

Quality research in Africa matters more than ever - for the whole world

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16 Oct 2020

We are at a unique moment in history. Two particular, ongoing events stand out. Covid-19 is one. The other is a long-overdue recognition of inequities among people in the US and worldwide, as exemplified by the [Black Lives Matter](#) movement. These issues provide a useful, timely lens through which to consider the role and value of African research.



Scientists around Africa are working at the cutting edge of research and their work is relevant beyond the continent. PLUS UTOM EKPE/AFP via Getty Images

There are many levels on which the future of the world, not just Africa's, rests on African research. First, Africa represents the [youngest](#) and [fastest growing](#) population in the world. This makes intellectual investment an imperative, to harness talent that is a significant and growing share of the global population.

Second, Africans represent the oldest and [most diverse genome](#) in the world. Human genetics research has the potential to reveal some of the small differences in our genes that are influential in determining what makes Africa more susceptible or resistant to certain diseases. The findings can influence disease outcomes and response to treatment.

Such studies are critical not just to improve the health of Africans themselves, but also to shed light on diseases that affect people of African origin who reside all over the world.

Third, Africa carries about [25%](#) of the global disease burden. This is rapidly shifting from communicable to noncommunicable causes. Of course, it's good news that part of this equation reflects a decline in death and illness from Aids, malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.

But it is also a sad story of the rapid increase in incidence in the noncommunicable diseases that have for a long time dominated in the global North. Heart and other vascular diseases, cancer and diabetes in African countries are often driven by the same excesses that exist in societies that have been prosperous for longer: obesity, smoking, and lack of exercise. By investing in African science to address African diseases, we invest in the parallel prevention and treatment of the same diseases everywhere in the world.

Fourth, scientific research is a vital [driver of economies](#). Currently, the African continent's scientific output represents less than [2.6%](#) of the world's share, according to Unesco. Without major investments in scientific research, particularly the kind

of basic research that is often not considered cost-effective for private enterprises, African economies will be at a perpetual economic disadvantage.

All of this raises the question: is there world-class research in Africa? Yes, there is. Thanks to major investment in science infrastructure, human resource training and education, the continent is well placed to lead from the front.

World-class research

This investment has not happened by accident. It's been driven by deliberate programmes and advocacy, much of it through the [Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa](#).

We and our colleagues at the [African Academy of Sciences](#) created the Alliance in 2015 through a partnership with the African Union Development Agency, founding and funding global partners, and through a resolution of the summit of [African Union Heads of Governments](#). The Academy's research and training programmes operate under the Alliance. Its mission is to shift the centre of gravity for African science to Africa through setting agendas, mobilising research and development funding, and managing science programmes.

The Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa has funded [186 grantees directly](#). Some of them in turn offer master's, PhD and postdoctoral fellowships. This has led to a scientific community numbering over 2,000 scientists in about 40 countries.

Among our premier programmes are [DELTAS Africa](#) and [Grand Challenges Africa](#). They tackle major infectious diseases, neglected tropical diseases and other health challenges.

These and other programmes are bearing fruit. Research emerging from the Alliance includes [point-of-care diagnostics](#); the [reduction of carbon dioxide emissions](#) and [identifying novel genes](#) to detect hearing impairment early.

All of this research can be applied in African countries and beyond. And more of it can be produced if the global scientific community, governments, funders and others come together to tackle the hurdles that African researchers still face.

Challenges

These challenges include:

- Inequities within and among populations and between genders. These result in much potential talent being lost to science in general.
- Exploitation by commercial enterprises that regard the African continent as a source of large populations for clinical trials.

Read more:

[***Few clinical trials are done in Africa: Covid-19 shows why this urgently needs to change***](#)

- Funding. Until more African science is predominantly performed in Africa, by Africans, and for Africans, the full potential of this work will never be realised.

The nations of the African Union have [all pledged](#) to dedicate 1% of their respective GDPs to research and development but spend [an average of 0.45%](#). These nations are grappling with many competing needs.

Basic research is almost [never attractive](#) to commercial funders, and African governments often do not have the resources to fill this void. Or they are not in office [long enough](#).

Western funders tend to focus on health and medical research. This is worthy. But it leaves the physical, mathematical, and chemical sciences as underfunded [orphans](#). Big innovations are built on the foundation of basic discovery. African scientists must enjoy the opportunity to contribute to that foundation alongside their peers in countries where public investment in basic science has been provided for decades.

This article is adapted from a longer piece in ACS Omega, available [here](#).

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