

Role of Universities in transformation of food systems in Africa

Infopoint Virtual Conference: "North-South Partnership in Research and Education for the Transformation of Food Systems"

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1. Food systems underpinned by diverse farming systems

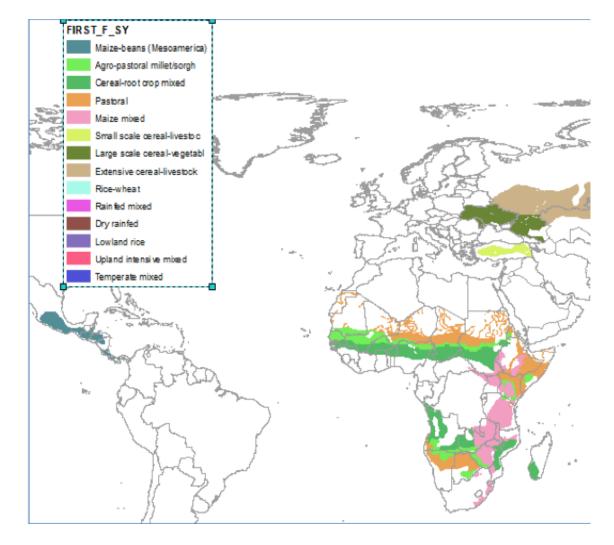
Predominated by

East and southern Africa-

- a) Maize mixed farming system- humid tropics
- b) Extensive cereal systems in dryer ecologies
- c) Agro-pastoral systems semi-arid ecologies

West and Central Africa

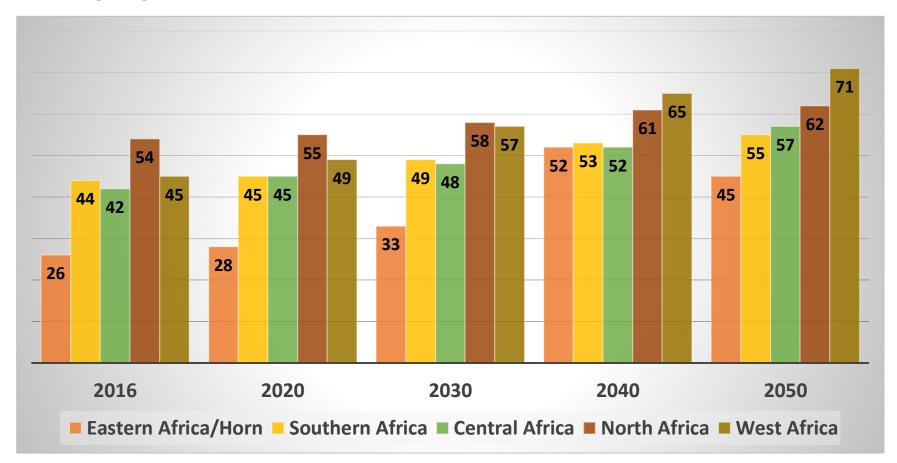
- a) Cereal-root crop mixed farming systemhumid tropics
- b) Extensive cereal systems in dryer ecologies
- c) Agro-pastoral systems semi-arid ecologies







2. Food for whom: The double challenge of feeding urbanising and rural populations



>870 Million people will live in

people will live in rural areas by 2030

An increase from **720 million** by 2016.

Eastern Africa to have the largest rural population in Africa by 2050

Source: United Nations World Urbanization Prospects, IFs version 7.22.





3. Projected food demand by 2030: 2-3 three fold increase for most commodities compared to demand in other regions

		Developed	Developing	Sub Saharan	
	World	countries	countries	Africa	South Asia
Food products	16	3	18	56	19
Cereals, Food	18	12	20	0	0
Cereals, all uses	20	0	24	47	37
Roots and Tubers	21	1	27	62	32
Sugar and sugar crops (raw sugar					
equivalent)	21	5	20	60	11
Pulses, dry	26	6	36	64	41
Vegetable oils, oilseeds and					
products (oil equivalent)	25	8	35	63	76
Meaat and dairy, excl					
butter(freshmilk equivalent)	23	7	34	50	37
Other foods (Kcal)	20	7	24	48	31
Total foods (kCa)	20	4	23	55	25

Source: Robert F. Townsend 2015 World Bank





4. Energy for production. A need for green tech

621 Million

African do not have access to electricity



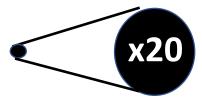
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OF THE POPULATION

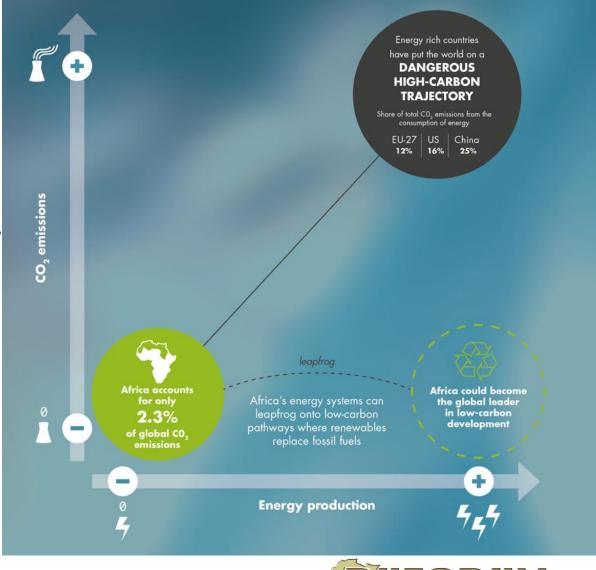
rely on solid biomass (fuel wood + charcoal for cooking)

In Africa the poorest households spent



MORE PER UNIT OF ENERGY
THAN THE WEALTHIEST
HOUSEHOLDS connected to
the power grid

Source: Africa Progress Panel 2015.



Capacity Building in Agriculture



5. Implications for Universities and other Research agencies

1. Strategic investment in agrifood systems research to develop sustainable production to consumption systems for

- Increased resilience of production systems
- Improved productivity (water use efficiency, low carbon emission, renewable energy dependent)
- Increased employment opportunity and trade

2. Water and energy

- Water for production dependent on re-greening projects. Harnessing diverse Africa's botanical resources for greening and conservation.
- Water efficient crops and livestock needed
- Intensification of capacity for research to deployment of renewables energy.

3. Inclusivity and diversity

- Innovations that address gender and other inclusivity gaps
- Nutrient dense crops that meet nutrition needs of children, women, youth and other vulnerable populations

6. Going Forward - Africa and Europe need to Partner to:

- Strengthen resilience and productivity of the diverse agri-food systems using an integrated approach
- Develop contextualized green technologies for production and industrialization
- The European Green Deal should support Africa's research agenda and invariably involve universities
- Capacity development is key for building Africa's response capacity and for generation of technologies and innovations
- African Universities working with European Universities provide a strong platform for innovations, foresight and policy support

















