

agroriches

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GHANA TODAY

Peasant Farmers should be
More Industrial - Ghanaian
Professor

EDITORIAL

Rubber Processing, join the
train!

NOTRE CHRONIQUE

La Crise alimentaire en
Afrique persiste



BEHIND THE SCENES

MARCH 2023





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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OWN A FACTORY, GET 80% FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM TIAST

TIAST Group believes you really want to own a fully-automated agro-processing factory. What's the holdup then? Well, TIAST Group has identified that building an agro-processing factory comes with a lot of financial constraints, thus the company has launched a new financial module to provide 80% financial support to investors, entrepreneurs and farmers.

The financial leasing package aims to provide up to 80 percent of the total cost of fully-automated factories regardless of the capacities, especially cassava starch processors.

The financial leasing arrangement is processed quickly with flexible interest rates during the repayment period of between three to six years.

The financial support is a direct funding from China intended to boost agricultural industrialization in Ghana and the West Africa sub-region at large.

It is also in line with the company's vision of building

1,000 factories, creating a million jobs, and generating an annual trade value of US\$10 billion for the West Africa sub-region.

The financial support covers a variety of services, such as the provision and installation of all processing line machinery, after-sales services, and other maintenance services required to increase the productivity of a fully-automated agro-processing factory.

Farmers, investors, business people and all individuals should partner with TIAST Group now to take advantage of the swift financial support.

RUTABAGA

By Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

Rutabaga is part of a long list of forgotten vegetables which are overlooked, but it is actually a sweet and nutrient-packed, root vegetable. In fact, a rutabaga kind of looks like a giant, ugly turnip but for most Africans this vegetable on the outside looks more like a cocoyam.

Origin

Rutabaga is believed to have originated sometime in the 17th century, in Russia or Scandinavia and it's a hybrid between a turnip and a wild cabbage. They are in season during October through to March.

Nutritional Value

High in anti-oxidants

Rutabagas contain vitamin A and E which play vital roles in immune health, iron absorption, fights cell damage and maintain a healthy cell membrane.

Prevents premature aging.

It being high in antioxidants really helps prevent your skin from aging. The vitamin C also helps neutralize free radicals in your skin caused by pollution and damage from ultraviolet (UV) light.

Promotes bowel movement

Rutabaga is an excellent source of insoluble fibre which feeds healthy bacteria in your gut and decreases one's risk of colorectal cancer, heart disease, and type 2 diabetes.

Helps in weight loss

Rutabaga is high in fibre and as a result doesn't digest early, keeping you full for long. This may prevent over-eating, ultimately leading to weight loss. Also, it is low in calories thus helping to achieve that desired result.

Maintains healthy blood pressure

Rutabaga is an excellent source of insoluble fibre which feeds healthy bacteria in your gut and decreases one's risk of colorectal cancer, heart disease, and type 2 diabetes.



Peasant Farmers should be More Industrial - Ghanaian Professor

By Prince Opoku Dogbey

Dean of International Programmes and Institutional Cooperation (DIPC) at the Accra Technical University, Professor Ernest Winful, has indicated that small-holder farmers must transition from being peasant entrepreneurs to being more industrial.

"Smallholder farmers should be conscientized to move from that peasant thinking entrepreneurship into business-wise. This will bring development into the country and its something the country has to look into, food is number one and if we can't go into technology, agriculture should be the answer to most of our problems," he said.

He indicated that, the transitioning into a more agricultural industrialized country would lead to economic growth and development.

He made this known while speaking at a validation workshop on the State of Agribusiness Social Enterprises in Ghana organized by Social Enterprise Ghana with support from the GIZ AgriBiz Programme in Accra.

Addressing the high rate of unemployment in the country, Prof. Winful, said, "Agriculture is an area that a lot of people can venture but how come they have high unemployment rate in Ghana. It is either we do

not understand or don't know these opportunities, therefore we have to hammer more on that."

According to him, the high rate of unemployment in agribusiness is attributed to the curriculum used in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).

Nonetheless, he urged those in charge of TVET to work with businesses to develop curricula that are unique to the demands of the industry and enable students to meet those needs.

According to Mr. Edwin Zu-Cudjoe, Executive Director of Social Enterprise Ghana, there are more than 100,000 social companies operating in Ghana, and 55% of these are engaged in climate-related agribusiness.

He said that social enterprise agriculture employed over 800,000 people and contributed roughly \$2 billion to the nation's GDP.

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The transitioning into a more agricultural industrialized country would lead to economic growth and development Prof. Winful



Expert calls on Nigeria to increase organic agricultural production

By Prince Opoku Dogbey

The Coordinator of the Network of Organic Agriculture Researchers, Dr. Olugbenga Adeoluwa, has urged the Federal Government of Nigeria to capitalize on the growth of organic agriculture to increase food security in the country.

Adeoluwa who made this known during a virtual conference said that, there have been numerous scientific advancements, such as the creation of natural pre- and probiotics, as well as mechanical advancements, to increase farming productivity.

“This is one of the reasons for lower productivity from organic farms in many developing countries compared to the developed ones.

We must invest in sector research in order to increase production and productivity in Africa,” he said.

He added, “Africa is still a virgin land regarding exploration of science and innovation-driven organic agricultural development. We are doing our best to contribute our quota to grow the sector in the continent through several activities.”

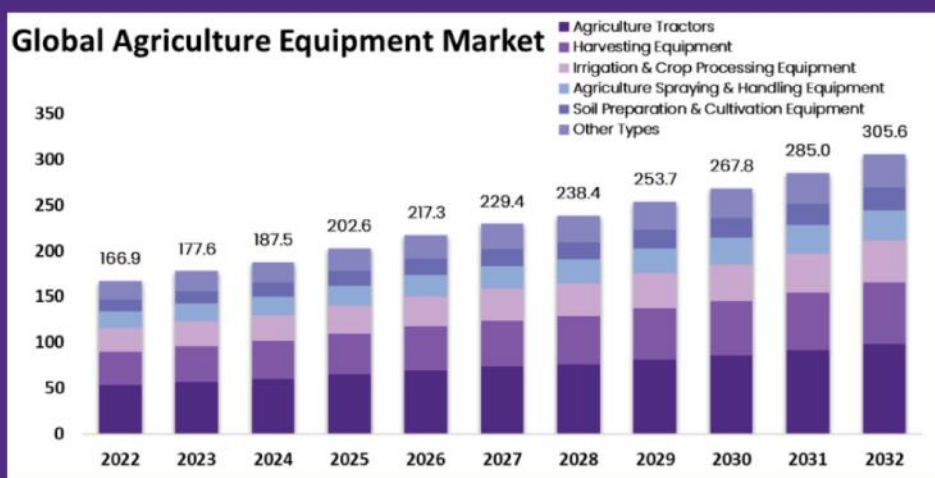
He bemoaned the lack of scientific innovation that could be used to the production of organic agriculture, noting that we had the good fortune to see technology being used in organic farms in countries like Israel, Sweden, South Korea, Germany, and the United States.

“Nigeria must invest in sector research in order to increase production and productivity in Africa- Adeoluwa”

Global Agriculture Machine Market to Surpass US\$ 305.6 Billion by 2032

By Prince Opoku Dogbey

A new market report released by Market.us said the global agriculture equipment market would surpass US\$ 305.6 billion by 2032.



It is however projected that the market would reach a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.4% from 2023 to 2032.

Touching on the factors affecting the growth of the industry, the report highlighted increasing mechanization, government initiatives and funding, research and development, innovative and advanced equipment, execution of precision farming and growing population and high demand as factors contributing to this growth.

“Rising mechanization in the agriculture sector has boosted the agriculture equipment industry. Due to this, the demand for advanced agriculture equipment has risen in the market,” the report stated.

The report added, “Farmers across the world are adopting innovative and advanced technological equipment in farming methods to increase the efficiency and productivity of farms. For example, farmers are using various sensors on the farm.”

It was also stated that as food production increases globally, the need for these agricultural equipment keeps rising as this equipment would be needed to promote sustainable agriculture.

On regional analysis, the report stated, “The economic development of countries like China, India, and many more in this region is the reason for the development in this region. Agriculture developments are going at a rapid and efficient pace in this region.”

“Increasing mechanization, government initiatives and funding, research and development, innovative and advanced equipment, execution of precision farming and growing population and high demand are factors contributing to this growth.”



Dry Farming in uncertain weather patterns

Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

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any individuals may believe the recent changes in climate and the issue of water shortages is what led to what is now known as, "dry farming", however it is worth noting that, before the rise of dams and aquifers, dry farming was a normal practice in the days of the old in some western parts of America.

The name "dry farming" leads many individuals including myself into believing that, "it is growing crops without water", but not after Mary Garrett, President of Dry Farming Institute, Corvallis, mentioned that "nothing grows without water" did I start to change that perception and read more on the matter to fully understand the practice and what it entails.

Dry farming, is when plants take up moisture stored in the ground rather than sprinkled from above. It is when rainwater infiltrates the soil, followed by a dry growing season and plant roots take in that moisture as needed. A wide variety of fruits and vegetables including tomatoes, potatoes, squash, corn and even watermelons can be dry-farmed.

However, for dry farming to work, there are a couple of elements that need to be present. Water policy director at the Community Alliance with Family Farmers in Davis, David Runsten says "you need to be in a place where there's sufficient rainfall to create moisture in the soil" but what happens if you live in a desert or experiencing a drought situation, thus here are some techniques farmers employ to help crops get all the moisture they need.

These methods include planting earlier in the season than usual to take advantage of soil moisture stored up from winter rains and spacing plants more widely to give roots more room to search for water. Farmers also plant young seedlings in furrows to minimize the drying effects of the wind and lay down an insulating layer of mulch which often comprises of leaves, wood chips or straw on top of the soil.

In recent times, dry farming has not got much attention since the practice does not do much to maximize productivity, but with the recent issues of climate change and irrigation affecting crop yield, I believe it is time we accord it some reverence as it may not solve these climate change problems, but may offer a way forward.

Cloud Computing: The New Trend Shaping Agriculture

By Prince Opoku Dogbey

One of the industries that has benefited from cloud computing technologies is agriculture. Because of the growing population, the scarcity of arable land, the fertility of the soil, and climate change, technology is essential in agriculture, and cloud computing is doing the exact- reshaping the agricultural sector.

J.C. R. Licklider is credited with creating cloud computing in the 1960s with his work on the ARPANET, which connected people and data at anywhere, anytime. A modest amount of disk space was

made available to CompuServe's consumer users in 1983 so they could upload any files they want.

Importance of Cloud Computing in Agriculture

Data Processing

Farmers can acquire and evaluate data using data processing to assist them make decisions about the crops they cultivate in the future.



Soil information to farmers

Decision-making in agriculture is strongly reliant on knowledge of the soil, as a farmer needs to understand the soil's previous behavior as well as anticipate its future patterns.

eCommerce

Agricultural operations in rural areas can access the market directly, avoiding exploitation. Farm-

ers may benefit from a cloud-based information system for agricultural management that enables direct sales of their goods.

It must be noted that, the cost of cloud computing for farming is based on how much data is created by the IoT system, transported to the cloud, and then transferred back. The price of cloud computing will continue to rise as more sensors are needed by the typical digitally driven farm.



LET'S TALK CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

By Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

We've got smart farming, today, let's talk "climate-smart agriculture". The 21st century generation, have adopted many things including Allen F. Morgenstern's quote from the 1930s, which says, "work smarter not harder". From the invention of the internet to numerous machines used in various field just to make the work of man easier and more efficient.

This generation thrives on these words with the invention of smart devices, the word smart is associated to everything invented these days and agriculture, which is the world's oldest and most adaptable sector was not left out.

Smart farming, is a new farming practice which entails the use of internet of things, artificial intelligence and monitored sensors to collect data on farms to help increase crop yield and promote efficiency.

However, the issue of climate change making waves these days, affecting crop yield and productivity, increased the need for an effective solution to help curb the problem and soon enough, climate-smart farming came to the rescue.

According to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an approach that helps guide the actions of farmersto transform agri-food systems towards green and climate resilient practices and reducing greenhouse gas emissions where possible and to also improve household food security.

The approach includes traditional practices and biodiversity- friendly agriculture.

Climate-smart agriculture is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the FAOs strategic framework based on the four betters.

Better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life for all, leaving no one behind.





Nigeria is Africa's largest producer of cassava

By Prince Opoku Dogbey

When it comes to cultivation of the cassava crop, Nigeria is the largest producer in Africa.

According to a data recorded by Knoema, "The production of cassava of Nigeria increased from 9.57 million tonnes in 1972 to 63 million tonnes in 2021 growing at an average annual rate of 4.28%."

The increase in cassava production has primarily been attributed to the country's rapid population growth, high internal demand, availability of high yielding improved cassava varieties, a comparatively well-developed market access infrastructure, the presence of improved processing technology, and a well-organized internal market structure.

At a workshop on cassava production held by the Ministry of Agriculture, Mrs. Karima Babangida, Director of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, stated that the use of weed management and best practices tools created by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) resulted in an increase in production from its previous 10 tonnes to 20 tonnes per hectare.

As Nigeria is ranked as the highest producers of cassava starch, it's time for the country to do more processing of cassava into starch.





FARMERS IN AMERICA

Did you know there are 257,454 millennial farmers in America?.



DARK CHOCOLATES

The antioxidants in dark chocolates have been shown to lower blood pressure, reduce the risk of clotting and increase blood circulation.

BEHIND THE SCENES

A study conducted by Duncan in the year 2004, found that, women in Ghana significantly contribute to the nation’s economic growth. The study estimates that they make up 52% of the agricultural labor force and produce 70% of the food crops. 90% of the workers in the marketing of farm products are women as well.

One of the key authorities developing the agricultural sector in Ghana is the Women in Agriculture Development (WIAD), a directorate under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that seeks to transform livelihoods and promoting the well-being of especially women in the agricultural sector.

Its mission is to develop effective policies that promote delivery of improved technologies and information on agricultural production and post-production in an environmentally sustainable manner.

In the month of celebrating women in agriculture, the Deputy Director of WIAD, Madam Theresa Wayo applauds all women for their constant efforts in developing the agricultural sector.

In an interview with Agroriches, Madam Wayo emphasized that, the directorate is focusing on value-addition, a sector where women are playing significant roles to promote growth and development.

“We also look at value-addition, training women on how to add value to the various agriculture product, so that, throughout the year we are able to get enough to balance our meals and have a healthy diet,” she said.

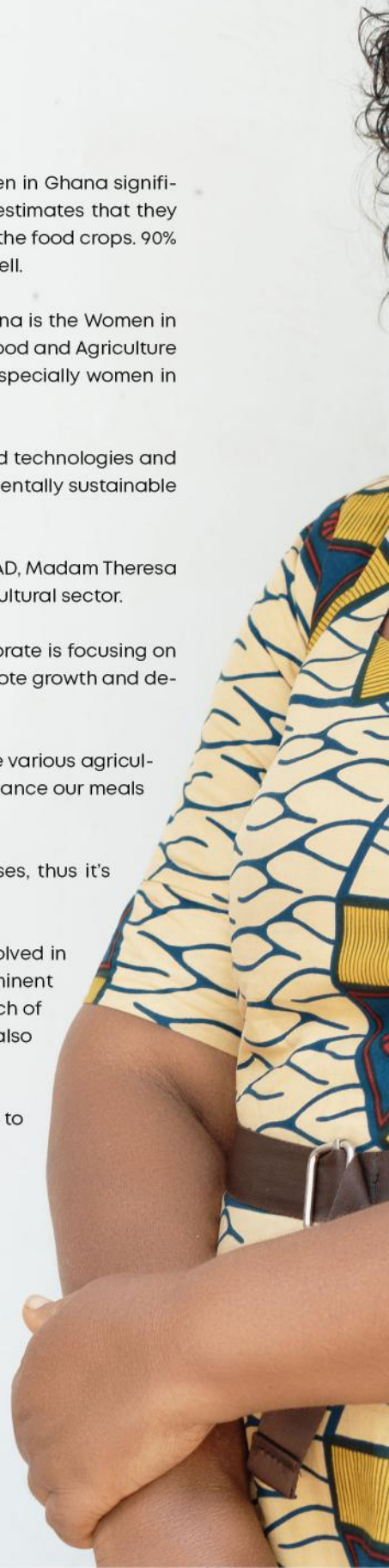
According to her, women contribute to the reduction of post-harvest losses, thus it’s laudable to empower women with everything needed to boost production.

“For women who are into agriculture, I say kudos, because women are involved in the whole process, but specifically the role in women become more prominent during the post-harvest process. Thus, I’d encourage women to save as much of the fruits and vegetables needed for our health for home consumption and also for income generation,” she indicated.

She is however optimistic that women would continue to pursue agriculture to feed the world.

Ayekoo to all women

“Women make up 52% of the agricultural labor force and produce 70% of the food crops. 90% of the workers in the marketing of farm products are women as well.”





Theresa C.A Wayo

Deputy Director - WIAD

“

Its mission is to develop effective policies that promote delivery of improved technologies and information on agricultural production and post-production in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Rutabaga Soup

By Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

Surfing the net for what to do with the Rutabagas my in-law gifted me, my search results gave me a variety of options from mashed, to roasted, and even pie but the rutabaga soup really caught my attention. Being an African, “soup” has been my everyday thing and since it was my first-time trying rutabagas, I decided to go with something that pleases my African tongue.

Ingredients

- 1 ½ boneless beef
- 3 rutabagas
- 3 onions
- 3 bell peppers
- carrots
- Half a cup of habanero peppers.
- Powdered pepper
- Shrimp powder
- Garlic
- ginger
- Rosemary
- Curry powder
- Bay leaf
- Any other seasoning of choice

Method

1. Wash, peel and dice all vegetables.
2. Wash beef with water and a few drops of vinegar/ salt and place in a pan.
3. Add a blend of onion, garlic, ginger, thyme, habanero pepper and rosemary to your beef.
4. In the same pan add a washed bay leaf, a seasoning of choice and salt if need be and bring to a boil.
5. boil for about 15 minutes on medium heat before adding water.
6. The amount of water to add depends on the number of rutabagas you'll be using, and how watery/thick you want your soup.
7. Add your curry powder, powdered pepper, blended carrots and cook for an additional 20minutes or till tender.
8. Cook till meat is almost tender and add your tiny chopped rutabagas to the broth.
9. To thicken your soup, you may mash a few rutabagas in the soup with a fork or in an earthenware bowl and put back into the soup. Add bell peppers, shrimp powder and seasoning to the soup and leave for an additional 3-5 minutes.

Serve in a deep bowl and enjoy.

This recipe may serve 3 to 4 heads.



Digitalizing Africa's Agriculture Sector for Gains

By Kwabena Poku Antwi



Africa's agriculture sector has long been considered as the backbone of many African economies. It employs a significant portion of the population, contributes to the continent's GDP, and serves as a source of food and raw materials for industries.

However, the sector faces various challenges such as low productivity, inadequate infrastructure, and poor market access, among others. Digitalization presents a solution to some of these challenges and offers numerous opportunities to transform Africa's agriculture sector.

Digitalizing Africa's agriculture sector involves the integration of technology into various agricultural activities, including production, processing, marketing, and distribution. With the increasing availability and affordability of digital technologies such as smartphones, tablets, and software applications, farmers and agribusinesses can access a range of digital tools to enhance their productivity, efficiency, and profitability.

Precision farming involves the use of digital technologies such as GPS mapping, drones, and sensors to collect data on crop health, soil quality, weather conditions, and other variables that affect crop yield. This data is then analyzed to enable farmers to make informed decisions on planting, fertilizing, and harvesting, among others.



With digital tools such as blockchain, farmers and other stakeholders can track the movement of produce from the farm to the consumer, ensuring that products are authentic and of high quality. Blockchain also enables farmers to access financing and insurance, as lenders and insurers can verify the authenticity of the produce and the farmer's ownership of the land.

In conclusion, digitalizing Africa's agriculture sector presents numerous opportunities to transform the sector and enhance its contribution to the continent's economic growth and development.

FOR THE CARE OF MAN

The farmer, always labouring for our gain
But trapped under an ever-scorching sun
Patiently waiting to witness gustatory sounds

From the bellies of man
Blessed with care and the ability to nurture
With untiring hands, ready to cultivate again

Although purged with a fatigue body
The farmer still sets the motion
To open up voices in gratitude of God
Well, the next dimension is taken care of by the
farmer, Let's come together
To appreciate the farmer
A collective appreciation, greater output
Emerge economic transformation



— By Nana Ama Oforiwaa Antwi

Rubber Processing, join the train!

By Derrick Liam



The rubber plant has increasingly commanding high demand on the international market due to its use everywhere. Imagine children having to make a mistake when using a pencil and not being able to erase it, or that just about when you are embarking on a journey, you get there and the bus had no tyres underneath it. Indeed, the use of rubber cuts across many industries and sectors.

In the automobile industry, one significant use of rubber is in the making of car tyres. Amongst this is the use of rubber in certain parts of the car that also need protection from water. That being said, rubber can be used as a coating to protect electrical appliances and other gadgets from moisture or water during transportation or in the general usage of such gadgets.

Erasers can also be produced using rubber. Erasers are essential tools for individuals working in the fields of engineering and architecture, among others, and they should not be overlooked. Drawings on a sheet need to be flawless in order to produce excellent designs for

buildings, bridges, and other construction-related uses. Erasers come to the aid of these designers when working with their pencils and sheets because they allow them to rub off the mistakes that have been produced so that they may continue with their job because human error is unavoidable.

Gloves and protective equipment made of rubber can also be utilized in many different industries, including manufacturing and the pharmaceutical industry. The majority of protective apparel, boots, gloves, and other items are made of rubber.

It is essential that rubber processing continues given the huge demand for rubber from numerous sectors. Individuals and interested parties in Ghana can take advantage of this high demand by making an investment in a long-lasting rubber processing project.

Well, no need to look further, TIAST Group is ready to help you process rubber to meet the current demand and make more revenue.

Call TIAST GROUP on +233 475 8888

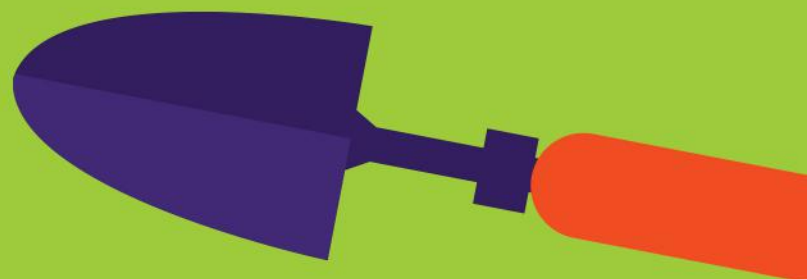


TODAY'S TIPS

Roll bars or roll cages called Rollover Protection Structures (ROPS) are created for agricultural tractors that are wheeled or tracked. The purpose of ROPS is to surround the operator in a protective bubble in the event of a rollover.

Some farmers are don't want to install ROPS on an ancient tractor because they don't want to see a brand-new framework attached to an old tractor.

The fact that the roll bar and seat belt are twice as expensive as the tractor they are required for is another factor. It is impossible to overlook the vast number of rollover-related injuries and fatalities when farmers should be adopting them.



The Agricultural Revolution: From the Neolithic Age to a New Era of Agricultural Growth

By Godwin Shan Kofi Gilman

The Agricultural Revolution was a watershed moment in human history that marked the transition from a nomadic to a settled lifestyle. The development of farming techniques that allowed people to grow crops and raise animals for food enabled this transition. The Agricultural Revolution began around 10,000 years ago during the Neolithic Age and has continued to evolve and shape our world to this day.

For the first time, people began to domesticate plants and animals during that era. Instead of constantly moving in search of food, they were able to settle in one place and form permanent communities. Food production became more efficient as farming techniques such as irrigation and crop rotation improved. This enabled population growth, which resulted in the formation of cities and civilizations.

The Agricultural Revolution had a significant impact on how people lived as well. People lived in small, nomadic groups prior to the Neolithic Age. People began to settle in one place and form larger communities with the advent of farming. This resulted in the formation of social hierarchies and the emergence of class divisions. It also resulted in

a more sedentary lifestyle, which had a significant impact on human health and happiness.

The Agricultural Revolution continued to evolve over time. The invention of the plow and the use of animal power for farming greatly increased food production efficiency. The 18th and 19th centuries saw the birth of new technologies such as the steam engine and the reaper, which revolutionized farming and ushered in a new era of agricultural growth.

The Agricultural Revolution is still shaping our world today. Increased crop yields and the development of genetically modified crops have resulted from technological and scientific advances. However, there are concerns about the environmental impact of modern farming practices, such as pesticide use and biodiversity loss.

In general, the Agricultural Revolution had a significant impact on human history. It has influenced our societies, economies, and way of life. Moving forward, we must remember the lessons of the past and strive to strike a balance between food production and environmental sustainability.



LA SUBVENTION DE L'AGRICULTURE AU TOGO

Par Yosua Domedjui

Depuis le début janvier de l'année en cours, la banque mondiale décide de s'intéresser au secteur agricole au Togo et prévoit subventionner dans le financement pour un développement plus favorable.

Pour les membres de la banque mondiale, l'agriculture au Togo est encore très faible. Pourtant, elle peut aller encore plus loin vu les ressources dont elle dispose. Seulement, elle est freinée par le manque de financement suffisant pour répondre à tous les besoins.

La banque mondiale avait relevé que le Togo ne maintient sa production que grâce à la déforestation et le pays était très loin de la production de ses pays voisins à l'exemple du Benin et du Ghana. Ce qui était un véritable problème vu que les agriculteurs du Togo forment près de 50% de la population totale.

Pour donc remédier à ce déficit, la banque mondiale a pris comme résolution de réanimer l'institut de recherche agricole du pays et propulser l'agroforesterie et l'agriculture. Le budget dédié à la résolution de ce problème et d'autres problèmes annexes s'élève à 200 millions de dollars soit 120 milliards Fcfa.

La banque mondiale espère que cette collaboration de 2023 à 2024 permettra réellement au Togo et relever son secteur agricole et surtout, se mettre à la place qui lui ait dû. Les autres secteurs qui bénéficieront aussi de cette année dans le même budget sont : l'énergie, l'inclusion financière, l'éducation, la protection sociale et le genre.



LA BANQUE MONDIALE ACCÉLÈRE LA MODERNISATION DE L'AGRICULTURE.

Par Yosua Domedjui

Après la redoutable pandémie de la Covid-19 et la crise en Ukraine, le secteur agricole mondial a été mis à rude épreuve. L'Afrique de l'Ouest en particulier a été durement affecté. Tout ceci a conduit à une crise alimentaire. Malgré les plans élaborés plus tôt et la richesse de cette partie de l'Afrique, surprenante a été de constater qu'elle dépend encore autant des facteurs externes.

La lutte contre cette crise est donc l'un des points fards inscrits dans les objectifs pour cette année 2023. La population est de plus en plus nombreuse mais les produits du secteur agricole ne réussissent plus à satisfaire tout le monde. Le président nigérian avait d'ailleurs déclaré : « Alors que nous allons vers un doublement de la population du continent d'ici 2050, il s'agit du défi politique majeur de tous les leaders africains dans les 30 années à venir. Si on ne peut pas nourrir ces populations, on affrontera des crises politiques et sécuritaires croissantes ». La production céréalière a largement chuté pourtant, les céréales sont l'un des produits de base de la nutrition. Ces difficultés liées à la pandémie et au conflit en Ukraine, associées à la sécheresse et les inondations, ont obligé les habitants de l'Afrique de l'Ouest à migrer vers d'autres pays. Les nourrissons eux, ont particulièrement souffert de mal nutrition.

L'une des solutions qui pourraient fonctionner pour éviter la famine en Afrique de l'Ouest est que, les Etats devraient considérer les agricultures familiales. Elles constituent largement plus de la moitié de la production générale des vivres. Il faudrait que le secteur public puisse apporter l'aide financière aux acteurs de cette agriculture familiale. Les organisations humanitaires incitent les gouvernements et les bailleurs à ne pas renouveler les absences des années précédentes en ce qui concerne les plans de réponse humanitaire en Afrique de l'Ouest afin de sauver des vies.



L'agriculture et son développement peut réduire la faim en Afrique

Par Yosua Domedjui

L'agriculture fait partie de l'histoire de l'humanité depuis des siècles et cela a persisté en devenant plus important à nos jours où l'insécurité alimentaire semble devenir un problème quotidien.

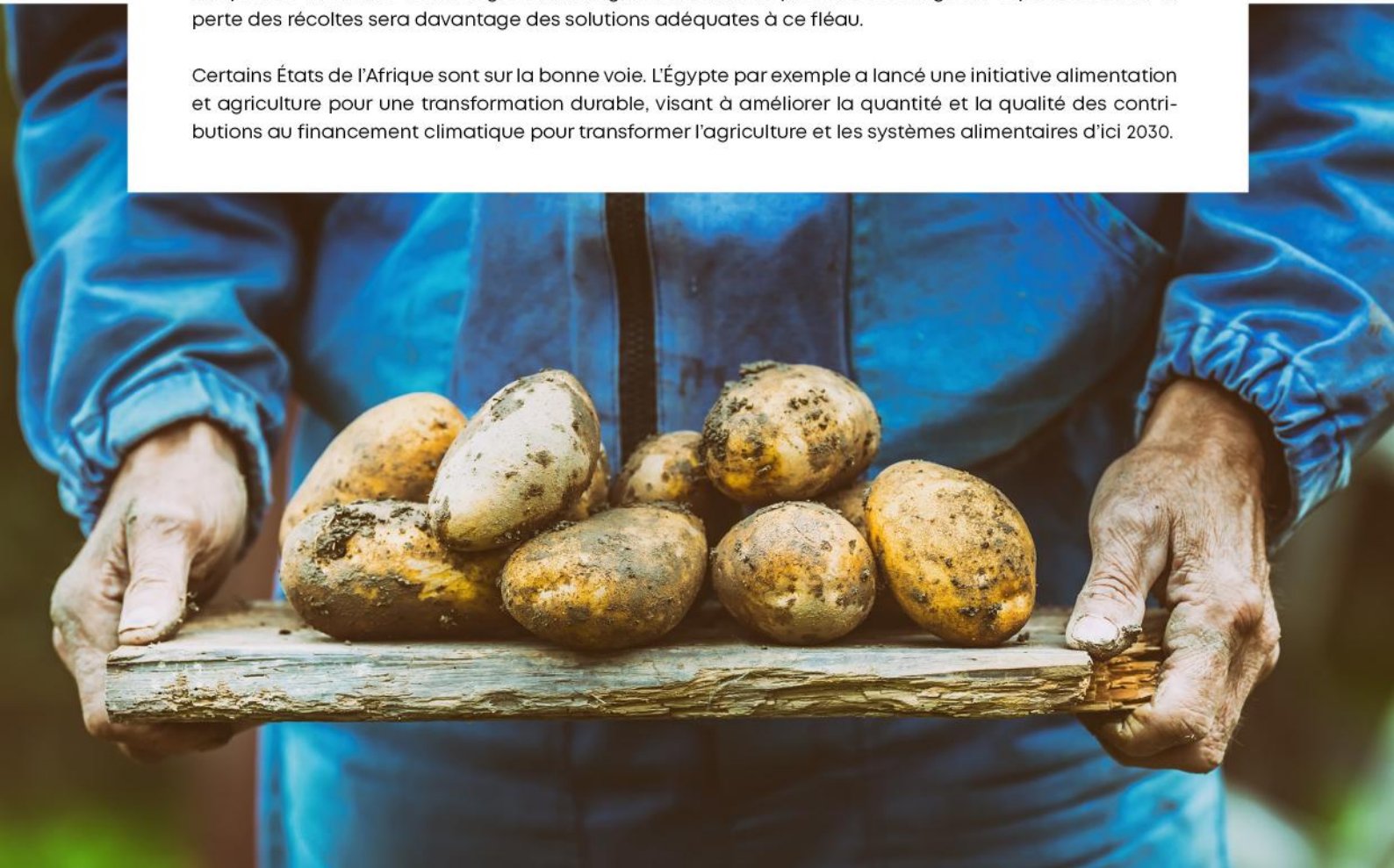
L'ONU estime que plusieurs personnes dans le monde souffrent de la faim et l'estimation de la croissance mondiale pourra devenir un autre déficit crucial pour la sécurité alimentaire dans le monde.

À cet effet une bonne et large pratique de l'agriculture sauverait l'humanité de cette prochaine tragédie. Dans un rapport de l'ONU, il mentionne que le nombre de personnes touchées par la faim dans le monde a augmenté pour atteindre jusqu'à 828 millions en 2021, soit une hausse d'environ 46 millions par rapport à 2020 et de 150 millions depuis l'apparition de la pandémie de covid-19.

Dans un propos recueilli lors de la COP 27, une ambassadrice annonce que l'aide doit être apportée aux petits agriculteurs afin qu'ils puissent lutter contre le changement climatique, dans le cas échéant, le monde ne passera que de crise en crise et cela a déjà commencé.

Adopter de nouvelles technologies dans l'agriculture afin de produire sur un grand espace et éviter la perte des récoltes sera davantage des solutions adéquates à ce fléau.

Certains États de l'Afrique sont sur la bonne voie. L'Égypte par exemple a lancé une initiative alimentation et agriculture pour une transformation durable, visant à améliorer la quantité et la qualité des contributions au financement climatique pour transformer l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires d'ici 2030.



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 offered 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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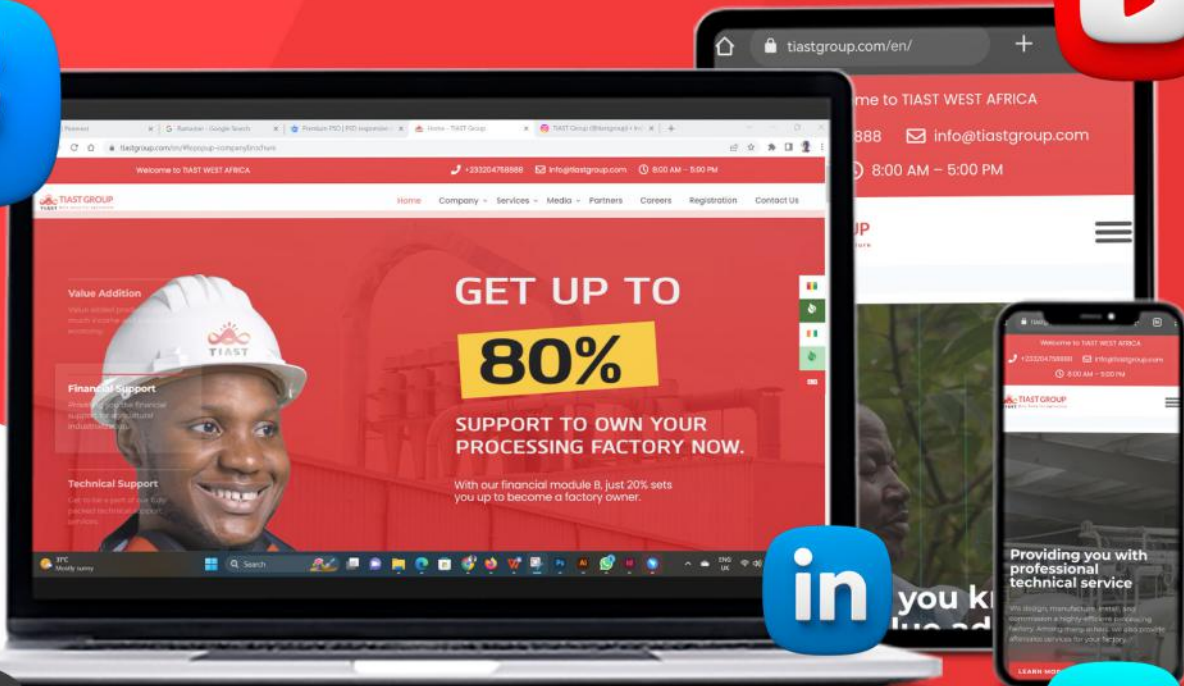
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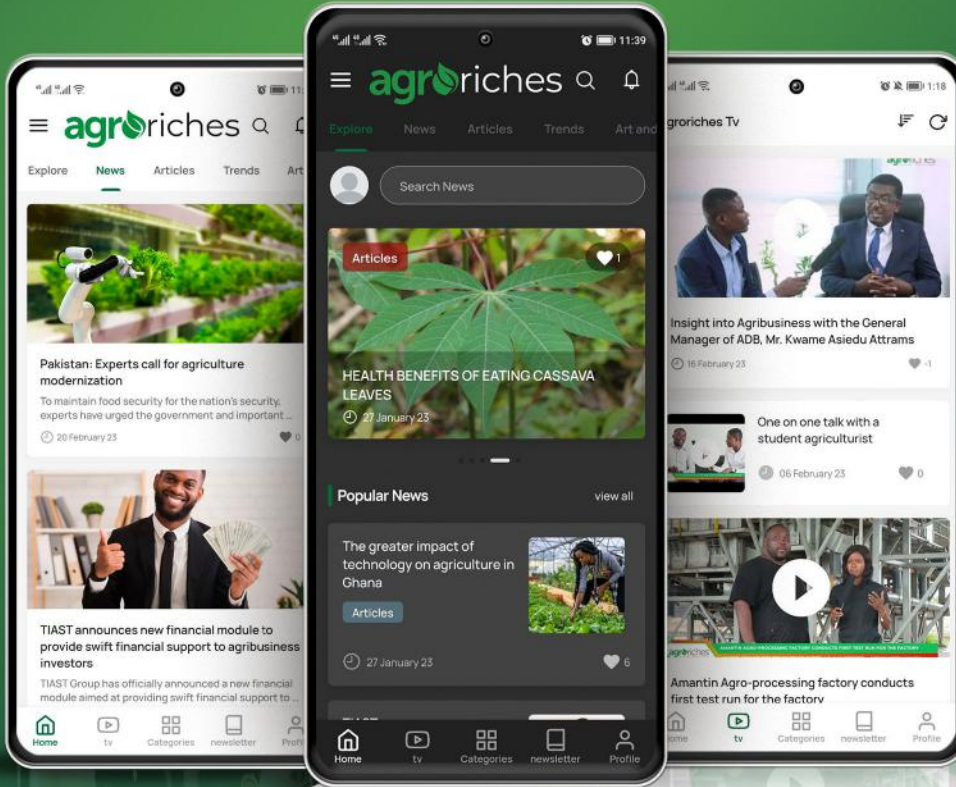
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