



International Forum

*Unleashing Science, Technology and Innovation for Food and Nutrition Security
With special focus on Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific*

Developing a road map

15-17 October 2014

NH Rijnhotel Arnhem, The Netherlands

Forum International

*«Libérer la Science, la Technologie et l'innovation pour promouvoir la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle
Avec, comme axe prioritaire, l'Afrique, Les Caraïbes et le Pacifique »*

Élaborer une feuille de route

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GOVERNANCE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION POLICY MAKING IN AFRICA

John O. Mugabe

Preamble

- Why is Mugabe interested in good governance and governance of STI policy!!
- Good governance precondition for good STI policy design and implementation outcomes
- The Advocates Coalition on Development (ACODE) process started 2009 to produce a STI Outlook Report for the East African Community.....learnt that the report would not say much not in AIO 2010.....

Outline

- What is governance and why does it matter?
- Characteristics of 'good' governance
- What is governance of science, technology and innovation policy-making?
- Participation in STI policy-making
- Transparency in STI policy-making
- Accountability in STI policy-making
- Institutional Infrastructure for PAT in policy processes

Governance and why it matters

- ‘Governance and STI’ and ‘Governance of STI’ increasingly becoming part of academic inquiry and public policy discourse, yet there are no conceptual tools and empirically tested indicators to measure governance and its relationship to STI in general and STI policy in particular
- Available indicators or measurements of STI do not adequately address society-STI interactions
- Conventional STI indicators tell us very little about STI policy, and in particular the quality and effectiveness of Technology and Innovation Policy (TIP)

Governance and why it matters

- Democratization of politics and the management of public affairs—political liberalization, entry of non-state actors (e.g. private sector and NGOs) as legally legitimate stakeholders in public policy management, and recognition that publics have policy ideas
(Robert Reich editor, 1990. *Power of Public Ideas*)

What is Governance?

- Concept of governance is widely used but often not precisely defined, it subject to misuse and abuse
- Sometimes governance is reduced to government and sometimes to the management of civil society
- According to Goran Hyden, there is now a whole industry of governance advisors and assessors

Governance defined

- IFAD review of definitions found more than 25 variations of the definition of governance but in general all put emphasis on mechanisms (particularly normative institutions such as constitutions, norms and practices) and structures (agency type of institutions) that regulate relationships between the State (Executive, Legislature and Judiciary) and non-state actors (civil society) or the public

Governance defined

- Governance as the articulation of the State with non-State actors. It is also about the quality and intensity of relationships between the State and the public. It is not about public administration or merely provision of services to the public

Good Governance

- Key features or principles of good governance are (a) existence and use of the Rule of Law (constitutions and subsidiary legislation as well as regulations and policies)
(b) Public participation—whether non-state actors get engaged in the management of public affairs, particularly in the formulation and implementation of public laws and policies
(c) Transparency—whether the State and its agencies manage public affairs (including resources) in open ways, full disclosure and provision of information to the public

Good Governance

- Accountability—State agencies being held to account for their conduct and misconduct, including implementation of public policies, use of public resources, compliance (and non-compliance) with regional and international treaties, etc.

The four principles constitute the core/foundation of governance. They are to be invoked to secure good governance

Governance in Laws

- National constitutions of most African countries have provisions requiring Participation, Accountability and Transparency (PAT)

What is governance of STI?

- ‘Governance of STI’ concept not really defined in the literature but acquiring currency
e.g. EC (2009), *Global Governance of Science*;
Wagner, C. (2008), *The New Invisible College: Science for Development*;
van Zwanenberg, P., and Millstone, E., (2005), *BSE: risk, science, and governance*,

Governance of STI Policy

- Firstly, processes and mechanisms for ensuring public participation, State accountability and transparency in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of STI policies
- Secondly, it also about public participation, State accountability and transparency in the choice and use of scientific knowledge and related technological innovations to achieve national goals

Governance of STI

- Boekholt, P. et. al (2002) defined governance of STI as the roles that “various actors in the innovation system play, how rules of the game work, how decisions are taken and how changes in the overall innovation system come into being.”

Boekholt, P., et. al. (2002), *Governance of Research and Innovation: An International Comparative Study*. Technopolis-Group.

Governance of STI

- how research organizations and research funding agencies are held accountable for their activities;
- Ways of increasing transparency in the design and implementation of STI policy;
- Ways in which stakeholders are involved in STI policy processes; and improving coordination mechanisms for STI policy.

Publication Participation in STI Policy

- engagement of non-state actors in STI policy processes and in the implementation of various STI policies
- their active contribution to setting the agenda, their active generation of various policy options, and their active role in the choice of specific policy measures/actions

Public Participation in STI Policy

- their active presence in all subsequent activities of policy implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reform
- Public participation can take through (a) deliberative participation (such as citizen juries) and (b) performative participation such use of theatre where citizens articulate issues that affect them and identify solutions for specific problems.

Accountability for/in STI Policy

- obligation(s) of state agencies to account for their activities, actions (as well as inactions) and decisions in the management of STI policy formulation and implementation
- issues on which state agencies are expected account to citizens include: (a) the allocation and expenditure of resources to STI (including R&D) activities; (b) choice of specific R&D and innovation activities in which investments are made; (c) progress on the implementation of STI policies and plans

Transparency in STI Policy

- State actors making public their intentions to launch STI policy processes and programmes, and providing information on the nature of the policy problem(s) as well as agenda of the policy process;
- Allowing stakeholders to access information on various decisions leading to specific STI policy processes;
- Making public all outcomes of STI policy processes

Institutional Infrastructure for PAT

- Existence of leadership and physical, informational and financial resources as well as institutions that enable PAT in STI policy
- The infrastructure include Rule of Law containing provisions requiring PAT in STI policy
- Political leadership and commitment (Political parties with manifestos with STI provisions
- Existence of civil society/NGOs watchdogs for STI policy

Institutional Infrastructure for PAT

- Budgets for and allocation of financial and human resources

Key indicators of Good Governance

- ??? Work in Progress???