

Commercialising Africa's Agricultural Research Products: Perspectives from TAAT

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TAAT At A Glance

TAAT is a flagship programme within the AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy aimed at doubling the productivity of African agriculture through the advancement of agricultural technology in a way that improves the competitiveness of agriculture to increase farmers' incomes, eliminate hunger, improve nutrition and make Africa a net food exporter.

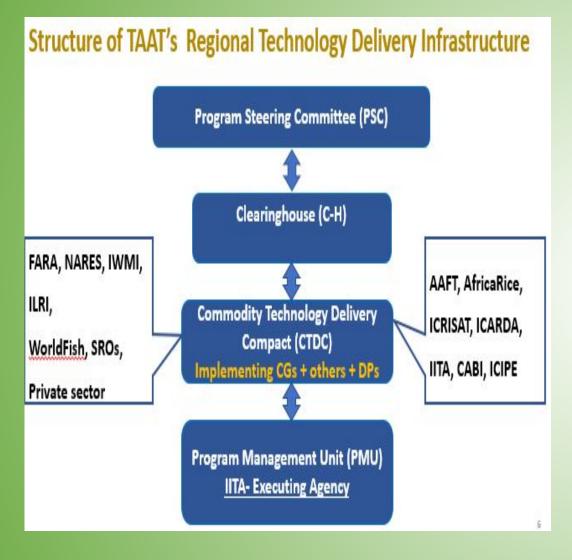
TAAT Commodity Compacts







TAAT Structure



TAAT achieves its goal by delivering regional public goods for rapidly scaling agricultural technologies across similar agroecological zones, using three principal mechanisms:

1) creating : an enabling environment for technology deployment and adoption;

2) establishing an effective technology delivery infrastructure; and

3) raising agricultural production and productivity through strategic interventions that include improved crop varieties and animal breeds, accompanying good management practices and vigorous farmer outreach campaigns at the AfDB's Regional Member Country (RMC) level.





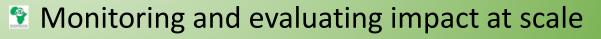
TAAT's Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure

- Commodity Technology Delivery Compacts
 led by knowledge-based institutions (CGIAR
 centres & Advanced Technical Institutions)
- Ecosystem of actors needed to deliver
 technology, know-how, and resources to
 farmers and other stakeholders in
 agricultural productivity
- Programme Management Unit (PMU)
- Clearinghouse (CH)

TAAT CH is responsible for

- Assessing and validating technologies to be deployed & appropriate mechanisms to use in reaching millions of farmers
- Guiding scaling up activities
- Reviewing work plans according to a set of agreed criteria
- Providing oversight for implementation

Programme Steering Committee (PSC)







Expected Outcomes of TAAT

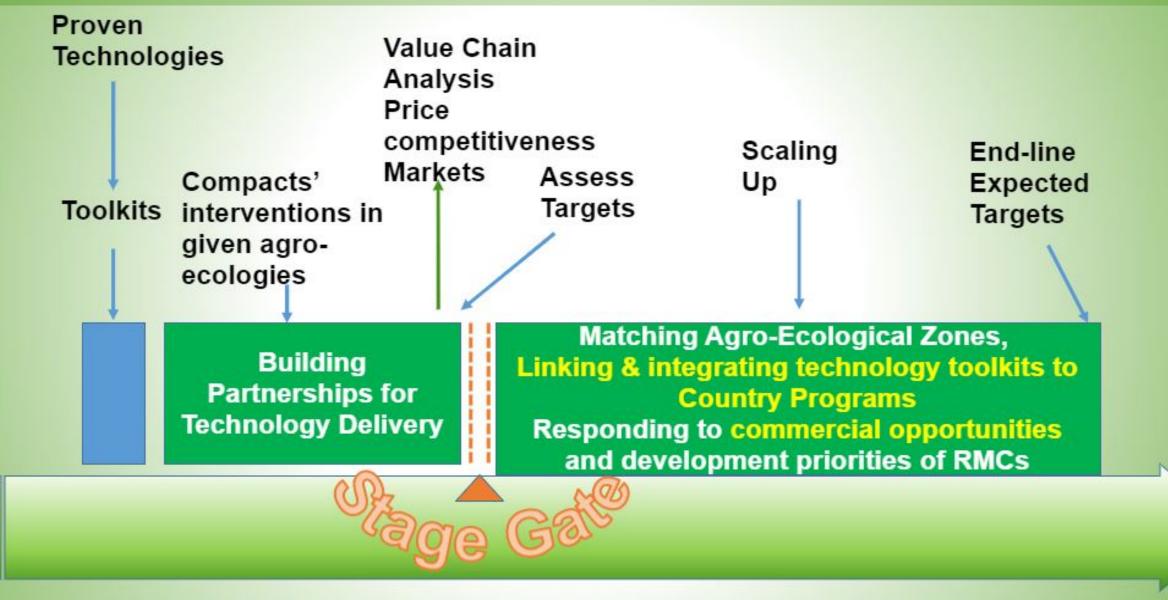
- Raise productivity & increase food production over the next 8-10 years.
- Add an estimated 120 million MT of food to Africa's food production valued at US\$ 1.5 to US\$ 2.8 billion.
- Benefit an estimated 11.7 million households
 over 10 years through improved food security
 & increased income.
- Contribute to lifting about 40 million people out of poverty.
- Add more than three million direct farm jobs over eight years







TAAT CH's Approach to Scaling







Linking to Country Programmes

Reviews of the performance of loanfunded agricultural development projects have revealed weaknesses leading to non-attainment of project's objectives. These include: Inadequate design of projects, Delays in project start-up; Incomplete implementation; Lack of access to appropriate technologies; and Lack of implementation capacity

The CH as a key innovation in the TAAT programme is filling these gaps by aligning TAAT Compacts' activities to Country Strategic Goals







Linking to Private Sector to enhance Commercialisation

Successful cases of agric transformation are business-led, with commercialisation of technologies and liberalisation of input markets.

Three conditions are key:

- A large-scale dissemination of productivity-increasing technology and inputs, plus input intensity and capital intensity
- The development of input and output markets structures and incentives that allow the full realisation of the value of increased production;
- A well-functioning and vibrant private sector that can manage and allocate skill and capital to scale emergent successes and drive long-term sustainable agribusiness growth







Commercialising Africa's Agric Research Products: Key Takeaways

- Commercial markets are inherently volatile AND PROFIT-DRIVEN. In seeking COMMERCIALISATION, donors and governments should be sensitive to the risks faced by those who live on the margin, and seek measures to offset some of that risk without creating moral hazard.
- Engaging with markets is critical FOR CREATING POPULATION-LEVEL IMPACT, but most smallholders have limited access to reliable input or commodity markets. Resources and patience are required to launch or strengthen local entities that can provide, and sustain, services to underserved rural areas







Commercialising Africa's Agric Research Products: Key Takeaways (2)

- Successful commercialisation requires forming partnerships that go well beyond the traditional concept of "implementing partners" to include key value chain actors such as equipment leasing, input provision and product aggregation enterprises.
- The most vexing bottlenecks for scaling of innovations are usually non-technological in nature (e.g., access to market, enabling policies, seed systems, access to finance).
- Government and/or donor action is often required to promote inclusive market development when the private sector is unwilling or unable to absorb the costs of reaching remote and dispersed smallholders.









Transforming African Agriculture

is both A Moral Imperative and Socio-economic Promise for our Generation



TAAT is the key to unlocking Africa's potential!

Thank you for your support



