please wear these at all times during the Academy.

### Paper Presentation Sessions

These sessions will consist of up to 3 student presentations. Each presentation is expected to be no more than 15 minutes long and can include a PowerPoint presentation (sharing rights will be given).

After the 3 students have presented, up to two discussants will give feedback on the papers for up to 15 minutes. The remaining 15 minutes will be available for open question and answer from all participants.

### Group work

Students are expected to participate in group work during the Academy

Students will be allocated into groups in week 1 and will be expected to work in these groups to conduct the following activities:

### Innovation Centre visit

To identify a problem to be used as the focus of the group work, a visit is being arranged to a Nairobi based innovation centre. All students will attend this visit, have an opportunity to discuss with the innovators present and then work together afterwards in their groups to identity a problem to focus their attention on.

### Prepare of research project outline

Each group will prepare a brief 2 page research project outline against a format that will be provided.

### Prepare a policy brief

Each group will prepare a brief 2-page policy brief using a format provided.

### Prepare a group presentation (with PowerPoint slides or similar)

Groups will be expected to come up with a short 15 minute presentation that outlines the main elements of their research project and policy brief.

### A group presentation

In Week 2, groups will present their work. The presentation will need to be no more than 15 minutes long and all group members must present during the presentation.

### WiFi

There is wifi access in the meeting rooms and in some communal areas. Log-in details will be made available to you when you check-in to the accommodation and/or register on the morning of Monday 13th June 2022.

**Support staff**

JOOUST students and AfricaLics staff will be on hand to provide you with any assistance and answer any queries you have.

**Certificates of attendance**

All full participants will receive a certificate of attendance. Unfortunately, this certificate will not be available to those who have observer status.

**Other practical information**

**The weekend**

The Academy takes place over a weekend (Saturday 18th and Sunday 19th June 2022). You have free time to explore Nairobi or relax on Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday.

During this time, KSMS will continue to provide Academy students with breakfast, lunch and dinner. There will also be a meeting room made available to students to enable you to have access to wifi across the whole weekend.

An optional outing will be arranged for Sunday afternoon. Further details of this will be made available in due course. Please note, there may be a small additional charge to this option.

**Security**

For the vast majority of individuals, trips to Nairobi are hassle free. However, like any major city, please be careful of your belongings and assess your security risks when you are outside of the KSMS campus.

We recommend using Uber or other ride hailing services for transport around the city. If you would like to use the local buses (known as matatus) to go into town, please speak to one of the JOOUST students or AfricaLics Secretariat staff.

Emergency hotline for Kenya police: 999/ 112/ 911

**Health**

It is recommended to only drink bottled water and wash any fruit and vegetables well before eating. Fruit and vegetables used at KSMS should be safe for most stomachs but please be careful if you are prone to stomach upsets.

If you are feeling ill, please notify one of the Academy organisers who can assist you with a visit to a pharmacy or doctor as required.

**Information on Nairobi**

Nairobi is the capital city and is a hive of commercial and artistic activity. It is a thriving financial hub as well as a key regional office location for international companies and organisations. It is well known for being an innovation hub.

For more details on what to see and do in Nairobi you might like to review the following websites:

https://nairobi.go.ke/explore-nairobi/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nairobi

https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attractions-g294207-Activities-Nairobi.html

https://whats-on-nairobi.com/

**Weather**

The weather in Nairobi during the Academy will range from around 24-28°C in the afternoon to 12-14°C. If you are used to warm weather, bring a jumper and maybe even a light coat. There will also be the odd shower of rain most days. While most of the paths in KSMS are covered, an umbrella might also be useful.

**Money**

Kenya uses the Kenyan Shilling. For the latest currency exchange values please visit a currency exchange website such as Xe.com.

Students should not need to bring too much of your own money with you. Your accommodation and food is being provided as are your airport transfers on arrival into, and departure from, Nairobi. It is recommended that you bring a little spending money with you. We recommend you bring this in US dollars if possible and change into Kenyan Shillings on arrival (Pounds sterling and Euro are also readily accepted). You can change from some other currencies on arrival e.g. South African Rand or other East African currencies but you will not always get the best exchange rate.

You can change money at the airport or withdraw from ATM machines across the city. There are ATM machines in all malls and in most petrol stations. Please use the usual security precautions when withdrawing cash from these machines. You can also pay with your visa or mastercard if you have one.

Most shops and businesses accept cash (in Kenyan Shillings) although since the COVID-19 pandemic there has been a sharp rise in the use of cashless transactions.

Kenya is famous for its mobile money platforms, notably M-Pesa. You do not need this app in Kenya if you are visiting for a short period.

**Electricity**

Kenya uses 220v and the Type G plugs. Please bring adaptors with you if you do not use this type of plug at home. We cannot guarantee adaptors will be available at the venue.

Phones

Most mobile phone companies across Africa have roaming agreements with those in Kenya. However, please be aware that there may be additional charges from your mobile phone company for using your phone in Kenya. We recommend you turn off data roaming to avoid high additional charges. WhatsApp and other messaging services work well in Kenya and KSMS has plenty of wifi access areas.

That said, if you wish to purchase a local sim card, please speak to one of the Academy support staff.

**Religion**

Kenya's population follow a multitude of religions although the majority of the population identify as Christians.

For those who wish to attend a place of worship while attending the academy, please inform the organisers on your arrival and we will do our best to locate the nearest appropriate venue. KSMS has prayer rooms on site.

**Dietary requirements**

Due to the multicultural nature of Kenya's population, the food choices available are usually sufficient to cater for Muslim and vegetarian diets. There is usually clear labelling on food to show if it is Halal or not.

If you have any specific dietary requirements, please inform the Academy organisers before Thursday 9th June so we can inform KSMS kitchen staff accordingly.

**Laws and customs**

Kenya has a ban on plastic bags for environmental reasons. Please do not bring plastic bags into Kenya to avoid being stopped at the airport.

Kenya also has a no smoking in public places law. Please only smoke in designated areas.
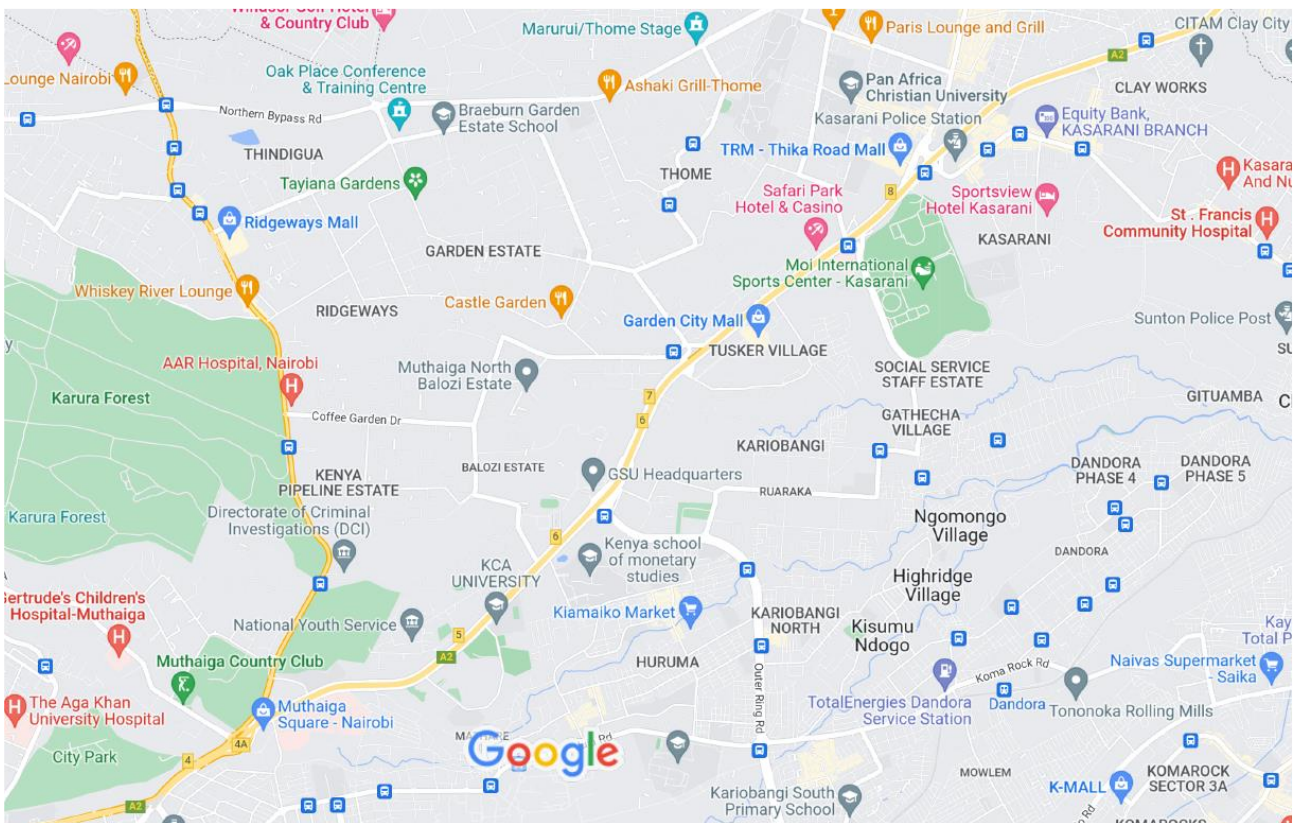
You must always carry identification documents with you. It is therefore recommended to carry a copy of your passport and your visa stamp page with you if you do not wish to always carry your actual passport with you.

Please note that the laws of Kenya are still conservative. It is illegal to practice homosexuality in Kenya and to use Class A drugs.

**Map of KSMS and its environs**

A map of the KSMS location and immediate environs is provided below.

The nearest shopping mall is Garden City Mall (3.5km away). This is the biggest of the two malls and has a cinema, supermarket, other shops and a variety of eateries. See: https://gardencity-nairobi.com/

**Contacts**

| **AfricaLics Secretariat** | **JOOUST** |
|---|---|
| African Centre for Technology Studies, | Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST) |
| ICIPE, Duduville Campus, Kasarani | |
| P. O. Box 45917-00100 | P.O. Box 210-40601, Bondo, Kenya. |
| Nairobi- Kenya | Wireless line: 057- 2501804 |
| Email: secretariat@africalics.org | Email: vc@jooust.ac.ke |
| Tel +254 710 607 210 | Website: https://www.jooust.ac.ke/ |
| Website: www.africalics.org | |

For any queries or questions about the PhD academy please send an email to: secretariat@africalics.org
For any questions about JOOUST please email:  bmuok@yahoo.com
For general queries about AfricaLics: secretariat@africalics.org


**On arrival or at any time during the Academy, if you need assistance, please call:**
Mourine Cheruiyot on +254 (0)727 840 840
Or
Rebecca Hanlin on +254 (0)702 142 130

## Appendix 3: 8th AfricaLics PhD Academy participants

**Participating Students**

| Name | Institution | Country | email |
|---|---|---|---|
| Martin Mbaya | University of Pretoria | Kenya | manjamba@alum.mit.edu |
| Ann Numi | Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST) | Kenya | A.Numi@acts-net.org |
| Ernest Ndigue NGOM | Centre d'Etudes Diplomatique et Stratégiques (CEDS) | Senegal | ernestngom@gmail.com |
| Aboubacry KANE | Université Cheikh Anta DIOP de DAKAR | Senegal | aboubacry1.kane@ucad.edu.sn |
| Gaboile Mabeba | University of Johannesburg | South Africa | gmabeba@uj.ac.za |
| Mbeo Calvince Ogeya | Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST) | Kenya | mbeo.ogeya@sei.org |
| Festa Ndutimi Okirigwe | AISPI, Obafemi Awolowo University | Nigeria | fndutimi@gmail.com |
| Naledi Gallant | University of South Africa (UNISA) | South Africa | naledi@dalitso.co.za |
| Nonceba Ntoyanto-Tyatyantsi | University of South Africa (UNISA) | South Africa | ntoyan@unisa.ac.za |
| Yaw Adu-Gyamfi | University of Johannesburg | Ghana | yagyamfi@gmail.com |
| Abebaw abibo | University of Gondar | Ethiopia | abebaw.gondar2011@gmail.com |
| Wondia Mireille Yeo | University of Johannesburg | Côte d'Ivoire | mireilley@uj.ac.za |
| Hamsatou AMADOU BOUBACAR | Université Felix Houphouët Boigny | Côte d'Ivoire | maiga_87@yahoo.fr |
| Molla Tadesse | Haramaya University | Ethiopia | tadessemolla12@gmail.com |
| Solomon Soroto | Addis Ababa University | Ethiopia | solman.ras@gmail.com |
| Adetayo Seun Ayodele | University of Ilorin | Nigeria | adetayo_seun@yahoo.com |

**List of facilitators**

| Name | Affiliation | Country |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Erika Mbula | University of Johannesburg | South Africa |
| Rob Byrne | University of Sussex | England |
| Chux Daniel | University of Sussex | England |
| George Essegbey | Council of Science and. Industrial Research (CSIR), Ghana | Ghana |
| Geci Karuri-Sebina | Wits School of Governance | South Africa |
| Oluyemi Adeosun | Accelerex Holdings, Nigeria | Nigeria |
| Almamy Konte | IFAN | Senegal |
| Laura Barasa | University of Nairobi | Kenya |
| Julius Ecuru | BioInnovate Africa | Kenya |
| Lillian Lihasi | Consultant | Kenya |
| Rebecca Hanlin | ACTS/ University of Johannesburg | Kenya |
| Benson Estambale | JOOUST | Kenya |
| Benard Oula Muok | JOOUST | Kenya |
| Solomon Omondi Ogara | JOOUST | Kenya |
| Dennis Otieno Ochuodho | JOOUST | Kenya |
| Darius Otiato Andika | JOOUST | Kenya |
| Calleb Olweny Ochia | JOOUST | Kenya |
| Mourine Cheruiyot | ACTS | Kenya |

**List of visiting fellow programme students**

| Name | Institution | Country | Email |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gebreesyesus Sewnet Alemu | Addis Ababa University | Ethiopia | sewnetalemu@gmail.com |
| Gelaw Mulatu Tilahun | Addis Ababa University | Ethiopia | MTBT2017@GMAIL.COM |
| Yesuf Yohannes Mekonnenn | University Of Gondar | Ethiopia | makyohannes1@gmail.com |

| DJIJO TIAKOU Audrey | "Cheikh Anta Diop University Of Dakar, | Cameroon | audreyjennie95@gmail.com |
|---|---|---|---|
| Simon CK Rop | Senegal" | Kenya | simrop114@gmail.com |
| Kiconco Stella | Egerton University | Uganda | kiconcos1@gmail.com |

## List of observers

| Name | Institution | Country | Email |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liza Abuje | JOOUST | Kenya | loabuje@yahoo.com |
| Nora Ndege | University of Sussex | Kenya | n.ndege@acts-net.org |

## List of JOOUST students

| Name | Institution | Country | Email |
|---|---|---|---|
| Martin Omondi | JOOUST | Kenya | omondimartin5@gmail.com |
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| Runyambu Irakiza | JOOUST | Rwanda | claudedegloire@gmail.com |
| Misiko Florence | JOOUST | Kenya | misikomonicaflorence@gmail.com |
| Kenneth Owuor | JOOUST | Kenya | kenowuor11@yahoo.com |
| Margret Kababu | JOOUST | Kenya | marlisababs@yahoo.com |
| Monicah Fedha | JOOUST | Kenya | monicanfedha@yahoo.co.uk |