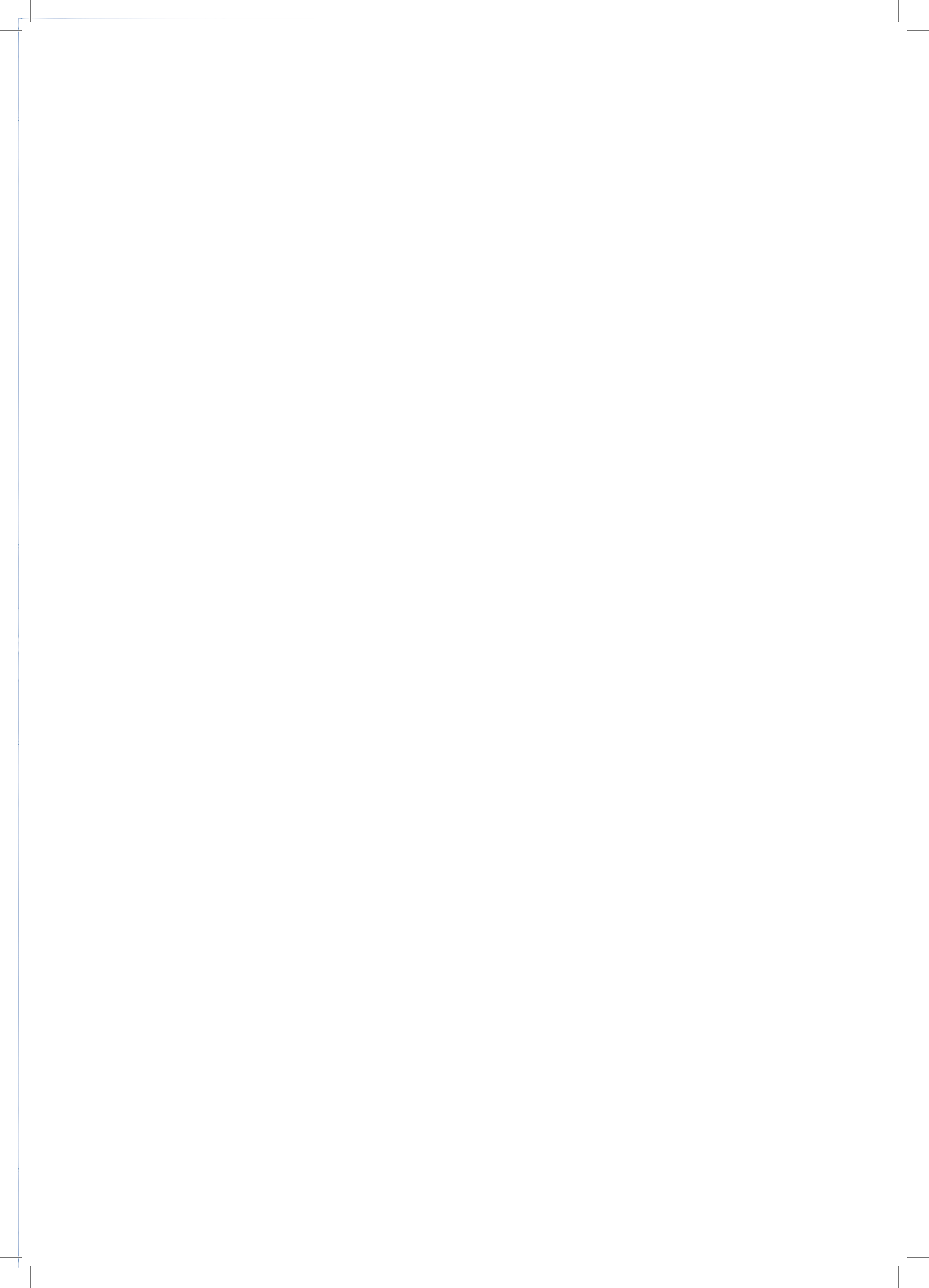




**The African
Academy of Sciences**

Annual Report 2013



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Acronyms

AAS	- African Academy of Sciences
ACU	- Association of Commonwealth Universities
AfDB	- African Development Bank
AMCOST	- African Ministerial Council for Science and Technology
ANSTS	- Académie Nationale des Sciences et Techniques du Sénégal
ARIC	- African Research and Innovation Council
AUC	- African Union Commission
BAS	- Brazilian Academy of Sciences
CAE	- Chinese Academy of Engineering
CAS	- Chinese Academy of Sciences
CIRCLE	- Climate Impact Research Capacity and Leadership Enhancement
DFID	- Department for International Development
EAC	- East African Community
EAS	- Ethiopian Academy of Sciences
ECCAS	- Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	- Economic Community of West African States
EU	- European Union
GA	- General Assembly
GAAS	- Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences
GC	- Governing Council
icipe	- International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
IDRC	- International Development Research Centre
IFS	- International Foundation for Science
INSA	- Indian National Science Academy
IOCD	- International Organization for Chemistry for Development
KNAS	- Kenyan National Academy of Sciences
MESHA	- Media for Environment, Science, Health and Agriculture
NACOSTI	- National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NASAC	- Network of African Science Academies
RADMASTE	- Research and Development in Mathematics, Science and Technology Education
SADC	- Southern Africa Development Community
SIDA	- Swedish International Development Agency
SKA	- Square Kilometer Array
SRM	- Solar Radiation Management
SRMGI	- Solar Radiation Management Governance Initiative
TWAS	- The World Academy of Sciences
TWAS-ROSSA	- The World Academy of Sciences - Regional Office for sub-Saharan Africa
UNESCO	- United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNISA	- University of South Africa
USNAS	- United States National Academy of Sciences
RSC	- Royal Society of Chemistry
RFPs	- Request for Proposals

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sadly, our Treasurer, Professor Joseph Massaquoi passed away on 25 May. This was most unexpected. After consultation and agreement of all the Governing Council members, Dr. Thomas Kariuki from Kenya, was coopted to act as Treasurer for the term of the late Treasurer.

This annual report for 2013 is the third and last one of the GC-team elected in February 2011. On behalf of the members of the team and on my own behalf, let me start by thanking all the AAS fellows for giving us the opportunity to serve the Academy. We did it with commitment, the best way we could. Myself, I did it on the line of my two predecessors, the late Prof. Thomas R. Odhiambo, from Kenya and Prof. Mohamed H.A. Hassan from Sudan. The two served the Academy with dedication and laid the foundation for us. Our task, therefore, was to build on their legacy, but also to reposition the Academy

Looking at the situation of the Academy when we were elected and what we achieved these 3 years, we can be proud of what we have done. But a lot remains to be done.

Our first challenge was to mobilize all the fellows to get them more and more involved in the activities of the Academy, especially by using the facilities offered by the ICT. Let me thank you and just ask you to react more quickly and it will be perfect!

The Management Committee (MC) met regularly, using Skype and its works very well. The Governing council (GC) holds its meeting twice a year, as indicated in the constitution. We hope that the General Assembly will be organized on time and a new team put in place.

This third report shows in detail the progress made in major sectors. Let me just point out some issues such as, the amendment of our Constitution, the finalization of the Strategic plan 2013/2018; the redefinition of AAS membership, which allows applications to be processed yearly. Another very important achievement is the measures taken to rejuvenate the Academy's publications. All the expected four issues of *Whydah* were produced and distributed. Regarding *DISCOVERY AND INNOVATION*, the management bodies are in place with very committed persons; an issue is ready but unfortunately not yet published due to lack of funding; that's very frustrating for those who wanted to see their articles published.

The report will show you also the first scientific activities, with a focus on young scientists. The academy approved the International Prize Committee for the Olusegun Obasanjo Prize and we are at the last step to select the winner from the shortlisted candidates. Let me also mention the TR Odhiambo Prize, established by three organizations, TWAS, ICIPE and AAS.

The Academy is making significant progress on establishing robust relationships with a number of organizations among which are the African Union Commission, the Kenyan Government, the African National Academies, the World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), the Indian National Science Academy (INSA).

The Academy has also improved the infrastructure and the staffing. The major issues of concern are the financial challenges. In my point of view, that will be the major point the new team will have to look at, very seriously.

Ahmadou Lamine Ndiaye
President, AAS

FOREWORD BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I wish to capture the most important highlights of this Annual Report 2013 in my Foreword. This has been a very busy year, with considerable achievements in some areas and with some difficulties in others. The Governing Council met twice and the Management Committee, four times. These meetings allowed the governing organs to hear reports, approve plans and budgets, facilitate progress, and advise on major issues.

The Strategic Plan 2013-2018 was launched early in 2013, and this Annual Report is structured to enable review of the achievements against the goals and strategies presented in the Monitoring and Evaluation log frame of the Strategic Plan.

The Fellowship Recruitment of AAS Fellowship has been streamlined, and the process expedited without sacrifice on the quality of the selection criteria. For the first time, all applications received by the deadline of 31 March were fully reviewed and decisions reached on each nomination. A total of 33 Fellows were approved. The total number of live Fellows is 236 and 9.3% are women.

AAS is getting better visibility and hence, more recognition. AAS is now identified as a “strategic partner” by the African Union Commission, and is invited to take part in AMCOST bureau meeting, in the PAU, ARIC meetings, and is involved in some evaluative aspects of the Kwame Nkrumah Africa Union Continental Prize. AAS is also partnering with key partner organizations, particularly the International Foundation for Science (IFS), the International Organization of Chemical Sciences for Development (IOCD) and the World Academy of Sciences (TWAS). Within Kenya, AAS enjoys excellent relations with NACOSTI and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. These Kenyan Organizations have provided logistic and financial support to many of the activities that are referred to in the report. AAS has signed three MOUs with the academies of Kenya (KNAS), Ethiopia (EAS) and Ghana (GAAS). These agreements are intended to facilitate cooperation among the academies, especially, the joint project with IFS to develop a Scientific Equipment Enabling Policy for Africa.

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On the programmatic side, the greatest success may very well be the selection of AAS to implement the Climate Impact Research Capacity and Leadership Enhancement (CIRCLE) fellowship program. The six month inception phase (IP) of this project launched in 2013 will end in January 2014. DFID has allocated £4.85 million, which if fully approved at the end of the IP will enable AAS to play a major role to build regional capacity in a whole range of fields in Africa.

We feel that we have done well in publicizing AAS and its activities, through the website, the Newsletter (Whydah) and the various presentations made at conferences and workshops. We would like to have seen the re-launching of *Discovery and Innovation*, but it seems that we need to really do more to make this happen. We also recognize that we have not moved at expected speeds in some areas. This is particularly so in setting up the Regional Offices and in implementing the Affiliates Program. We also need to double our efforts in planning for the General Assembly meeting which will be held in mid-2014.

Two small projects: (1) The Doclinks Project with several partner institutions including the ACU, funded by the European Union, and (2) African Perspectives on Solar Geoengineering, funded by IAP, were completed during 2013.

I wish to thank the AAS leadership and the Secretariat staff for their commitment and dedication.



Berhanu Abegaz

Executive Director, AAS

INTRODUCTION

Background

The mandate of the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) focuses on three areas:

- Promoting excellence in scientific and technological endeavours;
- Mobilizing and strengthening indigenous scientific and technological capacities for science-led development
- Leading campaigns for public policy change towards greater support for development-oriented R&D.

On the one hand, the Academy is an honorific society which recognizes persons who have made significant contributions to science and society in Africa; on the other, it is also a programmatic organization that develops, articulates and implements definite strategies, programmes and projects aimed at increasing the contributions of science to sustainable African development.

AAS has three categories of Fellowships, namely: Fellows, Associate Fellows and Honorary Fellows. Fellows are elected from among active African scientists who have attained the highest international standards in their fields. Associate Fellows are elected from among outstanding non-African scientists who have made significant contributions to the development of science in Africa. Honorary fellows are elected from amongst persons of eminence who have made significant contributions to the objectives of the Academy. AAS has recently introduced also a new membership of Affiliates – which recognizes young promising scientists who have demonstrated prowess in the development and applications of science in Africa.

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1.1. Vision

To be a major player in driving sustainable development through science, technology and innovation (STI)

1.2. Mission

To mobilize the entire science and technology community in Africa to facilitate sustainable development.

1.3. Objectives

- Initiate programs to guarantee the vitality and sustainability of AAS
- Promote growth of the science community in Africa
- Improve Africa's capacity for management of Science, Technology for sustainable development
- Engage African governments and Policy Makers and other academies to promote Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in Africa
- Enhance the capacity of African women and youth in the sciences
- Facilitate, coordinate and undertake the publication and dissemination of science and technological achievements in Africa

The format of reporting of this Annual Report is intended to reveal the progress being made in implementing the AAS Strategic Plan 2013-2018. The topics and sequence of topics follows the log-frame in the Plan (pages 27-36). Although the formal launch of the Strategic Plan came after the first quarter of 2013, the strategic directions were determined early in 2013. Therefore, the Secretariat activities were influenced very much by these strategic directions right from the beginning of the year.



Reception of AAS Secretariat at Karen, Nairobi, Kenya

2. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURES

2.1. The General Assembly (GA)

The General Assembly meets every three years and since the last meeting was in 2011, there was no planned meeting in 2012 and 2013. Nevertheless the Secretariat was able to maintain regular communication with Fellows through virtual means. Call for nomination of new Fellows was circulated among all Fellows in January 2013. The response was surprising since a record number of nominations were received. All the expected four issues of *Whydah* were produced and distributed to all Fellows and partners of AAS. AAS was invited by INSA to join the summit of G-Science meeting in New Delhi in March 2013. AAS fellows responded with their views on topics of global concern. The G-Science meeting participants issued two statements: “Driving Sustainable Development: Role of Science” and “Drug Resistant Infections: A Global Challenge to Humanity”.

The drafts of these statements were widely circulated among all Fellows and a number of them made valuable contributions. The final version of the statements was signed by the academy presidents, including AAS President, Ahmadou Lamine Ndiaye, on behalf of AAS.

During October/November AAS Fellows also formally voted for the first time to elect the newly nominated fellows of the Academy.

Finalization of the AAS Strategic Plan:

2013-2018: The Governing Council in its meeting of 16 January reviewed the draft Strategic Plan. One of the steps recommended by the Council in order to finalize the document was to invite Fellows, particularly those residing in Kenya to bring their experience in various fields to build into the Plan that will guide the activities and programmes of AAS for the next five years. Accordingly the Academy hosted its Fellows residing in Kenya on 19th February. The Secretary General, the Treasurer and the Executive Director played key roles in maximizing the output of this consultative meeting. The meeting was also attended by



Prof Ahmadou Lamine Ndiaye, President of AAS



AAS partner organisations represented in Nairobi among them the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*), the Kenya National Academy of Sciences, The National Council of Science and Technology of Kenya, IDRC, AfDB among others. The partners also made important contributions to the Strategic Plan. The inputs obtained in this meeting, together with a final chapter of the document entitled 'Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, prepared by a hired consultant allowed the final preparation of the Strategic Plan which was printed and distributed in April 2013.

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2.2. The Governing Council (GC)

The Governing Council meeting of AAS consists of the President, the Secretary General, the Treasurer, The Executive Editor of *Discovery and Innovation* and either the Vice Presidents or the Regional Representatives of the five regions. This means that the Vice Presidents and the Regional Representatives attend alternate meetings of the Council. The GC met two times in 2013. The first meeting was held in January (16-17) and the second, in November 17-18. Both meetings were held at the Secretariat in Nairobi. The January meeting was attended by the Regional Representatives and the Vice Presidents attended the November meeting. The full proceedings of the GC meetings are fully recorded and later transcribed into minutes. These minutes are circulated to all the members of the council and inputs obtained. Subsequently a final version of the minutes are circulated and approved as true record of the Council meeting. Approval of the minutes allows the Secretariat to follow up the decisions and recommendations of the Council to report on during the subsequent meeting.

The Governing Council also took action through virtual discussion on important issues that emerged during the course of the Year. Some of these issues were: review and approval of "An Open Access Policy", appointment of MAC members, etc.

Major issues discussed at these meetings were:

1. Setting up the various regional committees that will be responsible for running the five regional offices. Four of the five committees are now fully set up. We need to identify two AAS Fellows to join the Vice President and the Regional Representative to form the West African Regional office team. These offices, when fully set up, will be able to run the recently established AAS Affiliates programme as well as establish useful links with the regional economic communities, like ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, ECCAS, the Maghreb Union, etc.
2. The GC also gave guidance to the joint technical committee that was set up to look into the NASAC-AAS relations
3. The GC also approved the International Prize Committee for the Olusegun Obasanjo Prize under the chairmanship of the President.
4. Steps have been taken to reconstitute the various membership advisory committees (MACs). These decisions were taken in the November meeting of the GC and will be implemented in 2014.

2.3. The Management Committee (MC)

The Management Committee meets as and when needed. A mandatory meeting is held prior to any GC meeting in order to set the agenda, and also finalize reports that are to be presented to the GC. In total, the MC had four meetings in 2013 held as follows: 1 February, 8 April, 17 July and 8 October.

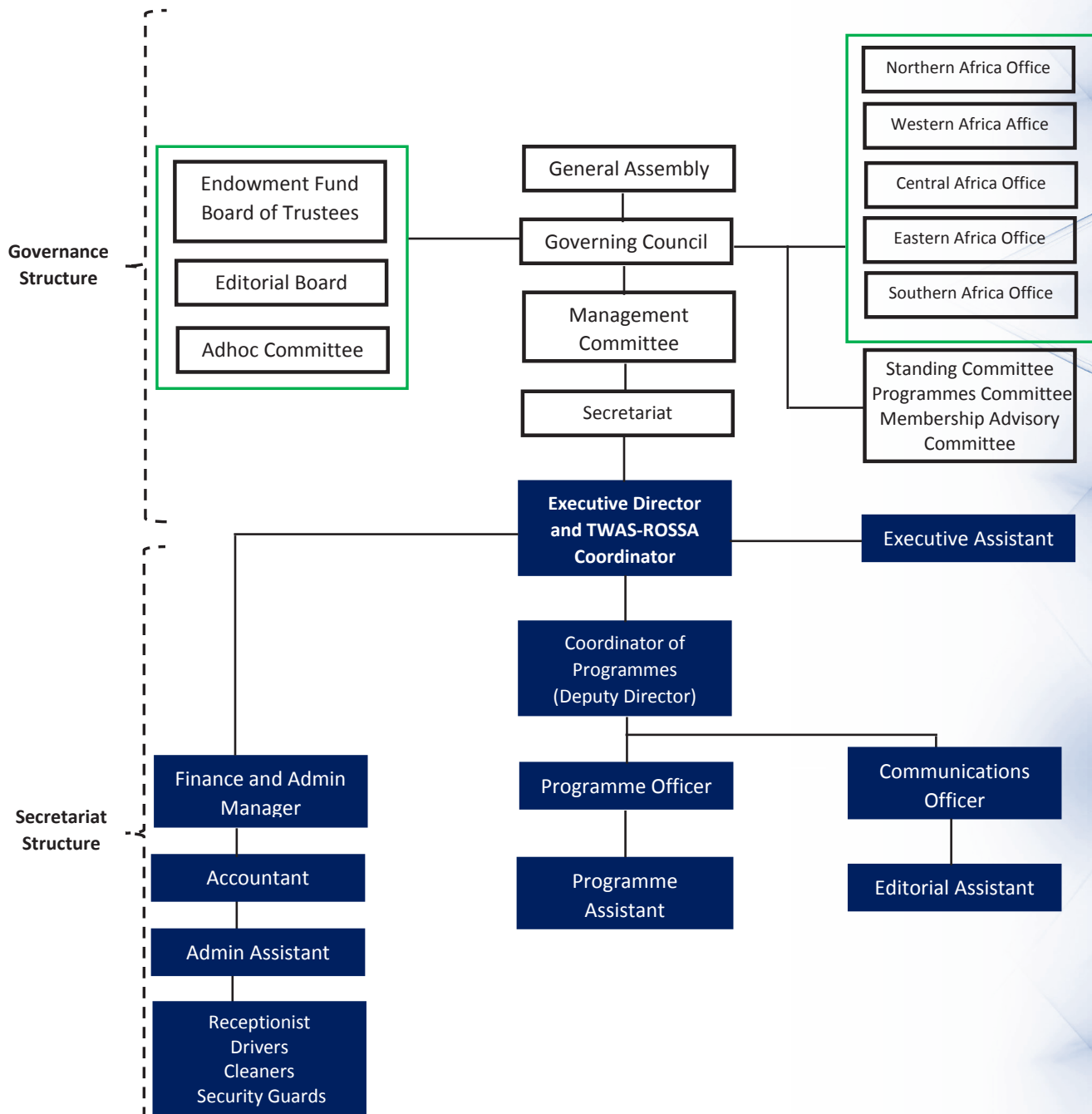
Some of the issues that were discussed in these meetings were:

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- **Coopting replacement for Treasurer:** The Treasurer, Professor Joseph Massaquoi passed away on 25 May. This was most unexpected. Dr. Thomas Kariuki was coopted to act as Treasurer for the term of the late Treasurer.
- **Reviewing and approving partnerships:** The MC (1) heard the progress in the implementation of the AMCOSTV recommendations following the discussions between the AUC Commission and the AAS President, and the accord reached to work together more closely; (2) reviewed the developing relations with other organizations NACOSTI (of Kenya), IOCD, RADMASTE Center for the Microscience Project; (3) noted the start of partnership with Elsevier and reviewing the AAS Open Access Policy; (4) noted the activities of AAS in partnership with IFS in launching the Developing an enabling Scientific Equipment Policy for Africa (McArthur Funding); (5) Also received the final and consolidated report of the three Geoengineering workshops carried out in 2012 under IAP funding, and the Doclinks project;
- **Fellowship and Prizes issues:** Nomination of New Fellows (February); Review of feed-back from Fellows on election of new Fellows (April); Membership Advisory Committees for Engineering and Social Sciences; heard reports about progress of the Olusegun Obasanjo Prize 2013 by the IPC, which is chaired by the President (July); The MC reviewed the recommendation of the various advisory Committees and approved the list of recommended nominees for voting by AAS Fellows (October);
- **Reviewing preparations for various meetings:** approving proposed meeting dates, and providing guidance and support to the Secretariat. Water and Sanitation Conference October 28-30 in Alexandria; The AAS General Assembly in 2014 - June/July 2014; Cell therapy/Regenerative medicine – Workshop November 2013; Set the Agenda for the GC meeting and reviewed the

- various reports to be presented at the 28th meeting of the Governing Council (October);
- **Financial issues:** AAS's financial difficulties and options of how to deal with them Reinvestment of Fixed Deposits of the Endowment Fund; Cash flow problems at AAS - steps to be taken to collect NASAC hosting charges, Approving funds for the Microscience Project amounts not exceeding the contribution from the other partners;
- **Reviewing the Performance of the Executive Director:** The MC decided to initiate a formal review of the performance of the ED six months before the end of his/her term of employment. This will be done by the non-ex-officio members of the MC, or a subcommittee thereof. The decision to renew or otherwise of the employment of the ED will be communicated to him/her at least three months before the end of the term of employment.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND ORGANOGRAM OF THE AAS SECRETARIAT



3. ESTABLISHING AND STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

3.1. The African Union Commission (AUC)

The Academy has now established robust relationships with a number of organizations. The most significant of these is with the African Union Commission. The relationship began when AAS got an opportunity to attend the AMCOST V meeting in Brazzaville in November 2012 and presented its strategic thinking on the potential synergistic cooperation that can be established between the Academy and the AUC. AMCOST V recommended that the two organizations explore these strategic relationships. Subsequently the President and the Executive Director visited the AUC and reached an Accord with the Commissioner. AAS was also invited as one of the strategic partners during the AMCOST bureau meeting held in Addis Ababa during 1-4 October 2013. AAS is now offered a seat in the Council of the pan-African University and is an active participant in the new initiative of the AUC, namely, the African Research and Innovation Council (ARIC). AAS also played a significant role setting up the jury for the prestigious African Union Kwame Nkrumah Continental Prize. In a reciprocating move, AAS invited the AUC to the inception meeting of the joint AAS-IFS workshop on “Developing an Enabling Scientific Equipment Policy for Africa”. It is hoped that the outcome of this project can easily find its way to the AMCOST platform, thereby reaching the ears of policy makers for continent wide dissemination.

3.2. The Kenyan Government

The organizations that AAS is keen to develop working relations with in Kenya are the Kenyan National Academy of Sciences (KNAS) and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. There is no doubt that the two academies have ideologically aligned objectives. KNAS participated on many activities that AAS organized in Kenya – such as the Round-Table discussion of policy makers and experts in Microscience, The Microscience Workshop, Public Lecture on the Square Kilometer Array Telescope Project (SKA) and the AAS-TWAS-ROSSA joint workshop on Capacity building in Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine. The two organizations have also signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in 2013.

Relationships with the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) are also developing well. A draft MOU prepared by AAS is under review by NACOSTI. NACOSTI is a valuable partner to AAS and this has been demonstrated on numerous occasions by the often reciprocated invitations received by both organizations into the many activities that they organize. NACOSTI has partnered with AAS in a number of activities and has made financial contributions to support such meetings as the Microscience Project, the SKA public lecture and also provided accommodation to all the resource persons that came for the Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine Workshop.

3.3. African National Academies

AAS made a strategic decision to create working relationships with three African National Science Academies. These are: the Ethiopian Academy of Sciences (EAS), the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences (GAAS) and the Kenyan National Academy of Sciences (KNAS). This is considered as the first step to facilitate the Joint IFS-AAS project to develop an Enabling Scientific Equipment Policy for Africa to be piloted in the three countries, i.e. Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya. MOUs with the three national academies were signed this year. Accordingly three workshops on the theme of the project will be held in the three countries in 2014. These academies have facilitated the involvement of the relevant ministries and national organizations in the three countries.

Other Academies: Relationships with The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), Indian National Science Academy (INSA), the Brazilian and Chinese Academy of Sciences (BAS and CAS) are also proceeding, albeit, at different rates. TWAS and AAS have a well-developed relationship with AAS hosting the regional office of TWAS and implementing a number of activities (Young Scientists Conference, Biovision-2013, TWAS prizes, TWAS public Lecture, etc.) on behalf of TWAS. INSA and AAS also have a MOU and INSA is a partner in a project funded by IAP to support the 2014 activities of the newly establish network of Stem cell research scientists under the auspices of AAS.



AAS President Prof. A. L. Ndiaye discussing AAS-AUC relations with AUC Commissioner H.E. M. De-Paul Ikounga

4. BUILDING ON AAS's ASSET BASE

AAS is fortunate to have considerable assets. It owns a vast piece of real estate in prime location of Nairobi. In 2013, AAS commissioned Homesplus Realtors Ltd to estimate the value of its estate and was able to determine the worth of the Estate to be ca \$3 million. It has also undertaken steps to fully equip the conference and meeting rooms. Partnership with Elsevier and IFS in running various workshops and conferences has allowed AAS to get contributions to purchase conference furniture and projection facilities. The number of requests to hold conferences and meetings has increased significantly, and AAS sees these as promising developments for the future.

AAS is also in the process of setting up a Board of Trustees to invest, manage and grow the Endowment Fund. The trust documents were drafted by Kaniaru Advocates Co and subsequently reviewed and approved by the Governing Council in the November meeting. More contributions from African Member States are issues that are seriously under consideration by the AAS leadership.

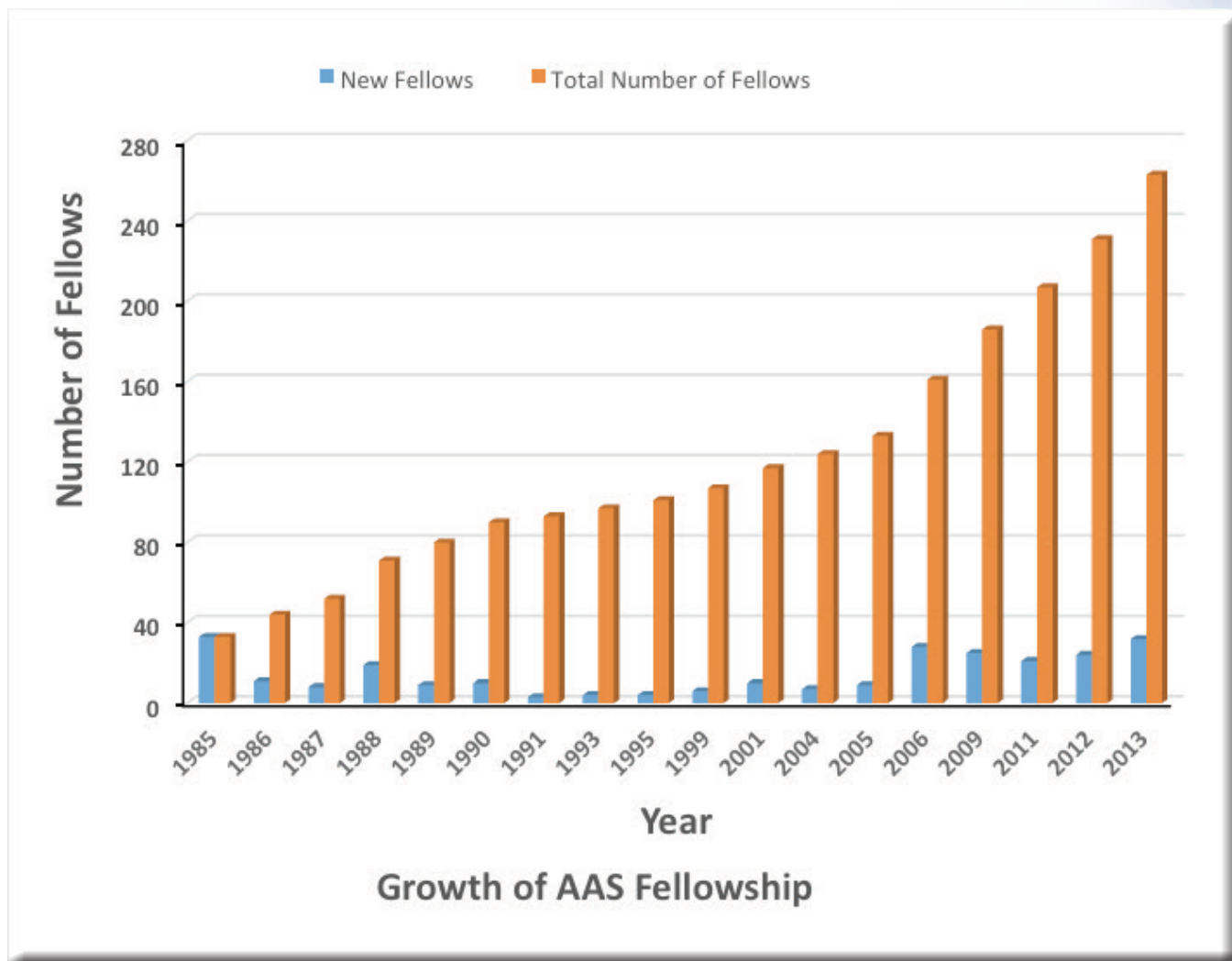


AAS Secretariat at Karen, Nairobi, Kenya

5. RECOGNIZING EXCELLENCE

5.1. Widening the Fellowship Base

In 2013, the Academy earnestly started pursuing its vision to widen the fellowship base of AAS. AAS hopes to have at least 600 Fellows by the end of the current Strategic Plan period, i.e 2018. The Secretariat issued a call for nomination to all Fellows of AAS. The call identified the under-represented countries and disciplines and urged Fellows to nominate more women for AAS Fellowship. We are pleased to report that the Secretariat was able to receive nominations in March 2013 and complete the recruitment before the end of December 2013. This was also a record year in terms of achieving the highest number of Fellows recruited in a single year. Thirty two new fellows from 16 countries in Africa (including five women) and two from Europe were elected. See list of Fellows in Insert:



Fellowship recruitment consists of the following steps:

- Two AAS Fellows nominate a candidate, one designated as proposer, the second as the “seconded” using the prescribed forms and attaching all required documentation, inclusive of a full CV, and soft copies of at least five representative publications. Deadline 31st March.
- Secretariat verifies that dossier is complete and begins to request reviewers (including independent referees) to review and submit reports within one month. Up to three reminders are sent for those that fail to send their reports on time. Failure to receive a minimum of

three reports for a given nomination may result in discontinuation of the review which will be communicated to the nominator/proposers.

- By July, dossiers of nominees with reviewers' reports are sent to the relevant Membership Advisory Committees (MACs). A MAC consisting of at least five Fellows and a Chair, are proposed by the Secretariat and approved by the GC. MACs are expected to complete their review and send their report through the Chair to the Secretariat by September.
- MAC reports are presented to Management Committee for review after which the Secretariat sends the profiles to AAS Fellows to approve/disapprove the recommendations.
- Secretariat compiles reports from AAS Fellows and presents the outcome to the Governing Council. The GC reviews the dossier of each endorsed nominee and makes final decision
- Congratulatory messages are sent directly to the new Fellows, while unsuccessful cases are returned to the nominating and seconding Fellows.
- In 2013, particular efforts were made to get nominations from under-, and non-represented countries. In this regard, it is noted that there were successful candidates from the former, viz: Algeria (1), Benin (1) Ethiopia (4), Malawi (1), Morocco (1), South Africa (2) and Tanzania (2). One nominee from the Somali Diaspora becomes the first AAS fellow from that country.



AAS Fellows of 2013

5.2. The Affiliate Membership Programme

AAS has recently introduced an Affiliate membership programme for young people. This programme will recognize young promising scientists who have demonstrated prowess in the development and applications of science in Africa. This activity could not be launched until the five regional committees and offices are fully set up. It is only then that five Affiliate Members of AAS from each of the five regions will be elected from among young promising scientists who have demonstrated prowess in the development and application of science in the respective regions. It is hoped that this activity will begin in 2014.

5.3. Prizes

The Olusegun Obasanjo Prize: Call for nomination (including self-nomination) of the Olusegun Obasanjo Prize was made in 2013. Several applications were received. The International Prize Committee (IPC) of five AAS Fellows was established by the Governing Council. The IPC is chaired by the President of AAS with assistance from the Secretariat. The committee has shortlisted the candidates and is expected to finalize the review and selection of the winner. The winner will be announced and the prize awarded in 2014.

The TR Odhiambo Prize: This prize was established by three organizations, TWAS, icipe and AAS. It is to be noted that Odhiambo (died in 2003) was a founding member of TWAS and the founding President of both AAS and icipe. AAS is in discussion with the other two organizations to see how this activity is to be launched. Recent changes in the leadership of both organizations have posed some challenges to get a coordinated activity by the three organizations initiated.



Prof. Wambebe receiving certificate for winning the TWAS Regional Prize 2012 from AAS Secretary General Dr. Arungu-Olende, with Dr. McGrath from TWAS Office

TWAS Prizes: AAS, as the host of the TWAS-ROSSA office is responsible in running two prizes, the Young Scientists Prize and the TWAS Regional Prize, drawing on financial support from TWAS. The 2012 winners of these prizes were Dr. Emmanuel Unuabonah and Prof. Charles O. N. Wambebe, respectively. Both winners received their prizes during the TWAS-ROSSA/ ADAPPT (African Dryland Alliance for Pesticidal Plant Technologies Network) joint 1st International Conference on Pesticidal Plants (ICPP) held during 21-24 January 2013 at the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology – *icipe*, in Nairobi. TWAS Program Office, Peter McGrath and AAS Secretary General Arungu-Olende attended the

Prize ceremony. Prof. Wambebe gave a lecture on “International Biomedical Research in Africa”.



Anusuya Chinsamy-Turan receives her certificate from Prof. Abdallah Daar (TWAS Fellow).



Alvaro M. Viljoen, winner of the 2013 TWAS/ROSSA Young Scientists Prize receiving certificate from Prof. Abdallah Daar (TWAS Fellow)

The 2013, TWAS Regional Prize on Public Understanding and Popularization of Science in sub-Saharan Africa was won by Prof. Anusuya Chinsamy-Turan, an internationally renowned palaeobiologist, who is Head of the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Cape Town. Prof. Chinsamy-Turan has utilized her expertise in the wider field of palaeontology, and her personal experiences as a woman scientist to communicate science in South Africa and the region in general. She is a global expert on the microscopic structure of the bones of extinct and extant vertebrates. Prof. Chinsamy-Turan received her award during the AAS/TWAS-ROSSA Workshop on Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine held at the AAS secretariat in November 2013.

The other prize was the TWAS Regional Young Scientist Prize for 2013. Prof. Alvaro M. Viljoen, from the Departments of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tshwane University of Technology was awarded the 2013 TWAS-ROSSA Young Scientists Prize in Basic Sciences. His research interest and passion is the phytochemistry, biological activity and quality control of medicinal and aromatic plants.

6. DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The Academy has also paid closer attention to how it communicates with its Fellows, the international community and also within the secretariat. The main channels of communication for the Academy are through its quarterly newsletter, *Whydah*; the journal *Discovery and Innovation*; Emails; AAS website, www.aasciences.org; the AAS Facebook page, www.facebook.com/aasciences; and through presentations at meetings, conferences and other functions that the Academy gets invited to.

6.1. Production and Distribution of *Whydah* Newsletter

In 2013, four issues of the quarterly Newsletter of the African Academy of Sciences, *Whydah*, were produced and distributed on schedule; March, June, September and December, i.e., Vol 17 No.1, Vol 17 No.2, Vol 17 No.3 and Vol 17 No.4, respectively.



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The production of the newsletter is in both electronic and printed formats. The electronic copies of *Whydah* are distributed via email to all AAS Fellows as well as other partners and stakeholders. Two hundred (200) copies of the Newsletter are printed every quarter and distributed. A few copies are distributed to institutions in Kenya and also by post to organisations within Africa who have subscribed for copies of the Newsletter. The remaining copies are distributed at functions organized by AAS and at occasions and functions that AAS is invited to.

Based on feed-backs from AAS Fellows and other readers, the *Whydah* Team (that re-launched the Newsletter only last year) was made to realize that there is no concordance between the name of the Newsletter or the bird *Whydah* and the content and the objectives of the “information and policy magazine of the African Academy of Sciences”. Many readers have often wondered why this name was given to the Newsletter, and although there are always attempts to explain the name, the justification of the explanation has not always been satisfactory. The team, therefore, felt the need to rename and at the same time to rebrand the newsletter with a name that is catchy and draws attention of whoever comes across it on what to expect from the magazine. The proposed new name is “SCIENCE * POLICY * AFRICA”. This name would reflect the content and message that the newsletter carries. The proposed name was considered and approved by the 28th Governing Council Meeting of AAS.

The name “SCIENCE * POLICY * AFRICA” shall take effect from 2014 issues of the newsletter.

6.2. Production and Distribution of Discovery and Innovation

Discovery and Innovation is a trans-disciplinary journal owned by the African Academy of Sciences and The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS). The last issue of the journal came out in 2010. Efforts are underway to re-launch the journal under the leadership of an Executive Editor and assistance of a newly formed Editorial Board. Accordingly, a gap-filling volume has been put together and is in the final stages of production; 6 articles are ready to be published and 6 are under review. The Academy is exploring ways of making this journal a fully Open Access Journal, in line with the Academy's commitment to unhindered knowledge availability and dissemination.

6.3 Open Access Workshop

On 30th April 2013, Elsevier co-organised a one day workshop on Open Access (OA) at the African Academy of Sciences secretariat in Karen, Nairobi. The focus of the workshop was to bring together, for the first time on the continent, key opinion leaders to discuss the way African research can be disseminated through the open access platform. The workshop was attended by about 40 participants from several African countries, including the representative from the African Union Commission. The participants were mainly researchers, heads of research councils and allied institutions as well as librarians from leading universities in Africa, including the University of Stellenbosch which is a pioneer in Open Access. The workshop delegates in Kenya indicated that it is vital that Africa continues to grow its research output and collaborates with international researchers. Open Access is one means of doing this.



Participants of the Open Access Workshop organized by AAS and Elsevier

6.4. Media Relations

The relationship between AAS and local and international media strengthened commendably in the year 2013. This was as a result of the Academy's conscious effort to increase its visibility and rebrand with the renewal of its mandate in the new constitution and a new Strategic plan 2013-2018. This renewed enhanced relationship with both local and international media resulted in good coverage of the Academy's activities including the CIRCLE Fellowship Programme which received worldwide publicity. AAS intends to deepen this relationship with the media and bring on-board many media houses in the dissemination of activities and programmes of the Academy as a way of building the science culture in the society.

6.5. Website

The Academy's website, www.aasciences.org, has been well managed in terms of regularly updating with new content. Though, the management of the website has seen great improvement, it is still not up to the level that the Academy envisages and will put in more effort to make the website a one stop shop for information regarding the African Academy of Sciences.

6.6. Presentations at Programmes

The Academy developed a standard PowerPoint template for all presentations made by staff of the secretariat and officials of the Academy when invited to programmes at which they make presentations on behalf of the Academy.

6.7. Social Media

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The African Academy of Sciences recognises the influence of the social media in modern information dissemination. It also recognises the importance of social media in reaching the youth and sees it as a good vehicle for information dissemination as it takes stronger interest in working with and nurturing the talent of young African scientists. The Academy has created a facebook page which has a growing population of members. The Academy uses the page, www.facebook.com/aasciences, to disseminate information about its Fellows and its activities.



7. CAPACITY BUILDING IN ST&I

One of the key objectives of AAS is:

To improve Africa's capacity for management of research, development and public policy by bridging the gaps between natural, applied and social scientists, the private sector and the national governments

Towards this goal, AAS has, during 2013, implemented a variety of capacity-building initiatives, along with key emerging issues identified as the most critical to Africa's development through discussions with scientists in the continent and others, including leading scientists from India, China, Brazil, Canada, etc.

7.1. Nurturing Africa's Emerging Scientific Talent

AAS recognizes that its future Fellowship will depend on how today's young scientists are nurtured. Therefore, investing in Africa's emerging youth talent is investing in the future of the Academy and the continent. AAS has, therefore, taken steps to create mentor-mentee relationships linking early career African Professionals with leading scientists in the continent (including AAS and TWAS Fellows) and other prominent personalities in India, China, Brazil and Africans in the Diaspora.

Workshop on Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine:

An important event that was organized for this purpose was a workshop on Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine. Between 11th and 13th November 2013, AAS/TWAS-ROSSA organised the workshop in collaboration with the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) of Kenya, KAVI-Institute of Clinical Research, University of Nairobi (KAVI-ICR, UoN), Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), Institute of Primate Research (IPR), Aga Khan



University Hospital (AKU), Indian National Science Academy (INSA), Brazilian Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). It provided a unique opportunity for early career African Scientists/researchers in the field of biological and medical sciences who are already involved in or seriously interested in Cell biology and Regenerative Medicine to interact with world class experts from China, Brazil and India. Participants at the workshop agreed to share information on the potential of cell therapy/regenerative medicine to address global health concerns in general and those that are specifically relevant to Africa; to create a mentoring forum to link young African scientists with senior scientists from Brazil, China and India; to provide hands-on or demonstrations on the basic techniques of stem cell science and technology; and to share information on the status of cell therapy/regenerative medicine in Africa.

The conference was attended by 48 participants including 20 young scientists from nine African countries and comprised a series of lectures and a session dedicated to practical demonstrations by key resource persons.

At the end of the workshop, the young scientists established the Network of African Scientists Stem Cell Research Group (ASSCREG). The steering committee of the network comprises 4 members from Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Tanzania. They submitted a resolution to the AAS signed by 20 members including 2 LOC members. Among the resolutions made by the young scientists were;

- That a mentor/mentee relationship among young scientists and senior colleagues from Africa, Brazil, China, Canada and India starts immediately;
- That networking and communication among the young scientists should commence immediately through internet media. A Google group and facebook page was created for ease of information dissemination;
- That the young scientists begin to develop concept notes or study protocol in any of the areas of stem cell applications for possible considerations for funding; and
- That AAS facilitates the Institutional support and backing on behalf of each young scientist via formal letter of recognition to the head of Institutions and National Academy in the various countries of participants.

First International Conference on Pesticidal Plants (ICPP): The African Academy of Sciences (AAS), TWAS-ROSSA and the African Dryland Alliance for Pesticidal Plant Technologies Network (ADAPPT) Network co-organized the 1st International Conference on Pesticidal Plants (ICPP). The conference took place from 21st to 24th January 2012 at the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology – *icipe*.



Participants at the 1st International Conference on Pesticidal plants (ICPP) on the official opening day

One of the objectives of TWAS-ROSSA is to provide a platform for young scientists to interact and network in the science and technology arena under the mentorship of senior scientists. AAS/TWAS-ROSSA through a competitive selection process supported the participation of 26 young scientists at the ICPP conference. These young scientists, 12 Kenyan and 14 others from Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe were invited to present their work. The theme of the conference was “Harnessing Pesticidal Plant Technologies for Improved Livelihoods”. There were over 140 participants at the conference.

7.2. Public Lectures

Public lectures are effective ways to promote interaction between experts and representatives from across various disciplines as well as members of civil society and public policy officials. Some public lectures also have the ability to inspire young people and to help them identify Africa-relevant fields for career development. Three public lectures were organized by AAS/TWAS-ROSSA and other Kenyan organizations (NACOSTI and KNAS).

The first lecture was given in February 2013 during the the AAS/TWAS-ROSSA and the African Dryland Alliance for Pesticidal Plant Technologies Network (ADAPPT) Network joint 1st International Conference on Pesticidal Plants (ICPP) held on 21st to 24th January 2013 at the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology –

icipe, in Nairobi. The lecture was given by Professor Wambebe, TWAS and AAS Fellow, on the topic “International Biomedical Research in Africa”.

The second public lecture was delivered by Prof. Moustapha Bousmina, Chancellor of the Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology and a Fellow of AAS from Morocco, on 14 May 2013 at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre in Nairobi. The lecture was titled “*Evolution, Recent Advances and some Challenges in Chemistry and Material Science.*” In his lecture, Prof Bousmina explained the role of chemistry and some of the recent discoveries in the field. The lecture was organized jointly with the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and was held during the Kenya National Science and Innovation week, an annual event organised by NACOSTI that ran from May 13-17, 2013.



Prof. Mostapha Bousmina delivering public lecture at KICC, Nairobi, Kenya

The third lecture on the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Telescope project delivered by Astrophysicist Dr Bernard Fanaroff, Director of the South African Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Telescope project on Monday, 27 May 2013. The lecture highlighted major aspects of the SKA Project in South Africa. The Lecture under the title “Building the World’s Largest Science Infrastructure in Africa” gave an overview of the project and its implications for science and capacity development in Africa.

Dr Fanaroff’s Lecture was organised by the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) in conjunction with the Kenya National Council for Science and Technology (NACOSTI) with support from The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS). The SKA Project is to be carried out in eight participating countries, Kenya, Ghana, Botswana, Namibia,



Dr. Bernie Faranoff delivering public lecture on the SKA project in Nairobi, Kenya

Madagascar, Mozambique, Mauritius and Zambia. Dr Faranoff stated that the SKA project was good for the continent and Africans should be proud of it. He added that the project would give the continent and its scientists an opportunity to venture into and make a contribution to big science. He added that such exciting projects had the potential of generating interest among the youth into science and help keep them in Africa thus reducing brain drain.

The SKA project is funded by the SKA organisation made up of ten countries – UK, Canada, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, China, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

8. ENHANCING REGION- AND ISSUE-SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES AND GUIDANCE

8.1. Climate Impact Research Capacity and Leadership Enhance (CIRCLE) Programme

In 2013, the AAS was privileged to be selected by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom as the implementing organisation in Africa for the Climate Impact Research Capacity and Leadership Enhancement in sub-Saharan Africa (CIRCLE) Programme. Under the CIRCLE programme, the UK will provide £4.850 million over 5 years to strengthen the capacity of African scientists to undertake and use research on climate change and its local impacts on development. The CIRCLE programme has three main objectives:

- To strengthen research capacity in participating African universities/research institutions to support their early career researchers and develop a coordinated and strategic approach to climate change research;
- To strengthen the capacity of African scientists to undertake research on climate change and its local impacts on development;
- To strengthen the capacity of AAS.

According to the DFID, AAS was identified and selected because of its continental research capacity building programmes, its institutional networks and good credibility in Africa and with the research community. The programme will, therefore, provide targeted resources to AAS to strengthen organisational and institutional capacity to enhance AAS's role in promoting scientific research in Africa. A combined team of ACU and DFID staff visited AAS from 12-13 June 2013 to undertake a due diligence exercise of the ability of AAS to implement the programme. The due diligence exercise was very helpful to AAS as it pointed out areas that AAS needed to strengthen in order to meet its objective of becoming a pan-Africa organization driving scientific and technological innovation in Africa. After the due diligence exercise, the Academy together with AAS were given the green light to begin the Inception Phase of the CIRCLE programme.



Assessment of the demand for CIRCLE

AAS, as an implementing organisation together with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) undertook a 6-month inception phase of the programme. A major feature of the Inception Phase of CIRCLE was to gauge the demand of the programme among young African researchers and institutions. Based on the level of interest in the programme, a review will be conducted by DFID to a decision to proceed as per original current scope and scale, revise the scope and scale or terminate the programme.

A call for Expressions of Interest (EOIs) was used to gauge both the level and range of demand for the programme among institutions and potential fellows. The EOIs took the form of an online survey. The response to the call for EOI was extremely positive and generated many more submissions than had been anticipated, and considerably more than the programme could accommodate. Information received from the EOIs will be used to generate an initial shortlist of potential nominating and host institutions. Following the completion of the inception phase review and the necessary confirmation of the programme, a more detailed and formal institutional application will be requested along with a call for proposals and together these will form the basis of the matching process and final selections.

8.2. Water and Sanitation

According to the AAS Strategic Plan 2013-2018, AAS has identified topical and emerging areas where it will work to build capacity, raise awareness and sensitivity and enhance competence of African scientists to address challenges in areas that will contribute to improving the human wellbeing in Africa. One of these areas is “Water and Sanitation”. Therefore, one of the activities that AAS undertook in 2013, in collaboration with TWAS and TWAS-ARO, was the holding of a conference on the theme Water and Sanitation in Africa and Middle East in Alexandria, Egypt from 28-29 October 2013. The conference was held in the auspicious surroundings of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Alexandria, Egypt. The main objective of the conference was to build capacity and awareness on water and sanitation issues in Africa and the Middle East, and to propose solutions to existing barriers to addressing these issues.



Poster viewing at the AAS-TWAS/ROSSA-TWAS/ARO joint conference on Water and Sanitation



Participants of the Water and Sanitation Conference, Alexandria, Egypt

Prof. Abdel-Shafy Obada, Vice President of AAS for Northern Africa, represented the Academy and delivered a speech at the opening of the conference. Prof. Ismail Serageldin, Director of Bibliotheca Alexandrina and Fellow of the AAS also delivered the keynote address titled “Managing Global Water Resources Sustainably: A World Bank Perspective”. The conference included a poster session for young scientists to present their work in a professional atmosphere of discussions and interaction. Twelve promising young scientists were selected by TWAS-ROSSA to present their work during the two-day event; either through oral presentations or the poster session. The conference was attended by 135 participants.

8.3. SRMGI Workshops - African Perspectives on Solar Geoengineering

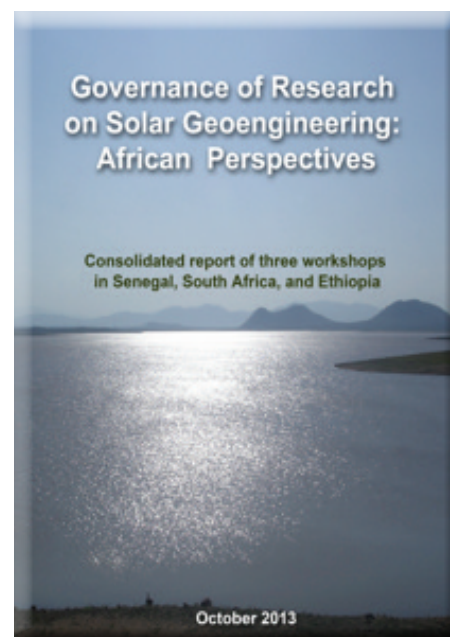


A group photo of participants to the workshop on Africa's involvement in "Solar Geoengineering" held on 14 January 2013 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The third in a series of workshops on "Africa's Involvement in Solar Geoengineering" was held on 14 January 2013 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The purpose of the workshop was to introduce scientists to the concept of Solar Radiation Management (SRM) and to get an African perspective on the subject. This third workshop was preceded by similar workshops in Senegal (June 2012) and South Africa (November 2012). Participants at the workshop were African scientists attending the 24th Colloquium

of African Geology (CAG24) and the 14th Congress of the Geological Society of Africa (GSAf14). A consolidated report of the three workshops was produced by close participation and collaboration with the Solar Radiation Management and Governance Initiative (SRMGI) was launched in September, with a press release issued simultaneously on the same day from AAS office in Nairobi, and EDF office in San Francisco in September 2013. This report constitutes the first major report on African engagement on the controversial topic of solar geoengineering (also known as solar radiation management or SRM). It is a Consolidated Report of Three Workshops in Senegal, South Africa, and Ethiopia on "Governance of Research on Solar Geoengineering: African Perspectives". A downloadable copy is available at the URL:

<http://aasciences.org/attachments/article/239/Governance-of-SRM-%20African-Perspectives.pdf>



8.4. The Microscience Project

AAS believes that ST&I can be strengthened by improving science, technology and mathematics education (STEM), enhancing scientific research and ensuring that higher education systems are equipped to meet the demand of STEM education. In regard to education in basic sciences, AAS has partnered with the International Organization of Chemical Sciences for Development (IOCD) to undertake a project, which proposes to enhance science education in low and middle income-countries in Africa. Practical laboratory work is often limited in schools due to poor availability of equipment, chemicals, laboratory facilities and scientific libraries. In line with this AAS jointly organized a 2-day workshop with the National Commission for Science and Technology, and the State Department of Science and Technology on 15th and 16th May 2013. Other partners in the event included the Kenya National Academy of Sciences, International Organization for Chemistry in Development, Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa (CEMESTE) and RADMASTE Centre from South Africa. The workshop, attended by 150 participants, marked the start of activities of the Microscience programme, a programme of AAS and IOCD whose objective is to improve the teaching of Science in Africa. The envisaged Africa-wide project is

taking off in Kenya with KNAS and NACOSTI as key partners.

At the end of the workshop, key stakeholders in Kenya's Education Sector recommended the introduction of Microscience kits in teaching science subjects at all levels of the education system. Speakers at the event including science teachers selected from a cross-section of the country were in agreement that the system of teaching science in most schools in Kenya was too theoretical and in the process made science lessons very boring and difficult for the learners.



In the photo above stakeholders get a feel of the miniature kits with help from Prof Maria Lycoudi from the RADMASTE Centre

8.5. Developing an Enabling Science Equipment Policy in Africa

The African Academy of Sciences (AAS) and the International Foundation for Science jointly hosted a two day workshop to discuss the development of an enabling science equipment policy in Africa. The meeting which was held on 6th and 7th November 2013 marked the beginning of a one year project titled "Developing an Enabling Science Equipment Policy in Africa", sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation.



Participants at the AAS-IFS MacArthur Foundation Workshop on "Developing an Enabling Scientific Equipment Policy for Africa"

The one year project seeks to contribute to galvanize efforts to influence science equipment policy in Africa and to help to excite the political will to achieve this. The project which is starting with Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya as pilot countries was attended by representatives from key institutions from the countries. The African Union Commission (AUC) and other continental research organisations also attended this inception workshop.

8.6. Developing Databases of Scientists and Scientific Institutions in Africa

In 2013, the Academy embarked on a project to create a regularly-updated living online database of African scientists and scientists working in Africa, including emerging talents, as well as scientific organizations based in Africa. The project will create a one-stop information shop to serve the needs of AAS and other partner organizations in Africa and the global community; a place where scientists can find collaborators, and organizations and policy makers can identify needed experts. This is also intended to promote collaboration among African scientists and between them and the world scientific community.

The project will document profiles of African experts and those of non-African origin but working in Africa. It will also document scientific organisations operating in Africa. Included here are the many organizations across Africa that are committed to supporting STI through policy formulation and priority setting, research funding, system development and reform, capacity building, and other support or advisory functions; they are known by many names such as Academies, Boards, Commissions, Foundations, Funds, etc. This project will enhance the ability to mobilize African experts and setup task forces, to undertake reviews and provide evidence-based advice to African governments

9. ADMINISTRATION

9.1. Infrastructure Improvement

AAS Secretariat building was not protected from lightning attacks. This was realized when some damage occurred that affected a part of the building and rendered our PBX system dysfunctional. The Secretariat building is now fitted with lightning protection facilities.

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In 2013, AAS commissioned Homesplus Realtors Ltd to estimate the value of its estate and was able to determine the worth of the Estate to be ca \$3 million

IFS and Elsevier made useful contributions, while preparing to host conferences jointly organized with each of them, which allowed the acquisition of conference projection equipment and furniture.

Dr. James Cosentino of IOCD also provided additional equipment from the US (16 computers, 50 classroom desks with tablets, white boards, flip charts, etc.) and gave funds that were used for transport of the same. The computers now provide e-mail access points and workstations for conference participants who do not have laptops.



One of the four recently refurbished meeting rooms of AAS

9.2. Staffing

AAS reviewed its staffing situation in preparation for the implementation of its Strategic Plan. The need for upgrading the existing Finance and Administration (FAM) Office and additional manpower at program officer levels was identified. In 2013 AAS advertised and employed a new FAM who started working on 1 November 2013. The Communication Officer resigned in December 2013 and measures are being taken to employ a replacement.

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Table: LIST OF STAFF MEMBERS

NAME	POSITION
1. Berhanu Abegaz	Executive Director
2. Benjamin Gyampoh	Programmes Officer
3. David Gitau Kamau	Finance & Admin Manager (Since Nov 2013)
4. Peter Kanyowareh	Finance & Admin Manager (Left Dec 2013)
5. Peter Abwao	Communications Officer (Left Dec 2013)
6. Kennedy Ochola	Finance Assistant
7. Olivia Osula	Programmes Assistant
8. Janet Kariuki	Executive Assistant
9. Lucy Aketch	Front Desk Officer
10. Francis Okello	Logistics Officer
11. Gordon Ochieng	Logistics Officer
12. Joyce Owino	Office Assistant
13. Millicent Achieng	Office Assistant
14. Sammy Osotsi	Gardener
15. Aggrey Sifuna	Security Guard
16. Lawrence Odhiambo	Security Guard
17. Fredrick Otieno	Security Guard

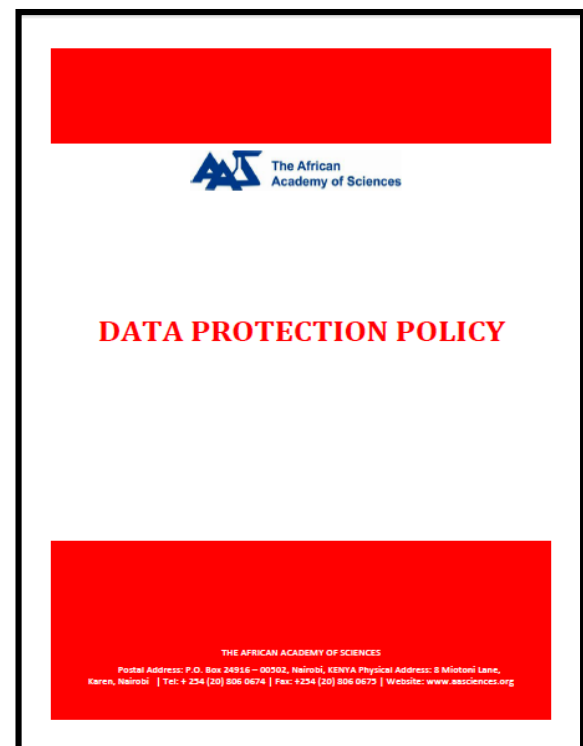
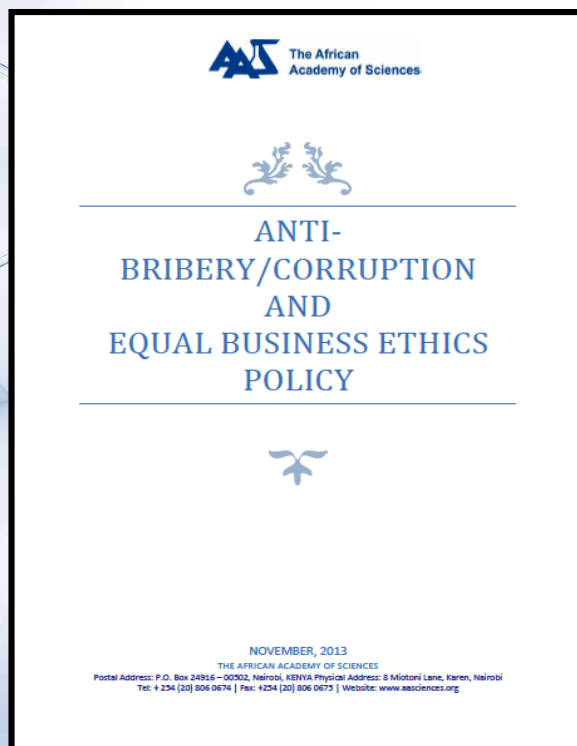
9.3. AAS HR and Finance Manuals

In the year 2013, the AAS secretariat started the revision of its “Personnel Policy and Procedures Manual” and “The Financial Regulations and Finance Manual”. The revision of these manuals were completed and submitted to the AAS Governing Council at their 28th Meeting held in Nairobi for their input. The GC made inputs into the two manuals and asked the secretariat to incorporate the inputs for a further revision of the document.

AAS Policies

The Academy also developed five (5) new policies for the Academy to aid in the running of the Academy. The development of the policies went through wide consultations with staff of AAS and incorporated inputs of staff into developing the policies. The new policies are:

- Anti-Bribery/Corruption and Equal Business Ethics Policy
- Data Protection Policy
- AAS position statement on Open Access
- Acceptable IT and Computer Use Policy Guide for Staff
- Information and Technology Security Policy



9.4. Visitors to AAS Secretariat - 2013

The Academy received a number of individuals and organisations as visitors to its secretariat in 2013. For details see the Table below.

Name	Organization	Date
Dr Peter MacGrath,	Programme Officer, The World Academy of Sciences, Italy.	01-21-2013
Prof. Charles Wambebe	International Biomedical Research in Africa (IBRIA), Nigeria.	1-23-2013
Prof. Joash R. Aluoch, Stephen G. Agong, Shem Arungu-Olende, Christian Boerge-meister, Thomas M. Kariuki, Gilbert O. Kokwaro, John Kokwaro, Gideon B.A. Okelo, Fredrick Owino, Philip O. Owuor, Fred Wangati	AAS Fellows resident in Kenya (who came for the final review of the Strategic Plan).	02-19-2013
Dr Christoff Pauw	Manager, International Academic Networks, stias, Stellenbosch University, RSA.	2-21-2013
Mr. Daniel Aghan	Media for Environment, Science, Health and Agriculture, (MESHA), Kenya.	03-28-2013
Prof. Xie Kechang, Mr. Yajun TIAN, XiangKun REN, Ms. Yu ZHU, Prof. Zheng LI, Dr. Weny-ing LI, Dr. Jie FENG, Dr. Qi CHU	Vice president of Chinese Academy of Engineering; Chinese Academy of Engineering, China.	03-28-2013
Dr. Thomas Scheidtweiler	Head of Division 'Africa, Middle East', Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Germany.	04-11-2013
Dr. David Tempest	Universal Access Team Leader, Elsevier, UK.	04-30-2013
Prof. Ratemo Michieka	Kenya National Academy of Sciences, Kenya.	05-15-2013
Dr. David Njubi	NACOSTI, Kenya.	05-15-2013
Dr. Roy Mugira	Ministry of Higher Education, Kenya.	05-15-2013
Prof. S. O. Wandiga	AAS Fellow, University of Nairobi, Kenya.	05-15-2013
Prof. John Bradley, Jill Owens, Maria Lycou-di	RADMASTE Center, RSA.	05-15-2013
Prof. Moustapha Bousmina	Chancellor of the Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology, Morocco.	05-15-2013
Dr. Luke Mukubvu, and Andrew Leslie	Department for International Development, DFID, UK.	06-12-2013
Prof. Tom Kirkland and Mr. Ben Prasad-am-Halls, ACU	Association of Commonwealth Universities, UK.	06-12-2013
Dr. Graham Haylor, Nighisty Ghezae and William Savage	International Foundation for Science, Sweden.	06-27-2013

Name	Organization	Date
Prof. Indra Nath	Indian National Science Academy, India.	07-26-2013
Dr. Diana Coates	Programme Coordinator, Development of Research Uptake in sub-Saharan Africa (DRUSSA), RSA.	9-16-2013
Prof. Badege Bishaw	Oregon State University, USA.	09-21-2013
Dr. Mario Margiotta	Icipe, Kenya.	10-25-2013
Mr. Hambani Masheleni, ACU	Senior Policy Officer, Human Resources, Science and Technology Department, African Union Commission, Ethiopia.	11-06-2013
Mr. Yinka R. Adebayo	Chief, Education and Fellowships Division at World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Switzerland.	11-8-2013
Dr. Elijah Mukhala	WMO representative for Eastern and Southern Africa, Kenya.	11-8-2013
Prof. Laban Ogallo	AAS Fellow and Director, IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), Kenya.	11-8-2013
Dr. Andrew Clayton	Social Development Adviser, Agriculture, Climate and Environment, DFID, UK.	11-8-2013
Dr. Moses Rugut	NACOSTI, Kenya.	11-11-2013
Prof. Abdalla Daar	Professor of Public Health Sciences and Professor of Surgery, University of Toronto, Canada.	11-11-2013
Prof. Dorairajan Balasubramanian	Director of Research, L.V. Prasad Eye Institute, in Hyderabad, India.	11-11-2013
Prof. Qi Zhou	Director, State Key Laboratory of Reproductive Biology, Vice Director, Institute of Zoology, China.	11-11-2013
Prof. Vivaldo Moura-Neto	Principal Investigator of the Cellular Morphogenesis Laboratory, located in the Institute of Biomedical Sciences at UFRJ, Brazil.	11-11-2013
Prof. Alvaro Viljoen	Tshwane University of Technology, RSA.	11-13-2013
Prof. Anusuya Chinsamy-Turan	Department of Biological Sciences, UCT, RSA.	11-13-2013
Dr. Tony Kuria	Tropical Biology Association, Kenya	11-14-2013
Prof. Stephen Matlin	IOCD, Belgium.	12-15-2013

10. FINANCES¹

The African Academy of Sciences

Unaudited Annual Report and Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2013 US\$	2012 US\$
Income		
Grant income	247,730.86	422,764
Other income	454,636.37	384,195
Total income	702,367.23	806,959
Expenditure		
Programme and administration expenses	648,922	1,122,426
Other expenses/(income)	-	148,296
Total expenditure	648,922	1,270,722
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	53,445	(463,763)
Other comprehensive income (deficit) for the year		
Exchange difference on translation	(326,485.00)	(54,813)
Total comprehensive (deficit)/surplus for the year	273,040	(518,576)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2013 US\$	2012 US\$
FUND BALANCES		
Restricted funds	796,230.00	1,122,715
Unrestricted funds	4,678,489.00	4,678,489
Translation Reserve	(1,084,677.00)	(1,058,192)
	4,390,042.00	4,743,012
REPRESENTED BY		
Non-current assets		
Intangible assets	1,745.10	2,493.00
Property and equipment	504,794.99	574,244.00
	506,540.09	576,737
Current assets		
Receivables	60,282.42	78,091
Cash and cash equivalents	4,329,759.93	4,531,307
	4,390,042.35	4,609,398

¹ These financial statements are yet to be externally audited.

Current liabilities

Payables

506,540.09

443,123

Net current assets

3,883,502.26

4,166,275

4,390,042.09

4,743,012

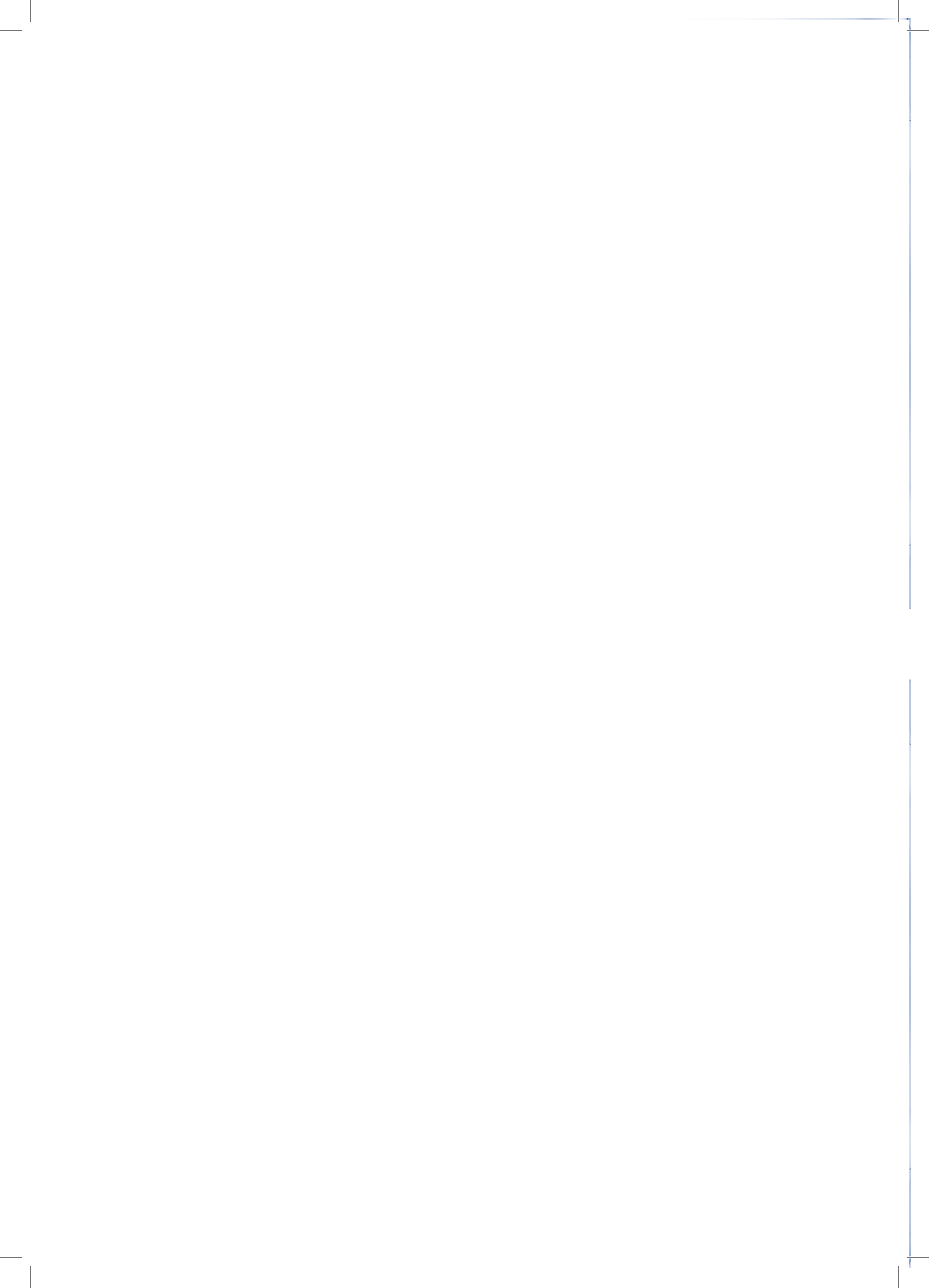
*The African Academy of Sciences**Unaudited Annual Financial Statement For the year ended December 2013***STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**

	Restricted Funds US\$	Unrestricted Funds US\$	Translation Reserve US\$	Total US\$
Year ended 31 December 2012				
At start of year	1,586,478	4,678,489	(1,003,379)	5,261,588
Total comprehensive (deficit) for the year	(463,763.00)	-	(54,813)	(518,576)
At end of year	<u>1,122,715</u>	<u>4,678,489</u>	<u>(1,058,192)</u>	<u>4,743,012</u>
Year ended 31 December 2013				
At start of the year	1,122,715	4,678,489	(1,058,192)	4,743,012
Total comprehensive (deficit) for the year	(326,485)	-	(26,485.00)	(52,970)
At end of year	<u>796,230</u>	<u>4,678,489</u>	<u>(1,084,677)</u>	<u>4,690,042</u>

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Staff at the AAS Secretariat, Nairobi, Kenya





**The African
Academy of Sciences**

**No. 8 Miotoni Road, Karen
P.O. Box 24916–00502, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 (20) 806 0674/5
Cell: +254 725 290 145
Email: aas@aasciences.org
Website: www.aasciences.org**