



Science Communication skills development within the National System of Innovation

Date: 26 August 2016

Venue: Skills Summit

Michael Ellis

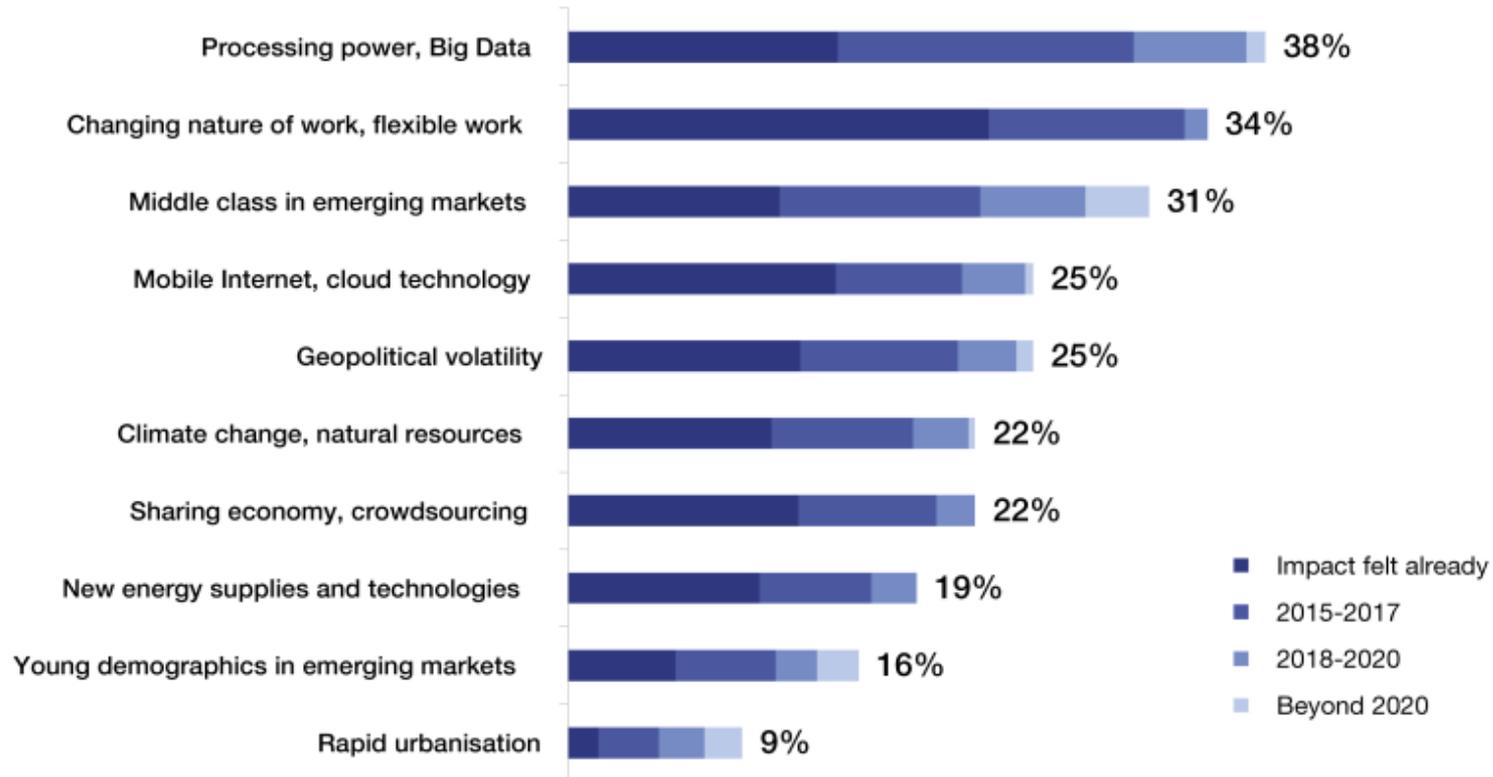
**Manager: Science Communication
NRF SASTA**

- South Africa's **unemployment** rate currently stands at **26.6%**
- Higher rates for **youth**, at more than **50%**
- **60%** of the workforce is under 30 years old



- Driven by **inadequately educated workforce**
- Fourth **Industrial Revolution**
 - ✓ Fast-paced technological progress
 - ✓ Socio-economic and demographic changes
 - ✓ Transformed labour markets

Disruption to the labour market in South Africa



Source: Future of Jobs Report, World Economic Forum

Overview

- Why is **science communication** an important skill in South African society?
- Who is the **South African Agency of Science and Technology Advancement (SAASTA)** and what do we do?
- How do we contribute to **National Science Engagement and communication strategy**?
- **Case studies** of skills development programmes run by SAASTA

Science communication and that

August 3, 2016 7

“...public can voice an opinion about what kind of research best meets its needs.”



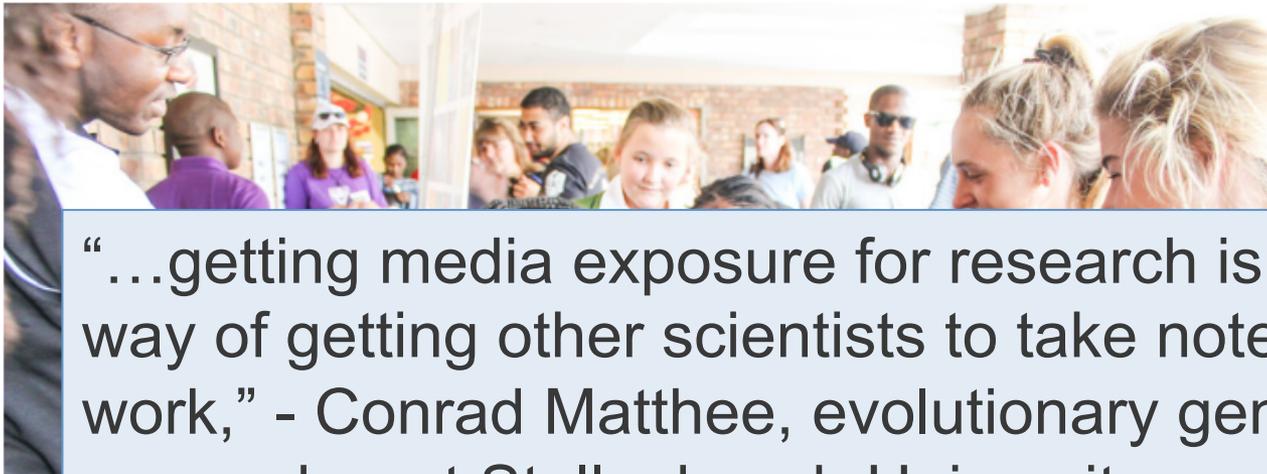
Authors

Peter Weingart

This puts the scientific community in a position where it has to convince the public of two important things. First, that it's delivering “**value for money**” ... and, second, that it is responsive to the **general public's needs and interests**. To achieve both of these aims, scientists must communicate.

Scientists have much to gain by sharing their research with the public

August 23, 2016 9.18pm SAST



Author



Marina Joubert
Science Communication
Researcher, Stellenbosch
University

“...getting media exposure for research is a sure-fire way of getting other scientists to take note of your work,” - Conrad Matthee, evolutionary genetics researcher at Stellenbosch University

Why science communication?

Country	↓ Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1 United States	9360233	8456050	202750565	94596521	21.66	1783
2 China	4076414	4017123	24175067			563
3 United Kingdom	2624530	2272675	507905			19
4 Germany	2365108	2207765	40951616	1029424	17.31	961
5 Japan	2212636	212			13.76	797
6 France	1684479				16.82	878
33 Portugal	214838	2			11.84	334
34 South Africa	188104	172424	2125927	454537	11.30	320
35 Malaysia	181251	175146	888277	239643	4.90	190

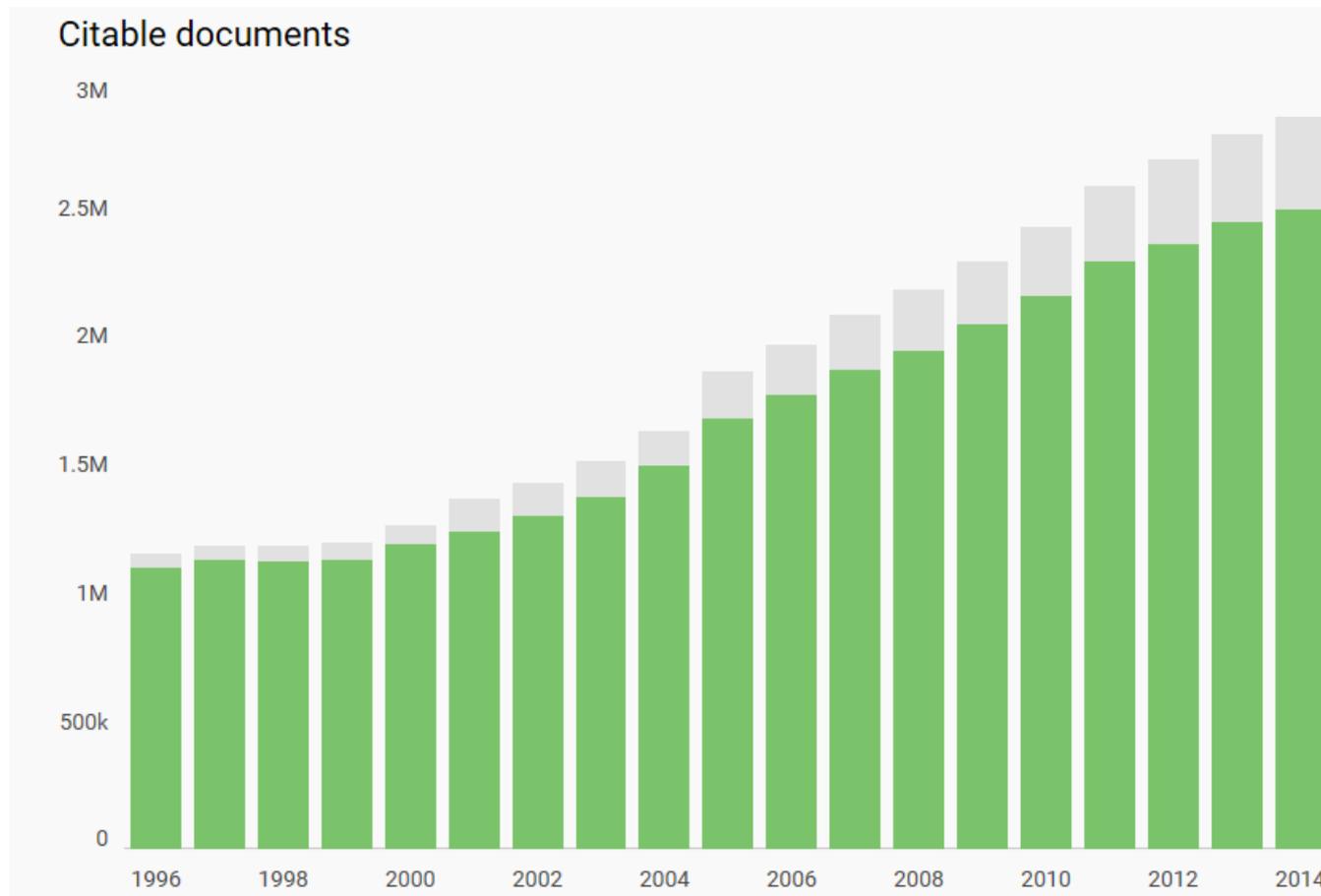
Global Publications
(1996 – 2015)
38 134 1200

Global Publications
(2015)
3 011 686

188104

SCImago Journal & Country Rank - from Scopus® database data (www.scimagojr.com)

Why science communication?



SCImago Journal & Country Rank - from Scopus® database data (www.scimagojr.com)

NRF Mandate



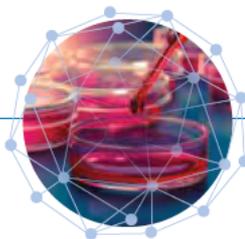
Support and promote research and knowledge generation through human capacity development



Support and promote research and knowledge generation through the provision of National Research Platforms



Strengthen the relationship between Science and Society through Science Engagement



Contribute to National Imperatives

01

PROGRAMME 01
Corporate



02

PROGRAMME 02
Science Engagement



03

PROGRAMME 03
Research and Innovation
Support and Advancement
(RISA)



05

PROGRAMME 05
National Research Facilities
- Astro Geosciences



04

PROGRAMME 04
National Research Facilities
- Nuclear, Biodiversity,
Environmental &
Conservation sciences



science
& technology

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SAASTA
South African Agency for Science
and Technology Advancement

SAASTA's Mandate

To advance **public awareness, appreciation of and engagement with** science, technology, engineering, mathematics and innovation in South Africa



February 2011

Nanotechnology and Energy

The Energy Challenge

The link between human activities, increased greenhouse gas (CO₂) emissions and climate change was scientifically confirmed and agreed internationally in 2007. Since then, efforts to develop alternative energy sources have been heightened due to dwindling fossil fuels, and an increased urgency to limit the global average temperature to 2°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100.

The Kyoto Protocol, an international legally binding agreement, is committed to reduce CO₂ emissions levels according to national goals, in recognition of an increasing number of countries, including South Africa, which is ranked in the top 10 CO₂ polluters globally, are not likely to meet the target of 5% reduction in the period of 2012-2016. South Africa voluntarily committed to reducing emissions by 2020.

It is not the first time that alternatives have been sought for the world since in the 1970s, when energy became scarce and prices rose. Alternative and diverse alternative energy strategies were first of their kind developed through public participation leading to the present day.

As a result, South Africa is exploring other energy systems, both to meet the growing energy requirements which could be met by 2015, of the total energy produced nationally, 58% comes from renewable energy. From 2008 to 2010, the country has been able to increase its renewable energy production and 10% from solar and wind energy, above the target of renewable energy production and the emissions reduction. One of the approaches being explored in many countries, including South Africa, to tackle this energy challenge is nanotechnology.

What is Nanotechnology?

Nanotechnology is the art of manipulating materials at the very small (nanoscale) level, typically 100 nanometres or smaller. At this scale, the physical, chemical and biological properties of materials are different from those of their bulk counterparts. The small size of nanomaterials allows them to be used in a wide range of applications, from medicine to electronics. The small size of nanomaterials also allows them to be used in a wide range of applications, from medicine to electronics. The small size of nanomaterials also allows them to be used in a wide range of applications, from medicine to electronics.

What Can Nanotechnology Do?

Nanotechnology is a new and exciting area of science and technology. It is the study and use of these properties in special products and applications.

(Source: Market Guide, CSIR)

SAASTA
National Research Foundation





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Science Engagement Framework

Science and society engaging to enrich and improve our lives

December 2014

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VISION:

A **stimulated and engaged South African society** that is **inspired by and values** scientific endeavour, critically engages with key science and technology issues, and **participates** in a fully representative innovative science and technology workforce.



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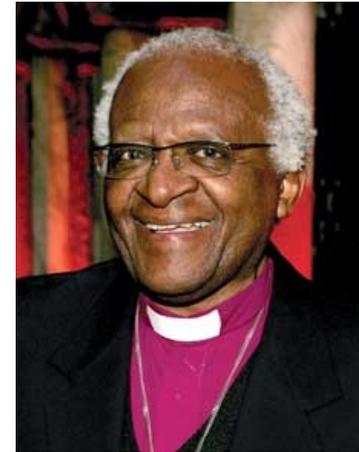
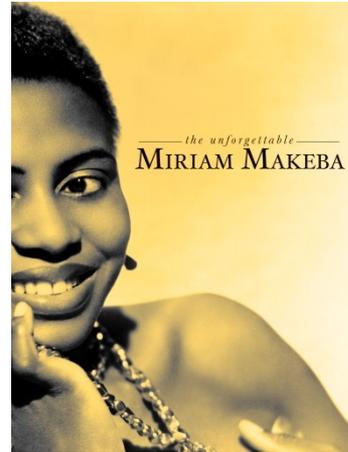
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SAASTA
South African Agency for Science
and Technology Advancement

1

Strategic Aim 1: To popularise science, engineering, technology and innovation as attractive, relevant and accessible in order to enhance scientific literacy and awaken interest in relevant careers



2

Strategic Aim 2: To develop a **critical public** that **actively engages** and participates in the national discourse of science and technology to the benefit of society



3

Strategic Aim 3: To promote science communication that will enhance science engagement in South Africa

International **Fame Lab**

TALKING SCIENCE



4

Strategic Aim 4: To profile South African science and science achievements domestically and internationally, demonstrating their contribution to national development and global science, and enhancing its public standing



SAASTA as the National Coordinator



Grant Management

- Implement an effective and efficient grant-management system for science engagement



Engagement Programmes

- Design and implement programmes that enhance the strategic aims



Monitoring and Evaluation

- Design an appropriate performance monitoring and evaluation system



Data Management

- Collect, collate, analyse and disseminate data on the performance



Activity Coordination

- Coordinate across all DST Entities & develop systematic reporting

Multi-stakeholder Engagement / Network of Collaborating Institutions

Leverage External Resources

SAASTA Programmes

- **Science and Technology Youth Journalism Programme**
- **National Youth Service**
- **Science Centre Capacity Building & Support Programme**
- **Educator Support and Development** – *Natural Sciences, Technology, Mathematics, Life Sciences, Physical Sciences, Biotechnology, Nanotechnology, Fuel Cells*
- **Learner Camps** – *Collaborations DPW, DBE provincial, Harmony, Komatsu*
- **Career Profiling** – *Post engagement assessment*
- **Science Festivals** i.e. *Scifest Africa, Sasol Techno X, Beijing Science Festival, Provincial Festivals*
- **Science Clubs**
- **National Science Week**
- **STEMI Olympiads & Competitions and Expos**
- **Physics Undergraduate Programme**

Science and Technology Youth Journalism Programme

- **Unemployed Young adults** between 18 and 35 years, with undergraduate qualifications
- Prioritised **26 district municipalities** in the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme



Cebisa Khwebulana
EzakwaZulu News



Dumisile Masuku
Bushbuckridge Radio



Godfrey Pandeka
Sekhukhune Community Radio



Jillie Masemola
Motse Community Radio



Keorapetse Pitso
Vaaltar Community Radio



Maboni Mmatli
Seipone Newspaper



Mpho Matemane
Lethabile Community Radio



Mthokozisi Dladla
Umgungundlovu Radio



Ntsakisi Nkomo
Mafisa FM



Phelo Lakitika
Alfred Nzo Community Radio



Thabile Nxumalo
Inhloso Yesizwe Newspaper



Pumeza Mabusela
Kumkani FM



Sandisiwe Mphaheni
Rainbow News



Sarah Mogashoa
Nthavela Newspaper



Sihle Ntenjwa
Nqubeko FM



Sinenhlanhla Mkhize
1KZN News

Profile: Maboni Malose Mmatli



I am **Maboni Malose Mmatli from Segoaahleng** in Polokwane, Limpopo province. I am currently a science journalist intern at the South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement (SAASTA) hosted by Seipone community newspaper in Polokwane. I graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Science majoring in Botany and Zoology at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University in the Eastern Cape.

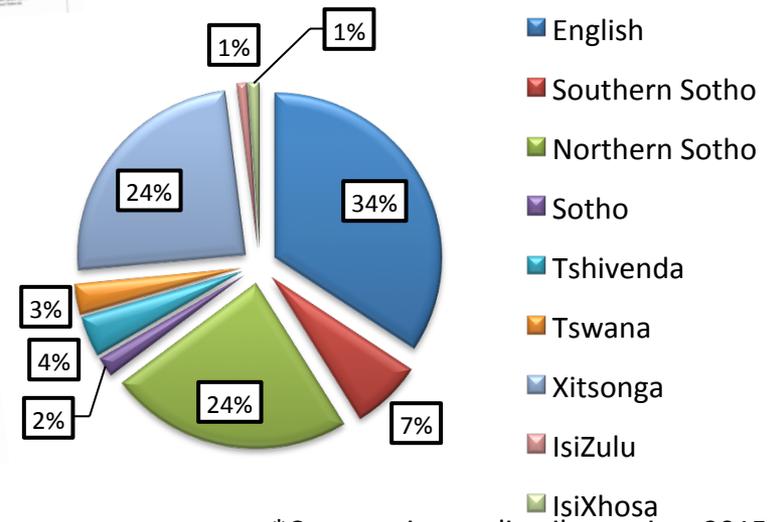
As a **science journalist for Seipone newspaper** I cover science related stories and focusing on the **Point of Use Water Treatment Technology (POU)**. This is a technology solution suitable for rural communities that do not have access to clean safe water as they still collect water from the streams and rivers for drinking. This POU is termed Woven-Fabric Microfiltration Gravity Filter. The POU systems will ensure that these communities will be able to treat their water to acceptable standards. The systems will provide users with approx. 30 to 40 L per day of safe filtered water for drinking and cooking. **The proposed project will directly benefit those households** who are selected for the demonstration by providing them with clean drinking water.

My aim is to provide science related information to the community in ways that the people can understand it and the impact of science in their daily lives and use the information to empower themselves. The stories that I cover for the newspaper ranges from innovative technology POU, sustainability to innovation. **I regard myself as an all rounded, people's scientist.**

Profile: Thabile Nxumalo



Languages used



*Community media pilot project 2015

National Youth Service Programme

- Target post graduates in STEM
- More than 50 host organisations across SA
- 2016 = 440 volunteers
- 2007 to 2011 co-ordinated by NSTF
- 2012 onwards coordinated by SAASTA

	Qualification			
	Diploma	Degree	Honours	Masters
Number of Volunteers:	144	224	78	6

Gender	Race			
	African	Coloured	White	Asian
Male	202	2	0	4
Female	238	3	1	2
Total	440	5	1	6



Science Centre Capacity Building & Support



Sci-Bono Discovery Centre
Johannesburg, Gauteng



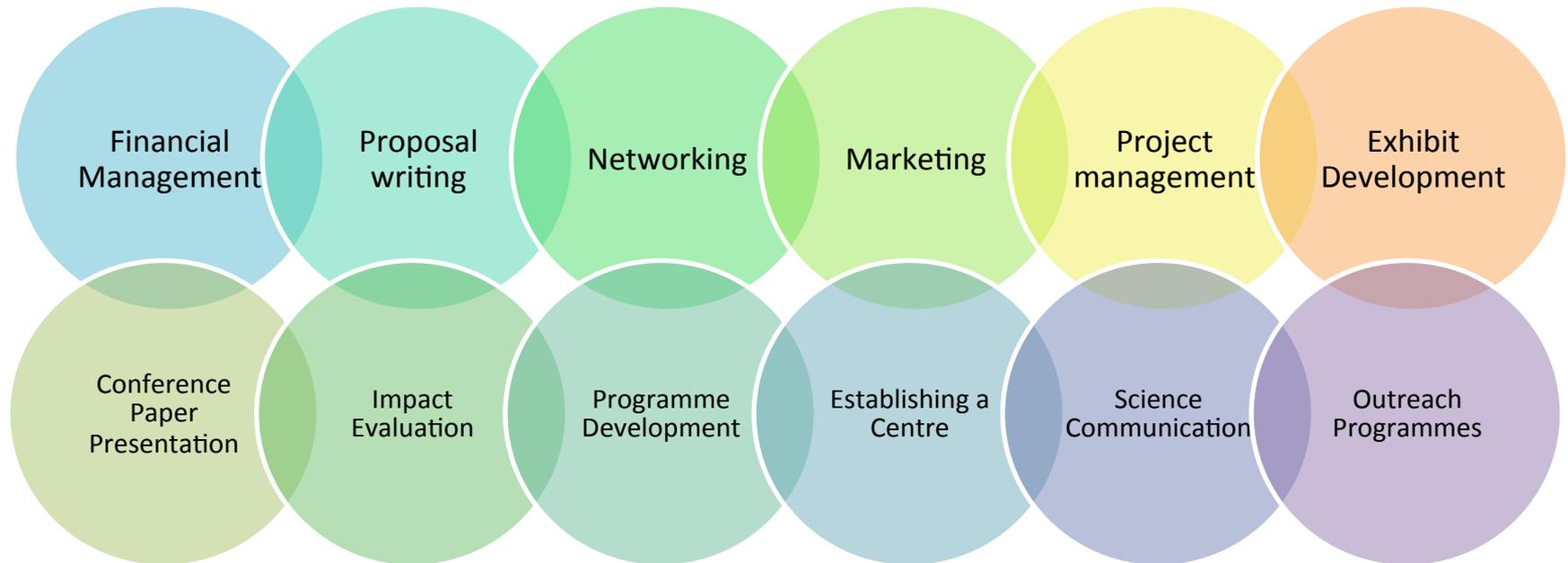
Vuwani Science Centre
Thohoyandou, Limpopo

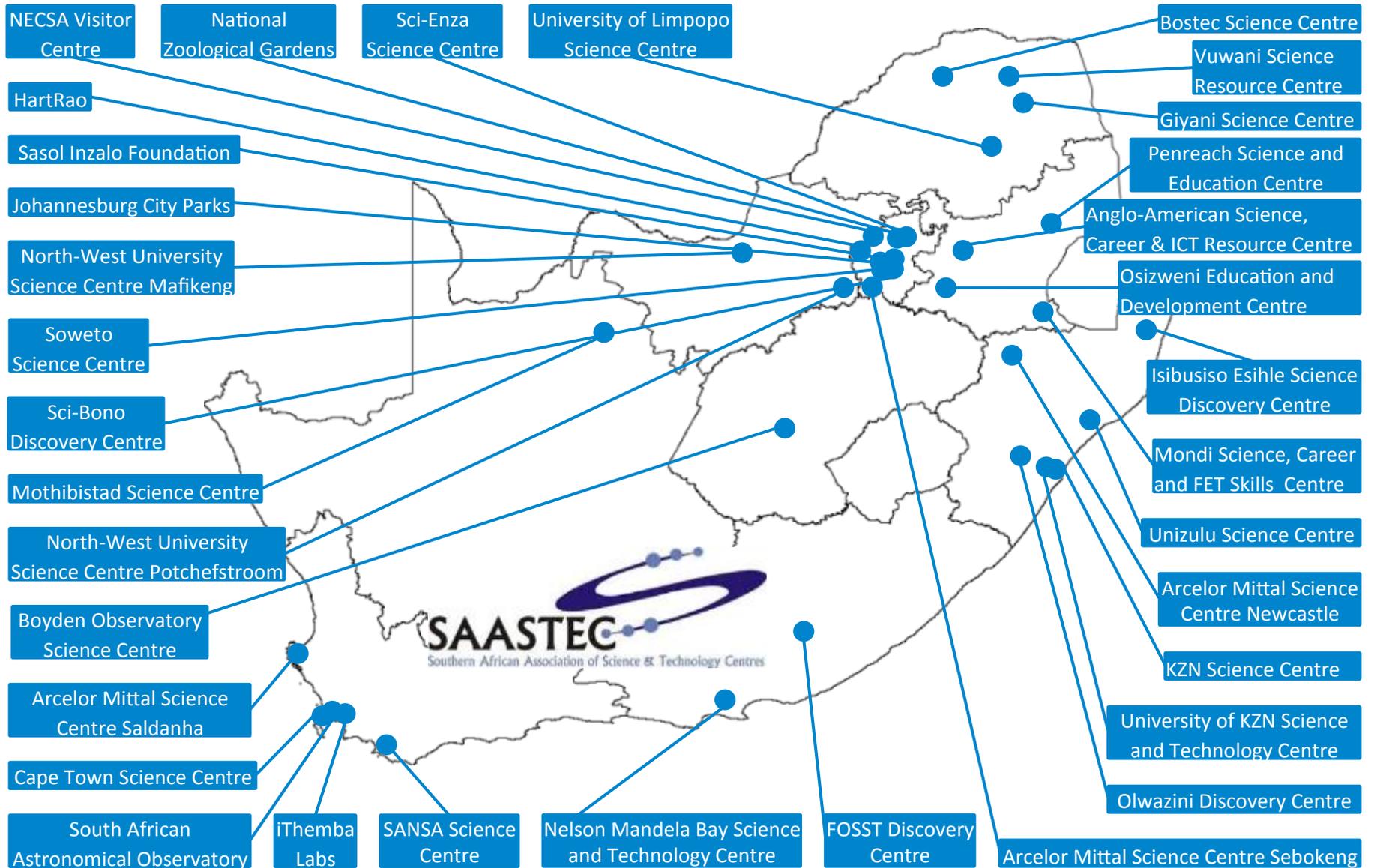


NECSA Visitor Centre
Pelindaba, North West



Isibusiso Eshile Centre
Manguzi, KwaZulu Natal







Enkosi Thank you Re a leboga Siyabonga Dankie

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