RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

STUDENT NAME

RESEARCH AREA

PROJECT DURATION

PEOJECT TITLE

BIOTECHNOLOGY AND FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA

# ABSTRACT

Biotechnology as a proponent in agricultural systems has been used to advance life changing economies in some of the states of Africa. Wheraes studys around this area emanate from the ealy periods of the 20th century, research scsinetots have continually gone agead to provide in depth analyses, findings and prcatises to farmers and nations on some of the best solutions to startvation and hunger pandemics across the globe. Since many of the traditional food retention mecannisms have been overcome with time, modern science is now shifting this attention to the more resitant and adaptative methods in the plant ecosystem. Litraure reviews around this area indicate several reaaecrh procudeures are currently underway with massive tests being done on plant orgganisms. Develping nations in Africa are still faced with rapid food shortages are in need of beetr scientific reaecrh tools and metrics atht will help them produce more and healthier food forgenerations to come.The challenge with most of the agriculturaly productive countries in Adica are the ever changinging werher and climatic conditions, mutating pesta and diseases and tlack of a ready market or preservation meachanisms for most of the food products these contries produce. This paper outlines that in order to precent itself from falling into the brink of hunger and starvation, post modern innovations areound adaptive smart agricultrural systems have to be imolemented.Hence therefore this paper establishes the link required to help African nations achive maximum food security using the different agricultural products that she produces.The datza obtained here are from secondary literature reviews and reports by diffenrt scglars and governmet finding.

INTRODUCTION

Of the 55states in Africa, only close to half have arable land that can produce agricultural products. A quarter of these states rely on animal farming whereas close to a third dominate fishing and marine life as their sourec of the livelihood. Consequently, a number of agricultural products prodiud=ced by these states are for human consulption and very less is exported or even ssent over to industrial factories for food processing and later reconsmption. Some of the major crops grown in Africa include vegetables, maize, rice ,potates and wheat, and the animals on the other hand reared in include cattles, sheep, pigs and chicken. However there are Africa countries that have been predominantly known to produce certain agricultural products, these countries are ginats at their own game, they produce more than they can consume and as a result they even export it to their neighbours. For instance, Kenya is produces tea and coffee in Large scale, some of the coffee is consumed localaaly under the mandate of the Kenyan Tea Development Agency (KTDA). Coffee is widely profuced in Ethiopia. West Aftica leads in the highest production of rice wgereas Nigeria, Egypt and South Africa lead in maize farming. Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa lead in the gighest production of animal products like milk, beef and skin.Countries along the coastal line like Morocco, Namibi, South Africa and Egypt lead in the production and farming of fish.According to the Food and Agriculture Organizsation (FAO), despite the tonnes of production of food by these dominant countries, Africa can barerely fill her granieries, leave alone store it for the future, actialluy, it is suprpising enough that African states still import food from other countries. The results of which if not handled, dimples these states into hunger and starvaetion.

Theer are avarious challenges that have forced these developing states not just to have enough for theur stores. They include ever-changing weather conditions with linadequete rainfall to favour crop production, frequent petsts and diseases that kill many if the animals and then finnaly inadequate mechanization to maximize on production of food from the crops and animals. It is in this regard therefore that the need for scinentific involvement in the production of food for Africa should be incroptared to help farmers maximize production. This can be achieved through Biotechnology.

Biotechnology

Biotechnology is defined as the application of the princles of biological science to the raw materials of biological origin. This may include gene mutation, propagation or total transformation. These changes are usually applied at cell level. Microbiologists, Biologists, Geneticians and Rasearch Scientits work hand in hand doin reasecrh everyday to establish the connections and improvements for the food industry across states. Biotech has been used over the years to build envornmentally stronger food crops and modify the nutriotional contents of certain food crops across nations. Most developing nations in Africa are currently not able to exploit the full potential and benefits of technology since they do not have enough tools and reaecrh scinetists to conduct local studyis on how they can improve their current agrivuktural products so these states rely on the reaesrch and studies done by other countries, some of which may not confirm to what these developing countries are actually going through so a lot of financial resources are laid to waste away.

Background Study

According to FAO, naturally cultivated food is “weak” and tends not endure over a given period of time under certain conditions.The reason why this happens is due to a number of the below issues:

Most of the countries around the Sahel region experience very harsh climatic conditions with very little or no rainfall across the year.So instead iof crop farming, such regiosns have also shifted to animal oroduction wich does not seem to do well. This happens since inadequate raianfal around the Sahel region does not favour optimal vebegation growth and water points for pastroralists around these regions. A futher look at some of the soil conditions of the regios around Africa indicate that fertility has been overused by overoloughing certaijn lands until such lands lose their fertility levels and butrinets. On the contrary though, overuse if artifila fertilisers in the cultivation of certain crops like rice and maize have lead to such soils being dominated by certain levels of soil nutrient capacitoes, hindering the establishment and growth of other crops that could have potenstailly grown on such areas. Encraochement by forest fires across farming lands have also drained away the soil compnents such as soil turning organisms, superficial fertility and PH level consitensce. Small scale farmers who cannot afford to buy or prepare top dressing manure to reclaim such lands end up with no or limited soil producctity at all. In some regions pests and desaeses massively lower crop production both at small and large scale, during harvetst time, the yieile cannot contain a projection of a few yeaers ahead.

On the other hand, animal production across developing states across the continent has had its own share of pain as well.