

Review of Nigerian National Systems of Innovation (NSI) .

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Outline of Presentation

- Introduction/Background Information
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- The Policy Reviews: 1997, 2001(??) and 2003
- The Current Review Efforts (Initiated in 2008)
 - Why now and why the Stakeholders' Forum
 - Objectives
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 - Summary of activities to date
 - Highlights of the New Revised Policy
- Outcomes

Introduction

- Science and Technology have profoundly influenced the course of human nature.
- Effective deployment of STI underscores social and economic development.
- It is therefore imperative for Nigeria to improve its capacities in STI in order to generate and manage new knowledge.
- To do this a coherent and workable STI policy is pivotal to manage the process.

What is Policy?

As defined by UNESCO (2004):

S&T Policy is the sum of the legislative and executive measures taken to increase, organise and use the national scientific and technological (**assets and**) potential with the objective of achieving the country's overall developmental aims and (**competitiveness**) enhancing its position in the world.

NIGERIA'S S&T POLICY (Historical Perspective)

The first S&T Policy (1986)

- The first National Science and Technology Policy in Nigeria was produced in 1986 under the leadership of Prof. Emmanuel U. Emovon, HMST.
- It was designed to create harmony in the pursuit of knowledge about the country's environment through research and development (R&D).
- The aim was to use S&T knowledge to ensure a better quality of life for the people.
- After about 10 years of its implementation, the Ministry saw the need to incorporate new developments in the areas of S&T.

1997

The second policy was formulated in 1997 under the leadership of Major-General Sam. I. Momah, HMST.

- The revised policy was aimed at creating an independent, integrated and self-sustaining economy.
- The objectives, strategies and action plans were focused on the prevailing economic situations and cultural milieu in the country – **Are they still adequate for current socio-economic environment?**
- It gave prominent considerations to:
 - Coordination and management of S&T system,
 - Sectoral developments (Agriculture, Health, Industry and Commerce, Energy, Information Technology, Environment, Defence and Security, etc)
 - Collaboration and Funding.

Identified Gaps

- Stakeholders' contributions at the formulation of the policy was limited.
- The 1997 Policy did not address the institutional frameworks that should foster interaction among the research system, government and the industry in achieving the S&T goals –
- Issues of standardization, quality assurance and environmental management were not addressed.

2001 Revised Policy???

2003

A third revision was attempted under the leadership of Prof. Turner T. Isoun, HMST, in 2003.

- The policy emphasizes the need for a coherent, systematic and comprehensive approach to the determination of technological programmes.
- Besides, it takes into account the emerging technological frontiers such as biotechnology, energy and environment, ICT, materials science/engineering etc.
- **Gaps**
 - The policy does not adequately promote S&T culture and the harmonization of S&T policy with other socio-economic policies.
 - The 2003 policy document is seen today as compendium of other S&T sub-sectoral policies and rather voluminous.
 - More importantly, the policy does not have the required institutional and legal frameworks which are an essential component of any policy.

The Review Efforts (Initiated in 2008)

Stakeholders' Forum?

- To create awareness and broad-based participation in the policy making process.
- Create the desirable platforms for active interaction and engagement among key stakeholders the NSI.
- Provide opportunity for key actors to articulate their views and make critical inputs in the new policy
- Facilitate joint sense of ownership of the revised policy

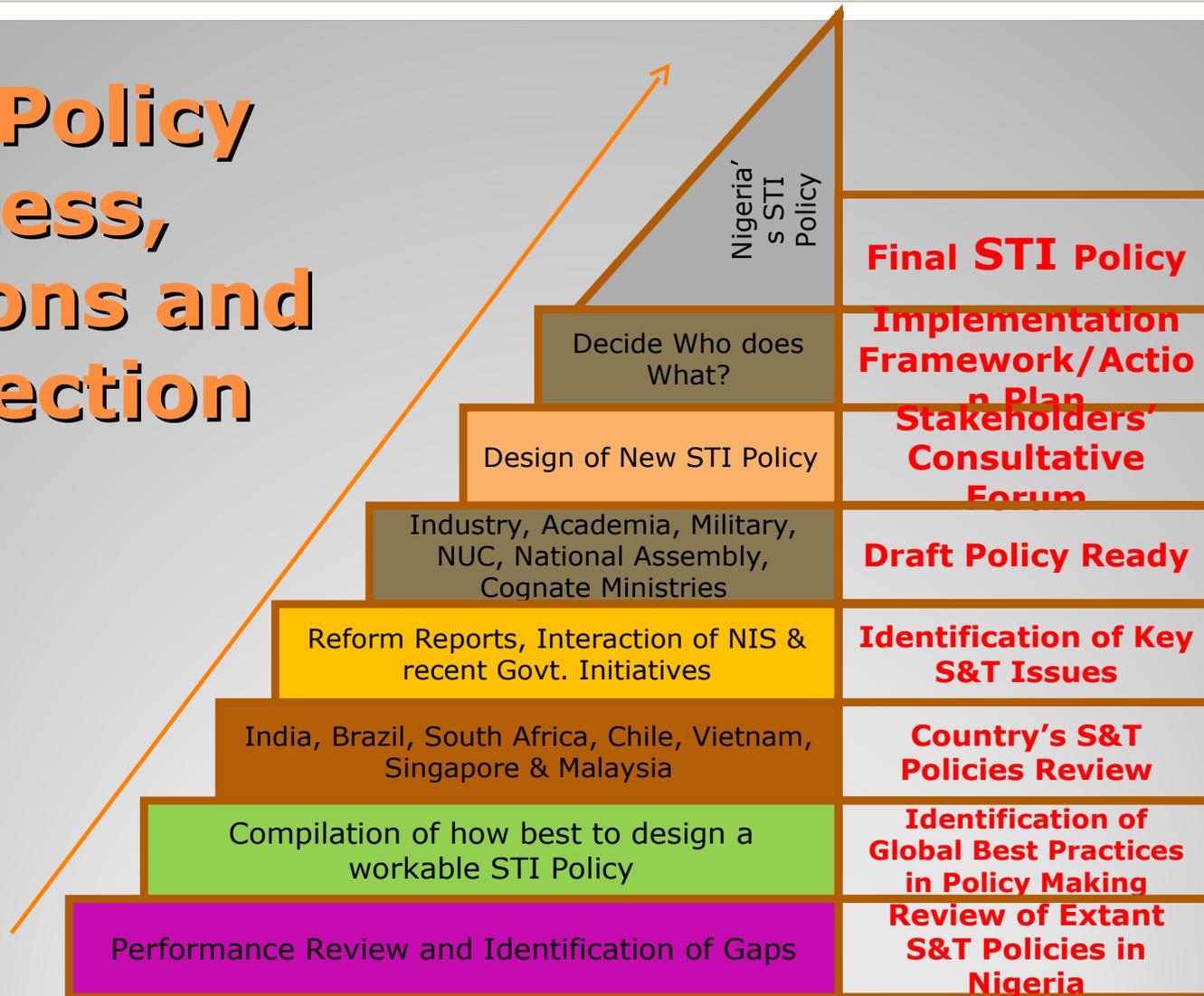
Why Now?

- The present policy has been operated for more than 5 years and it was therefore due for review.
- Globalization, changing business environment and new/emerging technologies.
- Need to align S&T engagements with the national vision and harmonize S&T policy with other socio-economic policies of the Federal Government.

Specific Objectives of the NSI.

- Evaluate the relevance of the policy to the national socio-economic needs and vision.
- Examine the adequacy of the various components of the draft STI policy.
- Assess the effectiveness of proposed institutional frameworks for adequate and consistent policy implementation.

Key Policy Process, Actions and Projection



Source: NACETEM, 2011

Activities to date

Key Activities:

- Conducted desk-top survey/review of best practices on policy documents in selected countries (India, Brazil, South Africa, Chile, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia)
- Consulted widely and extensively
- Convened experts meetings of key actors and stakeholders.
 - Lagos (Draft 1) - Industry, Academies of Science and Engineering
 - Abuja Phase 1(Draft 2)- Academia, CVC, NUC and Military
 - Abuja Phase 2 (Draft 3) – National Assembly S&T Committee Members
 - Abuja Phase 3(Draft 4) – Cognate Ministries, Professional Bodies, State Ministries and Development Partners
 - NACETEM HQ (Draft 5): Experts Meeting I
 - Nationwide Experts Meeting II (Draft 6)
 - Final Policy- Presented to the FEC
 - New STI Policy Adopted by the FEC

Pictorials from stakeholders' forum



With S&T
Committees
of the NAS



Academia,
CVC, NUC
and Military



Pictorials from stakeholders' forum



With Cognate
Ministries,
Professional
Bodies and
State



EXPERTS ROUND TABLE
ON
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)
POLICY REVIEW

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Outline / Highlights of the Revised STI Policy

1. National STI Vision
2. General Policy Statement
3. Specific Objectives
4. Strategies
 - I. STI Promotion
 - II. Human Resource Development in STI
 - III. Research and Development
 - IV. Intellectual Property Management
 - V. Technology Incubation Transfer and Diffusion
 - VI. Standardisation, Quality Assurance and Environmental Management
 - VII. Gender and STI
5. Funding STI Activities
6. Collaborations on STI
7. Governance of STI
8. Institutional and Legal Framework:
 - National Research & Innovation Council
 - National Council on Science and Technology (NCST) renamed National Council on Science, Technology and Innovation (NCSTI)
 - FMST to be renamed as Federal Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation.

Outcome of Review Exercise

A New National STI Policy is approved(2012):

- concise, workable and transformational in direction, depth and impact;
- consistent with the National Economic Strategies and Vision;
- addresses the immediate, medium and long term challenges of our NSI; and
- incorporates new and emerging issues in global STI policy making.

Where are we?

- The New STI Policy has been adopted by the Federal Executive Council of Nigeria.
- The policy recommended a robust and reliable funding arrangement. **This ensures that R&D is focused on national priority. 1% of GDP is recommended.**
- Implementation framework and Action plan has been concluded.

- Governance System:
- Establish and Operationalise the National Research and Innovation Council(NRIC) to be chaired by Mr President.
- Rename the National Council for Science and Technology as the National Council on Science, Technology and Innovation(NCSTI) to be chaired by the HMST.

- Rename the FMST as the Federal Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation(FMSTI).
- Establish and operationalise the STI Legislative Committees at both National and State Levels.

- Funding:
- Government Budgetary Allocations for critical infrastructure for the NSI.
- Establishment of the National Research and Innovation Fund(NRIF) with a seed capital of 1% of the GDP.
(RMRDC,TETFund,Automotive Development Fund(ADF),National Communication Development Fund(NCDF),et al.

- Private and Public

**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**