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CLOSING THE LOOP: MAKING RESEARCH AND INNOVATION MATTER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. BACKGROUND PAPER FOR TANZANIA

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13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2012 Hanoi, Vietnam

# Outlines



- Tanzania Social Economic Indicators
- National Development Plan
- National Innovation System
- Agriculture Innovation System
- Health Innovation System
- Role of Universities
- Conclusion

### Tanzania Social Economic Indicators

- Tanzania has 44 million people
- Population growth is 3%
- GDP is 23.72 US\$ (billions)
- GDP per capital is 529 (Current US\$)
- GDP growth is 7%
- Inflation rate is 14.1%
- Life expectancy is 57 Years
- Literate rate is 76.4%
- Mortality rate, infant (per 1000, live birth) is 47.8%



# National Development Plan



Solution For the purpose of this work, the focus will be on agriculture and health. The aim is to examine the way this First Five Year Development Plan has addressed the development of these sectors.

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Enhancing Evidence Based Policies

# Agriculture and First Five Year Development Plan

#### Objectives

- Expand and improve irrigation infrastructure;
- Promote utilization of modern agricultural inputs and mechanization;
- Improve and strengthen availability of scientific production methodologies through research, training, and provision of extension services;
- Improve market access;
- o promote agro-processing and value addition activities

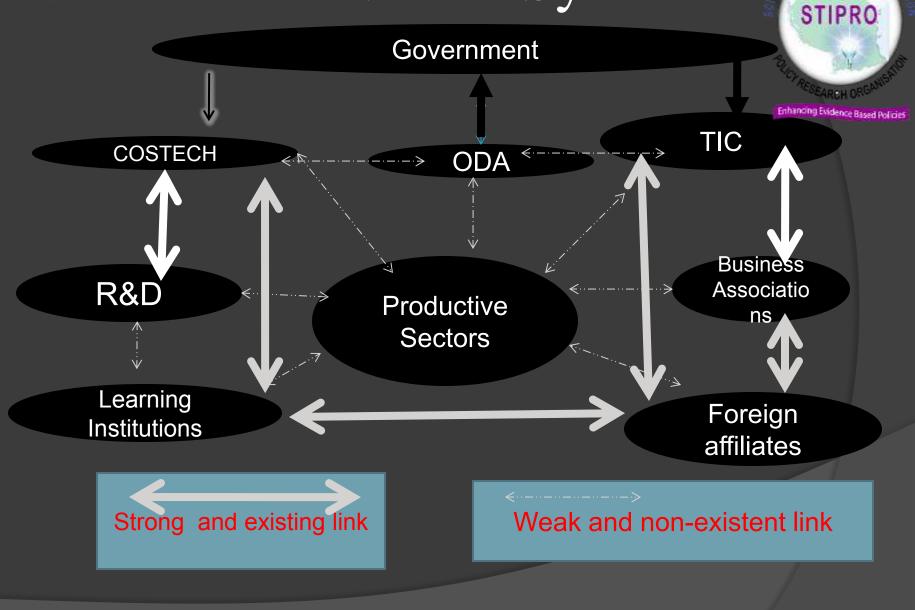
## Health and First Five Year Development Plan

#### Objectives



- increasing accessibility to health services, based on gender-balance;
- improving the quality of health services;
- strengthening the management of the health system;
- and developing policies and regulations on human resources for health and social welfare coherent with Government policies.

### National Innovation System



# Health Innovation System

- Tanzania has a rich but complex S&T system in health sector.
- a) It has some of the leading health research centers such as
  - > University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM),
  - Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS),
  - > National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR), and
  - Ifakara Health Institute (IHI)
- b) Private sectors such as pharmaceutical industry
- c) Government Agencies such as TFDA, MSD, TBS and Ministry of Health
- Although, Tanzania has set up a relatively extensive S&T system, there is poor network between organizations, enterprises and individuals on bringing new products, new processes and new forms of organization into economic use.

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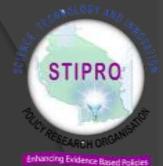
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# Agriculture Innovation System

• Agriculture sector of Tanzania has series of different STI bodies/actors such as

- government agencies,
- research institute and universities,
- > agro industries, input suppliers, farmers,
- extensions services,
- cooperatives and financial institutions
- Yet, the potential of these actors have not been realized due to several problems. These include:
  - Very weak linkages between the actors
  - Lack of technological facilities to translate research into innovations,
  - Limited linkages with agro-industries, and
  - > Lack of good technological inputs.

#### Role of Universities



#### Muhimbili University of health

- MUHAS is the country's premier public medical university, spinning out in 2007 from the UDSM.
- MUHAS serves as
- > the key medical training institution, and also
- a strong medical research center, with strong expertise in traditional medicine and clinical trials

Role of Universities (cont...)

#### **Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)**

- SUA was established in 1984 with a primary focus on agriculture and veterinary sciences. SUA offers undergraduate degree in Biotechnology and Laboratory Sciences.
- It conducts research and training on
  - > Agriculture & Horticulture, Agronomy, Forestry and
  - > Animal Science, Veterinary Medicine.
  - Home Economics and Nutrition,
  - Food Science and Technology, Agricultural Engineering,
- SUA has also established a technology transfer office to stimulate research translation.

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### Conclusion



In Tanzania Innovation System lack network between organizations, enterprises and individuals. Hence, difficult on bringing new products, new processes and new forms of organization into economic use.

### Thanks



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