

# Scaling up game-changing agricultural innovations and technologies in Africa

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The West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WE CARD), with the support of the World Bank, [recently rolled out](#) an initiative aimed at placing innovative climate-smart technologies in the hands of farmers so that they are better protected from the impacts of climate change. This is sorely needed.



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The African continent and African agriculture are expected to be hit hard by the changing climate according to a [recent report](#) by The World Bank. African smallholder farmers who depend on agriculture as their source of livelihood suffer the impacts of a changing climate, such as drought and [extremely high temperatures](#), [increased water shortages](#) and [food insecurity](#). Ensuring that they have access to new technologies would help them to improve agricultural productivity and increase their resilience to the impact of climate change.

The increasing occurrence and severity of extreme weather events linked to climate change necessitate all stakeholders involved in agriculture, including national governments, public and private research institutions, universities and non-governmental organisations, ramp up their efforts of making sure that newer agricultural innovations and technologies are available to farmers.

Luckily enough, new agricultural tools, innovations and technologies such as those that are going to be rolled out by CORAF/WE CARD are launched almost every day in Africa. From [stress tolerant crop varieties](#) to [better crop seeds](#), to [soil health building innovations](#), to innovative [solar-powered irrigation technologies](#) to [apps and drones](#). If adopted, these game-changing innovations can help improve Africa's agricultural productivity and help farmers to thrive and become food secure even under the changing climate.

The question then arises, how can development practitioners that are coming up with these innovations scale up the adoption and use of these technologies? How do we make these innovations and technologies easy for them to master?

## Demonstration farms

The truth is most of the new agricultural technologies and innovations are not easy to grasp. There is a need to provide

avenues for farmers to learn this technology. [Demonstration farms](#) can effectively serve as an avenue to help showcase, spread, and accelerate the adoption of these game-changing innovations.

Indeed, several countries including [Ethiopia](#), [Ghana](#), [Nigeria](#), [Kenya](#), [Rwanda](#) and [Tanzania](#) are actively using demonstration farms to help spread some of the newer agricultural tools, technologies and innovations.

At the same time, some NGOs like Development in Gardening and research institutions like the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa have used demonstration farms as tools to spread agricultural innovations. Other African countries should follow suit. What's more is that demonstration farms could help African farmers learn about newer concepts such as precision agriculture: a system that makes sure that crops and soils get exactly the inputs they need for maximum growth and productivity.

## Extension services

[Agricultural extension](#) encompasses a wide range of supportive programs that exist around farmers to help them to utilise research findings and other newer agricultural innovations and technologies. It includes training, advisory services and technology transfer schemes.

Across Africa, there are numerous examples where extension services have played a crucial role in spreading and increasing the adoption of newer innovations. In Ethiopia, for example, agricultural extension helped increase the adoption of improved Tef (one of Ethiopia's commonly consumed cereal) seed varieties. Because of [agricultural extension](#), in four years, the number of farmers planting this cereal increased from 300 to 7,741. Similar agricultural extension successes have been recorded in other countries including Uganda and Mozambique.

Digital extension, in particular, may [enhance the success of extension services](#) in Africa since about two-thirds of Africans have mobile phones. Indeed, several stakeholders including NGO's have taken advantage of the digital boom to help scale up and spread new innovations. In Kenya for example, through cell phones, [Ojay Greene](#) shares about new varieties and inputs farmers need to use to succeed in their farming ventures. And in 2014, the [Government of Kenya launched an e-extension program](#) - a program that would allow the government to share with over seven million farmers up-to-date information and other agricultural tools needed to improve agricultural productivity. Other countries that are utilising digital extension include [Ethiopia](#), [Ghana](#), and [Tanzania](#).

The changing climate necessitates that farmers stay ahead and have access to the tools and innovations being rolled out every day. By making it easy for farmers to mentally grasp and use these technologies, African smallholder farmers can strengthen their resilience to climate change. It's time for governments, universities, research institutions and private partners and NGO's to join together and help make game-changing research and technologies available to farmers.

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