Call for Papers
4ᵗʰ AfricaLics Conference, 22 - 24 October 2019
University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

The Conference will be hosted by Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Research Organization (STIPRO) with University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) and the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) as co-hosts

Important Dates

Submission of papers and registration	The online application facility will open on 1 May 2019
Deadline for submission of papers	1 June 2019
Notification of paper acceptance	15 July 2019
Deadline for application for travel support	1 June 2019
Response to applicants for travel support	1 August 2019
Conference registration deadline	27 September 2019
Deadline for up-loading of final paper	10 Oct 2019

AfricaLics preconference information meeting, 3ʳᵈ or 4ᵗʰ Week of April, 2019, Dar es Salaam,Tanzania (exact date and venue to be confirmed)

Tanzania being the venue for the upcoming fourth AfricaLics conference, we aim to increase the number of successful conference applicants from Tanzania in particular.

The objective of the meeting is to increase the number of accepted papers from Tanzania in the AfricaLics conference in 2019. **The meeting/workshop is open to all interested scholars from across Tanzania.**

Theme: Innovation and transformative capacities for growth and sustainable development in Africa

Background
The African network of researchers in learning, innovation and competence building systems (AfricaLics) aims to hold a research conference every two years at a minimum since the launch of the network in 2012. The focus is primarily the current state of research on African Innovation and Development specifically for the academic community, but also targeting policy makers and business community. It aims to bring together leading scholars (between 150 – 200) working on innovation and development in Africa with the foremost scholars from outside Africa as well as policy makers and business community interested in this field.

The 5th Conference
The 5th AfricaLics conference is being held at the opportune time as the African economies seem to hit a cross-road regarding directionality of their innovation policies to attain sustainable development: On the one hand economic growth is paramount to ensuring the livelihoods of Africa's rapidly increasing population. On the other hand, climatic, environmental and social challenges are calling for development models considering these. The 'old' growth models related to a narrow perception of (technological) innovation as a key driver for economic growth are increasingly being criticized not only for being narrowly focused, but also for producing undesirable environmental and social effects, including climate change and excessive socio-economic inequalities.

Many scholars from the Globelics and AfricaLics communities have long advocated that a broad perception of innovation and the development of capabilities in national, sectoral and technological innovation systems are key elements in ensuring the structural transformation processes that Africa requires. Some of these scholars have further argued that innovation should be shaped and directed in favor of socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable development.

In other words, an excessive focus on economic outcomes of innovation, and on innovation policies directed mainly at promoting economic growth, will not bring about the required change neither in Africa, nor on a global scale. Meanwhile other academic and policy oriented communities such as the TIPC (Transformative Innovation Policy Consortium) have also induced some alternative understandings and definition of innovation frames and policy directions (for instance Schot and Steinmüller, 2018)[1]. The proponents of this concept argue that, while growth based innovation models that evolved after World War II remain relevant, they offer little guidance for managing the substantial negative consequences of the socio-technical system of modern economic growth. The transformative innovation policy frame is currently being experimented, with major focus on the hypothesis that the Global South does not need to imitate the economic transformation model of the Global North.

However, while academic and policy discourses seem to be taking a new turn in the history of innovation – a turn away from emphasis on increasing productivity and growth issues – the African continent is at the height of its growth debate. At the center of this debate is the role that science, technology and innovation should play in shaping the future of African countries. Such debates are very crucial for the African region that hosts more than half of the least developed countries in the world; and which will (according to the UN) see its population doubling to 2.4 billion people by 2050. There is already a consensus that the kind of growth required must involve value addition to the continent's abundant natural resources, including its agricultural produces and medicinal plants. This consensus is clearly articulated in the African Union's Plan of Action for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA) and Agenda 2063 - the African Union's strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of Africa. At the global level, this is at the heart of Goals 8 &9 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the center of these regional and global plans is a broad understanding of innovation and the need for development of capabilities, which can help foster sustainable industrialization and development in a manner that respects the planetary boundaries. This means that appreciating the challenges brought about by the growth-focused innovation models, Africa cannot escape discussions regarding how to combine the need for economic growth with the need for more environmentally and socially sustainable developments

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[1] Schot, J. and Steinmueller, W. E., 2018, 'Three frames for innovation policy: R&D, systems of innovation and transformative change', Research Policy 47(9), pp. 1554–1567.

paths. It also raises key questions as: How can the Innovation and Development community help to further develop concepts and strategies that deal with this challenge building on research and activities conducted within the past 10 years? What research questions, theories and methods will it take?

Conference theme and subthemes
The 5th AfricaLics conference aims at addressing some of the above raised questions. Answers to such questions are of interest, not only to Africa, but also the global development community - in the spirit of the SDGs of *leaving no one behind.* The conference main theme is: **Innovation and transformative capacities for growth and sustainable development in Africa.** Papers addressing the main topic and sub-themes (see below) are strongly encouraged, but other high-quality papers focused on innovation and development issues may also be accepted.

Sub-themes
a. Appropriate policies for innovation and development in the era of Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA), 2024, Agenda 2063 and the SDGs
b. Innovation, the Private Sector and Sustainable Development – the future of formal and informal economies
c. Innovation management in key economic sectors for Africa's development (e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, services): prospects and challenges
d. 4th Industrial Revolution: opportunities and impacts of disruptive technologies on African social and economic structures
e. Ensuring sustainable development through innovation – focusing attention on natural resources management, energy and climate change
f. Challenges in and innovation for sustainable education, health and human wellbeing in Africa
g. Ensuring inclusive innovation and development – focusing attention on gender, youth and persons with disabilities.

Conference location and objectives
The Fourth AfricaLics Conference will be hosted by STIPRO with University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) and COSTECH as co-hosts.

The conference intends to bring together up to 120 – 200 PhD students, early careers and established researchers and scholars from different disciplines with

the overall aim of enhancing the quality of innovation studies in relation to development and growth in Africa.

The conference specifically aims at providing a space for presentation and discussion of research findings and for networking between researchers working in the field of innovation and development. It constitutes part of the AfricaLics efforts to build research capacity in Africa with strong links to users including policy makers and the private sector.

The main objectives of this conference are:
o To present and discuss state of the art research in the field of innovation and development in Africa with focus on the promotion of sustainable industrialization.
o 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.
o To promote networking and create space for new collaborations amongst researchers in the field of innovation and development focusing on Africa.
o To build capacity to teach high quality, fit for purpose, curricula in the field of innovation and development in Africa.

The conference will be held over three days. The first and the second days will involve keynotes addresses and presentation of research papers in parallel tracks with panel discussions and plenary lectures. The third day will be devoted to learning and networking through workshops and collaborative research facilitation events including a teaching track on innovation and development. A draft programme will be posted on the conference web site in July/August 2019.

Paper submission and selection process
We invite submission of original unpublished full papers for the conference. Submission of a full paper (in PDF) not exceeding 8,000 words (including notes, tables, appendices, list of references, etc.) can be submitted against any of the themes mentioned above. All papers should be made via the online submission system that will be available from 1st May 2019 at the conference website: http://2019.africalics.org/call-for-papers. Paper submissions will be accepted through this system up to the 1st June 2019.

AfricaLics reserves the right to use available software to control for plagiarism and to take appropriate action in severe cases.

All papers submitted will then be peer reviewed by at least two members of the Conference Scientific Review Committee (to be made up of members of the local organizing committee; members of the AfricaLics Scientific Board and senior scholars from the AfricaLics community). Each paper will be reviewed by two reviewers and scored on relevance to the conference themes, originality, research methods and scientific quality.

Principal authors of accepted papers will be notified after 1st July 2019. Final papers must be up-loaded to the conference web-site by 10th October 2019.

Other ways to participate
In addition to participation as a presenter with an accepted paper, it will also be possible to participate as follows:

Day delegate option: A limited number of conference registrations will also be available for those who would like to participate for one or more days only without presenting their work, including e.g. policy makers interested in the topic. Registration fees will apply and such participants will be responsible for funding their own travel, subsistence and any other costs related to attending the conference. Details of how to apply for day delegate status will be made available from mid-July 2019 on the conference website.

Conference registration, travel support and logistics
Registration for the conference will open through an online system on 27th September 2019 available through a link on the conference website. Details of the registration process will be made available to all accepted paper presenters in the email detailing their papers' acceptance. A small registration fee is payable by **ALL** participants of the conference. Registration fee for local paper presenters will be covered by the local organizing committee that comprises of COSTECH, UDSM and STIPRO. All other local delegates who may be interested in participating as non-paper presenters must pay the prescribed subsidized registration fee.

Registration Fees	Senior researchers	PhD students
High income countries	100USD	50USD
Upper middle-income countries	100USD	50USD
Low-income and lower middle-income countries	50USD	30USD
Participants from Tanzania	93,000 Tsh (40USD)	70,000Tsh (30 USD)

**Tanzania Shilling (Tsh)

A limited amount of travel support funding is available to support participation of PhD students and scholars from low and lower middle-income countries. PhD students and junior researchers will receive priority over senior researchers. **Applications for travel support should be submitted at the same time as submission of papers**; deadline for submission of travel support requests is 1 June 2019. Travel support is not guaranteed. For more details on eligibility, how to apply and the rules of travel support, please visit the conference website

Complementary hotel accommodation on a bed and breakfast basis will be available for one author (normally the lead author) per accepted research paper **ONLY**. All other participants will be expected to make their own hotel arrangements and cover the costs of their own hotel and subsistence arrangements. Details of local hotels will be made available on the conference website nearer the time of the conference.

Further information on registration and conference logistics will be made available on the conference website from 1st June 2019.

Contact Details
For further information on the call and submission of papers, please visit our conference website: http://2019.africalics.org/
If you have questions that cannot be answered using the website, please send a mail to secretariat@africalics.org.

Background to AfricaLics
The African network of researchers in learning, innovation and competence building systems (AfricaLics) is the African regional network for researchers involved in innovation and development research with a specific interest in promoting learning,

innovation and competence building systems approaches. The network currently includes scholars from Algeria, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Tanzania.

The formation of AfricaLics was centered on the following two rationales:
- A need to understand innovation and learning in the context of Africa – both from theoretical and practical perspectives.
- Given the fact that Africa lacks adequate capacity for the above purpose, a need for capacity building arose.

It was envisioned that the AfricaLics network could become a strong dynamo for capacity building in the specific field of innovation and economic development, both at the individual, institutional and country levels. This can allow African countries to design policies suitable and responsive to their own needs, and instigate corrective measures to ensure the smooth production, dissemination and use of knowledge for economic development, including poverty alleviation. For more information about AfricaLics, visit www.africalics.org

AfricaLics has received funding from the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) to conduct research capacity building activities to build research capabilities in the field of innovation and development. This includes funding to support a bi-annual research conference.

About STIPRO
The Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Research Organization (STIPRO) is a Tanzania Independent Think Tank dealing with policy research in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI). The major mission is to contribute to the resolution of the contemporary, complex and inter-related issues in science, technology and innovation for the purpose of informing relevant policies (such as industrialization, agricultural value chains, energy, and sectoral and national systems of innovation).

In operation since 2001 (first as network), STIPRO has the requisite in-house expertise and the regional presence to carry such kind of research. The organization is also known for its leadership in the area of linking research to policy in sub-Saharan Africa, and has established close working relationships with policymakers, academia, think tanks, the media and international development agencies. Through

partnership with the Think Tank Initiative, STIPRO – within past 9 years or so – have carried out over 20 research projects and has published in both academic journals and policy oriented outlets such policy briefs, blogs, newspaper articles, etc. Through its research – policy linkage activities, the organization has influenced a number of STI related policies in Tanzania. The organization has also contributed in innovation and development (I&D) research capacity building, both nationally and internationally.

STIPRO's work has earned it significant international recognition, one of which is the recent appointment of its executive director, Bitrina Diyamett, by the former United Nations' Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, as one of the 12 members of the global Governing Council for the UN's Technology Bank (TB) for Least Developed Countries. The objective of the UN-TB is to build STI capabilities of LDCs in the spirit of "leaving no one behind by 2030" of the SDGs.

In addition to in-house research staff, STIPRO has a well-motivated group of accomplished scholars and experts as STIPRO fellows from Universities, both inside and outside Tanzania. The Fellows collaborate on research projects, advise STIPRO staff, mentor junior researchers, review projects and provide feedback for quality control. Besides the leadership of senior research staff with vast experience, STIPRO's junior researchers carry out various activities with energy and keen observation under senior mentorship and requisite supervision.

As far as financial discipline is concerned, in addition to having well managed bank accounts, STIPRO has installed proper procedures to guide financial matters, including disclosure of annual audited financial reports. For more information about STIPRO, visit www.stipro.or.tz

About University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)
The University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) is the oldest and largest public research University in Tanzania offering bachelor, master and doctoral degrees and professional development programmes leading to the award of certificates and diplomas. It was established in 1961 as an affiliate college of the University of London. The university became an affiliate of the University of East Africa (UEA) in 1963, shortly after Tanzania gained its independence from the United Kingdom. In 1970, UEA split into three independent universities: Makerere University in Uganda, the University of Nairobi in Kenya, and the University of Dar es Salaam. In

August 1970, it became National University, through the University of Dar es Salaam Act number 12 of 1970 with three main objectives, namely:

- To transmit knowledge as a basis of action, from one generation to another;
- To act as a center for advancing frontiers of knowledge through scientific research;
- To meet the high-level human resource needs of the Tanzanian society

The Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere Mlimani Campus, is the main campus, located 13 km west of the Dar es Salaam City Centre occupying 1,625 acres on the Observation Hill. There other seven campuses namely the School of Journalism and Mass Communication (SJMC) at Mikocheni; the College of Information and Communication Technologies (CoICT) at Kijitonyama; the Dar es Salaam University College of Education (DUCE) at Chang'ombe; the Department of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries at Kunduchi in Dar es Salaam; the Mkwawa University College of Education (MUCE) in Iringa region and the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) in Zanzibar.

The University of Dar es Salaam comprises of various academic and non-academic units as follows:

Colleges: The University comprises of the College of Engineering and Technology (CoET), College of Natural and Applied Sciences (CoNAS), College of Information and Communication Technologies (CoICT), College of Social Sciences (CoSS), College of Humanities (CoHU) College of Agricultural Sciences and Fisheries Technology (CoAF).

Schools: University of Dar es Salaam Business School (UDBS), School of Education (SoED), University of Dar es Salaam School of Law (UDSoL), School of Journalism and Mass Communication (SJMC) and School of Health Sciences (SoHS).

Institutes

Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Institute of Kiswahili Studies (IKS), Institute of Marine Science (IMS), located in Zanzibar, Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA), Confucius Institute (CI).

Centres: Centre for Continuing Education (CCE), Centre for Environmental Studies (CES), Centre for Study of Forced Migration (CSFM), Centre for Virtual Learning (CVL), Technology Development and Transfer Centre (TDTC), University of Dar es Salaam Gender Centre (recently transformed into Institute of Gender Studies),

University of Dar es Salaam Innovation and Entrepreneurship Centre (UDIEC) and University of Dar es Salaam Computing Centre (UCC) Centre for Climate Change Studies (CCCS) Centre for Educational Research and Professional Development (CERPD).

Bureaus: The Quality Assurance Bureau (QAB), University Consultancy Bureau (UCB), Gender Centre (GC), Bureau for Industrial Cooperation (BICO) and University Students Accommodation Bureau (USAB).

Programs: The University is a comprehensive university offering 4 programs leading to certificates, 24 programs leading to diplomas, 87 programs leading to first degrees, 23 programs leading to postgraduate diplomas, 98 programs leading to master's degrees, 2 programs leading to PhD and 4 Taught PhD programmes as well as several PhD programmes by thesis which are offered by the various academic units of the University. The student population undertaking these programs has now reached over 35,000. For more information about UDSM, visit www.udsm.ac.tz

About COSTECH

The Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) is a parastatal organization affiliated with the government of Tanzania. It was established by Act of Parliament No. 7 of 1986 as a successor to the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council and became operational in 1988. The Act provides for a structural framework of the Commission, which brings together, the top leadership of the scientific and technological institutions in the country under one forum. Thus, the Commission maintains a system of collaboration, consultation and cooperation with parties within Tanzania whose functions relate to the development and application of science and technology. In view of this all major national research and development institutes are affiliated to COSTECH. The commission was a subsidiary institution to the Ministry of Communications, Science and Technology (MCST) and is now a subsidiary institution to the Ministry of Education, Science & Technology. The main offices are in Dar es Salaam.

The main function of COSTECH is that of co-ordinating and promoting research and technology development activities in the country. It is the chief advisor to the Government on all matters pertaining to science and technology and their application to the socio-economic development of the country. Other functions include: advising the Government on all matters relating to S&T including but not limited to the

formulation of S&T policy, priority setting for R&D, allocation and utilization of resources, promoting, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating scientific research and technology development and technology transfer activities in the country, facilitating national, regional and international cooperation in scientific research and technology development and transfer as well as acquiring, storing, and disseminating scientific and technological information and popularization of S&T. For more information about COSTECH Visit www.costech.or.tz

Scientific Committee

This will be a plural-disciplinary and made of half members of the AfricaLics Scientific Board (ASB) and half, selected members from the Local Organizing team.