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The impact of low cost eco-agribusinesses to solve food shortage and poverty dilemma in Africa

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Abstract

In recent years, the understanding of poverty and the ways in which people escape or fall into poverty has become more comprehensive. This improves the capabilities of policy analysts and others working on poverty reduction, but makes the analysis more complex. The agricultural sector plays a strategic role in improving food availability and achieving food security. Food insecurity, food shortages and poverty are among the most pressing problems facing Africa, with more than half of the population dependent on agriculture as their only source of livelihood. However, it must be mentioned at the outset that the countries of Africa are diverse and unequal in terms of area, population and endowment of natural resources such as agriculture, land and water, and thus the agricultural potential of different countries.

The research aims to shed light on the importance of expanding low-cost agricultural projects as a practical, low-cost and feasible solution to help provide food, fight poverty, and provide job opportunities in African countries, in addition to its positive impact on the environment. The study concluded that there is an urgent need to expand investment in such projects, as they are considered one of the most important solutions to improve the living and environmental situation at the same time.

Key words: Eco-agribusinesses, food shortage, poverty dilemma, Africa.



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ملخص

في السنوات الاخيرة, اصبح فهم الفقر وطرق الهروب منه أو الوقوع فيه أكثر شمولاً . هذا يحسن قدرات محلي السياسات وغيرهم من العاملين علي الحد من الفقر.ولكن يجعل تحليل السياسة أكثر تعقيداً. يلعب القطاع الزراعي دوراً إستراتيجياً في تحسين توافر الغذاء وتحقيق الامن الغذائي.

يعد إنعدام الأمن الغذائي ونقص الغذاء والفقر من أكثر المشاكل إلحاحاً التي تواجه أفريقيا حيث يعتمد أكثر من نصف السكان علي الزراعة كمصدر وحيد للرزق, ومع ذلك لابد من الإشارة في البداية إلي أن دول أفريقيا متنوعة وغير متكافئة من حيث المساحة والسكان وهبات الموارد الطبيعية مثل الزراعة والأراضي والمياه وبالتالي الامكانيات الزراعية لمختلف بلدانها.

يهدف البحث إلي تسليط الضوء علي أهمية التوسع في المشاريع الزراعية منخفضة التكلفة كحل عملي ومنخفض التكلفة ومجدي للمساعدة في توفير الغذاء ومحاربة الفقر وتوفير فرص العمل في البلدان الأفريقية إضافة إلي تأثيره الإيجابي علي البيئة.

خلصت الدراسة إلي أن هناك حاجة ملحة للتوسع في الاستثمار في مثل هذه المشاريع حيث تعتبر من أهم الحلول لتحسين الوضع المعيشي والبيئي في نفس الوقت.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأعمال الزراعية التجارية البيئية – نقص الغذاء – معضلة الفقر – أفريقيا .



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1. Introduction

Africa continues to suffer from poor living conditions. A third of its population suffers from hunger, and about a sixth of its children die before the age of five, despite the continued increase in population in many of its countries, and economic stagnation and low living standards prevail in most of its regions, the same situation that prevailed a decade ago, which means the failure of all the attempts made by the countries of the continent and the international financial institutions to raise the rates of economic growth, the success of development experiences, and the improvement of the living standards of the people of the continent (FAO , 2000).

Over the past two decades, many attempts were made to reduce poverty in Africa, but they all failed to achieve their goals, and the poverty gap that separates the African continent from the rest of the world continues to widen. African countries are divided between low-income countries (which are the majority; they number 40 African countries), with a per capita share of \$ 745 or less per year of gross national income, according to the 2001 census, and middle-income countries (14 countries), in which the per capita share of the gross national income ranged between 746 to 9205 dollars in 2001 (chen, 2002).

The seriousness of this situation appears in the fact that moderate estimates require that African economies achieve growth rates of not less than 7% to reduce poverty significantly, and in light of the current economic conditions of Africa, this is considered a major challenge in light of the goals of the new millennium (Thabet, 2013), and are summarized in reducing poverty and hunger, and achieving Global primary education, developing gender equality, empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving reproductive health, combating AIDS, malaria and other diseases, supporting a sustainable environment, and developing a global partnership for development (Moser & Ichida, 2001).

Hundreds of millions of people in Africa suffer from food shortages and poverty, as there is a close connection between these two problems. Perhaps one of the most important causes of food shortage is damage and destruction of crops due to drought due to low or no rainfall, or because of increased rain, which causes torrents and floods that destroy fields, this is due to poor or non-existent infrastructure, low productivity and irregularity and permanence of the productive process, as a large number of African farmers depend on rainwater for irrigation. Perhaps one of the most important causes of poverty is the neglect, marginalization and plundering of the African continent and the weakness of investments directed to it, which led to the scarcity and lack of opportunities and fields of work. One of the most important responsibilities of governments should be to provide food, fight poverty, and achieve sustainable development. African countries struggle to achieve this, and despite the



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decrease in poverty rates in recent years, it is not moving fast enough to achieve these goals (Gassner, Harris, & Mausch, 2019).

Many African countries suffer from the problems of poverty and lack of food due to severe climatic disturbances due to weather phenomena such as desertification and scarcity of rains, which harm the economies of African countries due to the devastating floods and severe rains they accompany or uncharacterized drought, which results in a tremendous shortage of food, which effects on hundreds of millions of people in Africa. "Food shortage" is at the forefront of the sustainable development goals that Africa is striving to achieve by the year 2025 AD, but despite the decrease in the poverty rate, from 2005 to the present day, in a rapid manner; Compared to the years (1990-2005), it is not moving fast enough to achieve this desired goal in the horizons of 2025, as most workers occupy low-income and unstable jobs. This has led to a decline in living standards and an increase in social disparities, and a number of economic studies have shown that the main goal of growth is to increase incomes and reduce the rate of poverty, but the increase in economic growth may not affect everyone, and it may not lead to the provision of more job opportunities for all unless policies are put in place targeting the poor in particular.

In addition to wars, turmoil and conflicts, and the lack of internal and external funding necessary to improve the infrastructure and provide job opportunities for the citizens of these countries, this has affected the efforts made over the past decades to combat poverty and provide food. This leads to thinking and asking about the solution, and whether the solution lies in expanding low-cost agricultural projects. Therefore, the research problem lies in answering the following questions:

1. Can eco-agribusinesses provide permanent job opportunities in Africa?
2. Will the availability of job opportunities help fight poverty and improve the conditions of people in Africa?
3. Would expansion of such actions help solve the food shortage in Africa?
4. To what extent is it possible to establish such projects in Africa?
5. Could the expansion of such projects improve the ecosystem in Africa?

2. Food shortage problem

The problem of food shortage occurs when food supplies in a particular area do not provide the energy and the necessary nutrients that the residents of that area need, so that the reason for the food shortage is not limited to the existence of production problems, but rather the restrictions imposed on import and storage contribute to this problem (Salah, 2018). There are many causes of the problem of lack of food, and the most common of these reasons are (Gassner, Harris, & Mausch, 2019):



- 1) Pests and agricultural problems: pests, animal diseases, and other agricultural problems, in addition to extreme weather events, are among the causes of food shortages; Many failed harvests in African countries and other third world countries were also caused by pests, such as: desert locusts, livestock diseases and other agricultural problems, such as erosion and soil poverty, play a role in food insecurity.
- 2) Drought and extreme weather events: Some experts indicate that drought and the changing and harsh weather conditions in areas affected by food crises during recent decades may be due to climate change, especially in East and West Africa.
- 3) Military conflicts: Wars and military conflicts exacerbate food insecurity in Africa and other third world countries, so that these conflicts may not be directly responsible for food crises, but they exacerbate food shortages, and the military often prevent aid workers from reaching people Infected.
- 4) Rapid population growth: Poor African countries and third world countries enjoy the highest growth rate in the world, making them at increased risk of food crises, for example the population of Niger increased from 2.5 to 15 million from 1950 to 2010, and according to some estimates, Africa will produce what Only a quarter of the population will have enough food by 2025 if the current growth rate continues the same (Salah R. , 2018).

There are many proposed solutions to address the problem of food shortage, and among these solutions is agricultural development, as agricultural development plays a major role in producing the necessary income to ensure food security between half and two thirds of the world's poor live in rural areas, where agriculture is the dominant sector. Developing policies, as a set of policies can improve opportunities for poor families, whether in the field of agriculture, or in other areas, such as: improving the education system and primary health care; these policies can boost income. Attention must also be paid to providing clean water, providing sound management of the region's overall economy, clear property rights, and basic infrastructure (Ash, 2018).

3. Agricultural development

Poverty and hunger remain the greatest development challenges of our time. Food security and under nutrition remain problems throughout the less developed parts of the world (HLPE , 2017) despite the conclusion that “all developing regions except Sub-Saharan Africa achieved the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty between 1990 and 2015 (UN , 2010) . Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) remains the most food insecure region in the world, with nearly a quarter of the population - over 230 million - undernourished (FAO, 2019). While it is clear that poverty and hunger are



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closely related, they are two distinct concepts with distinct mitigation measures (World Bank, 2018).

Most food crops in sub-Saharan Africa are produced by nearly 33 million small farms (AGRA , 2016) and to increase local food security, it has been argued that it is necessary to close those farm yield gaps, which are the differences between the actual yields farmers achieve and the returns that they can achieved if they adopt better agricultural inputs and technologies (Gassner, Harris, & Mausch, 2019).

The argument for focusing on closing the yield gap (often through intensification) for the smallholder agricultural sector in sub-Saharan Africa is based on the fact that it performs poorly and that the majority of agricultural products are grown by smallholders who live below the official poverty (Dercon & Gollin, 2014).

4. The importance of agriculture in Africa

The agricultural plays a strategic role in improving food availability and achieving food security (Wegren & Elvestad, 2018). Nevertheless, while there is general agreement about an increase in global demand for food that is expected to be expected in the coming decades, there is uncertainty surrounding the ability of global agriculture to serve that demand through an expansion in food supply (Cook et al., 2011). Providing better food that is guaranteed through agriculture and expanding agricultural land use appears to be a possible way to eliminate hunger and poverty (Smyth, Phillips, & Kerr, 2015).

Investing in the agricultural environment is the backbone of solving the food problem, as it contributes to income growth more than any other sector, especially for the poor living in rural areas, as a number of studies show that agricultural trade reduces poverty and hunger in general, by increasing food supplies. And ways to access it; this increases the proportion of exports by 1%; this positively affects the economic growth (Dahkal, 2018).

In short, the problem of Africa is hunger and poverty, as more than 250 million people suffer from poverty and lack of food, which is nearly a quarter of the total population of the continent, yet 70% of the population is farmers who cultivate fields to produce food. The hope is that in a single generation Africa will grow enough to feed the people of the African continent. Agriculture is the most important character at all for living organisms, especially humans, whether in terms of their spread or the number of those who work in it and without it is not conceivable that a human life exists (FAO , 2000).



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The importance of agriculture lies in the fact that it is the main work for very large sectors of the population in many African countries and the main source of food, and it can be the locomotive of development due to the enormous potential of the African continent (AGRA , 2016). However, it has not yet reaped its fruits for several reasons, including weakness, poverty of infrastructure, political instability and wars, in addition to corruption, bureaucracy, lack of trained employment and poor funding. Agriculture contributes a large share to global production and the national income of countries (Jayne et al., 2016). Rather, many African countries depend on it mainly for their economies, as it is, along with others, a major source of national income. The percentage of agricultural employment in the country often reflects the extent of its progress; the more the percentage of workers in it is low, as in industrialized countries, the more that is evidence of its progress. There is no doubt that agriculture and its related activities can be the engine of development that will lift Africa out of poverty, backwardness, ignorance and disease (Gold, 2009).

The results of the study conducted by NEPAD in 2000 show that the demand for African goods is expected to increase over the next ten years by increasing the demand for food in Africa from 50 billion dollars to 150 billion dollars, and by 2030, farmers can obtain an income that is expected to reach 4 billion dollars of total exports, this study relied on the efforts and policies of the World Bank in the continent, in addition to aid which was estimated at \$ 11.6 billion to finance 103 projects in 2016, and the support included \$ 1.2 billion from IBRD loans and \$ 10.4 billion from IDA commitments (FAO, 2019). This increase in demand for African goods is due to the enhanced productivity and production of African farmers; The Bank is helping smallholders through programs that finance investment in improved technologies, implementation of climate-sensitive agricultural solutions, and making agriculture more environmentally sustainable. The approved projects include joint support between the Bank and the International Finance Corporation to develop value chains - competitive, commercially oriented - in Cameroon, and support increased and intensified productivity in the agricultural and livestock sectors in Rwanda (Dahkal, 2018).

5. Ecological agricultural activities or ecological agriculture

Ecological agriculture is a complete system of productive practices among plants, animals, birds and insects, which have special field applications that last for a long time and are inexpensive. These activities and practices provide the requirements and needs of man and every living being in other words, they are agricultural procedures and practices and related activities that respect nature and the land, as it is a holistic approach to production that integrates science and practice, a system that benefits from non-renewable and limited natural resources to revive the farm economy and



improve and quality of life for farmers and society as a whole. Expenses can be reduced in such projects as it can be cultivation without tillage, as soil friction occurs only when seeding is placed, whether manually or automatically (Dercon & Gollin, 2014). As this allows the soil to develop according to the natural processes without damaging the biological damage in the soil, which stimulates the process of recovery and improvement, and the advantage of this system is that it helps primarily to improve the quality of the soil and reduces the emission of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and helps to recover agricultural biological damage and live Plants, insects, microorganisms and more in harmony. This system allows planting of the new crop immediately after harvest, as this allows saving fuel waste, reducing equipment consumption, inflicting the least possible damage to the land and preserving moisture without disturbing the soil structure (Pawlak & Kołodziejczak, 2020).

Ecological agriculture is sustainable agriculture that protects the soil, preserves its fertility, avoids the use of chemicals, conserves water, and uses multiple and varied crop patterns as it is an agricultural system that is in harmony with nature. Approximately 8.6 percent of the arable land is cultivated in this way in the world, and 95 percent of these crops are found in America, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. This method is not common in Europe, where only 3 percent of farmers use it, and for all these reasons, the use of this method a very significant shift could occur, whether in terms of providing food or combating poverty by reducing expenditures and increasing production (Dercon & Gollin, 2014).

Ecological agriculture and its related activities constitute a serious and strong opportunity for the countries of the African continent to launch towards sustainable development, as it is well known and proven that the current agriculture is working on environmental degradation, water and land poverty, and it negatively affects farmers' lives and its long-term sustainability cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, such projects should be expanded for the following (Ellis & Freeman, 2004):

- It meets the human needs for food
- Improving the quality of the environment and stimulating the ecosystem and the natural resource base upon which the agricultural economy depends for the benefit of people.
- Achieving the optimal use of non-renewable energy and existing resources in the fields and achieving integration between biological control methods and natural biological cycles.
- Maintaining the fields' economic viability.
- Improving the quality of life of farmers and society as a whole.
- Saves money, effort and time and increases productivity.
- Providing food for birds and animals.



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Since Africa enjoys tremendous advantages in the agricultural field, such as water resources, different types of soil, enormous livestock, labor force, diversity of weather, excellent geographical location and a large market, it can be the leader in the field of ecological agriculture projects and be the food basket of the world, but it has not taken real measures (Jayne, Chamberlin, & Headey, 2014). On the ground, to be the leading continent in this field, as it is necessary to take advantage of the potential of the continent and encourage expansion in the establishment of such projects and provide the necessary support for such projects, such as training, providing seeds, giving incentives and facilities to everyone who invests in these projects, in addition to developing policies and laws in support of this at the time. The same urgent measures should be taken to ease restrictions related to agricultural production and to establish educational programs for African tribes controlling wealth, as well as educational programs on consumption and solving tribal problems and disputes related to borders (Pawlak & Kołodziejczak, 2020).

Based on all of this, we see that such unconventional agricultural technology is the future of agriculture in Africa and it is the best solution to establish low-cost or no-cost projects with high production costs. It is worth noting here that India presented a model for an ecological agricultural system without cost, because the costs of agricultural production should be it decreases so that production becomes remunerative and production remains continuous, the system of zero-tillage agriculture, the urban revolution, and zero-cost agriculture is the safest alternative and the best solution to the lack of funding and reducing expenditures and to address the deterioration of agricultural lands, water scarcity and the increase in demand for agricultural products and to preserve the environment (ISDB , 2013).

Ecosystems provide basic agricultural services, such as increasing water savings and purification; Protection from natural hazards; Pollination and grazing. Increase soil fertility and regulate the world's climate. Over the past 50 years, human activity has changed ecosystems faster and on a larger scale than ever before. Land transformation has left 34% of South Africa's ecosystems threatened. Of these, 21 (5%) ecosystems are at severe risk. Ecological systems, both natural and agricultural, consist of many species that contribute to their proper functioning (RAIMONDO, 2009).

Emerging farmers in South Africa are encouraged to engage in high-input agricultural production in order to gain commercial status. Since current practices in commercial farming rely heavily on pesticides, emerging farmers are under pressure to adopt or increase their use of pesticides (Rother et al., 2008). Many of the pesticides registered for use in South Africa have been banned in several other countries due to their toxic effects on humans and wildlife. The well-being of farmers, workers and the environment is at risk (ROTHER, 2008).



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6. Ecological agriculture in the solve problem of growing food shortages and poverty in Africa

Millions of small family farms in Africa have undergone major changes. These farms are the main source of food, employment and income on the continent. Many African governments have brought agriculture back to the top of the development agenda. Private companies have invested heavily in agricultural value chains in Africa in recent years, paving the way for a renaissance in agricultural-food systems in Africa that multiplies options for farmers in terms of the seeds they plant, the fertilizers they use, and the markets they can use to take advantage of the information services now available to assist them in Manage their agricultural activities. Agricultural growth in Africa has also expanded livelihood opportunities for millions of people now involved in the off-farm growth stages of the agricultural-food system, these developments, which provide a glimpse into future success, have helped to inspire a new vision for Africa, one in which agriculture realizes its potential to help make the continent free from hunger and sustainable (Gassner, Harris, & Mausch, 2019).

Nevertheless, much more needs to be done to sustain and deepen the agricultural transformation process that has begun in Africa. The continent continues to face many challenges such as food insecurity and the emerging impacts of climate change and rampant land degradation, making these challenges particularly terrifying as rapid population growth and increasing urbanization increase the pressure on agriculture to provide more and better food. But each of these challenges also represents an opportunity to boost agriculture and turn it into an inclusive economic growth multiplier (Dercon & Gollin, 2014).

As noted above, the argument that smallholder agricultural productivity is the key to achieving poverty alleviation and ensuring food security depends on smallholders adopting farm-level technologies that increase their productivity and production. This focus on productivity resulted in an obsession with farm-level technologies that maximize yields (AGRA , 2016), assuming that yield increases would be sufficient to make these technologies attractive to farmers (Harris, 2019).

Smallholders, especially in Africa, are characterized by the fact that they operate on small tracts of land: about 80% of farms globally have less than 2 hectares and in sub-Saharan farms of less than 2 hectares are the norm, despite some evidence of the emergence of medium-sized transplantation (Jayne, Chamberlin, & Traub, 2016). Agriculture in Africa, compared to other regions, faces more challenges through almost exclusively rained agriculture rather than irrigation (Dercon & Gollin, 2014), making agriculture a high risk livelihood strategy. As a result, farm families have very complex livelihood portfolios with varying degrees of diversity in on-farm and off-farm income sources (Haggblade, 2010).



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Technologies that increase yields and reduce the ecological footprint of production require extensive knowledge, and require farmers not only to acquire new skill sets and understanding, but are often very labor intensive in their implementation. For smallholders to be willing to invest time and effort changing the way they do things and adopting these technologies requires a large enough motivation (Glover, 2019).

With the increase in the world population, it is logical to increase the demand for African agricultural products and commodities to provide food for the world population, which will increase the outcome of exports, which will be reflected positively on the income of farmers, this increase in demand for African goods and products will enhance the productivity and production of workers in this sector, and for the sector to be promoted the agricultural process must have a parallel path to it, which is concern for nature and ensuring the ethical use of natural resources, as these two paths should not be separated, but rather work in them in parallel, so people should not harm nature in order to ensure that they obtain what they need to ensure their survival and well-being, and the best way to achieve this is Integrated green projects that depend on animals, birds and bees to diversify and maximize sources of income and achieve maximum benefit from the product and nature (Gassner, Harris, & Mausch, 2019).

Despite the achievements of the use of chemicals and agricultural technology, but on the other hand, it harmed both the environment and the human being. Accordingly, as far as possible, chemicals should not be used and replaced with natural alternatives available in nature, and this will reduce expenses. In addition, an intelligent system of mechanization should be followed if the need arises. This will improve productivity, reduce waste, add value to agricultural products, and make this usable and inexpensive for small farmers (Harris, 2019).

The use of mechanization in agriculture does not mean at all the use of large and dense machines only, but rather small machines that can be used by small farmers and are manufactured locally, which will reduce costs and provide maintenance centers and provide job opportunities for youth and women. In this case, these machines will be moved from one place to another, which will achieve more Jobs chances. As, by focusing on building the capacities of youth and women in particular, African countries can achieve significant productivity increases in agricultural production and related activities. This sector can also be strengthened by reducing post-harvest losses, as losses in this stage exceed 30 percent of total crop production, as this represents approximately \$ 4 billion each year, and this does not include fruits and vegetables as it is very difficult to track losses (AGRA , 2016).



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Producers and farmers need better methods and facilities for storage and access to cheap solutions to reduce losses and waste. Perhaps the most important measures at all that we must work to implement to eradicate poverty and hunger in Africa is to manage more water and joint use and cultivate more land, as only 4% of the land of the African continent is irrigated, while the rest of the land depends on rain, which precipitation is irregular and therefore Water management can be of much better return than irrigation, as it is possible to increase agricultural productivity and add new lands in Africa through the integrated management of water pools, taking into account the full budget of water in the region, its use and production and the cost ratio (Dercon & Gollin, 2014).

Although this management of water is one of the responsibilities of the state, this trend can be taken for the private sector and large investments, and small farmers must be taken into account. Also, rainwater can be collected in basins or barrels and other techniques of rainwater harvesting, as only 15 percent of Rain water in every region will cause a huge boom, both at the level of production or at the level of localization. Also, with simple techniques and costs, rainwater injection can be re-pumped into the aquifer and used again for agriculture (Gassner, Harris, & Mausch, 2019).

The African Agriculture Report emphasizes that the root cause of food insecurity is the limited adoption of more productive and diversified agricultural technologies (AGRA , 2016). Policy-makers, researchers, and agricultural practitioners need to recognize the need to decouple food security challenges from income / economic growth. While most smallholder farms do not have the potential to achieve inclusive rural growth, they do provide vital safety nets for the families who depend on them (Orr, 2019). Poor farm families have the right to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round. Thanks to advances in agricultural research, there is a wide range of interventions available that have been shown to secure household food security, but in smallholder contexts, significant changes do not necessarily bring about major changes in household poverty, let alone create the necessary turnover - impact outside the home (Orr et al. ., 2019).

Smallholder time as an investment is still not much appreciated with a shift in the livelihood portfolios of farm families and the consequent movement of labor away from farms. Agricultural development programs need to value farm families as partners in a public-private partnership, and not just as beneficiaries of advanced agricultural technologies. Governments need to provide their extension services with access to and understanding of a variety of flexible farm-level interventions, with affordable technologies targeting farmers with low capacity or limited ambition that



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would help increase household food security but may not have such a significant impact in bridging the yield gap. Whereas, intensification techniques aimed at closing the yield gap should target medium-sized and large-scale agricultural operations as well as smallholders who have the incentive and potential to invest and benefit (Gassner, Harris, & Mausch, 2019).

7. Conclusion

This research concluded the importance of agricultural development for smallholders in promoting growth in poor rural areas and solving the problem of food shortage. There is no doubt that ecological agriculture and the commercial or economic activities associated with it are the backbone of development, as it is one of the labor-intensive activities as it contributes to the growth of income more than any other sector, especially for the marginalized and poor groups that live outside the cities, as such activities It reduces hunger and poverty and provides the minimum necessities for life by increasing food supplies and ways to access them, which increases export opportunities and positively affects economic growth.

The continent of Africa, with its enormous potential, whether in terms of arable lands or numbers of animals, in addition to the enormous human potential that it enjoys, can easily eradicate poverty and food shortages, but rather be the world's food basket if the will is available and adopt policies and reforms to encourage citizens and investors to invest in this The field, improving the infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation and drainage projects, and establishing projects to collect rainwater or re-pump it into groundwater wells., the tribes that control livestock should also be educated, as well as education and training programs on the importance of environmental projects and the non-use of chemicals in agriculture.

It is very unfortunate that African countries do not benefit from the tremendous potentials in their environment, while we find other nations exploiting all the wealth that exists on their lands. The nature they live in. The reality of Africa will not change except by working and making use of the tremendous human energies that Africa has in it to change their reality from a frustrated reality to a reality full of hope and life, as the idea of work in itself is a source of human confidence and pride in himself for the work he accomplishes in addition to supporting social peace, the circulation of money and the positive impact. On mental and mental health, in addition, work is a right, which is stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Issued by the United Nations, politicians, farmers, and everyone who works in this field must drop the imagination that technology alone can jump them from poverty and hunger to wealth without developing their farms, and instead of talking about the fourth industrial revolution and trying to apply modern technology methods, they should Africans return and care for their environment and farms and start implementing the



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Industrial Revolution and growth on the African continent through agriculture. The need to increase income and increase food production in Africa is evident and has been at the top of the development agenda. One of the notable entry points was increased smallholder agricultural productivity and low cost eco-agribusinesses.

Agriculture in Africa is expected to achieve the twin goal of providing food and helping people escape poverty. Smallholders dominate African agriculture, and donors generally direct their agricultural support to the smallholder sector. We advocate more differentiated policies for agricultural development in Africa and suggest that policymakers be more aware of the variance on farms and target interventions accordingly. It is important to understand where and to whom agriculture will have the primary purpose of ensuring food and nutritional security, and where and for whom there is the potential for significant increases in income and contribution to broader economic growth.



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