



Cooperation Lounge Africa-Europe: Science meets Politics

10 & 11 December 2024

Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the EU, Brussels







Thank you for joining the Cooperation Lounge Africa-Europe: Science meets Politics in Brussels



The Team of the Bavarian Research Alliance,

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Day 1: Agenda

5:30-6:30 pm Registration

Poster Exhibition and Pre-reception with African Finger Food

6:30 – 6:45 pm **Welcome**

Martin Hinterdobler, Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the EU

Eric Beißwenger, Government of the Free State of Bavaria

Mohamed Igueh Ofleh, African Union Permanent Mission to the European Union

6:45 – 7:00 pm **Keynote Speech** Nicola Bellomo, *European Union*

7:00 - 8:00 pm Panel Discussion

"How to enhance the dialogue between science and policy for African-European

research and innovation activities?"

Moderation: Alison April, Stellenbosch University

Speakers: Professor Willem Fourie, Professor John O. Gyapong,

Dr Vincenzo Lorusso, Dr Daphne Keilmann-Gondhalekar, Eudy Mabuza

8:00 – 8:15 pm **Project Presentation: INCiTiS Food** Dr Emmanuel Benjamin

8:15 – 10:00 pm Reception with Bavarian Food & Poster Exhibition







Day 2: Agenda

9:00 – 9:15 am **Registration**

9:15 – 9:30 am **Welcome**

Keynote: Introduction to Science-Policy and Science-Diplomacy

Angela Schindler-Daniels, DLR Projektträger, EU Science Diplomacy Alliance

9:30 – 11:30 am Interactive Workshop/World-Café:

Developing Suggestions for Improving Cooperation in African and European

Research & Innovation Projects

11:30 – 12:00 am **Coffee Break**

12:00 – 12:30 pm Synthesis of Group Results & Closing

12:30 – 2:00 pm **Lunch**







Keynote

Introduction to Science-Policy and Science-Diplomacy

Angela Schindler-Daniels

DLR Projektträger and former Chair, EU Science Diplomacy Alliance





Cooperation Lounge Africa-Europe: Science meets Politics – Science Policy and Science Diplomacy





Science for Policy Science Advice Science Diplomacy







Science for Policy

the process by which information is transferred from the scientific community or individual researcher to policymakers with the intention to produce evidence-informed policy.



See more:

https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/news/all-research-and-innovation-news/futures-science-policy-europe-scenarios-and-policy-implications-2023-10-10 en





Science Advice:

scientists providing advice to policy makers and the public (on any given level).



Examples: INGSA (International Network of Science Advice, STOA (Panel for the Future of Science and Technology) SAM (Scientific Advice Mechanism)

Taxonomy of Science Advice:

https://www.sciencediplomacy.org/article/2016/science-advice-governments





Science Diplomacy:

Still missing a universally accepted definition; A fluid and evolving concept

Diplomacy for Science

Facilitating international science cooperation

Science in Diplomacy

Informing foreign policy objectives with scientific advice Science for Diplomacy

Using science cooperation in international relations between countries







Researcher's Definition of Science Diplomacy





History of Science Diplomacy (in a micro-nut)

A well established tool with a new mission

16th-19th century

- •The Enlightenment Era: Isaac Newton and Benjamin Franklin created networks of knowledge networks. This period laid the groundwork for the idea of science as a universal language transcending politics.
- •Institutional Foundations: Scientific societies, such as the Royal Society (1660) and the Académie des Sciences (1666), promoted international communication and cooperation.

By integrating scientific collaboration with diplomatic efforts, science diplomacy continues to shape global interactions and policy-making.

21th Century



- Organized Science Diplomacy
- Post-World War UNESCO (1945) science as a tool for fostering peace and collaboration.
- Cold War and Beyond: (1947–1991 e.g. joint space exploration projects,, symbolized cooperation between the U.S. and the USSR.
- Scientific collaborations addressing global challenges (nuclear proliferation (e.g., the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1957) and environmental issues

- •SD essential in addressing global challenges,.
- •2010 "New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy" by the Royal Society and the AAAS
- 2012 Enhancing and focusing EU inter-national cooperation in research and innovation: A strategic approach
- 2019 Madrid Declaration: The universal nature of scientific principles.
- •2021: EU Global Approach
- •....



Why the hype



Because it:

- 1. Addresses Global Challenges
- 2. Fosters Collaboration Amid Geopolitical Tensions
- 3. Is a Soft Power with International Influence
- 4. Fosters Innovation and Economic Growth
- 5. Strengthens Multilateral Institutions
- 6. Addresses Emerging Trends and Challenges

Examples of Science Diplomacy in Action:

- 1. The Antarctic Treaty: An agreement to preserve Antarctica for peaceful purposes and scientific research.
- 2. International Space Station (ISS): A symbol of collaboration between space agencies from multiple nations, even during political tensions.
- 3. COVAX Initiative: A global collaboration to ensure equitable vaccine distribution.











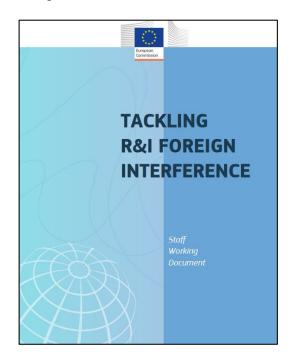
Science is becoming a diplomatic player



Science Diplomacy is changing (in the EU) context







2016

2022





Towards a new European framework for Science Diplomacy



Commission and the European External Action Service are currently developing a European Science Diplomacy Agenda.





A Science Diplomacy Instrument: The new AU-EU Innovation Agenda







What is it about?

- crafted collaboratively over 3 years under the AU-EU High-Level Policy Dialogue
- 4 priority areas: Public Health, Green Transition, Innovation& Technology, Capacity4Science





And the (many) challenges to Science Diplomacy are e.g.:

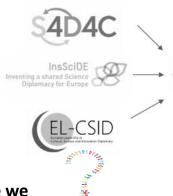
- 1. Political Challenges: Geopolitical Tensions; National Security Concerns: Sovereignty Issues:.
- **2.** Institutional Challenges: Fragmented Governance; Bureaucratic Hurdles; Lack of Representation (Smaller or developing countries struggle to have an equal voice in international scientific collaborations).
- 3. Cultural and Communication Barriers (including Science versus Policy)
- 4. Resource Constraints: Funding Issues; Human Resources; Access to Technology:
- 5. Ethical and Normative Issues
- **6. Emerging Challenges**
- Misinformation and Distrust in Science:
- Rapid Technological Changes:
- Global Inequalities:

Science Diplomacy needs leadership, mutual trust, capacity-building initiatives, and the development of inclusive, adaptable frameworks for global scientific cooperation....and inter- and transdisciplinary research





The EU Science Diplomacy Alliance at a glance





Who are we

- Bottom-up collaborative initiative; launched 2021
- Connect and nurture a science diplomacy community in the EU and globally
- Raise awareness, catalyse policy debate on science diplomacy
- Promote knowledge exchange and interaction interfaces
- Contribute to Science Diplomacy capacity building (open online course)
- Encourage project collaboration







The EU Science Diplomacy Alliance – what have we done so far



Science advice under pressure



AU-EU Summit: Science diplomacy as a powerful instrument to foster European-African cooperation



For example:

Trainings: COST, EEAS, Institut Pasteur

27-28 April 2022

- Events: 2 UNGA Science Summit Workshops, 3 Brussels: FutureTalks; SAPEA Workshop, 1st EU Science Diplomacy conference, World Science Forum side-event
- Policy Briefs











The EU Science Diplomacy Alliance – what's ahead

William Willia

- 1. Current Priority: How to built equitable Science Diplomacy between the North and the South
- 2. March 27, 2025: Science diplomacy training for science diplomats A workshop organized with UNESCO and co-funded by the EU COM, Paris
- 3. Further key topics the Alliance is working on: academic freedom, research security, tech diplomacy etc.
- 4. Save-the-date: 2nd European Science Diplomacy Conference, 18.-19. December, Copenhagen







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Let's connect: Your contact at the DLR Project Management Agency in Brussels



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Interactive Workshop / World Café







Room 1: Calls for Proposals

Table Moderators:

Professor Carsten Lorz, Vice President for International Affairs and Diversity, University of Applied Sciences Weihenstephan-Triesdorf

Sean Rowlands, Senior Policy Officer for International Cooperation, The Guild, Brussels

Dr Harison Kipkulei, Research Group for Climate Resilience of human-made ecosystems, University of Augsburg







What are current topics that you think are worth to be funded in your field for future AU-EU cooperation?

- Contextualization
 - Afro-centric
 - Societal needs
 - Interdisciplinary
 - Differences in countries and regions









How should a funding programme for this chosen topic look like (timeframe, budget, responsibilities, administration, ...)?

- Short-term integrated with long-term
- Shared budget responsibilities
- Institutional strenghtening and funding
- Availability of funding to networks









What general adjustments would you like for calls for proposals with African-European participation?

- Cost actions for Africa funding for collaboration building and preparation
- Systems around/before call for proposals
- Self-confidence









Room 2: Project Implementation and Management

Table Moderators:

Dr Celine Dondeynaz, Project Advisor, European Research Executive Agency

Dr Shem Kuyah, Senior Lecturer at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology

Anna Stegmann, Bavarian Research Alliance, Scientific Coordination Office Bavaria-Africa







What administrative challenges do you see for African-European cooperation projects in research and innovation (R&I)?

- Mobility: visa issues, research permit
- Bureaucracy: overcomplex administration procedures
- Limited budget:
 - Limited resources for project administration support / funding is allocated for the actual research only
 - Inability to facilitate research when prefinancing and disbursement is delayed
 - Inflation / exchange rate / fund transfer
- Language constraints
- Lack of capacity for project management
- Poor incentives for participating African partners
- Data management & intellectual property
- Communication challenges
- Lack of accountability
- Mismatch of policies between EU & AU









What concrete, small steps can be taken to make the cooperation on an administrative level easier?

- capacitiy building: experience exchange → network of project managers
- Flexibility in accounting: accept different types of payments & receipts (e.g. mobile money)
- co-creation: administration being involved in the proposal
- adaptation to local conditions
- developping a catalogue of best practices in project management/administration
- hold events on-site, instead of online
- support the mobility of staff and administrative personnel
- enhance accountability
- changing policies on taxation







Room 3: Equitable Cooperation between Africa and Europe in Research and Innovation

Table Moderators:

Professor Isabella Aboderin, Chair in Africa Research and Partnerships and Director of the Perivoli Africa Research Institute (PARC) / Africa Charter, University of Bristol

Dr Nico Elema, Director of Centre for Collaboration in Africa, Stellenbosch University International

Dr Kathrin Knodel, International Affairs, German Research Foundation (DFG)







What are the most needed changes that you want to see for research and innovation cooperation between Africa and Europe?

- From aid and development-oriented research to investment in knowledges, solutions from the African continent and mutual learning between Europe and Africa
- Requires change in mindsets and structures policy adjustments, politics
- Agenda setting locus shifted to African continent ,bottom up', (not just high-level continental, but regional, national and beyond governments) recognising diversity within African continent
- Relationships (of trust) need to be built as a basis for cooperation. That basis needs to be actively established
- Co-lead and coordination from the African continent
- No imposition of European standards, benchmarks, models for managing, administrating, coordinating research, embrace of, making space for different approaches suited to realities in the African continent
- Strengthened research management environments





What needs to be changed in *calls for proposals* to enable equitable cooperation between African and European partners in research and innovation?

- More time and funding to ensure context/cultural awareness, trust and relationship building - mobility
- Toolbox of opportunities: shorter, medium, longer-term, for scholars as well as research management and administrative staff
- Funding to strengthen research management and administration capacities, infrastructures (support initiatives from the African continent eg. <u>SARIMA</u>, WARIMA)
- Include actors from the African continent in call development (to ensure they speak/are sensitive to realities in the continent)
- Upscaling- continuity of cooperation develop long term programmes of collaboration
- Within context of huge competition need for explicit scope to build on, recycle unsuccessful bids.







What can you personally do differently when you go to work tomorrow to support equitable partnerships?

- Identify, share positive initiatives and approaches toward communities of practice
- Be more intentional and proactive in listening to partners, learning from each other
- Look at policy structures within own institutions to examine where/how they enable and incentivise equitable partnership working, and where adjustments are needed
- Promote Equity, Diversity and Inclusion in own institutional environment
- Create more opportunities for formal an informal networking of African and European researchers, to better understand respective contexts, generate ideas
- Challenge one's mindset, attitudes, the way we speak about things, reflexivity
- Sign <u>Africa Charter</u> as framework to guide action







Thank you for your participation!

Bavarian Research Alliance

Scientific Coordination Office Bavaria-Africa

