Despite 60 years of agricultural development efforts in the post-colonial period, the African continent still finds itself struggling with the highest prevalence of food insecurity in the world. Malnutrition is a growing problem in African cities and obesity, diabetes and hypertension are on the rise among some populations. While agronomists have long focused on increased food production as the best way to address hunger, it is time the other dimensions of food security receive attention. The way farmers produce food and connect to markets is also being reimagined along the lines of agroecology and food sovereignty, especially as we come to understand the deeply colonial roots of tropical agronomy. The basic argument of this talk is that failed agricultural development efforts on the continent are the result of intellectual colonization in the agricultural sciences, that we must reimagine the way forward, and that this effort will require new institutions. Following a broad conceptual introduction emphasizing political agronomy, political ecology and agroecology, Moseley reviews past food security and agricultural development experiences in four countries where he has undertaken extensive field research: Mali, Burkina Faso, South Africa and Botswana. He then examines successful efforts in each of the aforementioned countries and outlines future directions. He concludes with ideas about institutions and political economy at the national, regional, and international levels.