

Empowerment of societies with science as effective way for science diplomacy

Dr. Amal Amin Ibrahim S. Nada

National Research Center-Cairo-Egypt

Cofounder of Global Young Academy (GYA)

Member of Advisory Board of Egyptian Young Academy



- **Member - Sub Coordinator of nanotechnology group at center of excellence (NRC)**
- **Founding President of Egyptian Society of Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology**
- **Coordinator for Arab Network for Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology**
- **TWAS Young Affiliate**



The Movement of Young Academies

The Aims and The Role

- **This movement began years ago with the German young academy and now almost 22 young academies are there and some more other initiatives to empower young, early to mid-career scientists and promote scientific excellence and collaborative practices.**

History of The Movement

- **The Junge Akademie is the first academy of young scientists worldwide and was founded in 2000.**
- **In 2004, the World Academy of Young Scientists (WAYS) was launched with the help of UNESCO, TWAS, ISESCO and the Moroccan Ministry of National Education, gathering 120 young scientists from 90 countries in Marrakech.**
- **The young academies of Netherlands and Sudan.**
- **In 2008, the IAP launched the Young Scientists program in the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting of the New Champions (Summer Davos) in September in China**

Summer DAVOS in China

- In 2008, the young scientists composed the statement (Passion for Science & Passion for a Better World)
- “As young scientists from all five continents, we are passionate about science, and we are passionate about science contributing to a better world. We wish to enhance the contribution that we can make to science and that science can make to society”.
- In 2009, more than 40 young scientists gathered at Summer DAVOS and decided to found GYSA which really founded in February 2010 in Berlin.



Global young academy-GYA

- One of the main aims upon founding GYA (Iam cofounder) were:
- Science and society
- Science education
- Interdisciplinary research for global/regional challenges or problems
- Supporting early to mid career research



Bruce Alberts is Editor-in-Chief of Science.

The Young Academy Movement

I HAVE OFTEN ARGUED ON THIS PAGE THAT SCIENTISTS NEED TO DO MORE THAN SIMPLY ADVANCE their individual research projects. Maintaining excellence in the global scientific enterprise will require constant adjustments to policies and programs. In addition, much more outreach by scientists will be needed to make science better understood by the general public and by governments. Promising progress toward both of these goals comes from a movement that is forging new organizations of young scientists—the “young academies”—around the world. A few weeks ago, a new international organization, the Global Young Academy, held its initial meeting in Berlin to discuss spreading the idea to many more nations (www.globalyoungacademy.org). This effort deserves full support from all of society.

In 2000, a new type of organization, Die Junge Akademie (the Young Academy), was created as a joint venture by two German academies. This Young Academy was described as “an organization intended to harness the resources of both academies in ways that would fertilize research fields with new ideas and bolster career pathways, as well as invigorate older academies by involving the young scientific community in critical policy-related work.”^{1,2} In 2005, a similar Young Academy was established in the Netherlands. The success of these two experiments has recently inspired six other nations to create their own Young Academies: Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand, and Uganda; all nations where the tolerance and rationality inherent to science will be invaluable.

I see this empowerment of young scientists as the next step in a process that began in 1993 in New Delhi, when the national academies of sciences from more than 60 nations came together to develop a coherent scientific position on world population issues in preparation for the major 1994 United Nations International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. This first-ever meeting of the world’s science academies soon created the InterAcademy Panel (IAP), now a vibrant global network of more than 100 member academies (www.interacademies.net). The IAP functions as a mutual support organization for the existing science academies around the world.

But the empowerment of national science academies with distinguished, well-established members can leave a gap between these influential organizations and the young, dynamic scientists who represent the future in each nation. This is precisely the gap that has been filled by the Young Academies: each a group of fewer than 200 scientists, typically selected by their national science academies to serve in 4-year leadership roles. Through its connection to a prestigious national science academy, each Young Academy is empowered to exert national leadership in advancing science through projects that the young scientists themselves determine. These young scientists can often be more effective than their older peers in interactions with society and with politicians. They also bring new energy to these interactions, with a better gender balance due to the advances that women scientists have made in recent decades.

By bringing together outstanding scientists from many different disciplines, Young Academies catalyze the formation of multidisciplinary scientific collaborations that generate innovative new discoveries. Participation in a Young Academy also strengthens a nation’s scientific enterprise by training its next generation of leaders. The work exposes them to important policy issues while building networks of trusted personal relationships that can bridge disciplines for a lifetime. And by providing a shortcut for outstanding young scientists to exert national leadership, Young Academies can be highly effective in recruiting a nation’s most talented students to scientific careers—a critical issue for the future of every nation.

By fusing the promotion of the larger goals of science with an integration of young scientists into public service, the Young Academy movement is well positioned to drive the creation of the tolerant, rational societies that the world so badly needs.

— Bruce Alberts

10.1126/science.1206490

¹U. von Marcken, G. Stock, *Science* 330, 1455 (2011).

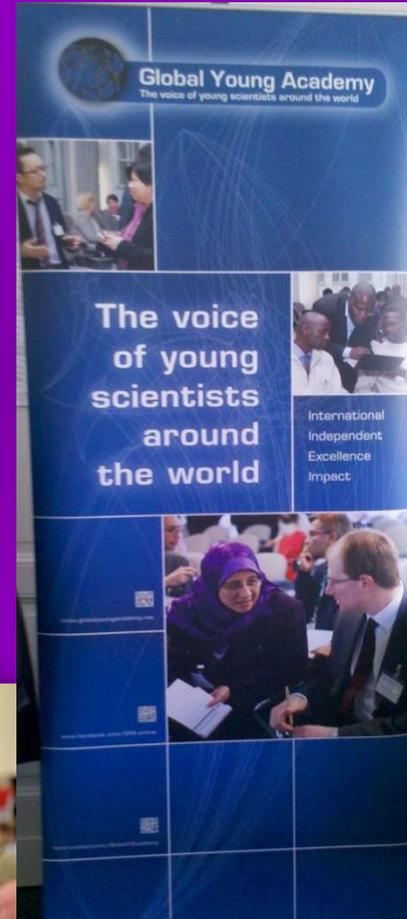
EDITORIAL

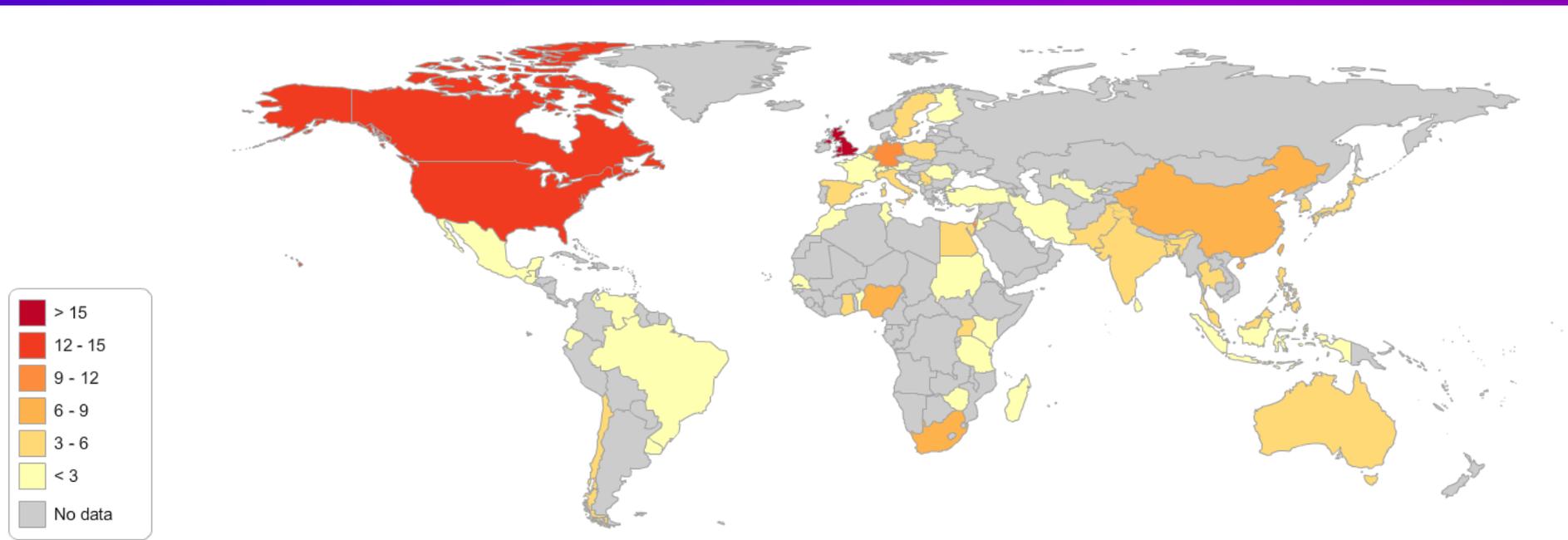


Downloaded from www.sciencemag.org April 14, 2011

How we do it

- Develop a global network of young leaders in science
- Comment and opinion via position papers, etc...
- Advice and input to international institutions and fora
- Projects and activities
- Research studies
- Support National Young Academies (fact finding mission)





- **GYA now is an academy of 200 early career researchers representing all major regions around the world**
- **Selection criteria:**
 - **Research excellence**
 - **Commitment to service/outreach**
- **The best bet on the global scientific leadership at the next 5 - 15 years**

- **Empowering the young scientists and researchers to champion innovation and excellence in national/international scientific research and providing role models and motivation for future scientists in training at high schools and universities.**
- **Providing an intellectual platform for interaction between young scientists, intellectuals, entrepreneurs, professionals from various fields and policy makers to give new visions and ideas in all related science issues for the welfare of their countries.**

- **Providing opportunities to young people to acquire professional experience, governance and understanding of decision making, etc.**
- **Promoting the leadership skills of young scientists to actively participate in roundtable dialogues on serious issues concerning science and technology.**
- **Promoting excellence among young scientists where such development could help reverse “brain-drain” amongst talented researchers by recognizing their importance and excellence.**

- **Providing forefront opportunities to establish the role of active young scientists in the sustainable development, improvement of a scientific environment in their countries and significant contribution to science policies and decision making.**
- **Facilitating active involvement of scholars across gender, disciplines and other divides on equal footing; to take part in the discussions related to the problems in the field of science and technology.**

- **Helping to provide equal opportunities for scientific cooperation amongst various countries in multi-disciplinary approaches.**
- **Encouraging networking, and fostering collaboration and exchange of students and/ or researchers between different countries.**

- **Increasing the public awareness of science and enhancing the status of science literacy in their countries by communication with the public and the media.**
- **Enhancing the curricula of science at national levels in their countries.**

- **Acting as advisers for critical issues of national / regional / global concerns related to R&D policy, funding, management and exploitation of scientific research and new technologies by giving independent and credible advice.**
- **Acting as boundary organization to link the best scientists with leading development practitioners, in public and private sectors, to address sustainability problems and successful experiences in the application of S &T to facilitate development, transfer and diffusion of affordable technologies**

Possible Fields of Working in (NYA) in Developing Countries

- Encouraging multi-disciplinary research work
- Sharing in enhancing research environment.
- Sharing in development plans.
- Enhancing science communication/ science literacy/science education
- Increasing public awareness

Briefly, through NYA, Sustainability can be achieved through Scientific Research and Education

- In 1860's France, a silkworm malady decimates the French silk industry
- Pasteur moved his family to the south of France
- Trained young women to make scientific observations
- Outcomes
- Articulated Germ Theory
- Initiated Public Health research and outreach
- Founded Pasteur Institute



Kim M. Weiss (2012) Ph.D. Thesis
University of California (Greg. Weiss
lecture in SA-2012)

Sustainability through Scientific Research and Education

- The Pasteur Example who:
- Identified the challenges, and engaged the public
- Trained the public to think scientifically
- Developed new fields of inquiry, new funders and new institutions



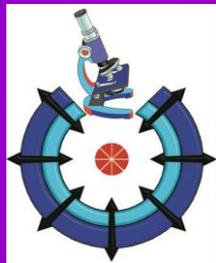
History and Launching of EYAS



- Launched initiative for empowering young scientists
- Hosted about 40 young scientists in 2008 and 2009 in China in summer DAVOS



- was founded in Berlin 2010 by those young scientists
- Started to encourage establishment of national young academies



- Egyptian delegate (Amal Amin) in the summer Davos returned back to ask the authorities to establish EYAS
- The original project was prepared by Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Sakr (president of ASRT) in 2009

Egyptian young academy of sciences (EYAS)



- EYAS is an outcome of the confidence of the Egyptian government in youth as the main vehicle of development where Egypt is a juvenile country and the youth represents about 60% of total population.
- EYAS aims at empowering Egyptian young scientists in science and technology and encouraging them to play a vital role in planning and management of the national science, technology and innovation strategy.
- EYAS helps in promoting networking between young scientists inside and outside Egypt to raise the quality of research and maximize the benefits from available national research capabilities
- EYAS accepts undergraduate students as affiliated members.

Presidential Meeting



EYAS Aims&Achievements

- **Increasing public awareness for science and enhancing science communication**
- **Survey on the state of young scientists**
- **Roadmaps for pharmaceutical and petrochemical industries**
- **Children University**
- **Collaboration with international organizations and representing Egypt in major events**

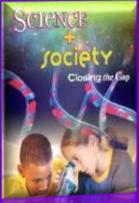
EYAS Achievements



Survey on the state of young scientists

- **Play an active role in human capital development and the mentoring of young scientists in Egypt to better understand the challenges which meet young scientists and hinder their achievements.**
- **Feed directly into the planning, development and implementation of EYAS activities in order to have a meaningful and sustained impact on the science arena in Egypt. Impact on science policy reform in relation to postgraduate students and postdoctoral fellows, and initiate the necessary programs and support actions for young scientists in Egypt.**
- **The Research Population and Sample: The survey targets all young scientists in Egypt in all disciplines, mainly those in research centers and universities. Hence, it is expected that the results of the study will be representative to the overall population.**

EYAS Achievements



**Increasing public awareness for science and enhancing science communication
(Building modern Egypt & Developing the Egyptian community)**

Objectives:

- **Increase the public awareness and make science the key element in the society.**
- **Create a culture where the public feel science, engineering and technology are relevant to their lives.**
- **Open new channels of communication between the scientific communities and the public.**
- **Invest the spare time and energy of the young people and kids during the summer vacation in science activities.**
- **Publicize science through simplifying the complex scientific information to be easy, interesting and available.**

Enhancing public awareness of science and improving science communication in Egypt

- **Commencement of Active Science Clubs**
- **Establishing Science Game Centre**
- **Develop essential life skills of young people**
- **Scientific documentaries in Universities and Schools**
- **Learning and Simulation Center (Engineer Program)**
- **Egyptian academy of scientific explainers**
- **Supporting the project of kids university.**

Enhancing public awareness of science and improving science communication in Egypt

- Improvement of the scientific educational role in society.
- Better engagement of the public in science and technology (Open science).
- Engagement of science with the public (Science for All)- (An outreach program)
 - Science days/weeks/festivals
 - Scientific campaigns.
 - Simplified Lectures for public and Advanced level lectures for the academics/scholars

*“ When kids look up to great scientists the way
they do to great musicians and actors,
civilization will jump to the next level”*

Brian Greene

Science days

- **In the beginning, the targeted audience was defined as students of universities and high schools at rural areas.**
- **Theme, X-files or phenomena**
- **EYAS aimed at enhancing science literacy by explaining the up-to-date unknown scientific complicated facts in different fields as biology, chemistry, renewable energy, etc in simple way by story telling and direct interactive sessions.**

**EYAS 1st
SCIENCE
DAY**

الجامعة
بنها
بنها
بنها



ظواهر
X FILES

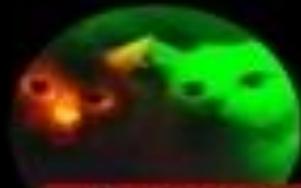
EYAS



Interdependence of Life
Dr. Mohamed Farag



Green Materials
Dr. Amal Amin



Luminescence
Dr. Bahaa El Gendy



Laser Phenomena
Dr. Mohamed El Saie
Dr. Ayman Hammada



Engineering Innovation
Dr. Gasser Hassan

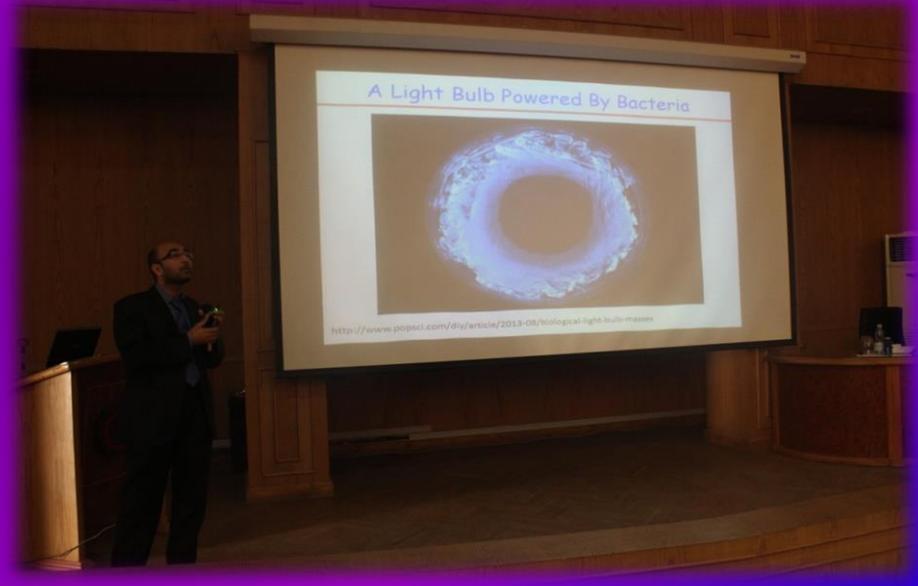


Renewable Energy
Dr. Rabab El Sherif

Science days









أكاديمية البحث العلمي تنظم أولى فعاليات يوم العلوم
الأول بجامعة المنصورة

تنظم أكاديمية البحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا، اليوم
الثلاثاء، أولى فعاليات يوم العلوم الأول بعنوان
"ظواهر"، من خلال أكاديمية الشباب المصرية
للعلوم بجامعة المنصورة.

[المصدر اليوم السابع](#)



أكاديمية الشباب للعلوم تنظم فعاليات يوم العلم "ظواهر"
ببني سويف

انطلقت اليوم رابع فعاليات يوم العلم "ظواهر"
بجامعة بني سويف، الذي تنظمه أكاديمية الشباب
المصرية للعلوم التابعة لأكاديمية البحث العلمي
والتكنولوجيا، تحت رعاية كل من الدكتور أمين
السيد لطفي رئيس جامعة بني سويف، والدكتور
طريف سوقي نائب رئيس الجامعة للدراسات العليا
والبحوث بالجامعة.

[المصدر اليوم السابع](#)



يوم العلم الأول بعنوان "ظواهر" في الجامعات المصرية

تتسرف أكاديمية الشباب المصرية للعلوم (EYAS)
بدعوة الأكاديميين و طلبة الجامعات المصرية
المختلفة لحضور فعاليات يوم العلم الأول بعنوان
"ظواهر"

[المصدر جامعة القاهرة](#)



شباب المصرية للعلوم « تطلق ثالث فعاليات
«ظواهر» من جامعة القاهرة

تطلق ثالث فعاليات يوم العلم الأول والذي تنظمه
أكاديمية البحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا من خلال
أكاديمية الشباب المصرية للعلوم بجامعة القاهرة
بعنوان "ظواهر" بقاعة ابن سينا في تمام الساعة
العاشرة صباح غد الأحد 5 أبريل.

[المصدر صدى البلد](#)



فعاليات يوم العلوم الأول "ظواهر" ينطلق من جامعة المنصورة كأول أنشطة أكاديمية الشباب المصرية للعلوم

صرح الدكتور محمود صقر، رئيس الأكاديمية، بأن هذه الفعاليات هي البداية الحقيقية لأعضاء أكاديمية الشباب، خاصة أن البرنامج من أفكار وتنظيم أكاديمية الشباب، وأن الأكاديمية الأم "أكاديمية البحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا" توفر وتقدم لهم كافة الدعم.

المصدر لغة العصر



غدا.. انطلق فعاليات يوم العلم "ظواهر" بجامعة بنها

تنطلق غدا فعاليات يوم العلم الأول بعنوان "ظواهر" والذي تنظمه أكاديمية البحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا من خلال المصرية للعلوم.aspx أكاديمية الشباب المصرية للعلوم بجامعة بنها بقاعة الاحتفالات الكبرى الساعة الثانية عشر ظهرا.

المصدر لغة العصر



انطلاق أول أنشطة أكاديمية الشباب المصرية للعلوم بجامعة المنصورة

فتح باب التقدم لعضوية أكاديمية الشباب المصرية للعلوم إعتباراً من 14/1/2014 وحتى 28/2/2014 على أن تتوافر في المتقدم شروط

المصدر جامعة قناة السويس



يوم العلم الأول بعنوان "ظواهر" في الجامعات المصرية

تتسرف اكااديمية الشباب المصرية للعلوم (EYAS) بدعوة الاكاديمين و طلبة الجامعات المصرية المختلفة لحضور فعاليات يوم العلم الاول بعنوان "ظواهر"

المصدر جامعة القاهرة

Science Communication

- According to my interest in science communication, I participated in several international events as well as IAP-Korean workshop on science communication, increasing public awareness and enhancing science literacy.



Global Civics-Jordan 2015



Science Communication Workshop - South Africa 2015



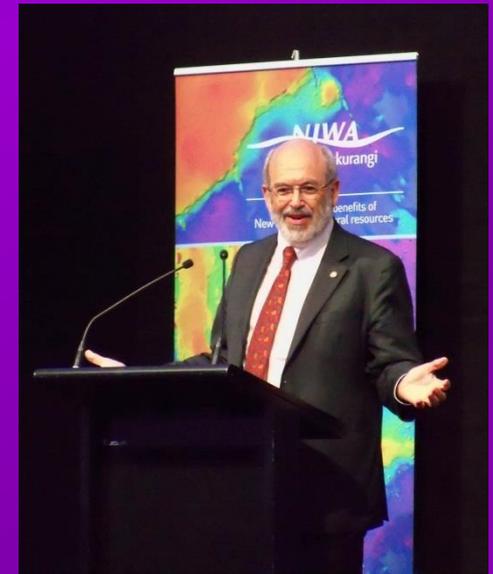
Representing Egypt in Scientific Events

- **World Economic Forum**
- **World Science Forum**
- **TWAS meetings**
- **UNESCO – ISESCO – ISTIC – IAP – UN- ICSU-GYA meetings**
- **Ambassadors of New York Academy of Sciences**
- **Nomination for global prizes (IUPAC- women in science)**

EYAS Future Aims

- **To be the voice of Young Egyptian scientists in establishing modern STI strategies and roadmaps**
- **To work with Young Egyptian scientists to create a suitable environment for scientific research and raise qualifications of scientists**
- **To encourage a reversal of the country's brain drain**
- **To create a national awareness of the importance of a scientific environment amongst students and the public**

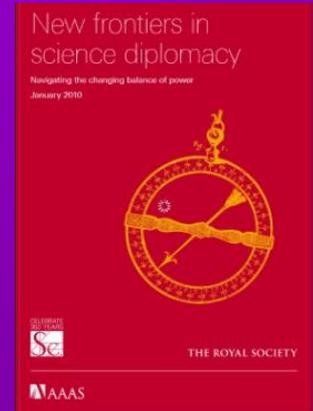
- **Science Advice: where is the process, structures and institutions through which governments and politicians consider science, technology and innovation information in policy- and decision- making. In 2014, first meeting**



- **The first global Science Advice to Governments meeting was held in Auckland, New Zealand on August 27–28, 2014. This meeting brought together high-level science advisors, scientists, and practitioners to discuss the relationship between science and policy. INGSA (international network for government science advice) was formed**

Science Diplomacy

- **Background**
- **Merging of Terms: “Science and Diplomacy”**
- **Science in Diplomacy**
 - **Global issues with science basis (climate change, global health, agriculture, sustainability, energy, etc)**
- **Diplomacy for Science**
 - **Getting things done for the science community**
- **Science for Diplomacy (Science Diplomacy)**
 - **Science’s direct role in affecting bilateral relations**



Science Diplomacy Program

- **TWAS-AAAS Science Diplomacy program:**
- **Aim - To bring together the policy-making/diplomatic community with the scientific community (experts and young researchers) to discuss and assess policies on critical development issues.**
- **Tackling global challenges requires scientific collaboration.**
- **No country can do it alone.**
- **No country should want to do it alone.**



TWAS – AAAS Science Diplomacy Course







Women in science without borders

*“It is not a matter of women or men scientists,
but it is a matter of increasing cooperation
between both sides for the sake of sustainable
development”*

On the way for WISWB

- **Invited to 2008 conference for WIS In Dubai.**
- **I founded the women in science in global young academy (GYA) in 2012**
- **Founding WISWB as a complete initiative representing a new movement to create new relation depending on co-operation between male and female scientists to reach to sustainable development with the impact of science**



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Empowering female scientists in Egypt and beyond

Egypt hosts 1st International Conference on Woman in Science Without Borders, bringing together prominent scientists from around the world

By Domiziana Francescon June 14, 2017



At the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology in Cairo with Mohamed Sayed (Customer Communication Manager, Elsevier), Mohamed Amir (Customer Sales Manager, Elsevier), Dr. Charon Duermeijer (Senior Director of Academic Customer Engagement, Elsevier), Dr. Mahmoud Sakr (President of the Academy of Scientific Research & Technology, Cairo) and Dr. Amal Amin (Associate Professor at the National Research Centre, Cairo).

The Program of Three Circles of Alemat

SASTA Society for the Advancement of Science and Technology In the Arab World

17 Aug, 2017 Thursday

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SASTA takes on the Program of Three Circles of Alemat

News source: SASTA Press Office

Under the leadership of SASTA member Dr. Rana Dajani who started the program of Three Circles Alemat (تحت دولته من المبادرات), SASTA has agreed to champion this important project. Dr. Al-Delaimy, President of SASTA said: having this important project exemplifies what SASTA stands for in terms of mentoring of young academics in the Arab region, and we are privileged to have Dr. Rana Dajani as its leader and a member of SASTA who is going to continue leading this effort through SASTA in the interest of science and academic for the Arab region.

Three Circles of Alemat is a project that aims to establish a mentoring program among women in academia across the globe by creating social networks to advance their professional life and boost their personal well-being. Through



2nd International Women in Science Without Borders (WISWB)-Indaba¹

21-23 March, 2018

University of the Witwatersrand, (Wits), Johannesburg, South Africa

Website: <http://wiswb2018.co.za/>



FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

OBJECTIVES

WISWB-Indaba is an independent platform that aims to, *inter alia*:

- showcase and share cutting-edge research in science, technology, engineering and mathematics
- share challenges, both personal and professional
- collectively discuss and find solutions to challenges/obstacles both personal and professional, and
- celebrate successes and achievements.

SUBMISSION THEMES

- Digital And Computational Science
- Engineering
- Environmental sciences (including food and water security)
- Natural sciences
- Mathematical and statistical science
- Public health sciences (including medicine)
- Social and Political sciences (including economics, human resources, law)
- Any other related field on sustainable development and inclusive growth.

The WISWB-Indaba will solicit submission of full-papers corresponding to accepted abstracts for a peer-reviewed special issue of the *South African Journal of Science (SAJS)* to commemorate the hosting of the WISWB-Indaba in South Africa.

DATES FOR SUBMISSIONS AND REGISTRATION

Will be updated on the website soon.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

Anyone involved or interested in STEM research or in any associated aspects of the STEM ecosystem. Outreach initiatives will include inviting local high-school students to expose and excite them into considering careers in STEM.

All delegates will have the opportunity to attend and participate in exciting plenary talks and panel discussions which resonates with the overarching theme of 'Resilience in Diversity'.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mahmoud Sakr, President of Egyptian Academy for Scientific Research and Technology, Egypt
Amal Amin, National Research Center, Egypt
Nova Ahmed, North-South University, Bangladesh
Mampho Modise, National Treasury, SA
Fulufhelo Nelwamondo, CSIR, SA
Tineke Kraaij, NMMU, SA
Chioniso Kuchwa-Dube, Wits, SA
Alfred Bogaers, CSIR, SA

LOCAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Sonali Das, CSIR/ Wits/ NMMU
Rachel Chikwamba, CSIR
Jeffrey Baloyi, CSIR
Michael Burke, CSIR/Wits
Juanette John , CSIR
Eleanor Mokwele , CSIR
Benjamin Rosman, CSIR/Wits
Jaco Jansen van Rensburg, CSIR/Wits



OUR PATRONS INCLUDE:



CHAIR: Sonali Das (CSIR/Wits/NMMU, SA)

CO-CHAIR: Rachel Chikwamba (CSIR, SA)

FOUNDING CHAIR: Amal Amin (National Research Center, Egypt)

¹ An "indaba" is a southern African concept that denotes a gathering, meeting or a conference.

Science advice: essential element for development in Africa

Science advice is always a matter of discussion and debate with respect to the vital global issues from climate change to cyber-security, poverty to pandemics, food technologies to fracking and other controversial issues which may be raised between experts or scientists and non-scientific parties including policy makers, media and the public^{1,2}.

The need for science advice to fulfill the hopes of people and countries for better life was clear upon Arab spring which was born in North African countries such as Tunisia, Egypt and Libya. After Arab spring, major changes had happened on the level of countries and individuals who became much demanding for better living conditions. Therefore, with internet revolution and open skies, the people became not only in need for better political life or real parliamentary representation but they also knew more about their normal human rights which were considered as dreams. The people found their dreams mentioned in SDGs as rights from saving essential life needs as healthy adequate food, clean water, affordable and sustainable energy, healthy life, education, etc, to other vital concerns as clean environment, women rights, equality between countries, promotion of sustainable development, etc³.

Similarly, same challenges are found on the whole African level where major recent changes accelerated the need for immense science advice movement along the continent. African countries must share and exchange useful policies on science and this may endorse open dialogue among scientists, policy makers, national leaders and the African countries themselves at the critical interface between policy and science on key concerns like water, food, energy and related matters for sustainable development.

It is time for African countries to redirect their economies to be knowledge-based economies which support the role of science and scientific thinking in solving national and global problems. African political leaders must work with scientists to find real effective solutions for the common problems. There is need for concerted efforts from stakeholders, scientists, policy makers, NGOs, etc to reformulate science and technology policies to enhance development and sharing of best practices. Scientific cooperation must be encouraged between countries.

Additionally, effective engagement in south-south cooperation beside developing strategic plans between Africa and new or emerging development partners will lead to successful unique science advice models based on exchanging successful experiments with countries which had similar problems and conditions faced by African countries⁴

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- 3- Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, UN report, sustainabledevelopment.un.org.
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About the author

Dr Amal Amin Ibrahim is Associate Professor at the National Research Centre in Egypt. She was co-founder and executive committee member of Global Young Academy (2010-2013) and also co-founder and advisory board member of Egyptian Young Academy.

The Epidemiological Transition

The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, in collaboration with the African Academy of Sciences, held a two-day scientific meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, from 07 - 08 July 2016.

The two-day meeting provided an opportunity for researchers from a wide range of disciplines to present latest developments around the theme of **"the epidemiological transition"**.

Featuring keynote presentations from research leaders across the African continent, the meeting covered both communicable and non-communicable diseases, drawing on basic, clinical and health systems research.

About 200 people attended the meeting. Some of the keynote speakers and presentations were:

- "No health without mental health" - Dr Dixon Chibanda, University of Zimbabwe
- "Life without worm infections" - Prof Alison Elliott, MRC / UVRI Uganda
- "Leveraging advances in health informatics to support clinical research and improve services" - Prof Mike English, KEMRI, Kenya
- "Emerging viruses in Africa in a context of health transition" - Dr Amadou Sall, Institut Pasteur de Dakar, Senegal
- "Global Health Science in Africa: conducting research in the field, at the bedside and at the bench" - Prof Tariro Makadzange, University of Zimbabwe
- "The NCD epidemic in Africa - a metabolic legacy of early undernutrition?" - Prof Moffat Nyirenda, University of Malawi
- "Human schistosomiasis in the post Mass Drug Administration era" - Dr Francisca Mutapi, University of Edinburgh

Young investigators, including PhD students and post-doctoral researchers, presented their findings on a wide range of disciplines and disease areas.



Global Young Academy – Belgium, September

Running in parallel with an International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA) meeting on principles for science advice to policy, 16 early- and mid-career scientists from wide-ranging disciplines, work environments, and countries met in Brussels, Belgium, to discuss how science advice can become more inclusive and more diverse.



The Global Young Academy (GYA) convened the workshop, sponsored by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre at INGSA, who were curious to see how young scientists could offer a fresh perspective on how the research community can respond to the increasing demand for more open policy-making and what barriers remain in the policy-making community that hamper inclusiveness of scientists.

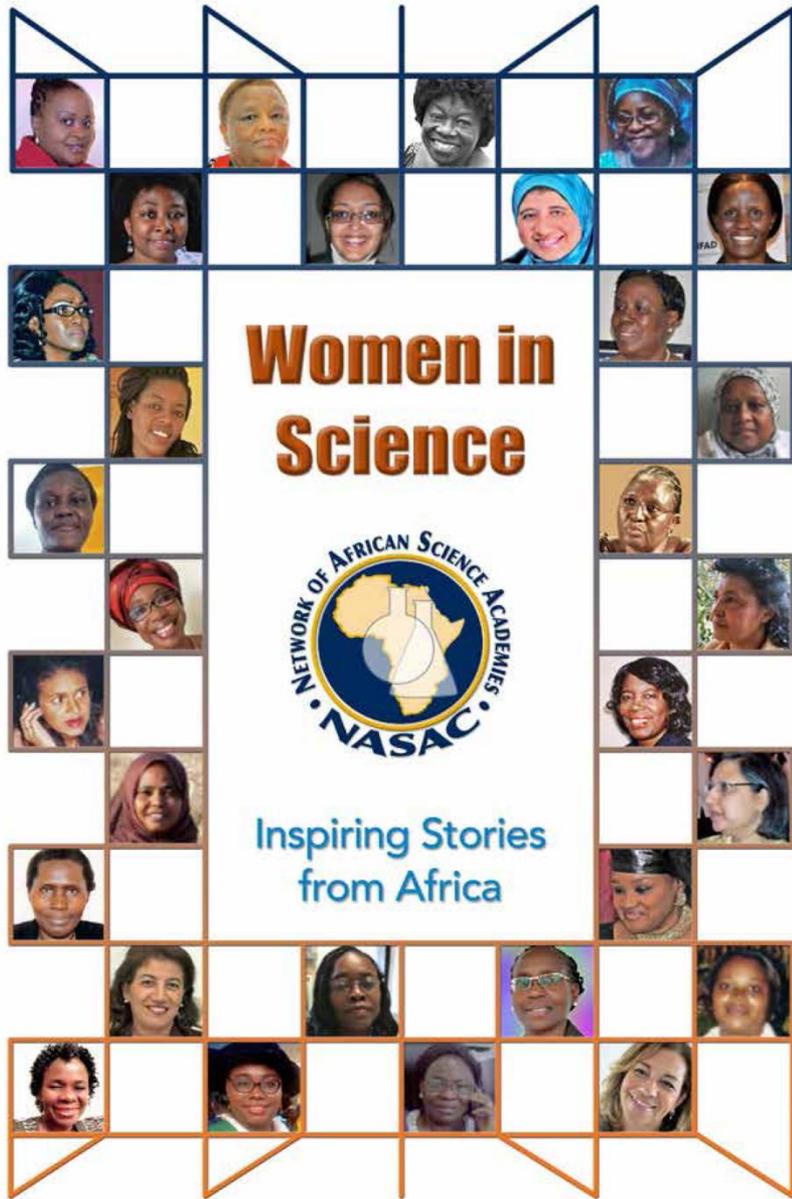
The workshop titled 'Broadening the scope of science advice: Best practices for engaging knowledge-creators beyond the academy' was held on 28 September 2016 in Brussels, Belgium.

Read the [workshop report here](#) and below:

Broadening the scope of science advice:

Engaging knowledge-creators beyond the academy

The strapline for the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, otherwise known as the Sustainable Development Goals, is "leave no-one behind". This is set against a growing demand for more democratic, open policymaking, which necessitates opening up the whole process to new voices, ideas and techniques – not just listening to experts from perceived ivory towers of academia or a seemingly restricted group of internal advisors.

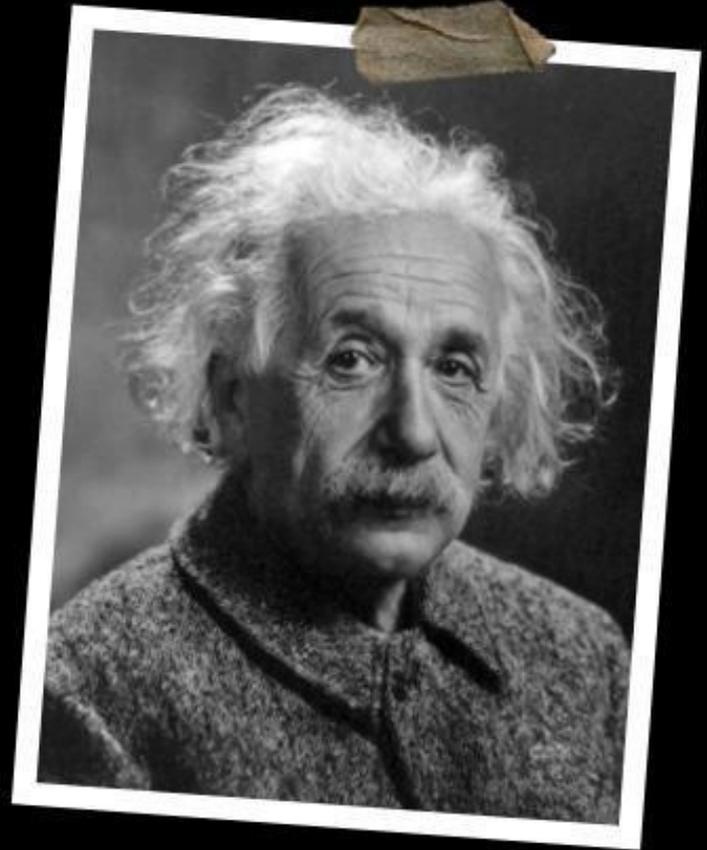


Women in Science



Inspiring Stories
from Africa

**"Education is not
the learning of
facts, but the
training of the mind
to think."
-Albert Einstein**



“ The price of success is hard work, dedication to the job at hand and determination that whether we win or lose, we have applied the best of ourselves to the task at hand”

Lombardi

THANK
YOU