

AFRICALICS

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

**3rd International AfricaLics Conference 2017
Conference Proceedings**

***Theme:
Emerging innovation systems for sustainable development in Africa***

**27 November - 29 November 2017
University of Oran 2
Mohamed Ben Ahmed, Oran, Algeria**



Table of Contents

SELECTED ACRONYMS.....	3
BACKGROUND	5
1.1 The first AfricaLics Conference	5
1.2 The 2 nd AfricaLics International Conference	6
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONFERENCE	6
2.1 Overview of the Conference Programme	7
2.2 Conference paper submission and review process	8
2.3 The Opening Ceremony	9
2.4 The plenary and special sessions	10
2.5 Social events.....	14
2.6 Media coverage.....	14
2.7 Closing Ceremony	17
Day three event – Teaching track - 29 November 2017:.....	18
3.1 Session 1: Understanding Innovation & Development Studies	18
4 Key lessons from the conference	24
5 CONFERENCE COMMITTEES	26
5.1 Conference Local Organizing Committee.....	26
5.2 Conference Scientific Committee.....	27
5.3 AfricaLics Secretariat	27
6 FUNDING AND BUDGET	27
6.1 Funding	27
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	28
8 ANNEXES	29
ANNEX 1: About University of Oran 2	29
ANNEX 2: CONFERENCE CONCEPT AND MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING: ORAN CONFERENCE 2017	30
ANNEX 3: CONFERENCE PROGRAM IN DETAIL	41
Annex 4: List of all participants.....	53
Annex 5: Profiles of key note speakers	58
Annex 6: Conference Opening welcome speech	60
Annex 7: AfricaLics Conference 2017 – Evaluation Survey	62

SELECTED ACRONYMS

ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
AfricaLics	African Network for Economics of Learning and Competence Building Systems
AJSTID	African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development
ASTII	Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators
ASB	AfricaLics Scientific Board
ASI	Algerian Start up Initiative
BSU	Building Stronger University
DK	Denmark
DST	Departments of Science and Technology
ECA	the Economic Commission for Africa
EIS	Emerging innovation systems
ESCWA	United Nations Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
Globelics	Global Network for the Economics of Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building Systems
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IKE	Economic dynamics research group
LICS	Learning, Innovation and Competency-Building Systems
LOC	Local Organizing Committee
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology
MAGHTECH	a regional research network covering countries in the Magreb region
NACETEM	National Center for Technology Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
S&T	Science and Technology
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STIPRO	Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Research Organization
STPRC	Science and Technology Research Center
UCT	University of Cape Town
WB	World Bank

SUMMARY

The African network for Research Training on Innovation and Competence Building Systems (AfricaLics) is a network of scholars in Africa and beyond who are interested in innovation and development focused on Africa's development. One of the objectives of AfricaLics is to increase quality research in innovation within specific relevant areas for Africa's development and encourage its increased use by scholars and policy makers in the region and globally. One proposed activity towards this end is the conduct of bi-annual conferences thus creating a platform for domestic scholars and international scholars to meet up towards achieving this endeavour.

The 3rd AfricaLics Research Conference was hosted by University of Oran 2 Mohamed Ben Ahmed (Annex 1), Algeria, from 27 - 29 November 2017. It brought together over 120 leading scholars from 28 countries working on innovation and development in Africa with the foremost scholars from outside Africa. The 2nd and 1st conferences were held in Kigali, Rwanda and Maputo, Mozambique respectively.

The programme for the 3rd AfricaLics Conference was organized to take place in three days. It was dedicated to interactive activities namely research paper sessions and a series of special panel sessions discussing 'neglected' topics in the field. The third day was also devoted to teaching and learning in the area of innovation and development targeting African universities. This report highlights the deliberations as well as other non-academic activities that contributed to a very successful training. Details of each of the activity are annexed to this report.

BACKGROUND

The African network for Research Training on Innovation and Competence Building Systems (AfricaLics) is a network of scholars in Africa and beyond who are interested in innovation and development focused on Africa's development. AfricaLics is part the world-wide research network, The Global Network for the Economics of Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building Systems (Globelics), <http://www.globelics.org/>

The AfricaLics main objective is to promote the development of research capacity in Africa with strong links to users – including policy makers, private sector and rural communities. 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. One of the objectives of AfricaLics is to increase quality research within specific relevant areas for Africa and encourage its increased use by scholars and policy makers in the region and globally. One proposed activity towards this end is the conduct of an AfricaLics Conference as a bi-annual event that typically combines an 'inner circle' of domestic scholars with an 'outer circle' of international scholars contributing to events and research training.

With support from Sida, AfricaLics has been running a research capacity building project since June 2013 that works with scholars, universities and policymakers to build research capacity on innovation and development. From January 2017, Sida approved a new phase (Phase II) of it's support to the AfricaLics research capacity building project, which will run up to 2021. AfricaLics as a network is supported by a Secretariat based at the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), a research policy think tank based in Nairobi, Kenya, devoted to issues of science, technology, innovation and development (www.acts-net.org)

1.1 The first AfricaLics Conference

The first International Conference was held in Maputo in 2013. It was organised in from of a research workshop aimed at bringing together researchers from the innovation and development community towards providing a space for creative thinking concerning new research projects or research dissemination projects in this area. It was a first step towards the possible funding of new networked research projects that take cognisance of Africa's development in view of its unique context. The theme of the first conference were guided by a number of thematic areas that were agreed upon during the Dar es Salaam work as essential to the development of African economies and livelihoods. These are:

- The role of women in Africa's innovation systems.
- Work organization and competence building in formal and informal sector.
- Overcoming raw material curse through new manufacturing and service activities.
- National strategies to stimulate spill overs from BRIC-presence in Africa.
- Engineering design capacity building and economic development in Africa.
- Building Low-carbon Energy Innovation Systems.

- Agro-industrial innovation systems and food security.
- The role of financial institutions in relation to innovation and development in Africa.
- Other areas of interest (e.g. health innovation)

The workshop was also part of the efforts by AfricaLics network to enable groups of researchers to apply for seed funding for research projects and book projects.

1.2 The 2nd AfricaLics International Conference

The 2nd AfricaLics conference was the first conference focusing on the current state of research on African Innovation and Development to be held in Africa specifically targeting the academic and policy communities. It took place in Rwanda from 17th-19th November 2015 and was hosted by University of Rwanda, College of Business and Economics (CBE). The theme of the Conference was “unpacking systems of innovation for sustainable development in Africa’. It brought together over 200 leading scholars from 30 countries working on innovation and development in Africa.

The objectives of the conference were:

- To determine the state of the art within research community in Africa working in the field of innovation and development.
- To provide a much needed arena for researchers in Africa, particularly early career researchers, to build capacity in presenting and networking skills as well as learning about new methods and theories.
- To promote networking and create space for new collaborations amongst researchers in the field of innovation and development focusing on Africa.
- To build capacity to teach high quality, fit for purpose, curricula in the field of innovation and development in Africa.

1.3 The 3rd AfricaLics International Conference

The third AfricaLics Conference was held in Oran, Algeria. The overall theme of the conference was *Emerging innovation systems for sustainable development in Africa*. This report summarizes key deliberations during the different activities that took place. Details of each of these activities are annexed to this report.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONFERENCE

The third AfricaLics Conference was a three days event with the first two days activities hosted by University of Oran 2 Mohamed Ben Ahmed, Oran, Algeria. All of the activities were held at the University’s main Campus in Oran. The third day was dedicated to a panel session focusing on research quality in innovation and development studies that took place at Hotel Eden, Phoenix.

The theme of the Conference was “Emerging innovation systems for sustainable development in Africa’. The programme comprised of interactive activities namely plenary sessions, special session and paper parallel sessions. The Africalics Scientific Board (ASB) held its 4th meeting on the evening of 28th November at Hotel Eden, Phoenix.

The Conference brought together over 120 delegates from 28 countries. This report highlights key deliberations during the various and events. Details of each of these activities are annexed to this report.



2.1 Overview of the Conference Programme

The Conference programme was structured around a set several different sets of activities:

Conference opening ceremony	This was organized by the Local Organising Committee and brought key personalities from Oran.
Plenary Sessions	<p>A number of sessions will took place in plenary. These include the: opening ceremony, keynote addresses, expert panel session and the closing ceremony. Three key notes were delivered:</p> <p>Key note address 1: Natural resources – from resource curse to resource for innovation by Prof. David Kaplan, South Africa.</p> <p>Key note address 2: From El Oued to Silicon Valley by Prof. Belgacem Haba, Algeria and USA.</p> <p>Key note address 2: STI for Sustainable Development in Africa: Research Challenges and Policy Options by Prof. Edward Lorenz, France and Denmark.</p>

Paper Parallel sessions	<p>Each paper parallel session included in principle three papers and lasted 90 minutes. The paper presenters highlighted key issues relevant to their own work. Normally, a discussant would subsequently comment on all papers presented in the session. The chair of sessions moderated the session while ensuring time was observed</p> <p>The standard time schedule for the sessions devoted to paper presentations is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction = 5 minutes • First paper presentation by the author = 15 minutes • Second paper presentation by the author = 15 minutes • Third paper presentation by the author = 15 minutes • Discussant of all three papers = 15 minutes • General discussion and replies from the authors = approximately 25 minutes.
Special sessions	<p>Two special Sessions were organized during the conference as round table/panel discussions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Session 1: Engineering, Design & Innovation for Sustainable Development • Special Session 2: The Nexus between Work Organisation and Innovation: Relevance for Africa
Teaching track sessions on Day 3	<p>These were organized comprising of three sessions that focused on education and teaching of innovation and development at African Universities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 1: Understanding Innovation & Development Studies • Session 2: Developing innovation and development (I&D) research skills for PhD students • Session 3: Experiences of developing post - graduate studies: Examples from around the continent
Social events	<p>There were dinners hosted for the participants during the conference as well as visits to tourists and historical sites.</p>
Closing ceremony	<p>This was on 28th November and the guest of honor was Prof. Benouazzani, Rector's advisor.</p>

2.2. Conference paper submission and review process

The Secretariat initiated an open call that invited submission of original unpublished papers applications for the conference in line with main conference theme or one of the sub-themes. The requirements included submission of full paper (in PDF) not exceeding 8,000 words (including notes, tables, appendices, list of references, etc.) through ConfTool helped in management of the

paper review process. The call encouraged participation of young researchers. The selection of the papers was based on a peer review process. The Conference Scientific Review Committee was made up of members of the University of Oran 2 staff and senior scholars from the AfricaLics community and AfricaLics Scientific Board and Secretariat. Each paper went through a double blind peer review with each paper being reviewed by two reviewers and scored on relevance to the conference themes, originality, research methods, relevance, academic and scientific quality and originality. A total of 110 full paper submissions were made from which 70 were selected for presentation.

2.3 The Opening Ceremony

2.3.1 Welcome remarks by University's spokesperson

The speaker welcomed participants to University Oran and reiterated the theme of the conference was very important to African continent and Algeria as a country. He noted that the University is one of the largest universities in the Western Region, and that it has a number of training and research agreements with partner universities around the world and wishes to further develop its university cooperation partnerships. He further added that the conference offered prospects for strategic partnership with colleagues from the same continent.

Since the conference brought together academics from more than 28 countries, for University of Oran it is a privilege to host the meeting of this international nature. He thanked the local partner organizations and companies who contributed to the holding of this conference, particularly the General Companies Packaging, EGSA, Metrav and the General Bank Company.

He lastly reiterated the University's heartfelt appreciation for being given an opportunity to host the conference and wished all a very good and successful conference. For the detailed speech, see Annex 7.

2.3.2. Welcome remarks from AfricaLics by Dr. Bitrina Diyamett, President, AfricaLics

On behalf of the AfricaLics Scientific Board, Dr. Diyamett, thanked a number of people who had made it possible to make the Conference take place as scheduled. She particularly thanked the Rector, University of Oran for taking keen interest in the conference as evidenced by his support to the AfricaLics Secretariat. She reminded the participants on the mission of AfricaLics as a network. She reminded the delegates of the importance of innovation in Africa's development. She emphasized that for Africa to escape marginalization, it must address the existing innovation knowledge imbalance by producing more knowledge that is relevant to its context; work more on connecting existing knowledge to use. She argued that this cannot happen in the absence of adequate capacity for such activities. She added that this is the reason why AfricaLics was formed to build this requisite capacity on innovation.

She lastly wished all participants a successful conference.

2.4 The plenary and special sessions

Planery sessions

2.4.1 Plenary sessions: Keynote 1: Natural resources – from resource curse to resource for innovation by Prof. David Kaplan.

Natural Resources comprise of soft includes agriculture, forestry, tobacco, fisheries), hard (e.g. minerals and metals) and energy (oil, gas, coal, nuclear, renewable energy).

- IMF classifies 51 countries (1.4 billion people), as "resource rich"
- The term "Resource Curse" refers to deteriorating terms of trade and limited technological growth.
- Natural Resources are sometimes a blessing and sometimes a curse. The channels by which resources limit development include macroeconomic factors, institutional factors and technological factors. The extent to which Natural Resources harm a country depends mostly on the design and strength of its macroeconomic policy and its institutions, notably government.
- The development of Technology Capacities associated with NRIs was central to early development in resource rich countries

Why? What are the Limiting Technological Factors of NRIs?

- NRIs are Non- enclave
- Significant linkages exist and there is a high potential for increasing linkages but no local linkages
- The extent of linkages and potential dependent on a number of factors - but also subject to policy choice i.e. institutions again
- NRIs are increasingly associated with technological advance. These technological advances have spread effect to other sectors/activities and the potential spread effects are increasing.
- No spread effects/ externalities

2.4.2 Plenary sessions: Keynote 2: From El Oued to Silicon Valley by Prof. Belgacem Haba.

Prof. Belgacem Haba, is an Algerian researcher, specialized in the fields of electronics and microelectronics. He is known throughout the world and especially in Japan and the United States where he obtained most of his patents. One of his most cherished dreams is to ensure the transfer of technology to Algeria through the creation of a research center capable of welcoming Algerian skills from abroad and to make the country benefit from their experience ". His dream was realized in 2015 by the creation of Haba Institute: www.habains

Prof. Haba focused on the following.

- Why innovate? An innovative idea must address a societal problem as opposed to ‘an idea not nice to do’.
- What are prerequisites for a successful innovation? Innovation requires a right ecosystem around it to allow it to flourish.
 - i. Education. This should be geared towards innovation, that is, dynamic enough to accommodate new developments. This includes engineering studies but engineers require tools to develop requisite solutions.
 - ii. Finance. Financial institutions or systems must be willing to risk in creation of financial framework that allows for inclusion.
 - iii. Engineers behaving as entrepreneurs. They should be encouraged to get captivating ideas, simple, explain process and sell them.
 - iv. Team work. Teams break or make companies. The different fields and skills must be complementary.
 - v. Mentorship. Innovators require cultures of people or mentors who have done the work before and are willing to invest time.
 - vi. Market. This require good timing and luck.

2.4.3 Plenary sessions: Keynote 3: STI for Sustainable Development in Africa: Research Challenges and Policy Options by Prof. Edward Lorenz

- i. The SDGs is indeed a Global Challenge because it is about eradicating poverty while enhancing inclusion. SDGs and the industrial development challenge in Africa
 - A large share of Africa’s population risk being left behind
 - There are no examples of nations that have achieved sustained prosperity and a decent standard of living for their citizens without a robust industrial sector.
- ii. The Learning, Innovation and Competency-Building Systems (LICS) are at the core of the Globelics and AfricaLics research agenda.
- iii. AfricaLics core field of study remains the role of innovation, and of innovation systems as complexes of institutions that mold and support innovation in countries at different levels of industrialization.
- iv. Learning and interaction are key to successful innovation and development: Process and outcome are often inseparable and this needs to be built into analysis and policy work.
- v. Local context matters: Highly abstract analysis or policy that ignores the specifics of particular environments can only be of limited use in understanding and promoting innovation and development.
- vi. Innovation goes beyond Research & Development: Successful innovation often requires a mix of learning from research and development activities and experience based learning, and social, organizational and institutional change is often needed to realize the potential of new technologies.

vii. Noted that:

- the role of small-scale production and emerging technologies for industrial development in Africa
- There's a need to develop technologies for up-grading in regional value chain as a basis for the development of an indigenous industrial capacity in agro-industry
- Attention to the infrastructure/industrialization nexus and focus on sustainable energy solutions including off-grid solar, wind and biogas.
- Forward linkages to knowledge intensive business services (mobile money and finance)
- There are unexploited potential for backward linkages to manufacturing capacity development
- The need for research to inform appropriate policies and regulatory environments.
 - Need for regulatory framework for commercial mini-grids.
- The need for financial solutions big and small
 - Extend inclusive finance based on mobile money platforms
 - Government backing for R&D and finance in renewables: tax rebates, R&D subsidies
- The need to pursue the agenda of African regional economic integration
 - In trade to increase intra-regional trade in support of regional value chain development.

2.4.4 Plenary Panel on Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs

Convener: Ann Kingiri, Kenya

Panelist: Bitrina Diyamett, Tanzania; Ann Kingiri, Kenya, Justina Onumah, Ghana

Focus: The agreement on the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the coming into force of the 2030 Agenda for Development is a defining moment in the developmental discourse and for the future of the planet. Two of the SDGs i.e. Goal 9 ('Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation') and Goal 17 ('Partnerships for the SDGs, including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism) deal directly with technological learning and innovation that are key issues for many members of AfricaLics and for AfricaLics as a network. However, STI issues also remain highly relevant for many of the other SDGs, including goals related to ending hunger; ensuring decent work and economic growth; good health and well-being; affordable and clean energy; responsible consumption and production, etc.

The big question thus is how we as researchers and as a research network can contribute to providing research-based evidence for the use of STI in implementing the SDGs. Researchers in and linked to the AfricaLics network have generated knowledge related to many of the SDGs and might have a special advantage in so far as supporting the implementation of Goals 9 and 17 in particular given its focus on (technological) learning, innovation and competence building systems.

Special sessions

The special sessions were organized around key thematic areas in line with the overarching conference theme. They were organized to stimulate exchange of ideas among participants. The time limit for each session was 1.5 hours with some time reserved for open discussion with participation from the floor. Each of the session had 3 to 5 participants including the chairperson. The Conference attracted the following special sessions.

2.4.5: Special Session 1: Engineering, Design & Innovation for Sustainable Development

Conveners: Abdelkader DJEFLAT & Mammo Muchie

Panelist: Samir Maliki, Algeria, Ali Ousnadj, Algeria; Abiodun Egbetokun, Nigeria, Fitsum Getachew Bayu, Ethiopia

Focus: Consider the process through which a road, hospital, car or tractor is built, a factory or restaurant layout agreed on. Engineering and design are key elements of this process. Engineering and design are an essential part of the innovation process. Any product before commercialisation must go through a process of design and engineering to finalise what the product will look like, how it will work etc. Later, products need repair but also improvement or re-engineering to meet new/ different customer needs. Engineering and design solutions are not just important for physical products but also increasingly recognised as important in organisational innovation too. Engineering and design solutions are central to the success of the services sector. At the same time, these engineering and design solutions need to be innovative or creative. This session interrogated the relationship between engineering, design and innovation; the current state of the field and what solutions are there to mainstream engineering and design in the innovation process.

2.4.6: Special Session 2: The Nexus between Work Organisation and Innovation: Relevance for Africa

Conveners: Erika Kraemer-Mbula and Edward Lorenz

Panelists: Oluseye Jegede, Nigeria; Tukur Garba, Nigeria; Youcef MEBBANI, Algeria; Waliu Mulero Adegbite, Nigeria and Gregory Mvogo, Cameroon

Focus: This panel explored the nexus between the organisation of work and innovation activities, with particular focus on small and micro-enterprises, since they constitute the largest portion of productive units in the African continent. The panelists presented a range of new evidence showing the importance of work organisation and experience-based learning, in the ongoing efforts to capture the underlying processes of innovation in African micro-enterprises. In particular, the panel presented the results of an AfricaLics-funded research project focused on innovation and competency building in micro and small enterprises (formal and informal) across four Sub-Saharan countries and in a range of selected subsectors. The AfricaLics project was undertaken in part to demonstrate the feasibility of measuring the characteristics of work organisation and employee learning in micro and small enterprises. The panel also considered contributions from other African scholars that have also collected new evidence in this area of research.

2.5 Social events

A number of social events took place as follows:

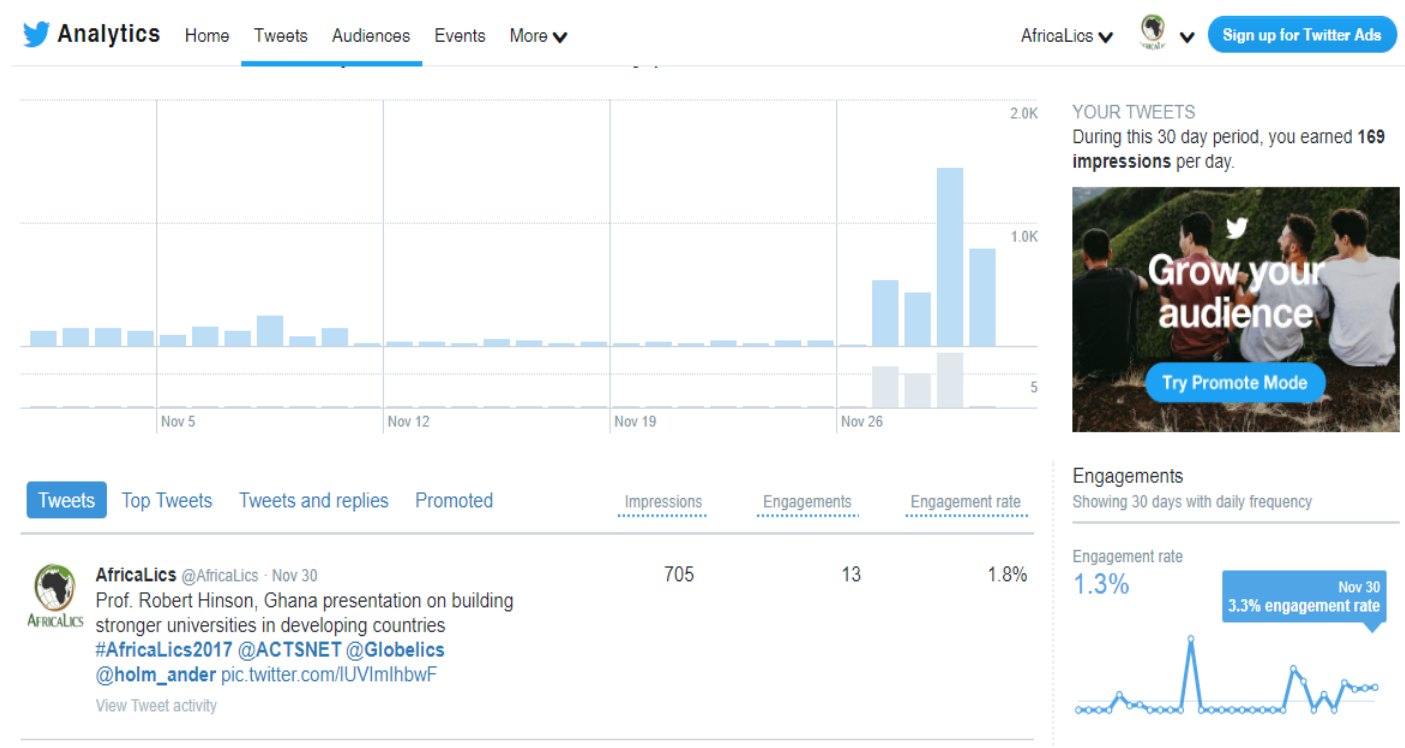
On the evening of Tuesday 27th November 2017, a welcome reception dinner was held at Eden Phoenix Hotel hosted by AfricaLics. On 28th November and 29th November, special dinners were hosted for the members of the AfricaLics Scientific Board by University of Oran. On the afternoon of 29th November the conference participants were treated to a tour of Oran City which comprised of heritage landmarks with Roman, Byzantine and Turkish links. This tour was sponsored by University of Oran and coordinated by the LOC.









2.6 Media coverage

The conference garnered a significant amount of media coverage including social media platforms.

- Algeria Press Service (APS): <http://www.aps.dz/sport/62776-oran-la-3eme-conference-internationale-africalics-prevue-les-26-et-27-novembre-prochain>
- DK News, Algeria: <http://www.dknews-dz.com/article/87735-conference-africalics-renforcer-la-recherche-scientifique-sur-linnovation-pour-impulser-le-developpement-industriel-en-afrique.html>

The event was tweeted live and people from different parts of the world followed the conference using the hashtag #AfricaLics2017. The hashtag had 7670 impressions, 642 profile visits and 34 new followers



 AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 30 Experiences of developing post - graduate studies: Examples from around the continent #AfricaLics2017 session chaired by Dr. Margrethe Holm Andersen, AfricaLics secretariat @ACTSNET @GlobeLics pic.twitter.com/F4G5JkRSWf View Tweet activity	489	9	1.8%
 AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 30 Dr. Rebecca Hanlin session at #AfricaLics2017 on developing innovation & devt (I&D) research skills for PhD students in Africa @ACTSNET @GlobeLics pic.twitter.com/bUfBKsfurU View Tweet activity	734	17	2.3%
 AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 29 Prof. Rasigan Maharajh, Institute for Economic Research on Innovation - a scene setting lecture on the history of innovation and development studies #AfricaLics2017. @GlobeLics @holm_ander @OMAwoleye pic.twitter.com/9nSwRqVbvW View Tweet activity	488	18	3.7%
 AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 29 #AfricaLics2017 conference closing ceremony at the University of Oran 2, Algeria @holm_ander @OMAwoleye @ACTSNET @GlobeLics pic.twitter.com/u7PqzUTab4 View Tweet activity	568	15	2.6%
 AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 29 7 books launched and donated University of Oran2 at #AfricaLics2017 by Prof Mammo Muchie and Prof. Abdelkader Djeflat @MammoMuchie @GlobeLics @ACTSNET pic.twitter.com/ryl6RZUvht View Tweet activity	454	12	2.6%
 AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 29 Special session on the nexus between work organisation and innovation: Relevance for Africa convened by Prof.Erika Kraemer-Mbula, South Africa and Prof. Edward Lorenz, France @ACTSNET @holm_ander @GlobeLics pic.twitter.com/jJqcPPmB0p View Tweet activity	752	24	3.2%
 AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 29 #AfricaLics2017 special session on engineering, design & innovation for sustainable development convened by Prof Mammo Muchie, South Africa and Prof. Abdelkader Deflat, France @GlobeLics @ACTSNET @holm_ander @MammoMuchie pic.twitter.com/gQNUlZgJQ3 View Tweet activity	542	16	3.0%
 AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 29 Plenary panel on sustainable devt goals #AfricaLics2017- Convene by Dr. Ann Kingiri @ACTSNET @GlobeLics pic.twitter.com/K1CWxOC0wE View Tweet activity	214	4	1.9%

Link clicks

30

Nov 30
9 link clicks



On average, you earned 1 link clicks per day

Retweets

14

Nov 30
4 Retweets



On average, you earned 0 Retweets per day

Likes

39

Nov 30
9 likes



On average, you earned 1 likes per day









Replies

1

Nov 30
0 replies



On average, you earned 0 replies per day

	AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 29 Welcome reception at Hotel Eden Phoenix #AfricaLics2017 @ACTSNET @Globelics 2017.africalics.org/wp-content/upl... pic.twitter.com/qaldVSR7MX View Tweet activity	182	8	4.4%
	AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 29 Keynote address at #AfricaLics2017 by Prof Belgacem Haba, Algerian Scholar of the Year 2015 through video conference @ACTSNET @Globelics pic.twitter.com/tQaVX7IOop View Tweet activity	226	5	2.2%
	AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 29 Keynote address on natural resources - from resource curse to resource for innovation by Prof . David Kaplan – University of Cape Town, South Africa #AfricaLics2017 at Oran 2 University @Globelics @ACTSNET pic.twitter.com/tlQ7kXZGnf View Tweet activity	330	9	2.7%
	AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 28 #AfricaLics2017 Theme: Emerging Innovation Systems for Sustainable Industrial Devt in #Africa - Group photo session @Globelics @ACTSNET @holm_ander @OMAwoleye pic.twitter.com/MtAzVYsAD4 View Tweet activity	329	42	12.8%
	AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 28 Prof. Abdelkader Djeflat AfricaLics Scientific Board (ASB) #AfricaLics2017 conference programme overview at University of Oran 2 Mohamed Ben Ahmed 2017.africalics.org @ACTSNET @Globelics @holm_ander @OMAwoleye pic.twitter.com/WJzhsjPRaU View Tweet activity	173	3	1.7%
	AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 28 Dr. Bitrina Diyamett, executive director STIPRO, Tanzania & AfricaLics Scientific Board (ASB) chair opening remarks at #Africalics2017 hosted by the University of Oran 2 Mohamed Ben Ahmed @ACTSNET @Globelics @OMAwoleye @holm_ander pic.twitter.com/il7MRJPYx3 View Tweet activity	255	17	6.7%
	AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 28 Welcome remarks by Dr. Seddik Amroun, Recteur Université d'Oran 2 #AfricaLics2017 @ACTSNET @globelics @OMAwoleye @holm_ander @joykaleb pic.twitter.com/Aie0FHwwyR View Tweet activity	174	8	4.6%
	AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 28 #AfricaLics2017 the conference programme is available for download now 2017.africalics.org/wp-content/upl... @ACTSNET @Globelics @holm_ander @OMAwoleye pic.twitter.com/XJiHOk9OO View Tweet activity	199	9	4.5%



AfricaLics @AfricaLics · Nov 27

3rd #AfricaLics2017 Happening now at University of Oran2 Mohamed Ben Ahmed follow us on twitter for latest updates @Globelics @holm_ander @ACTSNET pic.twitter.com/ea0ywwVCVT

[View Tweet activity](#)

856

47

5.5%

Twitter November, 2017 summary

2.7 Closing Ceremony

The official closing remarks were delivered by Prof. Mhamed Benouazani, advisor to the Rector. On behalf of the Rector, Prof. Amroun, he appreciated the AfricaLics team and all those involved for a successful conference and reiterated the importance of keeping the built relationships going.

Dr. Ann Kingiri gave a vote of thanks on behalf of AfricaLics Scientific Board (ASB) and the AfricaLics secretariat. She in particular thanked the entire dedicated team from University of Oran led by the very able President and the Rector, Prof. Seddik Amroun, Prof. Mourad, Vice Rector, International relations who coordinated the printing of conference materials, the co-president of the LOC, Prof. Cherchem, Youcef, Madam Khalisa for her excellent coordination skills among others. She thanked the conference closing guest of honor, Prof. Benouazani, for delivering official closing remarks on behalf of the Rector.

She acknowledged Dr. Le Thanh from Sida for her presence throughout the conference. She also recognized the people who submitted papers, those who reviewed, scientific committee, chairs of sessions, discussants, etc. She also noted that the key note speakers - Prof. David Kaplan and Prof. Lorenz, AfricaLics secretariat who played key roles and contributed immensely to the success of the conference. Prof. Abdelkadir, took up a unique role and sustained the good link between AfricaLics and the LOC and by doing this he contributed to the conference's great success. Finally she acknowledged the translators and the sponsors of the conference.

Day three event - Teaching track - 29 November 2017:

Panel Sessions: Focusing on research quality in innovation and development studies

Questions of research quality and excellence are often asked in all research arenas at the present time. The need for researchers to 'publish or perish' has received a lot of attention in recent years however there is also an increasing need in some African countries for PhD students to publish journal papers even before they can receive their PhD. These debates often obscure the real importance of high quality teaching and research skills that are the bedrock of a good academic. Three sessions were organised focussing on some of the questions and issues affecting the teaching, learning and research environment facing innovation and development studies.

3.1 Session 1: Understanding Innovation & Development Studies

Session Chair: Dr. Ann Kingiri

This session considered the origins of the field internationally and in the African context. It addressed the overarching question: How can we teach a multi-disciplinary subject at African universities? It specifically focused on issues of history, theory and pedagogy by asking:

- I. What is multi-disciplinarity?
- II. Are African universities ready for multi-disciplinarity?
- III. Where are African countries in the history of innovation and development studies as a field of study?
- IV. What are the prospects for advancing the field of study in Africa?
- V. What are some of the examples of innovative teaching and learning in Africa?

Session speakers:

- Prof. Rasigan Maharajh, Institute for Economic Research on Innovation - a scene setting lecture on the history of innovation and development studies.
- Dr. Opeyemi Ayinde, University of Illorin, Nigeria - discussant.

Prof. Rasigan gave a presentations focusing on the topic. This was followed by a discussant - Dr. Opeyemi Ayinde.

Overview of Rasigan's presentation: reviewing the development of I&D studies and focusing on the history of innovation systems thinking in context of world development trends: increasing inequalities, climate change and the increased impact of human beings on planet earth (the antro-pocene).

He made a case for usefulness of multidisciplinary thinking and made the following points:

- When thinking about innovation today, we need to think about whether we support innovation for disaster – or innovation for survival (of the planet, of people etc.).

The current socio-economic-technological paradigm is undermining our survival. The research agenda must be dynamic and reflect the rapid changes, we are experiencing.

- The need to build regional research capacities to deal with local and regional challenges. This includes how Africa should respond to e.g. climate change.
- Need to consider ‘precautionary principle’ (from environmental thinking) in social science as well. Mitigation efforts also needed in relation to the economic and financial systems (financial innovation created the 2008 world economic crisis).
- Need to think about how the ‘post-capitalism’-society should be responding to new technological revolution. For instance making positive use of robots and computers to replace hard physical work etc.

Ayinde discussing points: She emphasized the need for multidisciplinary thinking in teaching/research in Africa. She argued that cCore problems cannot be solved without a more problem oriented way of thinking and teaching, also at African universities.

Discussion emanating from the session:

- British curriculum/teaching system has developed a lot; away from what is still the mainstream way of teaching at African universities (introduced by colonial powers such as Britain and France). Why have we not seen the same trend in Africa? Is there a problem of identity?
- African teachers need to become reflexive as researchers and teachers; students also need to develop curiosity and a more reflexive way of thinking; help solve societal problems.
- Data and data-collection: Some end up ‘fabricating’ data because collection of real data is difficult and not always encouraged, yet demands at universities are rigid (e.g. in favor of use of large scale surveys which may not always be appropriate for getting data that reflect realities on the ground). Need to insist on collecting data that adds value to our understanding of African societies and problems. Young scholars need to make the decision that they ‘want to do things right’!
- Dr. Le Thanh, Sida representation feeling inspired by the discussion that the session elicited, noted that she never heard the word ‘colonialism’ mentioned so many times in a seminar/conference. She noted that AfricaLics is doing a great job, setting up a platform for change and making it possible to work as a platform for discussions aimed at solving real problems. She encouraged students to ‘own’ their own research and learning.

3.2 **Session 2: Developing innovation and development (I&D) research skills for PhD students**

Session Chair: Dr. Rebecca Hanlin

This panel session brought together scholars who teach a variety of research skills and who spoke to the following questions:

- I. How do we ensure that PhD students choose a research design (quantitative or qualitative) that fits their research question?
- II. Are there new research methods and/ or data sources (e.g. big data) that could revolutionise innovation and development research for PhD students?
- III. What other skills and requirements are important ensuring that a PhD student finishes their studies as an able researcher?

Panel Members

- Dr. Oluseye Jegede, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria
- Prof. David Kaplan, University of Cape Town, South Africa
- Dr. Ann Kingiri, African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya

Presentations by Oluseye Jegede: He focused on need to understand and use combination of quantitative and qualitative methods; use of new data science methods.

David Kaplan focused on PhD supervision. He emphasized that a PhD student should explain to a 12 year old sister or his/her grandmother WHAT he/she is doing. The focus should be - write it out and place it on your desk together with explanation on HOW you are going to do it (short sentence). Read this every day and revise if necessary as you read more about your subject, study realities etc. **FOCUS** is the most important guiding principle during the PhD journey. The PhD is not a static thing and is OK to change research questions, but it is important to be clear about what one is doing and why.

PhD research questions should neither be too broad, nor too narrow. Good research questions for a PhD are not = what Africa should do. Specific research questions e.g. on whether trade zones are a useful tool for development in Africa are more useful. If research question(s) are very specific, one need to be able to place these in a broader context (cf. the academic 'game'). Broader relevance of very specific questions must be clear.

Supervisors must realize that PhD supervision is 20% academic in nature and 80% other! (e.g. emotional support, help students planning their work, linking students with others and working with them e.g. on papers for journals or other things that help students 'grow' as researchers). Supervisors need to worry about their PhD students. PhD contracts are essential and should be made at the beginning of a PhD project period; reviewed annually and supported by monthly and (sometimes) even weekly meetings.

There are periods of very intense work. PhD students need to take initiative, but supervisors also need to support them and lead them into academic writing.

A PhD process is/can be a very lonely process, so one need peers. This is one reason why the PhD academies and conferences organized by AfricaLics are important: they bring students in touch with others working on similar topics. However, it is important that students are active in making and maintaining links and establishing communities – e.g. using *what's App* and other tools.

Students should always remember that they are also peers themselves as PhD students even to their supervisors. He concluded by saying during the 3-4 years one spend on PhD, he/she has a chance of becoming an expert in their field.

Ann Kingiri noted that the teaching track has been organized because we need to develop I & D research skills that match an ever-changing world with rapid and highly problematic changes both at micro, meso and macro level. Important that we consider what we can influence and how we can influence developments. We need to become the reflective researchers that P. Robbins (2008) talks about. For engineers this means for instance integrating technical knowledge with and understanding of how socio-technical systems work. Need for all of us as researchers to try to understand how different groups of actors make sense of the world and how we can study and understand societal problems/phenomena and help ensure innovation becomes inclusive and lead to inclusive development outcomes.

This session elicited the following discussion.

- On the importance of big data and of new data science methods such as 'R'. New methods not always welcomed by 'old hands'/PhD supervisors.
- Lack of knowledge among some colleagues on existing courses that can help you access scientific literature and use new methods for analyzing data. Recommendation- use of videos on U-tube and free lessons e.g. in Facegroup books.
- How to choose/balance between the higher supervisor with a lot of experience, but little time for student versus interactions with the minor supervisor with time but less experience/abilities to supervise?
- What to do when experiencing difficulties in using data from international databases such as WB/FAO etc. Which ones are the best?
- How can research link up more closely with grass-root technicians in Africa that are/should be part of technological development and engineering in Africa? What data to use?

In response to some of the above questions, the following was noted.

- Sometimes when younger students present papers with new ideas and methods, they end up in a tug of war with elderly scholars. May become guinea-pigs and suffer from this. But changes are there and gradually new tools such as 'R' are getting more accepted.
- Important to use participatory research and other qualitative methods to shed light on the 'why'-questions; such methods are useful for research on inclusive development and gender issues etc.

The session also provided for presentations by Algerian students. This was planned so that the students would get feedback from the participants. Students' presentations focused on the following research areas.

- Hotel management and comparing international with national/local ways of doing it.
- Higher education and whether it contributes to professionalization of education quality of services.
- Leadership issues such as, whether a participatory leadership style will facilitate production and innovation more than other forms of leadership.
- Electronic hearing aids and use of internet to improve services health sector research.
- Evaluation of public policies in relation to promotion of SMEs and their up-grading.

The students were encouraged to continue engaging with the scholars and students in order to keep the interaction and mentorship useful.

3.3 Session 3: Experiences of developing post - graduate studies: Examples from around the continent

Session Chair: Dr. Margrethe Holm Andersen

This panel session will feature key scholars who have been involved in running post-graduate fellowship programmes across Africa in a range of fields of study. They will reflect on their experiences to date and lessons learnt

Panel Members

- I. Prof. Robert Hinson, Building Strong Universities Programme at University of Ghana
- II. Prof. Mammo Muchie, SARChi Chair- Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa/Ethiopia.

Robert Hinson's presentation: how to develop a solid research community/STI in your country?

Six things are needed:

- National vision and mission of the country in research and PhD production (South Africa scores high on this)
- a solid university plan for making the university teaching research based and for producing good PhD students
- A well-functioning PhD school and programme supervision mechanism. Going from a three year programme to a four year programme now (one year with courses + three years of research)
- Faculty level leadership must be dedicated and support research programme holders
- PhD supervisor committees to monitor PhD supervisors; supervisors must be trained and dedicated
- Dedicated PhD students.

The Building Stronger University (BSU) supported by Danida was initiated as a follow up to long term research collaboration under the Danish funded ENRECA programme. It is a partnership programme between consortia of universities in Denmark and in Ghana, Tanzania etc. Ghana is particularly active in the fields of health, economic growth etc.

The programme has been particularly helpful in:

- fast-tracking young PhD students from Ghana in getting into publishing in internationally high-ranking journals
- developing a number of important courses at universities in Ghana e.g. on the research process; research dissemination; philosophy of science, innovation and entrepreneurship theory, research methods, advance quantitative methods, scientific writing and communication
- establishing networks among scholars and using these for fostering joint publications
- Increasing the number of staff at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology (KNUST) and University of Ghana with PhD degrees.

Second phase of BSU in Ghana focused on malaria and climate change research. It included 37 master students expected to become movers and shakers - at least in Ghana. Cross-fertilization between supervisors in Ghana and in DK and between PhD students in Ghana and DK respectively. Over the 40 years of collaboration between University of Copenhagen and University of Ghana, collaboration on joint and double degrees has been approved.

Prof. Mammo Muchie's presentation focused on his experience: He informed that he started out going to Aalborg University as part of the Innovation, Knowledge and Economic dynamics research group (IKE) which today hosts the AfricaLics PhD visiting fellowship programme.

He noted that South Africa/African countries are facing serious problems of supervision of PhD students. He has been working with the African Post-graduate Academy to improve the situation. He added that eight PhD academies run in different parts of South Africa under the initiated pilot programme. The approach is to promote the idea that peers are also supervisors and students can help each other, connect and interact.

He added that it is important to link teaching to practice e.g. through platforms like the African Innovation Hub which help youth become more entrepreneurial. Further, connecting academies and African universities for change is important. Scholars from India are interested in helping and collaborating. He concluded by saying that Africa must be saved by the youth.

Discussion:

- Prof. Abdelkader added to the discussion by introducing MAGHTECH – a regional research network covering countries in the Magreb region and has trained about 400 students. He reiterated that funders should join forces and help improve PhD supervision and programmes in Africa.

- Can French-speaking countries come to Ghana to study? (Answer is yes; but there was a suggestion to get more information about options on the AfricaLics website.)

What can AfricaLics learn from the various initiatives such as BSU? In response, it was noted that:

- It is important to improve the philosophical foundation of African/AfricaLics students. Knowledge evolves all the time and scholars should be trained to understand underlying philosophies of science and research so they are not afraid of challenging old thoughts and ways of thinking.
- Mixed methods is not just quantitative plus qualitative. It is more about how you use different methods for different purposes and for generating knowledge. Scholars should be methodologically flexible.

4 Key lessons from the conference

4.1 Location choice

There is need to check on transportation hubs and visa issues before announcing location. Should make sure there is an airport within 2 hours drive that is served by larger airline carriers e.g. Ethiopian, Turkish, Kenyan, Royal Air Maroc etc. Ensure that either visa on arrival is possible for all/ the vast majority of African nationals (and visa costs are not high) and/or no visa is required.

4.2 Timing

Ideally a conference should take place no less than 3 days since it is impossible to get everything on the agenda in two days. In reality, 3.5 days is ideal if budget will stretch. The teaching and learning day in Oran was a major hit.

3 days also allows for plenty of discussion time of papers. Minimum should be 3 papers in 90 minutes or 4 in 2 hours.

There should be plenty of time for breaks (including time to walk between rooms; especially when the venue rooms are in different buildings and/or different parts of the campus.

4.3 Call announcement and review process

- It should be clear on the call how to apply for travel support and when this needs to be completed by. Clarify on what is included in travel support i.e. return economy flight cost and 3 nights accommodation cost only. Anything beyond that should be an individual's own responsibility.
- To clarify that visas (including transit visas) are the responsibility of participants NOT AfricaLics Secretariat or host organization.

- Advertise the call in all five official languages of the AU but make clear that papers will only be accepted in English or French and that the conference will be held in English with a few French sessions (unless held in a French speaking country)
- Include a few sentences that describe each of the themes of the conference to ensure papers are submitted that are relevant to the subject matter. OR Put themes on the website and have standard themes for the conference
- Only include the email address for the conference/ event (not local email addresses); this means there is a single point of contact and issues aren't lost between two or more email boxes. Keep this with the secretariat if possible

4.4 **Planning/ logistics**

- Travel agent must be clear when a transit visa is needed.
- Only consider pre-paid tickets when a letter from university to this affect has been received.
- Make it clear that travel support cannot be given for more than the ticket cost requested. Round up requests and tell people that if cost exceeds this, then they have to find the difference.
- Consider giving a set amount of travel support for each location and/or up to a set amount. Anything beyond that will not be covered (unless from a LIC).
- With acceptance letters send out a standard logistics note explaining what is/ isn't covered and general data on plugs, weather, yellow fever, travel insurance etc.
- Have a single dedicated email address for the Conference which everyone in Secretariat has access to and a schedule of who is in charge (take turns every week).
- Include an automatic email to senders regarding "we will endeavor to respond within 48 hours".

4.5 **Conference programmed**

- Always make sure that there are African keynote speakers and majority female speakers
- A cultural tour or similar should be part of the programme which is free. This is a good way of getting people to meet and relax. It is important that it is free.

4.6 **During the conference**

- Ensure there are rapporteurs allocated, especially for plenary sessions and agreement in advance of who is going to write the conference report (host organization or Secretariat).
- Check all meeting rooms before the last bus leaves each night (if not held walking distance to hotel) and/or check people in and out of buses each time.
- Have people allocated to be time keepers in all sessions. Sessions should not be allowed to run over and/or build in time for run over into the break times.
- Ensure working wifi and updated programme is available fresh every morning (after final changes each day)
- Make sure a conference evaluation sheet is distributed on the last day for completion in hard copy or emailed/ text to them for completion before they leave.

4.7 Papers parallel sessions

Each paper parallel session included in principle three papers and lasted 90 minutes. The paper presenters highlighted key issues relevant to their own work. Normally, a discussant would subsequently comment on all papers presented in the session. The chair of sessions moderated the session while ensuring time was observed. Due to late arrival of some participants from abroad, however, a number of additional presentations had to be squeezed into the paper panel presentations on Day 2. This was necessary to allow all participants with accepted papers to present as they rightfully expected to do, but unfortunately meant that there was insufficient time for feed-back and discussion of the presentations.

4.8 After the conference

Write to all grantees as soon as their funds have been sent with a copy of the transfer confirmation so they can chase from their side and/or inform their bank to expect the money.

5 CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

5.1 Conference Local Organizing Committee

- M. Seddik Amroun: Président de la Conférence et Président du COL
- M. Mohamed Cherchem: coprésident
- M. Youcef Mebbani - Membre
- M. Fethi Ferhane - Membre
- Mme Ratiba Ayad - Membre
- M. Benouazani Mhamed - Membre
- M. Samir Maliki - Membre
- Mme. Semaoune Khalissa – Membre

5.2 Conference Scientific Committee

- Abdelkader Djeflat, Université de Lille, France / Algérie
- Alexandre Vera Cruz, UAM, Mexique
- Ann Kingiri, Centre africain d'études technologiques, et AfricaLics Secrétariat Kenya
- Bitrina Diyamett, Organisation de recherche sur les politiques de la science, de la technologie et de l'innovation, Tanzanie
- Mohamed Cherchem, Université d'Oran 2, Algérie
- David Kaplan, Université du Cap, Afrique du Sud
- Erika Kraemer-Mbula, Université de Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud
- Mammo Muchie, Département des sciences et de la technologie et la Fondation nationale de recherche, Tswane Université de Technologie, Afrique du Sud
- Margrethe Holm Andersen, Université d'Aalborg, Danemark
- Rasigan Maharajh, Institut de recherche économique sur l'innovation, Université de technologie de Tshwane, Sud Afrique
- Rasmus Lema, Université d'Aalborg, Danemark
- Rebecca Hanlin, Centre africain d'études technologiques et Secrétariat AfricaLics Kenya
- Seddik Amroun, Université d'Oran2, Algérie

5.3 AfricaLics Secretariat

- **Ann Kingiri**, African Centre for Technology Studies, and AfricaLics Secretariat Kenya
- **Margrethe Holm Andersen**, Aalborg University , Denmark
- **Rebecca Hanlin**, African Centre for Technology Studies, and AfricaLics Secretariat Kenya
- **Moses Owidhi**, African Centre for Technology Studies, and AfricaLics Secretariat Kenya
- **Mourine Cheruiyot**, African Centre for Technology Studies, and AfricaLics Secretariat Kenya
- **Fridah Nkirote**, African Centre for Technology Studies

6 FUNDING AND BUDGET

6.1 Funding

The Conference would not have been a success were it not for the following sources of funding.

- Sida
- University of Oran 2
- ACTS
- General Emballage- industrie du carton ondulé
- Societe Generale – Algeria
- Mertrav Agro-Aliementaire

- EGSA, Oran
- Maghtech network

University of Oran provided financial and in-kind contributions as follows:

- Transport for students and facilitators to and from the venue and airport/ accommodation
- The venue for the event (conference hall, breakout rooms) for 2 days
- Lunch and teas during the entire 2 days events at the University.
- Students volunteers to assist with various aspects of the conference (video conferencing and other audio-visual equipment, guiding participants, registration etc)
- Programme printing, Conference bags, banners, stationary etc
- Reception Dinner and Closing cocktail.

6.2 Budget: Summarized account for the Oran Conference events

Item	Total Cost US\$
Travel – paper presenters/ facilitators & ASB members (reimbursed tickets)	
Accommodation (facilitators, papers presenters, ASB members and small grants project workshop participants comprising of dinner, bed and breakfast)	
Lunch/ refreshments / Evening Reception	
Miscellaneous expenditure (Taxi hire etc.)	
TOTAL	

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following people and organizations committed their time, services and resources in ensuring the success of the Conference.

- Hotel Phoenix and the hotel management
- The dedicated local organizing committee – a few particularly went out of their way to ensure a successful conference:
 - Prof. Seddik Amroun, Rector, University of Oran
 - Prof. Khalula Mouradi, Vice Rector, International Relations and in charge of printing of conference materials.
 - Prof. Mohamed Cherchem – Coordinating the LOC team
 - Youcef Membbani

- Maghtech network who were active members of the LOC
- Fethi Ferhane
- Mme Semaoune Khalissa – coordinating the venue and related conference logistics Zerigui Khadidja
- Berracheo Sara
- Graine Sonia
- Benovali Hanane
- Chikhi Sidi Mohammed Ryaal
- Mansouri Mourad
- Bekheda Kovider
- Charef Mohamed
- Mahcine Hala Miada
- Beloud Nouzha Fatima
- Benbezzou Radja
- Chachova Amira
- Lakhdari Karima
- Zarrouki Abdeldjalil
- Kamli Dounia

8 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: About University of Oran 2

The University of Oran 2 stems from the former university of Oran Senia which was created in 1961 shortly after independence. It is structured into five faculties (Faculty of law and political sciences, faculty of economics and management, faculty of social sciences, faculty of foreign languages and faculty of earth sciences) and one institute (the institute of maintenance and industrial safety) and 42 research laboratories. It employs 682 teachers, and 1620 researchers. The total number of enrolled students reached 23217 in the current academic year. This includes 2211 post graduates and 165 foreign students mostly from African countries. This makes it one of the most important higher education institution in the country. For more details visit its website <http://www.univ-oran2.dz/index.php/fr/presentation/presentation-de-l-universite>

ANNEX 2: CONFERENCE CONCEPT AND MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING: ORAN CONFERENCE 2017



NOTE CONCEPTUELLE: AFRICALICS CONFERENCE POUR LES CHERCHEURS

Le réseau africain de chercheurs dans l'apprentissage, l'innovation et le renforcement des compétences Secrétariat (AfricaLics) vise à organiser une conférence de recherche tous les deux ans au minimum depuis le lancement du réseau en 2012. L'accent est mis avant tout sur l'état actuel de la recherche sur l'innovation et Développement spécifiquement pour la communauté universitaire, mais aussi pour les décideurs et les entreprises. Il vise à rassembler des chercheurs de premier plan (entre 150 et 200) travaillant sur l'innovation et le développement en Afrique avec les plus éminents chercheurs de l'extérieur de l'Afrique ainsi que les décideurs et les secteurs privés intéressés dans ce domaine.

Ce qui suit décrit en détail les raisons des conférences, les résultats potentiels des conférences ainsi que les détails de certaines des principales questions logistiques et pratiques qui doivent être prises en considération lors de l'acceptation d'accueille d' AfricaLics conférence.

AfricaLics conférence pour les chercheurs 2017 sera organisée par l'Université d'Oran 2 Mohamed Ben Ahmed, en Algérie. La conférence se tiendra à Oran (Algérie) du 27 au 29 novembre 2017

Objectifs de la conférence et résultats potentiels

Les objectifs de la conférence sont les suivants:

- Connaitre l'état de l'avancement de connaissance au sein de la communauté de recherche en Afrique travaillant dans le domaine de l'innovation et du développement
- Fournir aux chercheurs en Afrique, et en particulier aux jeunes chercheurs débutants, une arène dont ils ont grandement besoin pour renforcer les capacités de présentation et de mise en réseau ainsi que l'apprentissage de nouvelles méthodes et théories.
- Promouvoir la mise en réseau et créer l'espace pour de nouvelles collaborations entre les chercheurs dans le domaine de l'innovation et du développement axés sur l'Afrique, ainsi que les décideurs et les secteurs privés passionnés par le développement de l'Afrique.
- Développer la capacité d'enseigner des programmes de haute qualité, adaptés aux objectifs, dans le domaine de l'innovation et du développement en Afrique.

Cette conférence fait suite à deux autres conférences réussies. La première a été une mini-conférence qui s'est tenue en décembre 2013 et qui a réuni les chercheurs africains en innovation et en développement pour examiner les domaines de recherche négligés dans le domaine de l'innovation et du développement. Le résultat de cette mini-conférence a été le financement par AfricaLics de six petits projets collaboratifs de recherche et de projets de livres.

La 2ème conférence AfricaLics a eu lieu au Rwanda du 17 au 19 novembre 2015 et a été organisée par l'Université du Rwanda. Le thème de la Conférence était «décompresser les systèmes d'innovation pour le développement durable en Afrique». Il a rassemblé 220 éminents chercheurs de 30 pays travaillant sur l'innovation et le développement, qui sont pertinents pour le développement de l'Afrique. Le programme de la conférence comprenait des activités interactives, à savoir des séances de documents de recherche et une série de séances thématiques sur des sujets «négligés» sur le terrain. Il organise également une série de sessions consacrées à l'enseignement et à l'apprentissage dans le domaine de l'innovation et du développement ciblant les universités africaines. L'événement a également consisté en un Colloque ouvert consacré à la mise en valeur de l'innovation et du développement au Rwanda et en Afrique en général. Le symposium a permis au public d'assister à des débats sur l'innovation et le développement en Afrique, et le Rwanda en particulier. Les principaux résultats de la conférence de 2015 ont été le développement de nouvelles collaborations de chercheurs pour combler les lacunes dans la recherche, dans le domaine de l'innovation et du développement afin de faire de publications conjointe et de propositions de financement de la recherche. De plus, un certain nombre de professeurs et de chercheurs qui ont participé aux séances d'apprentissage et d'enseignement dédiées devraient améliorer la qualité et la quantité de l'enseignement dispensé dans ce domaine.

Organiser une conférence internationale n'est pas une tâche facile. Cela nécessite un engagement de la part de tous les partenaires organisateurs et du personnel dédié à gérer et à organiser l'événement. Cependant, si les organisations sont disposées à mettre l'effort, les récompenses sont énormes.

Pour ceux qui organisent la conférence de 2017 à Oran, les opportunités sont les suivantes:

1. Exposition nationale et internationale de la formation et de la recherche en innovation et développement en Algérie.

AfricaLics a constaté que la tenue de colloques ouverts qui sont organisés par le comité organisateur local basé dans le pays hôte permet la couverture médiatique et l'attention des décideurs sur les efforts d'innovation de l'organisation partenaire. Ces colloques peuvent inclure une exposition de l'innovation de nouveaux produits développés à l'échelon local afin que les participants puissent voir ces produits et posés des questions concernant ces nouveaux produits.

2. Nouvelles collaborations qui pourraient conduire à de nouveaux flux de financement.

Les précédentes conférences AfricaLics ont permis aux étudiants en doctorant des pays d'accueil de faire une demande de bourse de doctorat à l'Université d'Aalborg au Danemark. Ceci en plus des autres possibilités de networking et de renforcement des capacités offertes par AfricaLics, Globelics et les réseaux de partenaires.

3. Capacité à organiser de grandes conférences.

L'expérience nouvelle ou ultérieure d'organisation de conférences internationales offrant un moyen éprouvé d'attirer de nouveaux financements, collaborations et étudiants.

Programme de la Conference

AfricaLics conférences pour les chercheurs sont généralement organisées sur une période de trois jours vers la fin de l'année. Un minimum de deux jours sera consacré à des présentations des articles de chercheurs participants à différentes étapes de leur carrière. Les organisateurs locaux peuvent choisir d'organiser un colloque ou un colloque ouvert consacré à la mise en valeur de l'innovation et du développement dans le pays hôte pour la première matinée de la conférence.

:Le format habituel de programme de la réunion est le suivant:

Jour 1	
Avant-midi	Séance d'ouverture comprenant un symposium ouvert sur l'innovation et le développement dans le pays partenaire
	Séance parallèle. Présentation des articles series A
Après-midi	Séance de table ronde sur "les sujets d'actualité"
	Présentation d'affiches (véritable spectacle ' pour les idées de recherche émergentes)
Jour 2	
Avant-midi	Séance parallèle. Présentation des articles series B

	Session thématique A et B
Après-midi	Séance parallèle. Présentation des articles series C
	Séance parallèle. Présentation des articles series D ou visite aux entreprises locales STI

Jour 3

Avant-midi	Séance parallèle. Présentation des articles series D/E
	Présentation de livre et annonces
Après-midi	Session thématique C et D
	Clôture de la Séance

Les différents types de Séance qui sont habituellement tenues sont:

Symposium ouvert - Il s'agit d'une session dédiée ouverte à tous ceux qui souhaitent s'inscrire (gratuitement). L'objectif de cette session est de sensibiliser le pays hôte aux questions d'innovation et de développement dans une perspective internationale et de permettre à l'organisation hôte d'interagir avec les décideurs et les autres parties prenantes.

Séance parallèle. Présentation des articles – La majorité des participants seront invités à présenter un article décrivant les résultats d'un projet ou d'un travail en cours. Chaque *séance* dure 90 minutes.

Table ronde – 2 ou 3 chercheurs de haut niveau discutent des sujets dans d'actualité du domaine et les questions de terrain du public pendant 60 à 90 minutes.

Présentation d'affiches – Pour les étudiants en doctorant de présenter leur recherche dans un environnement moins formel en utilisant une affiche pour illustrer leur travail.

Gong show ' véritable spectacle ' - Semblable à un spectacle de «talent», les individus ont une ou plusieurs minutes à parler d' une idée de recherche qui est « examinée » par un groupe d'experts et le public.

Présentation de livre et annonces – Une séance où les participants font preuve de leurs activités et leurs idées nouvelles.

Visite locale a aux infrastructure STI – les délégués de la conférence aiment se faire une idée de l'infrastructure STI et donc des visites sont souvent organisées, si le temps et la logistique le permettent.

Jour 1 inclut habituellement une réception de bienvenue dans la soirée et **Jour 2** comprend généralement un dîner-conférence. Au cours du dîner-conférence, le prix du meilleur étudiant en doctorant est généralement offert. Si la conférence ne dure que deux jours, la conférence dîner a lieu le premier jour dans la soirée.

Les participants arrivent habituellement la veille de la conférence et partent le soir du **Jour 3** après la clôture de la conférence. Traditionnellement, tous ceux qui ont accepté des exposés sur papier, des participants à des conférences thématiques et des conférenciers principaux ont leur hébergement couvert sur une base de lit et petit déjeuner pour trois nuits par les organisateurs

de la conférence.

En 2017, sur la base des discussions entre le Secrétariat AfriqueLics et l'organisation hôte, l'Université d'Oran 2, la conférence devrait avoir lieu pendant deux jours. Cela réduira le temps disponible pour le nombre habituel de sessions thématiques. Une conception viable est réalisable et le Secrétariat d'AfricaLics est disposé à organiser une troisième journée impliquant certaines des activités plus spécialisées habituellement incluses dans le programme principal afin de permettre que ces activités soient réalisées..

Logistique et organisation pratique de la conférence

La conférence est co-organisée par le secrétariat d'AfricaLics, à partir de son siège au Centre africain d'études technologiques (ACTS) à Nairobi, au Kenya, et de l'organisation hôte. Une répartition des responsabilités des activités est convenue et décrite dans un protocole d'entente signé entre ACTS et l'organisation hôte au début du processus d'organisation.

Le secrétariat AfricaLics hébergé par ACTS est basé à Nairobi et n'est donc pas en mesure d'organiser quotidiennement l'activité sur le terrain lors de la préparation des conférences. L'organisation d'accueil prend donc ces responsabilités, y compris la collecte de fonds locale parce que le financement d'AfricaLics est insuffisant. Des réunions régulières (généralement mensuelles) ont lieu entre le Secrétariat AfricaLics et l'organisation hôte. Des comités appropriés sont élaborés pour assurer un processus d'organisation sans heurts. Le Secrétariat AfricaLics se rendra idéalement à l'organisation hôte une fois, de préférence deux fois avant la conférence, pour permettre une planification et une coordination plus efficaces.

Le Secrétariat AfriqueLics devrait disposer de fonds modérés de l'Agence suédoise de coopération internationale au développement (ASDI) pour couvrir une partie des coûts d'organisation de la conférence. En acceptant d'accueillir la Conférence, l'organisation hôte s'est engagée en principe à appuyer la Conférence en apportant une contribution en nature. Les deux parties devront rechercher des financements supplémentaires provenant d'autres sources pour couvrir une partie des coûts afin que le financement disponible de l'ASDI soit plus disponible pour soutenir les frais de déplacement des participants des pays africains, en particulier des pays à faible revenu.

Calendrier: organisation

Activités	Délai
Identification des partenaires locaux (Université d'Oran 2)	Janvier 2017 (Tâche accomplie)
Logistique (formation de divers comités, programme de conférences, intervenants, budget, lieu, etc)	Janvier – Août 2017

Collecte de fonds supplémentaire	Janvier – Septembre 2017
Appel à contributions /Participation	Avril 2017
Selection de participants/articles	Janvier / Août 2017
Logistique y compris le support de voyage	Août – Octobre 2017
Conférence tenue	28 – 30 Novembre 2017

Un modèle détaillé de plan d'action - décrivant toutes les tâches clés à accomplir pour parvenir à une conférence réussie - est fourni à l'annexe 1.

Historique : AfricaLics

Le réseau africain de chercheurs dans l'apprentissage, l'innovation et le renforcement des compétences (AfricaLics) est le réseau régional africain pour les chercheurs impliqués dans la recherche sur l'innovation et le développement, ayant des intérêts particuliers à la promotion des approches d'apprentissage, d'innovation et de renforcement des compétences. Le réseau comprend actuellement des chercheurs d'Algérie, du Kenya, du Mozambique, du Nigeria, du Sénégal, d'Afrique du Sud et de Tanzanie.

AfricaLics est la succursale africaine du Réseau mondial pour l'économie, l'apprentissage, l'innovation et le renforcement des compétences (Globelics). Globelics est un réseau international de chercheurs qui appliquent le concept « d'apprentissage, d'innovation et de renforcement des compétences » (LICS). Il sert de cadre à promouvoir le développement inclusif et durable dans les pays en développement, en économies émergentes et en sociétés en transition. D'autres succursales régionales de Globelics ont été mises en place en Asie, en Amérique latine, en région méditerranéenne et en Europe (Asialics, Lalics, MEDAlics et Eurolics). Dans certains grands pays, des réseaux nationaux ont été mis en place (CICALICS en Chine et Indialics en Inde).

AfricaLics a été créée au cours d'un «Atelier sur l'innovation et le développement en Afrique» en mars 2012 à Dar es-Salaam, en Tanzanie. L'atelier a été co-organisé par le Secrétariat Globelics et l'organisation de recherche se focalisant à la science, à la technologie et à l'innovation (STIPRO), un groupe de réflexion indépendant en Tanzanie.

La formation de AfricaLics a été centrée sur les deux raisons suivantes:

- Un besoin de comprendre l'innovation et l'apprentissage dans le contexte de l'Afrique - à la fois à partir de perspectives théoriques et pratiques.
- Étant donné que l'Afrique manque de capacités suffisantes pour atteindre cet objectif, un besoin de renforcement des capacités a été constaté.

Il a été envisagé que le réseau AfricaLics puisse devenir une force dynamique pour le renforcement des capacités dans le domaine spécifique de l'innovation et du développement économique, tant au niveau individuel, institutionnel que national. Cela peut permettre aux pays africains de concevoir des politiques appropriées et adaptées à leurs propres besoins et d'instaurer des mesures correctives pour générer, diffuser et utiliser harmonieusement des connaissances

pour le développement économique, y compris la réduction de la pauvreté.

AfricaLics a reçu un financement de l'Agence suédoise de développement international (ASDI) pour mener des activités de renforcement des capacités de recherche afin de renforcer les capacités de recherche dans le domaine de l'innovation et du développement. Cela comprend des fonds pour soutenir trois conférences de recherche entre 2017 et 2021.

Modèle de plan d'action détaillé pour l'organisation d'AfricaLICS Conférence pour les chercheurs

AfricaLICS Conférence pour les chercheurs- Plan d'action détaillé				
Tâche	Durée/Timing	Responsable	Commentaires	ETAT
Administration et budgétisation				
Visite préliminaire au lieu d'accueil		AS et LOC		
Signer un protocole d'entente entre le Secrétariat AfricaLics (ACTS) et l'organisation d'accueil		AS et LOC	Inclut la discussion sur les frais d'inscription	
Mis en place de la Comité local d'organisation (LOC)		LOC		
Accord pour connaître qui sont member du Comité organisateur de la Conférence (COC) et la régularité des réunions		AS et LOC	Réunions mensuelles sont généralement recommandées	
Transmettre le projet de budget et les propositions pour l'avenue de la reunion à AfricaLics Secretariat (AS)		LOC		
Transmettre des informations sur les possibilités de gestion des fonds		LOC	AS prefere payer directement , le paiement au prestataire	
Accord sur la gestion des fonds		COC		
Se convenir des noms pour le Comité scientifique (SC)		COC	SC membres du conseil scientifique d'AfricaLics (ASB), de la communauté AfricaLics, de l'organisation hôte, des représentants des	

			ministères, etc.	
Establishment of SC		AS		
Elaboration de Stratégie de collecte de fonds		Oganisateurs locaux		
Mise à jour des collectes de fonds		Oganisateurs locaux	COC pour discuter à intervalles réguliers	
Elaboration des listes intervenants principaus		COC	En discussion avec ASB et LOC	
A progress visit to be held to host organisation		AS and LOC	To finalise practical arrangements	
Appel à contribution , inscription et tâches connexes				
Publier des infos et les dates de la conférence sur le site Africalics (et l'organisation hôte		AS et LOC		
Sélectionnez le système d'organisation de la conférence		COC	Décision concernant l'utilisation de l'outil d'inscription en ligne pour la conférence	
Mise en place de site web de la conference		LOC		
Appel à contribution et annonce		LOC		
Préparation de formats pour le système de conférence en ligne (y compris les tests)		LOC (quelle assistance en provenance de AS)		
Lancer l'appel à contribution + le site web		AS et LOC		
Processus d'examen du document et liste des examinateurs convenus		AS et LOC		
Liste des examinateurs mis à jour dans le système de gestion des conférences		AS		
Date limite pour la presentation/soumission des articles		Candidats / participants intéressés	Faire l'extension si nécessaire / possible	
Review of papers submitted by review panel members		SC members		

Selection finale des articles		AS et LOC avec ratification par ASB	L'ASDI doit également ratifier toutes les demandes émanant des pays à revenu élevé et à revenu intermédiaire	
Renseignements aux auteurs		LOC		
Programme final du squelette accepté		SC	COC prépare une proposition pour approbation	
Programme final téléchargé sur le site Web et le système de conférence (si utilisé)		AS	Y compris les présentations des articles	
Programme final prêt à imprimer		LOC	Impression locale des programmes dans le pays hôte si possible	
Inscription à la conférence. Lettre d'invitation envoyée après l'inscription et les frais payés (générés par le système de conférence en cas d'utilisation?) - pour les visas		LOC	Avec le soutien venant de AS	
Dernière date pour le téléchargement de la version finale du document		Participants ayant des articles acceptés		
Recevoir des fonds pour obtenir le meilleur prix		AS et LOC	100 USD * 2	
Organiser la sélection des meilleurs prix d'excellence pour les étudiants en doctorat		SC		
Soutien de voyage et activités connexes				
Date limite pour la demande de soutien de voyage (étudiants en doctorat et autres candidats admissibles de pays à faible revenu et pays à revenu intermédiaire)		Candidats retenus		
Réponse aux demandeurs de subventions de voyage		AS		

Date limite de soumission des documents originaux et frais de remboursement		Boursier		
Venue et activités connexes				
Décision concernant le lieu (conférence et hébergement)		LOC		
Clarification , Exigences relatives aux conditions d'admission des délégués (visa, assurance maladie, etc.)		LOC		
Hébergement des délégués		LOC		
Catering arrangements at venue		LOC		
Reception de bienvenue		LOC	If applicable	
Conference diner		LOC		
Mise en place de la salle et du matériel (ordinateurs portables, prises de courant, haut-parleurs / microphone)		LOC		
Inscription et service d'assistance au lieu de la conférence		LOC		
Etudiant volontaire pour assister a la conférence		LOC		
Accès Wifi et bureau d'assistance informatique sur place		LOC		
Transfers des Airport		LOC		
Visite supplémentaires pour les tourists		LOC	Recommander de demander à un agent de voyages de fournir ces services	
Certificates pour les participants		LOC	Bureau d'enregistrement pour être équipé de bonnes personnes + matériel pour permettre la production de certificats révisés.	

Abbreviation	Nom	Description
LOC	Comité local d'organisation	Organisation de la conférence par l'organisation hôte
COC	Comité d'organisation de la conférence	L'équipe de coordination de base composée du chef de LOC et des membres adjoints de AS
SC	Comité scientifique	Des chercheurs de renom qui acceptent de passer en revue les documents et d'aider à façonner le programme
AS	secretariatAfricaLics	
	MAGHTECH (Lile)	Soutenir l'organisation de la conférence.

ANNEX 3: CONFERENCE PROGRAM IN DETAIL



27 - 29, NOVEMBER 2017

UNIVERSITY OF ORAN 2
MOHAMED BEN AHMED

THEME:

EMERGING INNOVATION SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

SPONSORS

Le comité organisateur remercie le soutien financier des institutions suivantes

- Sida (Agence suédoise de coopération au développement international, Suède)
- ACTS (Centre africain d'études technologiques)



PRACTICAL INFORMATION

DATES AND VENUE OF THE CONFERENCE

Dates: 27-29 November 2017

Conference venue: University of Oran 2 Mohamed Ben Ahmed, Algeria

Access to the conference venue begins at 8:00 am (Day 1& 2 at Oran 2 University and Day 3 at Hotel Eden Phoenix)

An information desk will be available during the days of the event to attend to information requests.

TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM THE CONFERENCE VENUE

Buses will depart from outside the conference hotels every day at 8:00 A.M. (i.e. on the 27th and 28th November, 2017). Please be on time since the buses leave on time. If you miss the buses, you may need to take a taxi. So take note of the address of the conference venue: University of Oran2, Mohamed Ben Ahmed.

On Wednesday 29th November at 14:50, the conference closes. Following this, participants will have three options:

- A) Take a tour of Oran and heritage landmarks.
- B) Go directly to the airport from the conference venue. Please note that it's important that you should inform the hotel in advance about your wish to be transferred to the airport after the event finishes. If you fail doing so, you will be responsible for booking your shuttle/taxi to the airport yourself.

REGISTRATION

Registration takes place at Hotel Eden Phoenix on 26th November 2017.

BADGE

Participants should kindly wear their personal named badges at all times during the conference.

LUNCHES

All lunches are served at the conference venue. (Day 1&2 at University of Oran and Day 3 at Hotel Eden Phoenix)

DINNERS

On the evening of Monday 27th November 2017, a welcome reception will be held at hotel Eden Phoenix where most guests will be accommodated.

In addition, for those whose accommodation is sponsored by AfricaLics, dinners will be paid for at your hotels for the nights of 26th, 28th and 29th November 2017.

PROGRAMME EN DETAIL

Monday 27TH NOVEMBER

- 07:30 **BUSES DEPART FROM HOTELS FOR THE CONFERENCE VENUE**
Hymne National
- 08h30 - 08h45 **WELLCOME REMARKS**
Dr. Seddik Amroun, Recteur Université d'Oran 2
- 08.45 - 09.00 **WELLCOME REMARKS**
Dr. Bitrina Diyamett, Executive Director, Science Technology and Innovation Policy Research Organization (STIPRO), Tanzania & Chair, AfricaLics Scientific Board
- 09h00 - 09h20 **OFFICIAL OPENING**
- 09h20 - 09h30 **VOTE OF THANKS**
Prof. Abdelkader Djeflat, France / Algérie
- 09:30 - 10:00 **BREAK AND GROUP PHOTO SESSION**

KEYNOTE ADDRESS 1

Chair: Rasigan Maharajh, IERI, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

- 10:00 - 10:45 **NATURAL RESOURCES – FROM RESOURCE CURSE TO RESOURCE FOR INNOVATION**
Prof. David Kaplan – University of Cape Town, South Africa

11h00 - 12h30 **PAPER SESSION A**

ATELIER A1 : FRENCH PAPERS

Président: Pr TRARI Mustapha

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la Faculté Science de la Terre (salle 1)

Discutant: Laurence Nkakené Molou

- **L'effet de l'innovation financière sur la croissance économique en Afrique Subsaharienne**
TCHOUTO
- **Vers Un Modèle d'Innovation Territorial ? Les Clusters comme outil de développement territorial**
Younes FERDJ, Abdelkader Hamadi
- **La gouvernance et l'industrie des hydrocarbures en Algérie.**
Aimen Amira

Atelier: A2 ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGY

Président: Pr SEBAA Rabeh

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la faculté des Sciences de la Terre (salle 2)

Discutant: Olusesan Micheal Awoleye

- **Impact of improved rice threshing technology use on sustainable rice production efficiency: A counterfactual treatment effect approach.**
Philomena Chioma-Akalugo Oqwuike, Aminou Arouna, Adewale O. Dipeolu, Jean Moreira, O. F Ashaolu, T.O.A Banmeke
- **Adoption of Improved Storage Technology among Small-Scale Farmers in Nigeria**
Opeyemi Eytayo Ayinde, Sinmidele Mercy Jacob, Adeola Oreoluwa Oloyede
- **Associations between intensification interventions and herd productivity in smallholder dairy farms in the Kenyan Highlands**
Fredrick Odiwuor Agutu
- **Demand side contextual drivers of inclusive innovation: The case of Kenya's energy efficient appliances Sector**
Mourine Chepkemoi, Rebecca Hanlin, Simon Batchelor, Nigel Scott

Atelier A3 : ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Président: Pr DAVID KAPLAN

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit (salle 3)

Discutant: Agejoh Patrick Ageh

- **Experiences of Industrial and Trade Policies in Africa**
Aggrey Niringiye
- **Economic Institutions and sub-Saharan Africa - China Trade: a gravity model approach**
Patrick Marie Nga Ndjobo
- **Integrated border management systems and trade facilitation in the East African Community**
Vedaste NDIZERA

Atelier A4: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RELATED ISSUES

Président: Erika Kraemer-Mbula

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit (salle 4)

Discutant: Philippe Ndikubwimana

- **Indigenous Beverage Production and Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Rwanda**
Vedaste Ndungutse
- **Indigenous Vegetable Production and Rural Women Economic Empowerment in Africa: Reality, Prospects and Challenges in Rwanda**
Chika Ezeanya, Nathan Kanuma Taremwa, Djamali Nambajimana, Olivier Mugwaneza

- **Gender analysis of introduction of technological innovations in rice sector of Ghana**
Monica Addison, KwasiKwasi Ohene-Yankyera, Robert Aidoo
- **Gender analysis of on-farm trial and demonstration in technological innovation: A case study of stress tolerant maize seed production industry in Nigeria**
Opeyemi Ayinde, Tahirou Abdoulaye, Gbadebo Olaoye, Kemi Omotesho, Adeola Oloyede, Grace Akinsola

Atelier 5: TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Président: Pr HAMIDI Mansour

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit (salle 5)

Discutant: Heric Thommas Mtei

- **Technological Capability Building Process among Tenant Firms in Nigerian Technology Incubators**
Caleb Muyiwa ADELOWO, Mathew O. Ilori, Willie O. Siyanbola
- **Transplant and technological capability building in Africa: the case of IVM**
Emmanuel Emeka Ejim-Eze
- **Dynamics of knowledge search strategies for eco-innovation in the manufacturing sector of Nigeria**
Sanni Morufu MUHAMMED

12h30 - 14h00	LUNCH
14h00 - 14h45	KEYNOTE ADDRESS 2 Dr. Belkacem Habba
14h45 - 14h50	BREAK
14h50 - 16h20	PAPER PARALLEL SESSION B

ATELIER B1: FRENCH PAPERS

Président: Pr BENBAKHTI Omar

Lieu : Bibliothèque Science de la Terre Salle 1

Discutant: Yamina Grari

- **Technological Capability Building Process among Tenant Firms in Nigerian Technology Incubators**
Caleb Muyiwa ADELOWO, Mathew O. Ilori, Willie O. Siyanbola
- **Transplant and technological capability building in Africa: the case of IVM**
Emmanuel Emeka Ejim-Eze
- **Dynamics of knowledge search strategies for eco-innovation in the manufacturing sector of Nigeria**
Sanni Morufu MUHAMMED

ATELIER B2: ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGY

Président: Pr YELLES CHAOUCH Bachir

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Sciences de la TERRE Salle2

Discutant: Waliu Mulero Adegbite

- **Role of professional organisations in the national system of innovation: Case of the South African Council of Natural Science Professionals.**
Samuel N Fonqwa, Bongiwe Mncwango
- **Analyzing role of extension agents on conservation agriculture innovative practices and opportunity for agro-industrial sector in Zimbabwe**
Mclarence Shungu Mandaza
- **ICT Use among Agricultural Extension Workers: A study in Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) Centre Imo state, Nigeria**
Ebelechukwu Gloria Igwe

ATELIER B3: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Président: Pr ALI CHERIF

Lieu : Bibliothèque Faculté de Droit Salle 3

Discutant: Vedaste Ndizera

- **Working Capital Management and Financial Performance: Evidence from Firms Listed at the Nairobi Securities Exchange, Kenya**
Daniel Mogaka Makori
- **Rural Financial Services and Effects on Livestock Production in Ethiopia**
Wegayehu Bogale Fitawek
- **African Citation Index - More than Ten Years after**
Williams Nwagwu
- **Citation impact indicators of research performance in sub-Saharan Africa**
Desiree Sehlapelo Ibouanga Bassoumba

ATELIER B4: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RELATED ISSUES

Président: Zelalem Bayisa Gurmessa

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit Salle 4

Discutant: Kahinde Stephen Medase

- **Strengthening Agricultural Innovation Systems using Global Value Chains: A Remedy for Smallholder Farmers? Reflections from Tanzania**
Heric Thommas Mtei
- **The Role of Innovation in the Fish Industry: A Case of Vertical Integration in Lagos State Fish-hub, Nigeria**
Opeyemi Eyitayo Ayinde, Hussain Kobe Ibrahim, Mercy Funke Salami, Lanre Ebenezer Ajibola, Muchie Mamma

- **Innovating beyond the Production System for Global Competitiveness of Basic Metals and Engineering Industries**

Yichalewal Goshime Gebremaryam, Daniel Kitaw Azene

ATELIER B5: TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Président: Mammo Muchie

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit Salle 5

Discutant: Sanni Morufu MUHAMMED

- **Accumulation of technological capabilities and development profiles: the need to consider techno-economic and socio-political spheres**
Alexandre Vera-Cruz, Gabriela Dutrenit, José Miguel Natera, Martin Puchet
- **Factors Influencing Technological Capability Building in the Nigerian Solar Energy Industry**
Adeyemi Oluwaseun Adepoju
- **Policy Direction in enhancing Technological Capability and Innovation in Machine Fabrication and Spare Parts Industry in Part of Southwest Nigeria**
Sunday Osebor Amiolemen, Olapeju Aderinola Adenekan, Koleayo Oluwafemi Omoyajowo, John A Ogidan, Patrick C Akas
- **Unemployment casualties: Dynamics between education system and innovation capability in the manufacturing sector**
Victor Oluwasina Sobanke, Oluwanishola Okogun

16h20 - 16h45 **BREAK**

16h45 - 18h00 **PAPER PARALLEL SESSIONS**

ATELIER C1: FRENCH PAPERS

Président: Pr MILIANI Mohamed

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Sciences de la Terre (Salle1)

Discutant: Kouassi Boniface KOUADIO

- **Les particularités de la capacité d'innovation et leur effet sur la performance des grandes entreprises camerounaises**
Laurence Nkakene Molou
- **Le numérique améliore-t-il la productivité du capital humain en Afrique sub-saharienne?**
Louis de berquin MBONGO EYIKE
- **De la veille stratégique à la maîtrise de l'environnement : Une condition stratégique**
Kamila Hamidou, Yamina Grari

ATELIER C2: ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGY

Président: Bitrina Diyamett

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la faculté des Science de la Terre (Salle 2)

Discutant: Abiodun Egbetokun

- **'New Issues' in Innovation and Trade: A Study of the U.S Social Media-Driven Information Economy in India**
Rajesh Many
- **The dynamics of open access in sub-saharan Africa as engendered by innovation inputs: The case of Kenya and Nigeria**
Olusesan Michael Awoleye, Gladys Nthenya Kivati, Timothy Oyedepo Oyebisi
- **Economy of Clustering, Innovation and Scaling-up: an analysis of West Africa's Silicon Valley**
Oluseye Oladayo Jegede, Adegbola Billy Oluwale, Blessing Funke Ajao, Emmanuel Ogunjemilua
- **Enhancing competitiveness through innovative lean manufacturing (Incases of Ethiopian metal and steel industries)**
Shimelis Tilahun Meselu, Daniel Kitaw Azene, Eshetie Berhan Atanaw

ATELIER C3: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Président: Pr TAHARI Khalid

Lieu : Bibliothèque de La Faculté de Droit (Salle 3)

Discutant: Opeyemi Ayinde

- **Policy Analysis of Gender Inclusiveness in Security and Health System in Nigeria: System Dynamics Approach**
Abiodun suleiman Momodu, Phillip olalekan Ayoola, Tolulope Indiat Bakare, taiwo abioye Olunuga, ibikunle olalekan ogundari
- **Antecedents and Impacts of Brain-Drain in Sub-Saharan Africa with specific reference to the Higher Education and Health Sectors: A Conceptual Model**
Zelalem B. Gurmessa, Ignatius W. Ferreira, Henry F. Wissink
- **Gender Diversity and enterprises' innovative capability: Evidence from mediating effect of women educational level in Nigeria**
Tukur Garba, Erika Kraemer-Mbula

ATELIER C4: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RELATED ISSUES

Président: Pr SOUIYAH Sid Ahmed

Lieu : Bibliothèque de La Faculté de Droit (Salle 4)

Discutant: Oluseye Oladayo Jegede

- **Wastes from Industrialized Countries: A Socio-economic inquiry on Sustainable Management of E-waste for the Recycling Sector in Nigeria**
Johnson Ojiyovwi Okorhi, Douglasson G Omotor, Helen O Aderemi, Sunday Igwe Abang

- **Green Investment and Business Performance: The African Experience**
Joseph Akinkugbe Adelegan
- **Reverse Logistics Drivers as an Initiation for Green Innovation and Sustainable Industrial Development: An Assessment of Selected Ethiopian Publishing Industries**
Fitsum Getachew Bayu, Ameha Mulugeta Gewe

ATELIER C5: TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Président: Alexandre Vera Cruz

Lieu : Bibliothèque de La Faculté de Droit (Salle 5)

Discutant: Emmanuel Emeka Ejim-Eze

- **Factors Influencing the Implementation of E-commerce Innovations: the case of the Nigerian informal sector.**
Blessing Funke Ajao, Timothy Oyebisi, Helen Aderemi
- **Learning and innovation performance in developing countries: Empirical study of informal enterprises in Ghana**
Elvis Korku Avenyo
- **Absorptive Capacity in Manufacturing SMEs: Do all Dimension Matter for Innovation Performance?**
Mirabel Godswill Ukpabio, Timothy Oyedepo Oyebisi, Owolabi Willie Siyanbola

ATELIER C6: FIRM PERFORMANCE AND INFORMAL SECTOR

Président: Pr CHERCHEM Mohamed

Lieu : Auditorium

Discutant: Oluwayemisi Oyekunle

- **Comparing Work Organization and Innovation Performance in Low and Middle Income Nations**
Edward Lorenz, Erika Kraemer-Mbula
- **Does Innovation improve the productivity of firms in least developed countries? Evidence from Ethiopia's Enterprise Survey**
Abdi Ahmad Yuya
- **Frugal innovation strategies for the BoP markets in Kenya**
Gladys Kivati

19:30 **WELLCOME DINNER AT EDEN PHOENIX HOTEL**

TUESDAY 28TH NOVEMBER

08:15 **AUTOBUS DEPART HOTEL EDEN PHOENIX POUR LE LIEU DE LA CONFERENCE**
09h00 - 10h30 **PAPER PARELLEL SESSION 2D**

ATELIER D1: FRENCH PAPERS

Président: Pr ZAHDOUR Sahli

Lieu : Bibliothèque science de la Terre (salle 1)

Discutant: Younes FERDJ

- **L'évaluation de la stratégie d'innovation dans les entreprises Algérienne : étude de cas dans la société du gaz et l'électricité SONELGAZ**
Nadia Ahmadouche
- **The determinant of innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in subsaharan Africa: The case of Cameroon**
Martin Ndzana, Michelle Mongo, Gregory Mvoqo
- **Effects of participatory governance approaches on local sustainable development in Benin**
René Babarindé ADEROMOU, Mahmoudou Bocar SALL
- **L'INNOVATION DANS LES SERVICES ET L'ECONOMIE DE LA CONNAISSANCE : CAS DES BANQUES ET DES ASSURANCES PUBLIQUES ALGERIENNES**
MAHCINE, Hala Miada; CHERCHEM, Mohamed; AMROUN, Seddik

ATELIER D4: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RELATED ISSUES

Président: Pr BENBAKHTI Omar

Lieu : Bibliothèque Science de la Terre salle 2

Discutant: Samuel Fongwa

- **The legal justification to innovation of indigenous knowledge and right to development in Africa**
Agejoh Patrick Ageh
- **Tackling the root causes of challenges in Africa for a sustainable development: An empirical review**
Philippe Ndikubwimana
- **The role of creative industries as a driver for a sustainable economy: A Case of South Africa**
Oluwayemisi Oyekunle
- **Model for Training Unemployed Youths in Industrial processing of Cereal into Composite Flour in Agriculture for Sustainable Development in Enugu State**
Juliana Ukonze

ATELIER D5: TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Président: Pr SEBAA Rabeh

Lieu : Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit salle 1

Discutant: Abdi Yuya Ahmad

- **Credit Constraint, Corruption and Firm Performance: Evidence from Nigeria**
Abiodun Adeyemi Egbetokun, Adedamola David Adeyeye, Adekemi Jessica Oluwadare
- **Developing Organizational Innovation Capabilities through Human Resources Management Practices: Evidence from Nigeria's Brewery Industry**
Waliu Mulero Adegbite, Emeka Emmanuel Okafor

- **Human Capital, Social Capabilities and Economic Growth**
Abiodun Egbetokun
- **Innovation and Employment Growth: Evidence from Nigerian Manufacturing Firms**
Kehinde Stephen Medase

10:30 - 11:00 **TEA/COFFEE BREAK**

11:00 - 11:45 **KEYNOTE ADDRESS: STI FOR SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
IN AFRICA – RESEARCH CHALLENGE AND POLICY OPTIONS**
Prof. Edward Lorenz

11:45 - 12:30 **PLENARY PANEL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS - SDGs**
Convener: *Ann Kingiri, Kenya*
Panelist: *Bitrina Diyamett, Tanzania; Ann Kingiri, Kenya, Justina Onumah, Ghana*

12h30 - 14h00 **LUNCH BREAK**

14h00 - 15h30 **SPECIAL SESSION**

SPECIAL SESSION 1: ENGINEERING, DESIGN & INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Conveners: *Abdelkader DJEFLAT & Mammo Muchie*
Panelist: *Samir Maliki, Algeria, Ali Ousnadj, Algeria; Abiodun Egbetokun, Nigeria, Fitsum Getachew Bayu, Ethiopia*

**SPECIAL SESSION 2: THE NEXUS BETWEEN WORK ORGANISATION AND INNOVATION:
RELEVANCE FOR AFRICA**

Conveners: *Erika Kraemer-Mbula and Edward Lorenz*
Panelists: *Oluseye Jegede, Nigeria; Tukur Garba, Nigeria; Youcef MEBBANI, Algeria; Waliu Mulero Adegbite, Nigeria and Gregory Mvogo, Cameroon*

15:30 - 16:00 **TEA/HEALTH BREAK**

16:00 - 16:20 **Announcements**
Information on Globelics 2018, Ghana - Justina Onumah
Book launch - Mammo Muchie and Abdelkader Djeflat
AfricaLics Conference 2019, Tanzania - Bitrina Diyamett

16:20 - 16:45 **Conference closing ceremony**
Vote of thanks - Oran 2 University
Vote of thanks - Ann Kingiri, AfricaLics Secretariat, Kenya

WEDNESDAY 29TH NOVEMBER

Panel Sessions: Focusing on research quality in innovation and development studies
These sessions are open to all participants.

08:30 - 10:00 UNDERSTANDING INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT (I&D) STUDIES

Session Chair: Ann Kingiri

Session speakers:

- Prof. Rasigan Maharajh, Institute for Economic Research on Innovation - a scene setting lecture on the history of innovation and development studies.
- Dr. Opeyemi Ayinde, University of Illorin, Nigeria - discussant.

10:00 - 10.15 TEA/HEALTH BREAK

10:15 - 11:15 developing innovation and development (I&D) research skills for PhD students

Session Chair: Rebecca Hanlin

Panel Members

- Dr. Oluseye Jegede, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria
- Prof. David Kaplan, University of Cape Town, South Africa
- Dr. Ann Kingiri, African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya

11:15 - 11:30 BREAK

11:30 - 13:00 Experiences of developing post - graduate studies: Examples from around the continent

Session Chair: Margrethe Holm Andersen

Panel Members

- Robert Hinson, Building Strong Universities Programme at University of Ghana
- Prof. Mammo Muchie, SARChi Chair- Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

13:00 - 14:00 LUNCH BREAK

14:00 - 14:50 TIME FOR INFORMAL MEETINGS

14:50 - 15:00 REPORT TO BUS PICK UP POINT FOR THE TOUR OF ORAN CITY

15:00 - 19:00 TOUR OF ORAN AND HERITAGE LANDMARKS

Annex 4: List of all participants

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Annex 5: Profiles of key note speakers

Prof. Belgacem Haba

Born in 1957 in Lamghaer (Oued Souf), is an Algerian researcher, specialized in the fields of electronics and microelectronics. Known throughout the world and especially in Japan and the United States where he obtained most of his patents. One of his most cherished dreams is to ensure the transfer of technology to Algeria through the creation of a research center capable of welcoming Algerian skills from abroad and to make the country benefit from their experience ". His dream was realized in 2015 by the creation of Haba Institute: www.habains

- Graduated in Physics from Houari Boumediene University of Bab Ezzouar (USTHB) in 1980.
- Obtained two magisters in physics + a doctorate in the field of solar energy in 1988 (Solid state physics)
- In the late 1980s, he worked at an IBM research center.
- In the early 1990s, he returned to Algeria to teach at the University of Biskra.
- A few months later, he was contacted by a research center in Japan, where he worked for six years in the field of laser applications in microelectronics.
- In 1997, he participated in the development of Playstation 2 and 3 for the hardware part. He will also be known in the field of miniaturization of cameras for mobile phones.
- In 2009, he was one of the founders of the Algerian Start up Initiative (ASI).
- In 2013, Belgacem Haba joined the giant Google (as senior staff).
- From 2015 -: Senior Fellow and Vice President at Xperi Corporation, Ctio Tessera.

Some distinctions

- He is the only Algerian inventor ranked among the hundred most productive inventors worldwide having filed 66 patents in the United States during the year 2012.
- Won in 2015 the prize of the foundation "Wissam El Alem Aljazairi" (the medal of the Algerian scientist) in its 8th edition.
- Has over 1000 patents +1000 Patents.

Prof. David Kaplan: Kaplan has been a professor of Business Government Relations and Professor of Economics at the University of Cape Town (UCT). He studied in UCT, and his advanced training in Kent and Sussex in UK. At UCT, David Kaplan founded the Science and Technology Research Center (STPRC) in 1994 with the support of the IDRC (Canada). Together with two colleagues, he established the Development Policy Research Unit in 1995. He was Director of the STPRC and the DPRU for much of the period 1995-2000, before joining the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

Kaplan has extensive experience in working with the government of South Africa. He has been engaged in a wide variety of work for a number of government departments particularly the Departments of Science and Technology (DST) and DTI. He was Chief Economist at the DTI, 2000-

2003 and is currently Chief Economist (part-time) in the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in the Western Cape. His work on innovation includes being the coordinator of the task team that produced the Green Paper on Science and Technology (S&T), December 1996; engaging in the White Paper on S&T, June 1996; panel member for two Five Year Reviews of the CSIR; member of the National Advisory Council on Innovation, 1998 – 2004. He provided input into the Ministerial Committee on Science and Technology (2011-2012) and is currently a member of the board of the Technology Innovation Agency.

He undertook work for the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation; and Business Leadership South Africa.

Some of his publications include a book on commodities and industrialisation in Africa: One Thing Leads to Another. Promoting Industrialisation by Making the Most of the Commodity Boom in Sub-Saharan Africa which he co-published with renowned scholars, Mike Morris and Raphie Kaplinsky.

Prof. Edward Lorenz: is Professor of Economics at the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis and Assigned Professor at the University of Aalborg. He holds a B.S in Economics at MIT (1975), his M.A. in Economics at the University of California, Berkeley (1977) and his Ph.D. in Economics at the University of Cambridge, UK (1983). His research focuses on the internationally comparative analysis of business organization, employment relations and innovation systems with an emphasis on Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. He has published articles in journals and book chapters in this area. He has contributed to a number of expert committees and also provides expert advice to the OECD, EUROFOUND and the European Commission. He is a Board member of GLOBELICS, a worldwide community of scholars working on innovation and competence building in the context of economic development.

Prof. Abdelkader Djeflat currently teaches industrial and development economics at the University of Lille in France and is Director of the Master on International Cooperation. He is Coordinator the International Network on S&T for Maghreb Development (MAGHTECH) and Senior Researcher at the Clerse Laboratory (CNRS UMR 8019). As full Professor in Economics at the University of Oran in Algeria, he held the position of Dean of the Faculty of Economics and then Chairman of the Scientific Committee. He was also principal adviser to the National Economic and Social Council (CNES) of Algeria on Knowledge based economy and did consultancy work for various international organisations: the World Bank Institute, the United Nations Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) UNDP and the European Union. He has written and edited several books and published more than 100 articles in various international journals. He is currently Vice President of the GLOBELICS Network.

Djeflat has published about eighty articles in International Journals on the issues of technology transfer, Innovation and Knowledge Economy in the developing world mainly related to Maghreb and Mena region. He has coordinated and published several books which includes:

- Emerging innovation systems (EIS) and take-off Issues in North African economies: evidence from Algeria (2017)
- L'Economie Fondée sur la Connaissance: Fondements et Application à l'entreprise algérienne (2016)
- Design and Engineering Capacity Building for a Sustainable Development of African Economies: The Case of Algeria (2017)

He has recently being coordinating several projects including:

- Design, engineering, Innovation and developement (since 2016)
- Emergence of territorial innovation systems in the South (since 2016)

Dr. Bitrina Diyamett: is the Director of STIPRO, an STI think-tank in Tanzania and President of AfricaLics. Dr. Diyamett is a researcher and a consultant in science, technology and innovation policy. She Holds an M.A Degree in Science and Technology Policy from Lund University, Sweden (1993); a PhD in Development Studies, University of Dar es Salaam (2010), she served on the NEPAD's Expert's Working Group on Africa's Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII) from April - August 2005. She was subsequently co-opted by Research Policy Institute (RPI), Lund University, Sweden as a Faculty member for the training course on Africa's Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators, organized by NEPAD in consultation with RPI.

Diyamett has also earned a number of publications in the field of STI. Her recent publications include:

- Building Systems of Innovation in an African Context: The Cluster Initiatives Development Approach". In African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development (AJSTID), Vol. 1, No. 1, 2009, pp 167-189;
- The Role of Product Partnership for the Appropriation of Knowledge and Innovation in Biotechnology in Tanzania, In Goransson, B. & Palsson, C. (eds), 2011, Biotechnology and Innovation Systems–The Role of Public Policy. Edward Elgar.

Annex 6: Conference Opening welcome speech

Mesdames et messieurs,

Tout d'abord nous vous souhaitons la bienvenue au sein de notre université et sommes ravis de vous voir parmi nous .C'est que votre présence rehausse cette 3^{ème} conférence internationale autour de l'émergence des systèmes d'innovation pour un développement industriel durable en Afrique et lui confère toute son importance.

L'Université D'Oran 2 qui compte 26 000 étudiants, 1100 enseignants et développe un potentiel

de recherche de plus de 41 laboratoires de recherches, abrite pendant ces deux journées, les travaux de cette conférence compte tenu de l'importance de sa thématique pour le continent africain, pour notre pays : l'Algérie

Comptant parmi les plus importantes universités de la région Ouest, notre établissement dispose de nombres de conventions de formation et de recherche avec les universités partenaires dans le monde et souhaite développer davantage ses partenariats de coopération universitaire. Gageons qu'une telle opportunité offre des perspectives de partenariat stratégique avec nos collègues du même continent.

Sont présents aujourd'hui parmi nous d'imminents universitaires de plus de 28 pays, bon nombre d'entre eux sont africains, les autres continents n'étant pas, du reste, non représentés ; aussi des collègues d'Europe, d'Amérique, d'Asie sont aujourd'hui réunis pour confronter leurs réflexions et leurs travaux et c'est un privilège pour l'université d'Oran d'être l'espace-temps de cette rencontre, une aire où se déploie dans le mouvement dynamique de toute pensée universitaire, une aire donc, d'échanges, de débats, de confrontation d'idées, mais aussi de convivialité et de rencontres humaines. Les travaux de cette conférence s'inaugureront par, comme il est de mise en de telles circonstances solennelles, l'allocution de bienvenue de monsieur le recteur de l'université d'Oran 2 Mr le professeur Seddikamroun et par les interventions respectives de bienvenue de

Mme BitrinaDiyamett, présidente d'Africalics.

Et de Monsieur le Professeur DJEFALT abdelkader coordonnateur de cette rencontre internationale

Nous nous dirigerons ensuite vers le parvis de l'auditorium pour des photos de groupe.

A la suite d'une pause-café les travaux de cette conférence s'initieront par la séance plénière présidée par

Mr le professeur Rasigan Maharajah, de l'Université de technologie de Tshwane, Afrique du Sud.

Nous ne manquons pas de remercier les organismes et entreprises partenaires locaux ayant contribué à la tenue de cette conférence, je cite les entreprises Général emballage, EGSA, Metrav et la banque société général.

Politique de la science et de l'innovation pour les ODD en Afrique.

Programme de développement

Prof. Jhon Mugabe, Université de Pretoria, Afrique du Sud.

En vous réitérant tous nos vifs remerciements pour l'honneur que vous nous faites d'être parmi nous, nous souhaitons une très bonne continuation aux travaux de cette conférence et un beau succès à cette rencontre.

Nous invitons Mr le recteur à prendre la parole.

Annex 7: Africalics Conference 2017 - Evaluation Survey

Background

On the last day of the conference an anonymous survey was carried out among the participants aimed at collecting feedback and ideas for future events.

Structure of the survey

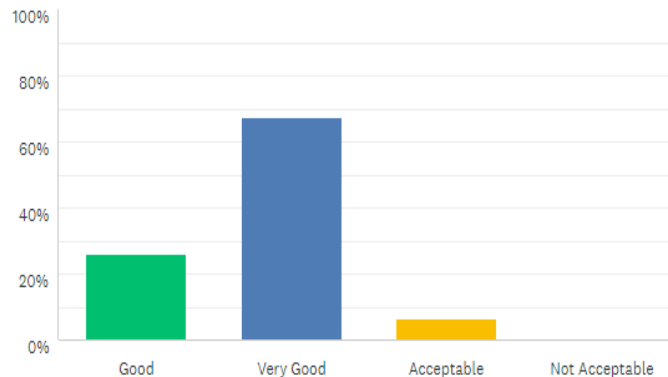
The survey was structured in three parts. The survey consisted of the following sections:

- Overall evaluation of the programme.
- 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 programme parts.
- Assessment of support related with other programme modifications.

Results of the evaluation survey

General organisation of the conference?

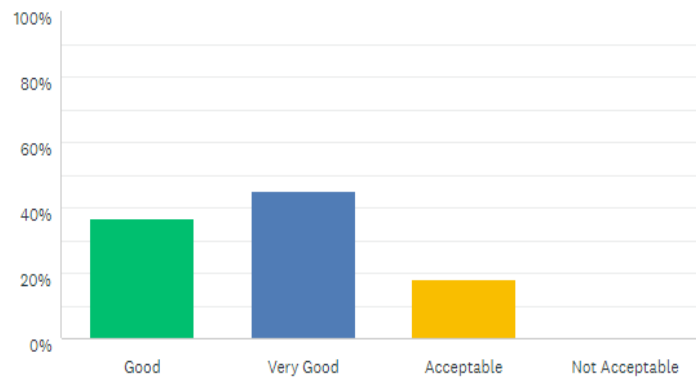
Answered: 61 Skipped: -1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Good	26.23% 16
▼ Very Good	67.21% 41
▼ Acceptable	6.56% 4
▼ Not Acceptable	0.00% 0
Total Respondents: 61	

Overall structure of the conference programme?

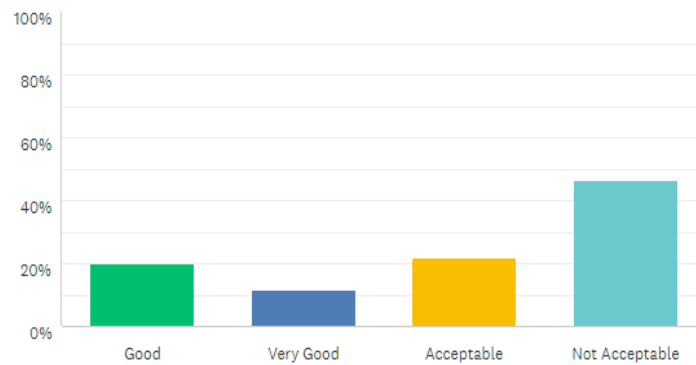
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Good	36.67% 22
▼ Very Good	45.00% 27
▼ Acceptable	18.33% 11
▼ Not Acceptable	0.00% 0
Total Respondents: 60	

Time allocated to paper presentations and discussions?

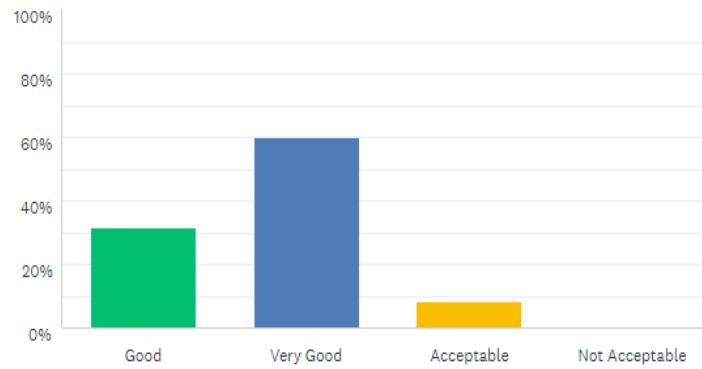
Answered: 60 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Good	20.00% 12
▼ Very Good	11.67% 7
▼ Acceptable	21.67% 13
▼ Not Acceptable	46.67% 28
Total Respondents: 60	

The relevance of the conference theme chosen?

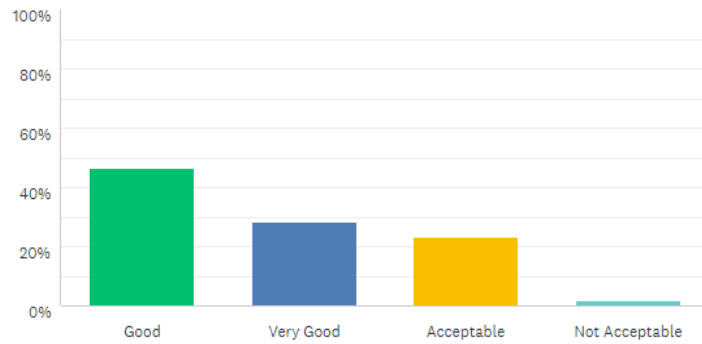
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Good	31.67% 19
▼ Very Good	60.00% 36
▼ Acceptable	8.33% 5
▼ Not Acceptable	0.00% 0
Total Respondents: 60	

Approaches used to enhance interaction among conference participants?

Answered: 60 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Good	46.67% 28
▼ Very Good	28.33% 17
▼ Acceptable	23.33% 14
▼ Not Acceptable	1.67% 1
Total Respondents: 60	

Overall usefulness of the conference?

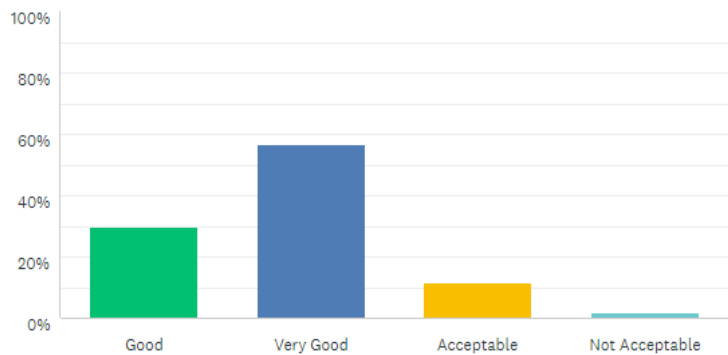
Answered: 60 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Good	26.67% 16
▼ Very Good	63.33% 38
▼ Acceptable	10.00% 6
▼ Not Acceptable	0.00% 0
Total Respondents: 60	

Accommodation, food and conference facilities?

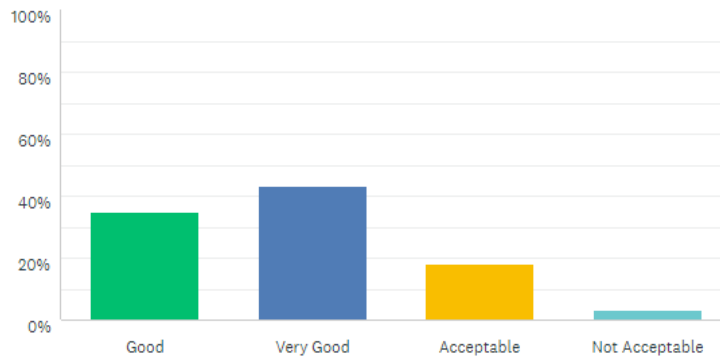
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Good	30.00% 18
▼ Very Good	56.67% 34
▼ Acceptable	11.67% 7
▼ Not Acceptable	1.67% 1
Total Respondents: 60	

The social activities?

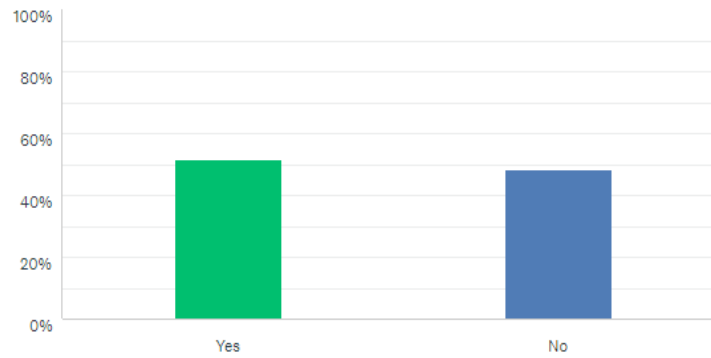
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Good	35.00% 21
▼ Very Good	43.33% 26
▼ Acceptable	18.33% 11
▼ Not Acceptable	3.33% 2
Total Respondents: 60	

Have you ever attended any AfricaLics organised conference before?

Answered: 58 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Yes	51.72% 30
▼ No	48.28% 28
TOTAL	58

Any other comments that may improve the organisation of future AfricaLics conferences?

- Feedbacks and comments even after the conference is important among the participants. Such as the use of WhatsApp group.
- More time should be allotted to paper presentations and discussions.
- Better balance between the countries represented in the conference.
- The quality of several papers was low. Future editions of the conference must find a way to overcome this, while not necessarily sacrificing inclusiveness.
- I like the mission and vision of AfricaLics. The theme of the conference was well-articulated and timely. It is vital if future AfricaLics conference include issues related to Africa's Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS) that is dying from time to time. One of the issues related to Africa's development is an issue of leadership. If possible, try to include issues related to African leadership development [separately] into your future theme.
- More information about the hosting country will be highly appreciated.
- There's need to let AfricaLics conference attendees have access to or know each other contacts and research interest to allow collaborative research works be carried out.
- The conference was very good and personally appreciated all the support. For future improvements, two areas would be taken care of: 1. ensuring that travel arrangements are well taken care of. Some of us had a lot of difficulties on the way coming and even during return to our countries. Several costs/expenditures that we had not even planned for; 2. Time allocated for presentations/discussions to be more so that the participants can benefit well from the presentations.
- The city tour should be historic and exciting enough. There was not good explanation to carry people along. Provisions should be made for adequate time for questions and answers. Most especially there was not enough time to read the papers b4 conference. All these should be noted.
- People that have good background about a discourse should be employed. Somebody with a background in Geology for example should not be called to discuss issues around ICT, just because they can use google to search for materials is not enough. Also when one person is featuring in a program more than two places/sections, it becomes monotonous especially when other people that are more knowledgeable in that area are also present.
- A balance between African countries in the choice of participants without affecting the overall quality of the interventions.
- The conference sub-themes should be better structured in the future.
- Less sessions on the programme.
- Discussants need to receive copies of papers to read well ahead of time to allow useful comments.
- Organizing bilingual (French and English) panels; - Innovation can come from customers, topics must be extended to Marketing and Business Models and General organizational behavior.
- For PhD students and junior researcher, it is better to cover all costs including visa and insurance by AfricaLics.

- There should be time for more open and informal debates on issues related to the conference. There could be some issues discussed in group dynamics such as world café or open forum discussions (with less hierarchical organization structure). This implies acknowledging more participatory and democratic processes on knowledge exchanging processes.
- While the accommodation was very good, the conference venues including toilets were barely acceptable. Future conferences will need to confirm the quality of the venue. The social activities could also be enhanced like having some dinner sessions in the city in some local settings.
- The paper presentation sessions should be given more time. Most presenters did not get valuable comments for their papers due to time constraint. Also, some papers did not really meet the criteria for the conference. I am sorry to say. I would expect the peer-review committee to improve on this. It is very important for the profile of AfricaLics, and the overall enhancement on the papers' quality on innovation and development in Africa. Also, in case we need to organize such event in any Francophone countries, top priority should be given to quality interpreter. It will really speak well of the AfricaLics organizational structure, and the conference itself. It was a great event and I was delighted to have been a part of it.
- More themes on pressing issues surrounding Africa be discussed e.g. employment, poverty and social inclusion.
- Africalics is truly doing a very inspiring and productive work. Be good if the paper selection can be very inclusive. Let us try to approach universities in all African countries to share the call for papers and let us find a way to bring at least one or two participants from all parts of Africa after rigorously evaluating the quality of the papers. If the papers are not good, we then have to reject invitation, though Africalics is keen to be very inclusive. Also please let us add a PhD one day training in every conference. Also be good that the conference and academy rotate annually and not be held in the place that they have been such as Kigali and Nairobi. Just a few suggestions. But congratulations you the secretariat are doing sterling work.
- Please provide sufficient time for comments and feedback on presentations. Obviously, two days for conference is largely not enough.
- Time management is key but it should never compromise the effective presentation and discussion of papers in depth. Travel support should granted and provided by Africalics before the conference rather than the reimbursement option which may disadvantage participants.
- Ease of getting a visa should always be considered before selecting host country.