NETWORK OF AFRICAN SCIENCE ACADEMIES: NASAC

Prof. Mostapha BOUSMINA President Website: <u>www.nasaconline.org</u> Email: m.bousmina@academiesciences.ma



G7 meeting in Rome, Italy May 3rd, 2017

About NASAC: Mission & Members

Founded in 2001 as independent forum for African science academies to "*promote and encourage the use of scientific thinking within the society and use of science & technology for the development of Africa*"

2

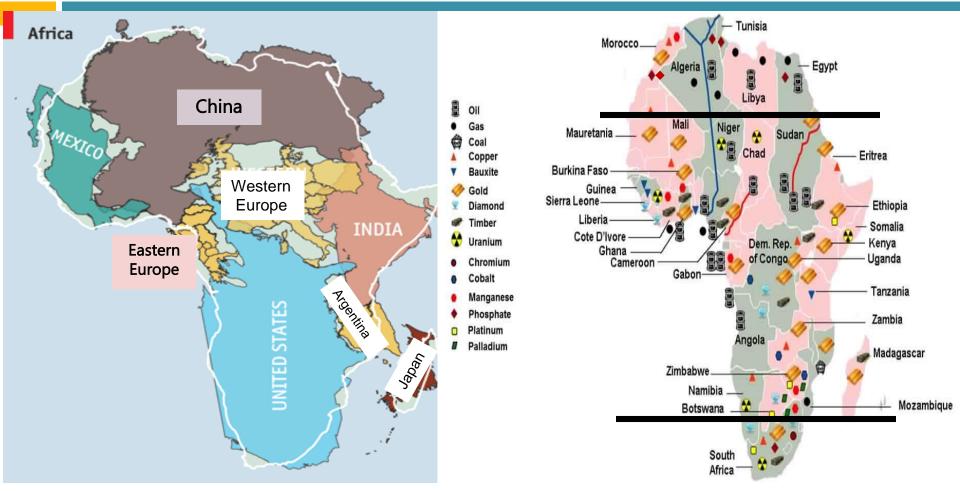
Helped the creation of new academies: increase from 8 to current 24

24 member academies (2017)				
1. African Academy of Sciences	13. Mauritius			
2. Algeria	14. Morocco			
3. Benin	15. Mozambique			
4. Botswana	16. Nigeria			
5. Burkina Faso	17. Senegal			
6. Cameroon	18. South Africa			
7. Congo Brazzaville	19. Sudan			
8. Ethiopia	20. Tanzania			
9. Ghana	21. Togo			
10. Ivory Cost	22. Uganda			
11. Kenya	23. Zambia			
12. Madagascar	24. Zimbabwe			
Potential members				
Rwanda	Namibia			
Egypt	Angola			
Tunisia	Rwanda			

Facts about Africa

1. A huge land: 30.2 million km²

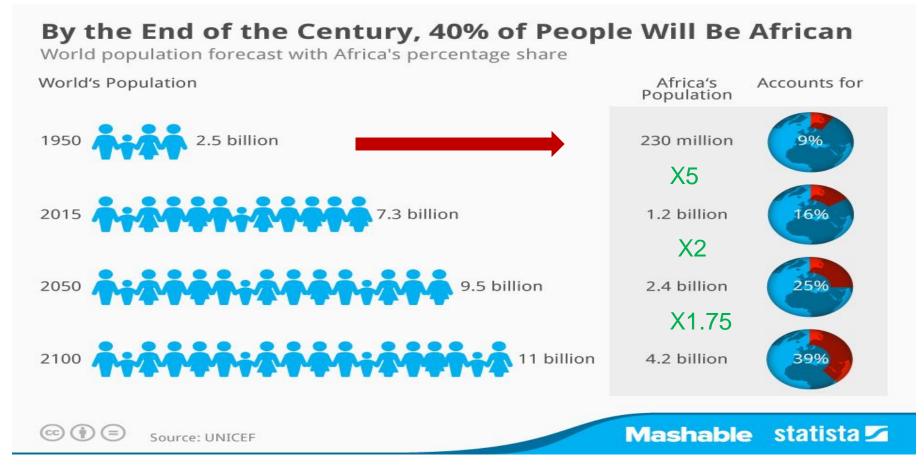
2. Plenty of natural resources



30% of world mineral reserves
2nd largest forest in the world
1st potential in renewable energies

Africa gets only marginal benefit from its own natural resources

Demography of Africa



- □ Urban Population increased from 19% to 39% in 60years
- □ More than 470 million new city dwellers
- Medium age 19.7 vs 30.4 for the rest of the world

Opportunity but also Source of instability & potential social fracture

Assets & Opportunities

- 1. Average growth rate ~ 5
- 2. Huge potential market (infrastructure & commodities)
- 3. Middle class of 370 Million and will be 1.4 Billion by 2100
- 4. Africa is the second most attractive destination for investment behind North America & rate of return is high
- 4. Highest potential for renewable energies (Morocco's initiative)
- 5. High natural resources for transformative economy
- 6. Some African countries are well-placed in international business Good infrastructure, internationally competitive ports & airports financial cities (business environment), industrialisation,.....
- 7. Young population (less than 20y in average)

Rang	Pays	PIB (B\$) 2014		
1	USA	17 947		
2	Chine	10 983		
3	Japon	4 123		
4	Allemagne	3 358		
5	Royaume Uni	2 849		
6	France	2 421		
7	Inde	2 090		
8	Italie	1 816		
9	Brésil	1 773		
10	Canada	1 552		
11	Corée du Sud	1 377		
12	Russie	1 325		
13	Australie	1 224		
14	Espagne	1 200		
15	Mexique	1 144		
17	Pays Bas	738		
18	Turquie	734		
19	Suisse	665		
23	Suède	492		
26	Belgique	455		
28	Norvège	389		
36	Danemark	296		
37	Israël	294		
55	Maroc	115		
84	Tunisie	43		

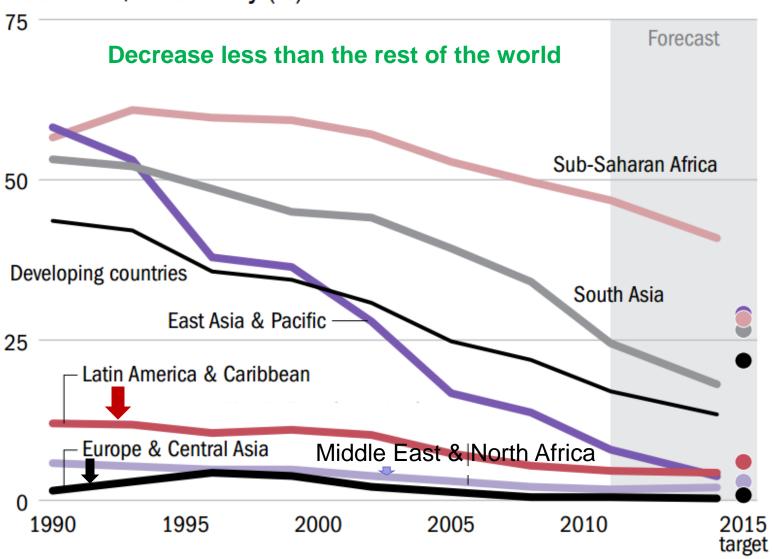
PPP rank	2014		2030		2050	
	Country	GDP at PPP (2014 US\$bn)	Country	Projected GDP at PPP (2014 US\$bn)	Country	Projected GDP at PPP (2014 US\$bn)
1	China	17,632	China	36,112	China	61,079
2	United States	17,416	United States	25,451	India	42,205
3	India	7,277	India	17,138	United States	41,384
4	Japan	4,788	Japan	6,006	Indonesia	12,210
5	Germany	3,621	Indonesia	5,486	Brazil	9,164
6	Russia	3,559	Brazil	4,996	Mexico	8,014
7	Brazil	3,073	Russia	4,854	Japan	7,914
8	France	2,587	Germany	4,590	Russia	7,575
9	Indonesia	2,554	Mexico	3,985	Nigeria	7,345
10	United Kingdom	2,435	United Kingdom	3,586	Germany	6,338
11	Mexico	2,143	France	3,418	United Kingdom	5,744
12	Italy	2,066	Saudi Arabia	3,212	Saudi Arabia	5,488
13	South Korea	1,790	South Korea	2,818	France	5,207
14	Saudi Arabia	1,652	Turkey	2,714	Turkey	5,102
15	Canada	1,579	Italy	2,591	Pakistan	4,253
16	Spain	1,534	Nigeria	2,566	Egypt	4,239
17	Turkey	1,512	Canada	2,219	South Korea	4,142
18	Iran	1,284	Spain	2,175	Italy	3,617
19	Australia	1,100	Iran	1,914	Canada	3,583
20	Nigeria	1,058	Egypt	1,854	Philippines	3,516

Threats and challenges

- ➢ High % of illiteracy
- High vulnerability to climate change: water scarcity
- Demography & rate of fertility (North Africa ~2, while SSA can reach 7: Chad)
- Access to electricity and drinkable water: NA =99.7% some SSA: < 8%</p>
- Food security (low yield in agriculture)
- Problem of sanitation, epidemics and infantile mortality
- Only 1/5 in Africa working in wage economy
- > 80% of SSA countries economy is agrarian
- > Low translation of growth into poverty reduction: Migration & immigration
- Big efforts to be put on education & science
- Change of extractive economy to transformative one

Poverty in Africa

Proportion of the population living on less than 2005 PPP \$1.25 a day (%)



Source: World Bank PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/).

Role of NASAC in Africa

- Share of experiences and expertise between academies
- Created independent advisory groups of experts in various fields of importance to Africa : Countries, African Union, World Bank, UNESCO, MDGs for Africa......
- Booklets of Policymakers
- Mains à la pâte: Hands on
- Advises to governments:
 - Renewable Energies; Sustainable Development
 - Homophobia; Women in Science; Science based Education: AMASE

NASAC Booklets for Policymakers



Used for COP22 statement: signed by all African Academies and more than 200 International Universities

Thanks to Leopoldina (Germany) & IAP

Activities





EXPERT PANEL WORKSHOP ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA 9th - 10th May 2016, Hilton Hotel, Nairobi-Kenya







January 2016 - December 2020

Leading Integrated Research for Agenda 2030 in Africa





Sweden











LIRA 2030 Thematic Focus

Global environmental change

Disaster risk reduction

Urban health and human wellbeing

Sustainable energy

(9 grants of EUR90K each on the nexus, gender equity and poverty reduction lens on theme)

Counting on your support...

Thanks to:

Leopoldina (Germany), KNAW (Netherlands) French Academy of Sciences (France) IAP Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology (Morocco) Government of Sweden

