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GHANA TODAY

Talensi District Farmers benefit from EWA-BELT Project

EDITORIAL

TIAST's support to agribusiness investors laudable

NOTRE CHRONIQUE

L'économie et l'industrie agro-alimentaire

THE ROAD TO INDUSTRIALIZATION

STARTS WITH THE VALUE ADDITION CONCEPT OF TIAST GROUP TO PROMOTE THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.

MARCH 2023

TIAST GROUP

TIAST More Value For Agriculture

TIAST Group, originating from China has been in existence for over 30 years and has extended its services to West Africa with the sole purpose of adding value to the agriculture value chain and promoting the worth of the agricultural industry in Ghana. Through localization and standardization, we are devoted to adding value to the agricultural chain and boosting the agriculture industry's worth in all African countries. Our business scope includes designing, manufacturing, installation and maintenance of agricultural processing machinery. These machines are designed to process a variety of agricultural goods, including tubers like cassava and sweet potato, etc. rubber processing, fibre extraction and processing from sisal and pineapple leaf, and agricultural machinery for planting, harvesting, and other tasks. We also provide financial leasing for our agricultural processing factories through our partnership with Banks which supports up to 70-80% of the total cost of the entire project. This lease is spread out in a 5-year term of payment which is convenient after the project starts running.

TIAST Group ensures offtake services of all processed goods to the international market at competitive international market prices. This solves the problem of the unavailability of a ready market and promotes ready sales at the best rate. We have also secured a huge international market demand for most of the products that will be processed for ready export. These products will command competitive prices on the world market and will subsequently gain considerable market traction. TIAST facilitates the training of local employees and personnel on how to operate and maintain these machines through its localization scheme. We have technical staff on hand who are willing to train locals to operate these processing units. We are justifiably proud to be the market leaders in the agricultural industrialization space in Ghana and the sub-region. We are also proud of our footprint in Ghana and the impact we are making in the agricultural space. This life-changing opportunity is provided by TIAST Group for everyone interested in boosting agricultural value and promoting the value chain.

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Our agricultural industrialization agenda is aimed at partnering with farmers and interested parties to add value to the agricultural value chain.

Kindly scan the QR code to read more on our website.

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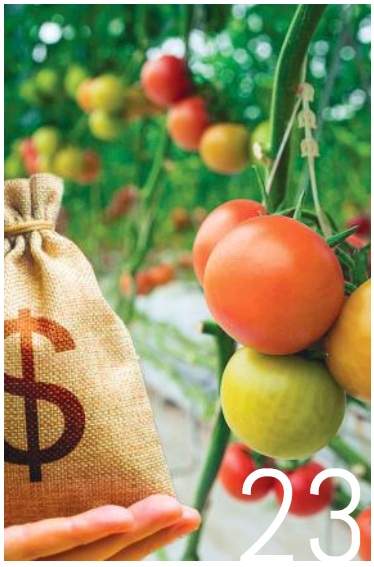


Organic Food: The Way to a Healthy Life

The consumption of organic foods has fallen globally. Foods that aren't organic have taken their place. Producing food organically means doing so without the use of synthetic chemicals or genetically modified ingredients.

Organic food doesn't contain any artificial flavors, colors, or preservatives thus an individual eats cleaner food which in turn leads to a cleaner health record.

Organic foods taste better

Compared to non-organic goods, organic goods taste significantly better. Because they were given time to grow and mature naturally without the addition of synthetic chemicals, they contain more nutrients and have far tastier mineral and sugar structures.

They are free of pesticides

Pesticides can cause serious harm to people. Although they are effective in keeping pests away from fruits and vegetables, since they are unnatural chemicals, people shouldn't eat them. Since almost all non-organic fruits and vegetables contain pesticides, some of them even do so in very high concentrations, consumers should be aware of this possible danger.

They possess more antioxidants

Antioxidants are generally established to have a significant beneficial effect on human health. Antioxidants are particularly healthier when they originate from organic foods, as numerous studies have demonstrated.

Quince

By Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

Quince might sound like a name and may in fact be an individual's name, but the Quince of today is making reference to a fruit which is grown on a small tree or shrub of the rose family.

Origin

Quince is the only member of the of the genus Cydonia and is native to Iran, Turkiye and possible Greece and the Crimean Peninsula. In Greece and Rome, it was a symbol of love and fertility.

Description

The quince often looks similar to a big plum in shape, with a light green color. When it is ripe and ready to eat, it reaches a bright yellow hue with little specks of brown. In addition to its appearance, its fragrant fruity aroma will certainly get your attention.

Health Benefits

Rich in nutrients

Quinces are low in calories and have a lot of essential vitamins including vitamin C, B6, B1, magnesium, Potassium, iron and copper, making the fruit very nutritious.

Contains potent antioxidants

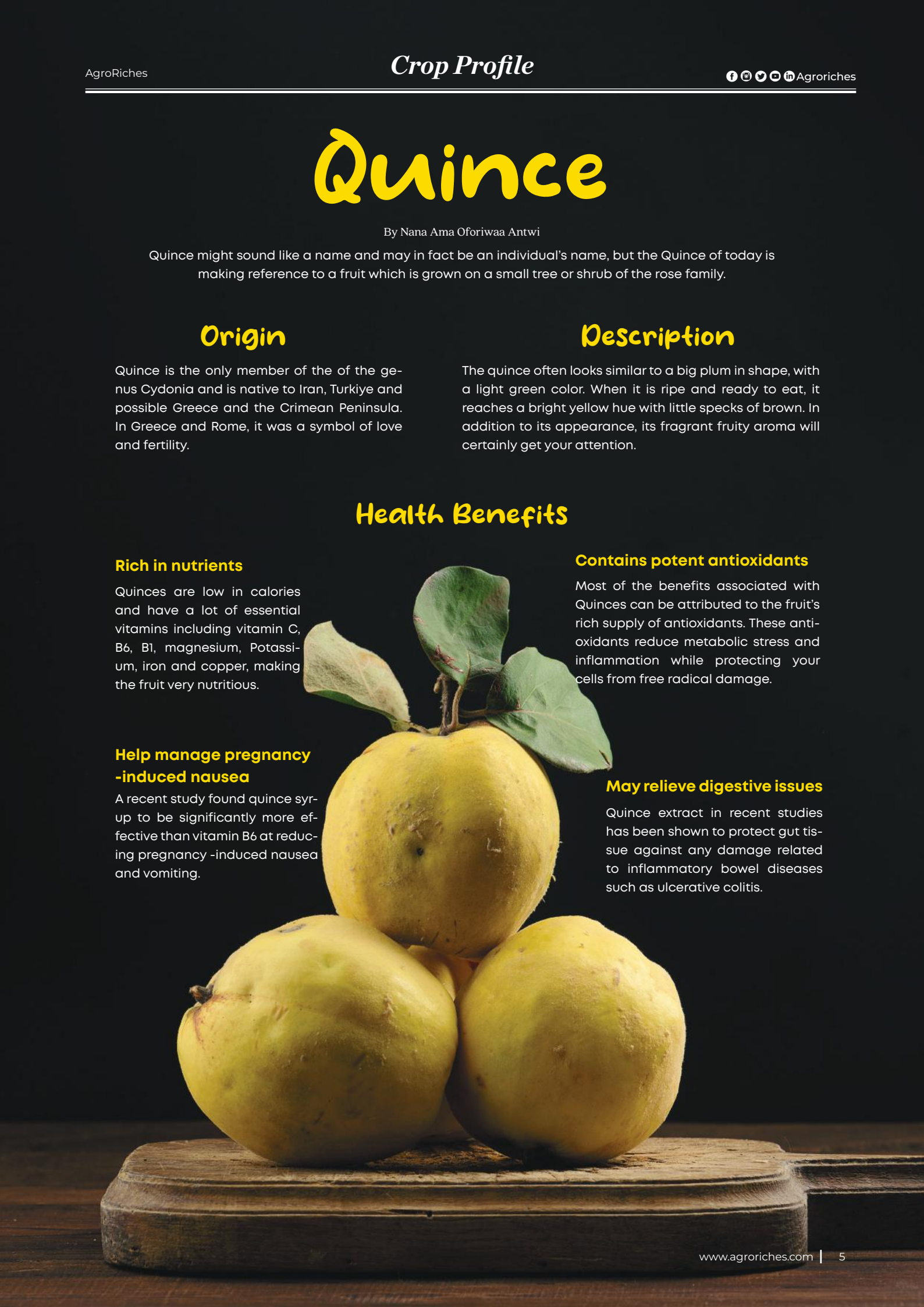
Most of the benefits associated with Quinces can be attributed to the fruit's rich supply of antioxidants. These antioxidants reduce metabolic stress and inflammation while protecting your cells from free radical damage.

Help manage pregnancy -induced nausea

A recent study found quince syrup to be significantly more effective than vitamin B6 at reducing pregnancy -induced nausea and vomiting.

May relieve digestive issues

Quince extract in recent studies has been shown to protect gut tissue against any damage related to inflammatory bowel diseases such as ulcerative colitis.



Talensi District Farmers benefit from EWA-BELT Project

By Prince Opoku Dogbey

This year, more farmers in the Talensi District of the Upper East Region will gain from an expansion of the grain storage technology initiative under the EWA-BELT Programme to lower post-harvest losses and enhance food security.

A Post-Harvest Specialist at CSIR -SARI at the Manga Agricultural station in the Bawku Municipality, Dr. Issah Sugri, indicated that the organization is making preparations to broaden the adoption of technology on the farm.

He emphasized the need of grain storage but noted that home grain storage practices were not well developed locally since farmers either kept them in rooms, kitchens, or bare floors, which was inefficient and resulted in food shortages due to post-harvest losses.

He continued, saying that, the goal of the EU Horizon 2020 Project focused at connecting East and West Africa Farming Systems Experience in a BELT of Sustainable Intensification was to organize community demonstrations to demonstrate best practices and reduce food losses in northern Ghana.

The farmers were guided through post-harvest storage techniques using manufactured metal storage devices such PIC bags and airtight plastic drums, which are projected to boost recipients' ability to generate revenue and reduce food contamination.

EWA BELT initiative aims to foster sustainable intensification of agriculture in organic, agroforestry, and mixed-crop and animal agricultural systems.

"EWA BELT initiative aims to foster sustainable intensification of agriculture in organic, agroforestry, and mixed-crop and animal agricultural systems."

OCP calls for deliberate attempt from Africa partners to address food security

By Prince Opoku Dogbey

The Senior President of OCP Africa for West Africa, Mohamed Hettiti, has urged international partners to work together to address the problems with food security and agriculture that the African continent is facing.

He made the comment while giving the keynote address at the currently ongoing Afriqom Fertilizer Club - West Africa.

In order to promote agriculture in Africa, he emphasized the crucial role of collaboration and knowledge-sharing in the fertilizer business.

He underlined the Group's initiative which seeks to achieve food security in Africa and strengthen local farmers.

According to him, the program would offer farmers with 550,000 tonnes of phosphate-based fertilizer either for free or at a largely reduced price.

He called on partners to join hands and strive towards a broader objective, stressing the critical role that group effort plays in attaining sustainable development in the area.

The most recent effort by OCP Africa to improve food security in Africa was a cooperation with Microsoft's Africa Transformation Office, which intends to assist smallholder farmers and other Agri-stakeholders throughout all of Africa by 2025.

Global agricultural biotechnology market to reach $77.4 billion by 2023

By Prince Opoku Dogbey

The size of the global market for agricultural biotechnology, which was estimated to be USD 32.1 billion in 2022, is expected to increase to USD 77.4 billion by 2032, rising at a CAGR of 9.4%.

According to ACUMEN Research and Consulting, the projection was based on the high demand of agricultural biotechnology.

The report released stated that agricultural biotechnology is used in a variety of novel ways, such as crop genetic alteration, the creation of new and superior fertilizers, approaches to insect control, and enhanced breeding methods to increase crop output and nutritional value.

The report stated, "With the global population set to reach over 9 billion people by 2050, the demand for sustainable and efficient agriculture practices will continue to drive the youth of the agricultural biotechnology market, making it a vital tool for achieving food security and promoting sustainable development."

In addition, the report stated, "Advances in biotechnology, such as the development of CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing, are driving the growth of the market, as they enable the development of new crop varieties with improved traits and increased resistance to pests and diseases."

On the increasing demand for organic food, ACUMEN, reported, "The market is being driven by the growing demand for organic food, which requires the use of biotechnology to develop new solutions for sustainable and efficient agriculture practices."

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND ITS PRODUCTIVITY

By Godwin Shan Kofi Gilman

Industrial agriculture contributes to the potential usage of farmlands to obtain the best yields feasible in order to generate profits and meet the world's food needs. The maximization is accomplished using standard intensive farming techniques, such as greater use of fertilizers, insecticides, copious irrigation, heavy machinery land treatment, planting high-yield species, and expansion into new areas, among others. In industrial agriculture, higher inputs condition higher outcomes in this way.

The productivity gaps between rich and less developed nations have been growing, according to a current global trend in agriculture. With a few notable exceptions, the increase in agricultural output in less developed nations where agriculture is the primary industry has been modest compared to the rate of population expansion. In contrast, agricultural production has increased in highly industrialized nations despite the quick migration of farm labor to industry, leading to a sudden increase in labor productivity in agriculture as well as a continuous increase in land productivity.

By freeing up labor from the agricultural sector, rising earnings which boosts demand for manufactured goods, and increasing savings, productivity development in agriculture can hasten industrial growth which provides finance for entrepreneurs in the industrial sector. However, some of these advantageous impacts only manifest in closed economies. Comparative advantage in agriculture may slow industrial progress in open economies. Therefore, estimating the direction and magnitude of these effects is crucial for developing policy.

Since it can harvest higher yields from fewer areas, intensive farming performs better, which is its main advantage. Landowners make money, and as a result, the growing population is nourished. Intensive agriculture entirely meets market demand even in areas with a high population density. It also requires less work because chemical pest and weed controls are more efficient and easier to employ than environmentally friendly farming methods.

The question of whether industrialization is a cause or result of economic progress has been debated for a very long time. Does a developing economy, in particular, have a disproportionate impact on labor migration from or to non-agricultural sectors? When you industrialize a product, your overall prices go up because you have to spend more on labor, automation, and marketing it, but you also get a lot more of it. It is now your responsibility to increase output to a level where costs do not exceed sales.

Genetically Modified Seeds

By Prince Opoku Dogbey

Genetic modification is a technology that involves inserting DNA into the genome of an organism. To produce a GM plant, new DNA is transferred into plant cells. Usually, the cells are then grown in tissue culture where they develop into plants. The seeds produced by these plants will inherit the new DNA.

Scientists can transfer desirable genes from one plant or animal to another via genetic engineering. Likewise, genes can be transferred from an animal to a plant or the opposite. GMOs, or genetically modified organisms, are another term for this.

Selective breeding is not the same as the procedure used to make GE foods. Breeding desirable qualities out of selected plants or animals is involved in this. This eventually produces progeny with those desired features.

Farmers are widely adopting genetically modified crops due to its high yields.

> ***"Genetic modification is a technology that involves inserting DNA into the genome of an organism.***

Let's talk "Agriculture and Technology"

By Godwin Shan Kofi Gilman

Agriculture and technology are two fields that have a long history of working together. From the earliest days of farming, when people first began to use tools to cultivate the land, to the modern era of precision agriculture and genetically modified crops, technology has played a crucial role in advancing the practice of agriculture.

One of the key ways that technology has helped to advance agriculture is by increasing the efficiency of farming practices. With the use of machines and other tools, farmers are able to work more efficiently and produce more crops in less time. This has helped to increase food production, which is essential for meeting the needs of a growing global population.

Another way that technology has helped to advance agriculture is by providing farmers with new tools and techniques for improving crop yields. For example, the use of genetically modified crops has allowed farmers to produce crops that are more resistant to pests and diseases, which can help to increase yields and reduce the need for pesticides.

In addition to these direct benefits, technology has also helped to advance agriculture by providing farmers with new ways to manage their land and resources. For example, precision agriculture techniques, such as the use of satellite imagery and sensors, can help farmers to optimize irrigation and fertilization, which can help to increase crop yields and reduce water and fertilizer usage.

The use of technology in agriculture has also led to new opportunities for farmers, such as the ability to connect with buyers and sellers in global markets. With the use of the internet and other digital technologies, farmers can now easily access information about market prices and trends, which can help them to make more informed decisions about what to grow and how to sell their crops.

Overall, the relationship between agriculture and technology is one that has evolved and grown over time. As technology continues to advance, it is likely that we will see even more innovations that help to improve the efficiency and productivity of agriculture, helping to feed a growing global population. The benefits of technology in agriculture are clear, and it will continue to be an important area of innovation and development in the coming years.

ALL ABOUT REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

By Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

I kept on seeing the term "regenerative agriculture" during my search for agricultural related news and as usual, I got curious and wanted to know what that entailed.
However, what piqued my interest more about the topic was how difficult it was getting related material. Other scholars and articles mentioned how they are unsure of when it became a widely accepted term, yet there were articles talking about encouraging regenerative agriculture in New Zealand and other places.

Regenerative agriculture is an outcome-based food production system that nurtures and restores soil health, protects the climate, water resources and biodiversity, and also enhances farms' productivity and profitability.

The world is changing and the agricultural sector also needs to transform to keep up and combat some of the world's issues like climate change and feeding a rapidly-increasing population. Regenerative agriculture can be plainly explained as incorporating certain practices which seek to protect and improve soil by building organic matter, biodiversity, climate resilience and water resources with the use of technology and certain techniques; this form of agriculture makes farming more productive and profitable.

Some Regenerative Agricultural practices include, no till or reduce-till technique. This is done to minimize soil disturbance as tilling lessens the soil's ability to retain water leaving it vulnerable to soil erosion, microbial decomposition among others.
Another practice is double cropping and growing cover crops to not only prevent soil erosion but to also increase carbon inputs.

Double cropping is planting a lot of different crops in the same area/piece of land and in the same year so as to harvest several crops in the same season and cover cropping is basically growing crops just to cover the surface of the land and not necessarily for harvesting. This improves soil health as crops are kept in the ground all year round and the carbon inputs improves the soil quality and adds up to its organic matter.

Smallholder Farmers

Smallholder farmers make up more than 60% of the population in sub-Saharan Africa, and agriculture accounts for around 23% of the region's GDP.

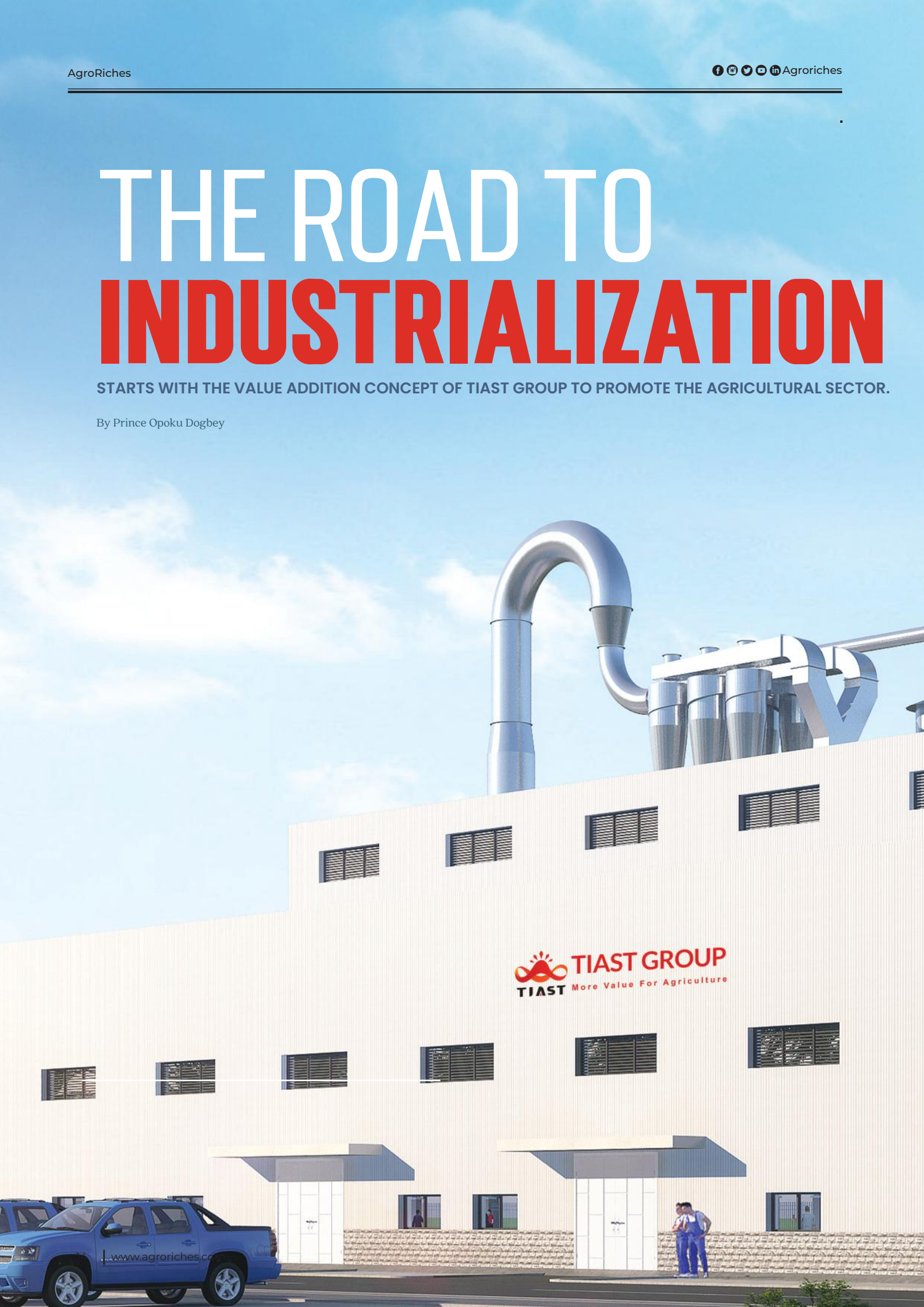
Rutabagas

Vitamins E and C, potassium, calcium, and magnesium are all abundant in rutabagas. Moreover, they contain a modest quantity of folate, a B vitamin crucial for DNA replication, protein synthesis, and metabolism.

THE ROAD TO INDUSTRIALIZATION

STARTS WITH THE VALUE ADDITION CONCEPT OF TIAST GROUP TO PROMOTE THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.

By Prince Opoku Dogbey



The mandate of TIAST Group to help agribusiness investors own agroprocessing factories is progressing smoothly as the company has made some remarkable strides to accomplish its vision. The company's vision to build 1,000 factories in the West African sub-region starts with you.

TIAST Group has come to notice that investing in agroprocessing is not easy thus it has made available some support system for investors to own an agroprocessing factory. The support given by TIAST has been segmented into three dimensions; namely, financial, technical and technological, and offtake support.

80% Financial Support

Our newly-launched financial module provides investors with up to 80% financial support to own an agroprocessing factory of various capacities. TIAST Group has partnered with banks to provide this financial support to investors. All the investor needs to do is to invest only 20%. Interestingly, this financial support together with your 20% investment covers the establishment of the fully-automated processing factory.

Technical Expertise

Aside the financial support given by TIAST Group, the company has a team of experts in machine engineering who design, manufacture and see to the installation of the processing machinery. Also, there's the provision of an after-sales services where all machinery in the factory are kept in good shape to prevent shut down. The machinery installed are left in the care of qualified Chinese engineers. As these engineers help to run the factory, they also train locals in the town to gain the needed skills to man the factory.

Offtake Support

As soon as production takes place, all processed goods are sold quickly to the international market. Processed produce such as cassava starch have high demand on the international market thus selling them off are easy. The company has established the right market connection with international industries, thus the produce are sold at standard market prices.

Every individual in Africa has a role to play in strengthening agriculture, hence strategic investments are needed to experience economic growth. All investors looking forward to change the narrative of Africa's agriculture through agroprocessing must partner with TIAST Group.

The doors of TIAST Group are always opened for investors who want to industrialize the agriculture sector. To receive this financial support and benefit from the full turnkey project, get in touch with the Business Development Managers on +233 475 8888 or visit www.tiastgroup.com.

Quince Membrillo

By Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

Quince membrillo or quince paste, is popularly known in Spain as Dulce de membrillo and it is one of their national snacks which is often enjoyed with cheese made from sheep milk, known as Manchego.

Ingredients

- 4 pounds of quince
- 1 vanilla pod
- 2 strips of lemon zest
- 3 tablespoons of lemon juice
- About 4 cups of granulated sugar.

Method

- Wash, peel, core and chop your quince.
- Boil the quince in a large sauce pan filled with water and the vanilla pod and lemon zest.
- Cook till the quince pieces are fork tender.
- Strain the water from the quince pieces and place in a food processor or blender with only the lemon zest and blend to make a purée.
- Measure the quince purée. The amount of quince puree determines the quantity of sugar to be used. Thus, 4 cups of purée equal 4 cups of sugar.
- Add the sugar and place the puree back on fire under medium heat and stir until the sugar completely dissolves.
- Add the lemon juice after the sugar has dissolved and continue to cook under low heat, stirring occasionally for 1 to 1 and half hours until the quince paste is very thick and has a deep orange/ pink colour.
- Preheat oven to a low 125 degrees and line a baking pan with parchment paper .
- Grease the parchment paper with a thin coating of butter and pour the cooked quince paste into it.
- Smooth out the top of the paste to even it out.
- Keep paste in the oven for an hour to help it dry out.
- Remove from oven and let it cool.

THE GHANAIAN FARMERETTE

By Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

Most professions have different names to suit the genders but did it ever occur to you that a female farmer is known as a farmerette? Well neither did I. Webster dictionary mentions that the first use of the word was in 1901 to define a woman who is a farmer or farmhand. Other words which popped up were "farmeress" archaic for a female farmer or a farmer's wife and "farm general" which referred to a man who farmed certain taxes from 1697 to 1789.

From the very beginning of human existence, where farming is the first profession given man by God, Eve, the first woman in the world, worked in the garden and so have all other women been known to help in the farms. Yet, they are hardly celebrated for their efforts.

In the early 90s, the Ghanaian farmerettte works more than her male counterparts as she is among the first to arrive on the farm, pulls weeds, harvests crop and partake in all activities on the farm. In Ghana, the women even cook for all the farmhands and also help in transporting all crops by carrying them on their heads with their babies at their backs while their husbands follow suit with nothing but cutlasses in their hands. These women get back from the farm to prepare butter, food and even go to the market to sell the produce yet they are not referred to as farmers like their husbands but farm hands or the "farmer's wife.

Men who have more than one wife or many kids in the household do not even hire farmhands even when they can afford and use their wives and children for free labour.
However, in Ghana today, it is worth noting that, despite it being at a slower pace, women farmers in Ghana are gradually being acknowledged and given due recognition. Many organizations and institutions in the country also seek to empower women in agriculture and give them the necessary resources and support to excel.

The farmer's day celebration recently acknowledges some women farmers in various districts and regions. In 2021, 37 women were honoured on the 37th National farmer's day celebration held at Cape Coast and while that might not be enough, it is definitely a step towards the right direction.
We look forward to honouring more farmerettes for the overall National best farmer award in Ghana.

The Promise Land

I remember back in the day, when I was born in the farm
When my country was way behind time
I wake up to my cutlass, hoe and kind
And any other tool I can find
I start my journey to the farm, My only promise land
Together with my horse we plough the coarse land
Harvest my tomato, Put the returns in my potomanto
I carried my bags, Had all my hugs
On my way I went, With my back bent
I left, my home to seek greener pastures
With the money from my green pastures
I came to another man's land
Not with my cutlass and hoe, Only my hand
To help him reach his promise land.

— Poem by Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture

By Derrick Liam

Artificial intelligence has become a ubiquitous tool in all sectors of agriculture from chemical and medicine to plant and animal production. The use of artificial intelligence reduces the amount of time used in the decision-making process and human resources needed to contrive and produce goods and services within the crop production sector.

By integrating agricultural machinery, computer systems, electronics, chemicals sensors, and data, artificial intelligence birth the idea of smart farms and autonomous self-operated farming systems which rely on little to no human input thus decreasing time used and errors that arise as a result of human oversight or blunders which in turn increases profit and decreases losses accumulated as a result.

An example of such technology thriving within the agro-manufacturing industry is the use of autonomous unmanned ground vehicles which are mostly used in planting seeds, fertilizing the soil, weeds/pest control, irrigation, harvesting, and transportation amongst many other uses whiles unmanned aerial vehicles are mostly used for gathering information, even distribution of agro-chemicals, pest control and in some situations used to extinguish farm fires in terrains that are difficult for ground vehicles to access.

Smart farming is dependent on the Internet of Things (IoT). IoT has become an essential tool that binds all these technologies together globally, thus creating a data-based system that farmers worldwide can depend on to manage their farms with experience collected by other farmers and researchers. The best part of smart farming and integrated farming technology is managing large-scale farms remotely via an internet-accessible smartphone, tablet, or computer anywhere in the world.

Farm owners can collect and analyze data through smart agriculture to identify problems with their crops. Using the analyzed information, they can decide the best way forward to address the challenges. Whether its pest control, low levels of water or depletion of essential nutrients, or harvesting of crops, the presence of the farmer is not required.

The goal of smart agriculture is to increase crop yield while reducing the cost of production.

TODAY'S TIPS

To be successful in a planting season, farmers must choose a yield target and develop a thorough plan to achieve it. Determining the productivity and fertility of the soil and to identify areas for improvement, soil tests are crucial. The best time to accomplish this is throughout the fall and winter.

Secondly, make sure you have a well-prepared seedbed and start the field out clean, whether through chemical applications or tillage practices.

Thirdly, farmers must ensure that they have quality tires on when going to do fieldwork so you can avoid a flat or a need to repair.

THE EVOLUTION OF NATURAL RUBBER

By Nicholas Tetteh

The Olmec culture is the first archeological evidence of the use of natural latex from the Hevea tree, when rubber was first used to make balls for the Mesoamerican ballgame.

It's one of the most important products to come from the rainforest. Though indigenous South American rainforest dwellers had been using rubber for generations, it was not until 1839 that rubber saw its first practical application in the industrial world. In that same year, Charles Goodyear dropped rubber and sulfur on a hot stovetop, causing it to char like leather while remaining plastic and elastic.

Throughout much of the nineteenth century, South America was the primary source of latex rubber. The rubber trade was heavily influenced by commercial interests, but no laws specifically prohibited the export of seeds or plants. Henry Wickham smuggled 70,000 Amazonian rubber tree seeds from Brazil to Kew Gardens in England in 1876. Only 2,400 of them sprouted.

The rubber boom started in the late 19th century with the development of the automobile. Little, run-down river villages like Manaus, Brazil, were abruptly transformed into busy commercial hubs as the need for rubber rose. Manaus, on the Amazon where it meets the river Negro, rose to prominence as the sumptuous seat of the rubber trade. Though it only had 40,000 residents, Manaus soon possessed Brazil's first telephone system, 16 miles of tram tracks, and an electric grid for a city of a million. Individuals gained enormous fortunes, and "flaunting money became sport. Rubber barons quenched their horses' thirst with silver buckets of chilled French champagne while lighting cigars with $100 bills.

Commercial cultivation was first introduced in India by British planters, though experimental efforts to grow rubber on a commercial scale began as early as 1873 at the Calcutta Botanical Garden. In 1902, the first commercial Hevea plantations were established in Kerala at Thattekadu. Later on, the plantation expanded to Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Today, India is the world's 3rd largest producer and 4th largest consumer of rubber.

Prior to WWII, significant applications included door and window profiles, hoses, belts, gaskets, matting, flooring, and dampeners (anti-vibration mounts) for the automotive industry. The use of rubber in automobile tires (which were initially solid rather than pneumatic) consumed a significant amount of rubber. Gloves (medical, household, and industrial) and toy balloons were heavy users of rubber, despite the fact that the rubber used was concentrated latex.

Natural rubber today accounts for nearly half of all automobile tires and all aircraft tires. Even though 85 percent of this rubber is imported from Southeast Asia, the United States is highly susceptible to disruptions caused by an embargo, or worse, the unintentional or intentional introduction of leaf blight into plantations.

L'agriculture régénératrice apportera 70 milliards $ de valeur ajoutée d'ici 2040.

Par Yosua Domedjui

Environ 65% des rendements agricoles pourraient augmenter d'ici 2040 en raison de la généralisation des pratiques agricoles régénératrices.

Presque la moitié des sols agricoles au sud du Sahara sont fortement dégradés, à cet effet l'adoption de la généralisation de l'agriculture régénératrice est primordiale.

Cette généralisation pourrait générer en moyenne 70 milliards de dollars de valeur ajoutée brute par an d'ici 2040, selon un rapport publié en novembre dernier par l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN) et la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC).

Basant sur les informations de l'Union internationale, l'agriculture régénératrice est une méthode de production agricole qui réunit l'ensemble de pratiques, dont l'objectif premier est de renforcer naturellement la qualité des sols.

Les pratiques associées à l'agriculture régénératrice comprennent l'utilisation d'engrais naturels, le paillage, la rotation des cultures, les cultures de couverture et les engrais verts, l'élimination des produits phytosanitaires, le semis direct, les cultures mixtes et les mesures de contrôle de l'érosion telle que les haies, les digues filtrantes et les micro-barrages pour la gestion des eaux de pluie et le maintien de la nappe phréatique.

En étudiant plus précisément le rapport, nous pouvons en venir que les pratiques agricoles régénératrices pourraient augmenter les rendements agricoles des pays d'Afrique subsahariens à des taux allant de 4 à 17% d'ici 7 ans.

Ceci explique l'important poids de l'agriculture dans l'économie de sous-région Ouest africaine (environ 25% du PIB en Afrique de l'Ouest).

Cette agriculture, basée sur la conservation de l'activité biologique du sol et la préservation de sa structure, pourrait séquestrer de grandes quantités de dioxyde de carbone (CO_2), ce qui en fait une solution peu coûteuse et efficace pour lutter contre le changement climatique.

« La pratique de l'agriculture régénératrice pourrait créer un million d'emplois à temps d'ici 2030 et environ 5 millions d'emplois d'ici 20 ans ».

La Banque mondiale accélère la modernisation de l'agriculture.

Par Yosua Domedjui

Plus de la moitié de la population centrafricaine dépendent de l'agriculture pourtant cette année le secteur a été ralentis en raison du manque d'investissement et de modernisation.

La Banque mondiale appelle le gouvernement centrafricain à accélérer la modernisation de l'agriculture pour lutter contre la pauvreté. L'information provient d'un rapport de l'institution publié vendredi 10 mars.

Selon le rapport, la République centrafricaine (RCA) peut sortir des millions d'habitants de la pauvreté en transformant son secteur agricole vital pour entraîner la croissance économique.

Et cela passe par des réformes concrètes sur quatre domaines prioritaires à savoir, le cadre institutionnel, l'accès au financement et aux marchés, les intrants agricoles et équipements ainsi que le droit foncier et de propriété.

« La RCA dispose d'abondantes terres arables et d'un climat favorable à l'agriculture et à l'élevage. […] Une stratégie globale soutenue par des réformes concrètes permettrait de libérer le potentiel du secteur agricole, de protéger les moyens de subsistance, d'accélérer la croissance, de créer de l'emploi, et d'améliorer les conditions de vie des Centrafricains » explique le responsable des opérations de la Banque mondiale de la Centrafrique.

La Centrafrique depuis quelques années, fait face à des crises économiques multiples. La hausse des prix alimentaires et des carburants, les difficultés liées à l'adoption de la loi sur les cryptomonnaies, ainsi que l'impact de la guerre en Ukraine ralentissent la croissance économique.

Les investissements publics dans l'agriculture au cours de la dernière décennie représentaient en moyenne moins de 3 % de l'ensemble des dépenses du secteur public, indique la Banque mondiale.

L'économie et l'industrie Agro-alimentaire

Par Yosua Domedjui

Depuis des années, l'économie mondiale dépend des industries comme le pétrole, les ressources minières et d'autres industrie appart l'agroalimentaire. Pourtant la population mondiale à plus besoin de l'agroalimentaire, c'est à cet effet que l'humanité se tourne beaucoup plus vers l'agro- alimentation dont le manioc fut le premier élément de base.

L'agro-industrie est devenue une vedette dans toutes les économies et a au fil des décennies, fait avancer l'économie de diverses industries.
Le manioc, l'une des cultures utilisées dans une large gamme de produits, y compris les biocarburants, les aliments et les produits industriels, est devenu l'un des produits les plus recherchés pour une utilisation dans diverses industries.
Un indicateur économique comme le PIB a dans la plupart de cas été positivement poussé par l'agro-industrie dont l'activité dans l'amidon de manioc ne peut pas être laissée de côté.

Actuellement, une tonne d'amidon de manioc est vendue à 525 USD, un prix qui est passé de 510 USD à 525 USD en seulement deux mois. Ceci est une forte indication que l'amidon de manioc est en forte demande.
Il est cependant impératif que l'agriculture ne puisse pas être laissée à l'écart du développement du pays.

Le mouvement d'industrialisation
L'amidon de manioc a contribué à la mise en place d'industries dans plusieurs Etats. L'industrialisation a été une force motrice pour la plupart des nations occidentales développées et a contribué de manière significative au développement du pays.

Bien qu'il existe une école de pensée qui soutient que le développement ne peut être réalisé uniquement par l'industrialisation, il s'est avéré être l'un des agents du changement.

Puissances industrielles
Des économies robustes comme la Thaïlande et la Chine sont des producteurs actifs de l'amidon de manioc. Lorsque davantage de produits sont fabriqués, le pays gagne plus de revenus étrangers grâce à ses exportations d'amidon de manioc sur le marché international aux prix standard du marché.

Il a, cependant ; devenu impératif que le manioc soit produit en grande quantité et transformé en amidon pour les exporter sur le marché international.

Augmentation des prix du palmier à huile.

L'une des principales matières premières dont les prix ont augmenté au cours de l'année 2021 est l'huile de palme. L'offre mondiale de la Malaisie a augmenté de plus de 30 % au cours de l'année. En général, la banque des Pays-Bas estime que les prix moyens de l'huile de palme progresseront de 7% par rapport au niveau de 2021 pour atteindre une moyenne de 4 425 ringgits en 2022 approximativement 1007,59 dollar américain. Nous pouvons citer entre autres le Nigéria comme le principal producteur de l'huile de palme. En raison de sa puissance économique grâce au pétrole, le Nigéria a su investir sa fortune dans la production de l'huile de palme afin de plus maximiser sa richesse.

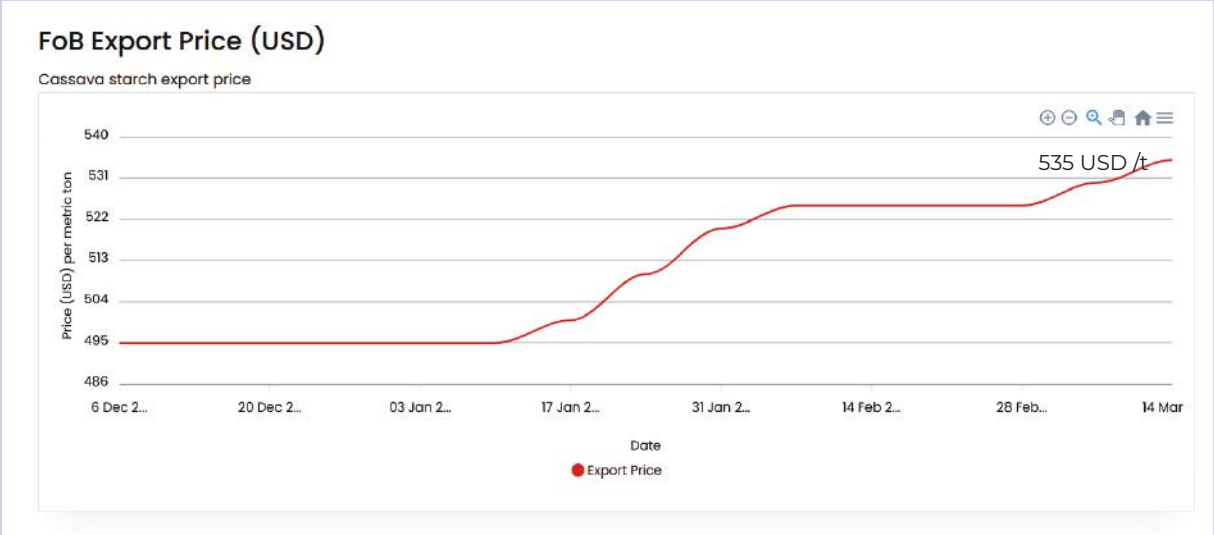
Les bienfaits de l'huile de palme sur la santé

L'huile de palme émolliente, nourrissante et protectrice, elle est particulièrement hydratante. Elle peut également protéger les cheveux contre la déshydratation tout en leur apportant une douceur. L'huile de palme est également riche en vitamine E et donc une fois assimilé par notre corps, il serait capable d'activer notre système immunitaire. Une fois que notre système immunitaire est fortifié, il lutte contre toute maladie qui pénètre dans notre corps.

Market Analysis of Cassava Starch In Thailand

The market prices of cassava starch have reduced slightly over the last month. The price ranges from 530-535 US dollars/ton (3,683.10 yuan /ton). This week, the market price of cassava starch in Thailand's tapioca starch quotation is FOB (Bangkok) 495 US dollars/ton (3,627.80 yuan /ton). The starch prices in the domestic cassava starch market are stable. In Thailand, the raw material supply of fresh cassava is stable. The average starch leavening of cassava starch is between 24-28 percent. Thailand is relatively stable, the open factories remain high, and the starch output continues to increase. The speed of cassava starch clearance is still low, and the quotations of traders are slightly confused.

Thailand Cassava Starch price



Price Factors

Quality of cassava root: Factory owners demand cassava with high starch content for production. Higher starch content would receive a higher price than the lower one. The price WWWoffered by the collector is dependent on the quality of the cassava root, specifically, the starch content.

Cost of Labour: Total labour cost including farm labour for the cultivation and harvesting of cassava. The cost of labour during the harvesting period is high as compared to cultivation therefore the cost of harvesting directly affects pricing.

Harvest Yield: There is a high correlation between harvest yield and the price of cassava. The price of cassava is lower when there is a low yield. The lowest prices in June and July can be explained in a similar way but the opposite end. It is noted that the abundance of cassava roots drives the prices down.

Handling and Logistics: The storage and shipping costs from producing areas to importing countries are great determinants of cassava prices. When the shipping and transportation cost of cassava to consumers and industries are high, it affects the retail price of cassava. Cassava farmers bring their harvest to the collectors, where they are responsible for absorbing the cost of transportation from farm to collecting fields.

Harvesting time: The harvesting period is a great determinant for the price of cassava. The abundance and scarcity of cassava affect the price. The prices of fresh cassava roots often rise in November and December of every year as cassava is easily harvested during the rainy season. During the harvesting season, the prices are relatively high due to the limited supply.

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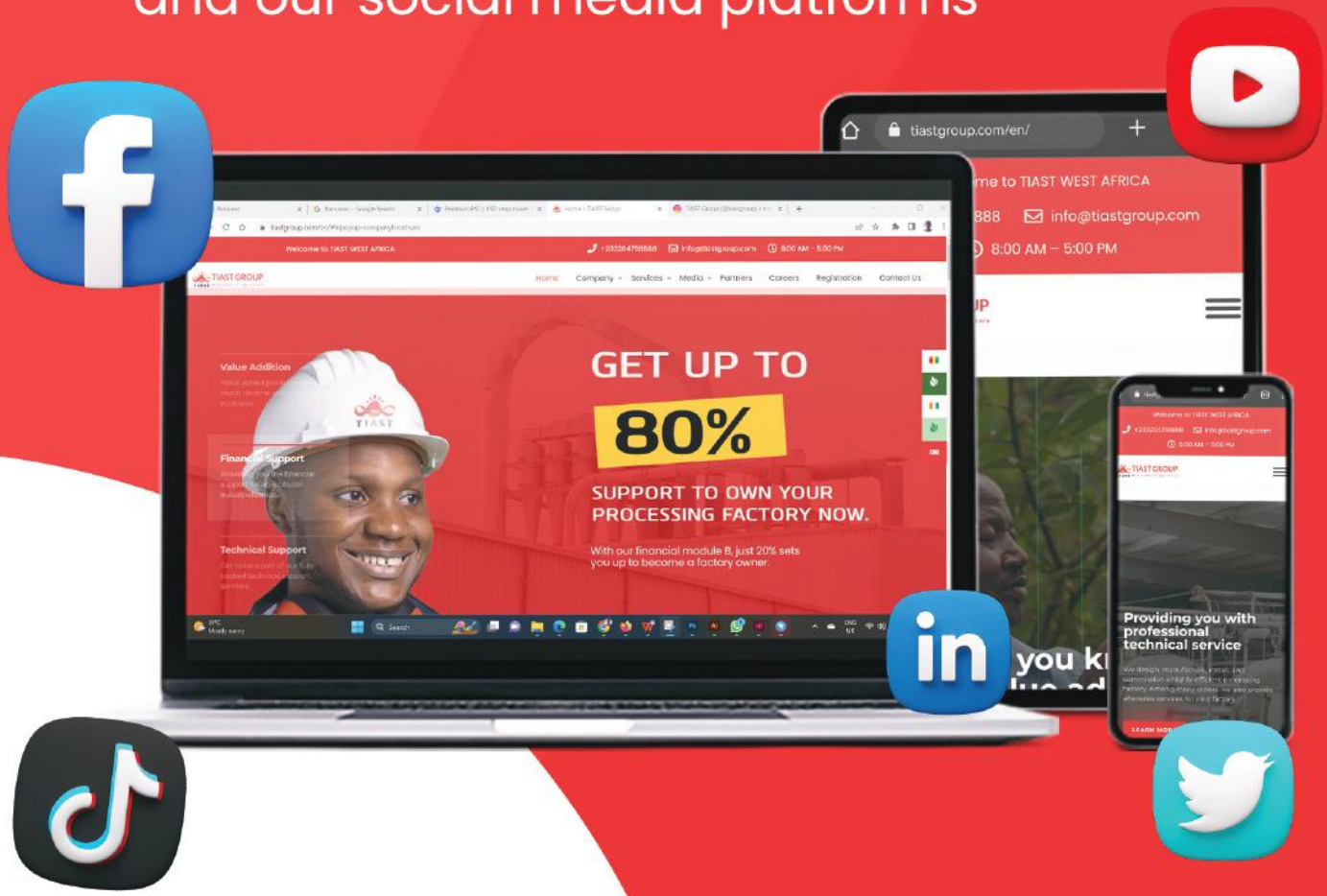

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