

Activity Report

“Science against Poverty” FP7 Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Science against Poverty” FP7 project, which had a period of seven months from March to December 2010, had as its initial objective the co-funding instrument of the “Science against Poverty” Spanish Presidency 2010 held in April 2010.

The Conference focused on what can RTD&I do to fight poverty in the World, and paid special attention on how European and national research and innovation policies should be designed and adapted so that they reflect a responsible compromise of science programmes towards fighting poverty and exclusion. The role of socio-economic sciences in understanding the poverty dynamics and in proposing plausible remedies were a focal point of the conference.

Except for this initial objective it is to be mentioned the important fact that the conference conclusions were taken and were adopted by the Competitiveness Council as Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of the European Research Area in May 2010 and the creation of Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force (TF) that dealt with the advancement of the Council Conclusions orientations took place in September 2010.

The project team coordinated the work of the TF which was presented at the final project workshop held in Brussels in December 2010.

These results were achieved because of the very fruitful collaboration the project team has had with the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (MICINN), as well as with the European Commission (EC).

Project results and have been disseminated via its webpage www.scienceagainstpoverity.com, via live web streaming of the conference in April 2010 and two conferences the project coordinator has been invited during summer and autumn 2010.

Except for these acknowledgeable results, the project has fulfilled the following deliverables being: Report on Improved Conference Website, Report on Minutes of Task Force meetings, Report on Preparation and Collaboration Activities, Report on Production of printed material for the event and press announcement, Report on Science against Poverty Event, and Report on Task Force Conclusions.

As a summary, we are proud to confirm that the project goals have been achieved bringing out satisfactory results.

PROJECT CONTEXT AND MAIN OBJECTIVES

Back in 2009, when the preparation team of the Spanish Presidency of EU 2010 was working in the main priorities and political agenda of the Presidency programme, “inclusion” was identified as one of the three pillars of the Presidency. For our Presidency “inclusion” meant that science and innovation have to play a more active role in the promotion of social cohesion and in the fight against poverty and, consequently, against social exclusion. It means that there is a lot science and innovation can do to provide solutions for the situations of exclusion suffered daily by millions of people around the world (including our own fellow citizens). The Spanish presidency tried to bring into the political agenda the necessity to have a more “sensitive science” which determines the tightest bond of science with the societal concerns as well as an alert, perceptive and responsive science. Alert to new changes and features in our society, perceptive to social concerns and responsive to societal challenges.

With this in mind the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (MICINN) decided to launch the “Science against Poverty” Conference as a way to raise the issue of the role of scientific research (and particularly of social sciences) and innovation in alleviating poverty and social exclusion to the ministerial political agenda.

This proposal, initially launched by the Ministry of Science and Innovation, has gathered a high level of interest and expectations from political, societal, and research and innovation stakeholders. During 2009 a Science against Poverty Advisory Board was launched, which role was to design and advice on the structure and content of the Conference. The initiative was embraced as well from the European Commission, which made possible the realization of the event in 8th and 9th of April 2010 in La Granja, Segovia.

The main objective of the conference was to include in the ministers political agenda the need to develop the social dimension of the ERA, which will translate into specific actions in both Community and national policies and programs. The outcomes of the conference were presented by the Spanish Minister of Science and Innovation, Ms Cristina Garmendia at the Competitiveness Council meeting on 26th of May 2010 in Brussels and by this they were disseminated to European and international RTD stakeholders.

It was the first time that the ministers for research and innovation of the 27 member states adopted some Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of ERA. These conclusions developed this new dimension and brought out clear the necessity to keep progressing in policies and actions the social dimension.

After the successful conclusion of the Spanish Presidency of the EU in June 2010 and following the TRIO programme, the creation of the Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force became evident. The impetus for the creation of the Task Force (TF) came from last semester political milestones at EU level such as the Europe 2020 Strategy , the European Platform against Poverty, the European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion , the Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of the European Area and the Science against Poverty Conference Conclusions .

The objective of TF was to work with the Council Conclusions of the Social Dimension of ERA defining some poverty-related issues where science can make a difference and feed the

reflection into the decision making bodies, as well as see the importance to have an ERAC Group to work on the social dimension of ERA towards future Research and Innovation initiatives and the future Framework Programme.

At that stage it was important to point out that science can do quite a lot to fight poverty, already proven and reiterated; but it is essential to draw attention on a coherent strategy and more actions on policy making and further activities, such as mentioned on the adopted Council Conclusions.

During its three meetings in September, October and November 2010, the TF worked on a Working Paper Conclusions, which was made public in December 2010 at the Science against Poverty final project Workshop, which was a success.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS AND FOREGROUNDS

Below you can find the main results of the “Science against Poverty” FP7 project results.

1. “SCIENCE AGAINST POVERTY” EVENT

The Ministry of Science and Innovation, together with the European Commission organised the "Science against Poverty" conference. This conference was the most visible action during the EU Presidency under the heading of Inclusion¹. Its goal was to convey a clear message to society, to make clear the contribution that science and innovation bring to the fight against poverty and exclusion.

The conference looked at how can science can help alleviate the problems caused by poverty. Some are urgent, such as global access to innovative medical technologies and medicines or inequalities in access to Internet, and some take a longer view, looking for an understanding of the social dynamics that cause poverty and the mechanisms to create and maintain economically sustainable communities, without overlooking on how to engage all actors in this challenge and the promotion of entrepreneurship in the social field.

The conference's main objective was to increase the visibility and bring awareness to the value that scientific research and innovation have in the fight against poverty and social exclusion, and as well include the social dimensions of science on the political agenda.

The two days conference was inaugurated by the Spanish Minister of Science and Innovation, Cristina Garmendia whose speech was preceded by a panel discussion moderated by journalist Lourdes Maldonado, with the participation of Felipe Gonzalez, former prime minister of Spain, Eduard Punset, science writer, and Pedro Alonso, Prince of Asturias awarded researcher.

¹ Integration, involvement and inclusion were the three pillars of the Spanish Presidency 2010 in the field of research and innovation.

The conference had 12 parallel sessions, six parallel sessions on specific topics (food and nutrition, know poverty, reduce the gap of knowledge, energy, environment and climate change, water and sanitation, health) and six parallel sessions transverse (Involvement stakeholders, education and training innovative solutions, Gender and development social and political sciences; Creating sustainable business).

Both the Secretary of State for Research and Director General of International Cooperation and Institutional Relations at Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation closed the conference.

The conference was attended by personalities and leaders of major global importance, both of the political landscape and the scientific community, civil society and the private sector. 230 participants attended the conference, 40 journalists followed the sessions to report back to their media, and 200 Internet visitors followed the opening and some of the sessions online via web streaming.

The conclusions of the conference were taken as high in the political agenda as the Competitiveness Council. They were translated into the Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of the European Research Area and were approved by the 27 Member States on 26 May 2010.

The overall results of the conference acknowledge the ability of research and innovation to give concrete answers to the demands of society. They are important to support social science research and the debate on the principles of responsible research. According to the Conclusions it is important to ensure that the objectives of ERA can help meet social objectives and to incorporate the contributions of civil society organisations and citizens in the development of research and innovation agenda of the EU.

In summary it is important to continue the policy guidelines and join forces in order to progress in achieving the social dimension of ERA. This would be achieved by exploring ways and means to increase the visibility of actions that will address aspects of the social dimension of ERA, encouraging the contribution of civil society and citizens to develop strategic research agendas, increasing scientific interest in relevant social problems and sharing best practices in promoting the social dimension in research and innovation.

And finally these conclusions finalise with the proposition of having future Presidency conferences to deal with aspects of the social dimension of ERA.

The conference programme can be found as Annex 1 and the conference summarised conclusions can be found as Annex 2.

ANNEX 1: “SCIENCE AGAINST POVERTY” CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

The Ministry of Science and Innovation, together with the European Commission, is organising the “Science against Poverty” Conference. The Conference represents the most visible action during the Presidency Term under the Inclusion heading.

It aims to convey a clear message to society on the contribution of science and innovation to the fight against poverty and exclusion. In February 2010 the Ministers for Research provided ample support and compromise under the Donostia-San Sebastián Declaration to advance towards a more responsive science.

POLITICAL FRAMEWORK: SCIENCE AND INNOVATION IN THE SPANISH PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The State that holds the Presidency of the Council of the European Union is always required to seek that difficult balance between an ambitious agenda and its viability.

The Ministry of Science and Innovation has proposed a research and innovation agenda for the Presidency of the European Union that addresses this always difficult challenge of balance; on one hand it seeks to consolidate and strengthen what has already been launched in the European Research Area (ERA), and on the other to foster further political and legislative initiatives within the new legal framework of the Lisbon Treaty.

The Ministry has structured the Spanish priorities along three major axis, known as the “three I’s”: **Integration, Implication and Inclusion.**

Inclusion means that science and innovation should play a more active role in the promotion of social cohesion and in the **fight against poverty** and, consequently, against social exclusion. There is a lot science and innovation can do to provide solutions for the situations of exclusion suffered daily by millions of people around the world (including our own fellow citizens). The Presidency will include in the ministers political agenda the need to develop the social dimension of the ERA, which will translate into specific actions in both Community and national policies and programs.

THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION: A UNIVERSAL PRIORITY.

The principle of Inclusion represents one of the political ambitions of the Presidency for Research and, at the same time, translates to this field a priority vehemently proclaimed by the Spanish President of the Government as a whole: the fight against poverty and social exclusion, the promotion of equality and the defence of the most underprivileged.

This sensitivity has been clearly expressed by President Barroso himself in his political programme for the new Commission. According to Mr Barroso, equality, progress and social cohesion are at the very heart of the European Union mission.

WHY NOW?

We live in an historical, social and economic environment in which the integral development of society as a whole not only requires actions to improve our competitiveness for growth and

job creation, but also that these goals be reconciled with the environmental and social aspects of sustainability. It is not only that society demands this broader approach, but it is also a necessity for the long-term survival of our society and its values.

WHAT DOES SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATION MEAN?

Again, this broader context is brought to bear on the area of research and development through a new focus that should increasingly include the R&D&I policies of Europe and its Member States. Scientific and technological research is not only an essential instrument for economic progress and for contributing knowledge to the marketplace; it is also a crucial instrument for providing solutions to the social problems of exclusion and poverty.

Just as in recent decades we have firmly incorporated ethical criteria into the scientific and technology culture to establish acceptable standards for the technological research and development activity, we should now develop a culture of social responsibility for this activity.

The science and innovation policies, the programs for funding and focusing this activity and the researchers themselves should all support the values of social responsibility and value enhancement of the research potential to alleviate poverty. This needs transferring to the whole society, inside and outside our developed countries, the knowledge that can solve situations of exclusion (economic, social, environmental, for reasons of health, age or gender, etc.), of privation (hunger, medical conditions, access to resources) and of cultural and information gaps.

WHAT SPECIFICALLY DOES THE SPANISH PRESIDENCY PLAN TO DO?

The Spanish Presidency proposes two broad actions during our six-month term related to Inclusion:

“SCIENCE AGAINST POVERTY” CONFERENCE

This action aims to give visibility to and raise awareness of the value of scientific research and innovation in the fight against poverty and social exclusion. To achieve this goal, an **International Conference on “Science against Poverty”** will be held in La Granja (Segovia) on April 8 and 9, 2010. The Conference will be attended by leading global personalities from the political arena as well as from the research community, the civil society and from the private sector.

The topic of the conference covers multiple facets, some as urgent as global access to innovative medical technologies and medicines and the fight against the digital gap, but also an understanding of the social dynamics that cause poverty and the mechanisms to create and maintain economically sustainable communities, without overlooking how to involve all the players in this challenge and the promotion of social entrepreneurship.

Therefore, the Conference will include both thematic sessions (food and nutrition; dynamics of poverty; technological gap; energy; environment and climate change; water and sanitation;

health) and cross-disciplinary sessions (stakeholders involvement; education and training; innovative solutions; gender issues; social sciences and poverty; sustainable business).

Eminent figures in each of these areas will submit the conclusions of the thematic sessions to debates open to all the participants. The Conference conclusions will have two objectives:

- convey to society clear messages and proposals for future action
- include in the political agenda the social dimension of science

POLITICAL AGENDA OF THE COUNCIL

The Spanish Presidency will use the Conference conclusions as the basis of its proposals for the political agenda of the research ministers, who will meet on May 26, 2010. Spain will propose to the research ministers common political guidelines for the European Union and the Member States on the following aspects:

The Europe of knowledge should strive for a more responsive, committed science – a science willing to address the following challenges:

- Universal dissemination of scientific knowledge, with initiatives specifically targeting populations and countries that have greater difficulties in accessing this knowledge.
- A science that incorporates the social impact and a cooperative approach to development in its design, planning and assessment procedures.
- A science concerned with the transfer of technology to the most underprivileged regions of the world.

Spain expects that the Member States that succeed it in the Presidency will continue to drive this social dimension of science in Europe and in the world.

In short, during its Presidency, Spain will promote commitments to European responsibility in the field of research to address an urgent global challenge: the fight against poverty and social exclusion.

CONFERENCE STRUCTURE

The inauguration of the conference will have an Opening Session with the participation of the Spanish Minister for Science and Innovation, Cristina Garmendia; Cristina Garmendia, Spanish Minister for Science and Innovation, Felipe González, Chairman of the Reflection Group on the Future of Europe; Eduardo Punset, science writer y Pedro Alonso, Director at Barcelona Centre for International Health Research (CRESIB). The debate on the opening session will be moderated by the journalist Lourdes Maldonado.

The Parallel Sessions will deal with both Thematic and Cross-cutting issues and do not aim at providing an exhaustive overview of the theme, but to raise debate through illustrative, relevant issues. The chair will “set the scene” for the session and will provide focus for the discussion. He/she will have a short, provocative intervention of 10 minutes. The speakers are expected to illustrate the main subject of the session with a specific theme. The speech might take from 15 to 20 minutes accompanied by a power point presentation or a written work.

There will be between 3 and 4 speakers per session. The “Show Case” speaker will put forward a relevant concrete experience to illustrate the issue of the topic. Most of them will tell success stories, but not excluding lessons from less successful initiatives. The rest of the session will be devoted to open debate with the public and to distil possible conclusions to be reported by the Chair to the Plenary. The Chair will conduct the debate. He/she will be assisted by a *rapporteur*.

The Plenary Sessions after the round tables will give the results and recommendations of the thematic and cross-cutting sessions. There will be an open discussion of 30 minutes with the participants before the closing session where the main messages of the Conference will be summarised.

The Conference will be closed by the Spanish Secretary of State for Research and his homologues.

SPEAKERS AND PARTICIPANTS

The Conference will gather scientific, political and societal stakeholders with the aim of creating a forum for a focused debate on the role that science can play in the fight against poverty and exclusion.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE

DAY 1 THURSDAY 8TH APRIL 2010

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 8:00-9:00 | Registration |
| 9:00-11:00 | Opening Session Cristina Garmendia , Spanish Minister for Science and Innovation Debate moderated by Lourdes Maldonado Felipe González , Chairman of the Reflection Group on the Future of Europe Eduardo Punset , Science Writer Pedro Alonso , Professor and Director, Barcelona Center for International Health Research (CRESIB), Hospital Clínic - Universitat de Barcelona |
| 11:00-11:30 | <i>Coffee Break</i> |
| 11:30-13:30 | Thematic Parallel Sessions: Food and Nutrition; Knowing Poverty; Bridging the knowledge and technology gap; Energy, environment and climate change; Water and Sanitation; Health |
| 13:30-14:30 | <i>Lunch</i> |
| 14:30-15:30 | Plenary Session with Conclusions from Thematic Parallel Sessions, by the respective chairs |
| 15:30 | End of Day 1 Break and Preparation for Social Event in Segovia |
| 18:00-20:00 | Tour of Segovia, UNESCO World Heritage Centre; by courtesy of Segovia Town Hall |
| 20:00-22:00 | Dinner at Alcázar Castle of Segovia |

DAY 2 FRIDAY 9TH APRIL 2010

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 9:00-11:00 | Cross-Cutting Parallel Sessions: Stakeholders involvement; Education and Training; Innovative solutions; Gender and development; Social Science and policies; Creation of sustainable businesses |
| 11:00-11:30 | <i>Coffee Break</i> |
| 11:30-12:30 | Plenary Session with Conclusions from Cross-Cutting Parallel Sessions by the respective chairs |
| 12:30- 13:00 | Montserrat Torne , Director General for International Cooperation and Institutional Relations, Spanish Ministry for Science and Innovation |

Open discussions on the Conclusions

13:00-14:00 **Felipe Petriz Calvo**, Secretary of State for Research

Final Conclusions

14:00-15:00 *Lunch*

16h45 Tour to the Royal Glass Factory, La Granja; by courtesy of La Granja Town Hall.

PROGRAMME, THURSDAY 8TH APRIL 2010

PARALLEL THEMATIC ROUND TABLES:

1. FOOD AND NUTRITION

There are more than 1 billion hungry people in the world today, and as the World in 2025 Report refers, malnutrition will grow rapidly in the future.

This session will deal with issues on the global food crisis, nutrition for the needy ones, agriculture research for development and gender perspective. It will as well raise the issue on the impact that the poverty-related food and nutrition problems have in our societies and how policy-making can help to alleviate this dramatic problem.

Global Food Crisis

Albert Sasson

President of Bioeurolatina

Nutrition for the ones who cannot afford it

Florence Wambugu

Director of A Harvest Biotech Foundation International

Nutrition for All: Harnessing Innovation to End Malnutrition

Jay Naidoo

Chairman of the Board of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)

Agriculture Research for development and gender perspective

Louise Sperling

Senior Scientist at International Center for Tropical Agriculture

Showcase

Results and Methods of stakeholders participation from INCOfish European Project

Silvia Opitz

INCOFish project manager

2. KNOWING POVERTY

In order to combat poverty we need to understand what it is, how to measure it, how it is experienced over the life cycle and how it is reproduced. Policy-makers need to draw on social scientists, whilst scientists need to draw on data, theories and research methods.

This thematic session will bring together a handful of world-leading social scientist to reflect upon how to improve research on poverty and social exclusion with a focus on what we still do not know.

Setting the scene

Federico Mayor Zaragoza

Presidente de la Fundación Cultura de Paz

Facts and figures

José Antonio Alonso

Director ICEI, Universidad de Complutense

How to improve our knowledge on poverty dynamics

Stephen Jenkins

Professor of Economics, University of Essex

Showcase:

Poverty policy based on scientific evidence: The J-PAL experience at MIT

Rachel Glennerster

Executive Director of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL), MIT Department of Economics

3. BRIDGING THE KNOWLEDGE GAP

The knowledge and technology gap is a substantial aspect of inequality. It is related to all its dimensions, from accessing knowledge and technology, to its effective creation and use.

The process of knowledge and technology creation, diffusion and use is not automatic; it requires carefully designed strategies and policies for the implementation of sustainable actions. The presentations of this session will deal with these issues.

Open Innovation and Technology Transfer

Francis Gurry

Director General World Intellectual Property Organization

Empowering knowledge access

María Del Pino

President of Fundación Rafael del Pino

Use of ITC technologies for improving health conditions in rural areas

Javier Simó

Representative, EHAS Foundation

ITC for development Cooperation and USHAHIDI experience

Juliana Rotich

Representative USHAHIDI Platform, Kenya

Showcase

The "One Laptop per child" experience

Jan Wildeboer

Solution Architect at Red Hat GmbH

4. ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Environmental sustainability, climate change, and lack of energy resources are affecting drastically social change, poverty and inequality. Sustainable development strategy, energy and climate affect substantially social premises for equality and wellbeing.

Lately these changes have reached the political agenda at a very high level. This session will deal with thematic issues like impact of climate change on health, but as well policy issues and strategy building.

Post Kyoto Treaty

John Forgách

Co Director, International Institute for Sustainable Development

Climate change and impact on health

Maria Neira

Director, Public Health and Environment; World Health Organization

Sustainable energy, climate change and poverty

Claudio Alatorre

Climate Change Expert, Inter-American Development Bank

Showcase

Example a Spanish enterprise transformation towards renewable energies

Carmen Becerril

Chairwoman ACCIONA Energy

5. WATER AND SANITATION

By 2025 three billion people will be missing water and already more than 1 billion inhabitants do not have access to clean water nowadays and more than 2,5 billion are lacking sanitation systems.

The conference will raise the issue of how can science and technology improve the current and future situation. The invited speakers, highly recognised figures in the field will help bring out conclusions for an improved strategy and policy making in the field.

Innovative policies

Ms Charity Ngilu

Minister of Water and Irrigation, Republic of Kenya

Policies for water and sanitation as a result of chemical research

Rodney Townsend

Representative of European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences

Chairman of the European Technology Platform on Sustainable Chemistry

How can technology be applied to water and sanitation for improving life conditions

Angel Cajigas Delgado

Executive Director General, Technological association for water treatment (ATTA)

Basic infrastructures for water and sanitation

Maria Jesus Ledesma Carbayo

Executive Committee Member of ISF-ApD (Engineering without Borders)

Cooperation and Human Development Research

Ricard Gine

Researcher at Polytechnic University of Catalonia

Showcase

Experiences from the South: Challenges of Water and Sanitation in Southern Africa

Chris Buckley

Professor, Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal

6. HEALTH

Health being this basic component of wellbeing will have its special attention at the conference. Immunization and vaccines, fast growing populations in developing countries, and the role of research in fighting poverty related diseases and the gender dimension are some of the issues, which will be dealt in the conference.

Eminent figures will participate as speakers and participants of this round table where scientific evidence will help to give the importance for a strong policy interface in order to improve health conditions and raise these matters into the political research agenda.

World health: Setting the scene

Tadataka Yamada

President of the foundation's Global Health Program; Melinda & Bill Gates Foundation

Immunization and Vaccines

Jean-Marie Okwo-Bele

Director of Department of Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals, World Health Organisation

Ageing populations

Alex Kalache

Director of the International Centre for Policy on Ageing

The role of research on fighting AIDS, TB and Malaria

Mary Ann Lansang

Director of Knowledge Management Unit, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Health and gender issues

Charis Thompson

Professor, Department of Gender and Women's Studies, University of California

Showcase

The health research centre in Manhiça, Mozambique

Nuria Casamitjana

Executive Director, Barcelona Center for International Health Research (CRESIB), Hospital Clínic
- Universitat de Barcelona

PROGRAMME, FRIDAY 9TH APRIL 2010

PARALLEL CROSS-CUTTING ROUND TABLES:

1. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

This session aims at creating an open dialog and draw conclusions and recommendations from the interchange of opinions and expertise of policy makers, parliamentarians, agencies, sponsors, founders, ONGs and citizens representations.

The role of universities, civil society, third sector actors, the European Parliament will outline the general expected results of the session, which will be taken into the final conference conclusions and will draw recommendations for future policy making in and enhanced interaction of research and cooperation stakeholders.

The European Parliament view

Teresa Riera

Member of the European Parliament

International Cooperation Development and Policy Involvement

Carlos Alberdi

Cultural and Scientific Relations Director, AECID

The NGOs view

Miguel Ángel Pantoja Molina

President of ISF ApD

Universities as knowledge generators in the fight against poverty

Jaime Cervera

Director for International Cooperation, Representative of Universities, CEURI Cooperation Commission

Governance key to development, the role of civil society

Susana del Río

Professor in Political Science and Sociology

Member of Experts Committee of the European Commission in Science, Society and Governance and in: Citizens and governance in the knowledge based society

Showcase

The African perspective

Alfred Nhema

Chief Executive Officer of the Pan African Development Centre

2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education and training are essential for building a better future for the individuals and societies. Education for equality and inclusion, issues such as capacity building, online education and training will be raised at this session.

The outcome of the discussions will hopefully draw the attention on the role of education and training initiatives for promoting better tailored inclusive policies in the future.

Education for social inclusion

Carlos Malpica Faustor

Professor and Consulting Expert; Ex-Minister for Education in Peru

Brain Circulation and Mobility

Yevgeny Kuznetsov

Senior economist, World Bank

Initiatives to access to education

Ramón Flecha

Professor of Sociology at the University of Barcelona

Capacity Building, Online education and training

Nelson Sewankambo

Principal of College of Health Sciences, Uganda

Showcase

The Arab experience

Gema Martín Muñoz

Director General, Casa Árabe Madrid

3. INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Innovative solutions, supporting sustainable as well as social innovation, are key for managing and overcoming the economic and social crisis and for reducing poverty.

This session will deal with transversal issues such as entrepreneurial innovative solutions, innovative processes, innovative technology parks and innovative financing. It will build upon the importance of innovating for achieving better results for fighting poverty and building upon strong recommendations for common learning and policy making.

Translation of Innovation through technology parks

Manuel Cendoya

Founder of the San Sebastian Technology Park and European Union Project Leader for the International Technopark of Panama

Gender perspective

Judith Sutz

Professor at the University of Uruguay

Innovative results through inter-institutional research

María Blasco

Deputy Director for Basic Research, Director of Cancer Programme, Head of telomere and telomerase group, Spanish National Cancer Research Centre (CNIO)

Access to Medicines & Neglected Diseases

Olaf Valverde

Representative of Doctor without Borders. Clinical Project Manager at DNDi

Showcase

Practical medical devices for use in low income countries

Jose Gómez-Márquez

Humanitarian of the Year 2009, Program Director for the Innovations in International Health initiative at MIT

4. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

How do gender issues affect poverty and social exclusion and what can science do to alleviate this? What are some of the gender perspectives in migration and most vulnerable populations? What are some of the reference gender policies? How do we involve the gender dimension to create sustainable policies for developed and developing countries?

Reference Gender Policies

Inés Sánchez de Madariaga

Director Woman and Science Unit, Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation

How can social science alleviate child poverty?

John Cockburn

Professor, Department of Economics at Université Laval

Gender perspective in African and Diaspora Education

N'dri Assie-Lumumba

Professor of African and Diaspora education, Cornell University

Practical solutions against endemic diseases and women's role: Chaga's disease

Pilar Mateo

Director, Inesfly, Ingeniería de Salud

Showcase

UNESCO initiatives in developing Science and Technology policies for poverty eradication

Diana Malpede

Senior Specialist at Science, Policy and Sustainable Development Division, UNESCO

5. SOCIAL SCIENCE AND POLICIES

Which policies are most effective in alleviating poverty? Can policies that work in a given context be successful in others? How can social scientist evaluate the real impact of anti-poverty policies? "Social Science and Policies" will bring together a handful of world-leading social scientists to reflect on how science can inform anti-poverty policies.

How to improve the science-policy link in the EU

John Wood

Chair of European Research Area Board

The role of poverty monitoring institutes as knowledge generators and policy making

Lluís Grande

Deputy Director for Social Inclusion

Catalonian Government

Promoting pro-poor and social inclusive policies

Charles Gore

Special Coordinator for Cross-sectoral Issues, UNCTAD

Strengthening national research systems in support of poverty eradication, towards an integrated approach

Paul de Guchteneire

Coordinator Intersectoral Platform on Strengthening National Research Systems, Chief International Migration Section, UNESCO

Scientific Research and Social Development in Latin America

Isabel Licha

Senior Advisor on Social Policy, Spain-UNDP Trust Fund "Towards an Integrated and Inclusive Development", UNDP

Showcase

Contributions from the RISE Network: Evaluating the effectiveness of development policies

Eliana La Ferrara

Professor, Università Bocconi

6. CREATION OF SUSTAINABLE BUSINESSES

Creating and growing sustainable business is working at the core of the creation of wealth and jobs in our societies, hence of great importance for the general aspects of combating poverty. Creating inclusive businesses must help with the creation of an inclusive system of production and hence very social.

This session will treat mostly about this. Examples given in this session, but as well results and recommendations on business creation in EU countries and beyond will help to formulate better entrepreneurial pro-poor policies.

Growing Sustainable Businesses

Tomas Sales

General Manager Growing Sustainable Business Programme; United Nations Development Programme

Maturation of technologies and critical factors: Enabling the critical role of the private sector in global health

Peter Singer

Director, McLaughlin-Rotman Centre for Global Health, University Health Network and University of Toronto

Successful sponsorship

Marc Simon

Director for Social Integration, Fundació la Caixa

Social Entrepreneurship

María Zapata

Director of the International Relations, ASHOKA

Showcase

PATH/WHO Partnership: Elimination of meningitis epidemics in Sub-Saharan Africa

Marc Laforce

Global Program Leader; Program for Appropriate Technology in Health PATH

LANGUAGES

Plenary Sessions will have simultaneous interpreting available in Spanish and English

The working language of the parallel sessions will be English, although an interpreter will be available in each session.

WEBSITE OF THE CONFERENCE: WWW.SCIENCEAGAINSTPOVERTY.COM

On the conference website detailed information can be found, from content and structure to the speakers, their bios and photos.

LOCATION: LA GRANJA – SEGOVIA

La Granja is a living proof of the rich architectural legacy of the Royal Site. It is composed by two buildings. The *Casa de los Infantes*, constructed in the 18th century by Charles III and the *Cuartel General de la Guardia de Corps* which houses a modern Conference and Convention Centre.

The *Cuartel General de la Guardia de Corps* owns a Conference Hall for more than 400 people and 13 different sizes meeting-rooms that they can lodge between 25 and 300 people each.

The *Casa de los Infantes* building holds 125 rooms and is just 50 minutes away from Madrid.



ANNEX 2. “SCIENCE AGAINST POVERTY” CONFERENCE CONCLUSIONS

Ten years ago, the United Nations and main global leaders approved a global alliance against poverty which established a series of assessable commitments, known as the Millennium Development Goals, set for 2015. Also a decade ago in Lisbon, Europe committed itself to becoming the most dynamic and competitive knowledge-based economy in the world by 2010 respecting social cohesion and the environment.

Today, according to data from the World Bank, halfway through the timescale established for achieving the **Millennium Development Goals**, 190,000 children under the age of five and 10,000 women die every week from treatable illnesses and pregnancy complications. Five million people die each year from AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and thousands of millions of people suffer privations long overcome by the privileged minority that are fortunate enough to have been born in a socio-economic environment like that enjoyed by the majority of Europeans. Approximately 1,000 million people suffer from starvation, double these figures are malnourished, and around half the developing world lacks access to basic sanitation facilities.

In 2010, the European Union enters a new stage established by the **EU 2020 Strategy**, which is focused around “smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” and incorporates the fight against poverty as one of its main initiatives in order to “raise awareness and recognise the fundamental rights of people experiencing poverty and social exclusion, enabling them to live with dignity and to take an active part in society”.

Europe is facing new challenges and new realities, in a different geopolitical setting to that of 2000, with greater presence of the economies of Asia and of other emerging powers such as Brazil, but maintains one fundamental objective, formulated in Lisbon: the definitive development of knowledge-based society and economy.

The **Spanish Presidency of the European Union** firmly believes that a Europe of knowledge ought to strive for a committed and more **sensitive science**. With this objective in mind, during two days on 8-9 April 2010, Science against Poverty conference created **a space for debate** within the European Union, open to the world, regarding the role played by European science and innovation in the fight against poverty and inequality. It was considered as a starting point of a future series of world class conferences.

The conference counted with the participation of 200 people attending the conference, 30 press journalists, in addition to the 230 interested ones who followed the conference live via web-streaming. **The participants came from 46 countries across the five continents**, while the speakers were from 25 nationalities representing enterprises, organisations, institutions and governments.

The contributions of research and innovation were presented in 12 parallel sessions that dealt with thematic and cross cutting issues of poverty and social exclusion. A vivid debate took place among experts, which brought to conclusions and recommendations that will be given below.

The results of this conference were taken to the Competitiveness Council of Ministers on 26 May, and were adopted as Council Conclusions of the Social Dimension of the European Research Area

The conference concluded that the **contribution of all sciences is necessary to eradicate poverty**. This can be achieved by a multifaceted approach such as creating incentives for researchers to shift scientific attention to relevant social problems; building partnerships and developing long term fora between scientists and policy makers with accountability and putting development issues under the science focus; by measuring rigorously the effectiveness of policies. Social sciences can play a role for this matter.

More specifically research and innovation can contribute to **answer poverty issues** related to climate change and access to renewable energies; health; nutrition and agriculture; water and sanitation; bridging the knowledge and technological gap; and education and training in Europe and abroad.

During the conference it was pointed out that there is **room for improvement** in the efficiency of **cooperation programmes** as too frequently they fail to fulfil recipients' requirements and expectations, hence the need to better combine top-down initiatives with bottom-up approaches. To be policy efficient needs to be evidence based.

People are an essential asset for alleviating poverty as the poorer countries need to achieve critical mass of scientific and technical skills; therefore the requirement for strong capacity building and a strong need to enhance mobility was reiterated at the conference. More mobility would make possible more knowledge interaction. The social contract for all the researchers and gender mainstream policies are essential for raising researchers' motivation. Recognition of international cooperation experience to all researchers will raise their awareness towards societal issues.

There is a constant need for an **efficient use of resources** by finding ways of public-private partnerships and enhance the private sector engagement, whose role is central. It is necessary to find and take into account the right balance between IPR protection and open source technologies. A new asset is to promote the ethical side of R&D on poverty.

Most of the times the right way out combines a technological/engineering solution plus a particular social approach.

The conference generated vivid debate among very different stakeholders during the parallel sessions, which conclusions follow below:

FOOD AND NUTRITION THEMATIC SESSION

There is a need for priority setting and strategy in research and innovation for development in agriculture.

Priority must be given to food crops produced by small farmers. The importance to biofortification by **building the nutritional value** within seeds and plants of the indigenous crops is necessary.

KNOWING POVERTY THEMATIC SESSION

The scientific, academic and intellectual community must lead, at its very forefront, the struggle against poverty in order to narrow the gap between the haves and the have-nots, to consolidate genuine democracies, to build an inclusive human and sustainable development.

The **scientific community is ready** to lead the transformation of the EU as a leader of the “knowledge based society” but now is essential the political willingness.

At the present situation **poverty is multidimensional** and all the facets should be taken into account. Regarding the European Research Area we need to reinforce the ERC, promote the research infrastructures (ECRI) in order to be competitive, increase the public investment in RTD&I and its connection with cooperation.

BRIDGING THE KNOWLEDGE GAP THEMATIC SESSION

The public sector has an important role to play in creating a **regulatory environment** conducive to the transfer of knowledge and technology and in assisting in creating transparency in technology markets and in compensating for market failure.

Open innovation, a true bottom-up revolution and sustained long term research programmes need to be properly set to create a good environment for knowledge interaction.

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE THEMATIC SESSION

There are many opportunities for mitigating climate change that simultaneously provide poverty-reduction and other development benefits, through **accessing renewable energy**, energy efficiency, research in agriculture, forestry and in sustainable transportation systems.

Reliable instruments and indicators to provide feedback on the impact and co-benefits of our emission reduction policies are needed. Innovation is key to addressing climate change.

WATER AND SANITATION THEMATIC SESSION

Technologists and engineers need to work together with scientists, governments, business world and particularly the communities to develop not just ideas but above all innovative technologies and policies that provide sustainable solutions to all.

Knowledge sharing and improvement of infrastructure, need for water mapping and low cost technology especially by accessing renewable energies (solar and wind) Constant innovation and partnership among the stakeholders. **Spain is a good example** which has faced well issues of water provision and quality.

HEALTH THEMATIC SESSION

There is a need for an increased **global response to the challenges of global health**. While the global response to date has had an impact, innovative new solutions and additional resources are needed to sustain progress against the world’s deadliest diseases. It is important to support technological innovation in health, which will improve existing interventions and drive the development of new ones.

Partnerships and increased resources in developing and delivering new technologies to the people who need them most are essential. Need trained personnel, sufficient supplies of vaccines and injection technologies, application of appropriate, tailored strategies and financing, all of which can be facilitated by political commitment at all levels. Ageing in developed and developing countries should be tackled.

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT CROSS-CUTTING SESSION

There is a need **to shift RTD priorities to developing and exclusion problems** by having researcher focused and have the long-term planning policies. Focus must be put on strengthening the S&T systems and capacities of developing countries. Capacity building is the key.

Another need to restructure international relations in the field of S&T. Society must get more involved in the definition of scientific policies and agendas. Need to connect people with institutions

EDUCATION AND TRAINING CROSS-CUTTING SESSION

Education might have a say to the fight against social exclusion and poverty, using modern and free or low-cost technologies. Research in education and training needs to contribute to policy making. Critical **communicative research perspective** has shown to have a significant social and political impact on the European educational and social systems.

Restrain brain drain and development contrasted with all the social actors is crucial.

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS CROSS-CUTTING SESSION

It is of importance the **strong long-run community partners** which show a willingness to understand each other's opinions about development, the cultural, regulatory, and economic ramifications that result in the role of a technology innovator. The resulting collaboration between researchers, users, and health practitioners has launched a growing portfolio of inventions that are at different stages of deployment.

Collaboration is needed in terms of Intellectual Property Rights, pushing for a fluid communication in knowledge.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT CROSS-CUTTING SESSION

No Science against Poverty program can be effective without a full participation of women and without a full consideration of women's realities, needs and expectations. Gender inequality constitutes individual and **social loss**, a hindrance to social progress. This is said in terms of education conceived as a human right as well as an investment for socio-economic development.

Moreover, social sciences can be applied to bring rigorous evidence on the different facets of poverty in the design of policies that directly or indirectly affect children. By bringing solid data and rigorous policy-relevant analysis, **social science can make a major contribution to alleviating poverty** in children, men and women.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND POLICIES CROSS-CUTTING SESSION

It is of importance to **promote links between evidence and policy makers**, to develop long term fora between scientists and policy makers with accountability, to have an holistic approach of all sciences to tackling issues of poverty

Promote social matters in addition to economic aspects of poverty alleviation, to develop a systematic approach to research and innovation, to ensure aid supports an effective R&D, even for the poorest countries.

CREATION OF SUSTAINABLE BUSINESSES CROSS-CUTTING SESSION

Partnerships and **social entrepreneurship** are very important for **creating sustainable business**. Two examples are given.

Social innovation is reached by supporting particular models of social inclusion that tackle fully the needs of groups at risk of marginalisation and that embrace the vision and the participation of highly diverse social agents.

2. SCIENCE AGAINST POVERTY INITIATIVE TASK FORCE MEETINGS AND FINAL PROJECT WORKSHOP

Under the “Science against Poverty” FP7 Project and following the Communication and Outreach activities of the project proposal, the Spanish Ministry for Science and Innovation considered the establishment of the Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force 2010. The impetus for its establishment came from last semester political milestones at EU level such as Europe 2020 Strategy, European Platform against Poverty, European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion, Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of the European Area and the Science against Poverty Spanish Presidency Conference Conclusions. This motivation continues, while new Research and Innovation policies are taking place, while the economic crisis continues and the need to reinforce the social dimension of European Research Area policies is even more relevant.

Work on the design and creation of the TF started in June 2010, just after the last Competitiveness Council of Ministers where the Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of ERA were adopted. Working on the continuation of the initiative with the Member States was welcomed by the ministry authorities and Task Force Terms of Reference were drafted as below:

Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force 2010 Terms of Reference

Context

In 2010 the European Union entered a new stage, which is politically framed by the EU 2020 Strategy. The Strategy focuses around "smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" and identifies the fight against poverty as a key component of the European project. In this respect, one of its seven flagship initiatives is the creation of the **European Platform against Poverty**.

Also in 2010, the Spanish Presidency, through its Inclusion Axis¹, fostered the idea that research and innovation should play a more active role in the promotion of social cohesion and in the fight against poverty. The Presidency included in the political agenda of the ministers the need to develop the social dimension of the ERA. In May 2010 the Competitiveness Council of Ministers agreed upon the so called **Social Dimension of the European Research Area (ERA)**, a new facet of the ERA that needs to be taken forward and articulated. The conclusions encompass recognition of current progress and achievements, but above all give orientations for future action.

Another important contribution in this field was given by the **Science against Poverty conference**², which counted with participants from 46 countries across the five continents and gathered the contributions of scientists, academia representatives, entrepreneurs and policy makers. Its valuable inputs reached the political agenda through the Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of the ERA.

It is clear at this stage that research and innovation have a say in the promotion of social cohesion and in combating poverty. Science can give answers to many sufferings caused by poverty and social exclusion, but

¹ Integration, Involvement and Inclusion were the three mayor Axes of the Presidency in the fields of Science and Innovation.

² conference Web www.scienceagainstpoverty.com

Signed by Montserrat Torne, Director General of Internacional Cooperation and Institutional Relations, the invitations to participate at the Task Force were sent to research councillors at the Member States Representations in Brussels, representatives from civil society organizations who were involved at the Science against Poverty conference in April 2010 and some active members of the Science against Poverty Conference coming from international organisations, institutions and governments.

A copy of the invitation is attached below:



Montserrat Torne / Escasany
Secretaría de Estado de Investigación
Directora General de Cooperación Internacional y
Relaciones Institucionales

Madrid, September 8th 2010

Dear Colleague,

As you remember, last semester the Spanish Presidency fostered the idea that research and innovation should play a more active role in the **promotion of social cohesion and in the fight against poverty**. In May 2010 the Competitiveness Council of Ministers agreed upon the so called **Social Dimension of the European Research Area**, a new facet of ERA that needs to be taken forward and articulated.

For this reason, the Spanish Ministry for Science and Innovation will launch on 28 September 2010 the **Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force 2010**. This initiative is part of the "Science against Poverty" FP7 Project, the funding instrument of the Presidency Conference. Its main objective is to provide **contributions to further developments** on the Council Conclusions orientations.

It is therefore my pleasure to invite you to **participate as a full member** of the Task Force and to wish you a fruitful work in it. Annexed to this letter you will find the Terms of Reference and full information on the meetings. For further details, please do not hesitate to contact the Task Force Secretariat.

Yours sincerely

dozi@minin.es

Albacete, 5ª planta Sur
E-28027 Madrid
Tel.: +34 91 603 71 88
Fax: +34 91 603 70 88

TASK FORCE 1ST MEETING

Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force was launched on 28 September 2010 at the European Office Representation in Brussels. During its first meeting, the participants took several decisions regarding methodology of work and roadmap of activities.

| | Timing | Agenda |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1st meeting | 28 September 2010 | Launch of the Task Force. Guidelines on procedures of work. |
| 2nd meeting | 28 October 2010 | Follow up and work on the possible results. |
| 3rd meeting | 24 November 2010 | Work on the Results of the Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force. |
| Workshop | 15 December 2010 | Workshop and Science against Poverty Working Paper Conclusions |

TF members agreed that there is the right political momentum to intensify work on the social dimension of the European Research Area as research and innovation contributions are crucial for overcoming the economic crisis. It is through keeping up social standards and having at the centre of the attention the citizens' wellbeing that sustainability of actions is guaranteed.

A decision on future work was taken, such as giving inputs to advance with the Council Conclusions orientations and defining some poverty-related issues where science can make a difference, as well as feed the reflection into the decision making bodies. The importance to have an ERAC Group to work on the social dimension of ERA towards future research and innovation initiatives was welcomed. It is important to point out that science can do quite a lot to fight poverty; this is already proven and reiterated; as it is essential to draw attention on the role of social science to prevent poverty, to fight social exclusion, and to enhance cohesion.

Finally, some reference was given on the focus of work to be how science can contribute positively to the fight against poverty and social exclusion in the EU and outside. TF members showed a strong motivation to continue with the initiative started during Spanish Presidency, and adopted by the Ministers of the 27 Member, under the so called Council Conclusions of the Social Dimension of the European Research Area. Institutional involvement and civil society participation is considered as very important by the Task Force.

Work on the Draft Working Paper started as a result of the 1st meeting minutes, the initial reflections on the Council Conclusions orientations. Participants, who were not able to attend the meeting, gave inputs through emails. Attached below is the first draft document of the draft working paper.

Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force 2010
Draft Working Paper
28 September 2010

Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force was launched on 28 September at the European Office Representation in Brussels.

The Spanish Ministry for Science and Innovation considered the establishment of the Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force 2010 as part of the "Science against Poverty" FP7 Project. The motivation for the creation of the Task Force (TF) came from last semester political milestones at EU level such as the Europe 2020 Strategy¹, the European Platform against Poverty, the European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion², the Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of the European Area and the Science against Poverty Conference Conclusions³.

TF members agreed that there is the right political momentum for the Science against Poverty Initiative; nevertheless more involvement of the institutions is needed, and concrete actions need to be set.

The objective of Science against Poverty Initiative TF is to advance with the Council Conclusions of the Social Dimension of ERA, feed the reflection into the decision making bodies, prepare contributions to ERAC and brainstorm on future perspectives to have an ERAC Group established to work on the social dimension of ERA. The focus of Task Force work will be the poor in the EU and outside. TF members showed a strong motivation to continue with the initiative started during Spanish Presidency, and adopted by the Ministers of the 27 Member, under the so called Council Conclusions of the Social Dimension of the European Research Area⁴.

Institutional involvement and civil society participation were seen as very important in the TF work, focusing on the need for the European Commission (EC) and the European Parliament (EP) to participate in the TF meetings.

The participants of the 1st meeting and their country are given below:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Bart Dumolyn | Belgium |
| Telemachos Telemachou | Cyprus |
| Jette Nielsen | Denmark |
| Michèle Baron-Bradshaw | France |
| Thijs Geurts | Holland |
| Anna Wellisz | Poland |
| Carlos Martínez Riera | Spain |
| Armela Dino | Spain |
| Diana Malpede | UNESCO |
| Toñi Caro | Rise Network |
| Gabriel Boichat Sancho | Planeta Salud |
| Elena Villanueva | Globalsida |

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/index_en.htm

² www.2010againstopoverty.eu

³ www.scienceagainstopoverty.com

⁴ <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st10/st10270.en10.pdf>

TASK FORCE 2ND MEETING

Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force members met for the 2nd time, a month later on 28 October 2010 at the European Office Representation in Brussels. The overall objective for the meeting was to continue work with the Draft Working Document. Members participating this time were as in the document attached below:

| Name | Country/Institution/Organisation |
|-------------------------|---|
| Bart Dumolyn | Belgium |
| Michèle Baron-Bradshaw | France |
| Carla Matias dos Santos | Portugal |
| Karin Kjær Madsen | Denmark |
| Thijs Geurts | The Netherlands |
| Dimitri Corpakis | European Commission |
| Teresa Riera | European Parliament |
| Nuria Casamitjana | CRESIB |
| Gabriel Boichat | Planeta Salud |

The main findings of the 2nd meeting were the identification of the chapters of the Draft Working document that are as follows:

- Identification of poverty-related issues
- Indicators and social dimension
- Best practices and visibility of actions addressing the social dimension of ERA
- Sponsorship and philanthropy
- Science education in Europe
- Impact research activities
- Joint programming initiatives
- Civil society organizations and citizen's input
- Interdisciplinary research
- Develop knowledge and its application in developing countries
- Social policies require gender equality

A vivid discussion took place and some important progress was made regarding the definition of poverty related issues already seen under Science against Poverty conference. Very relevant information was given for the showcases with European or national projects or initiatives for each identification chapter.

Meeting participants spent 30 minutes discussing on each chapter.

Under “Identification of poverty-related issues” Science against Poverty Conference results were taken over and discussed. Its conclusions were warmly welcomed coming from highly reputed invited guests and participants at the conference.

Under “Indicators and social dimension” some interesting ideas were given by UNESCO and European Parliament representatives. Work on the indicators is necessary, but as well it is quite a complicated task. TF members acknowledged the need for clear and sensitive indicators to meet global needs.

Council Conclusions orientations on incentives to address social dimension of ERA were seen under the “Best practices and visibility of actions addressing the social dimension of ERA”, “Sponsorship and philanthropy” and “Science education in Europe”.

Contributions on “Impact research activities” were given by Jose Gómez Marquez from MIT, and the other members of the Task Force thought upon it. Important inputs on civil society were given by the civil society organisations representatives attending the meeting.

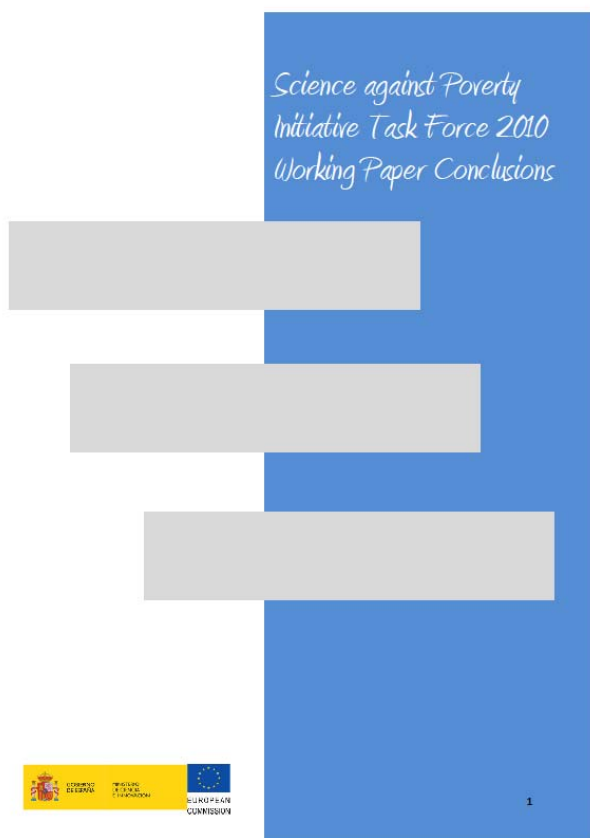
“Interdisciplinary research” deserved its separate chapter because of the high importance to achieve research excellence. “Enabling development on knowledge in developing countries” initiatives were welcomed by the Task Force members and as well the need to reinforce it.

Last but not least, work was done on giving some clear messages on gender dimension, importance of gender mainstreaming and gender related projects.

TASK FORCE 3RD MEETING

Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force members met for the third time on 24 November 2010 at the European Office Representation in Brussels. The main objective of the meeting was to finalise work with the Draft Working Document and work on the design of the final Workshop, the so called Science against Poverty FP7 Project Workshop.

The completed text was called the Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force 2010 Working Paper Conclusions.



Further work was done with the conceptualisation of the final Workshop, to be held in Brussels on 15 December 2010.

It was designed in two parts, on one side the speakers messages: the speech of the Spanish authorities, the project coordinator and the two invited guests: Jose Gomez-Marquez, Director at the D-Lab, Innovations in Health Development at MIT and Ilse Mariën, coordinator of Poverty and Technology Project at IST Flemish Government.

The second part of the workshop was designed to have group work and come out with a general reflection on the initiative and its continuation. The workshop came out to be a success and its members agreed upon the importance on of the continuations of initiatives like these.

FINAL PROJECT WORKSHOP

The event was held at the European Office representation in Brussels on 15 December 2010. It featured the main conclusions of the Seventh Framework Programme-funded project, with special emphasis on the progress made by the Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force. Another focal point was giving out the main findings of the 'Science against poverty' conference organised by the Spanish Council Presidency of the EU in April 2010.

Its agenda was as follows:

Science
against
Poverty

FP7
Project
Workshop



Science against Poverty FP7Project Workshop

Rue du Trône 62, 7th Floor, 1050 Brussels
15 December 2010

10:00-10:15 *Welcoming words*
Carlos Martínez Riera
Director General for International Cooperation and Institutional
Relations
Spanish Ministry for Science and Innovation

10:15-10:45 *Science against Poverty Initiative: Challenges and Conclusions*
Presentation of Task Force Results
Armela Dino
Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation

10:45-11:15 *Science for Development: Practical Case from MIT*
Jose Gomez-Marquez

11:15-11:45 *Poverty and Technology: Project from IST Flemish Government*
Ilse Mariën

11:45-12:15 *Coffee Break*

12:15-12:45 *Open Debate and Group Work*

12:45-13:15 *Results from Group Work*

13:15-13:20 *Closure*
Teresa Diez Iturriz
Principal Advisor Directorate General for International Cooperation
Spanish Ministry for Science and Innovation

Contact details:

| | |
|---|---|
| Armela Dino Calle Albasarte 5, 5ª Sur 28027 Madrid Spain armeladino@micinn.es | Edgar Moya and Ignacio Baanante Rue du Trône 62, 6th Floor 1050 Brussels edgar.moya@micinn.es and ignacio.baanante@micinn.es |
| +34 916037985 | +32 22892567 |

Rue du
Trône 62,
7th Floor,
15 Dec 2010

After the presentations by Jose Gomez Marquez from MIT and Ilse Mariën from IST Flemish Government, the group work brought out some good reflections and concerns on the continuation of debates on the social dimension of ERA and the role of science for the fight against poverty.



Jose Gomez Marquez at the Science against Poverty Workshop, 15 December 2010, Brussels



Ilse Mariën at the Science against Poverty Workshop, 15 December 2010, Brussels

In summary, three Science against Poverty Task Force meetings were held at the European Office representation in Brussels, on the 28 September, 28 October, and 24 November. The final project workshop to disseminate the results of the Task Force was held on 15 December, this was the last activity of the Science against Poverty FP7 Project.

Experience on work towards the continuation of the Conference Results and the Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of the ERA has been very fruitful, dynamic and need for further initiatives like these is necessary to keep up with the impetus started in 2010.

3. POTENTIAL IMPACT AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

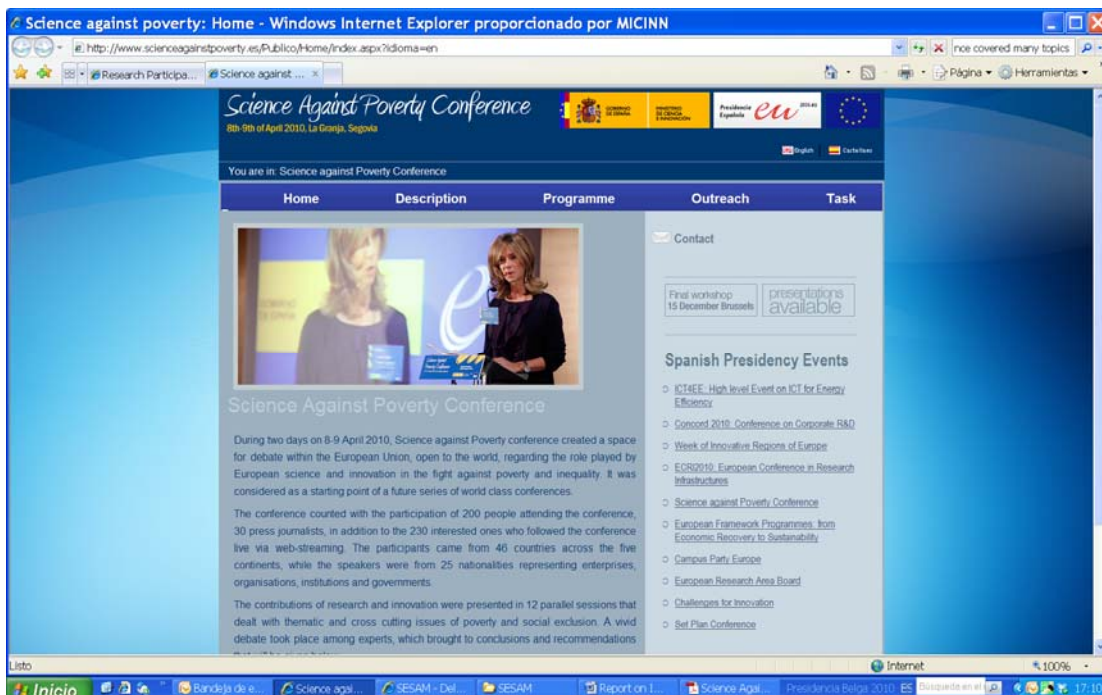
The impact of the Science against Poverty FP7 Project overcomes its expectations. Being a project of seven months it served as the co-financing instrument of the science against poverty conference, but as well helped with the council conclusions, being these the results of this conference. The project team worked on the conference conclusions and was in strong coordination with the Permanent representation that worked on the Council Conclusions of the Social Dimension of ERA.

In the context of TRIO programme and after the end of the Spanish Presidency, the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation under the FP7 project launched the Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force, to work with the advancement of the Council Conclusions orientations.

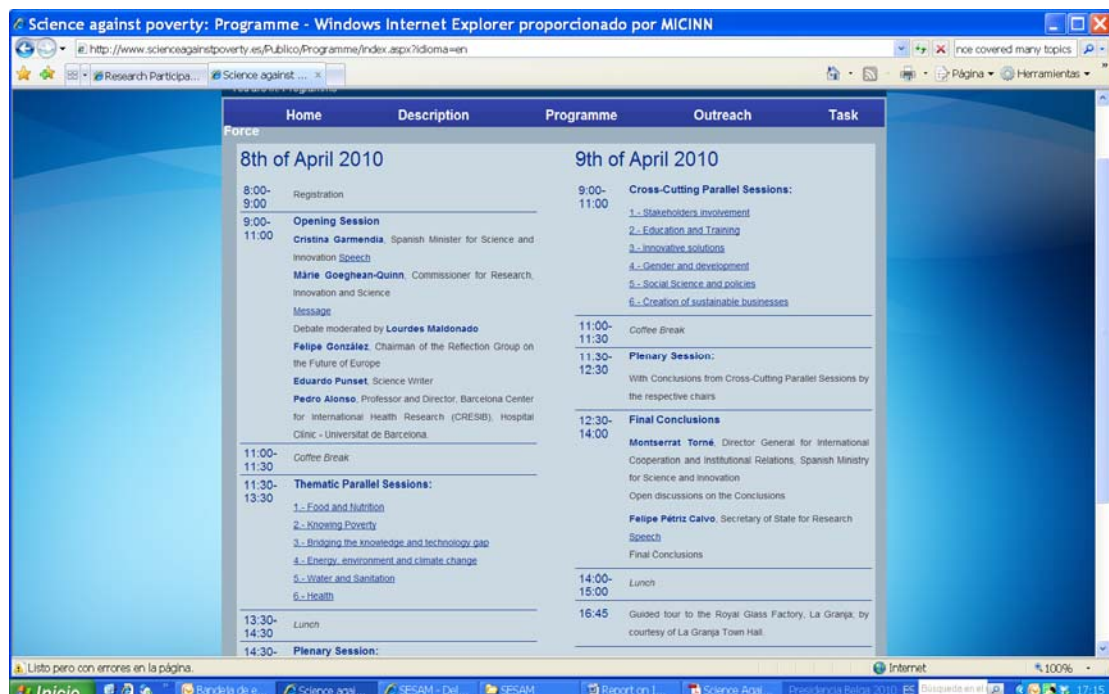
In order to get to that point of accomplishment, some important dissemination activities took place during the project, as mentioned below:

- a) SCIENCE AGAINST POVERTY" CONFERENCE WEBSITE
(WWW.SCIENCEAGAINSTPOVERTY.COM)

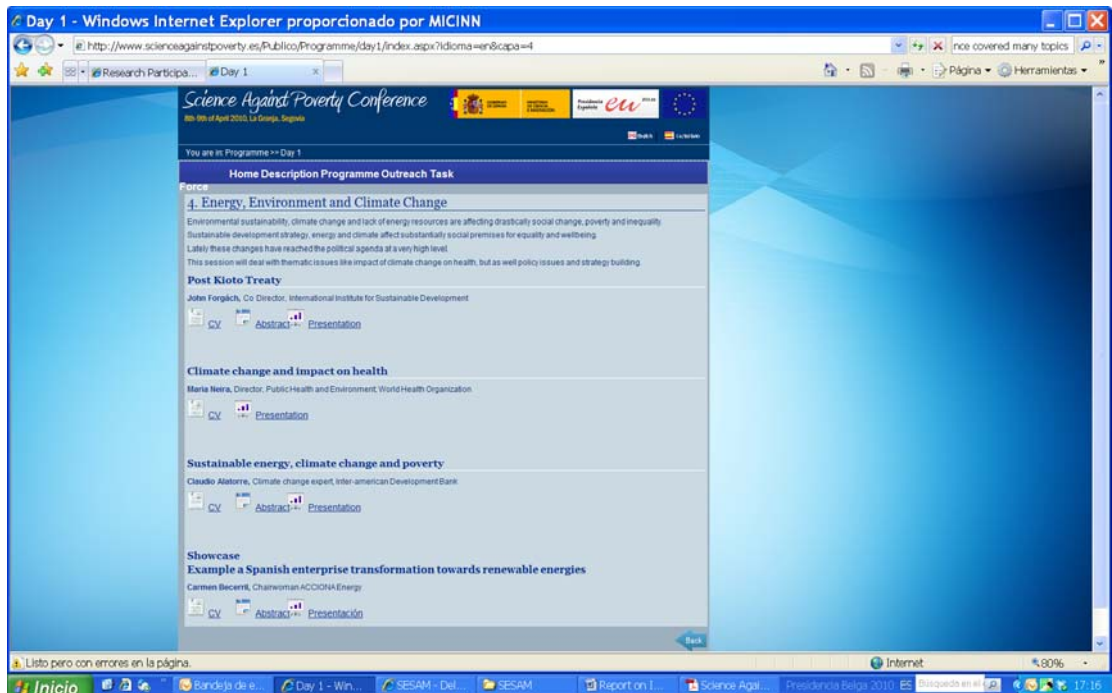
As the preparations of the Science against Poverty conference were advancing, conference website was developed as the main communication mechanism, as well as a necessary tool to provide the online registration facility for possible participants. The website contained all the relevant conference content and practical information on the conference. It was hosted and developed by FECYT, and maintained and supervised by a project implementation team member specialised in scientific information dissemination and websites content management.



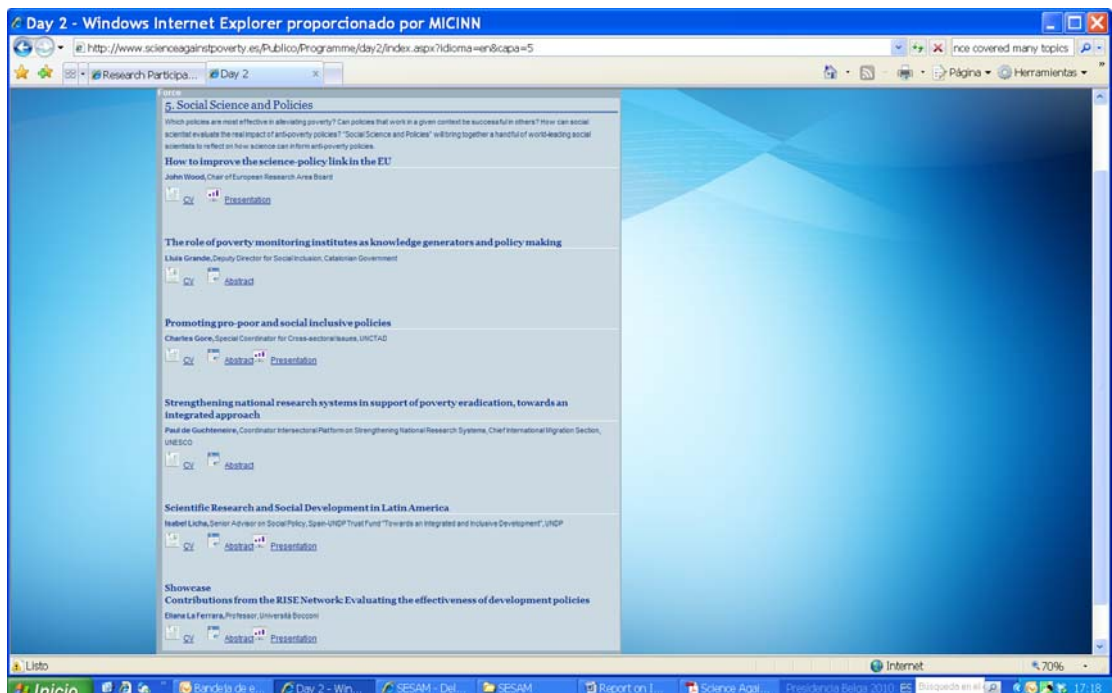
During the FP7 project the website was improved and it came to be one of the central web tools for further communication and outreach of the initiative. A very rich archive of the speakers' information, their bios and abstracts on the speeches at the conference were online before the conference. This facilitated the dissemination and increased the relevance of the conference. Power point presentations and speakers' full speeches can be visited online on each parallel session. An example is given below:



Conference Programme



Content of Energy, Environment and Climate Change thematic parallel session

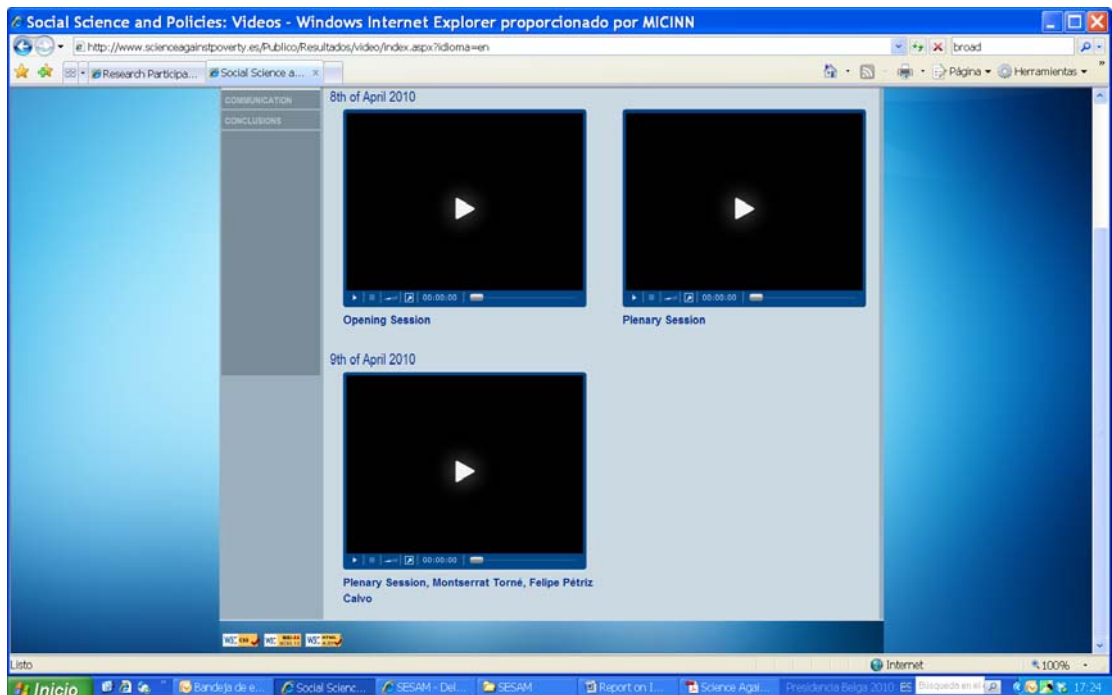


Content of Social Science and Policies cross cutting parallel session

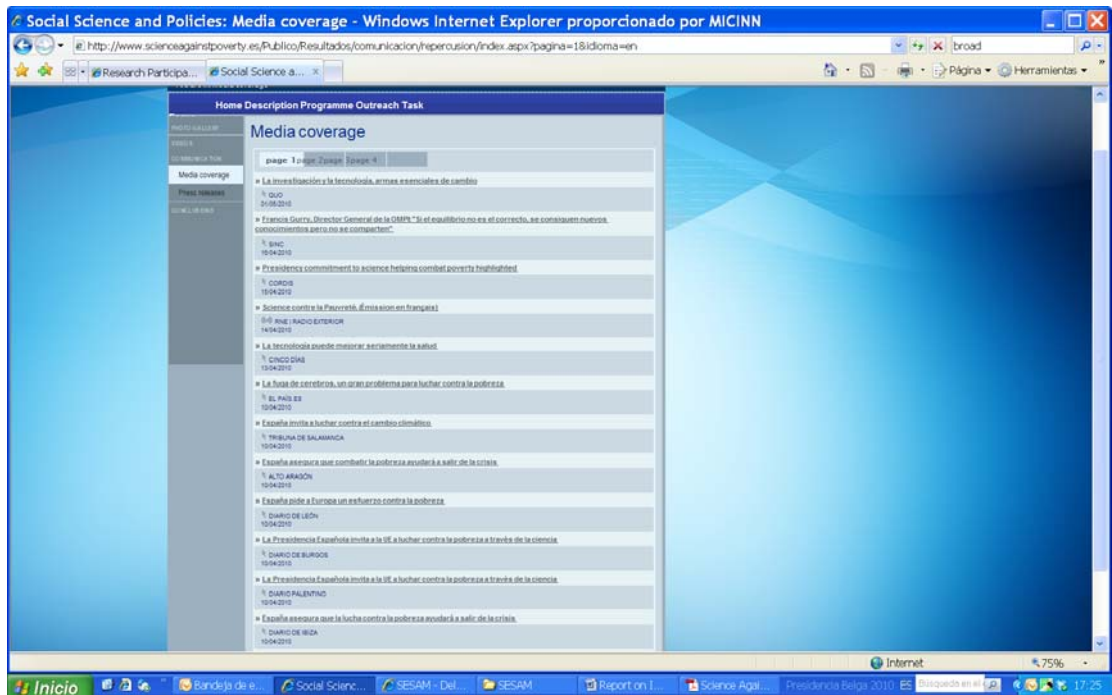
The conference was broadcasted live and recordings of the parallel round tables are found online. A new session of the webpage named Outreach was created. This session enabled the insertion of a photo gallery, the video recordings, media coverage, press releases by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, and the conference conclusions, as well as the Council Conclusions on the Social Dimension of ERA. Each one of these pages is given below:



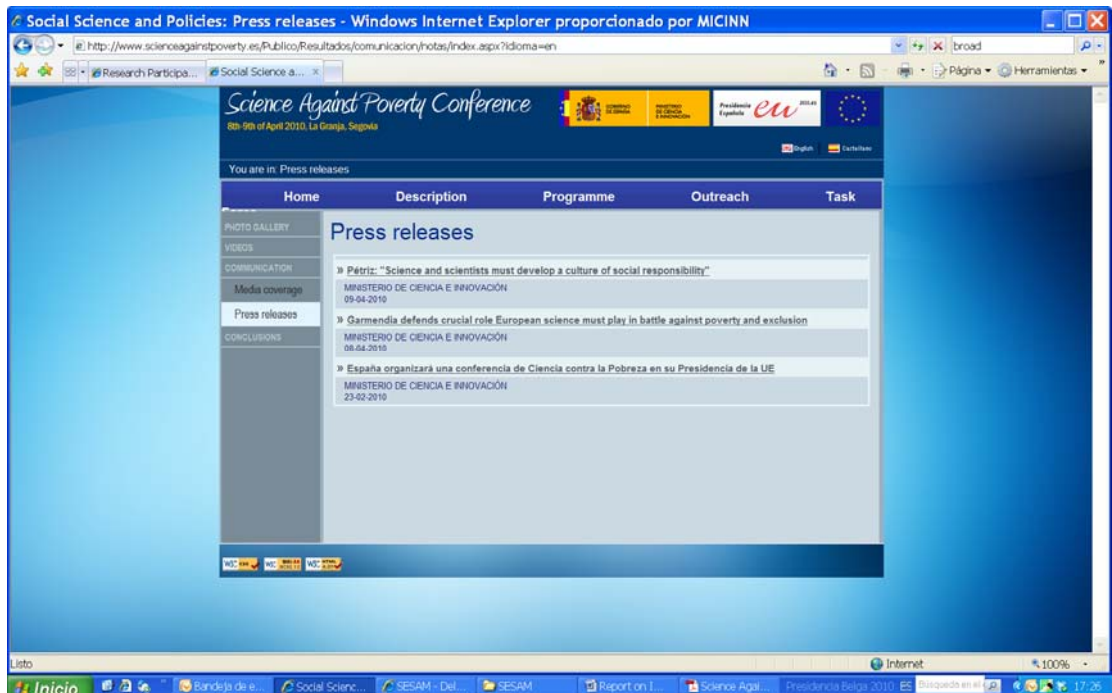
Photo gallery under the Outreach section



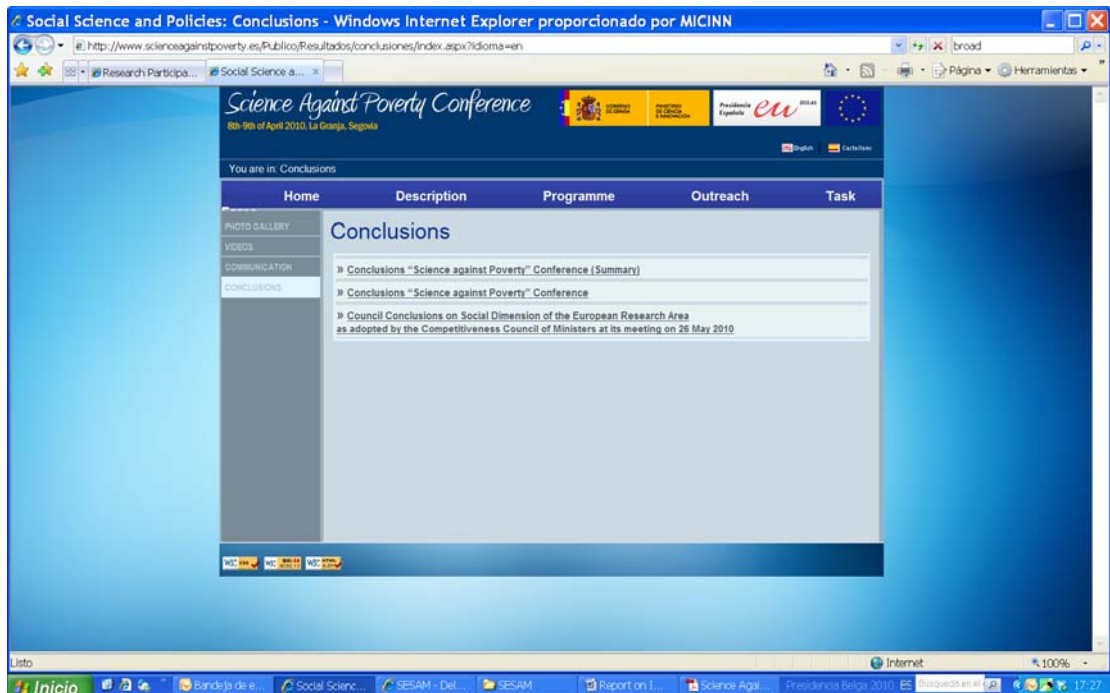
Video recordings under Outreach section



Media coverage under Outreach section



Press releases from Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation under Outreach section



Conference conclusions

Once the conference finished, the webpage offered a good opportunity for dissemination of the results and further work done within the initiative, which came out of the conference. The conference website has been independent from the Presidency standard webpage (www.eu2010.es), although it has been linked to it and to the Cordis Presidency webpage.

The improved website allowed conference web streaming. The number of its followers online doubled the number of participants at the conference.

In addition, the website has been used to disseminate the information on the Science against Poverty Initiative Task Force created under the FP7 project, as below:



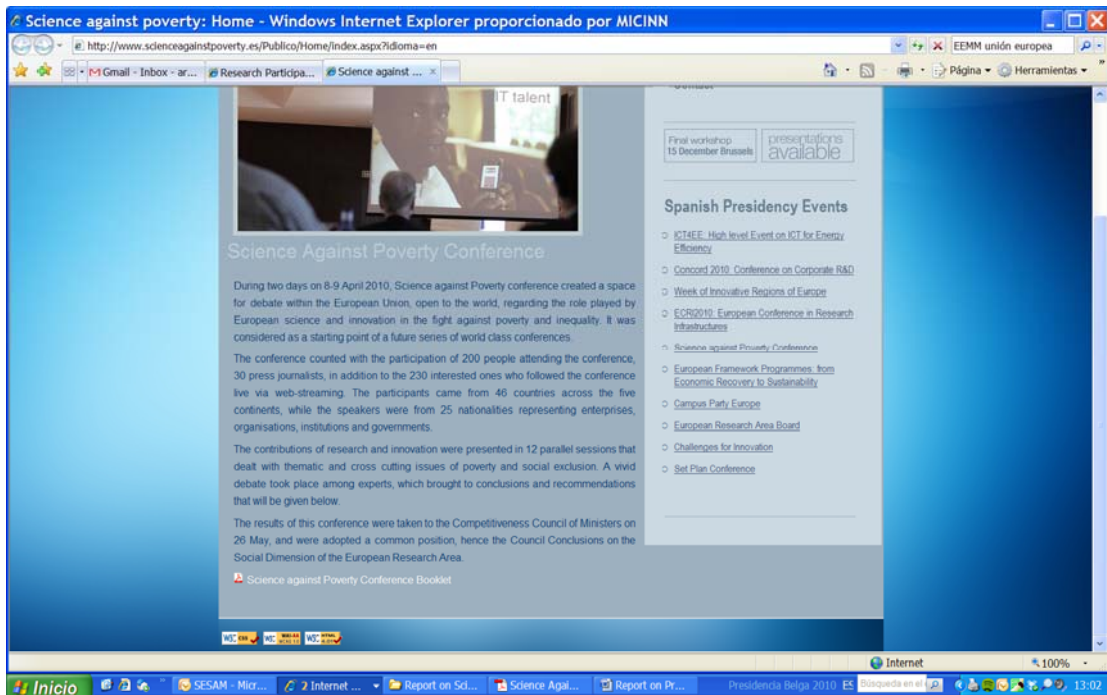
Science against Poverty Task Force on www.scienceagainstpoverity.com

In conclusion, the improved Science against Poverty website www.scienceagainstpoverity.com has been very useful for the dissemination and outreach activities under the FP7 Science against Poverty Project.

b) PRODUCTION OF PRINTED MATERIAL FOR THE EVENT AND PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT

Under the Communication and Outreach Work Package, one of the most important issues was the production of printed material for the conference, as well as press announcements on the event.

The conference booklet was edited by the project team in collaboration with the subcontracting company, which dealt with publishing. The booklet was created in both languages, English and Spanish. It was given to the participants of the conference. A PDF version of the book can be found online at www.scienceagainstpoverity.com at the bottom of the text, on the home page.



Below you can find the booklet (EN version) added as an object to the document:



The press announcement was coordinated by the project team with Minister Garmendia's communication cabinet. It is online at the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation webpage (www.micinn.es). The announcement was distributed to all the embassies set in Madrid.

The press announcement can be found online on:



Its text is as follows:

Prioridades del Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación durante la PE 2010

España organizará una conferencia de Ciencia contra la Pobreza en su Presidencia de la UE

- La Conferencia “Ciencia contra la Pobreza”, que tendrá lugar los días 8 y 9 de abril de 2010 en La Granja (Segovia), llevará a la agenda política ministerial, por primera vez en la UE, el papel de la investigación y de la innovación para aliviar la pobreza y la exclusión social
- El evento reunirá a 200 expertos internacionales del mundo académico y empresarial, de organizaciones de investigación y a agentes políticos
- Las conclusiones de la Conferencia serán presentadas por la ministra de Ciencia e Innovación, Cristina Garmendia, en el Consejo de Competitividad de mayo en Bruselas

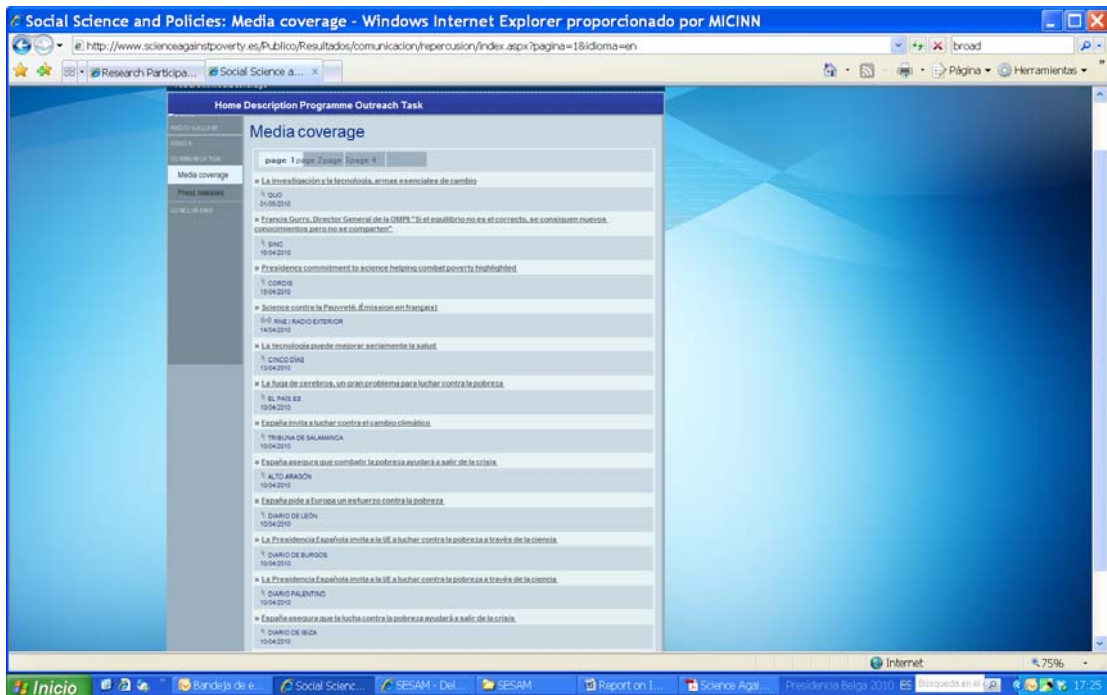
28 de enero de 2010. El Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación, dentro de sus actos previstos durante el semestre de la Presidencia Española del Consejo de la Unión Europea, organizará la Conferencia “Ciencia contra la Pobreza”, encuentro que llevará a la agenda política ministerial, por primera vez en la UE, el papel de la investigación y de la innovación para aliviar la pobreza y la exclusión social.

El evento, que tendrá lugar los días 8 y 9 de abril de 2010 en La Granja (Segovia), reunirá a 200 expertos internacionales del mundo académico y empresarial, de organizaciones de investigación y a agentes políticos, que alumbrarán recomendaciones sobre cómo deberían diseñarse y adaptarse las políticas de I+D+i europeas y nacionales para reflejar un compromiso responsable de los programas de ciencia en la lucha contra la pobreza y la exclusión social.

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NOTA DE PRENSA

In addition, the conference had plausible press coverage mainly on the Spanish media and some European ones. This can be found available online as below:



Work done on the Conference booklet and the Press announcement during the months of the project has been very demanding due to an intensive process of content management and strong coordination efforts.