# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS & RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE EAST AFRICAN INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

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#### **METHODOLOGY**

Bench-marking survey of STI institutions in EA:

- Conducted between July and December 2014
- Consolidated report edited from the individual country reports of Uganda,
   Kenya and Tanzania
- Total responses: 35 HEIs (Universities) and 51 OIs (Public institutions, NGOs/CBOs and Private for-profit)
- Data collection: Survey monkey, email, telephone interviews and face-toface interviews





## **HEI-PROGRAMMES**

Among the sampled universities, there is a total of 108 undergraduate programmes related to energy, with the largest numbers falling under Biofuels and Solar.

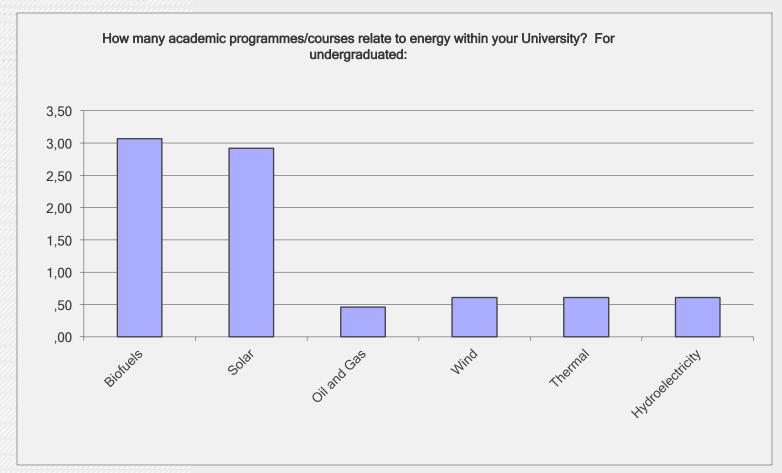
Those offering post-graduate studies (Masters level) in the field of energy, the main ones are Oil & Gas, Thermal and Hydroelectricity.

There are very few PhD programmes in the field of energy, only 13 programmes were identified; this represents less than 0.5% average per institution.





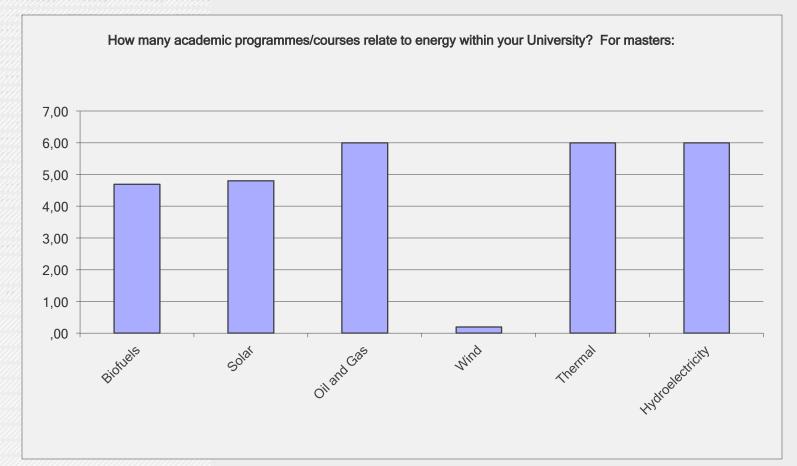
# **HEI-PROGRAMMES**







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#### HEI - COOPERATION ON ENERGY

HEIs are involved in formal international collaborations with other universities, both inside and outside Africa. They collaborate mainly on exchange and research projects.

There are very limited collaborations with non-university international partners





#### **HEI – INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT**

There is a strong support in the region from the individual governments on research grants, but there are improvement opportunities when it comes to funding or supporting spin-off creation or start-up investment.

93% of the HEIs have a specific office for supporting research, but to a lesser extend Innovation and Knowledge Exchange. The scope and operational structure of these offices are not standardised; none of them seems to have a holistic approach.





### **HEI - MAIN CONCLUSIONS**

Governments and HEI are aware of the gaps and efforts are being made, but plans, programmes and investment opportunities need to be harmonised.

Student numbers need to be increased to create a critical mass.

There is a lack of well-trained staff in HEI for STI activities





#### **OIS - OVERVIEW**

Most of the respondents worked in the Solar, Biofuels and Oil & Gas areas.

The geographical scope was mainly national (63%), then regional (19%) and International (16%)

When considering employee numbers, 63% have less than 50 employees and only 8% have more than 250 employees

When considering turnover, 77% are regarded as Micro Business (under US2M turnover)





# **OIS - COOPERATION WITH HEIS**

Ols and HEIs collaborate mainly in work experience/internship placements and also on Knowledge Transfer activities.

There is very little interaction on funding, teaching and committee participation

There is willingness to collaborate, but there is not much awareness of the opportunities available





# **OIS - MAIN CONCLUSIONS**

There is a lack of active policies, incentives and support for researchers

All actors should play an active role in the energy value chain

There is need to raise public awareness and understanding of the ecosystem cycles and innovation

Many of the OIs are not aware of some of the existing policies and support programmes on energy





#### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Kenya: develop and implement a policy framework through institutional reengineering, strategic resource mobilization, strategic knowledge & technology governance and addressing cross-cutting issues

Tanzania: support research and innovation activities along with cooperation between HEIs and industry to allow commercialisation of project results

Uganda: disseminate and engage with the different actors to ensure visibility of the programmes available





#### Thank You

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