The Challenges of Agricultural Production and Food Security in Africa

Technological Clusters in Brazilian Agriculture

FAO is a global knowledge broker for the agri-food industry, including technologies for production and processing. In particular, the Agro-Industries Programme of FAO is increasingly tending to focus on appropriate input supply, innovation and value chain development. Improvements in these areas have the potential to sustain and improve livelihoods and well-being at whatever scale and in whatever region of the world. Within the World Congress on "Agricultural Engineering for a Better World," as a preparation for the challenges of the twenty-first century. FAO conducted two workshops. The first targeted the subject of "challenges for agricultural mechanization in sub-Saharan Africa," and the second focused on "using technology to add value and increase quality." This report contains the results of the Congress, and encourages both readers and decision-makers to consider the important role of engineering technologies for development and, indeed, for a better world. (Also available in French and Spanish)

The Challenges of Agricultural Production and Food Security in Africa

Crop Production under Stressful Conditions

"The food security of a nation is largely dependent on its ecological foundation. In India, competition for water, land, human, and financial resources, and the suitability of the existing institutional system in ensuring food security require the attention of both policy makers and planners. Food crops have to compete for water and various other needs with commercial crops. Water, the core requirement for food production, is becoming increasingly scarce in many parts of India. Land is also crucial in food production, especially with regards to soil fertility. However, lands traditionally used for growing crops are increasingly used instead for various other purposes. The balancing of the expectations of farmers in the markets, for want of better prices, with the national objective of food security is imperative in this climate. This necessitates public investment in agriculture, including seed supply, soil health initiatives, and pest control. The institutional challenges in ensuring food security in India are currently under-explored, with more discussion on entitlements and rights, in relation to food security, but less attention on the public institutions that are likely to play a critical role. Public institutions, through the use of policies, schemes and programmes, need to address the issues which impinge on the ecological foundation of food security, while the governance architecture related to this has to integrate the public distribution system properly. This book addresses these challenges and offers insights into what changes need to be made to ensure food security in India."

The Challenge of Change

Agricultural Economics and Policy: International Challenges for the Nineties

This book represents an interdisciplinary approach to the relevant aspects of agricultural production related to the interactions between natural processes, human activities and the environment. It provides condensed and comprehensive knowledge on the functions of various agroecosystems at the field, landscape and global scale. Understanding and integrating complex ecological processes into field production, land management and food systems is essential in order to deal with the challenge of modern crop and livestock production; the need for food security for the growing human population, and the necessity to combat the detrimental effects of food production on the environment. The book provides the scientific basis required by students and scientists involved in the development of sustainable agroecosystems and contributes to a range of disciplines including Agriculture, Biology, Geography, Landscape Ecology, Organic Farming, Biological Control, and Global Change Ecology.

Women in Agriculture Worldwide

Over the past two decades, existing documentation of women in the agricultural sector has surveyed topics such as agricultural restructuring and land reform, international trade agreements and food trade, land ownership and rural development and rural feminisms. Many studies have focused on either the high-income countries of the global North or the low-income countries of the global South. This separation suggests that the North has little to learn from the South, or that there is little shared commonality across the global dividing line. Fletcher and Kubik cross this political, economic, and ideological division by drawing together authors from 5 continents. They discuss the situation for women in agriculture in 13 countries worldwide, with two chapters that cover international contexts. The authors blur the boundaries between academic and organizational authors and their contributors include university-based researchers, gender experts, development consultants, and staff of agricultural research centers and international organizations (i.e., Oxfam, the United Nations World Food Program). The common thread connecting these diverse authors is an emphasis on practical and concrete solutions to address the challenges, such as lack of access to resources and infrastructure, lack of household decision-making power, and gender biases in policymaking and leadership, still faced by women in agriculture around the world. Ongoing issues in climate change will exacerbate many of these issues and several chapters also address environment and sustainability. This book is of great interest to readers in the areas of gender studies, agriculture, policy studies, environmental studies, development and international studies.

New Challenges to Food Security

Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject Agrarian Studies, grade: A, Wollega University (Haro Sabu Agricultural Research Center), language: English, abstract: Agricultural production in Ethiopia is characterized by subsistence orientation, low productivity, low level of technology and inputs, lack of infrastructures and market institutions, and extremely vulnerable to rainfall variability. Productivity performance in the agriculture sector is critical to improvement in overall economic well-being in Ethiopia. Low availability of improved or hybrid seed, lack of seed multiplication capacity, low profitability and efficiency of fertilizer, lack of irrigation development, lack of transport infrastructure, inaccessibility of market and prevalence of land degradation, unfertile soil, overgrazing, deforestation and
Addressing the Challenges Facing Agricultural Mechanization Input Supply and Farm Product Processing

The agricultural and rural crisis besetting Africa is the result of both policy failures and inadequacies and the product of structural rigidities inhibiting access to and control of vital resources. The challenge of leadership in the agricultural sector is how to design and implement policies which would help induce growth and development in this sector. It is against this background that the Africa Leadership Forum convened in Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria in July of 1989 to explore a broad range of issues, as well as being addressed in the formulation of successful policies. This volume is derived from papers submitted and presentations made. The book provides the main conclusions and recommendations which emanated from the conference. They highlight a series of actions which must be taken in such areas as women in agriculture, small-scale farmers, agribusiness, subsidies, human capital, and linkages between international and national research and energy. Other topics include - Africa's security situation; social and economic factors, ecology, and social engineering; dietary patterns in Africa; pest management; agricultural practice; and international organizations. It is aimed at economists, anthropologists, ecologists, agriculturalists, and social and political scientists, and all those interested or involved in agricultural production in Africa and other underdeveloped countries.

Vietnam's Agriculture

This annual report monitors and evaluates agricultural policies in 54 countries, including the 36 non-OECD EU Member States, and 11 emerging economies. This year's report focuses on policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and analyses the implications of agricultural support policies for the performance of food systems.

Agricultural Development and Technical Cooperation toward Green and Inclusive Growth in East Asian APEC Economies

"The Challenge of Food Security addresses one of the key development challenges of our time. It examines issues related to food security in a comprehensive manner that covers both theoretical perspectives and policy challenges. It will be a key reference book for anyone interested in issues related to food security."

Philippe Cullet, University of London, UK 'This is a timely book which addresses one of the greatest challenges for international regulation: food security. The book is a comprehensive treatment of various aspects of food security from its origins to the relationship between food security and other values, the role that commodity trading plays in exacerbating food insecurity, the importance of adequate food governance, together with specific food security problems like fish, water, and genetic resources. The editors should be congratulated on a stimulating collection of essays that brings together a diverse range of scholars and which sheds real light on the complex dimensions of the food security debate." Fiona Smith, University College London, UK 'This timely study addresses the pressing issue of food security through a range of interdisciplinary contributions, providing both scholarly and policy-making perspectives. It sets the discussion on food security within the framework of the context of its international legal and regulatory framework. The expert context of its development perspective and through the lens of existing governance and policy systems with a view to articulating how these systems can be made more effective in dealing with the roots of food insecurity. The book considers the root causes of food insecurity before discussing the regulatory challenges inherent in reconciling food production and sustainability to ensure both adequate supply of and equitable access to food, particularly in light of emerging issues such as food price volatility, land grabbing and the need to coordinate the actions of the multitude of actors that influence food policy and regulation. It highlights the need for more equitable, transparent and coherent policy and regulatory approaches to the myriad of issues that make up the food security challenge. This cross-cutting study will appeal to researchers in law, international relations, agricultural science and food systems, as well as to policy makers in government and international organisations that engage with policy and regulation of food security issues. It will also be essential reading for professionals in non-governmental organisations that are interested in development issues in general and food security in particular.

Agroecology

Agricultural Development and Technical Cooperation toward Green and Inclusive Growth in East Asian APEC Economies East Asian APEC economies should expand cooperation, as they have common goals to achieve greater food self-sufficiency and food security by 2020. In Asia, the issues of undernourishment (particularly China), small-scale farming due to limited farmland and consequently low levels of mechanization, aging and feminizing farm workforce are crucial. These problems will be exacerbated to be solved due to increasingly open markets through the proliferation of free trade agreements. To tackle these challenges, through increasing agricultural productivity and production, and adequate agricultural trade development, economies should improve food security and tackle related social issues. In this regard, agricultural technical cooperation among East Asian APEC economies has advantages: they share relatively common problems of and apply lessons to agricultural labour force and agricultural economy; in addition, agricultural trade among APEC Asian economies is growing faster than any other region. They can form collective responses while sharing best practices and experiences, technical and financial assistance, common responses to environmental and climate change issues, development of data infrastructure, minimizing the negative impact from agricultural open market. Concretely, East Asian APEC member economies can better gather and share alternative indicators that measure emerging contemporary agricultural issues by including them into statistical systems. Through this, they can build more adequate policies. It is also necessary to create collective solutions for transition of agricultural labour force, expanding high-value and ecological farming or productive non-farm sector through skills development and for better coping with consequent shocks and adjustments from increasing free trade agreements. In order to do so, they need to bring up collective commitment to agricultural development and investment for the long term. Achieving such cooperation will require strong, effective, and well-resourced driving agents. Despite the limitations of APEC's current institutional bodies on agricultural technical cooperation, if APEC is committed to the Food Security Road Map of improving food security by 2020, then it must extend its cooperative efforts such as the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group (ATCWG) and Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) to be increasingly focused and include a wider range of actors, including farmers? the true agents of change in any agricultural system.

Unfinished Puzzle

This book presents field studies on crop production in developing countries such as Vietnam, Kenya, Namibia, Colombia, Afghanistan and Sudan. Further, it examines the achievements of SATREPS, a development assistance program sponsored by the Japanese government that promotes international joint research to address these global issues. In this context, multidisciplinary research teams consisting of breeders, physiologists, soil scientists, agronomists, and other scientists related to agricultural development worked together to tackle the challenges involved in enhancing the capacity of crop production in the respective regions. In addition to presenting novel scientific findings, this book highlights practical field studies that verify the effectiveness of the scientific findings in actual environments. The achievements of and efforts by the authors in improving crop production worldwide, and the lessons learnt will be useful in re-designing strategies to address critical global issues in crop production, particularly in developing regions. Lastly, the outcomes discussed will be useful to policymakers and professionals engaged in crop production and food security in developing countries, as well as researchers and students.

Agricultural Innovation in Developing East Asia: Productivity, Safety, and Sustainability

How can we achieve FAO's original vision of a world free from hunger and malnutrition? The report sheds some light on the nature of the challenges that agriculture and food systems are facing now and throughout the 21st century, and provides some insights as to what is at stake and what needs to be done. What emerges is that “business as usual” is no longer an option but calls for major transformations in agricultural systems, in rural economies and in how we manage our natural resources. The report was undertaken for the quadrennial review of the FAO Strategic Framework and in preparation for the Organization's Medium-Term Plan 2018-2021.
The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The historic development and current challenges

"This issue paper presents opportunities provided by ground and aerial robots for improved crop and animal production, and the challenges associated with their progress and adoption."--cast-science.org

Food Crop Production by Smallholder Farmers in Southern Africa

Sustainable Intensification (SI) has recently emerged as a key concept for agricultural development, recognising that yields must increase to feed a growing world population, but it must be achieved without damage to the environment, on finite land resources and while preserving social and natural capital. It also recognises that all initiatives must cope with the challenges of climate change to agricultural production, food security and livelihoods. This multidisciplinary book presents state-of-the-art reviews of current SI approaches to promote major food crops, challenges and advances made in technology, and the institutional and policy measures necessary to overcome the constraints faced by smallholder farmers. Addressing the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 2, the various chapters based on evidence and experiences of reputed researchers show how these innovations, if properly nurtured and implemented, can make a difference to food and nutrition security outcomes. Case studies from around the world are included, with a particular emphasis on Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. The focus is not only on scientific aspects such as climate-smart agriculture, agroecology and improving input use efficiency and management, but also on institutional and policy challenges that must be met to increase the net societal benefits of sustainable agricultural intensification. The book is aimed at advanced students and researchers in sustainable agriculture and policy, development practitioners, policy makers and non-governmental and farmer organisations.

Sustainable Agricultural Development

During the extensive restructuring process of doi moi, Vietnam changed from a food-importing to a rice-exporting country. The success of this initiative also resulted in more fundamental changes in institutions and macro-level policies concerning agriculture. This monograph analyses the nature and impact of reforms on economic growth, changes in production structure and the shifting role of the state in agricultural activities. It then assesses the challenges that continue to confront rural Vietnam.

Global Challenges For Future Food And Agricultural Policies

This study aims to analyze the evolution of Brazilian agricultural production from the 1960s to now. We will summarize some of the main findings from the historical view of Brazilian agriculture development. The arguments should rest here on how technical change and the national system of innovations have built an institutional environment to boost the agricultural sector, particularly in the past few decades. It is not easy to describe the path of Brazilian agricultural development, but organizing some important historical facts can help creating a full picture. The future challenge is to include marginalized farmers into the technology revolution. From the standpoint of public policy-making, the internal diversity of farming therefore requires specific actions to promote production and reallocate resources to the different segments and regions. There needs to be a clear policy for increasing technology absorption capacity, which entails making progress in rural extension outreach and education.

Challenges and prospects of agricultural production and productivity

Meeting the world's food security challenge will require a multi-national, collaborative effort to integrate the best research from science, engineering and socioeconomics so that technological advances can bring benefits where they are most needed. The present book covers the effect of major environmental problems on crop production and how to cope with these issues for sustainable agricultural and improvements of crops. The world's population is predicted to hit 9.6 Billion by 2050, up from today's total of nearly 7.3 Billion, and with it food demand is predicted to increase substantially. The post-war 'second agricultural revolution' in developed countries, and the 'green revolution' in developing nations in the mid-1960s converted agricultural practices and elevated crop yields spectacularly, but the outcome is leveling off and will not meet projected demand. Simultaneously, crop production is affected by many other factors, including industrial pollution, overuse of fertilizers and insecticides, heavy metal and radiation stresses etc. It has been noted that many pests are becoming resistant to insecticides. Estimates vary, but around 25% of crops can be lost to pests and diseases. Climate change associated with agriculture is also a global issue. Agriculture is a significant contributor to greenhouse gases and is estimated to account for 10-12% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Many of the issues highlighted are global problems and are addressed throughout in this work.

Agricultural Development and Sustainable Intensification

This volume discusses emerging contexts of agricultural and ecosystem resilience in Sub Saharan Africa, as well as contemporary technological advances that have the potential to improve the sustainability of African livelihoods. In six well-structured chapters, the book addresses the negative impacts on agricultural productivity brought about by climate change in Africa. Some of the challenges assessed include soil degradation, land use changes, natural resource mismanagement, declining crop productivity, and economic stagnation. This book will be of interest to researchers, NGOs, and development organizations. Section 1 focuses on climate risk management in tropical Africa. Section 2 addresses the water-ecosystem-agriculture nexus, and identifies the best strategies for sustainable water use. Section 3 introduces Information Communication Technology (ICT), and how it can be used for ecosystem and human resilience to improve quality of life and meet the needs of the population. Section 4 discusses the science and policies of transformative agriculture, including challenges facing crop production and management. Section 5 addresses landscape processes, human security, and governance of agro-ecosystems. Section 6 concludes the book with chapters uniquely covering the gender dynamics of agricultural, ecosystem, and livelihood resilience.

Agriculture and Ecosystem Resilience in Sub Saharan Africa

China’s Agricultural Development

Cuba is widely recognized for its social achievements including health care, education, social security, subsidized food and other benefits and opportunities, despite well-meaning, or sometimes not so well-meaning, international criticisms. For more than 50 years, this Caribbean island has defended and sustained these economic, political, social and cultural gains, and has maintained a commitment to humanitarianism and international solidarity that persists to this day. Part one of Unfinished Puzzle describes the socioeconomic context of Cuban agriculture, the natural environment that affect it and the international political context in which it has developed. Part two explores the unique agricultural policies Cubans implemented to confront the food and economic crises of the early 1990s. Finally, part three examines the lessons to be learned from the Cuban experience with respect to local development, sustainable agriculture, agroecology, food security and livelihoods. It highlights the potential of the Cuban system for possible replication in other countries facing similar circumstances or challenges.

The Challenge of Food Security

Agricultural Production: Management, Opportunities and Challenges opens by discussing the Agricultural Transformation Action Plan launched in 2012 by the Nigerian Federal Government in an effort to make agriculture beneficiary to all citizens. The authors present a study with the goal of determining if root and tuber crops' value chains can be further improved. In order for farmers to reap the benefits of value chain and product diversification, the contribution of medical nutrition to the value chain of R and T crops needs to be investigated. Next, taking into account that the main parts of crisis impacted territories are occupied and controlled by illegally armed groups, the development of methods and algorithms for impact assessment based on indirect data is required. Therefore, the methodology of land-use assessment dynamics and agricultural production change in the areas impacted by low-intensity military crisis are described. Later, the authors examine the present migration phenomenon as one of the main economic, social, and political problem of our days. It is a clear consequence of current paths of development based on unequal growth, concentration of wealth and spread of poverty. This widespread problem involves about one billion people, many of them
coming from African continent. The closing chapter discusses how to best raise agrarian output while safeguarding the surrounding environment in Pakistan. Since carefully fostered growth in the agricultural sector may have the potential to significantly propel export growth and increase export earnings, such practices can help boost the incomes and employment prospects for farmers and considerably raise domestic production which will augur economic development and food security in the country.

Challenges of African Agricultural Production

The agricultural and rural crisis besetting Africa is the result of both policy failures and inadequacies and the product of structural rigidities inhibiting access to and control of vital resources. The challenge of leadership in the agricultural sector is how to design and implement policies which would help induce growth and development in this sector. It is against this background that the Africa Leadership Forum convened in Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria in July of 1989 to explore a broad range of parameters to be addressed in the formulation of successful policies. This volume is derived from papers submitted and presentations made. The book provides the main conclusions and recommendations which emanated from the conference. They highlight a series of actions which must be taken in such areas as women in agriculture, small-scale farmers, agribusiness, subsidies, human capital, and linkages between international and national research and energy. Other topics include - Africa's security situation; social and economic factors, ecology, and social engineering; dietary patterns in Africa; pest management; agricultural practice; and international organizations. It is aimed at economists, anthropologists, ecologists, agriculturalists, social and political scientists, and all those interested or involved in agricultural production in Africa and other underdeveloped countries.

The Challenges of Agricultural Production and Food Security in Africa

This book provides a synthesis of the key issues and challenges facing agriculture and food production in Southern Africa. Southern Africa is facing numerous challenges from diverse issues such as agricultural transformations, growing populations, urbanization and climate change. These challenges place great pressure on food security, agriculture, water availability and other natural resources, as well as impacting biodiversity. Drawing on case studies from Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the chapters in this book consider these challenges from an interdisciplinary perspective, covering key areas in constraints to production, the most important building blocks of good farming practices, and established and emerging technologies. This book will be a valuable source for informing new policies and processes aimed at improving food production and security and developing sustainable agriculture in Southern Africa. This informative volume will be key reading for those interested in agricultural science, African studies, rural studies, development studies and sustainability. It will also be a valuable resource for policymakers, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and agricultural practitioners.

Agricultural Production

This book is a collective effort by leading South African researchers in agricultural economics. The book reviews policies and challenges in the agricultural economy which aim to promote equitable participation and transformation for a better future. South Africa is faced with urgent challenges: inequality has to be replaced with equity; poverty needs to be substantially reduced; living standards need to be improved; and growth needs to be maintained while keeping production internationally competitive. The agricultural sector has a crucial role to play in the process of achieving growth with equity. This book examines: structure and production in agriculture; income and employment growth in rural areas, including land distribution; agricultural marketing; water usage and food security; international trade and agricultural finance; research and development policy; and trade patterns in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). South African agriculture is currently characterized by a commercial modern sector, an emerging farmer sector and a subsistence sector. The strategic plan for South African agriculture is to unite these sectors into a prosperous agricultural industry. This book suggests policies that will enhance this process and ensure that agriculture continues to produce food at reasonable prices, earning foreign exchange and providing income to the rural poor.

Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2021 Addressing the Challenges Facing Food Systems

International challenges in agricultural economics for the nineties will come from a redirection of the EC policy, stimulated by GATT negotiations, the opening towards Eastern Europe and environmental considerations, from a production oriented policy towards rural policy, aiming at protecting vulnerable regions, maintaining a rural population, curtailting production in the West and focusing in the East, and aiming at the provision of environment desirable output. This book focusses on developments that are bound to dominate the discussion of agricultural economics and policy in the years to come. Together, the contributions give a vivid picture of the dynamic times that lie ahead for both Eastern and Western European agriculture, and of the profound changes that will be forced upon agricultural policy.

Global Development of Organic Agriculture

This book examines the current and future challenges facing the food and agricultural system and their implications for policymakers at the national and international level. The growth in global population and income is expected to result in increasing demand for food and agricultural raw materials, intensifying concerns over food security and increasing pressure on the planet's natural resources. Moreover, climate change — a challenge on its own — is likely to increase the urgency for reforms in the food and agricultural sector. As a substantial contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, the sector will need to participate in efforts to slow global warming and adjust to the effects of climate change, while ensuring global food security and resource sustainability. These pressures define a new set of priorities for policymakers at the national and international level. They also necessitate changes in the framework of global institutions for effective governance of the food system. Global Challenges for Future Food and Agricultural Policies presents a comprehensive analysis of the inter-related policy challenges that face the management of natural resources, climate change and international governance. The book also offers valuable insights into options for effective policymaking with the goal of inducing positive policy changes to the food and agricultural sector.

Challenges in Agricultural Production in Western Canada

Food Security and Food Production

Food Crop Production by Smallholder Farmers in Southern Africa: Challenges and Opportunities for Improvement evaluates traditional cultivation practices used by smallholder farmers, providing a synthesis of the latest information on increasing crop yield through adoption of research innovations. The book catalogs smallholder cultivation practices and recommends innovative strategies for improving the agriculture sector including: management practices that reduce net carbon emissions; technologies that improve soil structure and conserve the natural resources base; means of empowering female resources along value chains; and government commitment to adopt policies that enhance agriculture productivity by encouraging farmers to use environmentally sound cultivation technologies. Traditional farming techniques often produce negative impacts on the environment and ecosystem resulting in outbreaks of diseases and pests. In addition to the region's recurrent droughts, these outbreaks of numerous diseases and pests, weeds and other invasive plants put thousands at risk of poverty and hunger, as well as malnutrition. This book presents enhanced agricultural production technologies for ensuring adequate food production, safety and nutritional quality for the population of Southern Africa and forms the basis for an increased SADC regional effort in food production through which financial and trade institutions can improve stakeholder capacities, encourage micro-enterprise development and enhance employment and regional trade. Provides a critical synthesis of data and other topics include - Africa's security situation; social and economic factors, ecology, and social engineering; dietary patterns in Africa; pest management; agricultural practice; and international organizations. It is aimed at economists, anthropologists, ecologists, agriculturalists, social and political scientists, and all those interested or involved in agricultural production in Africa and other underdeveloped countries.

The Challenges Of Agricultural Production And Food Security In Africa
Ground and Aerial Robots for Agricultural Production

Innovation in agriculture has been critical to developing East Asia’s economic transformation. The focus on productivity has come at a cost to environmental sustainability, however. This report examines the potential that a new generation of agricultural innovation holds for addressing these challenges and outlines an agenda for public action.

New Challenges Facing Asian Agriculture Under Globalisation

The future of food and agriculture: Trends and challenges

Challenges in Agricultural Production in the North

Modern agriculture and food systems, including organic agriculture, are undergoing a technological and structural modernisation and are faced with a growing globalisation. Organic agriculture (OA) can be seen as pioneering efforts to create sustainable development based on other principles than mainstream agriculture. There are however large differences between the challenges connected to, on one hand, modern farming and consumption in high-income countries and, on the other, smallholder farmers and resource poor consumers in low-income countries. The point of departure is the increasing globalisation and the production and trade of food and fodder and how this influences the role of OA. This book provides an overview of the potential role and challenges of organic agriculture in this global perspective, as seen from different perspectives such as sustainability, food security and fair trade.

Facing Up to Food Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa

Food security is high on the political agenda. Fears about societal insecurity due to food price increases and hunger, grave scenarios regarding the effects of climate change and general uncertainty about the impacts of investments in biofuels and so-called “land grabbing” on food prices and availability have meant that food security is now recognised as being a multifaceted challenge. This book is unique in that it will bring together analyses of these different factors that impact on food security. This volume will describe a range of different perspectives on food security, with an emphasis on the various meanings that are applied to food security “crisis”. The challenges to be reviewed include market volatility, climate change and state fragility. Analyses of responses to food security crises and risk will cover rural and urban contexts, arenas of national policy formation and global food regimes; and investment in land and productive technologies. This book is unique in that it will bring together analyses of these different factors that impact on food security. This volume will describe a range of different perspectives on food security, with an emphasis on the various meanings that are applied to food security “crisis”. The challenges to be reviewed include market volatility, climate change and state fragility. Analyses of responses to food security crises and risk will cover rural and urban contexts, arenas of national policy formation and global food regimes; and investment in land and productive technologies.

Transferring Agriculture in Southern Africa

This book provides an up-to-date assessment of sustainable agri-food systems and rural development in the Mediterranean countries. It examines and reviews the impact of EU and national policies on environmental and trade issues in agricultural and rural organizations in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region. The book also reflects key socio-economic and political issues such as resource management, income distribution, employment and migration trends, and sustainability aspects. It demonstrates technical and methodological tools used for the analysis and explains their application. The book presents the collective work of a research consortium funded by an EU (FP7) project.

Crop Production and Global Environmental Issues

This book identifies the main challenges Chinese agriculture is confronting and considers how these challenges might be met. The performance of China's agricultural production is comprehensively assessed while the factors that affect agricultural productivity are examined through detailed econometric analysis and up to date nationally representative data.

The Challenges Of Agricultural Production And Food Security In Africa

Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Agrarian Studies, grade: 1,0. University of Applied Sciences Stuttgart, language: English, abstract: This paper deals with the following questions: What is the significance of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? How did the CAP develop in the course of time and which milestones left their mark on the regulations of today’s policy? What are the current problems and which challenges does the CAP have to respond to in the future? How will the development continue? As a researcher the topic is of great interest as it concerns every European tax payer, the environmental change depends in certain aspects on the policy of the CAP as well as the quality of the European agricultural products. It’s a prevalent topic which not every citizen is fully aware of and whose effects should be examined more in detail. Agriculture has many important needs to satisfy in the population and to ensure a wide range of social tasks: food production, production of biomass for power generation and material use, design and maintenance of cultural landscapes and biotopes, determination of animal welfare or the impact on social and economic structures. In order to promote these societal tasks of agriculture, the politics should set the framework in such a way that the economic activity of the farmers fulfills common welfare purposes at the same time. This is done by specifying duties as well as by creating incentives. In this regard the CAP of the European Union (=EU) has a great influence. In this context the time has come again for the EU commission to set the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the period from 2021 to 2027. One of the biggest expenditures with about 54 billion euros a year is the CAP which is nowadays hardly criticised for promoting poverty and food security in developing countries through European subsidies. Interventions related to the agricultural policy cause a dilemma due to the fundamental conflict of interest between producers and consumers. On the one hand, the abolishment of the CAP apparently does not have a lot of negative consequences – according to the Joint Research Centre of the European commission the consequential decline of the agricultural production would be insignificant. On the other hand, the CAP does not have a lot of effects that harm its development, but a danger is prevalent that it might fall back into old patterns by e.g. using payments coupled to the production.

Challenges and Opportunities for Chinese Agriculture

This book elaborates on the transformation of agricultural development in China into the construction of a “resource and ecologically sound society”, and the coordinated development of industrialization, urbanization, and agricultural modernization in China. It focuses on the multiple goals of transforming the Chinese agricultural development model, inner motivations, approaches, and supporting systems under environmental and resource constraints. The author endeavors to build a theoretical framework for transforming agricultural development model in the construction of a “resource and ecologically sound society”. To achieve this, the author addresses successively across seven chapters issues such as the multiple goals of China’s agricultural development transformation under resource and environmental constraints, the transformation of the utilization mode of resources, “resource and ecologically sound agriculture”—oriented agricultural production system transformation, the transformation of commercialized rural service system, and institutional innovations in the “resource and ecologically sound” agricultural transformation.

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