

# BRIEFING I



## TAAT CDTO TECHNICAL WEBINAR SERIES

### Enhancing Commercialization of Africa's Agricultural Research Products Livestock and High Iron Bean (HIB) Value chains

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### Key Messages

1. Having attracted over 400 AR4D participants, this technical webinar increased awareness for the institutional changes needed to accompany existing technologies and innovations geared towards commercialization of science.
2. Ms. Tigist Dachew- a beneficiary of the Livestock Compact demonstrated the multiple benefits of the poultry Mother Brooder Unit technology; improved family nutrition and stable annual income of \$ 4,687.5 .
3. Through CIAT's Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) partnerships, the HIB compact can impact 31 countries by ensuring that beans move from production to market.



**O**n August 12, 2020, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Africa Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) convened the third TAAT CDTO technical webinar of a series of 6 webinars. These webinars are organized under the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Program of the Feed Africa initiative funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB).

Deepening the application of science as an input to agricultural transformation through FARA's strategy places emphasis on poverty reduction and the improvement of livelihoods. Thus, under CAADP Pillar IV, FARA as the lead institution has taken the advantage to facilitate the institutional changes needed to accompany the technologies and innovations as this has been a barrier to commercialization of science. This webinar by FARA, SROs and partners discuss important processes that would help strengthen the institutional elements and how they can be brought to scale.

The first webinar attracted over 400 participants, 25% female and 41% being youth. Thus, FARA, SROs and partners through the webinar highlighted their experience in technology generation and scaling to reinforce the training of individuals through the institutional dimensions of the component of Capacity Development within the context of the Feed Africa Initiative.

## How Technologies in Livestock Compact are being Scaled through Agribusiness

Dr. Adeniyi Samuel Adediran, the TAAT Livestock Compact Leader, hosted by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), presented four categories of technologies being scaled out in Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, Kenya: a) sheep & goats fattening; b) improved feeds resources; c) High Quality cassava peels mash as alternative feed; and d) Improved Poultry Genetics & Distribution.



*Figure 1: Technologies Available along the Poultry Value Chain*

In his presentation, Dr. Adediran observed that poultry production has many value chain activities that can be commercialized. One of these is the Mother Brooder Units, which is the practice of rearing Day-Old Chicks (DOC) for a period 25-30 days after hatchery. This is an aspect of the poultry value chain which has the highest risk to new entrants to improved poultry breeds production. The MBU is a house or a container in which DOCs are reared under intensive care in feeding, temperature and lighting, and healthcare management, before being sold for finishing as broilers or layers to smallholder producers under more extensive/traditional production systems. While highlighting on the other value chain activities, his presentation focused on routine vaccination practices on specific days during brooding, which producers should implement.

Ms. Tigist Dachew, a 30-year-old poultry farmer demonstrated the multiple benefits of the MBU. Aside from improved family nutrition, she employs herself and earned about \$ 4,687.5/ year, (~\$13/day). Access to start-up capital and training were her initial challenges. Now she has both and the future is bright. Ms. Tigist submitted that *“The poultry business has saved me from a miserable experience of living in exile, separated from my family. Now I am living a happy life with my family, my income from the farm increasing from time to time”*.



Figure 2: Business Opportunities Identified in the Poultry Value Chain

## Showcasing Proven Technologies in High Iron Bean Compact

Mr. Justin Mabeya, the Technology Transfer Officer of the High Iron Bean (HIB) Compact stated that HIB is being scaled in 8 countries in Africa, as part of the interventions of International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) through the Pan Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) in scaling beans. The compact targets 2,000,000 households across the 8 countries. There are 3 technologies being scaled under this compact: a) Improved micronutrient rich bean seeds, b) good agricultural practices (GAPs) and c) value-added products.



## HIB varieties promoted in target countries

Country	Number of Varieties Promoted	Names of Biofortified Varieties
Kenya	4	Angaza, Nyota, Faida, Metameta
Uganda	5	NAROBAN 1, NAROBAN 2, NAROBAN 3, NAROBAN 4C, NAROBAN 5C
Tanzania	3	JESCA, Selian 14, Selian 15
Burundi	3	MAC 44, RWV 1129, MOORE88002
DR Congo	5	MAC 44, HM 21-7, RWR 2154, NAMULENGA, RWV 1129, MAC 44
Rwanda	5	RWV 2269, RWV 2887, RWV 2361, RWV 3316, MAC44
Zimbabwe	3	NUA45, NUA 764 Cherry, Sweet Violet
Malawi	3	NUA 35, NUA 45, NUA 59

Figure 3: HIB varieties promoted in target countries

Across the 8 countries 31 varieties have been released by the NARS in the 8 countries for scaling and commercialization. Among the good agricultural practices promoted are, seed dressing, CSA practices, mechanization, organic and inorganic fertilizer application, pest and disease management, as well as post-harvest management. Also, the beans are processed into composite flours, pre-cooked beans and confectioneries to improve nutrition and income and businesses in various sections of society.

## Interventions within the Bean Corridor Hubs

Mr. Mabeya attested that through CIAT's Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) partnerships, the compact can impact 8 countries and is well networked across 23 other countries within the continent, through the "Bean Corridor Approach". The "Bean Corridor Approach" links all the stakeholders (public and private), while also stimulating a number of opportunities along the bean value chain. These includes access to better seed by farmers, and creation of investment and job opportunities along the bean value chain. The "bean corridors" are characterized by three major hubs or nodes (Figure 1): a) production hubs where large volumes of beans are produced; b) distribution hubs, which include product distribution centers, aggregation centers, warehouses, storage points, or commodity exchanges, for distributing beans to consumers; and c) consumption hubs that are major market outlets and processing units, supermarkets, and bean grain dealers. This helps to ensure that beans move from production to the market.

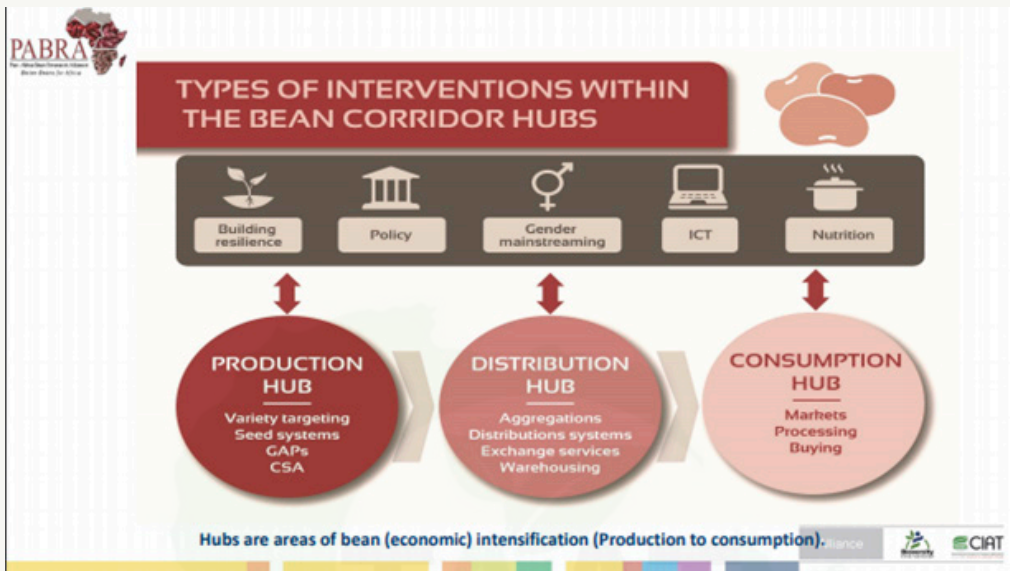


Figure 4: Interventions within the Bean Corridors

Mr. Collins, a beneficiary of the HIB compact benefits from the compact through Kaplomboi Rotu Farmers' Cooperative Society, a 204-member organization. He joined the cooperative through the activities of the compact. Mr. Collins encouraged the youth to form cooperatives to facilitate cooperative marketing. As he stated that this has been very beneficial to his business.

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