



**Joint Expert Group Meeting  
For the 8th Africa – European Union Strategic Partnership  
On Science, Information Society and Space  
DAR ES SALAAM – Tanzania, 8, 10 & 11 May 2012**

## **1<sup>ST</sup> JEG8 MEETING OF ACTION PLAN II (2011-2013)**

### **Co-Chairs Report**

**Rached Hamza (Tunisia) and Luis Magalhães (Portugal)**

#### **Highlights and Outcomes**

- Involved **more than 100 participants** from **42 countries**, 22 African and 20 European
- Stressed by European Commission (EC) that this **so highly participated JEG8 meeting can provide a boost in momentum to the Africa-EU P8 activities**, and noted that this meeting shows **Africa-EU P8 is alive and active** and participation of Member States (MS) is **much higher and active than in Action Plan I**
- Pointed out by African Union Commission (AUC) the **relevance of keeping the momentum and the importance of the JEG8**
- Expressed by Tanzania **commitment to the conclusions of the Lisbon Summit of 2007**
- Underlined **the irreplaceable role of S&T in international cooperation as the bedrock for enabling cooperation in other areas**, given its central importance in a globalized knowledge-based economy and its special strategic interest for both regions
- Emphasized that the **ultimate goals** of Africa-EU P8 should be **centred on people** and that S&T cooperation is made of **strong relationships of trust and confidence** and a **clear bottom-up approach**
- Underlined that **FP7 has provided opportunities of collaboration and funding for African Partners at a much higher level** than for other major external cooperation regions
- Stressed the **importance of involving the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs)**
- Mentioned the **need for more frequent meetings of AMCOST and its Bureau**
- Informed that a **“Space Platform” is being set up at the AUC** to coordinate the actions of different departments
- Questioned **how MS can feel comfortable to additionally contribute through the Partnership**, as some are contributing a lot parallel to it
- Underlined the creation of a **new post of Research and Innovation Counsellor in the EU Delegation to the African Union** in Addis Ababa
- Mentioned the **importance of maintaining the role of bilateral cooperation**
- Stressed the **urgency of secretarial support** for the JEG8 and the corresponding African and EU Expert Groups



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- Stressed the **need of a systematic mapping of initiatives** related to Africa-EU P8
- Mentioned a **variety of projects and processes**, such as: 19 “Lighthouse Projects”, High Level Policy Dialogue on S&T, African Research Grants, S&T II Programme of the ACP Research for Sustainable Development, Science Prizes for Africa, FP7 Africa Call, ERAfrica, CAAST-Net, PAERIP, France-Germany-Africa Coordinated Call for Sub-Sahara Africa, France-Brasil-Africa coordinated call being planned, ERAfrica Call being prepared for beginning of 2013 with funding from MS, AfricaConnect, AXIS, HIPSSA, African Virtual Campus, ALICT, Living Labs, IST Africa, EuroAfrica P8, GMES and Africa, BRAGMA, AMESD, MESA, DesertWatch, EAMNet, GARNET-E, MALAREO, PUMA, REDDAF, REDDINESS, SAGAE0, TIGER and TIGER II, WATPLAN, Pan-African University
- Mentioned a **variety of areas and topics**, such as: Post-Harvest and Agriculture, Renewable and Sustainable Energy, Water and Sanitation, Health, Agriculture, Food Safety/Security, Biotechnology, Environment, Desertification, Water Management, Marine and Coastal Areas, Long Term Management of Natural Resources, ICT, Energy, Applied Mathematics/Computer Science, Innovative SMEs
- **Suggested the addition of new topics to the Africa-EU P8 agenda**: France suggested the consideration of a **feasibility study on S&T based PMEs incubators**; South Africa suggested adding **Radio Astronomy**; the AUC suggested adding: (1) **Analog-digital TV switchover** process and the corresponding digital dividend; (2) **e-Post** and the use of the Post System for e-commerce in delivery of goods and identity accreditation related to e-payment and e-credit; (3) **Creation of a Body of African Regulators of Electronic Communications** (the AUC is supposed to take the lead on the preparation of written contributions on these 3 themes, to be done jointly with the EC and involving MS before considering them at a next JEG8 meeting)
- **Endorsed 7 proposals proposed by the three Africa-EU components to be submitted to the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism**, namely:
  - (1) **Urgent secretarial and organizational support** for JEG8 and African and European Expert Groups meetings while no other mechanism for such support is put in place (JEG8, presented by Science component);
  - (2) **Mapping and roadmap study** regarding the Science component of Action Plan II (Science);
  - (3) **Feasibility study on the extension of the AfricaConnect** project to other African countries (Information Society);
  - (4) **Feasibility study on a Living Labs programme** for Africa (Information Society);
  - (5) **Workshop of GMES and Africa on Marine and Coastal Areas**, in Mombasa, Kenya, 25-27 Jul 2012 (Space);
  - (6) **Workshop of GMES and Africa on Water Management**, in Abuja, Nigeria, Sep 2012 (Space);
  - (7) **Workshop of GMES and Africa on Long Term Management of Natural Resources**, in Cairo, Egypt, Sep/Oct 2012 (Space).
- Decided **next JEG8 meeting in Cape Town, South Africa on 6-8 Nov 2012**, followed by a **JEG8 meeting in Brussels on Jan-Feb 2013**. Decided also a **JEG8 meeting to be organized together with EuroAfrica P8 in Africa on Oct-Nov 2013, possibly in Cairo**, and mentioned the probable need of a JEG8 meeting by mid-2013 with the approach of the 4<sup>th</sup> EU-Africa Summit



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### General overview

The first meeting of the Joint Experts Group of the Africa-EU Partnership 8 (JEG8) within the Action Plan II (2011-2013) of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) took place in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on 8 and 10-11 May 2012, to take stock of recent developments in the Africa-EU Partnership 8 (P8) dedicated to the priority on Science, Information Society and Space, to debate the P8 cross-cutting issues and to prepare future work (see agenda in Annex 1). The meeting included on 8<sup>th</sup> May, in parallel tracks, a Space / GMES and Africa Workshop and an IST-Africa Living Lab Thematic Working Group Meeting. This JEG8 meeting was organized back-to-back with the IST Africa 2012 Conference held on 9-11 May.

The Opening Session and the following Introduction and Reporting Session of this JEG8 meeting counted with **more than 100 participants from 42 countries, 22 African<sup>1</sup> and 20 European<sup>2</sup>**, including representatives of the African Union and European Union (EU) Member States and of the African Union Commission (AUC) and the European Commission (EC). The whole meeting was very lively, involving a **committed participation** and interaction in debate of numerous participants. It was seen by most of the participants as a major contribution to the Africa-EU P8 implementation and progress, **improving on the past JEG8 meetings** held in Action Plan I. In several points of the discussion it was emphasized by African and European participants the importance of the involvement of Member States and experts in the Partnership in both the planning and implementation phases.

The Tanzania Government welcomed the participants in the opening session through the participation and opening speech of the Deputy Minister of Communication, Science and Technology, Honourable January Makamba.

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<sup>1</sup> By decreasing order of number of participants: Tanzania, South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Botswana, Ethiopia, Malawi, Namibia, Mozambique, Cameroon, Egypt, Mauritius, Nigeria, Lesotho, Tunisia, Burundi, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

<sup>2</sup> By decreasing order of number of participants: Finland, Sweden, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Greece, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Malta, Slovenia.



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### Opening Session

The opening session was initiated by interventions of the JEG8 Africa and Europe Co-Chairs, Rached Hamza (Tunisia) and Luis Magalhães (Portugal), who thanked Tanzania for hosting the meeting and the warm hospitality provided, the IST Africa 2012 Conference organizers for the organizational and logistic support, the delegates of Members States and the two Commissions and other stakeholders present for their involvement in the meeting. They laid down the main objectives of the JAES Action Plan II (2011-2013) regarding the Africa-EU P8 on Science, Information Society and Space, signalled the main achievements and on-going projects within Africa-EU P8, and mentioned the importance of having a clear view on what is important to further develop the Africa-EU P8.

The Co-Chairs also underlined the **irreplaceable role of Science and Technology (S&T) in international cooperation**, given not only its **central importance in a globalized knowledge-based economy** but also that knowledge is a special resource that can be shared with continuous accumulation by all partners while material resources necessarily pass with loss from one partner to another, and as a consequence of this fundamental characteristic of knowledge sharing S&T cooperation provides natural opportunities for win-win international partnerships that cannot be found so clearly in other cooperation areas frequently appearing as **the bedrock for enabling cooperation in other areas**. As a consequence, the Africa-EU cooperation in S&T has a **special strategic interest for both regions**, while international Knowledge Networks are of foremost importance in a globalizing world of knowledge-based economies, and collaborative work in S&T involving cultural and regional diversity is particularly productive and rewarding.

The opening session continued with interventions of the representatives of the European Commission (EC) and the African Union Commission (AUC), respectively Francesco Affinito and Moctar Yedaly.

The European Commission stressed the importance of **this so highly participated JEG8 meeting that can provide a boost in momentum to the Africa-EU P8 activities**. He mentioned several projects supported under different EU mechanisms such as EDF – European Development Fund and Framework Program of Research and Technological Development, and referred the recent approval of a 10 M€ fund for supporting the eight Africa-EU Partnerships.

The African Union Commission referred to a new dynamics in the AUC and the **relevance of keeping the momentum and the importance of the JEG8** as the platform to boost the EU-Africa partnership in Science, ICT and Space, and to develop a win-win process. He highlighted some concrete successful developments, such as AfricaConnect, AXIS, African Union Research Grants, ALICT, and mentioned challenges, expressing the importance of keeping Africa-EU P8 focused and efficient, and of strengthening the linkages to financial instruments.

Honourable January Makamba, Deputy Minister of Communications, Science and Technology of Tanzania, welcomed the participants in name of the Tanzanian Government, expressing his



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understanding that the JEG8 is meant to accomplish in S&T the overall goals of the Lisbon Declaration of the EU-Africa Summit of 2007. He expressed the **Tanzania commitment to the conclusions of the Lisbon Summit of 2007** and called attention to the substantial changes that took place both in Europe and Africa since then. He referred to the financial and economic crisis and the austerity programs developing in several European countries and expressed hope that this crisis will not negatively affect the Africa-EU P8 outcomes. Regarding Africa, he emphasized the movement towards more democracy, with particularly visible changes in the North of Africa, and the enormously increased bandwidth connectivity and expansion of telecommunications in the African continent. He emphasized the importance of the dynamics regarding open government with ICT support, increased ICT applications use and technology adoption, and extensive mobile communications use, mentioning the recent developments on deployment of sea cables that changed the bandwidth panorama in Africa, as well as the very wide spread mobile access that brought a new reality to Africa.

### Introduction and Reporting Session

The two Co-Chairs then provided the background for the following developments focused on the three components of the Africa-EU P8, namely Science, Information Society and Space.

The African Co-Chair, Rached Hamza (Tunisia), referred to aspects of the Action Plan II implementation, highlighting the **19 “Lighthouse Projects”** and focusing on best practices, mentioning the examples of the **AfricaConnect**<sup>3</sup> and **AXIS**<sup>4</sup> projects in the Information Society component, the **African Union Research Grants** in the Science component, and the **GMES**<sup>5</sup> and **Africa** initiative in the Space component. He recalled in detail the JAES Action Plan II (2011-2013) regarding the Africa-EU P8, in its three components, and pointed out that the JEG8 meetings that were organized before within the Action Plan I (2008-2010) played a crucial role on the preparation of the P8 roadmap for the Action Plan II. He also emphasized the role of JEG8 as a platform to present new initiatives and projects based on dialogue, autonomy and mobilization of collaborative research.

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<sup>3</sup> AfricaConnect is a project to establish a high-capacity Internet network for research and education in Southern and Eastern Africa to provide the region with a gateway to global research collaboration. AfricaConnect builds on the roadmap prepared by the FEAST study (partner countries: Ireland, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal; Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia; regional organizations partners: DANTE – Delivery of Advanced Network Technologies to Europe (project coordinator), UnbuntoNet Alliance).

<sup>4</sup> African Internet Exchange System, funded by the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (5.1 M€) to establish Internet Exchange Points in 33 African countries, 5 regional Internet interchange hubs and 3 intercontinental carriers.

<sup>5</sup> Global Monitoring for Environment and Security.



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The European Co-Chair, Luis Magalhães (Portugal), presented the key deliverables of the Africa-EU P8 in 2011, emphasizing the launching of the Africa-EU **High Level Policy Dialogue on S&T** with the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) that took place in Addis Ababa on 10-11 October, the **African Union Research Grants Programme** (15 M€) funded by the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF Intra-ACP<sup>6</sup> Envelope which had its 1<sup>st</sup> call for proposals on Jan-Apr 2011 and its 2<sup>nd</sup> call for proposals on Jan-Apr 2012, both for projects in the themes **Post-Harvest and Agriculture, Renewable and Sustainable Energy, and Water and Sanitation**, and the **S&T II Programme of the ACP Research for Sustainable Development Programme** (23 M€ from EDF), the **AfricaConnect** project (12 M€ from EDF), the **HIPSSA**<sup>7</sup> (8,5 M€ from EDF), the **African Virtual Campus**<sup>8</sup>, the GMES and Africa, the **AMESD**<sup>9</sup> and **MESA**<sup>10</sup> (37 M€ from EDF) programmes, the on-going dialogue on the **African Space Agency** and on the Space node of the **Pan-African University**. He also highlighted some Member States initiatives such as the **France-Germany-Africa Coordinated Call for Sub-Sahara Africa in Health, Agriculture/Food Safety, Environment, Applied Mathematics/Computer Science**, the **France-Brasil-Africa coordinated call being planned on Desertification**, and the **Finland support to ALICT**<sup>11</sup>, among many others. He also referred to the FP7 projects involving EU-Africa collaboration and the several Coordination and Support Actions, IncoNets and ERANets in the three Africa-EU P8 components, and showed that the **FP7 provided opportunities of collaboration and funding for African Partners at a much higher level than for other major external cooperation regions** (more than 800 participations of African organizations in R&D projects and more than 120 M€ for African organizations), with a particular emphasis on **health, biotechnology for agriculture and health, environment, ICT and Energy**. He also mentioned the complex multi-layer governance of the Partnerships at Commissioners, Commissions and European External Action Service, and Expert Groups levels, referring to the associate difficulties related to information flows between the different governance levels. The European Co-Chair also made the point that bureaucracies tend to be focused on instruments and high-level debates, but we should not forget that the ultimate goals **should be centred on people** and especially that S&T cooperation is made from **strong relationships of trust and confidence** and a **clear bottom-up approach**.

Francesco Affinito of the EC mentioned a 73 M€ investment through EDF and referred to the key deliverables that had already been mentioned by the European and African Co-Chairs. He mentioned the High Level Policy Dialogue on S&T that was activated in October 2011 within the EU-Africa Partnership P8 with the SOM in Addis Ababa which included the approval of Terms of

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<sup>6</sup> Africa, Caribbean and Pacific.

<sup>7</sup> Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa.

<sup>8</sup> Network of e-learning national centers, a project managed by UNESCO targeting initially 11 West Africa countries with support from Spain, but aiming to be extended to all other African countries.

<sup>9</sup> African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development.

<sup>10</sup> Monitoring of the Environment for Security in Africa.

<sup>11</sup> African Leadership in ICT, AUC initiative funded by Finland and implemented by GESCI – Global eSchools Community Initiative which was borne out of work of the UN ICT Task Force.



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Reference (ToR) involving setting up a Bureau that involves representatives of the two Commissions and of Member States of Africa and Europe, and the African and European Co-Chairs of P8. He also referred to the developing dialogue on ICT and the recent progresses in Space based on the Space Troika dialogue and the **BRAGMA**<sup>12</sup> project coordinated by Portugal in which Member States of Africa and EU are engaged on the GMES and Africa. He noted that there is a lot more developing in Space with the possible extension to Africa of Europe GALILEU and EGNOS<sup>13</sup>, as well as the consideration of a Space node of the Pan-Africa University initiative and the feasibility of an African Space Agency.

Moctar Yedaly of the AUC mentioned that five big African States are beginning to contribute financially in a visible way to the Africa-EU P8, but that it is necessary to identify how to better coordinate the contributions/actions for a better result. He mentioned that the current orientation, in a framework of austerity, is to direct resources to topics such as renewable energy and food security, and an effort should be made regarding growth. He referred that in ICT a lot is going on mainly in research and there should be a focus on building capacity in applications such as e-agriculture, e-learning, e-health. Regarding Space, he mentioned that South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Algeria and Lesotho have been doing a lot. He mentioned that the AUC is looking at internal issues on how to consolidate different projects and initiatives, and it is committed to ICT, Space and Science and to bring a concerted approach to them.

South Africa, Vice-Chair of the Africa-EU P8, expressed appreciation to Tanzania for hosting the meeting and to the Co-Chairs for convening it, pointing out that this is a reason to celebrate success but that it is also important to reflect on why it turned out to be so difficult to have a meeting earlier, since the JEG8 did not meet since October 2010. So, a clear programme of activities, our ambitions to focus the work of the group and dates for next meetings should be outputs of the current meeting. The JEG8 should not restrict to EU programs and funding issues since, for instance, ERAfrica has African and European co-funding on themes of the Africa-EU P8 and therefore, the JEG8 should also be dealing with this and other similar projects. South Africa also suggested **adding new issues to the agenda such as Radio Astronomy**, which cross-cuts through the three components Science, Information Society and Space (The Co-Chairs informed it would be considered in the point of the agenda “Cross Cutting Issues”).

Germany voiced that there are now, with the current JEG8 meeting, expectations for a new momentum for Africa-EU P8. There are many initiatives of the two Commissions, but also of Member States institutions and of joint settings such as ERAfrica, involving different financial instruments. The JEG8 should be where implementation scenarios are presented and it would be good to go home with a scenario on how to proceed, pushed by SOM of the High Level Policy Dialogue on S&T, to build a S&T strategy. We need a joint implementation agenda and Germany is very much committed to this process.

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<sup>12</sup> Bridging Actions for GMES and Africa, FP7 project (partner countries: Portugal (coordinator), Austria, Belgium, France, Ireland; Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia).

<sup>13</sup> European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service.



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It was announced that in two weeks there would be in Johannesburg a meeting of the African Federation for ICT in Agriculture for which participants are invited, in particular African participants.

Lesotho put the question on how to ensure the information is delivered as expected.

Egypt mentioned that there are a lot of funds being allocated for several Space initiatives such as BRAGMA, GMES, MESA, Africa Space Agency, which are in the African agenda, but one should consider how to merge or align them. He argued that it is not a convenient time for moving on the Africa Space Agency as it is necessary to do more consulting and involve other institutions.

Fadila Boughanemi (EC, DG RTD) expressed support to South Africa and Germany interventions and underlined the importance of the JEG8 for the Africa-EU Partnership. She pointed out that there is a limited amount of time to consider in the present meeting each one of the Africa-EU P8 components, asking for extending the time available eventually through meetings for the Science component benefiting from the interruption of the JEG8 planned for the 9<sup>th</sup> of May.

Kenya (Crispus Kiamba) expressed agreement with South Africa intervention and the point raised by Fadila Boughanemi and referred that the AMCOST<sup>14</sup> has not met for the last two and a half years which is causing problems. He called for a **more flexible approach to the involvement of African Member States and the African RECs – Regional Economic Communities.**

The European Co-Chair, Luis Magalhães (Portugal), asked the two Commissions to react to the points that were put forward by the participants.

Moctar Yedaly (AUC) mentioned that there is no political arrangement in these areas for the whole of Africa and that this is identified since 2004. **The AMCOST is supposed to meet each two years and its Bureau should meet in between, but they not only have not met for the last two and a half years as there is a need for more frequent meetings.** Regarding the RECs, he observed that none of them is represented in the present meeting and that there is no budget to fund their participation. The big five or ten Member States in Africa participate in the process, but how to support the weaker ones remains a problem. Part of the money that is available is not used as some RECs do not know how to formulate a proposal for it, though it is assumed by the EU and the African side that they know. He claimed we are late in Africa, and pan-African initiatives are most important.

Kenya (Eric Mwangi) referred that it is necessary to have developments for a delegate to report back to its government, and from the last JEG8 meeting in Brussels in 2010 not even minutes or reports are available.

Luc André (Belgium) noted that many African countries cannot participate and we should see what can be done to bring them in.

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<sup>14</sup> African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology.





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Karine Valin, Coordinator of EuroAfrica P8 project, mentioned this project is available to support the JEG8 by providing support to the organization of meetings, preparation of minutes and awarding of mobility grants for needed participants.

Francesco Affinito (EC) underlined that interaction is very important and that S&T is cross-cutting and opens enormous opportunities. Regarding criteria for project consideration, he referred that we need to know what is going on and what is needed at local and regional levels but has interregional interest. He mentioned that to channel proposals it is important to make contacts through each African country EC Delegation and the AUC, and that the support of the JEG8 is essential, though reminding that JEGs are not expected to take policy decisions, but to advise. He expressed agreement on developing a practical roadmap as South Africa and Germany mentioned. He also referred that Africa-EU Millennium and Development Goals Partnership is not working as its added value was not recognized and there even do not presently exist the corresponding African and European Co-Chairs. In terms of governance, there is the Joint Task Force (JTF) between the two Commissions, there is a Commissioners dialogue, and the JEGs depend on their performance and on how they find their way. As to the needs of communication raised by Lesotho, he pointed out that the JAES website is getting better. He also mentioned that the RECs had a lot of resources that were not used in implementation, and besides the RECs do not work together. He also mentioned that there is from the EC the expectation of stronger connections between the AUC and RECs.

The meeting proceeded with two parallel sessions on 8 May afternoon: “SPACE / GMES & Africa Workshop” and “IST-AFRICA Living Lab Thematic Working Group”.

### **SPACE / GMES & Africa Workshop**

The SPACE / GMES & Africa Workshop was organized by the BRAGMA project of FP7 and it was co-chaired by Ana Morgado (Portugal), Chair of the Space Subgroup of the European Experts Group of Africa-EU P8 and Coordinator of BRAGMA, and Eric Mwangi (Kenya), of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology of Kenya and representative of Kenya in the BRAGMA project.

The workshop involved presentations and discussions on the GMES and Africa background and state of play, the BRAGMA project, Space FP7 and other GMES and Africa related projects/actions/initiatives, other Space related issues and proposals/recommendations of actions.

The Africa-EU P8 Co-Chairs asked the organizers to prepare a written account of the workshop to be added as annex to the report they will prepare on the JEG8 meeting (see Annex 2).



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The points to be highlighted here due to their general importance and the intense debate they received are the information and related discussions on:

- (1) Informal “Space Troika” at Commissioner-to-Commissioner level,
- (2) “Space Platform” being built up at the AUC,
- (3) Proposals for immediate application to the new JAES supporting fund requesting support for three workshops in Africa.

*(1) Informal “Space Troika” at Commissioner-to-Commissioner level*

The African and European Commissioners in charge of Space, respectively Jean-Pierre Ezin (AU Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology) and Antonio Tajani (Vice-President of the EC, responsible for Industry and Entrepreneurship), decided to initiate an informal “Space Troika” involving the two Commissions at High Level at the side of the 5<sup>th</sup> College-to-College meeting between Commissioners of the EC and the AUC that took place in Brussels on 31 May-1 June of 2011, to boost momentum on the implementation. There was a 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the “Space Troika” in Addis Ababa on 1-2 December 2011 and a 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> May 2012, the day before the 14<sup>th</sup> Joint Task Force Meeting in Brussels, in both of which one Member State (Portugal, through Ana Morgado) participated as part of the EU Commission delegation.

South Africa asked why African Member States were not invited to the “Space Troika” even though one European Member State attended its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> meetings. In this intervention, South Africa also raised the need to discuss in the African Expert Group of Africa-EU P8 if it should be organized with leads of each one of the three components (Science, Information Society, Space) what may be useful but should be done in such a way that it does not weaken the linkages between components and the cohesion of Africa-EU P8.

Kenya shared South Africa observations regarding the lack of invitation to the participation of one African Member States in the “Space Troika” meetings.

There were interventions of the EC (Francesco Affinito) and the AUC (Moctar Yedaly) explaining what is the “Space Troika” and how it was created and emphasizing its Commissioner-to-Commissioner character independent of Member States. The European Africa-EU P8 Co-Chair (Luis Magalhães – Portugal) clarified the circumstances of the participation of a Portugal delegate in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> “Space Troika” meetings, informing that European Union Commissioner Tajani formally invited Portugal to integrate the EU delegation to this meeting as European Co-Chair of Africa-EU P8. The Minister of Education and Science in Portugal contacted him about this invitation and he suggested to the Minister that Portugal participation in the EU delegation to this meeting should be assured by the Portugal delegate to the Space component of the European Expert Group of Africa-EU P8, what let to Ana Morgado integrating the EU delegation. So, Portugal did not participate in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> “Space Troika” meetings as a Member State in its own right, but as part of the EU Commission delegation following an invitation of



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Commissioner Tajani addressed to the Portuguese Government. The EC (Francesco Affinito) corroborated this information and pointed out that the AUC delegation is of course entitled to organize itself as it judges appropriate.

### (2) *“Space Platform” being built up at the AUC*

The AUC (Moctar Yedaly) informed that a **“Space Platform” is being set up at the AUC**, above its Departments but involving the most relevant of them related to Space and its applications, as a result of internal discussions on this subject in a meeting held on a 22-23 May, with the objective of ensuring better coordination of the Space component.

### (3) *Proposals for immediate application to the new JAES supporting fund requesting support for three workshops in Africa*

The workshop Co-Chairs informed that, within the BRAGMA project initiated with a meeting in Lisbon in January 2012 but also as a consequence of the work done at the “Space Troika” meetings, 3 themes were selected as agreed priorities among African and European delegates for 2012, out of the 9 themes previously identified for GMES and Africa. This remarkable progress should now be followed by three thematic workshops to be held this year, one in each one of the selected themes, for which applications to the new fund created to support the 8 Africa-EU Partnerships JEGs are being prepared and the respective endorsement of the JEG8 is asked, namely on:

- **Marine and Coastal Areas**, Monbasa, Kenya, on 25-27 Jul 2012
- **Water Management**, Abuja, Nigeria, on Sep 2012
- **Long Term Management of Natural Resources**, Cairo, Egypt, on Sep/Oct 2012.

Many current and previous projects and initiatives related to Africa-EU cooperation in Space were considered with information on results and progress of several of them, including some already mentioned in the Introduction and Reporting Session such as AMESD and MESA, but also, among others: **DesertWatch**<sup>15</sup>, **EAMNet**<sup>16</sup>, **GARNET-E**<sup>17</sup>, **MALAREO**<sup>18</sup>, **PUMA**<sup>19</sup>, **REDDAF**<sup>20</sup>, **REDDINESS**<sup>21</sup>, **SAGAE0**<sup>22</sup>, **TIGER**<sup>23</sup> and **TIGER II**<sup>24</sup>, **WATPLAN**<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> European Space Agency (ESA) project aiming at developing a user-oriented Information System based on EO technology to support national and local authorities in responding to the reporting obligations of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and in monitoring land degradation trends over time. It was initiated with focal points in Italy, Portugal and Turkey and extended with demonstration sites in Brazil, Mozambique and Portugal.

<sup>16</sup> Europe-Africa Marine EO Network, FP7 project (partner countries: United Kingdom (coordinator), Denmark, France, Germany, Portugal; Egypt, Ghana, South Africa, Tanzania).

<sup>17</sup> GMES for Africa Regional Network for Information Exchange and Training in Emergencies, FP7 project (partner countries: United Kingdom (coordinator), Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden; Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa).

<sup>18</sup> Earth Observation (EO) in Malaria Vector Control and Management, FP7 project (partner countries: Belgium (coordinator), Germany, Switzerland; South Africa, Swaziland).



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**IST-AFRICA Living Lab Thematic Working Group**

The IST-Africa Living Lab Thematic Working Group Meeting (see the agenda and report in Annex 3), organised by the IST-Africa project, was participatory in design and focused on consolidating a network of experts and key stakeholders to support existing and emerging Living Labs across Africa through networking and sharing knowledge, experiences and expertise.

It provided an opportunity for all key stakeholders interested in learning and developing together proposals on the potential of Living Labs for socio-economic development to work together to co-create a framework for existing and emerging Living Labs and Networks in a developing country context, using practical exercises to outline the full potential of Living Labs.

**IST Africa 2012 Conference**

The JEG8 meeting was planned so that on the 9<sup>th</sup> May and the morning of the 10<sup>th</sup> May there would not be JEG8 sessions and the participants could attend the IST Africa 2012 Conference organized by the IST Africa project of FP7, as well as to have side meetings to advance more on aspects of the Africa-EU P8 components and prepare proposals to be discussed in the JEG8 sessions scheduled for 10<sup>th</sup> May afternoon and 11<sup>th</sup> of May morning.

The IST Africa 2012 programme for 9<sup>th</sup> May started with an Opening Plenary Session presided by the Minister of Communication, Science and Technology of Tanzania, Honourable Makame Mnyaa

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- <sup>19</sup> Preparation for Use of Meteosat Second Generation in Africa, funded with 11 M€ by the EDF, which provided African National Meteorological and Hydrological Services with operational access to state-of-the-art satellite technology for better water and agricultural management, weather forecasts, disaster management, monitoring coastal fish stocks, early warning system for land fires.
- <sup>20</sup> Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Africa: Improved Forest Monitoring Services in Developing Countries, FP7 project (partner countries: Germany (coordinator), Austria, France; Cameroon, Central African Republic).
- <sup>21</sup> Support EO-driven forest and carbon monitoring in Central Africa for REDD – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, FP7 project (partner countries: Belgium (coordinator), France, Netherlands; Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Republic of Congo).
- <sup>22</sup> Support Action to GMES Africa on Earth Observation, FP7 project (partner countries: France (coordinator), Germany; Republic of Congo, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Senegal).
- <sup>23</sup> TIGER – Looking for Water in Africa, ESA – European Space Agency initiative, which involved 70 research projects targeting research areas in 42 African countries, with a funding of 11 M€ and a capacity building and training components that involved close to 200 of 26 African countries.
- <sup>24</sup> ESA initiative extending TIGER up to 2012 that involves 20 projects, involving 13 African countries, related to sustainable water use, flooding patterns, water quality monitoring, sedimentation modeling, groundwater resource assessment, hydrological and environmental aspects of wetlands and climate change impacts, among many others. It also includes the TIGER Capacity Building Facility (TCBF).
- <sup>25</sup> Spatial Earth Observation Monitoring for Planning and Water Allocation in the International Incomati Basin, FP7 project (partner countries: Netherlands (coordinator), Portugal; Mozambique, South Africa).



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Mbarawa. A second part of the Opening Plenary Session was dedicated to a “High-Level Round Table on the Implementation of the 8<sup>th</sup> Africa-EU Strategic Partnership (Science, Information Society, Space)” in which the African and European Co-Chairs of P8 (respectively, Rached Hamza – Tunisia and Luis Magalhães – Portugal) participated, as well as the AUC (Moctar Iedaly) and the EC (Kostas Glinos), together with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology of Tanzania (Florens Turuka), the Director General of the Commission for Science and Technology of Tanzania (Hassan Mshinda), the Director General of the Communications Regulatory Authority of Tanzania (John Nkoma), the Executive Secretary of Research on Poverty Alleviation of Tanzania (Samuel Wangwe), a UNESCO Program Specialist in Tanzania (Anthony Maduekwe), a business woman of Tanzania (Catherinerose Barretto, CEO of KINU), the Ambassador of Sweden in Tanzania (Lennarth Hjelmåker), the Chair of the Information Society Subgroup of the European Experts Group of Africa-EU P8 (Jyrki Pulkkinen – Finland), and the Vice-President of Corporate Relations and Business Environment of Nokia Middle East and Africa (Jussi Hinkkanen).

This session was followed by parallel sessions on the afternoon of 9<sup>th</sup> May and the morning of 10<sup>th</sup> May, on the following topics: **Cloud Computing, ICT Initiatives in Tanzania, eHealth – Telemedicine & Supporting Capacity, Technology Enhanced Learning, eGovernment, Accessible Mobile Phone Applications and Developers Tools for All, Finnish-African Cooperation Programmes, IST Africa – Linking European and African Researchers, eHealth – Health Information Systems, Technology Enhanced Learning & ICT Skills, eGovernment – Case Studies, eInfrastructure, Internet of Things, mHealth, Technology-Enhanced Learning – Case Studies, eGovernment & eDemocracy, Broadband Access and Its Exploitation for Development in Africa, IPv6, Technology-Enhanced Learning in Universities, Capacity Building to Enable Broadband Rollout and Operations.**

### Information Society Session

This session counted with **more than 60 participants**, from **28 countries**, **19 African**<sup>26</sup> and **9 European**<sup>27</sup>, including representatives of African Union and European Union Member States and of the African Union Commission (AUC) and the European Commission (EC), as well as stakeholders from academia, business and civil society.

Moctar Yedaly (AUC) clarified the reorganization of the AUC managerial structure, referring that since 2004 S&T was with the Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology, Jean Pierre Ezin, to whom answers the Department of Human Resources, Science (DHRST) and

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<sup>26</sup> By decreasing order of number of participants: South Africa, Kenya, Egypt, Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

<sup>27</sup> By decreasing order of number of participants: Belgium, France, Portugal, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Austria, United Kingdom, Malta.



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Technology, while Telecommunications and Post was with the Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy, Elham Ibrahim, to whom answers the Department of Infrastructure and Energy (DIE). Presently, the Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy is in charge of ICT policy with the corresponding staff having been transferred from DHRST to DIE. The lead interlocutor for Space is the Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology, but this area involves four departments which answer to different Commissioners: (1) DHRST for S&T aspects; (2) DIE for the Information Society dimension, the interface with the UN ITU – International Communications Union, the aspects related to spectrum, orbital location, satellite navigation and transports; (3) Department of Peace and Security for related applications; (4) Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture for related Earth Observation (EO) applications. In this context, it is now being created a “Space Platform” with a top management Secretariat for Space Policy, but the unsuccessful elections of Commissioners in January 2012 interrupted this process which is postponed to July.

**South Africa expressed a strong commitment to Africa-EU P8** and to contribute to its better functioning for mutual benefits to the two continents. He mentioned the possible practical interest of the African organization to restructure itself by introducing expert subgroups for each one of Africa-EU P8 components, similarly to the EU organization, while maintaining the integrity of the Partnership.

The AUC pointed out that it is important to get more African Member States on board and there is a need for support since some of them have lack of funds.

Finland expressed concern about the current organizational structure, as Information Society goes beyond ICT and it is important to have a broader approach to ICT and Society, especially as only one challenge in the Action Plan II regarding Information Society is infrastructural with the others going beyond infrastructure.

Klaus Pendl (EC, DG INFSO) noted that the Action Plan II includes establishing a multi-stakeholders implementation group, co-chaired by the AUC and EC and gathering ICT representatives from European and African Member States, RECs, research community, private sector, civil society and NGOs, international financial institutions and international organizations in order to facilitate cooperation and better coordination of national and regional programmes, as well as to identify concrete initiatives of mutual interest. Such an implementation team met only once, one year ago at the time of the IST Africa 2011 conference in Gaborone, Botswana, and it would be natural to convene it again side-by-side with a big event, in a very pragmatic way, so that it could feed ideas to the JEG8 and facilitate the JEG8 work.

Karin Valin, coordinator of **EuroAfrica P8**<sup>28</sup>, offered to organize the next Implementation Team event back-to-back with the EuroAfrica P8 Forum to be held in Lisbon, Portugal, in November of the current year.

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<sup>28</sup> Strengthening Africa-EU ICT Collaborative Research Links with the Aim of Reinforcing the Strategic Partnership 8, FP7 project (partner countries: France (coordinator), Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden; Egypt, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia).



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A debate followed on the role of such multistakeholder Implementation Team and its relationship with the JEG8, involving the participation of Daan du Toit (South Africa), Islam El-Magd (Egypt), Crispus Kiamba (Kenya), Moctar Yedaly (AUC), Jyrki Pulkkinen (Finland), Eric Mwangi (Kenya), Álvaro de Oliveira (ENoLL – European Network of Living Labs), Bongani Maseko (South Africa), Fadila Boughanemi (EC, DG RTD), Luc André (Belgium), Francesco Affinito (EC).

One of the issues considered was the participation of Member States in the Implementation Group and also the financial contribution of Member States to Africa-EU P8 implementation. In particular, the EC mentioned the need of proposals and financial contributions from Member States, while South Africa stated that there are substantial effective contributions from Member States but they frequently are not visible at JEG8 meetings, and Finland pointed out that the Action Plan II sets up objectives for implementation and one cannot say that further objectives are needed to be presented by Member States and also that the two Commissions are in fact using Member States tax payers money and one cannot say the Member States are not contributing. Finland also mentioned that a **question to be tackled is how Member States can feel comfortable to contribute additional money through the Partnership, as some are contributing a lot in parallel to it**, and how they can look at the Partnership not as more bureaucracy but as a true enabler of their activities and how the JEG8 can leverage from the work that is being done on a bilateral basis and raise awareness for increased Member States participation in the Partnership.

A point emphasized by South Africa, EC and AUC was the **importance of involving the African RECs** to actively participate in the Partnership.

It was also mentioned the **urgent need of secretarial support for the JEG8 and the corresponding African and EU Expert Groups**, for preparation of agendas, organization of meetings, preparation of minutes, and financial support to participants.

**The European Commission noted that this meeting shows Africa-EU P8 is alive and active while some other partnerships are less active** and even the Millennium Development Goals Partnership is not functioning at all, even without either Africa or EU JEG Co-Chairs. Regarding the participation of Member States in this JEG8 meeting, it noted that it would be desirable that it be higher but that if we looked back at Action Plan I JEG8 meetings we would find out that the **participation of Member States in the present JEG8 meeting is much higher and active than before**, so that this JEG8 meeting represents a clear improvement on this aspect.

Regarding the role of the Implementation Team and its relationship with the JEG8, Finland noted that a top-down approach of developing programmes can be difficult and that stakeholders should be involved and ideas on their contributions to the Action Plan II should be collected. It suggested that for the Information Society component **the process of consultation and involvement of stakeholders should be the role of the Implementation Team with its results being later fed into the JEG8**.

Klaus Pendl (EC, DG INFSO) agreed with this point of view and informed about two **feasibility studies proposed to be presented for the funding** opportunities that appeared in recent weeks



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with the setting up of a new JAES Support Mechanism for the eight Africa-EU Partnerships already mentioned in the Opening Session of the current meeting, namely on:

- **Extension of AfricaConnect** to additional countries than those covered by the on-going AfricaConnect project from 2014 onwards;
- **Setting up possible additional regional and a Pan-African Network of Living Labs**, addressing questions such as the identification of stakeholders, financing possibilities, and how to exchange best practices.

He noted that the Living Labs proposal was called for in the White Paper on Living Labs in Africa elaborated within a wide and open consultation that started one year ago in the Implementation Team meeting held in Gaborone and continued since then, and that the feasibility study for the possible extension of the widely supported AfricaConnect initiative would prepare the ground for its extension to further countries (mainly in Western and Central Africa). He asked for the consideration of these proposals and for their endorsement by the JEG8 in this meeting, in order to increase their chances to benefit of this funding opportunity.

A debate, mostly involving South Africa, Kenya, Egypt, ENoLL, AUC and EC, ensued on the nature and modalities of this funding mechanism, on why it appeared so suddenly, and whether the two proposals presented should be endorsed by the JEG8.

It was stated that it would be necessary to develop clear Terms of Reference (ToR) for the feasibility studies on the basis of real, meaningful and equal participation of both European and African Commissions and experts.

The European Co-Chair (Luis Magalhães, Portugal) stated that it would be a mistake not to take advantage of the new JAES Support Mechanism to specific studies, workshops and activities, that the respective endorsement should be considered in the current JEG8 meeting in order not to miss the opportunity of presenting the proposals to the decision makers in time of the “fast track” process, as there will be a round of decisions in June, and that the JEG8 can now endorse proposals on priorities that are already shared and agreed by both counterparts. He then asked the EC to clarify the new JAES Support Mechanism.

The EC, recalling what had been mentioned in the Opening Session two days before, made reference to a 10 M€ fund from the EDF, through an agreement that entrusts the Commission to award support to the JAES activities in order to give a push to all eight Africa-EU Partnerships. The 10 M€ are divided in two tranches: 1.5 M€ will be handled immediately through Framework Contracts and 8.05 M€ will be awarded with the support of an Assistance Team to be contracted through a tender already issued on 2<sup>nd</sup> May, but applications for this second tranche can only be submitted later on, most probably already in 2013, as the procurement of the Assistance Team takes about six months. The programme is for three years and it is managed by the Pan African Unit of DG DEVCO of the EC. It was clarified that the amounts are not pre-allocated to the different Africa-EU Partnerships and that there will be a Steering Committee to analyse the proposals composed by a representative from each of the following institutions: EC, EEAS, AUC, African RECs.





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Klaus Pendl (EC, DG INFSO) expressed the willingness of DG INFSO of the EC to prepare the ToR for the feasibility studies (if they are approved) in contact with the AUC.

The European Co-Chair (Luis Magalhães, Portugal) mentioned that now the circumstances of the creation of this supporting mechanism are clear, and recalled that the possibility of a supporting mechanism to the JEGs was already being discussed between European and African counterparts for more than one year but there appeared difficulties in approving the fund on the EU side that were only overcome very recently, this being the reason why the proposals appeared on top of the JEG8 meeting.

The European Co-Chair also pointed out that the situation regarding the “fast track” applications for support for two feasibility studies on Information Society is now clear and the corresponding ToR will be developed in close connection between AUC and EC as both can engage Member States experts in the process. He mentioned that for the Space component the ideas on the table are three proposals to support the workshops mentioned in the SPACE / GMES & Africa Workshop that took place in the first day of the current JEG8 meeting, and that there are two or three proposals for the Science component that will be presented in the following session dedicated to Science. He announced that the idea of both Co-Chairs is to proceed with the meeting, taking note of and debating all the proposals, and after the end of the session on Science to start the session on “Cross Cutting Issues” with the deliberation on the endorsement of the whole set of proposals presented by the three components of the Africa-EU P8.

Moctar Yedaly (AUC) wished to introduce for future consideration by the JEG8 three possible themes for Africa-EU P8 of particular interest to the AUC and the whole of Africa:

- Analog-digital TV switchover process and the corresponding digital dividend;
- e-Post and the use of the Post System for e-commerce in delivery of goods and identity accreditation related to e-payment and e-credit;
- Creation of a Body of African Regulators of Electronic Communications, building up on the project HIPSSA – Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa.

### Science

Similarly to the preceding session, the session dedicated to Science counted with about **60 participants** from **28 countries**, **19 African** and **9 European**, including representatives of African Union and European Union Member States and of the African Union Commission (AUC) and the European Commission (EC), as well as stakeholders from academia, business and civil society.

Jean Albergel (France) presented the main meetings involving the Science component that were held in 2011 (14<sup>th</sup> EEG8 – European Experts Group of EU-Africa P8, on 16 Mar; JTF – Joint Task Force, on 4-5 Apr; College-to-College on 31<sup>st</sup> May; 15<sup>th</sup> EEG8, on 14<sup>th</sup> Jun; EEG8 Science Sub-group



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on 28<sup>th</sup> Sep; High Level Policy Dialogue on S&T SOM in Addis Ababa on 10-11 Oct) and in 2012 (JTF on 8-9 Mar; 16<sup>th</sup> EEG8, on 3<sup>rd</sup> May; European and African informal meeting on the Science component of P8, at Dar es Salaam, on 8<sup>th</sup> May), and announced that a **new post Research and Innovation Counsellor in the EU Delegation to the African Union in Addis Ababa** was created to begin in coming September which will facilitate further the Africa-EU cooperation on S&T. He emphasized the High Level Policy Dialogue on S&T and its follow up actions regarding the realization of another SOM by the end of 2013 and the preparation of a ministerial meeting for 2014, the implementation of Action Plan II, how to benefit of the opportunities of the last FP7 calls which will still involve a substantial amount of funding and how to **prepare for Horizon 2020**, and how to use the new JAES support mechanism to boost the JEG8 activities.

South Africa referred to the meeting on the Science component of P8 held in the preceding day as a very useful informal discussion, brainstorming and critically interrogating possible developments by all.

Fadila Boughanemi (EC, DG RTD) focused on the 1<sup>st</sup> SOM of the High Level Policy Dialogue on S&T held in 10-11 Oct 2011 as part of the implementation of Action Plan II of the Africa-EU P8 for Science, which called for an analytical mapping of the Africa-EU S&T activities to identify potential gaps, an inventory of potential financial mechanisms to be pursued by the EC and the AUC, and a policy paper for EU-Africa STI activities. She also informed that in this meeting ToR for the High Level Policy Dialogue on S&T were approved and one of the points established a Bureau co-chaired by the AMCOST Chair and by the EC, and that the African and European Co-Chairs of JEG8 are members of this Bureau as they have been of the Task Force that prepared the 1<sup>st</sup> SOM which met for six times in 2011.

Daan du Toit (South Africa) mentioned the on-going **implementation of FP7 and its Africa Call emphasizing Food Security and Health Challenges** and questioned on the so called African Research Council initiative.

Harry de Backer (EEAS, EU Delegation in Addis Ababa) mentioned the developments regarding the African Union Research Grants Programme and the **Science Prizes for Africa**, including the **setting up of a new prize**, and he referred that the African Research Council initiative was initiated by a Swedish funding of about 5 M€ and involves the University of Uppsala, and that he is trying to obtain further information on this initiative mentioned by Commissioner Ezin and that it would possibly be interesting for it to be explicitly associated with the EU-Africa P8, but more information is required.

The Co-Chairs announced that time was getting short so that the session would go up to 17:50 and the Science session would be continued in the following morning. They pointed out that this would be possible, since a substantial part of the “Cross Cutting Issues” in the agenda have already been dealt with and less time would be needed for that.



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The Co-Chairs asked the presentations to continue and that the proposals considered in the African and European Science informal group discussions of the day before to submitted to the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism be presented at the end of the session today, so that everybody can have an overall picture of the proposals of each of the three Africa-EU P8 components and their endorsement by the JEG8 could be deliberated in the following day.

Jean Albergel (France) suggested to go immediately to the new initiatives in Science, as one of them relates to **ERAfrica**<sup>29</sup> and its coordinator will have to leave. The on-going initiatives would be considered later.

Yves Savidan (ERAfrica coordinator) presented the ERA-Net project ERAfrica, referring it started with 12 partners<sup>30</sup>, 9 European and 3 African, now involves 16 Member States<sup>31</sup>, 10 European and 6 African, but has received interest from 7 additional African States<sup>32</sup>, and announced that it will **launch in the beginning of 2013 a joint call for proposals funded by the involved Member States**, presently with a funding envelope of at least 8 M€, half from Africa and half from Europe, but possibly more with the addition of further Member States to the initiative, on the following topics:

- (1) **Renewable Energy**: Africa and Europe shared societal, industrial and environmental interests;
- (2) **Challenges in Interfaces**, e.g., food security, protecting resources, climate change, agriculture and health;
- (3) **New Ideas**, for new idea-driven cutting-edge research and innovation.

He pointed out that the projects consortia have to involve partners of at least two different countries both of Africa and Europe. He informed that the ToR of this call for proposals are being prepared from now to September.

Jean Albergel (France) presented the proposals that were agreed in the informal African and European group for Science that met in the day before to be considered for **submissions to the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism**:

- **Secretarial support for all three components of JEG8, both the African and European parts**, till end of 2012;
- Support for **two task forces (Roadmapping/Policy Paper and Horizon 2020)** and for **two related workshops**, and a **mapping/database** to join together and complement distributed contributions.

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<sup>29</sup> ERA-Net for EU-Africa cooperation in S&T, FP7 project (partner countries: France (coordinator), Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey; Egypt, Kenya, Lesotho, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania).

<sup>30</sup> France (coordinator), Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey; Egypt, Kenya, South Africa.

<sup>31</sup> With the addition of Norway, Lesotho, Swaziland and Tanzania.

<sup>32</sup> Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda.



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He also mentioned that it would be desirable to have the task forces results in time to be presented to the JEG8 meeting in the Fall and to the High Level Policy Dialogue on S&T SOM to be held at the end of this year, and referred the interest in a feasibility study on S&T based SMEs incubators to be later presented for the new fund support in 2013, within the action to be covered under the tender for technical assistance that was launched on the beginning of May.

The Co-Chairs called the session to a close and announced the next day would start with the continuation of the Science session followed by the Cross Cutting Issues session which would start with the deliberation on the JEG8 endorsement of the proposals considered for the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of May, the session of the meeting started with Jean Albergel (France) highlighting a few on-going projects:

- African Research Grants managed by the AUC and funded by the EDF (15 M€), with calls for proposals on Agriculture and Post-Harvest Management, Sustainable Energy and Renewable Water and Sanitation, with the 1<sup>st</sup> call in 2011 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> call in 2012;
- Nkrumah Science Prize (2 Continental, 6 Regional for female scientists, National prizes for young scientists);
- **Innovative SMEs;**
- FP7 INCO-Nets: **CAAST-Net**<sup>33</sup> with countries of sub-Saharan Africa and **MIRA**<sup>34</sup> with the Mediterranean partner countries;
- FP7 ERA-Net ERAfrica, launched in early 2011.
- Joint call for proposals for Sub-Saharan countries by BMBF/Germany and AIRD/France;
- **Pan African Agency of the Great Green Wall** (11 African Countries, France, Brazil research initiative on Fight Against Desertification in Africa, which is also preparing to open a call for proposals);
- **UNESCO Advanced Training in Science Centre for Portuguese Speaking Countries and associated grants** launched by Portugal together with the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries<sup>35</sup>.

He emphasized that these are just a few examples and that much more is certainly being done but a mapping exercise of the initiatives is needed to have a general view and be able to promote synergies and the exchange of best practices among these initiatives.

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<sup>33</sup> Coordination and Advancement of Sub-Saharan Africa-EU Science & Technology Cooperation Network, FP7 project (partner countries: United Kingdom (coordinator), Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey; Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda).

<sup>34</sup> Mediterranean Innovation and Research Action, FP7 project (partner countries: Spain (coordinator), France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom; Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia).

<sup>35</sup> Angola, Brasil, Cape Verde, Guiné-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé e Príncipe, Timor-Leste.



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Daan du Toit (South Africa) called attention to the fact that these are just examples and that a **systematic mapping of initiatives related to Africa-EU P8 must be done**, as there surely are more initiatives in the field that should be taken into account.

Eric Mwangi (Kenya) underlined the potential of ERAfrica and that it is open to other countries that would like to join. He mentioned that it is **important to maintain the role of bilateral cooperation** to jointly learn from successful examples. Daan du Toit (South Africa) called for participants to convince authorities of other countries to join the ERAfrica call.

Andrew Cherry (Coordinator of CAAST-NET) expressed that the CAAST-Net project worked indirectly to support the Africa-EU P8 objectives, in particular by finding ways to get collaboratively funding, foster awareness and share best practices on how to best operate under the FP. He also said that a lot of bilateral research going on between both continents has not been mentioned. This remark was supported by Daan du Toit (South Africa) and Eric Mwangi (Kenya).

Jean Albergel (France) mentioned some other new initiatives: setting up a **capacity building program for Science managers** as part of a roadmap/policy paper, running a **feasibility study on S&T based PME incubators**, a **conference on joint EU-Africa approaches on research infrastructures and an information session on EDF** to be facilitated by the CAAST-Net and PAERIP<sup>36</sup> in November 2012, **strengthening the joint activities with the African RECs** to be facilitated by CAAST-Net, and setting up a task-force to **prepare an opinion on Horizon 2020** for which he asked volunteers. He also emphasized the **urgent need of secretarial support for the JEG8 and for its African and European parts** and that, even though a regular secretarial support could be sought in the second round of the new JAES support mechanism in 2013, it is necessary short term secretarial support to be assured through the “fast track” process to allow sustaining delivery until the beginning of 2013 and to support the JEG8 operation and its African and European parts.

Germany insisted on the need of ensuring secretarial support to JEG8, a mapping of on-going and planned initiatives by Member States, the Commissions and other actors and the development of a roadmap of activities.

South Africa highly supported the need of secretarial support, as well as Belgium that made explicit that it is need for the three P8 components and should be conceived to serve all of them for economy and efficiency.

Kenya also insisted on the urgency of ensuring secretarial support, recalling that there are no minutes of the JEG8 meeting held in September 2010, and called attention to its location as it would have to provide support both to the European and African parts.

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<sup>36</sup> Promoting African-European Research Infrastructure Partnerships, FP7 project (partner countries: Belgium, France, Greece, United Kingdom; South Africa (coordinator), Egypt, Kenya).



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The Co-Chairs congratulated the participants on the agreement in principle on the two Science proposals to the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism, which will next be considered together with those of Space and Information Society for deliberation on the JEG8 endorsement which would be conveyed by the Co-Chairs to the European Commission after this JEG8 meeting.

### Cross cutting issues

The Co-Chairs informed that this session would mainly be for deliberating on the endorsement of JEG8 to proposals presented in the three Africa-EU P8 components to the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism.

The floor was given to Ana Morgado (Portugal, Coordinator of BRAGMA) to recall the three proposals for an equal number of thematic workshops of the Space component.

The Co-Chairs recalled the proposals for two feasibility studies of the Information Society component and the two proposals of Science presented in the preceding session and called for the participants to focus attention on the **7 proposals proposed by the three Africa-EU components to be submitted to the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism, namely:**

- (1) **Urgent secretarial and organizational support for JEG8 and African and European Expert Groups meetings** while no other mechanism for such support is put in place (JEG8, presented by Science component);
- (2) **Mapping and roadmap study regarding the Science component** of Action Plan II (Science);
- (3) **Feasibility study on the extension of the AfricaConnect** project to other Africa countries (Information Society);
- (4) **Feasibility study on a Living Labs programme** for Africa (Information Society);
- (5) **Workshop of GMES and Africa on Marine and Coastal Areas**, in Mombasa, Kenya, 25-27 Jul 2012 (Space);
- (6) **Workshop of GMES and Africa on Water Management**, in Abuja, Nigeria, Sep 2012 (Space);
- (7) **Workshop of GMES and Africa on Long Term Management of Natural Resources**, in Cairo, Egypt, Sep/Oct 2012 (Space).

The Co-Chairs also recalled the agreement reached in the corresponding sessions **that the ToR for projects (2), (3) and (4) would be developed jointly by the EC and the AUC with consultations of Member States experts on both continents and sharing the work with Member States and JEG8.**

Jörn Sonnenburg (Germany) commented that project (2) is needed for the work of JEG8 and can tap on and complement information obtained by CAAST-NET and MIRA.



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Moses Bayingana (AUC) presented the specific interest of the AUC in additional proposals for feasibility studies in the three thematic areas regarding Information Society and ICT that were presented in the preceding day by Moctar Yedaly (AUC), namely:

- **Analog-digital TV switchover** process and the corresponding digital dividend;
- **e-Post** and the use of the Post System for e-commerce in delivery of goods and identity accreditation related to e-payment and e-credit;
- **Creation of a Body of African Regulators of Electronic Communications**, building up on the project HIPSSA – Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa.

The EU Co-Chair (Luis Magalhães, Portugal) expressed surprise on the presentation of these proposals for submission to the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism, as in a meeting two days before with Moctar Yedaly (AUC) it was clear that the intention was to bring these topics to the agenda of the JEG8 so that they can be discussed in future JEG8 meetings as a preparation to the post-2013 period and not to present them as feasibility studies now. He also pointed out that the 7 proposals that resulted from putting together the proposals coming from the sessions dedicated to each one of the three Africa-EU components, which were enumerated at the beginning of the current session, have been extensively discussed while these three proposals from the AUC did not have the opportunity to be discussed before.

The Co-Chairs called then for a Coffee Break.

After the coffee break, **the AUC clarified that the idea was not to consider the three topics for feasibility studies under the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism, but to propose them for immediate joint work of the two Commissions so as to prepare documents for input to the next JEG8 meeting.**

**South Africa and some other Member States called for this preparation phase to also involve Member States of both Africa and EU, and the preparatory documents to be circulated to Member States in time to receive reactions before the next JEG8 meeting.**

Klaus Pendl (EC, DG INFSO) thanked the AUC for the very useful clarification. He suggested that **the EC could take the lead on the preparatory work of the two feasibility studies proposed by the EC (extension of AfricaConnect and support to Living Labs) and the AUC could take the lead on the preparatory work on the three topics proposed by the AUC.**

The Co-Chairs noted that after the clarification of the AUC there is a clear set of proposals for possible submission to the “fast track” of the new JAES support mechanism which have been widely discussed in each one of the sessions dedicated to Space, Information Society and Science, namely the 7 proposals enumerated at the beginning of the session, and asked the participants if there were any reservations for the JEG8 to endorse them. As nobody intervened, the Co-Chairs concluded that **the 7 proposals received the endorsement of the JEG8 and that they were empowered to transmit to the European Commission this endorsement in the days following this meeting.**



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The European Co-Chair asked if anybody wanted to present anything on the Cross Cutting Issues agenda point on “Problems accrued since last JEG8 meeting”. Since nobody asked for the floor, the European Co-Chair concluded that apparently there are no such problems to be considered and mentioned that the only Cross Cutting Issues in the agenda not handled yet are “Next JEG8 Meeting”, to be considered at the end of the session, and “Internal Rules” that it would be best to postpone to a future meeting due to the restrictions in time and the preparation it requires. He informed that the EEG8 – European Expert Group of the EU-Africa Partnership 8 recently adopted Rules of Procedure for its meetings with very general rules, but **an unresolved problem to be addressed is the composition of the JEG8 as it should be set up as a multistakeholder group in which nongovernmental stakeholders are represented through identified organizations and not left to spontaneous presence in the meetings, even if these meetings are open.** This is important to foster the regular and organized participation of most relevant multistakeholder organizations in the meetings and also because there might appear a situation where the JEG8 would have to deliberate on the basis of representative members and not just on the basis of whomever is in the room. Even if it can be anticipated that this may not happen or will happen seldom, it would be better to be prepared for such an eventuality.

**On the point of enlarging the participation on the JEG8 meetings, South Africa insisted on the importance of having African RECs representatives in these meetings, a point that was also supported by the AUC and the EC.**

**Daan du Toit (South Africa) asked for the floor to inform on Radio Astronomy initiatives within the context of Africa-EU cooperation.** He mentioned the origins of the field and the grand questions regarding subjects such as dark matter/energy and cosmology. He mentioned the potential development of the Square Kilometre Array on Africa, the South Africa MeerKAT demonstrator array, the HESS telescope in Namibia and the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT) in South Africa, and pointed out to the strong bilateral cooperation on Radio Astronomy between South Africa and the Netherlands and some other EU Member States, and the interest and involvement of many Africa Member States in Radio Astronomy, such as South Africa, Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique and many others. He emphasized that Radio Astronomy crosses the three Africa-EU P8 components – Science, Information Society, Space – and involves important issues of many areas, such as, energy and renewable energies, advanced materials, ICT, ultra high speed networks, high performance computing.

He also mentioned that the **Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at the January 2012 Summit in Addis Ababa, adopted a decision calling for Radio Astronomy to be a priority focus area of the JAES, the Joint Task Force EU-Africa agreed in 8-9 March 2012 that the JEG8 should be kept informed of proposals for cooperation in Radio Astronomy to be implemented aligned with the objectives of EU-Africa P8, and the European Parliament adopted in March 2012 the Written Declaration 45/2011 “on Science Capacity Building in Africa: promoting European-African radio astronomy partnerships”** urging the European Commission, the Council, and the parliaments of EU Member States to support the development of science capacity in





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Africa through greater investment in research infrastructures with a particular focus on Radio Astronomy and to promote radio astronomy science and innovation in Africa-EU partnerships.

Daan du Toit (South Africa) informed that a workshop will take place in Brussels, on 29<sup>th</sup> May on opportunities for African-European Radio Astronomy partnerships which would also start the process to launch a new African-European Radio Astronomy Platform (AERAP) which will bring together African and European stakeholders to consider and implement new partnership initiatives in this area to be followed in June by a similar workshop in Africa. He also referred a meeting held at the European Parliament on 7<sup>th</sup> Nov 2011 with the participation of the South Africa Minister of Science and Technology aiming at strengthening S&T partnerships between Europe and Africa and specially emphasizing cooperation radio astronomy.

On the agenda point dedicated to next JEG8 meetings, **South Africa began by expressing satisfaction with the present JEG8 meeting considering it very productive and referred that South Africa is happy to host the next JEG8 meeting in Cape Town on 6-8 Nov 2012**, following the EDCTP<sup>37</sup> event that will happen on 5<sup>th</sup> Nov, as had been agreed in principle at the JTF held in Brussels on 8-9 March.

The Co-Chairs mentioned that **an already agreed occasion for another JEG8 meeting is at the time of the EuroAfrica P8 Forum planned for Oct-Nov 2013, possibly in Cairo**, and proposed that **a JEG8 meeting following the one in Cape Town be planned for Brussels early in 2013** (Jan-Feb 2013), as there will probably be a need for organizing several JEG8 meetings in 2013 to feed into the expected EU-Africa Summit at the end of 2013. They mentioned that it was probably going to be needed to organize at least another JEG meeting in 2013 between the two just mentioned as a result of pressures for the preparation of this Summit. The proposals presented were generally accepted as good dates and places for the next JEG8 meetings.

South Africa thanked both Co-Chairs for their important role in the meeting, the AUC and the EC for their contributions, and the IST Africa project for the enabling environment.

Francesco Affinito (EC) noted that the Science component of the AUC was not represented and he asked the AUC representative to ensure that the debates had in the JEG8 meeting reach the Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology of the AUC, in order to involve them in

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<sup>37</sup> European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Platform, Joint Programme created in 2003 under FP6 as a European response to the global health crisis caused by the three main poverty-related diseases of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (involved countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom; Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé e Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.



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the on-going process as he sees a paradigm change in Africa-EU P8 at the moment and new things are happening.

Germany expressed its commitment to Africa-EU P8 and said it was ready to assist in any way in the organization of future meetings, even for secretarial support.

### **Closing Ceremony of JEG8**

In name of the **European Commission** Francesco Affinito thanked everybody, mentioned that there exists an on-going dialogue Commission-to-Commission and **referred that he came sceptical to Dar es Salaam but will go back to Brussels convinced the Partnership is progressing and will do well**. He also said that he found the meeting had been extremely well managed and that he goes back to Brussels with a number of new ideas.

In name of the **African Union Commission** Moses Bayingana said he **looks forward for the JEG8 to play an important role and that without the Member States involvement there is no partnership**, so that he looks for more involvement of Member States.

The **Co-Chairs thanked the active and intense involvement of participants** in the meeting, **Tanzania** for hosting the meeting and for the warm hospitality, and the **IST Africa project** for providing the environment and logistic support to the meeting.



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**ANNEX 1: AGENDA OF THE 1<sup>ST</sup> JEG8 MEETING OF ACTION PLAN II (2011-2013)**

**Tuesday 08/05/2012**

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>08:45-09:00</b> | <b>Arrival / Registration</b>  |
| <b>09:00-09:30</b> | <b>Opening ceremony (Moderator: Paul Cunningham)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Welcome speech by Tanzanian Government representative</li> <li>➤ Welcome speeches by African and European Co-chairs</li> <li>➤ Welcome speech by representatives of AUC and EC</li> </ul>  |
| <b>09:30-11:00</b> | <b>Session 1: Introduction and Reporting</b><br><b>Co-Chairs: TN and PT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adoption of the agenda and nomination of Reporters</li> <li>➤ Report on JEG8 by the African Co-chair</li> <li>➤ Report on JEG8 by the European Co-chair</li> <li>➤ Report by EC on P8 Action Plan 2011-2013</li> <li>➤ Report by the AUC on the EU-Africa Summit in Tripoli and the events occurring since that Summit</li> </ul> <b>Discussion</b> |
| <b>11:00-11:30</b> | <i>Coffee Break</i>  |
| <b>11:30-18:00</b> | <b>2 PARALLEL SESSIONS: SPACE/ GMES &amp; AFRICA WORKSHOP (BRAGMA)<br/>IST-AFRICA LIVING LAB THEMATIC WORKING GROUP MEETING</b>  |
| <b>11:30-13:00</b> | <b>TRACK 1</b><br><b>Session 2: Space (Part1) – P8 Action Plan on Space State of Play</b>  |
| <b>13:00-14:00</b> | <i>Lunch Break</i>   |
| <b>14:00-16:00</b> | <b>Session 3: Space (Part2) – GMES &amp; Africa Workshop</b><br><b>Co-Chairs: PT and TN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMES &amp; Africa: BACKGROUND &amp; STATE of PLAY</li> <li>➤ BRAGMA Project</li> <li>➤ Space FP7 and other GMES &amp; Africa related projects / actions / initiatives</li> </ul>  |
| <b>16.00-16:30</b> | <i>Coffee Break</i>  |
| <b>16:30-17:30</b> | <b>Session 4: Space (Part3)</b><br><b>Co-Chairs: TN and PT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GMES &amp; Africa Workshop (cont.)</li> <li>➤ Space related issues</li> <li>➤ Proposals of actions / recommendations</li> </ul>  |
| <b>11:30-18:00</b> | <b>TRACK 2</b><br><b>IST-AFRICA LIVING LAB THEMATIC WORKING GROUP MEETING (INFORMATION SOCIETY)</b>  |

The IST-Africa Living Lab Thematic Working Group Meeting is participatory in design focusing on consolidating a network of experts and key stakeholders to support existing and emerging Living



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Labs across Africa through networking and sharing knowledge, experiences and expertise. It provides an opportunity for all key stakeholders interested in learning more about the potential of Living Labs for socio-economic development to work together to co-create a framework for existing and emerging Living Labs and Networks in a developing country context. Pre-registration is mandatory. Please contact [secretariat@IST-Africa.org](mailto:secretariat@IST-Africa.org) for more information.

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**JEG8 - Thursday 10/05/2012 (PM)**

- 14:00-15:30**      **Session 5: Information Society**  
**Co-Chairs: TN and PT**
- The new ICT managerial aspects within the AUC
  - Implementation group chaired by the two Commissions
  - Roadmap for the identification of new initiatives and projects

**15.30-16:00**      *Coffee Break*

- 16:00-17:30**      **Session 6: Science**  
**Co-Chairs: PT and TN**
- EU-Africa S&T High Level Policy Dialogue
  - Action trails in the field of research
  - Roadmap for encouraging African participation in FP7 projects

**JEG8 - Friday 11/05/2012 (AM)**

- 09:00-10:00**      **Session 7: Cross cutting issues (Part1)**  
**Co-Chairs: TN and PT**
- Internal rules
  - Financial aspects (10 Million Euro fund expected to be allocated for the
  - Problems accrued since last JEG8 meeting
  - Interaction with the Regional Economic Communities, with AMCOST and with the African Ministerial Council on ICT (CMCIT)

**10.30-11:00**      *Coffee Break*

- 11:00-11:45**      **Session 8: Cross cutting issues (Part2)**  
**Co-Chairs: PT and TN**
- Next JEG8 meeting
  - Proposals of actions and recommendations

**11:45-12:30**      **Closing Ceremony of JEG8**

**12:30-13:30**      *Lunch Break*

**13:30-15:00**      **IST-Africa 2012 Closing Plenary and Formal Close by host Government**



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**ANNEX 2: ACCOUNT OF THE SPACE/ GMES & AFRICA WORKSHOP (BRAGMA) PREPARED BY ITS ORGANIZERS**

The workshop was mainly divided into two parts:

1. State of play of the Space component of the 8<sup>th</sup> partnership and its Action Plan.
2. GMES and Africa Workshop – State of Play and next actions

The Space component of the JEG8 discussed the fact that since last JEG8 in September 2010 in Brussels meeting there was a lack of opportunity to follow and discuss the developments concerning space related issues. It is well-noted that this was due to the inadequacy of allocated financial instruments for the identified action plan of the partnership as well as the lack of resources and commitment for the implementation of the partnership. Therefore, there is a request for more commitment and allocation of funds for the JEG8 to maintain the momentum for moving forward and follow the implementation of the partnership Action Plan.

In 2011 the College-to-College meeting gave a mandate to a Space Troika to steer Space component which included mainly the GMES and Africa process but also the African Space Agency, Satellite Navigation and the Africa Space and Technologic Institute. A discussion on the establishment and composition of the Space Troika was followed by a request to assure participation balance of European and African MS in the meeting. It was also questioned the fact that if it would be possible to re-organise the African representation in the 8th Partnership in the same way as the European where each component is associated with a different MS.

During the GMES and Africa Workshop the Background of the Process was presented as well as the latest developments. After the GMES and Africa side event in November 2010, the Coordination Team had the first opportunity to meet provided by a meeting back-to-back to the Kick-Off Meeting of the BRAGMA Project where the RECs, both Commissions, UNECA and African and European MS, following the Space Troika recommendations, established a Roadmap focusing on methodology to achieve tangible results by the College-to-College meeting in November 2012. This methodology consisted on focusing this year the process on 3 thematic workshops and the BRAGMA project should support the decision implementing the organisation of those workshops. This consultation and endorsement should have taken place before the last Africa-EU Summit and it is still part of the 2011-2013 JAES Action Plan.

It was noted that the consensus achieved to move forward the process was due to the commitment of both commissions in Lisbon meetings and the dialogue established with the African and European Member States. There is a need to continue a consistent exchange of information to assure the alignment and involvement of the different organisations and main stakeholders, using opportunities such as JEG8 could provide. The dialogue with AUC was questioned concerning their internal organization – Space Platform in AUC.



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In this context, the JEG8 is requested to support the preparation of the GMES and Africa Action Plan starting with the 3 thematic workshops this year considering:

- The progress made by BRAGMA partners on the planning process of the Thematic Workshops:
  - (a) Marine and Coastal Areas – Mombasa, Kenya (25-27 July)
  - (b) Water Management – Abuja, Nigeria (September)
  - (c) Long Term Management of Natural Resources – Cairo, Egypt (September)
- The role of the WS in the implementation of the JAES Action Plan – to produce Concrete and visible Results
- The need to capitalize on the investment and assure the sustainability of the Process launched on the Dec 2007 by various initiatives
- The need to strongly support the coherence of the existing similar to *GMES & Africa* projects, financed in a framework of earth observation applications, creating a mechanism of synergy between on-going and future projects with the implementation of GMES and Africa initiatives.

The JEG8 is also requested to acknowledge the need for more coherence within African experts for the study of the African Space Agency and the role of this agency for strengthening the partnership between Europe and Africa.



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**ANNEX 3: AGENDA AND REPORT OF THE IST-AFRICA LIVING LAB THEMATIC WORKING GROUP MEETING**

**IST-Africa Living Labs Thematic Working Group Meeting 08 May 2012  
part of the JEG8 meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

**Organised by IIMC Ireland (IST-Africa Project Coordinator) in cooperation with  
Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology and TANZICT as part of IST-Africa Initiative  
activities supported by the European Commission under FP7**

**Background to IST-Africa Living Lab Thematic Working Group Meeting**

Within the context of developing the socio-economic & research potential of the African ICT (Information Communication Technologies) & STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) landscape, the **8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership** (Science, Information Society, Space) provides a political mandate based on mutually agreed priorities, for the European Commission (EC), African Union Commission (AUC), European Union (EU) and African Union (AU) Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the Research Community, Private Sector, Civil Society and NGOs, Local Authorities, International Financing Institutions, International Donor Organisations & Foundations to collaborate in the areas of Science, Information Society and Space.

The **Second Action Plan** (2011 – 2013) of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership (Science, Information Society, Space) has identified a number of priority areas for public sector, private sector and research community collaboration between Africa and Europe to complement investments in ICT infrastructure deployment by exploiting synergies between the EU 2020 Digital Agenda and the African Union (AU) ICT development frameworks.

The goal is to support STI and ICT capacity-building initiatives for mass diffusion of ICTs and related services, as key enablers for poverty reduction, economic growth, social development and regional integration. One of the activities identified under the Information Society Priority is to support the establishment of sustainable Living Labs Networks across Africa as a tool to enhance ICT research cooperation, local innovation, entrepreneurship and wider socio-economic and community development.

IST-Africa undertook a comprehensive survey of existing and emerging Living Labs across Africa from May 2011 – January 2012, and in cooperation with LLISA (Living Labs Network for Southern Africa) and other key stakeholders, identified priorities and recommendations for sustainable Living Labs and Living Labs Networks in Africa. An extensive public consultation was undertaken and the report findings were further validated at a series of interactive workshops in IST-Africa Partner Countries across East and Southern Africa.

This IST-Africa Living Labs Thematic Working Group Meeting follows on from the inaugural IST-Africa Living Labs Workshop organised by IIMC (IST-Africa Coordinator) on 10 May 2011 in



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Gaborone, Botswana, and the subsequent IST-Africa Living Labs Validation Workshops undertaken by IIMC with national stakeholders in East Africa - hosted by Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Burundi (26 - 27 September 2011); Tanzania National Commission for Science and Technology (29 - 30 September 2011), Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (06 - 07 October 2011), Ministry of Science and Technology, Ethiopia (24 November 2011), and in Southern Africa - hosted by the National Commission for Science and Technology, Malawi (17 November 2011); Ministry of Communications and Transport, Zambia (22 November 2011); and Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Swaziland (29 November 2011).

The IST-Africa Living Labs Report “Supporting the Evolution of Sustainable Living Labs and Living Labs Networks in Africa” ISBN 978-1-905824-28-1 can be downloaded from <http://www.ist-africa.org/home/default.asp?page=reports>.

### **Focus of IST-Africa Living Lab Thematic Working Group Meeting**

This IST-Africa Living Labs Thematic Working Group is focused on consolidating a network of experts and key stakeholders to support existing and emerging Living Labs across Africa through networking and sharing knowledge, experiences and expertise.

It provides an opportunity for all key stakeholders interested in learning more about the potential of Living Labs for socio-economic development to work together to co-create a framework for future emerging Living Labs and Networks in a developing country context.

### **Agenda – Tuesday 08 May 2012 IST-Africa Living Labs Thematic Working Group Meeting**

#### **11:30-11:45 Welcome**

Dr Raphael Mmasi, COSTECH, Tanzania, Paul Cunningham, IIMC, Ireland (IST-Africa Coordinator). Klaus Pendl, DG Information Society and Media, European Commission.

#### **11:45-12:00 Warm-up Activity**

All Working Group participants will carry out a brief exercise as a prelude to the participatory techniques that will be employed during the meeting.

#### **12:00-12:45 Participatory Session 1 – Stakeholder Roles in Living Labs**

The first session will focus on creating a common understanding of the roles (e.g. needs, expectations and contributions) of different key stakeholders (e.g. Researcher/Academic, Community Leader, Local and National Government, Entrepreneur, Industry, Civil Society) in Living Labs and Living Labs Networks. Working group participants representing different stakeholder groups will work together at different tables to discuss the roles of specific stakeholder groups, initially focusing on their contribution to Living Labs, and then followed by a discussion focused on their potential contribution to Living Labs Networks. Each table discussion will conclude with preparing a brief presentation of outcomes to the entire Working Group to facilitate knowledge sharing and discussion.





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**12:45-13:15 Sharing Outcomes from Session 1**

Each table group will report back the outcomes of their discussion to the entire Working Group and where necessary clarify any points raised.

**13:15-14:00 LUNCH**

**14:00-14:30: Participatory Session 2a: Harvest of Pressing Topics using Six Thinking Hats Methodology**

Six empty flip charts will be placed around the room, each focusing on different perspectives related to Living Labs and Living Labs Networks. Participants will write relevant thoughts, concepts and ideas on large Post-Its, which they will then stick on the appropriate flip chart.

**14:30-14:50 Participatory Session 2b – Selection Wall Technique for Open Space Topics**

Every Working Group participant will have a set number of points, which they can assign to the thoughts, concepts and ideas identified during the previous session. The top scoring thoughts, concepts and ideas (e.g. sustainability, networks, mutual support) will be selected for more detailed discussion in Participatory Session 3.

**14:50-15:20: Overview of Existing and Emerging Living Labs in Africa and Recommendations from Report on “Supporting the Evolution of Sustainable Living Labs and Living Labs Networks in Africa”**

Paul Cunningham, IIMC, Ireland

**15:20-15:45: Participatory Session 3a – Open Space I**

Working Group Participants will self-select those shortlisted Pressing Topics to which they wish to contribute. Each Pressing Topic will be assigned a moderator to guide and record the contributions made. After making their contribution, other participants can move to other tables discussing different topics if they wish.

**15:45-16:10 Participatory Session 3b – Open Space II**

Working Group Participants will self-select those shortlisted Pressing Topics to which they wish to contribute. Each Pressing Topic will be assigned a moderator to guide and record the contributions made. After making their contribution, other participants can move to other tables discussing different topics if they wish.

**16:10-16:30 Coffee & Tea Break**

**16:30-17:00 Sharing of Outputs from Open Space Sessions**

**17:00-17:15 Lessons Learnt from European Living Labs**

Prof Alvaro Oliveria, European Network of Living Labs

**17:15-17:30 Lessons Learnt from African Living Labs**

Prof Marlien Herselman, Living Labs of Southern Africa Network

**17:30-18:00 Discussion and Wrap-Up**

Moderated by Paul Cunningham

**18:00 End of IST-Africa Living Lab Thematic Group Meeting**



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**Extracts of the IST-Africa Living Labs Thematic Working Group Meeting Report**

The goal of the working group meeting was twofold (a) sensitise and educate stakeholders in East Africa and in particular Tanzania to concepts associated with Living Labs and Living Labs Networks to identify local, national and regional priorities and facilitate wider adoption, and (b) identify stakeholders willing and able to collaborate to support implementation of Living Labs as a mechanism to support sustainable socio-economic development in developing countries.

**Key Stakeholder Groups**

The first Participatory Session focused on Stakeholder Roles in Living Labs. Each participant was asked to contribute up to ten stakeholder roles, which were then grouped by each table based on common concepts.

| <b>Key Stakeholder Groups</b> | <b>Synonyms Used By Working Group Members</b>   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Public Sector</b>          | Government<br>Policy Makers<br>Development Agencies<br>Local Government<br>Parliament/Legislature/Local Council<br>National Politicians and Local Politicians             |
| <b>Private Sector</b>         | Corporate<br>SMMEs/SMEs<br>Telecoms Operators<br>Internet/WiFi/WiMax Providers/Internet Service Providers (ISPs)<br>Technologists and ICT Experts<br>Inventors/Innovators |
| <b>Education</b>              | Academia<br>Universities<br>Research Institutions<br>Primary and Secondary Schools<br>Researchers<br>Teachers   |
| <b>Community</b>              | Village Community<br>Community Leaders<br>Community Champions<br>Local Tribal Leaders/Authority<br>Sub-Communities (Youth, Women, Elderly)<br>End Users                   |
| <b>Civil Society</b>          | NGOs (Non Governmental Organisations)<br>Community Organisations  |
| <b>Other</b>                  | Utilities<br>Media<br>Hospitals<br>Observers<br>Financial Institutions<br>Donors/Other Funders  |



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### Stakeholder Roles – Motivation, Expectation, Contribution

The next task the Working Group Members were set was to examine the perceived motivations (why would they get involved?), expectations (what would they hope to achieve?) and contributions (how they could make a difference?) of each stakeholder type.

The goal was twofold (a) to provide a better understanding of both the different and complementary interests of each stakeholder group and (b) to help working group participants better appreciate why it is either beneficial or necessary for different stakeholder groups to be engaged in the design, planning, implementation and exploitation of Living Labs in a Developing Country context.

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Public Sector</b> |  |
| <b>Motivation</b>    | Improve quality of life; develop communities and country; political influence; regulation  |
| <b>Expectation</b>   | Provide better services; expand service delivery to less advantaged areas; capacity building; develop and validate policy; visibility; re-election |
| <b>Contribution</b>  | Infrastructure; resources; development of justice; justice; official legitimacy  |

The private sector is traditionally seen as the primary driver of Living Labs with universities and other research organisations. This is clearly because of their role in developing and validating new products and services, and the associated economic benefits business enjoys from their commercial exploitation.

While it is certainly true that they have a critical role to play, in a developing country context, the private sector is strongly reliant on the public and education sectors, both as potential markets as well as potential strategic partners, especially where skills development and new infrastructure are essential for exploitation of new and adapted products and services.

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Private Sector</b> |   |
| <b>Motivation</b>     | Revenues and Advertising; commercialisation opportunities; product and service development                      |
| <b>Expectation</b>    | Economic impact; new markets and revenue streams; new infrastructure and investment; commercialisation test bed |
| <b>Contribution</b>   | Innovative products and services; share knowledge and expertise   |

The education sector is critical for the successful implementation of most Living Labs, but in a developing country context, it is essential that education stakeholders are not limited to the traditional universities and other research institutions.

While their role continues to be of significant importance, in a developing country context, the active engagement and participation of other educational stakeholders including primary and secondary schools is also essential.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Education</b>    |  |
| <b>Motivation</b>   | Increase knowledge and innovative skills; problem solving; validate ideas; travel; funding opportunities; new knowledge; problem solving opportunities |
| <b>Expectation</b>  | Increase creativity; learning opportunities; professional development; new knowledge; recognition; material for graduate degrees and research papers   |
| <b>Contribution</b> | Innovation; education, knowledge and research skills; research facilities; Infrastructure  |

It is clear that in any Living Lab, community stakeholders have a critical role to play. In a developing country environment however, engagement with sub-communities (especially youth, elderly and women) is particularly important, both because there is often high levels of



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unemployment, but also because youth and women are often attractive target demographics and the elderly are usually held in high esteem in their communities.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Community</b>    |   |
| <b>Motivation</b>   | Meeting community needs; improve ownership; job creation; skills development; developing communities                    |
| <b>Expectation</b>  | Access to appropriate products, services and local employment; local empowerment/upliftment; human capacity development |
| <b>Contribution</b> | Active participation in testing and validation; facilitation; coordination  |

It is also critical to understand that youth and women often do not have the same level of access to educational opportunities, and therefore, skills development as a means towards local employment creation is a key aspect of Living Labs in developing countries.

Similarly, although in many societies the elderly are disenfranchised, in developing countries also they tend to be highly influential, and therefore respectful and meaningful engagement is important in the context of building sustainable community relationships.

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Civil Society</b> |   |
| <b>Motivation</b>    | Increased awareness; create employment; provide community support                           |
| <b>Expectation</b>   | More proactive community; fairness; capacity building; local employment; skills development |
| <b>Contribution</b>  | Support; information, training and skills development                                       |

Civil Society motivations, expectations and contributions are usually well aligned with the interests of Community Stakeholders, although there may be cultural and other differences between developed and developing countries that may reduce that potential alignment.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Other</b>        |   |
| <b>Motivation</b>   | Closer community engagement; improve society  |
| <b>Expectation</b>  | Impact  |
| <b>Contribution</b> | Resources; funding; infrastructure; publicity |

Other Stakeholders include Organisational Types that could be either Public or Private (e.g. Financial Institutions, Hospitals, Media, Utilities) and Organisations or Individuals that could be either Private or Civil Society (e.g. Observers, Donors/Other Funders).

### Visualisation of Stakeholder Motivations, Expectations and Contributions

The images below present Word Clouds produced by Wordle.net, reflecting the universe of terms used by Working Group Meeting Participants associated with different types of Stakeholders engaging with Living Labs. While the tables above separate the terminology used associated with specific Stakeholders, the Word Clouds below provide a representation across all Stakeholder Groups identified. The primary purpose is to help identify common Motivations (what do they hope to achieve or how do they hope to benefit?), Expectations (what do they expect to happen as a result?) and Contributions (how can they increase the likelihood of success?). The larger the word or phrase, the higher the frequency of selection by participants.



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**Stakeholders**



While participants saw Community, Researchers, Government and NGOs as being at the core of Key Stakeholders, there are clearly a number of Private Sector and Education synonyms.

**Motivation**



While participants saw Participation, Solutions, Profit, Innovation, Recognition, Market Research, Funding and Profit as being at the core of Motivation, there are clearly a number of Capacity Building related synonyms.

**Expectation**



While participants saw New Knowledge, Development and Regulation as being at the core of Expectation, there are clearly a number of adapted Product and Service related synonyms.

**Contribution**





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While participants saw Knowledge, Infrastructure, Resources and Justice as being at the core of Contribution, there are clearly a number of Capacity Building related synonyms.

### **Six Thinking Hats Methodology**

Session 2 Harvesting Different Perspectives and Emerging Issues on African Living Labs was based on the Six Thinking Hats Methodology published in a book by Dr Edward de Bono in 1985. It is designed to provide a framework based on creativity and collaboration rather than argumentation (the more traditional “I am right, you are wrong”). The methodology is based on focusing group members on thinking about issues from the same perspective at the same time, before moving on to considering the problem domain from another perspective.

It uses an easy to understand metaphor of six hats, each with a different colour and each focused on a different way of thinking. Group members are asked to put on and take off the same coloured hat at the same time, thus ensuring robust output from working group meetings, by tapping into collective wisdom.

#### **White Hat Thinking - Facts**

White Hat Thinking focuses on data, information and facts, and is neutral and objective in style. Relevant questions include “What do I know?”, “What do I need to find out?” and “How will I get the information I need?”

#### **Red Hat Thinking - Feelings**

Red Hat Thinking focuses on feelings, hunches, gut instinct and intuition. Feelings can change over time and no reasons are required for having a feeling at a specific point in time.

#### **Black Hat Thinking - Caution**

Black Hat Thinking focuses on difficulties, potential problems, the devil's advocate, or why something may not work. It identifies potential risks, and logical reasons must be provided.

#### **Yellow Hat Thinking - Benefits**

Yellow Hat Thinking focuses on values and benefits, and why something may work. It identifies potential benefits and useful ideas, and logical reasons must be provided.

#### **Green Hat Thinking - Creativity**

Green Hat Thinking focuses on creativity; possibilities, alternatives and new ideas. It provides potential solutions or alternatives to address problems identified through Black Hat Thinking.

#### **Blue Hat Thinking - Process (Big Picture)**

Blue Hat Thinking focuses on managing and organising the thinking process, providing an overall focus, and identifying and developing next steps and action plans.



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**Harvesting Different Perspectives and Emerging Issues**

The table below capture the key concepts and contributions made by Working Group members for each of the Six Thinking Hats, as that specific way of thinking applies to Living Labs. All outputs for each of the Six Thinking Hats were presented to the entire Working Group.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| White Hat Thinking<br>- Facts                | <i>Learning</i> , Creating Links, Needs Community and People, End Users not sufficiently literate; multi-stakeholder approach necessary; mentoring and support beyond initiatives, sustainability, exchange ideas, ownership, quantitative, qualitative, problem solving, Living Living Labs, relevant solutions to users, user satisfaction, efficiency, 4 Eyes better than 2, <i>provides platform for sustainable development</i> , change management/people side of change, empowering, concept still unknown, more population needed in some countries   |
| Red Hat Thinking<br>- Feelings               | Frustrating (when it comes to change), lack of support for innovative ideas, interesting, enthusiasm and passion for new ideas, disappointment, hot to get others as excited as you are, deliverables not clear, hope, nostalgic, <i>do end users really benefit</i> , big expectations not fulfilled, surprising discoveries, curiosity, passion, hesitant, resistance, willingness, feel used, fear of failure, change management, trial, adaptability, anxiety   |
| Black Hat Thinking<br>- Cautions             | Unstructured, <i>reliance on external support</i> , sustainability, business sense, participant patience, ambiguous techniques, still to become popular, companies can patent innovation that is not necessarily theirs, not well defined or structured, not clearly understood, methodology unclear, slow to achieve results, benefit sharing not clear, underestimates community capability, illusion, different from customised way of learning (complicated), inefficient, sustainable funding mechanisms, what is left behind after projects, <i>don't survive past pilot, who will eventually benefit</i>   |
| Yellow Hat Thinking<br>- Benefits            | Promote African way of living (culture), creation of new knowledge via problem based learning and research, learning and sharing, local impact – global movement, sharing scarce resources, cooperation, unexpected outputs, users expect results, enhancing ict literacy, action research, <i>enhanced user experience</i> , local champions, solutions needed by communities built by communities, professional development, cooperation between African and European actors, <i>diffusion of new technologies to improve life (technology transfer)</i> , even the wretched can access global opportunities, getting more knowledge and experience, resource sharing, entrepreneurial mind-set, identifies and admits to presence of problems, information era, proliferation of new ideas with minimal resources, act local – think global, opportunities for action research, solve global challenges, conceptual framework, breaking unnecessary boundaries, demonstrating alternative culture of design/development to rest of world, breaking top-down approach to developing solutions |
| Green Hat Thinking<br>- Creativity           | Stimulate, magnified, facilitates, co=creativity, participatory design, group objectivity, screening out less realistic ideas, involve youth and give freedom to innovate, give people a blank canvas, unlimited possibilities, skills development, “grandma, grandpa, papa, mama and the kids all enjoying school”, speed up, new ideas developed and shared openly, taking chances  |
| Blue Hat Thinking<br>- Process (Big Picture) | Empowering relationships, sharing, policy development, transformation, mitigate illiteracy, end user participation, locally adapted products and services, learning society, good ideas for better future > a few minds, ecosystem, momentum in group dynamics, critical mass for innovation, sustainability, lab facilities for knowledge sharing, eradicate poverty, innovation, equality, sustainable development, global network of Living Labs, <i>technology adaptation (transfer)</i> – also from Africa to other parts of the world, global solutions solved, community buy in, sustainable development, power to change community life completely  |



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### **Background Context for Open Space Discussion**

At the end of Session 2 Harvesting Different Perspectives and Emerging Issues on African Living Labs, each participant reviewed all of the contributions from across the entire Working Group and selected their three top priorities across the Six Thinking Hats by assigning a star.

While the top priorities selected by the Working Group were identified for further discussion during the Open Spaces session, there were three complementary presentations.

Paul Cunningham, Coordinator of IST-Africa Initiative and workshop organiser, provided an overview of the “Supporting the Evolution of Sustainable Living Labs and Living Lab Networks in Africa” Report.

This was complemented by Prof Álvaro Oliveira, President of ENoLL sharing lessons learnt from the European Network of Living Labs and Prof Marlien Herselman, Chairperson of LLiSA shared lessons learnt from the Living Labs of Southern Africa Network. It is clear that while there may be technical similarities and similar stakeholders involved in Living Labs in Developed and Developing Countries, there are also clear differences in motivation, good practice, methodological approach and engagement strategy with target communities.

### **Open Space Discussion and Conclusions**

A number of high priority topics selected for further Open Space discussion based on the previous Participatory Session and the key discussion points associated with each are summarised below. These include 2 Yellow Hat Topics (Benefits), 2 White Hat Topics (Facts), 1 Black Hat Topic (Caution), 1 Red Hat Topic (Feelings) and 1 Blue Hat Topic (Big Picture).

For this final phase of the Working Group Meeting, one volunteer was assigned to each Topic, to record the discussion at that table and report it back to the full Working Group. All other Working Group Participants were invited to contribute what they could to those topics of most interest to them, and when they had contributed what they could, to move onto the next topic. This was designed to capture as much insight as possible from Working Group participants, and identify potential priorities for subsequent IST-Africa Living Labs Working Group Meetings.

### **Diffusion of New Technologies for Life Improvement (Yellow Hat Thinking)**

Living Labs have enormous potential to impact on people’s lives by lowering the costs associated with adapting and diffusing new technologies for developing country contexts. They can focus on ensuring that new technologies are as user driven and user friendly as possible by involving end users from local communities as much as possible, thus gaining acceptance.

Gaining the trust of participating communities is essential for the success of any Living Lab. In a developing country context, this is also about sharing ownership to support sustainable development. This requires both a bottom up and top down approach. One critical way of supporting sustainable development is to look for opportunities to leverage local resources, whether in the form of materials, knowledge, experience or local champions supporting diffusion. Finally, ensuring a high level of accessibility is essential to support sustainable and successful engagement with key sub-communities including youth, women and elderly.





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### **Enhanced User Experience (Yellow Hat Thinking)**

Living Labs can facilitate enhancing the end-user experience by providing a framework that allows all stakeholders to engage fully with end-users in their real-life context throughout the development lifecycle of a new product or service.

It is critical to involve local communities (both end users and local community champions) from the very beginning of the process. It is also important to collect good practices from existing Living Labs in similar contexts, to accelerate the development and adaptation process, by building on existing lessons learnts. Providing access to good practices from Living Labs operating in similar or complementary contexts can be a key benefit of Living Labs Networks. Living Labs Networks have demonstrated the value of supporting the replication of success through facilitating the sharing of good practices through networking and interactive workshops.

Producing a tangible enhanced user experience relies heavily on contextualisation, localisation and engagement through visualisations and interactive demonstrations and workshops.

Living Labs provide the opportunity to involve all types of users (e.g. youth, women, elderly, community champions etc) in the design, evaluation, analysis and validation phases of the development lifecycle. This also ensures that the development process is needs driven rather than funding driven or technology driven by ensuring a high level of community ownership.

The learning process for all participating stakeholders is based around simplification, affordability, ease of use and ease of manufacturing/production.

### **Provides Platform for Sustainable Development (White Hat Thinking)**

When Living Labs are appropriately designed, they allow participating communities and other beneficiaries to take ownership of the solutions being developed and the implementation process. This is beneficial as it encourages continuous end-user participation through the process of developing, adapting and validating new products and services, and by doing so, also provides an important mechanism for capacity building and skills development.

Living Labs can advance knowledge in participating communities and improve overall quality of life for the entire community involved, not just the end-users who directly participate. Monitoring and evaluation however, is essential to measure progress and change over time, and this also means that establishing baselines are critical during the design of the Living Labs. This also allows impact to be measured with respect to outcomes, which in turn can be measured with respect to outputs, which finally can be measured with respect to activities.

### **Learning in Living Labs (White Hat Thinking)**

Living Labs can provide participating communities with a platform to acquire new knowledge and skills that can enable their leadership to make better informed decisions. By engaging with different stakeholders, community leaders and end-users participating in Living Labs enjoy a “Window on the World” that can broaden the traditional mindset used when addressing challenging issues.

By establishing baselines and using monitoring and evaluation techniques, it is possible to measure the number of people engaged and the impact of the learning facilitated. This can be a powerful way of upskilling youth, women and elderly and creating employment opportunities.



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### **Reliance on External Support (Black Hat Thinking)**

While external support is often seen as a common way of starting a Living Lab, particularly in Developed countries, there are risks associated with too much reliance on external support when working towards the goal of sustainability. Many Living Labs cease operating as soon as external funding is no longer available, even if it was not originally intended as a project based Living Lab (with a known start and end date).

A lack of empowerment of local talent can lead to low confidence of participating communities. That having been said, there are important benefits of more intangible external support, such as market, product and service knowledge and expertise as well as the more traditional financial resources.

As such, there is a strong potential benefit in considering how to achieve and maintain a balance between local and external support from as early a stage as possible. One key benefit of addressing this risk during the design and implementation phase, is the increased urgency of focusing on the role of end users and community champions to build local capacity and a sense of local ownership.

Another key benefit is designing flexibility of roles and mutual expectations between stakeholders. When locals are trained to take ownership and look for solutions relevant to their challenges, the outcomes for other participating stakeholders are likely to be more successful.

Active engagement of local and regional stakeholders, whether community leaders, schools and institutions of higher learning, as well as local, regional and national government can provide access to more expertise and more resources to support sustainability goals. Showing that local and regional stakeholders can also be engaged

to identify and address issues of relevance to their communities, is also important in keeping existing stakeholders - and critically participating communities, end-users and community champions, as motivated as possible.

However, a key challenge to be addressed in a developing country context, is typically a lack of local technical expertise and limited available local resources. One of the solutions to this issue is the building of local capacity from the beginning of a Living Lab, including adaptive management of local resources, which often involves thinking of leveraging existing resources in non traditional ways. Participation at conferences, workshops, Living Labs or other physical or virtual fora are beneficial ways of raising awareness and identifying other interested parties.

### **Do End-Users of Living Labs Really Benefit? (Red Hat Thinking)**

The level of benefit that end-users enjoy very much depends on the design of the Living Lab, who the end-users are, their expectations of participation in or engagement with Living Labs and the problems or issues being addressed by the Living Labs in which they participate.

Where problems develop with Living Labs, it typically starts with bad design: unclear goals and target outcomes; and a local expectation mismatch between some or all end-users and other stakeholders. This is why having buy-in from champions and community leaders is essential, as this process will highlight potential mis-matches of expectations early, so they can be resolved.

It is important to create an enabling environment and supporting networks and develop local support mechanisms to mentor and support end-users throughout the duration of the Living Lab. This will often require a staged/graduated process of Change Management, both in the preparation phase, as well as during and after the conclusion of each subsequent phase of a Living Lab. Successful change management is only possible with strong local end-user ownership and empowerment.



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Key stakeholders who can facilitate and resource this process include local government and development agencies who are responsible for local socio-economic development, and national government policy makers who may be in a position to support replication of success stories and strategic input at the design stage to ensure Living Labs are aligned with national priorities. This is strategically important as it will facilitate access to financial and non-financial resources, and also justify providing free access to government infrastructure to achieve project goals.

### Technology Adaptation (Transfer) (Blue Hat Thinking)

Technology Transfer in the context of Living Labs is focused on stimulating creativity. It is the process of transferring knowledge and embodied or disembodied technology from the place where it was developed to where it is used or exploited. Technology transfer can be either vertical or horizontal in nature, and typically involves sharing manufacturing, design, engineering and/or marketing knowledge, insight and expertise.

Technology Transfer can make a significant impact in the context of Living Labs as it is typically demand or needs driven and introduces new ways of doing things. It enhances productivity and competitiveness by facilitating the adaptation of products and services to new markets. It can make a substantial impact on the living conditions of the society where it is appropriately exploited and support the sustainability of employment created through that innovation.

The potential impact of Technology Transfer can be measured through increased competition, adapted products and services, enhanced productivity, improved efficiency and effectiveness in terms of resource management and the sustainability of organisations exploiting resulting outputs.

Technology Transfer can have a wider societal impact through replication and adaptation in other Living Labs, or through new markets created or facilitated by Living Labs. Results can also be shared with users participating in the creation and exploitation of outputs of the technology transfer, assignment and commercial licensing agreements, and through collaboration with stakeholders.

The Working Group meeting concluded with an interactive discussion, with all participants having the opportunity to ask clarifying questions on any topic discussed during the day. It was striking how fully engaged all participants were throughout the day. It is clear that there is a high level of interest in applying Living Lab concepts in Africa.

This report and the analysis of outputs has been prepared by Paul Cunningham (IST-Africa Coordinator). We would like to thank Kristiina Lahde and Jukka Siltanen (TANZICT, Tanzania), Prof. Marlien Herselmann (LLISA Network, South Africa), Prof Alvaro Oliveira (ENoLL), the IST-Africa partners and all the participants for their active input during this thematic Working Group meeting.

### Participants

The workshop had about 100 participants, 82 from 19 African countries<sup>38</sup> and 18 from 10 European countries<sup>39</sup>, including the President of ENoLL, and the coordinators of the projects ALICT, ERAfrica and IST Africa.

<sup>38</sup> Tanzania (28), South Africa (22), Uganda (5), Botswana (3), Kenya (3), Malawi (3), Namibia (3), Cameroon (2), Ethiopia (2), Lesotho (2), Burundi (1), Egypt (1), Ghana (1), Mauritius (1), Mozambique (1), Rwanda (1), Senegal (1), Sudan (1), Swaziland (1).

<sup>39</sup> Finland (3), Ireland (3), Czech Republic (2), France (2), Netherlands (2), United Kingdom (2), Austria (1), Denmark (1), Portugal (1), Spain (1).