

African Economic Research Institutions and Policy Development *Opportunities and Challenges*

An International Conference

of the

Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA)

January, 28-29, 2005

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

The Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA) was established in July 1997 with support from the United States Agency of International Development (USAID), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

SISERA was created to provide African economic research centres with institutional support, in line with deliberate efforts of Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries and donors to strengthen the capacity of individual researchers and research institutions so as to enable them play an important role in the policy debate. Recent initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the development of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are increasingly relying on the continent's own resources in the quest for solutions to its development problems. SISERA has been successful during the past six years in achieving its primary objective of facilitating and catalysing the emergence of centres of excellence for economic research, and is currently working with 17 institutions in 16 SSA countries.

However, the experience of African economic researchers and institutions in influencing policymaking varies very widely across the continent. The sharing of experiences and information can therefore be extremely useful to learn from other countries' successes and failures. SISERA therefore made a call for papers during the second quarter of 2004 to prepare the organization of an international conference with the goal of examining the opportunities and challenges that African economic research centres face in influencing policy formulation. The main objective of the conference is to allow economists, policymakers and donors to discuss the various (common and specific) challenges they face. The ultimate goal is to promote mutual understanding that would help to forge essential links between researchers and policy makers.

Fourteen articles were selected to be presented during the conference to take place on 28–29 January 2005. In addition to the presentations, roundtable discussions will be used to address a number of issues. Specifically, the roundtable discussions will examine (1) the viewpoint of economics researchers on the use of research results in public policy making and (2) the expectations of policy makers with respect to economic policy research. The conference will bring together more than 120 participants representing SISERA member economic research institutions, government institutions, other research and development institutions and funding agencies. Participants have been invited from 20 African countries, Canada, USA and Europe.

SISERA welcomes you to this International Conference. We hope that you will take the opportunity of this forum not only to share experiences but also to establish durable contacts for future collaboration in the policy debate.

Friday, January 28, 2005

8:00 – 9:00 Participants registration

Chairman: Amadou Bah, Director of CEPEC (Guinea)
Rapporteur: Eric Eboh, Executive Director of AIAE (Nigeria)

9:00 – 10:15 Opening session

Welcome remarks

John Okidi, Partner Institutions representative at SISERA's Steering Committee, Director of the Economic Policy Research Centre (Uganda)

Introduction

Rohinton Medhora, Vice-President, Program and Partnership Branch, International Development Research Centre (Canada)

Official Opening

H.E. Minister of Economy and Finances of Senegal, Mr. *Abdoulaye Diop*

10:15 – 10:45 Coffee / tea _____

10:45 – 11:15 **Making the Most of Research: The influence of IDRC-supported research on policy processes**

Keynote paper: *Fred Carden*, Director of Evaluation Unit, IDRC (Canada)

To better understand the role of research and its influence on public policy, the International Development Research Centre (Canada) undertook a study of the influence of IDRC-supported research on public policy. Through a series of document studies and 22 case studies of IDRC-supported research, the project explored the nature of policy influence, its key characteristics and the contexts in which influence occurs. The intent of the study was a) to define what IDRC means by policy influence, b) to identify cases where policy influence has taken place and c) to articulate the factors that support, and those that inhibit, policy influence.

11:15 – 12:45 **Policy Research Networks and Policy Making in Africa**

Authors: *Dirk Hansohm*, Director, and *Erwim Naimhwaka*, Researcher, NEPRU (Namibia)

Discussant: Jan Isaksen, Senior Research Fellow at the Michelsen Institute (Norway)

As the realm of policy making is increasingly extending beyond the scope of nation states and shifting to regional and international levels and institutions, there is an increasing need for research on the regional level. In parallel to this, an increasing number of research networks came into being, connecting researchers and research institutes. Recognizing that a network approach of existing research institutes would be superior to the formation of new regional institutes, six institutes in Southern and Eastern Africa formed the Southern and Eastern Africa Policy Research Network (SEAPREN) in 2000. This paper examines the policy making process on the regional level and the role policy research networks play.

Impact of Policy Research on Economic Policy in South Africa: The Case of the National Institute for Economic Policy (NIEP)

Authors: *Nonceba C. Mashalaba*, Researcher and *Bheki W.J. Langa*, Director, NIEP (South Africa)

Discussant: Mesfin Bezuneh, Professor and Chair, Department of Economics of the Clark Atlanta University (USA)

The various research and policy centres in South Africa play an important role in the robust policy debates around the many complex problems confronting the post-apartheid state and society. However, in order to retain credibility policy research institutes have to

consistently remain independent and objective in their participation in policy debates. Clearly, researchers cannot afford to be mere “detached observers”, especially during these times of transition and social change. Even if policy prescripts they advance may not always be palatable to policy makers or the government of the day, policy institutes have to remain uncompromising, principled and rigorous in their pursuit of the truth.

The Role of Applied Research Institutions: A South African Case Study

Author: [Haroon Borat](#), Director of DPRU (South Africa)

Discussant: Jean-Pierre Cling, Director of DIAL (France)

This paper attempts to develop a set of discrete roles that a policy research institution based in a developing country should be aiming to achieve in trying to fulfill its mandate. These roles may of course differ in importance and ranking, depending on the particular circumstances of the country. The paper develops specific arguments – in the form of ‘nine commandments’ - in trying to elucidate on the various activities that research institutions should be engaged in. Whilst not an exhaustive overview, the paper does attempt to provide a core set of roles and interventions that all such institutions should be engaged in to ensure that they maximize both the quality of research output and its impact on the policy community in the developing world.

12:45 – 14:30 Lunch _____

Chairman: Lala Ben Barka, Director of BRENDA, UNESCO (Senegal)

Rapporteur: Happy Fidzani, Executive Director of BIDPA (Botswana)

14:30 – 15:00 **The Contribution of Economic Research to Democratic Debate in Africa: The Example of The MADIO Project in Madagascar**

Keynote Paper: [Mireille Razafindrakoto](#) and [François Roubaud](#), Economists, DIAL (France)

Public participation in the formulation and follow-up process for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) is today advocated as a way of enhancing the success of the programs implemented. This “participatory” principle, however, can be effective only if the public has access to high quality information supported by reliable, relevant analyses. Economic research centres have a crucial role to play in this process. This paper describes the MADIO project, an innovative experiment in Madagascar, where the imaginative linkage between statistical production, economic analysis, and the dissemination of results has had a major impact on public debate. Using concrete examples, we will demonstrate the importance of mobilizing the press to expand the audience for economic news. We will also underscore the need for innovation leading to consideration of new issues, directly related to current realities and the demands of society.

15:00 – 16:30 **Toward the Convergence of Economic Policy and Research: The Crea Experience**

Authors: [Gaye Daffé](#), Professor, and [Abdoulaye Diagne](#), Professor, UCAD (Senegal)

Discussant: Innocent Butare, Senior Program Specialist, IDRC (Senegal)

This paper uses three examples to show how the CREA has evolved from virtual anonymity to an increasingly close partnership with public and private sector decision-makers.

Parallel to the institutional support it receives from IDRC, CREA began its process of change by establishing partnerships with a number of divisions within the central government, including the forecasting and statistics division, the economic policy unit of the ministry of finance and planning, or the educational planning and reform division of the ministry of national education.

The three experiments through which the research projects and programs conducted at CREA influenced government decisions to varying degrees are: the

involvement in the PRSP, the role in the 10-year education and training program (PDEF) and the organization of science days on the Senegalese economy

The Social Contract between Research and the Decision Makers: The Lesson Drawn from the Cires Experience

Authors: [Mama Ouattara](#), Director and [Kalilou Sylla](#), Researcher, CIRES (Cote d'Ivoire)

Discussant: [Lambert N'Galadjo Bamba](#), Permanent Secretary of the CNPE-CI (Cote d'Ivoire)

In a rapidly changing global environment and given the trend toward globalization, Africa's research centres are confronted with a dilemma: the choice between their reason for existence, (research and publication) and consulting, which often deals with topics and conclusions that are generally defined by outsiders and that they do not always share.

By focusing on the specific example of CIRES, this study aims to identify the main challenges facing research centres and to show the changes and the new social contract between CIRES and Ivory Coast society in general and the decision-makers in particular.

16:30 – 17:00 Coffee / tea _____

Chairman: Massa Coulibaly, Director of GREAT (Mali)

Rapporteur: Haïdari Amani, Executive Director of ESRF (Tanzanie)

17:00 – 17:30 **Bridging Research and Policy: the RAPID approach**

Keynote paper: [John Young](#), RAPID Programme, ODI (Grande Bretagne)

There is growing recognition that policy processes are complex, multidimensional and unpredictable and there is an urgent need to find mechanisms to promote the use of research-based and other forms of evidence in development policy. Theoretical and case-study research and practical work carried out by ODI's RAPID (Research and Policy in Development) programme and the GDN Bridging Research and Policy project over the past three years has led to the development of a practical approach designed to help with this. The approach includes an analytical framework to help unpack the complex range of factors which can influence research uptake including the 'political context', the credibility of the 'evidence' and the 'links' between policy and research communities.

17:30 – 18:00 **Institutional Framework and the Process of Trade Policy Making in African Countries: The Case of Nigeria**

Author: [Afeikhena Jerome](#), Researcher, NIEP (South Africa)

Discussant: Olugbemi A. Agbola, Director of the National Planning Commission of Nigeria

Trade policy has become far more complex both in terms of the issues involved and the participation of new actors. This study appraises research and analytical support for trade policy making in Nigeria within the context of the Doha Development Agenda of the World Trade Organisation. Trade policy formulation and implementation in Nigeria, even though conditioned by the global context, is dominated by governmental and inter-governmental agencies whose responsibilities overlap and between which coordination is deficient. There is no identifiable source or structure of research and analytical support for trade policy making in Nigeria. Specialised knowledge and skills should be obtained through longer term contractual arrangements with institutions and individuals in Nigerian academia, consulting firms and the private sector.

An Analysis of the Research Policy Nexus in Nigeria

Author: [Ade S. Olomola](#), Researcher, NISER (Nigeria)

Discussant: Wafula Masai, Programme Coordinator, ACEG (Kenya)

Despite the existence and activities of policy-oriented research organizations in Nigeria public policy decisions seem not to have benefited from relevant research input. This is generating considerable disenchantment among researchers. This paper employs a multiple case study approach to examine the linkage between research and public policy in the country with a view to providing measures for strengthening the influence of research on public policy decisions. We found major pitfalls in the research-policy nexus including gaps in policy initiation, poor culture of policy development, policy confusion and uncertainties and inadequate linkage mechanisms.

19:00

Conference Dinner at the restaurant the “Océan”

Saturday, January 29, 2005

Chairman: Abdou Salam Sall, Chancellor of University C.A. Diop (Senegal)

Rapporteur: Jean-Christophe Bounou Bazila, Director of CERAPE (Congo)

8:30 – 9:00 **Utilization of Economic Policy Research Findings in Policy Making in Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges and Opportunities**

Keynote paper: [Olu Ajakaiye](#), Director of Research, AERC (Kenya)

A brief review of the literature suggests that the rational model of policy making process which creates considerable opportunities for the utilization of knowledge generated through policy research in policy making process is no longer a true reflection of the reality. The contemporary reality is that policy making process is an iterative one involving interaction amongst three broad streams of activities, namely, problem definition, solution proposals and choice of the line of action through political consensus. The challenges posed and opportunities presented by this situation are identified. The main conclusion is that policy research organizations should seek to insert their ideas into the streams of activities in the contemporary policy making process, which involve several players on the executive and legislative arms of government, the business associations, the labour unions and the civil society organizations.

9:00 – 10:30 **Building Institutional Capacity for Economic Policy Research in Africa: Myth or Reality?**

Authors: [Elias Ayuk](#), Senior Program Specialist and acting Executive Director of SISERA, IDRC (Senegal), and [Basil Jones](#), Senior Program Specialist, IDRC (Kenya)

Discussant: Diéry Seck, Director of IDEP (Senegal)

This paper describes modalities that the Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA) adopted in the past seven years to strengthen and build the capacity of Economic Research Institutions (ERI) so as to enable them play an effective role in the policy making process. It also summarizes the lessons learnt from providing support to these institutions. Drawing from seven years of continuous interaction with the centres, the paper shows that ERI have a long way to go in becoming real players in developing sound economic policies in their respective countries and regions. More efforts are needed in the areas of institutional leadership, solidifying their resource base, staff retention, increasing the policy relevance of research, developing a communication strategy and developing good internal management practices. This report also indicates that recent developments in the continent provide numerous opportunities for economic research centres to play a more important role in the formulation and implementation of economic policies.

The Problems of African Policy Research Institutions

Author: [Ernest Aryeetey](#), Director of ISSER (Ghana)

Discussant: David Sahn, Professor, Cornell University (USA)

This paper reviews how policy research environment has evolved Ghana from the 1970s to date. The study reveals that there is a now growing research potential in Ghana and the Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research (ISSER), established in 1962, influences the policy making process in country. A detailed overview of ISSER research activities is used to assess the institute work based on effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and financial viability. The potential clientele of ISSER includes a variety of local and international clientele including the Government of Ghana - Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the private sector, NGOs, bilateral and multilateral agencies and the development community at large. The paper suggests that if ISSER has built a strong reputation in the research communities, it still faces fundamental challenges that hinder effective co-operation between researchers and bureaucrats who are the conduit to policy makers.

Role of Research Institutions in Influencing Development Policies: The Kenyan Experience

Authors: *Thomas N. Kibua*, Executive Director, and *Lineth N. Oyugi*, Researcher, IPAR (Kenya)

Discussant: Diakalia Sanogo, Senior Program Officer, SISERA-IDRC (Senegal)

This paper examines the policy making process in Kenya and alludes to the divergence between theory and practice in policy making. It demonstrates IPAR's role in influencing policy; presents the methodology used to influence policy; gives an account of a success story; and highlights, based on experience, the challenges facing the institution as well as the opportunities available for strengthening its role. It concludes that for a research institution to play its rightful role in influencing policy, it needs to recruit and retain highly qualified and credible researchers, have at its disposal adequate financial resources and establish a good working relationship with various stakeholders without compromising on its independence.

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee / tea _____

11:00 – 12:30 Round Table

The Use of Economic Research by Policymakers: The Economists' Point of View

Moderator: H.E. Minister of Scientific Research of Senegal, Mr. Christian Diatta

Rapporteur: Bernard Decaluwé, Professor, LAVAL University (Canada)

Panelists: Olu Ajakaiye, Director of Research, AERC (Kenya)
Cheikh Oumar Ba, Researcher, ISRA (Senegal)
Haroon Borat, Director of DPRU (South Africa)
Dirk Hansohm, Director of NEPRU (Namibia)
Makareh Njie, National Coordinator of GESDRI (Gambia)
Taladidia Tiombiano, Director of CEDRES (Burkina Faso)
François Roubaud, Research Fellow, DIAL (France)
Cheikh Thiam, Technical Adviser for Communication, Minister of Economy and Finance, and member of COJES (Senegal)

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch _____

14:00 – 15:30 Round Table

For a Better Contribution of Economic Research to Public Policy Choices: The Expectations of Policymakers

Moderator: Mme Gnouka Diouf, “Administrateur civil principal”, Economic and Finance Adviser and “Représentant du Président de la République” at the Steering Committee of NEPAD (Senegal)

Rapporteur: Churchill Bandeh, Legislator, National Assembly, Gambia

Panelists: Bonoudaba Dabiré, Permanent Secretary of STC-PDES, Ministry of Development (Burkina Faso)
Boubacar Diop, President of the Board of Directors, CONGAD (Senegal)
Vusi Gumede, Senior Economist, The Presidency (South Africa)
Servacius Likwelile, Director, Poverty Division Eradication, Vice Presidency Office (Tanzania)
Dib Niom, Member of the Parliament (Senegal)
Nafissatou Konaré Guindo, Inspector of Economic Services, Ministère délégué auprès du Ministère des Finances (Mali)

15:30 – 16:30 Round Table

Synthesis of the Conference Debates and Conclusions

Moderator: Mohamed Ali Marouani, Conference Coordinator, SISERA-IDRC (Senegal) and “Maître de Conférence”, Université Paris1-Sorbonne (France)

Rapporteur: Paul Deuster, Senior Economist and Team Leader, Economic Policy and Governance, USAID (USA)

Panelists: H.E. Minister of “Famille, du développement social et de la solidarité nationale”, Mme Aïda Diop
Abdoulaye Diagne, Professor, UCAD (Senegal)
Diéry Seck, Director of IDEP (Senegal)
Adebayo Olukoshi, Executive Secretary, CODESRIA (Senegal)
Elsa Duret, Economist, Pôle de Dakar, Secteur analyses sur l'éducation, UNESCO-BREDA (Senegal) – MFA (France)
John Okidi, Executive Director of EPRC (Uganda)

16:30 – 17:00 Coffee / tea

17:00 Closing Ceremony

Closing Remarks

Elias Ayuk, Senior Program Specialist and acting Executive Director of SISERA, IDRC (Senegal)

Closing Speech

H.E. Minister of Education, *Mr. Moustapha Sourang*

List of Participating Institutions

Botswana

Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (**BIDPA**)

Burkina Faso

Centre d'études, de documentation, de recherches économiques et sociales (**CEDRES**)
Ministère de l'Economie et du développement,
Secrétariat technique pour la coordination des programmes de développement économique et social (**STC-PDES**)

Cameroon

Centre d'études et de recherches en économie et gestion (**CEREG**)

Canada

International Development Research Centre (**IDRC**)
Université Laval, Centre interuniversitaire de recherche sur le risque, les politiques économiques et l'emploi (**CIRPEE – LAVAL**)

Congo

Centre d'étude et de recherche sur les analyses et les politiques économiques (**CERAPE**)
United Nations Development Programme (**UNDP**)

Cote d'Ivoire

Centre ivoirien de recherche économique et sociale (**CIRES**)
Ministère de l'Economie et des finances, Direction Générale de l'économie, Comité national de politique économique (**CNPE-CI**)

France

Développement institutions et analyses de long terme (**DIAL**)
Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Direction Générale de la coopération internationale et du développement, Sous-direction de la Recherche (**MAE**)

Gabon

Laboratoire d'économie appliquée (**LEA**)

Gambia

Gambie Economic & Social Development Research Institute (**GESDRI**)
The National Assembly

Ghana

Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (**ISSER**)

Guinea

Cellule d'étude de politique économique (**CEPEC**)

Kenya

African Centre for Economic Growth (**ACEG**)
African Economic Research Consortium (**AERC**)
Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (**IPAR**)

International Development Research Centre,
Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (**IDRC- ESARO**)

Mali

Groupe de recherche en économie appliquée et théorique (**GREAT**)
Ministère délégué auprès du ministère des Finances chargé de la promotion des investissements et du secteur privé

Namibia

Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit (**NEPRU**)

Nigeria

African Institute for Applied Economics (**AIAE**)
National Planning Commission Macro-Economics Department
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (**NISER**)

Norway

Michelsen Institute

Uganda

Economic Policy Research Centre (**EPRC**)

Senegal

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (**IDEP**)
Agence du fonds de développement social (**AFDS**)
Agence universitaire de la francophonie (**AUF**)
Ambassade de France, Service de coopération et d'action culturelle (**SCAC**)
Ambassade du Canada
Assemblée Nationale
Banque centrale des états de l'Afrique de l'Ouest,
Agence principale (**BCEAO**)
Centre de recherches sur les politiques sociales (**CREPOS**)
Collectif des journalistes économiques du Sénégal (**COJES**)
Conseil des ONGs d'appui au développement (**CONGAD**)
Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (**CODESRIA**)
Consortium pour la recherche économique et sociale (**CRES**)
Crédit Municipal de Dakar
Délégation de la commission européenne,
Secteur économie
Environmental Development Action in the Third World (**ENDA – Tiers Monde**)
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (**IRD**)
Institut scientifique de recherche agricole (**ISRA**)
Bureau d'Analyse Macroéconomique (**BAME**)

International Development Research Centre,
West and Central Africa Regional Office (**IDRC-
WARO**)

Secretariat for Institutional Support for
Economic Research in Africa (**SISERA**)

L'Observateur

Le Journal

Le Quotidien

Le Soleil

Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'hydraulique,
Direction de l'Analyse, de la prévision et des
statistiques (**DAPS**)

Ministère de l'Economie et des finances (**MEF**)

Cellule de suivi du programme de lutte
contre la pauvreté (**CSPL/MEF**)

Direction de la Coopération économique
et financière

Direction de la Prévision et de la
statistique (**DPS**)

Ministère de l'Education, Direction de la
Planification et de la réforme (**DPRE**)

Ministère de la Famille, du développement social
et de la solidarité nationale

Ministère de la Recherche

Ministère du Plan et développement durable
(**MPDD**)

Direction de la Stratégie et du
développement durable

Direction de la Planification nationale et
de la coordination avec la planification
régionale

Pôle d'analyse sectorielle en éducation

Nouvel Horizon

Présidence de la République du Sénégal

Programme d'appui à la réduction de la pauvreté
(**PAREP**)

Programme national d'infrastructures rurales
(**PNIR**)

Union nationale des commerçants et industriels
pour le développement économique du Sénégal
(**UNACOI-DEFS**)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization, Regional Office for Education in
Africa (**UNESCO-BREDA**)

United States Agency for International
Development (**USAID**)

Université Cheikh Anta Diop (**UCAD**)

Centre de recherches économiques
appliquées (**CREA**)

Université Gaston Berger, UFR de Sciences
économiques

South Africa

Development Policy Research Unit (**DPRU**)

National Institute of Economic Policy (**NIEP**)

The Presidency

Tanzania

Economic and Social Research Foundation
(**ESRF**)

Vice President Office, Poverty Eradication
Division

United States

Clark Atlanta University, Department of
Economics

Cornell University

United States Agency for International
Development (**USAID**)

CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

| Friday, January 28 | | Saturday, January 29 | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| 8:00 | Participants registration | 8:30 | Utilization of Economic Policy Research Findings in Policy Making in Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges and Opportunities <i>Olu Ajakaiye</i> |
| 9:00 | Opening Ceremony H.E. Minister of Economy and Finance of Senegal, <i>Mr Abdoulaye Diop</i> | 9:00 | Building Institutional Capacity for Economic Policy Research in Africa: Myth or Reality? <i>Elias Ayuk and Basil Jones</i> |
| 10:15 | Coffee / tea | 9:30 | The Problems of African Policy Research Institutions Ernest Aryeetey |
| 10:45 | Making the Most of Research: The Influence of IDRC-Supported Research on Policy Processes <i>Fred Carden</i> | 10:00 | Role of Research Institutions in Influencing Development Policies: The Kenyan Experience <i>Thomas N. Kibua</i> |
| 11:15 | Policy Research Networks and Policy Making in Africa <i>Dirk Hansohm and Erwin Naimhwaka</i> | 10:30 | Coffee / tea |
| 11:45 | Impact of Policy Research on Economic Policy in South Africa: The Case of the National Institute for Economic Policy (NIEP) <i>C. Mashalaba and Bheki W.J. Langa</i> | 11:00 | Round Table: The Use of Economic Research by Policymakers: The Economists' Point of View |
| 12:15 | The Role of Applied Research Institutions: A South African Case Study <i>Haroon Borat</i> | 12:30 | Lunch |
| 12:45 | Lunch | 14:00 | Round Table: For a Better Contribution of Economic Research to Public Policy Choices: The Expectations of Policymakers |
| 14:30 | The Contribution of Economic Research to Democratic Debate in Africa: The Example of The MADIO Project in Madagascar <i>Mireille Razafindrakoto and François Roubaud</i> | 15:30 | Round Table: Synthesis of the Conference Debates and Conclusions |
| 15:00 | Toward the Convergence of Economic Policy and Research: The Crea Experience <i>Gaye Daffé and Abdoulaye Diagne</i> | 16:30 | Coffee / tea |
| 15:30 | The Social Contract between Research and the Decision Makers: The Lesson Drawn from the Cires Experience <i>Mama Ouattara and Kalilou Sylla</i> | 17:00 | Closing Ceremony <i>H.E. Minister of Education of Senegal, Mr Sourang</i> |
| 16:00 | Coffee / tea | | |
| 16:30 | Bridging Research and Policy: the RAPID approach <i>John Young</i> | | |
| 17:00 | Institutional Framework and the Process of Trade Policy Making in African Countries: The Case of Nigeria <i>Afeikhena Jerome</i> | | |
| 17:30 | An Analysis of the Research Policy Nexus in Nigeria <i>Ade S. Olomola</i> | | |
| 19:00 | Conference Dinner at the restaurant "Océan" | | |