

African hunger

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African hunger Among many other great problems, that the developing countries across the globe suffer is the acute shortage of sufficient food for domestic consumption. The African continent has majority of the countries suffering from this persistent problem, which according to studies has become a threat to human survival. The problem of hunger within African countries is such paramount that it has been a focus among the many millennium development goals that have been postulated by the UN. Many African countries have in the past declared hunger as a national disaster, which is a cause of alarm for the well-being of all. With the problem being pointed out to such factors as low agricultural production, overreliance on foreign food aid as well as unfavorable climatic conditions among others, much needs to be done to alleviate the great sufferings that the natives face due to the problem. While many discussions revolving around this issue would be developed to address various issues as pertains to alleviating hunger in Africa, this paper has special attention on the role of climate change in lowering agricultural production within the African nations. This topic takes centre stage among many countries development agenda because food sufficiency forms the basis of development in all countries. In particular, my interest in the topic emanates from the interest that the UN shows when it focuses on alleviating the levels of hunger by 2015 among other millennium development goals. However, the topic of hunger in Africa adopts dynamic approaches, which would be tedious to cover in such a research study as this. This therefore necessitates a relatively narrow approach from which we can be able to analyze. This paper thus intends to study the effect of climate change on agricultural production in Africa as a direct cause of low food production and the subsequent menace of hunger.

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The basis of this study is on the question as to how much the problem of hunger in Agriculture in African can be blamed on poor agricultural production because of unfavorable climate. The topic has received in depth attention in many previous studies as would be showed by literature. For instance, according to a report by IFPRI there are at least a third of African natives face the challenge of malnutrition persistently and thus necessitates prompt attention from stakeholders. The report points out to immense pressure on development in Africa because of much of the resources being channeled towards alleviating suffering from hunger by the natives (International Food Policy Research Institute, 2-5). It also blames poor agricultural production techniques, which leads to low agricultural output. This is pointed out to worsening the problem of hunger, which challenges the ability of the African countries to alleviate the problem. Moreover, the report indicates that the African governments have been in the forefront in devising policy frameworks, which would necessitate the countries to overcome hunger. Among the policies in application within the respective countries are the policies focusing on environmental management, which would be effective in controlling climate change because of global warming. Human activities are largely blamed on causing global warming which in turn is blamed on reduced agricultural production and subsequently on the problem of hunger. In yet another study, Mbaye Dieng reaffirms the commitment of the UN towards ensuring that all people access to adequate food across the globe. All persons are entitled to enough food and thus the governments of the African countries are obliged to ensuring food sufficiency to their subjects. However, the report quotes dissatisfaction of the WFP (world food program) on the increasing number of persons suffering the inadequacy of

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food especially within Africa. Moreover, the report finds out that land tenure system as well as poor management of land with regard to international investments is to be greatly blamed on the menace (Dieng, 1-2). This therefore confirms that the problem of hunger in Africa is multifaceted and can only be addressed from the different perspectives. It is from this point of analysis that this paper intends to carry out a qualitative analysis on the role that climate change plays in contributing to low agricultural production, which has the big blame on hunger in Africa. This paper therefore intends to add to the already existing literature on the problem of hunger in Africa but with a special attention on the contribution of climate change. The paper assumes that favorable climate aids in higher agricultural production, which is equally assumed to alleviate hunger. This study will rely wholly on the existing literature on climate change in Africa and trends in agricultural production. It will therefore adopt the method of qualitative analysis. Data obtained from secondary sources will be used in testing the hypothesis that climate is directly related with agricultural production which is equally directly responsible of increased shortage of food in the African continent.

Works cited Dieng M., “ The fight against hunger in Africa: A figurative snapshot” 2010. 1-2. Print. 10 October 2013. < [http://www. idrc. ca/Documents/demographics_EN. pdf](http://www.idrc.ca/Documents/demographics_EN.pdf)> International Food Policy Research Institute, “ Ending hunger in Africa: only small farmer can do” 2002. 2-5. Print. 10 October 2013. < [http://ageconsearch. umn. edu/bitstream/15914/1/mi02en01. pdf](http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/15914/1/mi02en01.pdf)>