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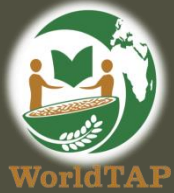


WorldTAP

Partnering for African Agriculture Development

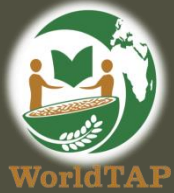
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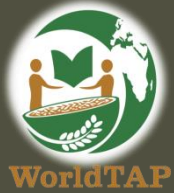
Africa context

- Africa Population (2015) ~1.166 billion (*World Population Review, 2016*)
- More than 45% of Africa population is under 25 years – critical mass of STI HR (*AU/NEPAD, 2010*)
- Africa is faced with global emerging challenges of climate change, rising food insecurity, political volatility, population explosion, mounting environmental pressures,.....
 - Leading to an urgent need to produce more food, fiber, provide clean water.....
- Research in most African countries is mainly conducted by public research institutions (PRI) which consist largely of higher-education institutions and statutory research institutes



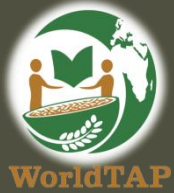
Africa is Resilient

- Challenges on the continent:
 - Unstable political environments – Africa has the largest # of refugees: 30% of the global refugee population share (55% IDPs)
 - Fragmented political environment and economies (54 countries)
 - Diverse colonial history – diverse interests
 - Poverty – 50% population in SSA <\$2/day
- Amidst all these challenges Africa seem to be adapting well!!!



African Agricultural Development

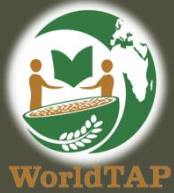
- Learning from India Green Revolution Experience and lessons
 - Improved technologies
 - Appropriate technologies – irrigation, machinery
 - Empower African farmers – provision of effective extension services, provide agricultural inputs
 - Create awareness on available and use of improved technologies
 - Need for improved infrastructure and market access
 - Active and effective Government and Private engagement



Public – Private Partnership

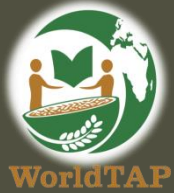
- Governments and Private sector need to work together:
 - To provide the right business environment to attract capital investment, and also
 - To ensure that investments support national targets

- Africa Union Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA-2024)
 - Upgrading research infrastructure;
 - Improving professional and technical competencies; and
 - Promoting entrepreneurship and innovation

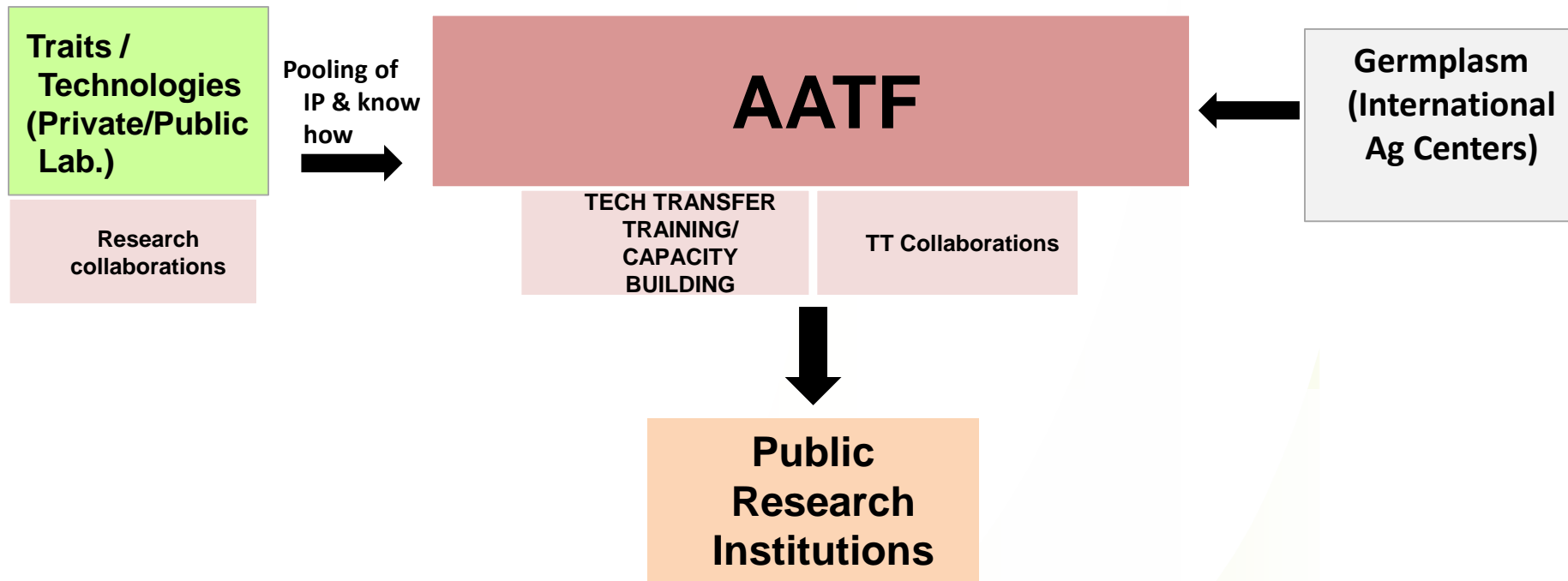


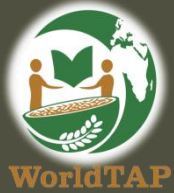
Examples of Agricultural Technology Transfer and Commercialization in Africa

- Modern technologies to enhance agricultural yields, crop resilience, nutritional value, shelf life and other attributes are available, however,
 - Technologies from the developed world often find no direct application in most African countries
- Organizations such as African Agriculture Technology Foundation (AATF):
 - Major focus on food security and climate change
- Through PPP, AATF has enabled transfer, development, production and distribution of technologies to smallholder farmers in SSA
- AATF manages more than 30 technology licenses



Examples of Agricultural Technology Transfer and Commercialization in Africa





Concluding Remarks

- Need for policy reforms and creation of enabling environment for investment and participation by private sector
 - Enabling policies – IPM, extension services
 - Right infrastructure for research
- Capital investment by private sector – establishment of various value chains – Africa need to become a net food exporter
- Policies which allow upstream investments – agricultural input investments
- Adoption of improved technologies – climate smart agriculture in a necessity for Africa
- Increased investment into enabling infrastructure – ICT
- Appropriate policies and regulation to foster agribusiness – effective land tenure system to encourage private investment (friendly land registration schemes)

'The distance between vision and reality is action'

AfDB President

Thank You

