

Smart Villages

Energy Access for off-grid Rural Areas

NASAC in collaboration with the Cambridge Malaysian Education and Development Trust (CMEDT) and the European Academies Science Advisory Council held a consultative forum in Kampala, Uganda to discuss the Smart Village project. The forum which was held as a back-to-back event to the 10th Annual Meeting of African Science Academies (AMASA-10) International Conference, discussed the various elements of the project and how to integrate the other African Academies into the project.

The Smart Villages concept looks at off the grid villages with a view to providing local solutions that are cheaper than the national grid extension. The project aims to foster commercial initiatives that meet off-the-grid energy challenges. In so doing, the developmental objectives will be integrated with community level approaches that maximize social benefits and impact. Of key concern is bringing about progress through several levels of energy access to the villages. In the end, the project hopes to influence policy making for energy access initiatives at the national, regional and global levels and proposes to undertake a study of sustainable energy for villages 'off-grid' in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

NASAC and its member-academies in partnership with the Cambridge Malaysian Education and Development Trust (CMEDT), together with European Academies Science Advisory Council (EASAC) will jointly organize workshops that bring together international experts in natural and social sciences, engineering, humanities, local and regional stakeholders (entrepreneurs, villagers, NGO's, financiers and policy makers etc).

The first workshop was held in Arusha, Tanzania from 2nd to 5th June 2014. The Tanzanian Academy of Sciences and the Kenyan National Academy of

Sciences joined the International Science Programme at the University of Uppsala, and the Swedish Secretariat for Environmental Earth Systems Science to host the event. Several key recommendations are highlighted below.

Integration: Initiatives on energy access should be integrated with other development initiatives, for example on healthcare, education and clean water / sanitation.

Collaboration: There is need for funding schemes, and funders to cooperate rather than compete. Frameworks to enable better cooperation between funders should urgently be put in place in East African countries and for the region as a whole.

Public-private-community partnerships: Rural Energy Agencies should include communities in the Public-private partnerships for energy schemes, as community ownership and involvement are key to the success of mini-grid initiatives.

Policy/regulatory framework: Such a framework should set clear targets, establish systems to measure progress, and support the creation of indigenous businesses with less red-tape and lower taxation regimes.

Information sharing: Governments should adopt a more systematically approach in sharing good practices. For example, the supportive policy and regulatory framework recently put in place by the Tanzanian government, and the 'one-stop shop' set up by the Rwandan government to provide advice to entrepreneurs initiating energy projects.

Evaluation: Develop and apply evaluation that evaluate the outcomes of energy schemes in respect of development benefits, and to identify what works and why. The absence of evaluation systems is acting as a barrier to financiers supporting schemes.

Research and Development: Establish linkage between university researchers and the SMEs implementing energy access on the ground.

Capacity building: For all energy projects and initiatives there should be systematic analysis across all stages and actors to ensure that the necessary capacities, knowledge and skills are in place. Training schemes should be put in place where there are gaps.

Championing smart villages: National champions for smart villages should be appointed in governments to stimulate appropriate initiatives and ensure integration across government departments and agencies.

It is hoped that from the study on Smart Villages, policies for provision of sustainable energy off-grid will be formulated. Additionally, series of communications, activities and products developed in the course of the study will also be shared freely with partners and academies.

For more information about the Arusha event, please download the report on [the 1st regional smart village workshop](#).

NASAC members available after the 10th Annual Meeting of African Science Academies (AMASA-10) held a consultative meeting to discuss the Smart Villages Project on 15th November 2014. The meeting was a side-event to the AMASA-10 Conference in Kampala Uganda. Among the key decisions taken was that academies will help identify experts who will serve on the NASAC-Smart Villages panel on Energy. When this effort is realized, Energy will become part of NASAC's flagship programmes.

Quote:

"To give people electricity, to me, is like giving them medicine"
Nestor Mwemena Kamabwe, President of the Societe Africaine de
Developpement Rural in the SciDev.net article

From the Chair



It has been a full and wonderful year for NASAC and its members and a lot has been achieved in 2014.

My most delightful achievement in 2014 remains the fact that NASAC has been able to bring together science academies

and facilitated discussions on the scientific aspects of challenges of common concern. This is what resulted in the development of our first science-brief for policy entitled, ***The Grand Challenge of Water in Africa – Recommendations to Policymakers***. This document was launched in Rabat, Morocco during the Water-session of the African Ministerial Forum on STI on 15th October 2014. We continued our efforts to disseminate the document both in electronic and paper copies to scientists, policymakers, and to organizations working with the public and private sectors.

This year also saw NASAC make great strides in increasing its membership. We have **been able to grow** by an additional **four academies** within a span of one and a half years. At its inception thirteen years ago, NASAC had only nine founding members. By close of year 2014, the membership had increased to twenty-one science-academies from Africa.

The accomplishments of NASAC can also be associated to new partnerships forged during the year. To the existing NASAC partners, 2014 saw the inclusion of the

Cambridge Malaysian Education and Development Trust (CMDT) partnership on the Smart Villages project, ***International Council for Science (ICSU)*** partnership on the programme entitled “*Strengthening the Involvement of Developing Countries in Defining and Implementing the Research Agenda for Global Sustainability*” and ***Academy de Lincei*** on the *African European Mediterranean Academies for Science Education (AEMASE)* Project. We are hopeful that the projects will be realized in 2015 as our pursuit for more like-minded partners continues.

We will also continue to strengthen the partnerships already established with *Éléphant Vert*, the French Academy of Sciences, the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), and remain the affiliate Network for IAP-the global network of academies, in Africa.

I take this opportunity to thank the NASAC members for enabling NASAC make the voice of science in Africa heard by decision-makers worldwide and for contributing to science, technology and innovation capacity enhancement in all African countries.

Many thanks also to the members of the Board for their continued support in the governance of NASAC. It is also with great pride that I thank the secretariat in Nairobi for their continued commitment to deliver on our members’ expectations.

Finally, on behalf of the NASAC Board, I wish you very happy holidays and a prosperous 2015. Thank you for your continued support!

Activities and Events

Launch of the NASAC Science-Policy document on Water



Participants during the launch of the NASAC Water Policy Booklet

The NASAC science-policy document entitled: [The Grand Challenge of Water in Africa – Recommendations to Policymakers](#) was launched on 15 October 2014 in a grand event at the Second Ministerial Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in Africa Hosted by the Government of Morocco, and organized by the African Development Bank (AfDB).



Prof. M. Hassan, NASAC (right) hands over the NASAC Water Policy booklet to Dr. B. Itoua, Minister for S&T, Republic of Congo

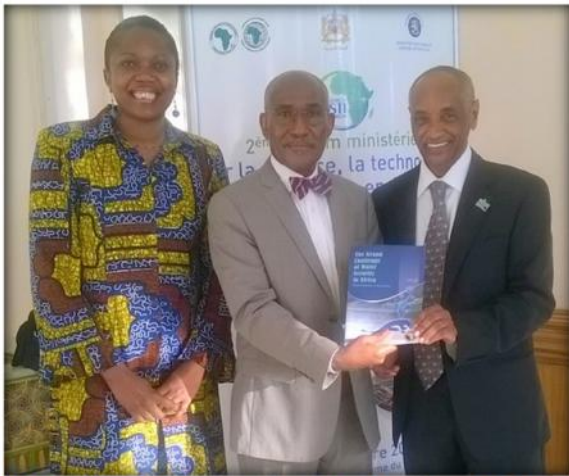
The main aim of the launch which was in collaboration with the AfDB water facility was to publicize the booklet as NASAC's first policy booklet and to bring it to the attention of the Policymakers present.

The NASAC Programmes Director gave a brief overview of the inception and development of the booklet and highlighted the key messages stated in the booklet from the African water experts as highlighted below:

1. Why Water is important to Africa
2. Water-Food-Energy Nexus
3. Education Knowledge and Capacity Development
4. Access to Safe Water and Sanitation
5. Water Resources and Infrastructure for Economic Growth
6. Managing Trans boundary Systems
7. Global Change and Risk Management
8. Water Governance and Management
9. Finance

Participants were also given copies of the booklet.

During the launch the NASAC Water Policy booklet was handed over to H.E. Dr. Martial De-Paul IKOUNGA the AU Commissioner and to Dr. Bruno Itoua who is the Minister for S&T at the Republic of Congo.



NASAC issuing the Water Policymakers booklet on Water to H.E. Dr. Martial De-Paul IKOUNGA, AU Commissioner

Biotechnology, Climate Change Adaptation and Health booklets

NASAC in collaboration with Leopoldina is working on developing Policy makers’ booklets on Health and Nutrition, Climate Change and Adaptation and Agricultural Biotechnology. Experts on the respective fields from member Academies held Editorial workshops to discuss the content of each booklet.

- **The Health editorial workshop** was held on 11-12 September 2014 in Pretoria, South Africa and was hosted by the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf). The workshop had a panel of 8 members. The lead researcher is now compiling the inputs received from the meeting after which additional consultation will happen among the group and NASAC members. It is hoped that the document can go to print by early next year.



L-R: Prof. S. Karim and Prof. J. Volmink during the Health Editorial meeting

- **The Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) editorial** meeting took place on 1-2 October 2014 also in Pretoria, South Africa and was hosted by ASSAf. 20 African experts participated in the discussion and the experts and the lead researcher with help from secretariat are working to finalize the policy document.



Group photo of the CCA editorial meeting participants

- **The Biotechnology editorial** meeting took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 27-28 October 2014 and was hosted by the Ethiopia Academy of Sciences (EAS). There was participation of 18 biotech experts. This policy document will also be finalized by March 2015.



Members at the Biotech editorial meeting

2nd Ministerial Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in Africa

The Second Ministerial Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in Africa formally opened at the Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology in Rabat, Morocco, on Wednesday, October 15, 2014. The opening session focused on the need for bilateral and multilateral agreements in Science and Technology.

Hosted by the Government of Morocco, and organized by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Government of Finland, this Forum consisted of a pre-forum (October 14), two technical conference days (October 15-16) and a Ministerial Forum (October 17). It aimed at engaging African Ministers in charge of Higher Education, Science and Technology as well as Industry in a dialogue with the private sector, academia, diaspora, civil society and scientific communities globally on how to promote inclusive and green growth through scientific and technological innovation in Africa.

This forum followed the first ministerial conference on Science, Technology and Innovation, hosted by the Government of Kenya in 2012. Designed to raise the political awareness of Science and Technology in Africa, it aimed to promote youth employment, human capital development and inclusive growth. It gathered over 40 Ministers of Higher Education, Science and Technology and successfully put STI at the center of policy dialogue in Africa.

The speakers at the Forum included representatives of UNESCO, ISESCO and Finland, as well as various academics and experts. The Forum was attended by Ministers for Science and Technology from several African states, along with representatives of academic communities and NGOs. All speakers agreed that the Forum was an opportunity to grow and develop new ideas and formulas for concrete projects to promote green growth in Africa.

The Programmes Director for NASAC was a panelist at the Water Resources forum management and the Youth & Entrepreneurship Transforming Africa through innovation & technology. The NASAC Chair was also a panelist at the Building STI Capacity (including STI policy) through Regional Initiatives in Higher Education.

AfDB also partnered with World Summit Award (WSA) to launch a Special Africa Content Award in mobile technology in 35 African countries. The African winners received their awards during the forum in

Rabat, and got a chance to present their innovations to the gathering.

NASAC-Leopoldina Fundraising Training workshop

NASAC, in collaboration with the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, hosted a two-day workshop for its members entitled “*Effective Fundraising and Communication*” from August 7 - 8 2014. The workshop, which was held at the Hilton Hotel Nairobi, Kenya, was conducted by two experts from MDF ESA -Africa and it brought together over twenty seven participants from different Academies of Sciences in Africa.

Recognizing the significance of successful fundraising techniques for science Academies, the workshop tackled subjects such as the resource mobilization, designing an intervention and proposal writing. On the first day the group learnt how to develop a value proposition and the theory of change. The group was taken through twelve rigorous steps of developing a value proposition.

The group undertook result mapping exercises and also learnt the linkages between the resource mobilization and the project cycle on the second day.

Participants were engaged in group discussions and embarked on and presenting case studies for value-addition on their proposals.



In conclusion, the participants were grateful for the training and recommended that more workshops of this nature be organized by NASAC. Specifically the

participants requested that funding organization also be invited to participate at such workshops. They also recommended that in future such training should be carried over longer term and not two day to enable them cover more content comprehensively.

10th AMASA meeting

The 10th Annual Meeting of African Science Academies (AMASA-10) was hosted by the Uganda National Academy of Sciences in Kampala, Uganda. The meeting agenda that focused on country ownership of Africa's development in the post-2015 era was discussed by nineteen African Science Academies.

This meeting marked the conclusion of 10-Year initiative, the African Science Academy Development Initiative (ASADI), that was a collaboration between the United States National Academy of Science (USNAS) and several Academies of science in Africa with funding support from the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation aimed at strengthening the capacity of the African academies to inform policymaking through evidence-based advice.

A consensus study on the [“Mindset Shifts for Ownership of Our Continent’s Development Agenda,”](#) was launched at the meeting. The study describes how five levers of development i.e communities, institutions, education, health, and capital have a role to play in fueling wider societal ownership of development agenda. The African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the U.N.’s planned Sustainable Development Goals, which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals that expire in 2015, were two such development agendas. The overarching recommendation from the study is that there is need

for African leaders to provide the necessary leadership to achieve the desired ownership that will lead to the implementation and achievement of Africa’s development agenda.

The recently released InterAcademy Council evaluation report on [“Enhancing the Capacity of African Science Academies: The final evaluation of ASADI”](#) was also highlighted at the meeting. The report notes that capacity of African science academies to be effective sources of evidence-based advice had greatly increased. Thereby, enabling them to be credible sources of evidence based policy formulation within their countries. Lessons learned during ASADI programme were drawn to make recommendations about the future model of science academies in Africa.

It was noted that the ASADI programme succeeded in meeting its objectives. To quote the ASADI board chair Prof. Enriqueta Bond “We are pleased that our collaboration has resulted in African science academies being increasingly well-positioned to offer authoritative advice to their respective governments. African science academies also are well-positioned now to engage at the international level to help address the many global challenges facing the world. We hope the impact of ASADI will last for many years to come.”

In order to continue with the momentum gained during ASADI Programme, the meeting provided an opportunity for African Science Academies to discuss the future of the AMASA activities. A steering-committee for the project follow-up was constituted and tasked with drafting the Strategic Agenda of AMASA follow-up Programme and identify additional key partners and resources.

Upcoming Events

Open Access meeting

NASAC with funding support from UNESCO and the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, will organize a Consultative Forum on Open Access/Science on 29-30 January 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya. Under the specific thematic area of Open Access (OA) Initiative in Africa, it is hoped that the conference will bring together a multitude of small-scale, continent wide strategies and pockets of innovation in order to reach economies of scale for relevant outcomes.

The meeting will aim at creating awareness that Open Scholarship products can be of the highest scientific quality and societal relevance. Participants will address the issue of placing the issue of Open Scholarship and Open Access squarely on the agenda of the highest level of African political leaders and policy-makers, both at national and at international level.

Discussions will also be geared towards delivery of proposals for high level policy setting environments, nationally and continentally, and an implementation plan for OA policies.

More specifically, the role of NASAC as a regional champion of this initiative in Africa is to consult with experts and policymakers to determine a sustainable Open Access programme in Africa.

NASAC Leopoldina cooperation end term review

NASAC and the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina embarked on a co-operation that was projected to run for three years from (2012-2014). The project received a no cost extension of up to June 2015.

The goal and aims of the co-operation was to strengthen NASAC and subsequently the member academies. Science Academies are the independent voice of high-quality science and play an important

role in the development of the continent and its sub-regions. Therefore Science Academies can contribute to the public discourse of developmental policies in Africa, while supporting the civic society. Additionally, science academies can improve the quality of policy-making which would, ultimately, benefit all members of African societies.

With funding support from BMBF for this project, NASAC has made inroads in a number of areas over the last three years. 2012-2015 NASAC Strategic Plan was developed and is in the final stages of implementation. NASAC Policy-makers' booklets (PMB) have been developed in four areas of Water, Health, Climate Change Adaption and Biotechnology. The Water PMB was launched in October 2014. The other three PMBs are in the final editorial stages and will be launched in the coming year, 2015. NASAC has also organized training for academy members and staff. Capacity Building grants were awarded with 10 member-academies benefiting. The grants supported some academies to undertake sub-regional conferences while others purchased office equipment.

NASAC Chair at ALLEA meeting

On 17th December 2014, the NASAC Chair will participate in a meeting with the President of All European Academies (ALLEA), together with the Presidents of the German and Dutch academies, in Paris, France. The meeting will center its discussion on the access to scientific information which is crucial for the development of Science and Technology in Africa.

The meeting will also focus on how the two organizations (NASAC and ALLEA) can develop stronger collaborative initiatives with UNESCO and/or IAP which in future will be known as *Inter Academy Partnerships*. The Chair will also meet with ALLEA officials, to revitalize the Memorandum of Understanding signed between ALLEA and NASAC several years ago.

Announcements and Appointments

African Prize – Éléphant Vert & NASAC

Hassan II in collaboration with *Elephant Vert* an agricultural company in Morocco will support an African Prize for laboratories. The prize will be based on Agriculture for sustainable development. A grant of €250,000-300,000 will be awarded every 3 years. The prize will be administered by Hassan II and NASAC.

The private-sector Company, *Éléphant Vert* which means Green Elephant main activities is Agriculture with the aim of providing innovative products that are cheap and easily accessible to the people and mainly the poor people who are working on Agriculture. The company is involved in nutrition and protection of natural cultures and revitalization of the land. They produce bio pesticides and bio fertilizers that are from natural resources. Though the company is based in Morocco, it originated from Switzerland and its key words is innovation and sustainable development. All the incomes are reinvested for sustainable development as it's a nonprofit foundation. *Éléphant Vert* produces biofertilizers, bio pesticide, and bio stimulus. Elephant Vert has invested €55 million in Morocco and is planning to invest €220 million in Africa. It is the largest company in the world for bio fertilizers production.

The prize which will be €300,000 will celebrate and recognize Agricultural Innovation in Africa and will be awarded every 3 years. The Prize will award a laboratory or a group of laboratories or to a researcher wishing transforms research into an enterprise. Call for application will be made in early 2015 in both French or in English languages.

Applications received will be evaluated by a scientific committee and a sitting committee.

AMASA – Next phase

While in transition from the current phase of the Annual Meeting of African Science Academies (AMASA), Kenya National Academy of Sciences (KNAS) and Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf) will serve as the hosts of the international conferences in 2015 and 2016 respectively. More concrete plan on the nature of subsequent AMASA/ASADI programme is currently being drafted and a more regularized format of hosting the annual meetings will start in 2017.

KNAS will host the AMASA event in 2015 because it will coincide with its 33rd anniversary and 50 years of science in Kenya. ASSAf will host the AMASA meeting in 2016 because it will coincide with its 20th anniversary.

On the Spotlight

10th NASAC General Assembly meeting in Morocco

The NASAC GA meeting was held on 14 October in Rabat, Morocco. This 10th General Assembly meeting was hosted by the Hassan II Academy of Science of Morocco and funding support from the African Development Bank (AfDB) through USAID.



NASAC GA members during a visit to the Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology, Morocco after the GA meeting

At this meeting, members congratulated the Chair and the NASAC Secretariat for developing and releasing the 1st issue of the NASAC electronic newsletter – *the Science Networker*. The Bulletin was well received as a first step to improve NASAC's publicity by giving members overviews and updates of NASAC and its activities in general.

Members were presented with the activity reports by the Programmes Director. The NASAC audits, finances and the budget for 2015 were also presented and were approved by the GA. Members also endorsed the membership applications from Académie Nationale des Sciences du Burkina (ANSB) and

Académie Nationale des Sciences et Technologies du Congo (ANSTC) increasing the membership of NASAC to 21 science academies in 2014.

NASAC is in the process of developing the next Strategic Plan for which a Strategic Planning Committee shall now be appointed to review the previous Strategy, and develop the next one.

The Chair also gave an update of the initiatives that are being undertaken towards enhancing the sustainability of NASAC for which the members unanimously congratulated him for this initiative.

The members also congratulated Prof. Daya Reddy of ASSAf for being elected as the President of ICSU.

New NASAC members

NASAC has been committed to enhancing capacity of existing science academies and encouraging the creation of new academies in countries where none exist in Africa. NASAC is hence proud to announce the creation of 2 additional national academies increasing the NASAC membership to 21.

Académie Nationale des Sciences du Burkina (ANSB) and **Académie Nationale des Sciences et Technologies du Congo (ANSTC)** submitted their applications and their content was reviewed and verified by the board to ensure that they are in line with the requirements of a soundly run academy. After the review by the board, the applications were presented to the General Assembly members and these two academies were accepted and endorsed by the members as they met the requirements for membership in NASAC.

Inter Academy Partnership (IAP)

During the IAP meeting held at one of the oldest academies in the world, Academie de Lincei, in May 2014, a new structure for IAP was presented and adopted.

IAP will be the overall network for all science academies in the globe with three arms as listed below:

- IAP-Science comprising of the four regional networks [NASAC, InterAmerican Network of Academies of Sciences (IANAS), European Academies' Science Advisory Council (EASAC), Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (AASSA)]
- IAP-Health, formerly Inter Academy Medical Panel (IAMP); and
- IAP-Research, formerly Inter Academy Council (IAC)

A global council has been formed with the mandate to manage the global networks of science academies' regional networks and NASAC will be represented at this council by its Chair, Prof. Mostapha Bousmina.

The IAP new structure will require member academies to be members of regional networks first.

NASAC Booth at the STI Forum

During the 2nd Ministerial Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in Africa that was held in Rabat, Morocco at Hassan II Academy of Science, NASAC set up a booth to display its publications and material.

The booth was visited by the participants at the meeting and NASAC was able to disseminate its publications.



The NASAC Booth during the STI Forum in Rabat, Morocco

Member-Academy's Feature

Nigerian Academy of Sciences

The Nigerian Academy of Science (NAS) is the foremost independent scientific body in Nigeria. Established in 1977, NAS is uniquely positioned to bring scientific knowledge to bear on the policies/strategic direction of the country and is also dedicated to the development and advancement of science, technology, and innovation in Nigeria. The mission of NAS is to promote the growth, acquisition and dissemination of scientific knowledge and to facilitate its use in the solution of major problems of national interest.

As with other national academies in other countries, NAS is a national not-for-profit organisation with membership comprising 142 Fellows and science experts, selected through a highly competitive process, who have distinguished themselves in their fields both locally and internationally. Some of its members have served as Vice-Chancellors of Universities, Director-Generals of government parastatals and Honourable Ministers in Federal Ministries. The Academy, given its clout, also has the ability to attract other experts from around the country and internationally when needed. NAS, with its combination of expertise and independence, is uniquely positioned to bring scientific evidence to influence policies and programs implementation in the country.

NAS is Nigeria's national representative on such bodies as the International Council on Science (ICSU) – the umbrella body for all science associations and unions and the Inter-Academy Panel (IAP) – the umbrella body for all national science academies globally. The Academy is also on the Executive Committees of the Inter-Academy Medical Panel (IAMP) and the Network of African Science Academies (NASAC).

As a merit-based organization, it has both honorific and service delivery roles. In its

honorific role, a few highly distinguished scientists are elected and inducted annually as Fellows of the Academy. On the other hand, the service delivery role of NAS can be summarised as the provision of evidence-based and unbiased advice to government and the public, while also stimulating the development of science in the country. The activities of the Academy are coordinated by its secretariat, led by an Executive Secretary who works with a team of programme officers, research assistants and administrative support staff. The secretariat has been greatly strengthened in recent years by its participation in the African Science Academy Development Initiative (ASADI) under a grant from the U.S. National Academies. This capacity – strengthening grant has been provided to support staff, develop communication resources and initiate a process of collaboration with the U.S. National Academies' staff and volunteers. NAS has also developed a working relationship with the national level of government through its ministries and parastatals as well as with civil society, international development agencies and the media in implementing several development and social change projects in Nigeria.

Some most recent accomplishments of NAS include the following: (1) the development of a training manual on getting research into policy and practice in collaboration with Alliance for Health Policy and System Research; (2) the organization of an international conference on climate change in Lagos in November 2012; (3) implementation of a project on improving agriculture and nutrition for women through a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; (4) the organization of a national consensus building workshop on the prevention of maternal and child mortality in Nigeria in 2011; (5) Accreditation of agencies under the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology in Nigeria (2012); and (6) Development of a strategy to address youth developmental and reproductive health needs in two states in Nigeria (2013-2015)



Fellows of NAS at the Annual General Meeting of the Academy in January, 2013



Fellows of NAS at the induction ceremony of newly inducted members held in Abuja in May, 2014

The Network of African Science Academies (NASAC) was established on 13th December 2001 in Nairobi, Kenya, under the auspices of the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) and the InterAcademy Panel (IAP)

NASAC is a consortium of merit-based science academies in Africa and aspires to make the “voice of science” heard by policy and decision makers within Africa and worldwide. NASAC is dedicated to enhancing the capacity of existing national science academies and champions in the cause for creation of new academies where none exist.

As at December 2014, NASAC comprised of the following twenty one members:

- African Academy of Sciences
- Cameroon Academy of Sciences
- Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences
- Kenya National Academy of Sciences
- Madagascar’s National Academy of Arts, Letters and Sciences
- Nigerian Academy of Science
- Académie Nationale des Sciences et Techniques du Sénégal
- Uganda National Academy of Sciences
- Academy of Science of South Africa
- Tanzania Academy of Sciences
- Zambia Academy of Sciences
- Zimbabwe Academy of Sciences
- Sudanese National Academy of Sciences
- Mauritius Academy of Science and Technology
- Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology, Morocco
- Academy of Sciences of Mozambique
- Ethiopian Academy of Sciences
- Académie National des Sciences, Arts et Lettres du Benin
- Académie Nationale des Science, Arts, Lettres du Togo
- Académie Nationale des Sciences du Burkina (ANSB)
- Académie Nationale des Sciences et Technologies du Congo (ANSTC)

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