



STRATEGIC PLAN

2025 - 2034



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Network of African Science Academies (NASAC) STRATEGIC PLAN 2025-2034

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ACRONYMS

ADI Academy Development Initiative

AMASA Annual Meeting of African Science Academies

ASBS The Academy Synergy Building Sessions

CCH Climate Change and Health

CYSC Children & Youth Science Center, China

DECARB Decarbonisation of Transport in Africa

GETI Gene Editing Technology Initiative

IAP The InterAcademy Partnership

ISC International Science Council

LEAP4FNSSA Long-term Europe–Africa Research and Innovation Partnership for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture

NASAC Network of African Science Academies

OSC Organisation of Southern Cooperation

TWAS The World Academy of Sciences

UNTBLCs United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries

The Network of African Science Academies (NASAC) was established on 13 December 2001 in Nairobi, Kenya, under the auspices of the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), the global umbrella body for science academies. Founded as a consortium of nine pioneering African academies, NASAC was created to foster collaboration, strengthen scientific capacity, and amplify the collective voice of science in policy processes. From these beginnings, NASAC has grown into a continental platform that unites science academies across Africa, positioning itself to shape evidence-informed decision-making, advance scientific excellence, and contribute to Africa's sustainable development in the decades ahead.

Since its inception, the membership of NASAC as at 2025, had expanded to 32 national academies drawn from across Africa's sub-regions. Beyond serving as a network, NASAC leverages the expertise of leading scientists within its member academies to convene scientific dialogue on critical continental issues and to issue authoritative public statements. In doing so, NASAC provides trusted, evidence-based advice to regional bodies and governments in support of Africa's sustainable development agenda. In parallel, NASAC plays a catalytic role in nurturing new academies and strengthening existing ones, thereby broadening the continent's scientific voice and institutional capacity.

As a network, NASAC has successfully convened the Annual Meeting of African Science Academies (AMASA) since 2005. AMASA has become a flagship platform for academies and partner institutions to engage, beginning with a Learning Collaborative dedicated to sharing experiences and building institutional capacity. This is followed by a two-day conference that brings together scientists, policymakers, and stakeholders around a thematic scientific agenda. Conference outcomes often include a jointly signed statement by NASAC members and a published report, both of which inform policy discourse. In recent years, AMASA has expanded to include side-events hosted by like-minded organizations, creating additional opportunities for dialogue and collaboration. Notably, in 2024 NASAC launched the AMASA Scientific Award to recognize and celebrate outstanding contributions of African researchers across diverse fields, further positioning AMASA as a catalyst for scientific excellence and policy impact on the continent.

THE GOAL OF NASAC IN A CHANGING WORLD

The ultimate goal of NASAC is to contribute to Africa's sustainable development. In today's global landscape, science, technology and innovation (STI) are the engines of growth and resilience. Although Africa is endowed with vast natural resources, socio-economic progress has been constrained by limited and uneven application of STI. Strong economies are knowledge-based economies. For Africa to accelerate its transformation, the continent must strengthen—or where necessary create—pathways that link scientific evidence to policy and practice. Evidence-informed policymaking should become the bedrock of African governance, enabling decisions that are credible, timely, and sustainable.

In this regard, NASAC works with and through its member academies to promote science-based policy in two principal ways:

1. Capacity Enhancement

NASAC invests in strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of its members. It does so by facilitating training webinars and workshops, promoting academy-to-academy networking, and providing grants that equip secretariats to function more effectively. This ensures that African academies remain vibrant, credible, and responsive to national and regional needs.

2. Science Advice

Acting as a trusted knowledge broker, NASAC supports policymakers and decision-makers in interpreting and applying scientific evidence. It provides a platform for African scientists to engage directly with continental and global policy debates. This in turn ensures that Africa's voice is not only heard but also influential in shaping solutions to pressing local and global challenges.

VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

Vision

NASAC aspires to be the ideal science adviser and partner on the African continent.

Mission

NASAC aspires to make science academies on the continent vehicles of positive change for African societies: to make science contribute to Africa's full potential and sustainable development.

Core Values

NASAC prides itself on being an institution whose operations and programmes are guided by a set of core values, including institutional independence, excellence, transparency, integrity, collaboration, inclusivity and innovation.

THE TEN-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN (2025-2034)

Since its establishment in 2001, NASAC has consistently relied on strategic planning as a critical tool for guiding its activities and achieving its overarching vision of promoting science-based development across Africa. Early in its journey, NASAC operated under a Strategic Action Agenda, which was reviewed every three years during General Assembly meetings. This iterative approach allowed for agility and responsiveness in a dynamic operating environment, laying the foundation for structured growth and collaborative programming. The review points of every three years were, however, too far apart making it difficult to monitor progress effectively.

Building on that foundation, NASAC has since implemented two formal Strategic Plans—covering the periods 2011–2015 and 2018–2022, with the latter extended through 2024. These plans have significantly improved the secretariat’s operational efficiency, enhanced member academy engagement, and increased the visibility of NASAC on the continental and global science-policy landscape. Lessons learnt from these planning cycles have underscored the importance of having a unified, forward-looking strategy that aligns national, regional, and continental scientific goals.

Recognizing the momentum gained and the growing demand for credible science advice in addressing Africa’s complex challenges, the Board and General Assembly of NASAC resolved to adopt a longer-term strategic planning horizon. The 2025–2034 Strategic Plan, therefore, marks a deliberate shift toward sustained transformation. It will provide a stable and consistent framework that transcends leadership transitions within NASAC and its secretariat, ensuring continuity in purpose, programming, and partnerships regardless of internal or external changes.

This ten-year outlook allows NASAC to pursue more ambitious, system-level interventions in STI, while also embedding flexibility through periodic monitoring, evaluation, and learning. A comprehensive mid-term review after the first five years will assess progress, recalibrate priorities where necessary, and ensure that NASAC remains responsive to emerging scientific, social, and policy realities. The plan is designed not only to guide internal operations, but also to serve as a platform for strategic partnerships, joint initiatives, and regional integration of science systems.

Ultimately, the 2025–2034 Strategic Plan reflects NASAC’s maturity as a regional institution and its readiness to lead in shaping Africa’s knowledge-based future. It demonstrates a firm commitment to long-term impact, accountability, and collaboration with policymakers, academies, and development partners. Through this plan, NASAC seeks to elevate the role of science and science academies in African governance and development, and to inspire collective action towards a resilient, inclusive, and prosperous continent.

Overview

The Strategic Plan (2018–2022) of NASAC was extended, by the Board, to 2024 because it was still relevant and further progress in the achievement of the set priorities was possible. The strategy focused on five key *Strategic Priorities*:

- Facilitate the establishment of new national science academies and strengthen existing ones in Africa.
- Promote a scientific culture to create social impact.
- Create strong partnerships regionally and internationally.
- Promote credible and effective science communication.
- Enhance the financial sustainability of NASAC.

Most of these strategic priorities were, to varying degrees, successfully achieved, except for financial sustainability, which remains an ongoing concern. Below is a quantitative assessment based on retrospective success metrics and suggested key performance indicators (KPIs) for future strategic planning.

Assessment of the Previous Strategic Plan (2018–2025)

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

Facilitate the Establishment of New National Science Academies and Strengthen Existing Ones in Africa

NASAC successfully facilitated the establishment of new national science academies in some African countries where none existed previously. This was done by mobilizing support from the UN Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries (UNTBLCs) and the lead regional academies, in Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, and Uganda. New academies established in the period are in Lesotho, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Malawi, and Angola. To date, DRC has been accepted as a full member of NASAC.

NASAC strengthened its collaboration with the National Young Academies (NYAs) by establishing a Liaison Office to coordinate engagement and

knowledge exchange within and between senior and young academies. A noteworthy milestone, during the AMASA 2024, was the constitutional amendment by the General Assembly to incorporate NYAs as Affiliate members (a new category of membership).

For existing academies, funding was secured to award capacity building grants and support intra-networking activities and convenings. With this support, several member academies have grown in influence and impact, reinforcing their roles as advisory bodies to their national governments. Additionally, in March 2024, the West African Network of National Academies of Sciences (WANNAS) was established with the support of ECOWAS. This led to the inclusion of NASAC regional chapters in NASAC's constitution.

The success metrics for this strategic priority are as summarized below:

- Number of new academies established: 4
- Number of grants awarded to support existing academies: 41
- Number of capacity-building forums conducted: 15 (including Learning Collaboratives, Academy Development Initiatives – ADI, and Academy Synergy Building Sessions – ASBS)
- Increase in membership in NASAC: 7 additional members = 22% growth.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

Promote a Scientific Culture for Social Impact

NASAC has promoted evidence-informed policymaking (science for policy) and engaged with the public by supporting initiatives that enhance science literacy (science for society). The publication of science-policy advice in reports and policy briefs, on emerging issues like climate change and health, decarbonisation, and agricultural biotechnology, was undertaken during this period. Programs encouraging science education and outreach have also had tangible effects on public attitudes toward science. The summary of achievements under this strategic priority are:

- Number of public engagement initiatives: 5 (gene editing technology initiative [GETI])
- Number of policymakers engaged in NASAC forums: 41 (7 GETI, 21 AMASA, 5 CCH, 3 DECARB, 5 LEAP4FNSA)
- Increase in science-related media coverage: 20% (AMASA, GETI, CCH)
- Number of science education initiatives: 2

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

Create Strong Partnerships Regionally and Internationally

The network further strengthened ties with regional bodies like the African Union, its Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and AUDA-NEPAD, as well as with global partners, including the Inter-Academy Partnership (IAP), the International Science Council (ISC), the Organization for Southern Cooperation (OSC), The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), The UN Technical Bank (UNTBLCs), and international donor agencies like the EU Commission, Gates Foundation, CropLife International through Africa Harvest, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), and the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). These collaborations have not only enhanced funding opportunities but have also facilitated collaborative activities and policy initiatives that further NASAC's networking aspirations.

Success Metrics:

- Number of new partnerships formed: 5
- Number of collaborative projects implemented: 10
- Increase in joint research funding secured: 20%
- Number of MoUs signed with key institutions: 3 (CYSC, OSC, UNTBLCs)

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4

Promote Credible and Effective Science Communication

NASAC improved its communication efforts, by producing policy briefs, reports, and digital content to bridge the gap between scientists, policymakers, and the public. Workshops, webinars and stakeholder dialogues have reinforced NASAC's reputation as a trusted voice in African science policy and diplomacy.

Additionally, in collaboration with the Africa chapter of the International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA-Africa), NASAC organized 4 webinars and created a repository on its website for reports and other publications by NASAC members. This repository is to ensure that policy-relevant products by NASAC members and other African institutions are readily accessible for use by policymakers and others.

Success Metrics:

- Number of policy briefs published: 5
- Number of science communication workshops: 2
- Increase in social media and online engagement: 60% growth
- Number of science-related media articles: 5

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5

Enhance the Financial Sustainability of NASAC

While NASAC has been successful in securing external funding for various projects, securing long-term financial sustainability remains a challenge. Core funding has been challenging to find. The reliance on donor funding underscores the need for diversified income sources, such as endowments, membership contributions, and strategic investments. Effort in this regard has commenced and continues with limited success so far.

Success Metrics:

- Number of new funding sources secured: 5
- Percentage of budget covered by long-term funding: 10%
- Number of membership academies contributing financially: 15

General Assessment and Recommendations

The Strategic Plan (2018–2024) was largely successful, with most strategic priorities achieved. Furthermore, extending the plan, from 2022 to 2024, allowed for even more progress, particularly in partnerships and capacity building initiatives. Financial sustainability remains a critical challenge that requires continued focus and effort to ensure the achievement of NASAC's long-term sustainability. To this end, establishing other sources of income, besides donor funding, must be pursued.

To strengthen future strategic plans, NASAC must:

- (a)** Adopt a KPI-based approach to track progress more systematically.
- (b)** Focus on financial resilience by developing long-term funding mechanisms.
- (c)** Enhance impact measurement through structured data collection and reporting.

By implementing these strategies, NASAC can ensure sustained growth, influence, and impact in the African science-policy arena.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths

- **Networking capacity:** NASAC brings together more than 30 science academies across Africa, offering a unique platform for knowledge exchange, collaboration, and collective action on continental and global issues. This network positions NASAC as a trusted convener of scientific expertise in Africa.
- **Policy and industry influence:** Through evidence-informed advice, policy dialogues, and participation in high-level forums, NASAC has established credibility in shaping science, technology, and innovation agendas. Its engagement with African Union initiatives, and other regional bodies like United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and governments through its members, enhances the uptake of science-informed policy.
- **Collaborative partnerships:** NASAC's long-standing collaborations with international partners, donors, and regional organizations strengthen its ability to mobilize resources, share knowledge, and implement impactful projects that address Africa's development priorities.

Weaknesses

- **Funding gaps:** NASAC's reliance on project-based and external donor funding limits its ability to sustain long-term programmes and invest in institutional growth. This financial vulnerability can hinder strategic continuity and implementation of core activities.
- **Low visibility on impact:** While NASAC has contributed significantly to science-policy dialogues, its achievements are not always well-communicated or widely recognized. This limited visibility reduces opportunities to showcase value, attract new partners, and strengthen credibility among policymakers and the public.
- **Limited regional engagement:** Despite its continental mandate, the level of active participation by member academies varies. Inconsistent engagement weakens NASAC's ability to fully harness the collective expertise of its members and to maintain balanced representation across all African regions.

Opportunities

- **New and emerging fields of science and technology:** Advances in areas such as genomics, artificial intelligence, and renewable energy provide NASAC with opportunities to convene expertise, foster interdisciplinary collaboration, science diplomacy, and position African academies at the forefront of global scientific conversations.
- **Digital transformation and technological innovation:** The rapid adoption of digital tools offers NASAC new ways to strengthen communication, knowledge sharing, and joint research initiatives among its member academies. Digital platforms also expand NASAC's reach in engaging policymakers and the public.
- **Climate change resilience and sustainability initiatives:** As Africa faces pressing environmental and developmental challenges, NASAC can play a pivotal role in shaping adaptation and mitigation policies. Contributing scientific evidence to resilience strategies enhances the continent's ability to respond effectively to climate risks.
- **Advances in agricultural biotechnology:** Growing interest in biotechnology provides opportunities for NASAC to support evidence-based policy frameworks that improve food security, enhance agricultural productivity, and strengthen Africa's contribution to global agricultural research.

Threats

- **Political instability in countries of member academies:** Political unrest and governance challenges in some African countries create uncertainty and can disrupt the activities of member academies. Such instability limits continuity of engagement, weakens institutional resilience, and hampers NASAC's efforts to implement coordinated continental initiatives.
- **Low financial investments in science:** Many African governments allocate limited resources to science, technology, and innovation, leading to underfunded research institutions and inadequate infrastructure. This constrains NASAC's ability to draw on robust scientific outputs to inform policy and to position science as a driver of development.
- **Resistance to science-informed policy:** Despite growing awareness of the value of evidence-based decision-making, some policymakers remain reluctant to adopt science-driven approaches. Competing political priorities, short-term interests, and lack of trust in scientific institutions pose barriers to the uptake of NASAC's policy advice.

Following the successful review of its 2018-2024 strategic plan, and considering the current global context, the NASAC has identified five strategic priorities to focus on over **the next ten years (2025-2034)**. These priorities are as below:

1. Strengthening Scientific Capacity in Africa

Objective

The capacity of national science academies to undertake programmatic work and provide science advice.

Initiatives

Funding and supporting capacity building programs, convenings, partnerships with universities, and secretariat capacity development.

2. Promoting Science-Driven Policy

Objective

Enhance the integration of scientific evidence into policymaking by African governments.

Initiatives

Develop strategic alliances with policymakers, engage in high-level dialogues, and create platforms for regular interaction.

3. Fostering Regional Collaboration and Harmonization

Objective

Strengthen cooperation between African nations on scientific issues like climate change, health, food security, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, green energy transitions, agriculture, innovation, and technology.

Initiatives

Establish regional chapters and hubs, implement cross-border projects, and pursue joint sub-regional consensus studies, supported by African Union frameworks.

4. Public Engagement in Science

Objective

Raise public awareness of the value of science academies and publicize their involvement in scientific issues, ensuring broad support for science-driven initiatives.

Initiatives

Public science communication campaigns, workshops for media entities, and science fairs targeting women scientists, early career researchers, young academies, and thematic working groups.

5. Diversifying and Securing Long-Term Funding

Objective

Ensure financial sustainability by diversifying funding sources.

Initiatives

Engage with international donors, private sector partnerships, and African governments to secure core funding. Enhance membership subscription to support core activities in the long-term with greater financial grants or investments.

The implementation of the strategic plan is the responsibility of all the members of NASAC, the NASAC board, and the secretariat of NASAC. The NASAC general assembly (of all its members academies) is the highest decision-making organ to which the NASAC board reports, while the secretariat (headed by the Executive Director) is responsible for the daily operations of NASAC/ its strategic plan.

The implementation plan has been tabulated as below, incorporating the necessary key performance indicators, along with the monitoring and evaluation indices.

OBJECTIVE 1			
To strengthen the capacity of national academies to undertake programmatic work and provide science advice			
Activities	Responsibility	Timeline	Performance indicator
Funding and supporting capacity building programmes. – Grants (CGBs) – Convenings – Exchange Programmes.	NASAC secretariat	Fund and/or support 5 capacity-building programmes annually.	5 capacity-building programmes funded and/or supported annually.
Create partnerships with universities (through their regional associations), as well as regional research institutes, and the private sector.	Secretariat Board Members	At least 3 MOU or agreements per year.	Signed MOUs and agreements.
NASAC secretariat capacity development. – Staff development.	Executive Director	At least 1 training per year for each staff.	Staff reports on trainings or certifications.
Support dialogue between member academies and policy makers. – Exchange programmes between members – AMASA conference and science award.	Board Secretariat Members	4 dialogues/forums (Including AMASA) per year. At least one exchange programme annually. Hold AMASA annually.	4 activity reports. Report of exchange programme. AMASA held/report.

OBJECTIVE 2

To enhance the integration of scientific evidence into policymaking by African governments

Activities	Responsibility	Timeline	Performance indicator
Develop strategic alliances with policy institutions.	NASAC Board and Secretariat	At least 2 alliances annually.	2 MoUs/MoAs signed with national or continental policy-making institutions annually.
Engage in or organize high-level dialogues for the continent.	NASAC Secretariat/board National academies	At least 2 dialogues organised/hosted annually.	Integration of NASAC into AU committees.
Host convening activities (e.g. policy roundtables, webinars, workshops, etc).	NASAC Secretariat	At least two convening activities hosted annually.	2 dialogues held – policy areas addressed annually.
Support national academies to produce policy briefs by running training workshops.	NASAC Members and Secretariat	At least 2 training workshops are held annually.	2 convening activities hosted annually. 2 policy briefs training workshops held annually.

OBJECTIVE 3

To strengthen cooperation between African nations on scientific issues like climate change, health, food security, agriculture, innovation, and technology

Activities	Responsibility	Timeline	Performance indicator
Establish regional chapters/hubs of NASAC, linked to the regional bodies, e.g. ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, etc.	NASAC Board, members and Secretariat	By 2034.	All regional chapters/hubs operational by 2034.
Implement cross-border projects and pursue joint sub-regional consensus studies (with the participation of 2 or more member academies).	National academies, NASAC Thematic Working Groups NASAC Secretariat	At least 3 regional studies and or joint projects annually.	3 joint studies/cross-border projects launched every year.
Develop NASAC Open Science Repository for the deposit of science advice resources (study and workshop reports, policy briefs, etc.) from her members.	NASAC Secretariat	Repository opened with at least 40 resources deposited annually.	Annual sub-regional science-policy forums held in 4 sub-regions. Repository launched with 40+ resources deposited annually.

OBJECTIVE 4

To raise public awareness of the value of science academies and publicise their involvement in scientific issues, ensuring broad support for science-driven initiatives

Activities	Responsibility	Timeline	Performance indicator
Increase NASAC presence on more social media platforms – facebook, TikTok, Instagram, etc.	NASAC Secretariat	Social media platforms annually.	Social media platforms.
Engage social media and other online platforms more intentionally, tracking the analytics to inform NASAC's communication strategy.	NASAC Secretariat	10 or more social media posts across NASAC pages monthly.	Monthly analytics reports – 10 or more posts monthly and reactions.
Conduct public science communication campaigns, workshops via media.	National academies and NASAC Secretariat	5 public science campaigns conducted across member academies annually.	5 campaigns across member academies annually.
Organise science fairs targeting women scientists (e.g. targeting the International Women's Day and day of the girl child), early career researchers and young academies.	NASAC Secretariat	2 science fairs held annually.	2 science fairs held with the participation of academies.
Launch the "Science in Society" podcast/video series highlighting African scientists and innovations.	NASAC secretariat and Academies	At least 4 podcast/ episodes disseminated annually.	4 episodes produced and distributed annually.
Celebrate African Science Year with public outreach in member countries.	NASAC and Academies	African Science Year celebrated by 2030.	African Science Year celebrated annually.
Celebrate Anniversaries every 5 years after the 25 th anniversary in 2026.	NASAC Secretariat	Every 5 years beginning 2026.	Anniversaries celebrated.

OBJECTIVE 5

To ensure financial sustainability by diversifying funding sources

Activities	Responsibility	Timeline	Performance indicator
Establish an endowment fund of \$1 million.	NASAC Board	Endowment fund set up to a minimum of \$1 million by 2034.	Endowment fund of up to or more than \$1 million in 2034.
Enhance membership subscription (more existing members paying and new paying members added) to support core activities in the long-term with greater financial grants or investments.	NASAC Board	25% increase in membership subscription by 2034.	25% increase in contributions from member academies in 2034.
Organise an annual fundraising gala or donor roundtable to raise funds.	NASAC	Fundraising event held annually – minimum of \$100,000 raised annually.	Events held annually.

A Phased Approach

Given the longer tenure of this strategic plan, the implementation of the plan must be approached in a phased manner as below. Progress reports, at the end of each phase, will be presented to the Board and General Assembly meetings, and approval for amendments to the Strategic Plan may be sought at such meetings:

- **Phase 1** (2025–2027)
Launching new initiatives, strengthening existing partnerships, and achieving short-term milestones.
- **Phase 2** (2028–2030)
Expanding region-wide influence and capacity-building efforts.
- **Phase 3** (2031–2034)
Evaluating progress, scaling successes, and preparing for the next strategic period.

The NASAC Strategic Plan (2025–2034) charts a visionary path for strengthening the science advisory ecosystem in Africa over the next decade. It responds to the continent’s urgent need for inclusive, sustainable development that is informed by credible scientific evidence. Anchored in the core values of excellence, collaboration, and impact, this strategy provides a robust framework for empowering NASAC and its member academies to play a central role in Africa’s transformation.

At the heart of this plan is a commitment to institutional capacity building—both for the NASAC Secretariat and across its member academies. Recognizing the diverse contexts in which national academies operate, the strategy seeks to address disparities in capacity and influence by promoting targeted support, knowledge exchange, and resource mobilization. This will enable academies to provide timely, relevant, and high-quality science advice to national and regional policymakers.

Policymakers across Africa increasingly recognize the value of science-informed decisions. Through this strategic plan, NASAC reaffirms its role as a trusted convenor and thought leader, connecting science and policy at the highest levels. By fostering relationships with governments, continental bodies like the African Union, and regional economic communities, NASAC will ensure that scientific voices are not only heard but acted upon in shaping Africa’s future.

For development partners and donors, the strategic plan offers a clear investment case. Supporting NASAC means contributing to a continental mechanism with proven convening power, an extensive network of scientific expertise, and a proven track record of regional coordination. Through this plan, NASAC invites partners to co-create programmes that strengthen African science systems, accelerate innovation, and enhance African contributions to global scientific discourse.

Finally, to NASAC’s member academies, this strategy is both a roadmap and a call to action. It is a shared commitment to deepen collaboration, expand engagement with society, and embrace institutional renewal. As the custodians of scientific integrity and thought leadership in their countries, academies have a pivotal role to play. Together, with sustained effort and partnership, we can elevate the voice of science across Africa, making it an essential driver of policy, progress, and prosperity for generations to come.

APPENDIX I: LIST OF MEMBER ACADEMIES

Founding Members

1. African Academy of Sciences (AAS)
2. Academie des Sciences et Techniques du Senegal (ANSTS)
3. Madagascar's National Academy of Arts, Letters and Sciences
4. Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences (GAAS)
5. Cameroon Academy of Sciences (CAS)
6. Kenya National Academy of Sciences (KNAS)
7. Uganda National Academy of Sciences (UNAS)
8. The Nigerian Academy of Science (NAS)
9. The Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)

Members

10. Académie Algérienne des Sciences et Technologies (AAST)
11. Académie des Sciences de Guinée (ASG)
12. Académie des Sciences du Mali (ASM)
13. L'Académie Nationale des Sciences, des Arts et des Lettres du Burkina Faso (ANSAL-BF)
14. Académie Nationale des Sciences et Technologies du Congo (ANSTC)
15. Académie Nationale des Sciences, Arts et Lettres du Benin (ANSALB)
16. Académie Nationale Des Sciences, Arts Et Lettres Du Togo (ANSALT)
17. Academy of Sciences of Mozambique (ASM)
18. Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, Egypt (ASRT)
19. Botswana Academy of Sciences (BAS)
20. Burundi Academy of Sciences and Technology (BAST)
21. Congolese Academy of Sciences in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (ACCOS)
22. Ethiopian Academy of Science (EAS)

23. Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology in Morocco
24. L'Académie des Sciences, des Arts, des Cultures d'Afrique et des Diasporas Africaines
25. Kingdom of Eswatini Academy of Sciences (KEAS)
26. Mauritius Academy of Science and Technology (MAST)
27. Rwanda Academy of Sciences (RAS)
28. Sudanese National Academy of Science (SNAS)
29. Tanzania Academy of Sciences (TAS)
30. Tunisian Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts Beït al-Hikma
31. Zambia Academy of Sciences (ZaAS)
32. Zimbabwe Academy of Sciences (ZAS)

Affiliate Members

1. Academia des Sciences pour les Jeunes en RDC (ASJ-RDC)
2. Benin Young Academy of Sciences (AJSB)
3. Cameroon Academy of Young Scientists (CAYS)
4. Ghana Young Academy (GhYA)
5. Nigerian Young Academy (NYA)
6. South African Young Academy of Science (SAYAS)
7. Sudanese Academy of Young Scientists (SAYS)

APPENDIX II: STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

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Board Members

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Prof. Rajaa Cherkaoui El Moursli (H2AST)

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Secretary General

Emerita Prof. Isabella Akyinbah Quakyi (GAAS)

Treasurer

Prof. Mostapha Bousmina (H2AST)

Immediate Past President



NASAC is a consortium of merit-based science academies in Africa. NASAC's main objective is to bring together science academies and facilitate discussions on the scientific aspects of challenges of common concern, so as to make common statements and provide science-informed advice on major issues relevant to Africa and to provide mutual support to member academies.

Additionally, **NASAC** strives to create awareness on the value of science academies to social and developmental policy- or decision making. To this end, NASAC works with scientists to establish academies in countries where none exist.

The secretariat of **NASAC** is based in Nairobi, Kenya.

The NASAC Secretariat

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