



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

U.S. Universities and Agricultural Higher Education in Africa

2017 APLU Annual Meeting
November 11 - 14, 2017
Washington, D.C.



During the 60s-80s, U.S. universities played an important role in building the agricultural capacity of many African universities.



Egerton Univ., Kenya



Makerere Univ., Uganda



Sokoine Univ. of Agriculture,
Tanzania



Multi Disciplinary & Institutional International Projects

- 1955-1973: India: 3 Agricultural Colleges in Punjab, Haryana and Udaipur
- 1964-1976: Brazil: Agriculture College at University of São Paulo, Piracicaba
- 1982-1988: Burma: Maize & Oilseed Production
- 1983-1998: Uganda: MFAD & ARTP, Makerere University
- 1993-1998: University Linkages Project, University of Swaziland
- 1983-2002: Dominican Republic, ISA
- 2004-2007: Costa Rica: Earth University
- 2004-2008: HEPAD Project – Egerton, Sokoine & Makerere
- 2000–2006: University Agribusiness Outreach – Makerere & SUA
- 2010–2015: University of Gaston Berger, Senegal
- 2011-2014: Trilateral Project: Egerton Univ., PAU, and OSU
- 2011–2017: Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAGRI), Tanzania



In the early 90s, USAID and other donors withdrew most of their support for institutional partnerships and degree training programs.

This left many of these institutions with:

- Burgeoning undergraduate enrollments;
- Overcrowded & deteriorating facilities;
- Depleted faculty numbers;
- And diminished instructional and research capabilities.



Beginning around 2002, USAID, other donors began to re-evaluate its decision to withdraw from degree training & institutional capacity building in SSA.

With the advent of the Feed-the-Future initiative, HICD appeared to return to the forefront of the development agenda.....

Several centrally funded projects were released that addressed components of HICD.



Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative

iAGRI

Tanzania



Challenge: Low agricultural productivity growth

- 77% of pop. reliant on agriculture as main livelihood;
- 73% now living in rural areas;
- Rural population comprised of small-scale farmers, 1 ha. or less;
- Agriculture: most important sector - 27% of GDP & 85% export earnings;
- **Agricultural productivity growth was stagnant.**





Challenge: Demographic

- Population will double and urban will surpass rural by 2050.
- 65% of population < 25 yrs.
- Knowledge/experience relevant in past was insufficient for launching new growth trajectory.
- GoT and USAID recognized need to improve capacities of agricultural support institutions (SUA & MALF)....
- To boost food production and invigorate the agricultural economy.





Goals of iAGRI

iAGRI: \$25.5 million over 6.5 years

Overarching Goal:

- Improve food security and agricultural productivity in Tanzania
- This goal is aligned with the USAID Feed-the-Future (FtF) initiative. (Tanzania is a targeted FtF country).

Purpose of AGRI:

Strengthen the training and research capacities of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MALF)



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE & CROP SCIENCE
RESEARCH TITLE: APPLICATION OF GENOMIC SELECTION AND
ASSOCIATION MAPPING TO IDENTIFY QTL
RESISTANCE TO RICE BLAST AND BACTERIAL
DISEASE OF RICE (ORYZA SATIVA L.)
STUDENT NAME: ELIAS G. DILIMORAPA
ADVISORS : DR. CLAY SWILLER
DR. GAO-LIANG HUANG
DR. ANANDA SURESH KUMAR
SEEDING DATE: 22/09/2018



Objectives of iAGRI



- Establish collaborative research programs with SUA and MAFC .
- Provide advanced degree training in agriculture to 135 Tanzanian graduate students.

- Strengthen the capacity of SUA to implement instructional, research, and outreach programs in agriculture
- Global linkages: Promote cooperation between SUA, U.S. universities, and global south universities.



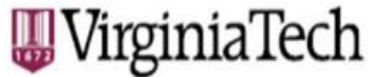


Ohio State University Consortium (OSUC) Implementing Partners

Lead University & Prime Contractor



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iAGRI Lessons Learned

- Focus needs to be on comprehensive Institutional Capacity Development, that integrates and focuses training, research and outreach on promoting institutional change.
- Partnerships are essential to institutional capacity building; but building effective partnerships takes time because they are built on trust, and trust takes time to develop.
- Working with consortium of U.S. universities and RUFORUM to diversify training program placements provided significant opportunities for broader engagement.
- Engaging women in project activities is vital to future food security;
- To be successful and sustainable, they need to be partner-led.



African Universities and Outreach

- Great interest in building outreach capacity and getting involved in “community outreach” and engagement.
 - To expand their impact beyond the “Ivory Tower”
 - To be more relevant to society and economy
- Historically, African Universities not mandated to provide outreach/extension; only provided training for extension staff; not linked to MOA.
- Policies and structures for implementing outreach programming need to be put in place.



Conclusion

U.S. land grant universities, working through partnerships with counterpart institutions, have the capacity, experience and comparative advantage to continue making important contributions to institutional capacity development in sub-Saharan Africa.