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### Strategy Brief: Food Insecurity in Africa: A farming crisis

Search from the previous group on the food crisis in Africa has highlighted three key areas where efforts should be made for a better development of agriculture in Africa. These points are the long-term agricultural development, education and international trade policies. Our strategy emphasizes the transition of family farming to agro-business through education and sensitization of farmers, especially of African youth.

In Africa, 75% of the poor are farmers living in rural areas and family farming is one of the main sources of income in the African economy. 90% of this population has no education or agricultural and business training. Learning is from generation to generation but is unfortunately not aligned with the advanced technology and climate change. Our idea is to train farmers on the use of new agricultural tools, climate change, trade and issues that African agriculture is facing these days. It is possible to train farmers already engaged in their regions, but it would be very beneficial in the long term to train the youth inside and outside Africa to encourage their interest in the field of Agriculture.

Most African youth do not know that trade, engineering, economics or finance can be adapted to agriculture; the goal is to make them understand that agriculture is not a poor job or degrading. This can be done through two options: dedicate part of international funds for private investment in the area of the creation of training schools on site and / or the sponsoring of the external training. The benefits of education and agricultural training is that it will promote

employment, from food production to land management, and contribute to the development of agriculture in the long term. Indeed, this training will lead to job creation in the fields of engineering, computer science, economics, meteorology, ecology, geography, agronomy, commerce, urban planning, biotechnology, sustainable development and many others.

The actors involved in this strategy of education and development are the African governments, non-governmental organizations, local and international partners, international development programs and the International Monetary Fund, for example. For example, FAO has already started an education program for farmers in West Africa and beyond, but this is done more with local farmers, local governments, farmers' organizations, NGOs and the private sector. These collaborations need to be extended to the youth education level, through funds and grants that will help poor farmers send their children to school and prepare to take the legacy to meet the economic challenge. There are good universities of agriculture and agronomy in Africa, as well as in United States and Europe, two main actors of the agricultural development in Africa. Unfortunately, as the research stated, these two actors don't have trading investments in agriculture with Africa, nor do they provide education resources. Well, it will be very helpful, for instance, that these two actors create partnerships with African universities for agriculture, in order to develop exchange programs that will allow students to have an idea of the international agricultural system and brainstorm a system of agricultural development specific to Africa, according to the economy and social aspects.

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