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Outline

- Organizational Structure
- Strategic Priorities and Present Status
- Developing partnerships with other organisations like ICSU, including with agencies of the UN system.
- Ongoing Programmes



The InterAcademy

Partnership

brings together three global academy networks:

S:

the global network of science academies

Founded in 1993; Hosted by TWAS in Trieste, Italy InterAcademy Council

Founded in 2000; Hosted by US NAS in Washington DC



Founded in 2000; Hosted by TWAS in Trieste, Italy

March 2016: IAP General Assembly, Hermanus, South Africa

• IAP, IAC and IAMP member academies voted to join forces under the umbrella of the InterAcademy Partnership.



the global network of science academies

IAP - the global network of science academies
 becomes 'IAP for Science'

InterAcademy Council

• The InterAcademy Council (IAC)

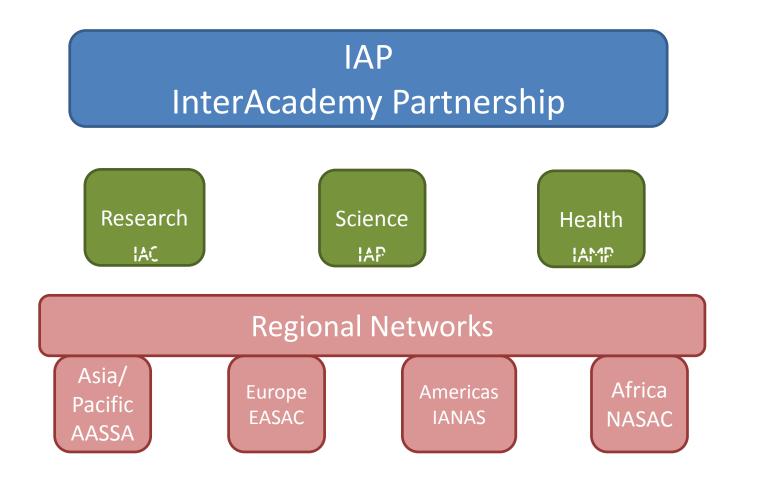


becomes 'IAP for Research'

The InterAcacdemy Medical Panel (IAMP)
 becomes 'IAP for Health'



Structure

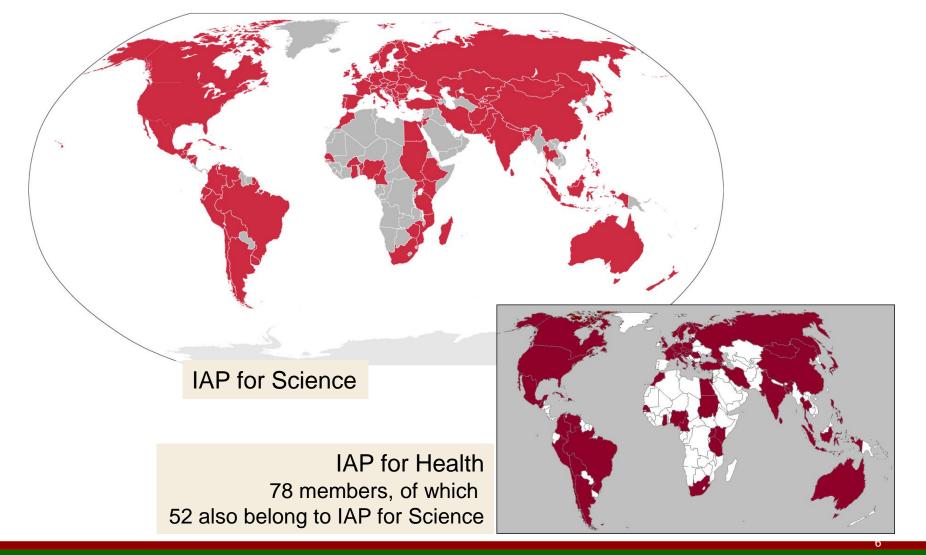


Member Academies



Membership

More than 130 national, regional and global academies





Four Strategic Priorities

- Build a scientifically literate global society.
- Provide evidence-based advice and perspectives on global issues.
- Strengthen the global scientific enterprise.
- Strengthen the global network, including supporting the creation of new academies in countries where they are not yet present.



Strategic Priority 1: Build a scientifically literate

global society

Science Education Programme (IAP SEP)

Promoting IBSE – inquiry-based science education – since 2003.







Since 2013, IAP SEP is also tackling science literacy.



Strategic Priority 2: <u>Provide evidence-based advice and</u>

perspectives on global issues.



08/05/2017





Statements



<u>Subject selected by EC from member academy submissions and</u> <u>horizon scanning exercises.</u>

Must be endorsed by a majority of member academies.

- A Call for Action to Improve the Reproducibility of Biomedical Research – September 2016.
- A Call for Action to Strengthen Healthcare for Hearing Loss March 2015.
- Realising Global Potential in Synthetic Biology: Scientific Opportunities and Good Governance – May 2014.
- Joint IAP/IAMP Statement on Antimicrobial Resistance: A Call
 for Action November 2013.







Reports Typically commissioned by the UN or other international agencies.





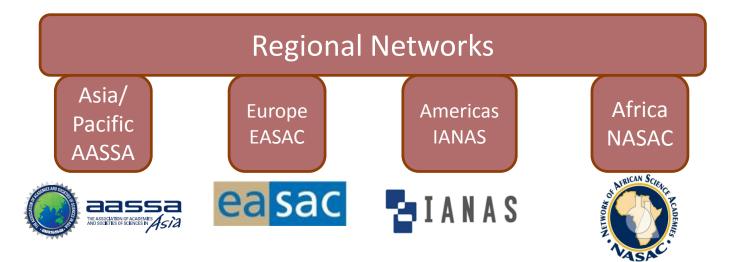
Ongoing: **Food and Nutrition Security and Agriculture** 4 regional reports to be followed by a global synthesis document



Extended, fully researched documents (usually more than 100 or 200 pages). Take time (2-3 years) to prepare.



Four Regional Networks



Targeted science advice on regional policy issues





Strategic Priority 3: <u>Strengthen the global</u> <u>scientific enterprise.</u>

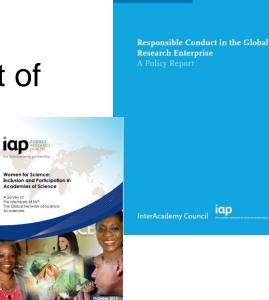
Programmes for:

- Responsible conduct of research
- Women in science

2016: Women for Science: Inclusion and Participation in Academies of Science

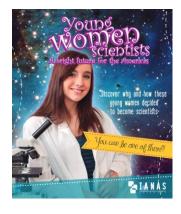
- Young scientists
 - including support for the GYA.







2016: Doing Global Science: A Guide to Responsible Conduct in the Global Research Enterprise





Strategic Priority 4: <u>Strengthen the global</u> <u>network, including supporting the creation</u> <u>of new academies in countries where they</u> <u>are not yet present.</u>

- Support for regional activities through AASSA, EASAC, IANAS and NASAC.
- New academies: IAP has assisted in the creation of some 20 new academies, most of them in Africa. Among the most recent are academies in Algeria, Botswana and Ecuador.
- IAP grant to NASAC permits capacity building for new/weak academies in Africa.
- IAP grants to other academies, e.g. Bangladesh, Nepal, Sudan, etc, for activities such as science literacy/outreach, science education, mentoring young scientists...



Other Priority: Develop partnerships with

other organisations, including with agencies of the UN system.

IAP Conference on Science Advice reasserted recommendation to develop closer links with UN agencies







Presenting IAP SEP publication 'Working with Big Ideas of Science Education' to UNESCO DG, Irina Bokova. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, May 2015.



Other Priority: <u>Develop partnerships with</u> <u>other organisations, including with agencies</u> <u>of the UN system.</u>

Examples:

- Ongoing engagement with S&T Major Group of UNISDR, including input into drafting 2015 Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction and involvement in UNISDR science and technology roadmap.
- Ongoing engagement between IAP Biosecurity Working Group (11 academies represented) and Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.
- New engagement (with TWAS) with Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.



IAP representatives from *Accademia dei Lincei*, Italy, the secretariat and INSA, India, at UNISDR meeting to develop S&T roadmap, Geneva, Jan 2016.



Jacqueline McGlade, UNEP, at IAP Conference on Science Advice, South Africa, Feb/March 2016



Ongoing projects

- Food and Nutrition Security and Agriculture.
- Harnessing SEM to address Africa's
- challenges.
- Improving scientific input to global policymaking.
- Training workshops and networking for Young Physician Leaders.
- Science education and science literacy.
- Promoting responsible research and biosecurity.





The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Implications of advances in science and technology





Policy for science – Science International

A series of meetings convened between four international science organizations:



- Focus on policy-for-science
- First activity: Release of an accord on
 - 'Open Data in a Big Data World'
- Campaign: the accord has so far received more than 120 endorsements from academies, scientific unions, publishers, etc.



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