



World Pulses Day

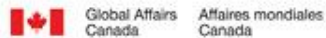
#LovePulses for healthy diets and planet

Transforming smallholder farmers' resilience & improving nutrition of rural and urban poor consumers in Africa through demand led bean research and its products

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Bean Programm Leader and PABRA Director

Feb. 10th , 2021



About Alliance of Bioversity International & CIAT PABRA

[The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT](#) (Alliance) is a member of one CGIAR and has six research areas:

- Food Environments and Consumer Behavior
- Multifunctional Landscapes
- Climate Action
- Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture
- Digital Inclusion and;
- **Crops for Nutrition and Health- Host of the Bean Programme**
- In Africa, the Bean Programme is member of the Pan Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA)
- Bean research work is carried under PABRA



on bean research: Catalyzing investment for increased resilience, gender equality and improved nutrition

www.pabra-africa.org



World Pulse
#LovePulses



WHAT *is* PABRA

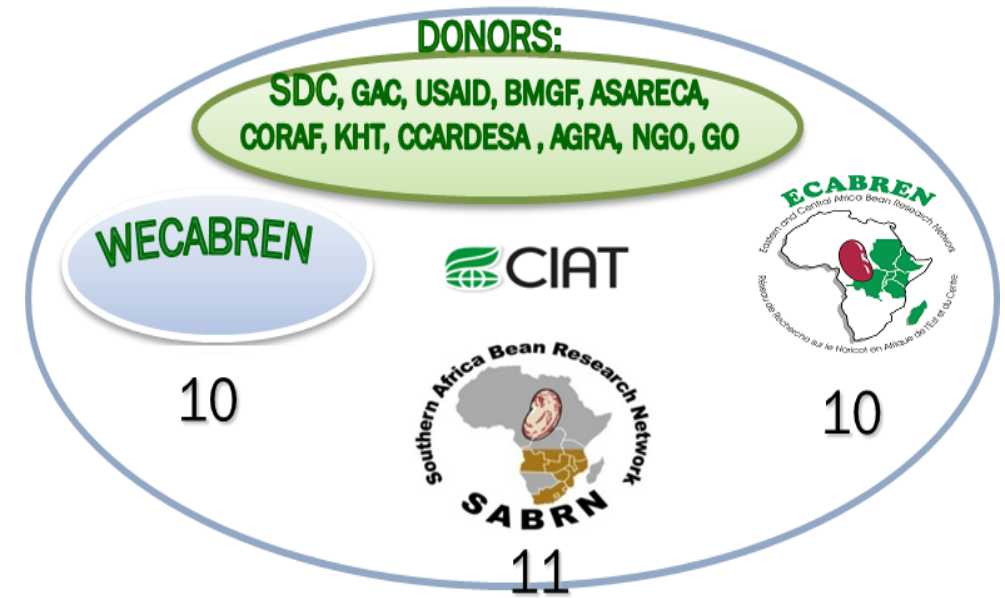
An alliance of 32 National Agricultural Research Systems

A consortium of 3 bean networks + CIAT + Donors established in 1996

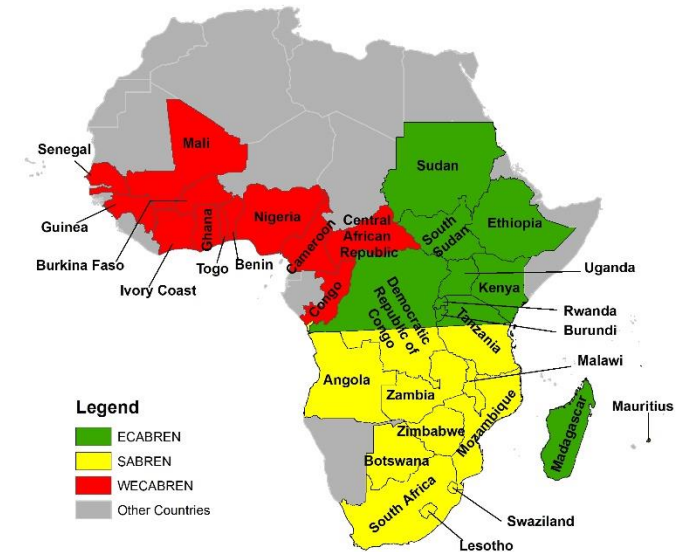
530+ partners including farmer associations, NGOs, private sector

A coordinated institutional framework of bean R&D / investments in Africa

Alliance of Bioversity-CIAT -Facilitator (catalyzer) of partnership



PAN-AFRICA BEAN RESEARCH ALLIANCE (PABRA) MEMBER COUNTRIES (32)



Convergences of One CGIAR Impact Areas and counting on beans

- **Beans count, their products deliver the following benefits:**
 - **Social inclusion and wealth creation to achieve women and smallholder farmers' empowerment**
 - **Nutritional benefits** especially for women and children
 - **Health benefits**
 - **Employment opportunities** along value chain, targeting youth and women
 - **Environment Sustainability** – sustainable agricultural systems
 - **Industrialization**—processing value added bean products e.g. canned and precooked beans
 - **Trade/foreign earning through national/regional exports** –expanding domestic, regional and international markets

One CGIAR Impact areas:

- Climate adaptation & greenhouse gas reduction**
- Nutrition, health & food security**
- Poverty reduction, livelihoods & jobs**
- Gender equality, youth & social inclusion**
- Environmental health & biodiversity**

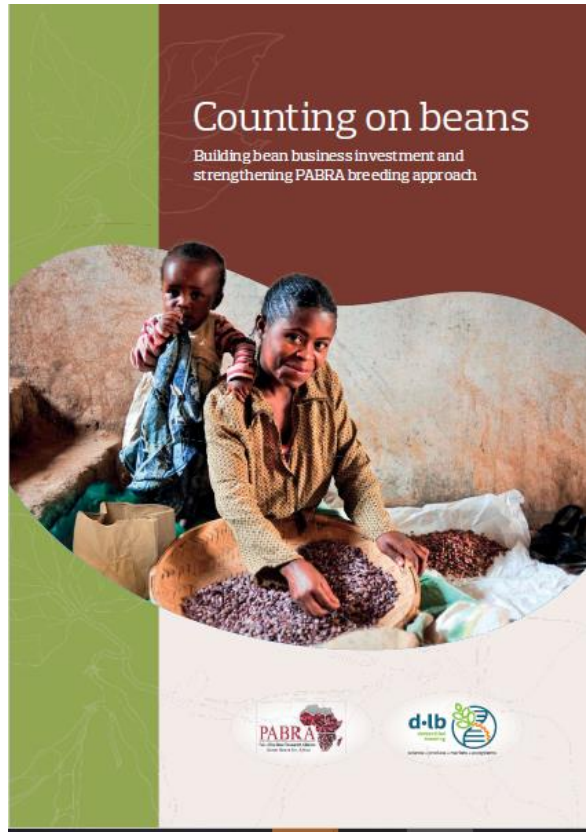


Table : Projected demand growth rate for bean in Uganda & Tanzania based on population & economic growth, 2015-2025

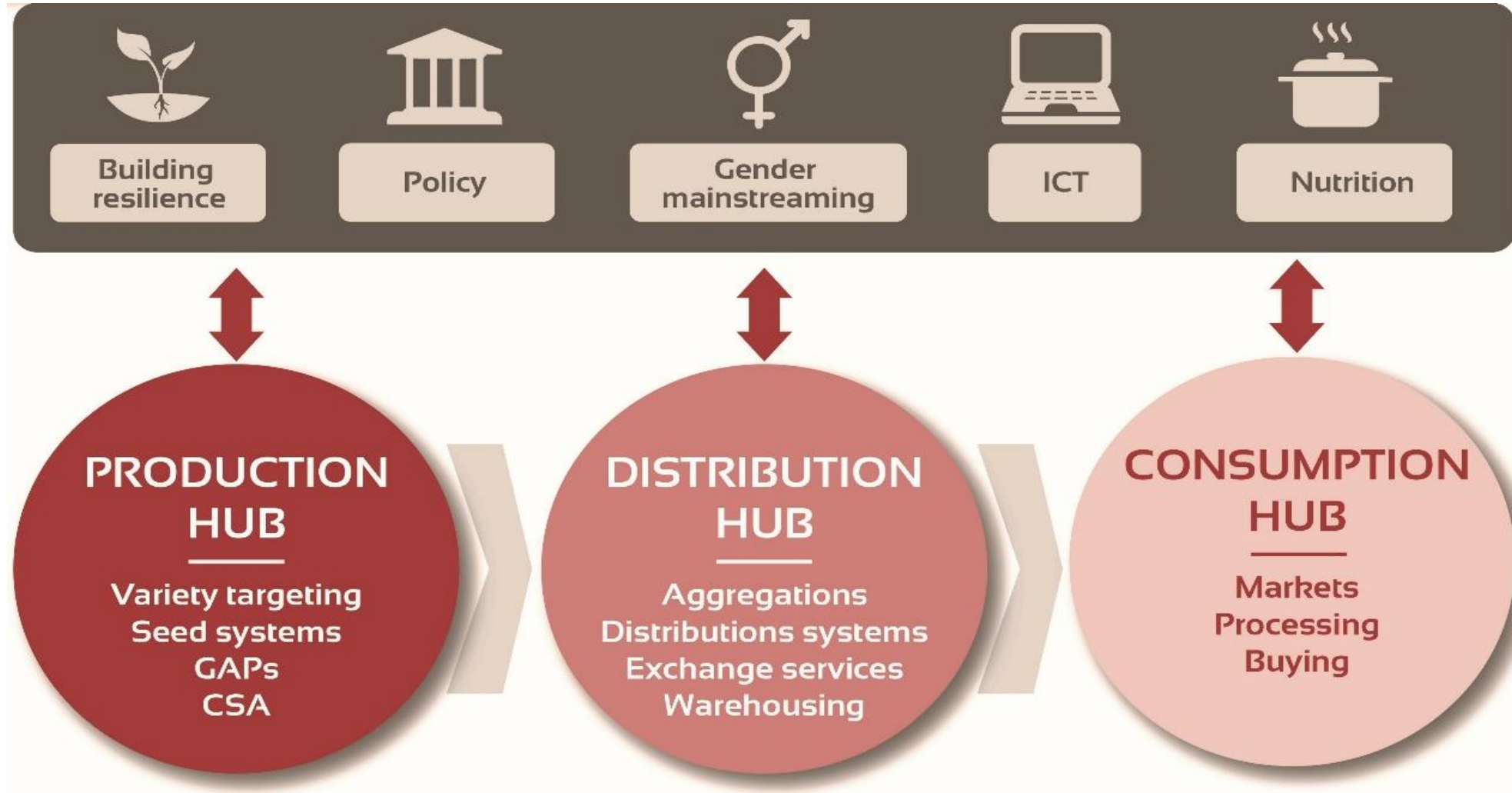
Year	Demand growth rate projections		
	Rural	Urban	National
Uganda			
2015	4.86	6.79	5.17
2020	4.64	6.60	4.99
2025	4.54	6.54	4.92
Tanzania			
2015	6.62	7.65	6.94
2020	4.28	6.16	4.94
2025	3.39	5.41	4.17

Beans will remain on menu of EA consumers – though at slightly decreasing rate due **unavailability, energy cost, time to prepare, choosy consumers** etc.) But offer market opportunities for specific bean products via DLB Breeding (DLB).

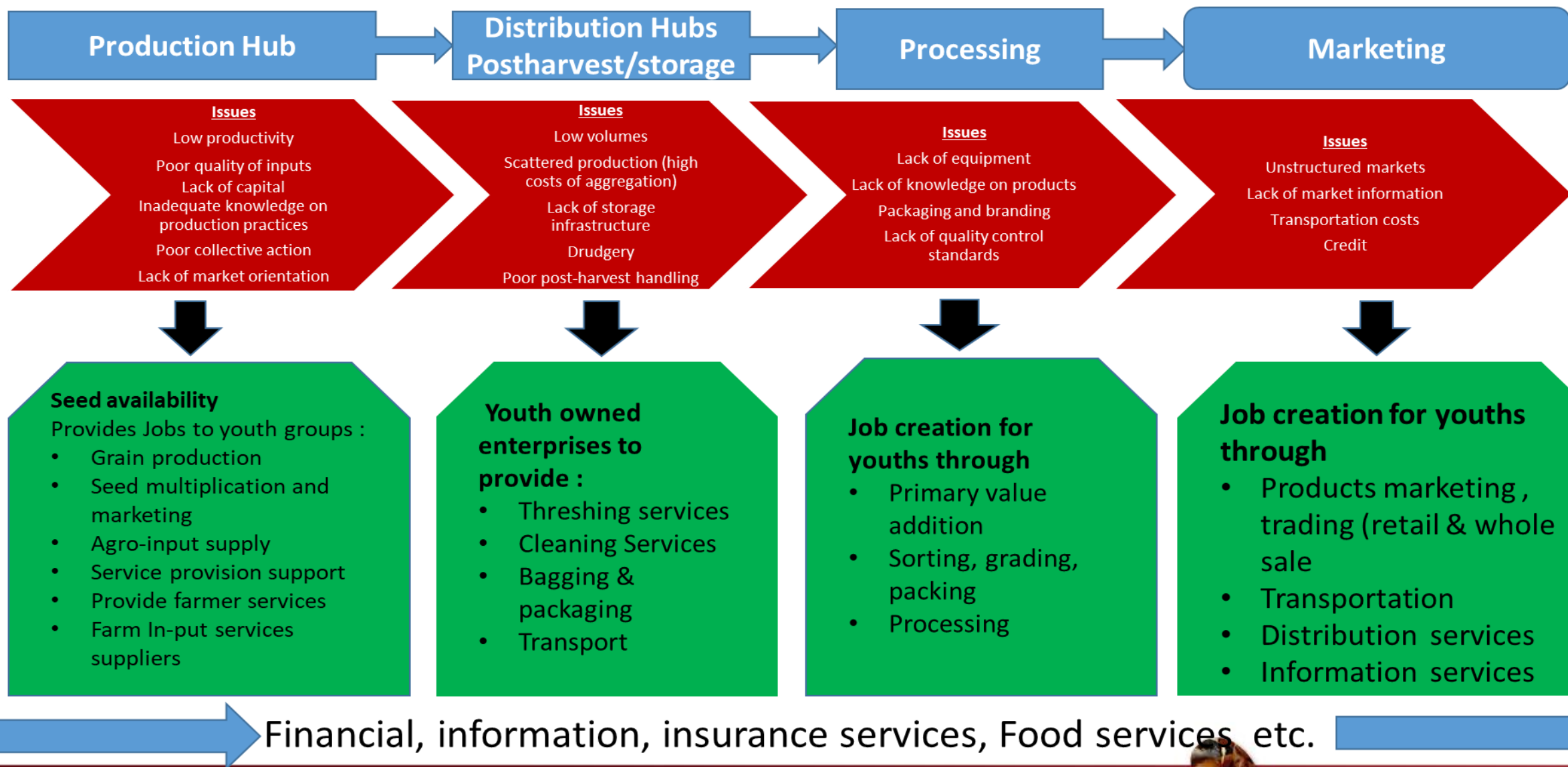


Bean business corridor approach:

To harness the power of bean crop research and catalyse investments along the bean value chain



Catalyzing Investment and Job Creation for Youth Along the Bean Value Chains



Beans corridor unleashing private enterprise development

• Major Products

- Farmer preferred and market demand varieties
- Evidence based studies/business case development
- Improved agronomic practices /inputs
- Skills and knowledge enhancement
- Expanded the public and private sector partnerships
- Institutional innovations (corridors, platforms, digital agriculture solutions)
- Wide scale exposure

Achievements to date since 2015

- 230 small medium enterprises (**30% women and youth**)
 - 84 seed enterprises
 - 55 grain export and trading firms (3.9 million tons traded)
 - 28 processors (8 canned, 5 precooked, 15 bean flour)
 - 15 input and services providers
 - >100 grain production groups/cooperatives/enterprises
- 45,000 tons certified seed produced and marketed across 20 PABRA member countries in 2020
- Productivity increase in several countries
 - Ethiopia from 0.5 tons (2004) to 1.7/ha tons (2018)
 - Uganda from 0.7 tons (2004) to 1.6 /ha tons (2018)
 - Burundi from 0.6 tons (2010) to 1.4 /hatons (2019)



Thank you!

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