

# Bigger role for Arab women urged in scientific research and innovation

Author:

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DUBAI: When the pandemic is finally defeated, the scientists who devised vaccines in record time will no doubt be hailed as the paladins of coronavirus prevention. So too will the tech experts who through the lockdowns helped move jobs and infrastructure into the digital space. There will be no shortage of heroes, but can the same be said about heroines?

In spite of recent progress, women remain a minority in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) professions, especially in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Now experts in the region are calling on schools, governments and employers to do more to fix the imbalance.

Speaking during a recent L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science webinar, in partnership with the speakers' platform She Is Arab, experts from across the Gulf stressed the central role women have to play in research and innovation.

"I can see the passion in women in science," said Dr. Maha Al-Mozaini, an infectious diseases specialist and educator at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center in Saudi Arabia. "It's changing dramatically and quickly, and I believe they can bring a brighter future."

According to 2018 figures from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, just 28.8 percent of the world's researchers are women. Female enrolment in engineering, manufacturing and construction courses stands at just 8 percent worldwide, while in natural sciences, mathematics and statistics it is 5 percent. For information and communications technology (ICT), the figure drops to a paltry 3 percent.

"These numbers are alarming," said Dr. Anna Paolini, director of the UNESCO Office in Doha and representative for the Gulf and Yemen. "They call for action to close the gender gap in science, technology and innovation and equip the future generation with adequate skills and competencies, and harness the power of emerging new technology, such as artificial intelligence, robotics, virtual reality, and augmented reality, just to name a few."

In these unprecedented times of disruption, particularly in education where 1.5 billion students have missed out on learning, Paolini says the contributions of men and women to the sciences, technology, problem-solving and decision-making cannot be underestimated.

"Research and innovation are catalysts for achieving our goals to live on a healthier, sustainable and prosperous planet," Paolini said. "However, the world urgently needs more scientists to tackle the global challenges we are facing today. And we cannot afford to let half of the world's population,

which are women, go unnoticed behind their remarkable achievements.”

## THE NUMBER

**28.8%**

**\* Proportion of the world’s researchers who are women (UNESCO).**

Female teachers, doctors, nurses and researchers have all been at the forefront of the battle against COVID-19. In the case of Al-Mozaini’s team in Saudi Arabia, a remarkable 99 percent of her researchers are women.

“When I advocate for women’s empowerment in STEM, the challenges that we face as women are different from country to country,” said Al-Mozaini, who is a winner of the L’Oreal-UNESCO for Women in Science Middle East Regional Young Talents Program.

“We have seen that, in the United States, the numbers of graduate women in science are there but they tend to decrease in the workforce. In our case, it is very promising. We only have one man on the team.”

Many factors have contributed to their success, including career support from their families, Al-Mozaini said. “So, we have advantages compared to other countries in the Middle East, and especially in the GCC,” she said.

“They all come from different backgrounds, from molecular biology and genetics to virology and immunology. They were working 24/7 during the lockdown, leaving their families behind. And because little was known about the virus, we all had to take precautionary measures to protect our families.”

The work was arduous. Early in the pandemic, the Saudi research center had to spread its resources across many different aspects of the outbreak. “Our team, which was (focused on the) immunocompromised, was trying to establish testing, because the early signs of the virus showed that it was transmitted at very high levels,” she said. “So, in order to stop the cycle of the virus spreading, you needed to do testing.”

**“We cannot afford to let half of the world’s population, which are women, go unnoticed behind their remarkable achievements.”**

Dr Anna Paolini, UNESCO representative for GCC and Yemen

Their efforts involved establishing a mode of in-house viral testing as a back-up diagnostic test. “The test is very sensitive, reliable and fast,” Al-Mozaini said. “Best of all, in developing and low-income countries that don’t have the opportunity to get these expensive kits; they can use our protocol and do the testing.”

Al-Mozaini is heartened to see a growing number of women in the Gulf entering the sciences. Women in the Middle East now account for almost half of the total STEM student population and they will no doubt play a prominent role in the post-pandemic world.

In the UAE, 61 percent of university students in the field are women, 71 percent in Oman and 55 percent in Bahrain. However, women are still underrepresented in the research community. Although 38 percent of Saudi graduates in the field are women, only 17 percent of them work in STEM sectors.

Al-Mozaini says the best way to support women entering careers in science is to provide them with appropriate mentorship and good role models. "We, as scientists, should give that to younger generations," she said.

"I pursued STEM because I was exposed to it early in my schooling. I had a really nice professor who was retired and teaching biology at school, and he inspired us. So that gives you good mentorship and role models and exposure to STEM."

In September, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) discussed plans to step up the provision of STEM education for women and girls at a meeting in Jeddah. During a virtual workshop, members of the OIC's general secretariat looked at ways of improving access to learning for women and girls in member countries.

In the host country of the OIC, Saudi Arabia, women's participation in the workforce and the wider economy and having more women in leadership positions is one of the key goals of the Vision 2030 reform strategy. A growing number of Saudi women are already holding high-ranking positions even as new government policies aim to increase the employment of women in all fields.

Al-Mozaini says Saudi Arabia and the GCC countries at large are fortunate, thanks to a strong support system at various levels of education, including scholarships.

"In the workforce, we need to create the right environment for them," she said. "They are mothers, they have kids, so they need to have the best childcare system within their working institute to leave their kids and go to work.

"They need to have the best mentorship program at an early age and most important of all is providing them with a leadership opportunity, and this is why the Vision 2030 of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman is promoting women in leadership."

For Paolini, the key to promoting women in science is inspiring girls at school and in the home. "It really shaped all of us," Paolini said. "We all have a story that inspired how we are today and this is why this network and platform are so important.

"Everywhere in the world, we need more science and we need more women in science."

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## [Iraq 'shrine factions' look to peel away from Hashd](#)

Author:

Sat, 2020-12-12 23:57

NAJAF: Around the corner from Iraq's holiest shrines, a years-long struggle

over allegiances and resources is coming to a head – threatening a dangerous schism within a powerful state-sponsored security force.

The growing fissure pits the vast Iran-aligned wing of the Hashd Al-Shaabi network against four factions linked to the shrines of Iraq's twin holy cities, Karbala and Najaf.

Those factions, dubbed "the Shrine Hashd" and comprising around 20,000 active fighters, held their first strategic planning meeting earlier this month.

Throughout the packed three days, spokesmen for the shrine groups leaned on two sources of legitimacy: A patriotic, "Iraq-only" discourse, and the blessing of the "marjaiyah," Iraq's Shiite spiritual leadership.

"The Shrine Hashd are the origin of the broader Hashd," Hazem Sakhr, a spokesman for the four factions, told AFP.

"We are committed to Iraqi law and the marjaiyah's orders."

Maytham Al-Zaidi, the prominent commander of the largest shrine group known as the Abbas Combat Division, struck a nationalistic, reformist tone.

"The main reasons for establishing the Shrine Hashd is to serve our country, and to correct both its track record and trajectory," he said.

Ali Al-Hamdani, who heads the 3,000-member Ali Al-Akbar Brigade, said the meeting – held in Najaf and Karbala – was "exclusively" for the Shrine Hashd, setting their future apart from the rest.

Hamdi Malik, a London-based expert on Shiite factions, said the shrine groups were now publicly insisting on a separation.

"They are escalating with this new conference, and want to accelerate that process," Malik told AFP.

The Hashd Al-Shaabi network was formed in 2014 when Iraq's top Shiite cleric, Grand Ayatollah Ali Sistani, issued an edict urging citizens to fight the advancing Sunni extremists of Daesh.

His call brought together already-existing paramilitary factions and new formations, including the Shrine Hashd.

But internal disputes emerged as early as 2016, with Malik pointing to three main fault lines.

## **SPEEDREAD**

**The growing fissure pits the vast Iran-aligned wing of the Hashd Al-Shaabi network against four factions linked to the shrines of Iraq's twin holy cities, Karbala and Najaf.**

Shrine factions began complaining that they were being starved of resources by Abu Mahdi Al-Muhandis, the umbrella group's deputy head.

Muhandis died in a US strike in January this year that also killed his friend, top Iranian general, Qasem Soleimani.

The Shrine Hashd had accused Muhandis of prioritizing factions closer to Tehran in the distribution of military equipment and state-allocated salaries.

Malik said the tug-of-war was linked to a second, more profound split: a "real ideological divide" over ties to neighboring Iran, which had long provided support to armed groups in Iraq.

Those factions are even dubbed "the loyalist Hashd" for their perceived

allegiance to Tehran over Baghdad.

At the meeting, spokesmen were careful not to specifically criticize Iran but repeatedly rejected what they characterised as external meddling.

"Foreign intervention is dangerous. The Shrine Hashd rejects all shapes and sizes it may come in," Sakhr said.

The 90-year-old Sistani, known to be wary of Iran's influence, has not commented publicly on the meeting – but it would not have gone ahead without his tacit approval, said Malik.

"It's important for Sistani, while he is alive and capable, that he puts his house in order," said Sajad Jiyad, a fellow at US think tank The Century Foundation.

Thirdly, shrine-linked groups have looked disdainfully at the Hashd's dabbling in politics.

"Sistani had given clear instructions that no Hashd member should participate in politics. But pro-Iran factions in the Hashd created the Fatah alliance and took part in the 2018 parliamentary elections," Malik said.

Fatah won the second-largest number of seats and wields significant influence in both parliament and several government ministries.

With new elections set to be held in June 2021, shrine factions have said they will stick to Sistani's orders.

"Our members are free to participate as voters but not as candidates," said Mushtaq Abbas Maan, the media head for Karbala's Abbas shrine, which sponsors the factions.

While The Century Foundation's Jiyad said he doubted armed conflict would erupt between the two wings, he said a divorce would likely be messy.

The Shrine still lack a legal or administrative framework to govern their forces outside the broader network's by-laws, and government decrees linking them to the prime minister's office have been slow to take hold.

At the conference, Maan appealed to the premier, who is Iraq's commander-in-chief, to "urgently" bring shrine factions under his wing, thereby finalizing their split from the wider network.

But shrine factions also fear that if they peel away, "loyalist" groups could monopolize the Hashd's budget, fighting force and political influence, Malik said.

Their moves have already irked the Iran-linked Hashd, whose commanders declined AFP's requests for comment.

But the sharp-tongued Qais Al-Khazali, who heads a powerful Hashd faction known as Asaib Ahl Al-Haq, told state media last month that a secession by shrine groups could prompt other wings to strike out on their own, too.

"The Hashd will be divided into three. That means the end of the Hashd," he warned.



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## [US adopts map of Morocco that includes Western Sahara](#)

Author:

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RABAT: The United States adopted Saturday a "new official" map of Morocco that includes the disputed territory of Western Sahara, the ambassador to Rabat said.

"This map is a tangible representation of President Trump's bold proclamation two days ago – recognizing Morocco's sovereignty over Western Sahara,"

Ambassador David Fischer said according to a statement seen by AFP.

He then signed the "new official US government map of the kingdom of Morocco" at a ceremony at the US embassy in the capital Rabat.

The map will be presented to Morocco's King Mohammed VI, he added. Western Sahara is a disputed and divided former Spanish colony, mostly under Morocco's control, where tensions with the pro-independence Polisario Front have simmered since the 1970s. Morocco on Thursday became the fourth Arab state this year, after the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Sudan, to announce it had agreed to normalize relations with Israel. US President Donald Trump in turn fulfilled a decades-old goal of Morocco by backing its contested sovereignty in Western Sahara. The Polisario condemned "in the strongest terms the fact that outgoing American President Donald Trump attributes to Morocco something which does not belong" to the country, namely sovereignty over Western Sahara. The movement dismissed the announcement and vowed to fight on until Moroccan forces withdraw from all of Western Sahara. The prime minister of Algeria – Morocco's neighbor and regional rival, and the key foreign backer of the Polisario Front – on Saturday criticized "foreign maneuvers" that he said aimed to "destabilize Algeria."



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## [Secular Lebanese student groups see political success amid national crisis](#)

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Sat, 2020-12-12 22:21

BEIRUT: Student movements at Lebanese universities and independent civic groups are reorganizing themselves with the goal of changing the ruling authority in Lebanon.

Secular and independent clubs affiliated with the Mada network in Lebanon's universities launched the "Declaration of Lebanese Students" on Saturday, in light of "the unprecedented risks threatening students, especially the crisis of the dollarization of tuition fees."

That dollarization has seen tuition fees start to massively increase at institutions across the country, following decisions to adopt the Lebanese Central Bank's new exchange rate of 3,900 Lebanese pounds to the dollar. The American University of Beirut (AUB) saw its tuition costs increase 160 percent alone as a result.

Lebanon has been in the grip of a currency crisis ever since the pound, previously pegged at 1,500 to the dollar, began to devalue rapidly as a consequence of political and economic mismanagement, blamed by many on the country's elite.

Student elections at a number of private universities in Lebanon resulted in a series of unprecedented victories for independents, especially secular representatives, on representative councils this year, after decades of being held by students from the country's ruling parties.

The representative of the Secular Club at Saint Joseph University, student Charbel Shaya, said: "The independent, unified student movement has turned the tables after student representation was confiscated by parties in power. I believe that networking between us has led to achievement, and the time has come to fight the battle of refusing the dollarization of tuition fees as a prelude to rejecting what the parties committed against us as people."

Qamar Suleiman, a medical student at the University of Balamand, said:

"Political awareness in universities is one of the means for change. Politics

controls the corners of our lives, and engaging in student elections is a step toward creating independent secular groups that believe in social justice to improve student life and protect their rights.

"We want to impose a truly progressive and clear political discourse that establishes grounds for individuals capable of practicing political life in a sound manner after graduation," he added. "The parties in power make us pay for things that we did not commit, but rather they did."

Manal Suleiman, an engineering student at Notre Dame University, said:

"Universities are the ones that should fear their students, just as governments should fear their people. Students today are reclaiming their role through independent student movements that aim for change."

And Jad Al-Hani, from the AUB, said: "The retreat of the (main) parties in the student elections at the university was a declaration of defeat. The first battle we will fight is the battle against dollarizing tuition fees. We are headed toward an escalation in the coming days."

On Saturday, the opposition member of Parliament, Brig. Gen. Chamel Roukoz, called on the Lebanese youth not to leave their homeland "in the custody of those who betrayed the land and the people."

Roukoz, the son-in-law of President Michel Aoun, said: "The victory of student elections in universities is the best evidence of the failure of this authority, which today, more than ever, feels at risk of removal."

Roukoz said during a meeting with his supporters, many of whom have participated in protests that have lasted months: "Two years after my entering the political arena, I see that the logic of obstruction overrides the logic of legislation – or legislation in the interest of profiteers ... at the people's expense. There is no intention in the foreseeable future to adopt any correct anti-corruption policy, nor any real financial, economic, social, and rescue strategy to address the crisis from which the Lebanese people are suffering."

He described the leaders in Lebanon as failures, and said: "Building the homeland cannot be carried out by militias, that were the reason for the nation's entry into a bloody civil war, nor by tailoring departments and institutions to suit the sects and their leaders."

Meanwhile, the Lebanese Army was deployed near the residence of Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri over fears he could be targeted by protesters.

In recent days, groups have tracked down political and economic figures, following them to restaurants and cafes to protest, accusing them of theft, including former minister Adnan Kassar, the wife of the governor of the Banque du Liban, Nada Riad Salameh, and the secretary-general of the Future Movement, Ahmad Hariri.

Elsewhere, trade unions affiliated with the General Labor Union are set to go on strike next Wednesday in rejection of any move to cut subsidies for basic goods.

Union leader, Bechara Al-Asmar, said on Saturday that "political conflicts do not bode well, but rather increase the tragedies of the Lebanese people. A minimum level of understanding is required to form a government that can handle the crises."

In a report issued earlier this month, the World Bank warned in a report that "Lebanon is suffering from a dangerous depletion of resources, including human capital."

The report highlighted that "a contraction of Lebanese GDP per capita in real

terms and high inflation in 2020 will undoubtedly result in a substantial increase in poverty rates and will affect the population through different channels such as the loss of productive employment, decline in real purchasing power, and stalled international remittance.”



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## [New party seeks to divide Kurdish votes in Turkey, say experts](#)

Author:

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ANKARA: Following the formation of breakaway parties from the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP), a new political party has appeared on the Turkish domestic scene with pro-Kurdish credentials.

However, experts think the move is a ruse to take votes from the pro-minority Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) – which will benefit the ruling government.

The newly formed Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), whose chair is Resit Akinci, will be the 92nd political party in Turkey.

The party is still waiting for the official approval of its registration, since having the word “Kurdish” in its name has always been contentious.

However, Turkish opposition figures are skeptical about the motives for founding a new Kurdish movement in Turkey when HDP continuously faces police crackdowns, with its former chairs and elected mayors still behind bars.

Kemal Kilicdaroglu, the leader of Turkey's main opposition Republican People's Party (CHP), said in an interview on Dec. 4: “The government is trying to found a second party and divide the HDP, since they could not lure the latter to their side.” The KDP has denied this.

A Kurdish expert in Diyarbakir, who asked to remain anonymous, said the party is founded to support the electoral People's Alliance between the AKP and the right-wing Nationalist Movement Party (MHP) ahead of 2023, when the presidential and parliamentary elections will be held.

Savci Sayan, the AKP mayor of the eastern city of Agri, recently said that Kurds are set to establish a new party and will support People's Alliance.

“Those who stand against the HDP, those who reject terror, those who are conservative and support the unity of the country will establish a new party and will give their backing to People's Alliance. It is a fresh and certain information. Let's hope for the best,” he tweeted on Nov. 18.

The party's chair claimed that KDP will appeal to the Kurdish conservative youth and will try to preserve a young profile. The party is set to open its first branch in the Kurdish-majority southeastern province of Diyarbakir on Dec. 14, opening further branches before the new year.

They hope to stand in elections in the near future.

“KDP will be politically in line with Mustafa al-Barzani's political thought. They don't have so many influential people in their ranks and they won't be able to break into the HDP electorate in key places in south-eastern region, such as Hakkari and Sirnak,” the anonymous expert said.

Barzani was the great Kurdish military leader of the last century who tried to create an independent nation for the Kurds living on the borders of Iran, Iraq, and the Soviet Union.

Rojda Sahin, 32, a young Kurdish voter in Diyarbakir, confirms experts' assessments about the possible effect of such political formations.

“I think this party, like similar ones which were established in the past, will remain marginal in the eyes of Kurdish youth. We are smart enough to see the underlying motives of such moves,” she told Arab News. “We had never

heard the name of the KDP chair until recently. No one knew him in local politics.”



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