



### **Dr. Vincent Aduramigba-Modupe**

Vincent Aduramigba is the Africa Centre Director of INI; and a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Agricultural Research and Training, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ibadan, Nigeria. Vincent is the Vice Chair of AfSIS/NiSIS Ministerial Technical Committee, Nigeria and the team leader (Nigeria) of EC approved H2020-MSCA-RISE-2019 Integrated Nitrogen Studies in Africa (INSA) project involving 15 institutions in Africa and Europe. His research is focused on resource constraints smallholder farmers in West Africa, with interest in soil fertility management, systems agronomy and digital soil mapping for enhanced livelihoods.

#### **Summary**

“Dr. Aduramigba (IAR&T/OAU, Nigeria) mentioned SDG No 2 “zero hunger” as the most important link between Nitrogen and the SDGs. As to many conflicts in Africa, better economic conditions for people is key for peace and progress for environment policy. They both deplored the political instability of many South American and African countries which hamper successful N management approaches.” (They both – i.e. Luis Martinelli and you). If you provide a manuscript, we can link this to the website.

#### **What are the links between N and the SDGs in your region?**

The SDGs covers social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainability; and are key to achieving prosperity without threatening planetary boundaries. SDG-2 aims to ‘end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture’. The eradication of hunger requires SDG-2 alignment with the 4 pillars of food security, and is key to the success of the entire 17 SDGs agenda (FAO 2016).

#### **To what extent are there specific links between N and the transmission of diseases such as COVID-19? Can actions in the N community provide an illustration of good practice in a post COVID-19 world?**

There is a link between agriculture, nutrition and public health (SDGs 2 & 3). Reduced incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is a target under SDG-3, and calls for policies conducive of nutritious and healthy diets. **In Nigeria and other sub-Saharan African countries**, agriculture is the most important non-oil economic activity; >90% of output are produced by small-scale farmers with low-yielding production techniques. N had a relationship with FAW pandemic in maize production.

**Given the global commitment to achieving the SDGs by 2030, what should the future N research agenda look like?**

N research is critical for addressing challenges of food security, environmental degradation and climate change. Too little N lower crop productivity, poor human nutrition and soil degradation; while too much N leads to environmental pollution and concomitant threats to food security, ecosystem health, human health and economic prosperity. We need NUE technologies in crop production through technical knowledge with indigenous knowledge system (cultural, social and economic) incentives for adoption technologies. Science-led N management innovations through value chain development focusing on gaps in current knowledge in Africa, capacity building and product development are also essential.