



## Annex B. Strategic actions for target audiences

### Strategic actions for national governments

#### Science and technology options that can make a difference

- Adopt a market-led productivity improvement strategy.
- Adopt a production ecological approach with a primary focus on identified continental priority farming systems.
- Pursue a strategy of integrated sustainable intensification.
- Bridge the genetic divide .
- Recognize the potential of rainfed agriculture and accord it priority.
- Reduce land degradation and replenish soil fertility.
- Explore higher-scale integrated catchment strategies for natural resource management.
- Promote the conservation, sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity.
- Enhance use of mechanical power.
- Embrace information and communication technology at all levels.

#### Building impact-oriented research, knowledge and development institutions

- Design and invest in national agricultural science systems that involve farmers in education, research and extension.
- Encourage institutions and mechanisms to articulate science and technology strategies and policies.
- Cultivate African centres of agricultural research excellence.
- Increase support for agricultural research and development learning institutions.

#### Creating and retaining a new generation of agricultural scientists

- Focus on current and future generations of scientists in Africa.
- Broaden and deepen political support for agricultural science.
- Reform university curricula.
- Mobilize increased and sustainable funding for higher education in science and technology, minimizing dependence on external donor support.
- Strengthen science education at primary and secondary school levels.



### **Markets and policies to make the poor income and food secure**

- Increase investments in rural infrastructure.
- Strengthen capacity to expand market opportunities.
- Institute effective intellectual property rights regimes to encourage the private sector and facilitate public-private partnerships.
- Reduce barriers to increased African trade with OECD countries.
- Improve data generation and analysis related to agriculture, food and nutrition security, and vulnerability.

### **Engaging science and technology for the benefit of African agriculture in the near term**

- Implement a series of innovative participatory science and technology pilot programs focusing on four priority continental farming systems: maize mixed, cereal/root crop mixed, irrigated, and tree crop based.

## **Strategic actions for national agricultural research systems and university managers**

### **Science and technology options that can make a difference**

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- Improve the coping strategies of farmers in response to environmental variability and climate change.

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### **Strategic actions for the private sector**

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## **Strategic actions for African subregional organizations**

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## Strategic actions for the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

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## Strategic actions for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

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### **Strategic actions for international agencies**

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#### **Building impact-oriented research, knowledge and development institutions**

- Increase support for agricultural research and development learning institutions.
- Strengthen international agricultural research centres.

#### **Creating and retaining a new generation of agricultural scientists**

- Mobilize increased and sustainable funding for higher education science and technology, minimizing dependence on external donor support.

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### **Strategic actions for OECD and donor countries**

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## **Strategic actions for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), international agricultural research centres, and advanced research institutes**

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