

***EXZELLENT.**

**Background to Panel-Discussion:
How to start and how to manage multilateral
cooperation among universities? German Research
Day in Tunis, February 16th 2016, Tunis**

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Guiding Questions of the Panel-Discussion

Three Questions:

1. How to initiate multilateral university and research cooperation?
2. How to manage multilateral university and research cooperation?
3. How to capture value added from multilateral university and research cooperation?

The Start: Researches on the Sudan in the 1970s

A Research Project on Sudan about “Sudan as a Breadbasket of the Arab World”: Start in 1978

Research Cooperation with University of Khartoum and various Sudanese research institutions

Cooperation on research and training with DAAD, other German institutions, and international organisations towards economic policies, reforms and the structure of the economy of Sudan

Work on Sudan as a consultant to ILO, UNDP, World Bank, JASPA, ARLAC, and the Government of Sudan

Research Visits of economics professors from Khartoum University to Bremen (DAAD programmes of exchange)

The Start: Researches on the Sudan

A Research Project on Sudan about “Sudan as a Breadbasket of the Arab World”: Started in 1978

Training Courses in Bremen for Ministry of Finance and Planning Staff on “Structural Adjustment Policies and Economic Reforms”

Intensive Networking with Sudanese Scholars and Institutions

Up to now research and training cooperation with Sudan, but since 2005 (CPA/Comprehensive Peace Agreement) and especially so since 2011 (Independence) also with South Sudan

Cooperation with Juba University in South Sudan (recruitment of professors, joint publications, seminars and workshops, etc.)

Sudan Economy Research Group in Bremen (Discussion Papers)

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook Project

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook was launched in 1989 and led to the foundation of the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen

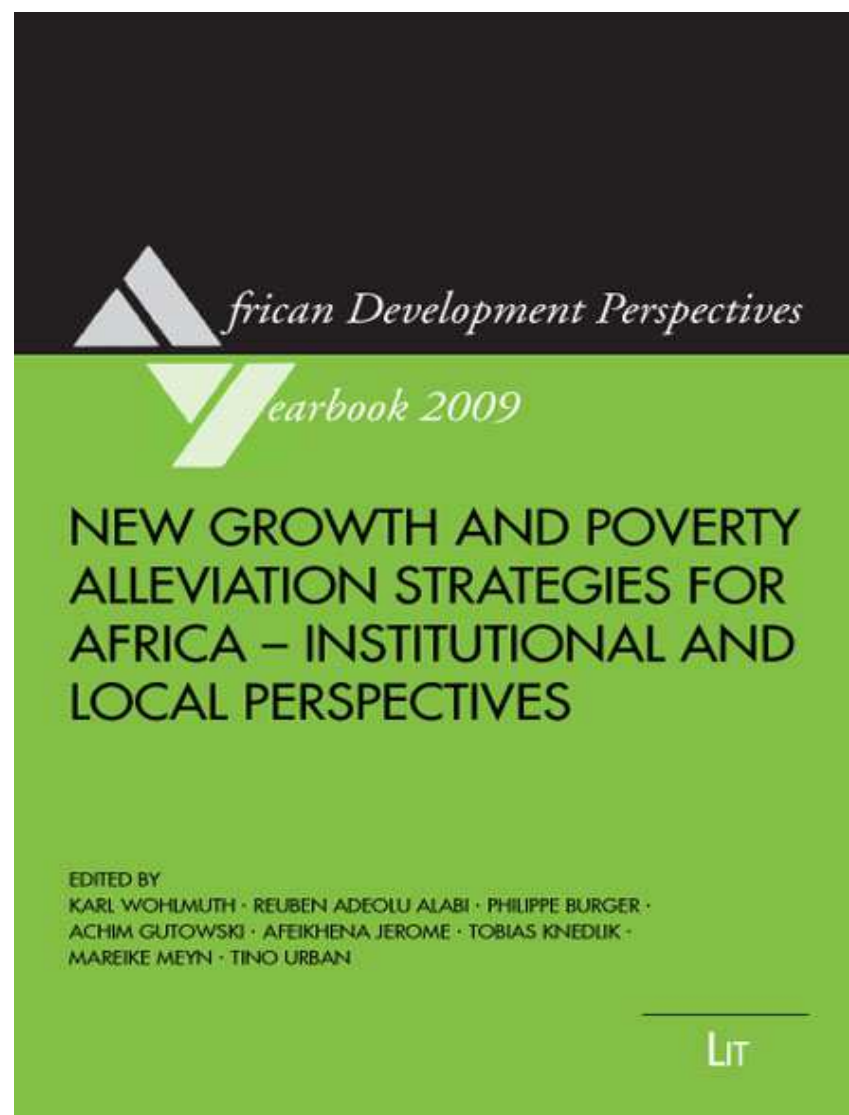
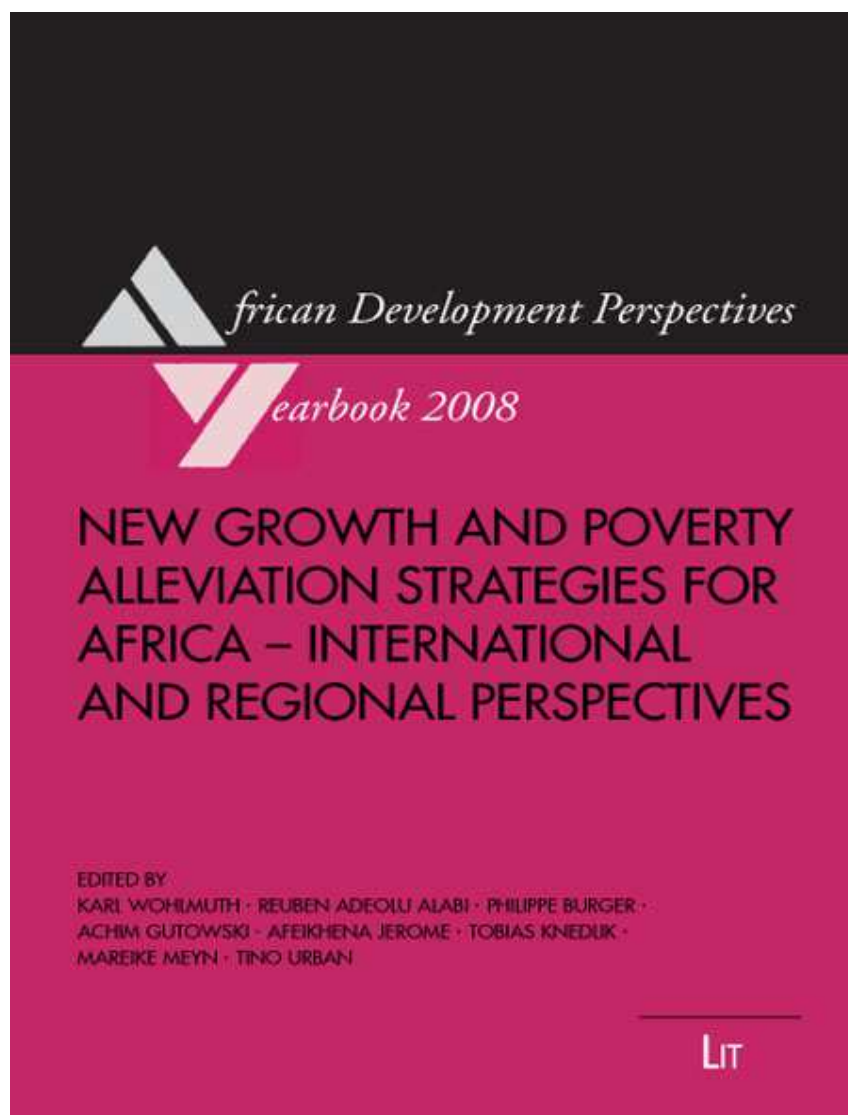
Number one of the Yearbook was published in 1989 on “*Human Dimensions of Adjustment*”; now the planning process for Volume 20 on “*Science, Technology and Innovation Policies and Inclusive Growth in Africa*” has started, and Tunisia will be involved with its outstanding STI community.

Cooperation established with universities and researchers in many African countries, like South Africa, Nigeria, Sudan, South Sudan, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Tunisia (ENIT, Tunis).

An example: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa – Institutional and Local Perspectives (presented by Professor Dr. Achim Gutowski, Research Group, at the UNU-MERIT/CRES International Conference on Sustainable Development in Africa, Dakar, November 2015)

Main research questions:

- What are the institutional determinants of the new growth and poverty alleviation strategies pursued in African countries?
- How can institutions be reshaped so that growth and poverty alleviation can be enhanced in African countries?
- What strategic orientations and policy guidelines follow from the analysis of African growth processes?
- To what extent is it possible to learn from the East Asian growth paths?





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www.merit.unu.edu
www.cres-sn.org

**Example: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies
for Africa – Institutional and Local Perspectives**

Main research questions:

- What do we know about the policy formation on new growth and poverty alleviation strategies in Africa in the context of weak institutions?
- What can be the role of initiatives such as the MDGs, NEPAD, etc.?

Research Basis:

Various country cases (Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Botswana, Tanzania, Sudan, Niger, Kenya, Eritrea and Ghana), presented by university research staff.

Building a network of experts on these and other research themes.

**Example: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies
for Africa – Institutional and Local Perspectives**

Lesson 1:

**Mobilizing Public Investment, Creating Employment and
Identifying New Sources of Growth**

- Correlation between growth, employment creation and poverty reduction has to be identified.
- Sustainable employment creation requests coherent reform policies.
- New sources and factors of growth identified: services sub-sectors and/or agriculture sub-sectors, technology, R&D, advisory and extension services.
- Appropriate institutions for public investment, for employment creation and for identifying new sources and factors of growth matter.

**Example: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies
for Africa – Institutional and Local Perspectives**

Lesson 2:

**Consolidating Reform Policies, Improving Economic
Governance, and Applying a Multi-Dimensional Approach to
Poverty Eradication**

- Continuity in economic reform-policies is requested, as well as coherent growth promotion and poverty eradication policies.
- Policies to be based on improved governance (economic, political, and corporate).
- In order to pursue new growth promotion and poverty alleviation policies a complex set of governance institutions has to be built up.

**Example: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies
for Africa – Institutional and Local Perspectives**

Lesson 3:

**Reconstructing Economic Governance and Establishing Natural
Resources Management after Conflict**

- Countries after civil conflict need a broad-based reconstruction of economic governance/institutional infrastructure.
- Related tasks are: rebuilding political and economic institutions after civil conflict and re-/building institutions for managing resource wealth
- Crucial are the political and economic choices of governments: sectors to be given priority, scope and form of redistributive policies, regional and federal organization of the country, devolution of power and decentraization.

**Example: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies
for Africa – Institutional and Local Perspectives**

Lesson 4:

**Improving the Quality of Growth by Integrating Environmental
Objectives and by Granting Rights to the Poor on Productive
Assets**

- Qualitative growth strategies are related directly to poverty reduction strategies (pro-poor growth strategies).
- The emergence of many new institutions requested for managing the use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.
- If growth is not sustainable because of environmental impacts the poor will be first to be affected negatively (by land, water, and energy scarcity).

**Example: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies
for Africa – Institutional and Local Perspectives**

Lesson 5:

**Exploiting Linkages and Networks and Bridging the Gap
between Formal and Informal Sector Enterprises**

- Coherent Private Sector Development (PSD) Policies are needed to link the formal and informal sectors of an economy
- Improving the situation of workers in the informal sector and of the working poor in general requires coherent pro-growth strategies.
- Linkages and networks among SMEs, with large firms and with other economic actors and government agencies have to be strengthened (by incentives, infrastructure, information, innovation, etc.)

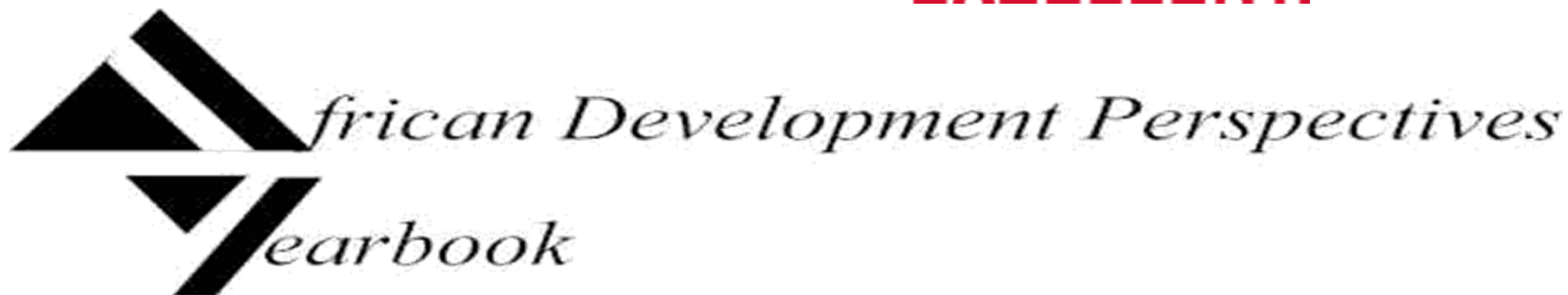
Example 2: Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa



**Example 2: Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa (Presented by
Professor Emeritus Dr. Karl Wohlmuth at Research Group Conferences and
Workshops in Bremen, Germany)**

Lessons: Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Macroeconomic Policies

- Aiming at inclusive macroeconomic policies, focussing on employment creation, reduction of inequalities, mobilization of resources and knowledge, and conflict prevention.
- Learning from best practices in macroeconomic policy formation, by focussing on consensus and policy dialogue, private public partnerships and policy coherence.
- Backing up macroeconomic policies by progress in the areas of political, economic, and corporate governance.



Now Open: **International Call for Papers**

Vol. 20 , African Development Perspectives Yearbook, 2016/2017,
**“Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policies for Inclusive
Growth in Africa”**

Contributions are welcomed, and so please submit Abstracts.

(<http://www.iwim.uni-bremen.de/africa>)

Key Questions: How to initiate, how to manage and how to capture value added from multilateral university and research cooperation?

Initiating a Cooperation:

From our experience there were four ways:

Via research projects (Sudan, Nigeria), ***via personal contacts of researchers*** (South Africa, Tunisia, Ghana, Egypt, Botswana, Namibia), ***via demand from students*** (South Africa, Namibia), and ***via international publications*** like the African Development Perspectives Yearbook project (with international workshops and joint research programmes bringing together potential contributors to the various Yearbook issues).

Key Questions: How to initiate, how to manage and how to capture value added from multilateral university and research cooperation?

Managing a Cooperation:

From our experience there are various routes: ***Via major research projects*** as financed by Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (Nigeria), Volkswagen Foundation (Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia) and DAAD (Sudan, Tunisia), ***via university to university cooperation*** (example: agreement between the University of the Free State Bloemfontein, South Africa and the University of Bremen), and ***via international publication projects***, like the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (with international workshops, research programmes, joint applications, etc.).

Key Questions: How to initiate, how to manage and how to capture value added from multilateral university and research cooperation?

Capturing Value Added from a Cooperation:

Important is the intensity of contact (by joint and regular meetings, publications, addressing important funding agencies, continuity in joint work).

Important is the core theme (policy interest of the subject, commitment of the researchers, experience of the participants).

Important is the location of the partner institutions (individual security for students, researchers and teachers; reputation of the partner research institution/university; places of general interest).