



Strategic planning and its impact on persistent profitability and productivity in African agriculture sector

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Abstract

Agriculture on the African continent is extremely important, as this sector is an important resource that can contribute to development. The African continent is rich in wealth and enormous wealth, and its inhabitants are closely related to agriculture. Therefore, in light of these huge agricultural potentials and resources, the continent can double its production if it establishes for itself a common African strategy and broadens the volume of investments as recommended by the Agricultural Development Program in Africa, which calls for ambitious investments. Strategic planning is the process by which the strategy is developed and includes strategic analysis, choosing the strategic direction, setting strategic goals and objectives, identifying alternatives, and is concerned with creating coherence and consistency between strategic, temporary and short-term goals, as well as coherence and consistency between goals and legislation. This research aims to provide an overview of agriculture in Africa and seek to present a strategic plan that can be applied in proportion to the status and potential of the African continent to ensure the continued profitability and productivity in the African agricultural sector.

Keywords: Strategic planning, profitability, productivity, Africa, agriculture.

ملخص البحث

تعتبر الزراعة في القارة الأفريقية مهمة للغاية ، حيث أن هذا القطاع مورد مهم يمكن أن يساهم في التنمية. القارة الأفريقية غنية بالثروات والثروات الهائلة ، وسكانها مرتبطون ارتباطاً وثيقاً بالزراعة. لذلك ، في ظل هذه الإمكانيات والموارد الزراعية الضخمة ، يمكن للقارة أن تضاعف إنتاجها إذا أرست لنفسها استراتيجية أفريقية مشتركة ووسعت حجم الاستثمارات على النحو الذي أوصى به برنامج التنمية الزراعية في أفريقيا الذي يدعو إلى استثمارات طموحة. التخطيط الاستراتيجي هو العملية التي يتم من خلالها تطوير الاستراتيجية وتشمل التحليل الاستراتيجي ، واختيار الاتجاه الاستراتيجي ، وتحديد الأهداف والغايات الاستراتيجية ، وتحديد البدائل ، ويهتم بإيجاد التماسك والاتساق بين الأهداف الاستراتيجية والمؤقتة والقصيرة المدى ، وكذلك كتماسك واتساق بين الأهداف والتشريعات. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تقديم لمحة عامة عن الزراعة في إفريقيا والسعي إلى تقديم خطة استراتيجية يمكن تطبيقها بما يتناسب مع حالة وإمكانيات القارة الأفريقية لضمان استمرار الربحية والإنتاجية في القطاع الزراعي الأفريقي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التخطيط الاستراتيجي ، الربحية ، الإنتاجية ، إفريقيا ، الزراعة.



1. Introduction

The agricultural sector represents a prominent activity in the economies of countries due to its absorption of more than a quarter of the total volume of the workforce, its contribution to the formation of the gross domestic product, and its fulfillment of the food consumption needs, in addition to the commodities and raw materials that are used as inputs in many manufacturing industries. The agricultural sector is characterized by its dependence on rain in most countries, in addition to the limited dependence on modern agricultural methods, which contributed to the low productivity of agricultural crops (FAO , 2001).

Agriculture in the African continent is extremely important, as this sector is an important source that can contribute to achieving development. The African continent is rich in bounties and tremendous wealth, and its population is closely related to agriculture, as 70% of them depend on it, directly or indirectly, as a source of income and improving the standard of living, in light of the high rates of poverty in most countries of the continent. In spite of the great importance that the agricultural sector poses in the components of the economic and livelihood of African peoples, the volume of spending on this sector is weak, and the total amount spent by African countries from their annual budgets on agriculture does not exceed 25%, and the percentage of arable land is estimated at about 35% of the total area of the continent, which amounts to about 33 million km², 7% of it is used in agriculture of all kinds, where 179 million hectares are cultivated with field crops and 14 million hectares with tree crops. The area of irrigated agriculture does not increase in the part located south of the Sahara, whose area is estimated at about 23 million km² of the total area of the continent (FAO , 2000b).

Given the expanding geographical area of Africa, the diversity of its climatic regions, the high rates of rainfall in some, and the fertility and quality of its soil, the agricultural environment in Africa is suitable and commensurate with the cultivation and production of all crops, grains and vegetables in abundant quantities, and according to a study prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO / World Bank), only 10% of the Guinea Grass Plain area for agriculture, which covers about 600 million hectares, and extends from Senegal to South Africa,



would solve the food crisis in Africa, especially since there are at least 400 million hectares of this plain suitable for agriculture and production. In addition, many agricultural crops in Africa account for its proportions in global production (FAO, 2000a).

Therefore, in view of these huge agricultural potentials and resources, the continent can double its production if it establishes for itself a common African strategy and broadens the volume of investments as recommended by the Agricultural Development Program in Africa, which calls for ambitious investments valued at about 240 billion dollars until 2015, at an annual investment rate of 2.17. One billion dollars, less than the annual cost of food imports to Africa, and on the one hand, according to the World Bank's report on agricultural markets and products in Africa, those markets could reach high rates of \$ 1 trillion by 2030, as the current market value for goods is in the internal contributions of Africa. For the purposes of agricultural development, Africa has pledged to increase it from 35 to 55% while increasing economic stability.

Africa can achieve the best standard of living if the combined efforts are made to encourage investment in the continent and spend the necessary funds on improving and developing the agricultural sector and raising the living standards of the peoples of the continent. Despite the progress that African countries have made in the agricultural sector over the past few years, the sector faces some difficulties due to the lack of funding, which is estimated by the “Wan” organization, which specializes in providing agricultural support (FAO , 2001).



2. The strategic planning

Strategic planning is crucial as well essential to help managers to release their responsibilities, Strategic planning is an organizational management activity that is used to set priorities, focus energy and resources, strengthen operations, ensure that employees and other stakeholders are working toward common goals, establish agreement around intended outcomes/results, and assess and adjust the organizations. Strategic planning is the process by which the strategy is developed and includes strategic analysis, selection of strategic direction, identification of goals and strategic goals, identification of alternatives and concerned with creating coherence and consistency between strategic and interim and short-term goals, as well as coherence and consistency between goals and legislation (Abraham, 2006).

Strategic planning is vital to an organization because it provides direction and outlines goals. Strategic planning is a tool that is essential for guiding day-to-day decisions. A major cause of business failure is due to not having a considered strategic plan. If an organization has an unclear idea as to where it is headed, it will deviate aimlessly without priorities. Employees will become confused about the purpose of their jobs, in addition, resources and investments will be wasted. There is no doubt that, strategic planning plays a crucial role to the individual and organizations, strategic planning is essential to develop and achieve sustainability for the African agriculture sector in economic, social, and environment, in addition to its role in the corporate social responsibility which is very important for the African countries and their population. Strategic planning focuses on internal and external information to take it into consideration when making a decision, that's enhance the certainty, decreasing risk, and improving results and outcomes. Strategic planning improves performances, while many organizations all over the world recognize the importance of strategic planning and spend a huge amount of money and time; many African countries are still depending on old style methods when it comes to agriculture sector and its projects and left out the strategic planning despite its importance in productivity and profitability (Olsen & Olsen, 2004) .



3. Productivity and profitability

Productivity is based on a relationship between outputs and factors of production. It occurs when a rise in output is associated with a less proportional rise in the factors of production, or when output itself is produced with fewer factors of production (International Labor Office, 2000). Productivity can be measured either on the basis of all factors of production combined or on the basis of the productivity of workers. Productivity improvements can also be understood at different levels. Individual productivity can be expressed in employment rates, wage rates, stability of employment, job satisfaction, or employability in different occupations or sectors. Productivity is affected by factors at the individual level such as health, education, training and basic skills. And expertise; enterprise-level factors such as management and investment in factories and equipment and occupational safety and health; and national-level factors such as macroeconomic policies, national competition, economic growth strategies, policies to maintain a sustainable business environment, and public investment in infrastructure and education (International Labour Office., 2008).

4. The Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture

The agricultural sector strategic plan is of crucial importance as it is a product of government and industry (Didiza, 2001).

The Green Revolution, which played a major role in Asian agricultural and economic growth, did not occur in Africa for many reasons related to different historical and institutional contexts, greater diversity in crop systems, flawed rural financial systems, and limited physical infrastructure, especially irrigation (Malabo Montpellier Panel, 2018).

Africa is known for its abundance of arable land, which has been used to justify and explain the rush to land, particularly since the food price crisis of 2008-2009. However, there are great doubts about the quality of estimates of land availability for agriculture (Chamberlin, J. et al, 2014). According to the FAO, in 2015, Africa had an area of agricultural land of 1,133 million hectares, and arable land amounted to 272 million hectares (of which 223 million were in Sub-Saharan Africa) (Lowder, S.K. et al, 2016).



In 2003, the African Union established the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), a pan-African framework aimed at stimulating agricultural growth. It supports the reform program in the agricultural sector and seeks to achieve an annual growth rate of at least 6% in agriculture, by investing at least 10% of the national budgets in agriculture and rural development (Losch, Fréguin-Gresh, & White, 2012). In 2014 the Malabo Declaration on Accelerating Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared prosperity and improving livelihoods, African leaders affirmed their support for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program and committed to eradicating hunger and halving poverty on the continent by 2025. Program implementation has been uneven across African countries. According to the "African Union Agricultural Transformation Scorecard 2018", only 20 countries out of 47 reports were on track to fulfill the Malabo Commitments (African Union , 2018).

The differences between countries relate to the available natural resources, the economic and institutional environment, the financial capacity of governments, and the effective prioritization of agriculture in national development goals (Losch, Fréguin-Gresh, & White, 2012).

4.1 Modernization options for African agriculture

Agricultural transformation in other regions of the world (for example in OECD countries) was based on land consolidation and rapid productivity increase, facilitated by a massive exit of the labor force into other sectors of rapidly diversifying economies. With the limited diversification of African economies in the context of increasing international competition, the paths to modernization today will be different. Over the next two decades, politics will have to meet the challenge of nearly 20 million young people join the workforce annually in 2030 (out of 12 million today) - only in rural areas to avoid economic and social marginalization and the resulting political tensions. Any significant social support for the poor and less fortunate farmers will face financial constraints. Therefore, policy support must be directed towards appropriate agricultural structures, and this will have to be accompanied by a strong push towards rural diversification, using the full potential of agro-industrialization (Sourisseau, 2015).



Family farms remain the backbone of agriculture around the world and have shown their ability to change and adapt in a challenging competitive environment, especially when they benefit from adequate support and the regulatory environment - as evidenced by the development of European agriculture under the Common Agricultural Policy. This potential was fully recognized during the 2014 United Nations International Year of Family Farming, and family farms were identified as being critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In Africa today, evidence shows that family farms can be competitive in terms of production costs when compared to large farms (FAO, 2014).

Family farms also have a high potential for association with the agro-industry as they have labor-intensive technologies and a higher local added value. In comparison, institutional farming is likely to be large-scale capital-intensive and thus provides fewer opportunities for generating significant employment opportunities. It can contribute to agricultural growth, diversification of markets, development of sparsely populated areas, as well as facilitate association with downstream activities and agro-industries. But in light of job creation, public policies should give priority to family farms to promote agricultural intensification and business development, taking advantage of their inclusiveness and their strong links with the social and economic context. Another major challenge facing African countries is the adoption and support of appropriate technical options for modernizing agriculture (WorldBank & FAO., 2009).



4.2 Strategy for agricultural transformation

1. Take a strategic approach to agricultural development

African governments play a critical role in formulating a specific country strategy for agricultural development and implementing their agricultural transformation policies. Drawing on lessons learned from other African countries, the country strategy should indicate a commitment to policy coherence and financial support for the agricultural sector, a set of short and long-term policy measures, and identification of key institutions needed to achieve the transformation. In addition to what the government itself will commit to,

the strategy should define how the government will create an enabling environment for farmers and their organizations, the private sector, and women and youth groups to contribute to the transformation. The method proposed by the government for cooperation with international organizations and donors in implementing the strategy should also be specified. Given that the European Union supports agricultural development programs in nearly 40 African countries and is committed to providing more support in the future, there is room for fruitful policy dialogue between the EU and African countries in the formulation of future national agricultural strategies. Given the limited public funding, the strategy should be geared towards supporting private investment by family farmers and their organizations (for example through tax exemptions). Development projects should refer to the CFS Principles for Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems (AU / EU Ministerial Conference, 2017) and preferably managed by family farmers and their organizations. It should include alignment with regional needs (such as population, social acceptance, availability of land, environment and agricultural structures), benefits to local stakeholders (in terms of income and jobs especially for youth, infrastructure, equipment and services), and additional returns to the country (value added, fiscal revenues, employment) (Windmeijer et al. , 2017).



2. Reinvestment in information systems related to labor, land and natural resources

In most African countries, general information on rural areas, their socio-economic characteristics and the state of natural resources is scarce or not available. This is a result of the gradual deterioration of statistical systems and a lack of investment in comprehensive analyzes of current dynamics in rapidly developing rural economies. In order to improve management and governance through better informed decision-making, critical gaps in data must be bridged, and it is imperative to reinvest in information systems and in knowledge creation with priority given to land, natural resources and business content in agriculture.

The platforms will develop and manage databases in order to fuel national and local dialogue on agricultural transformation and regional innovation centers. This is why local and national governments and other stakeholders such as farmers' organizations need adequate information about land use, land availability, and the state of natural resources, in order to influence regional investment, specific agricultural support and actions for natural resource management. The necessary improvements require a major investment in inventorying arable land and forests, land already cultivated and land used for other activities, and participation in land use mapping (Colin, 2013).

Strengthening the legal framework for land rights and family farming

Based on the regional approach and in the context of the growing pressure on land, securing land rights is a priority in rural areas of Africa. It is critical to both agricultural development and sustainable land management. Its aim is to secure access to and rights to land on the basis of effective practice and collective recognition. Land authentication on the basis of geographical indications can be an effective tool to this end and allows certification of handover, in parallel with registration of bonds, to secure individual or collective access and investment. The adoption by many African governments, with the support of the international community, of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Land Tenure (VGGT) and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI), is a major step towards improving land management (Bijman et al. , 2012).



3. Improving market performance as part of a coherent agricultural policy strategy

In most African countries, risks are the main obstacle to farmer investment and diversification. This is a result of their low income level and an unfavorable economic and institutional environment. In order to reduce risk, it is necessary to invest in improving the performance of institutions and markets. In terms of price distortions, market regulation can be implemented through interventions ranging from improving coordination through stakeholder platforms to voluntary guidelines for tax-based government regulation, metrics and official transaction rates. The development of bargaining power through the collective action of farmers has proven to be a necessary component of a successful economic transformation. In this way, farmers may influence prices depending on the degree of regulation of the sector. (Bijman et al. , 2012).

4. Increasing agricultural productivity and added value

Stimulating technological innovation and economic and organizational support is essential. Progress at the necessary level requires a substantial increase in research and development funding, and flexible regulations that encourage private industry to develop. It also requires working with multi-stakeholder innovation platforms to ensure relevant and accessible innovations. Improving farm output can result from more productive and efficient farming systems as well as from diversification of farm production towards higher and more valuable outputs. Many countries are already facing severe constraints in terms of land availability and the trend in the next two decades - before that. Developing efficient employment alternatives through economic diversification - will gradually reduce farm sizes. The answer lies in improving land productivity and labor while developing off-farm labor at the same time. Higher yields can be reached relatively quickly with chemical fertilizers, which can help increase much-needed production, profitability and income for small farms (World Resource Institute, 2018).



In order to improve sustainability and reduce production costs, there must be a greater focus on the efficient use of natural resources and environmental processes. Irrigation, which is not widely used in Africa (with the exception of two countries notably North Africa), offers the potential to significantly improve yields by freeing the production cycle from seasonal restrictions. It can help deal with the variability of precipitation and the adverse effects of climate change. Incorporating with improved soil management practices can greatly improve its benefits. The cost of developing irrigation systems and tensions over water resources are major issues. It is also possible to increase production and profitability in the African agricultural sector by encouraging farmers' organizations and using digital tools for farmers' organizations (OECD., FAO., & UNCDF., 2016).

Africa's agricultural strategy activities will focus on four ambitious goals. By 2025, Africa should be a net exporter of agricultural commodities, which would replace \$ 110 billion in imports. This shift will represent self-sufficiency in staple foods so that Africa can feed itself. While the long-term goal is for Africa to export certain commodities where it is competitive, the initial desirable primary outcome related to this goal is to reduce the level of imports required to bridge the current gap in food production. "Undernourishment" will be eliminated; About 240 million were undernourished in 2015 and that number is expected to grow to 320 million by 2025, and all of them will have access to adequate calories and nutrients. Up to 130 million people will be lifted out of poverty, accounting for 25% of ~ 550 million people who will live below the poverty line by 2025. Finally, in pursuit of value increases Africa will double its market value share of processing selected commodities.

Based on the above, the African Agricultural Transformation Strategy will be guided by the following principles (Simerson, 2001):

- Country ownership: Interventions in the regional smaller countries will be aligned with national and regional plans and strategies.
- Leveraging the private sector: Increasing investment by the private sector at the global, regional and national levels through stimulating co-financing for the project and "mobilizing" private sector operators.



- Inlusiveness and sustainability: Ensuring gender equality and sustainable results will support all investments and sectoral dialogue actions.
- Partnerships: It is important to collaborate between different stakeholders working in the field of agriculture, including development partners, private sector entities, community institutions, and civil society entities.
- Securing improved agricultural livelihoods for smallholders based on enhancing the value of their assets (land, labor, and time) while ensuring higher returns and food security for families (McClean, 2015).

The vision of the strategy is to transform African agriculture into a competitive and inclusive agricultural business sector that produces wealth, improves lives and secures the environment. The strategy builds on the momentum generated by the High Level Conference to Feed Africa (HLC) organized by the African Development Bank. The HLC was jointly organized with the Senegalese government, the African Union Commission (AUC), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and held in Dakar, Senegal in October 2015. The overall objectives of the strategy, enablers and proposed approach reflect the commitments made in the 2003 Maputo Declarations and 2014 Malabo through the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). The strategy aims to contribute to and build on these efforts. More specifically, the strategy works towards similar goals - in terms of contributing to the elimination of extreme hunger, nutrition, poverty, and increasing prosperity - in partnership with alliances that include farmers, agribusiness, and civil society, and exploiting regional comparative advantages and opportunities for trade and cooperation (Barksdale & Lund, 2006). The strategy should include these procedures (FAO, 2000a) (Barksdale & Lund, 2006):

1. Water control, water harvesting and management for agricultural development.
2. Agricultural research and technology.
3. Transfer aquaculture development.
4. Promote broad-based, participatory development.



5. Small financial services and access to interest free loans.
6. Information and communication technology.
7. Improve the infrastructure services.
8. Enhance peace and political stability.
9. More attention to the education.
10. Democracy, freedom, and human rights must be respected. (Abraham, 2006)

5. Israeli strategic plan for agriculture sector

The Palestinian agricultural sector is characterized by its diversity in terms of agricultural production. It benefits from climate change in Palestine, opportunities for expansion of irrigated and export cash crops, as well as its ability to keep pace with agricultural technology development as a result of favorable agricultural patterns on the one hand, and the presence of many entrepreneurs on the other hand. These characteristics reflect the ability of the agricultural sector to develop rapidly and make an effective contribution to employment, as well as economic growth and development (PCBS, 2015). This is a particularly important opportunity, especially in the case of a decline in the occupation policies that impede the sustainable development of the sector, including the confiscation and denial of access to land and water resources, the development of irrigation, as well as impeding the import and export of agricultural products and inputs (PCBS, 2014). In 2014, the value of agricultural production at constant prices reached \$ 540 million, recording a continuous annual decline since 2011, which recorded the highest value of agricultural production and rose to \$ 721.5 million (MoA, 2014).

Historically, the agricultural sector played an important role in providing job opportunities, especially in times of crises when it was difficult to work in other sectors. This feature enhances the role of the agricultural sector in strengthening the resilience of the Palestinians and increasing their resilience. However, since 2006, the agricultural sector has witnessed a significant decrease in the number of agricultural workers, both women and men, due to restrictions imposed on the development of the sector and a decrease in its production.



In 2006, the labor force in the agricultural sector accounted for 16.7% of the total workforce (12.6% males, 35.1% females), and it decreased to 10.4% in 2014, and to 8.7% in 2015. The percentage of men employed in this sector was estimated at 7.8 % of the total male employed in 2015, while 13.1% of the total female employed worked in agriculture, indicating the relative importance of the agricultural sector for women. In light of the approved vision and in light of the results of the review of the agricultural sector strategy in Israel, the following strategic objectives have been defined, which reflects the priorities of the agricultural sector as follows (The State of Palestine Ministry of Agriculture, 2016):

The first strategic objective: the steadfastness of male and female farmers and their adherence to the land.

There is no doubt that agriculture has a major role in enabling the State of Palestine to exploit these opportunities and face these challenges. This requires strengthening the steadfastness of male and female farmers on their lands and transforming agriculture into a sustainable activity that provides reasonable income and profit and enables farmers to overcome the negative effects of Israeli practices and distortions and establish them in their lands and help them develop their crops, income and standard of living. A priority, especially with regard to the development of infrastructure and services, control at borders and crossings, and the active participation of agriculture in agreements and events at the regional and international levels, which will be positively reflected in obtaining international protection and defending Palestinian rights in natural resources and raising the level of sectorial performance in Palestine. This will be reflected positively on access to international protection and defense of Palestinians' rights to their natural resources. It will also enhance the performance of the sector in Palestine (The State of Palestine Ministry of Agriculture, 2016).



The second strategic objective: agricultural natural resources are managed in an efficient and sustainable manner. The management of land and water is a major challenge for Palestinian farmers, due to the occupation and its control over a large part of the Palestinian natural resources (water and land) and the distortions imposed by it, in particular the confiscation of land and water or / and the limitation of access to Forests, rangelands and natural reserves this situation requires improving and increasing the efficiency of the use of those resources by adding new water and land resources, as well as exploiting those resources to maximize their returns, in addition to improving water demand management and vertical expansion in the use of resources. The management of land and water in the State of Palestine is greatly affected by the Israeli occupation policies, which limit access to natural resources and even steal and waste them in most cases (The State of Palestine Ministry of Agriculture, 2016).

Third Strategic Objective: The production, productivity and competitiveness of agriculture and its contribution to food security have improved. Despite the main role of Palestinian agriculture in achieving food security at the national and family level, the potential for increasing and improving that role is great through horizontal expansion by adding new lands to the exploited lands or through Using modern technologies to improve the productivity of the production unit, in addition to working to improve the quality of the agricultural product, improve and develop post-harvest operations, and pay more attention to internal and external agricultural marketing operations with the aim of increasing food security, self-sufficiency rate, the volume of exports and the production of local commodities based on the development of the agricultural calendar as available And developing scenarios in the event that a peace process takes place or the natural resources deteriorate due to climate change (The State of Palestine Ministry of Agriculture, 2016).



Fourth strategic objective: The agricultural sector has capabilities, institutional frameworks, a legal environment, and efficient and effective agricultural services. The advancement of the agricultural sector depends mainly on the presence of strong, efficient and effective institutions capable of coordinating among themselves to perform the tasks assigned to them in an optimal manner, whether they are governmental, non-governmental, private or private institutions achieving this goal, in addition to achieving sustainable agricultural development, will contribute directly to building the institutions of the Palestinian state and supporting and supplementing the sectors and other related economic activities (The State of Palestine Ministry of Agriculture, 2016).

Fifth Strategic Objective: To develop effective and efficient institutional and legal frameworks. Agricultural development depends fundamentally on the existence of strong, efficient and effective institutions be they governmental, non-governmental or private institutions that are also able to coordinate among themselves to carry out their functions optimally. This will contribute to achieving this goal, in addition to achieving sustainable agricultural development, to contribute directly to building the institutions of the Palestinian state and to support other sectors and economic activities. It is crucial to strengthen joint efforts and work between institutions through a true partnership, and on the basis of a results based management approach (The State of Palestine Ministry of Agriculture, 2016).



6. Conclusion

Agriculture in Africa is not only an economic activity and a source of income, but is considered a major contributor to protecting lands and achieving security, contributing to the output of total food exports, providing job opportunities for the workforce in addition to its direct contribution in improving and preserving the environment and its relationship with other sectors as a provider of industry requirements and as a consumer and user of inputs and services from other sectors. The new strategy will form the basis for relying on the development of the agricultural development plan, which in turn will be one of the components of continued profitability and productivity in the African agricultural sector. The vision of the agricultural sector is represented by the general goal or the higher goal that the agricultural sector seeks to achieve during the next stage, which will form the framework and basis for the set of strategic objectives and the programs that make up this strategy. Africa can achieve the best standard of living if the combined efforts are made to encourage investment in the continent and spend the necessary funds on improving and developing the agricultural sector and raising the living standards of the peoples of the continent.



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Multi-Knowledge Electronic Comprehensive Journal For Education
And Science Publications (MECSJ)

Issue (42), 2021

ISSN: 2616-9185

DOI : 10.11246/mecsaj/01/42

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