

Monday 28 May 2007, 4.00- 6.00 p.m. University of Trieste Building H3, Lecture Room 1A (first floor) Special International Presentation;

HIGHLIGHTS of the G8-UNESCO World Forum on 'Education, Research and Innovation: New Partnership for Sustainable Development', held in Trieste, May 2007 (In English) All students, researchers, lecturers are cordially invited

Program

- 16,00 Introduction: Education-Research-Innovation Gianrossano GIANNINI (TS/Italy) (10')
- 16,10 Why UNESCO? Why Africa? Why Trieste?- Paolo ALESSI (TS/Italy+UNESCO) (10')
- 16,20 Education in the Knowledge-Based Society Gabriele GARBIN (TS/Italy+UNESCO)(10')
- 16,30 Environment: Global Challenges Gianrossano GIANNINI (TS/Italy) (10')
- 16,40 Innovation and Society Rachel OBED (Nigeria+ICTP) (10')
- 16,50 Sustainable Development and Health Omer A. Ali (Sudan+ICTP) (10')
- 17,00 Sustainable Development and Energy Gabriele GARBIN (TS/Italy+UNESCO) (10')
 & Anna Maria Novello (TS/Italy) (5')
- 17,15 Research and Innovation: Role of Governments-Patrizia TIBERI VIPRAIO (UD/Italy))(5') & Rachel OBED (Nigeria+ICTP))(5')
- 17,25 Knowledge and Sustainable Development Gianrossano GIANNINI (TS/Italy) (10')
- 17,35 Science/Technology/Innovation: Perspectives for Africa-Elie SIMO (Cameroon+ICTP) (15')
- 17,50 Knowledge for Sustainable Development: The future Patrizia TIBERI VIPRAIO(UD/Italy)(10

18,00 End





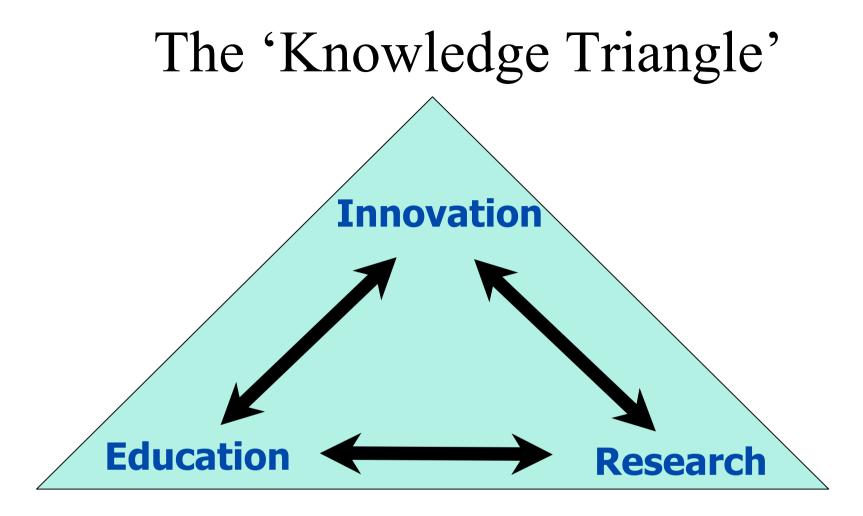


G8-UNESCO World Forum on 'Education, Research and Innovation: New Partnership for Sustainable Development'

Trieste, Italy, 10-12 May 2007

Under the High Patronage of the President of the Republic of Italy

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES



'Education' → all levels 'Research'→ all scientific knowledge, incl. from social sciences and humanities 'Innovation' → all technological and social innovations





Organization







G8-UNESCO World Forum on 'Education, Research and Innovation: New Partnership for Sustainable Development'

Trieste, Italy, 10-12 May 2007

The Forum builds on the discussion launched at the St. Petersburg summit on the interconnections between the three components of the triangle of knowledge—education, scientific research and technological innovation—from the perspective of sustainable development, and seeks to identify risks and opportunities for industrialized countries as well as developing and low-income countries.

The discussion will be presented by speakers of the highest level from the educational, scientific and entrepreneurial worlds, drawn from G8 countries as well as developing countries. Attention to developing countries will augment the Italian initiative with respect to discussions within the G8 framework. The Forum is intended as an opportunity for discussion and no final document is foreseen. SIZE OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT COMPARED TO OTHER LAND MASSES

IBRD 32162 NOVEMBER 2002

	SQUARE MILES	SQUARE KILOMETERS	
BRAZIL	3,300,161	8,547,378	
JAPAN	377,727	978,308	
USTRALIA	2,966,189	7,682,394	
EUROPE	1,905,731	4,935,820	
U.S.A. (Continental)	3,120,066	8,080,934	
TOTAL	11,669,874	30,224,835	
AFRICA (including MADAGASCAR)	(including		

AUSTRALIA

U.S.A.

This map was produced by the Map Design Unit of The World Bank. The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of The World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

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73% of Africans have no access to electricity

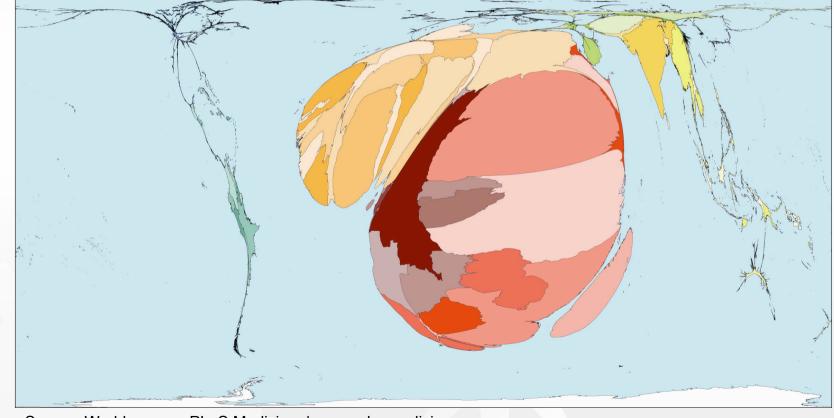
"In countries for which data are available around 27 percent of the population has access to electricity." Source: *African Development Indicators 2006*. World Bank



Malaria kills 900,000 Africans each year



"Each year, it kills more than 1 million people around the world — 90 percent of them in Africa." Source: *African Development Indicators 2006*. World Bank

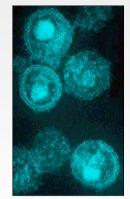


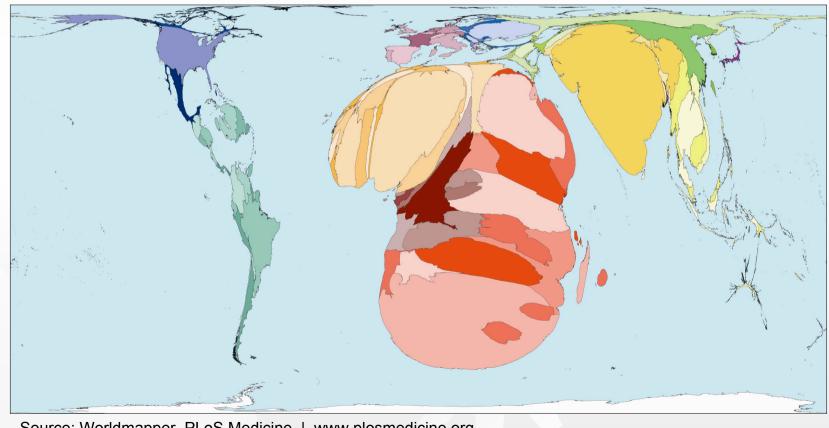
Source: Worldmapper. PLoS Medicine | www.plosmedicine.org



25 million Africans carry HIV

Source: African Development Indicators 2006. World Bank





Source: Worldmapper. PLoS Medicine | www.plosmedicine.org



North-South Disparities

World's top 25 countries, ranked by their share of world's papers in science, medicine and engineering

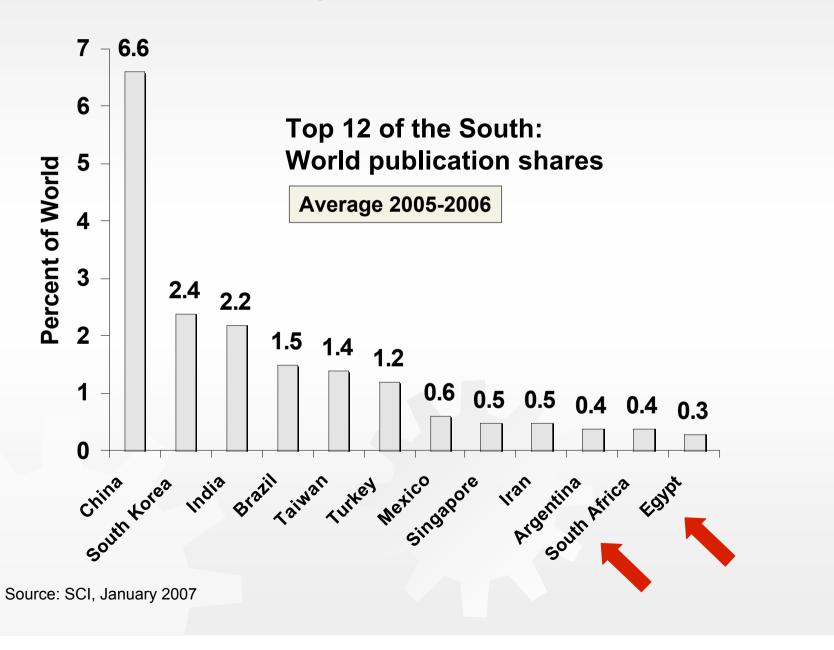
Average 2005-2006

Source: SCI, January 2007

Country/T	erritory	Share of papers %
USA		28.32%
China		6.60%
Japan		6.23%
Germany		6.15%
United Kin	gdom	5.80%
France		4.45%
Italy		3.38%
Canada		3.38%
Spain		2.59%
South Kore	ea	2.36%
India		2.23%
Australia		2.11%
Russia		1.98%
Netherland	ls	1.86%
Brazil		1.50%
Taiwan, Cl	hina	1.44%
Sweden		1.39%
Switzerlan	d	1.39%
Turkey		1.24%
Poland		1.22%
Belgium		1.05%
Israel		0.84%
Denmark		0.74%
Austria		0.72%
Finland		0.70%
- L		



South-South Disparities



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Disparities in STI

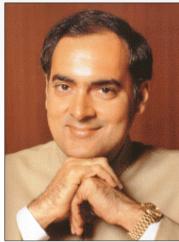
	AFRICA	Share of World
1	South Africa	0.37%
2	Egypt	0.26%
3	Tunisia	0.11%
4	Morocco	0.09%
5	Nigeria	0.08%
6	Algeria	0.08%
7	Kenya	0.05%
8	Cameroon	0.03%
9	Tanzania	0.03%
10	Ethiopia	0.03%
11	Uganda	0.02%
12	Ghana	0.02%
13	Senegal	0.02%
14	Zimbabwe	0.02%
	Rest of Africa (39 c.)	0.16%
	Total Africa	1.37%

African countries contributing ≥ 0.02% of world share of ISIlisted S&E papers

Average 2005-2006

Source: SCI, January 2007

Rajiv Gandhi:



"Better brain drain than brain in the drain"



Challenge 3

How to convert brain drain into brain gain and brain circulation?



Source: The Economist, 2005

Opportunity 2: Clean energy from African deserts

- Solar power plants in the Sahara desert can supply Europe with vast quantities of energy
- Each square kilometre of African desert every year receives solar energy equivalent to 1.5 million barrels of oil
- Solar energy received by deserts worldwide is nearly 1,000 times the world's entire annual energy consumption









"4P's" Concept



Ministry of Scientific Research

