



Capacity Building in TWAS

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Workshop on the Concept of the Global Science Corps in Africa
16-17 January 2006

Action by TWAS

- ✦ TWAS primary objective: Promote scientific capacities and encourage the pursuit of scientific excellence in research and education in developing countries.
- ✦ *TWAS Report on Building Scientific Capacity: A TWAS perspective (2004)* provides detailed account of priorities and action followed by TWAS in assisting developing countries to build their capacities in science, technology and innovation (ST&I).

Implementation Strategies

1. Training a new generation of qualified researchers in S&T-lagging countries
 - Fellowships for postgraduate and postdoctoral training, especially in basic sciences
 - 250 fellowships offered annually by Brazil, China, India and Mexico
 - 20 Fellowships per year offered to female students from Africa to study in developing countries

Implementation Strategies

2. Supporting young and active researchers in basic sciences

- 75 competitive and merit-based research grants (\$10,000 each) per year to young researchers especially from S&T-lagging countries (1800 grants offered so far)
- Competitive grants (up to \$100,000 over 3 years) to research units located in LDCs (10 research units currently supported)
- Grants offered in basic sciences only (biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics)
- TWAS acts as research council/foundation for S&T-lagging countries in basic sciences

Implementation Strategies

3. Linking senior scientists from S&T lagging countries to institutions of excellence in developing countries
 - UNESCO/TWAS associateship scheme involving 120 centers of excellence;
 - Travel costs covered by UNESCO/TWAS and other expenses by host institution.

Implementation Strategies

4. Linking renowned scientists from the north to institutions in S&T-lagging countries
 - ICSU/UNESCO/TWAS/UNU visiting scientist scheme
 - Programme needs revitalization to include diaspora scientists
5. Sharing innovative experiences in the successful application of S&T to real-life problems
 - Publication of success stories in critical areas such as safe drinking water, renewable energies, dry-land biodiversity and medicinal and food plants
 - Partnership with UNDP, UNESCO, WMO and UNEP.

Implementation Strategies

6. Strengthening academies of science in Africa and Islamic world
 - IAP project of capacity building of academies
 - Supporting networks of academies (NASAC, NASIC)
 - Small grants to academies to help with basic infrastructure (computers, software, internet connectivity).



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