

OPINION

Soybean And It's Alternative Sources Used In Poultry Feed



Behram Muzaffar

Soybean is a rich source of protein. It is typically used as primary source of protein in poultry diets, as it contains all the essential amino acids required for growth and development.

Soybean is one of the most common and widely used ingredients in poultry feed, especially chicken feed. Poultry feed formulated with soybean ingredients has been found to provide exceptional nutritional value to poultry, improving their growth rate, health, and productivity.

Soybean is a rich source of protein. It is typically used as a primary source of protein in poultry diets, as it contains all the essential amino acids required for growth and development. Soybean meal is produced by grinding soy.

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Future Prospects For Coconut Cultivation In Pakistan



Muhammad Talha

One of the main factors that could drive growth in the coconut industry in Pakistan is the increasing demand for coconut-based products.

Coconut cultivation in Pakistan has great potential for growth and development. Although Pakistan is not traditionally known for coconut cultivation, recent advancements in technology and changes in consumer preferences have created opportunities for the industry to flourish.

One of the main factors that could drive growth in the coconut industry in Pakistan is the increasing demand for coconut-based products. Coconut oil, in particular, is becoming more popular as a natural and healthy alternative to other cooking oils.

Additionally, coconut-based cosmetic and personal care products are also gaining popularity due to their natural and sustainable properties.

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Potato One Of Most Important Cash Crops For Pakistan

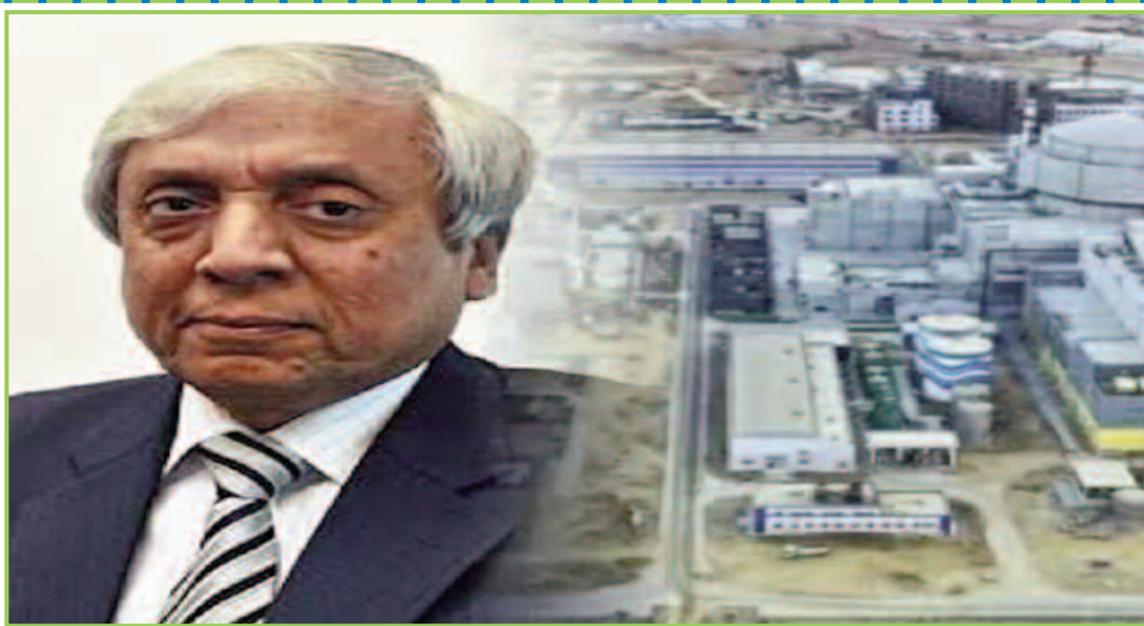
M. Inzamam ul haq

The government of Pakistan also provides various subsidies and incentives to farmers to promote potato cultivation and increase production. Potato is one of the most important cash crops grown in Pakistan.

It is widely cultivated in various regions of the country due to its high economic value and demand in the domestic as well as international markets.

Potato cultivation has proven to be a profitable business for farmers in Pakistan

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Pakistan Can Resolve Most Problems Via Civil Nuclear Tech: Dr. Ansar

Dr. Ansar Pervez, a former chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, claimed that Pakistan can use civil nuclear tech to solve the majority of its problems.

Dr. Ansar Pervez, a former chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, claimed that Pakistan can use civil nuclear tech to solve the majority of its problems. Currently, he claimed, there is an energy crisis, and six nuclear power plants provide about 3500 MW of cheap, enduring, and environmentally friendly electricity.

He made these remarks to use civil nuclear tech to solve majority of its problems at a seminar on "How important is traditional

and non-traditional security for Pakistan" hosted by the Center for International Strategic Studies Sindh and the Department of International Relations at the University of Karachi. The seminar was held in the university's HEJ Auditorium.

Dr. Ansar Pervez continued, "Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission also offers services in the areas of industry, agriculture, health, the environment, and education.

Dr. Khalid Mahmood Iraqi, vice chancellor of the University of Karachi, claimed that Pakistan is impacted by the regional game being played by foreign powers. He urged Pakistan to pay attention to all

sectors, noting that China and India trade despite their differences.

Brigadier (Rtd) Agha Ahmed Gul, director of the Balochistan Think Tank Network stated that Pakistan has been dealing with issues like water distribution and occupations in Kashmir since the subcontinent was divided. He continued, "Modi's Hindutva policy has also grown to be a significant threat to the peace of the region.

He further stated that Pakistan now places a high priority on both conventional and unconventional forms of protection. According to former ambassador Qazi M. Khalilullah, a bilateral agreement in which Pakistan played a significant

role helped bring about peace in Afghanistan after a protracted war.

He believed that the conflict needed to be resolved and added that China's mediation had finally resulted in the improvement of relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

"Pakistan is prepared to handle external threats, but it also has to deal with modern threats like cyberwar and climate change. The floods from last year cost us about \$15 billion. To ensure protection from economic risk, Pakistan must also examine its finances, said Qazi M. Khalilullah. According to former ambassador Zameer Akram, Pakistan wants to resolve...[Read More](#)

Intl' Conference Held On Advances In Emerging Solar Cell Technologies



Renewable energy is the energy source that is expanding the quickest and has the potential to have a significant positive impact on the economy, the climate, and human needs.

The Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering and Technology Institute Faculty of Engineering Science (FES) and SU, a Chinese university, collaborated on the

four-day Advances in Emerging Solar Cell Technologies, Photonics, Multidisciplinary Sciences, Hands-On-Workshop on the Fabrication and Characterization of Solar Cell and Photonic Exhibition. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Hassan Sayyad served as the event's coordinator.

Speakers at the Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering and Technology's international conference on advances in emerging solar cell technologies stated that the time has come for solar energy to meet the rising demand and requirements of the populace.

The conference was attended by researchers, scientists, and industry experts from Pakistan as well as China, Japan, the United States, Europe, the Middle East, Turkey, and Africa. Prof. Dr. Suleiman Tahir, VC University, Deans, and Heads of Departments were among the nine senior

representatives from the Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology (KFUEIT) who attended the conference.

According to the speakers, renewable energy is good for consumers and the environment. It is the energy source that is expanding the quickest and has the potential to have a significant positive impact on the economy, the climate, and human needs. They claimed that because renewable energy is produced from naturally occurring resources that are all around us, it satisfies goals and serves as a reliable gauge of social and economic progress.

Prof. Sayyad discussed the business opportunities in photonics in Pakistan, including starting small and medium enterprises (SME), with Geoksoo-Carlos Lee, Director General of the European Photonics Industry Consortium (EPIC)...[Read More](#)

Chinese King Grass Emerging As Super Animals' Food In Pakistan

King Grass," a Chinese invention, is becoming a superfood for animals with important benefits for Gwadar's cash crops and land fertility. Local businesses are motivated to seek the help of Chinese Juncao technology to grow King Grass in order to increase their business profitability after its successful expansion throughout the length and breadth of the Free Zone area of Gwadar Port.

It was grown and used to raise livestock in a cattle farm that was established in Gwadar Port more than two years ago, in accordance with the pilot project. 80 percent of the money made over the course of the period was used to feed all types of goats.

According to a Free Zone official, animals did not only gain weight but also remained healthy and free from fatal diseases. He claimed that goats devour King Grass with zeal because of its lush green colour, palatability, fragrance, inherent qualities, and quality, according to CEN.

Many of the nutritional requirements for cattle are met by this grass. It contains a good amount of protein, fibre, and energy. According to him, it can replace pricey feeds in the ration and lower feeding costs while maintaining good nutrition.

The president of the Pakistan Farmer Association, Mian Mansha Syed, claims that a particular breed of grass that was

found by Chinese scientists can be used as a reasonably priced and environmentally responsible substitute for wood. The plant-



ing of Juncao, or King grass, has so far taken place in more than 500 counties throughout China. He claimed that the grass signif-

US-Pakistan Green Alliance Aims To Boost Sustainable Development

Pakistan is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including decreased crop yields, extreme weather events, and a lack of water.

The United States and Pakistan are leading the charge with a groundbreaking partnership: the US-Pakistan Green Alliance — as the world struggles to address the urgent need to combat climate change.

This dynamic partnership, which aims to advance bilateral cooperation on sustainable development, clean energy, and climate action, is expected to not only strengthen efforts to combat climate change but also to spur economic growth, enhance quality of life, and serve as a role model for other nations.

US Ambassador Donald Bloom described the partnership as "a prime example of a strong and enduring partnership aimed at improving the lives of Pakistanis and Americans" during a meeting with senior journalists.

Pakistan is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including decreased crop yields, extreme weather events, and a lack of water.

The nation also has a difficult time meeting its expanding energy needs, which has increased the nation's reliance on fossil fuels and accelerated environmental degradation. The alliance supports green transportation, sustainable agriculture, and renewable energy as part of its effort to overcome these challenges (RE).

It also seeks to create fresh opportunities for Pakistan's economic expansion and development. The alliance aims to transform Pakistan's economy while advancing environmental



sustainability by making investments in sustainable infrastructure, innovation, and research and development.

The US Pakistan Green Alliance main goals are as follows: One: Increasing the capacity and effectiveness of renewable energy sources: The US has long supported Pakistan's energy industry. The US is investing in RE projects in Pakistan as part of the alliance to assist Pakistan in developing its RE capacity.

Supporting updates for the Mangla and Tarbela Dam power plants are included. Tarbela Dam's lifespan will be extended by 30 years, and Mangla Dam's capacity will both increase after completion. Additionally, the US is backing the solarization initiative, which calls for the installation of 10,000MW of solar energy, enough to power more than a third of Pakistani households. ...[Read More](#)



Pakistan Stresses Need For Transboundary Water Cooperation



In South Asia, Jamy said, "population growth & rising water demand, along with effects of climate change & ecosystem degradation, have made water cooperation more imperative."

Pakistan emphasised the importance of transboundary water cooperation on Thursday, citing the 1960 Indus Water Treaty with India as an illustration of such successful cooperation that offered an efficient mechanism to deal with problems relating to the shared water resources.

After a ground-breaking response to the world's water crisis, the UN 2023 Water Conference has come to an end. Nearly 700 commitments from governments, corporations, and civil society organisations have been made to advance the water agenda, which will hasten the pace of sustainable development as a whole.

Pakistan shares surface and groundwater resources with two of its neighbours, according to Hasan Nisar Jamy, secretary of the Water Resources Ministry and chief representative of Pakistan at the UN Water Conference in New York.

In South Asia, Jamy said, "population growth and rising water demand, along with the effects of climate change and ecosystem degradation, have made water cooperation even more imperative."

"One example of such successful transboundary water cooperation, which provides an efficient mechanism for cooperation and management on water issues, is the Indus Waters Treaty, which regulates sharing of the waters of the Indus basin," Jamy continued.

The goal of the conference—the first in nearly 50 years—is to address issues related to water. Jamy cautioned against unilateral actions, which could "spiral into threats to regional peace," on the first day of the three-day event.

Pakistan is one of the top 10 water-scarce nations in the world, as well as one of the most vulnerable to climate change. Jamy emphasised how vulnerable Pakistan's primary water source was to climate change.

Regarding "Water Governance," Jamy stated that a policy was being implemented at the moment with an emphasis on the building of new reservoirs, increasing water use effectiveness, ensuring conservation, and improving management.

The UN University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-IWEH) issued a new 'Global Water Security 2023 Assessment' report, placing Pakistan in the list of 23 least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) facing critical levels of water security and sanitation services. These 16 LDCs and seven SIDS were also marked by high water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)-attributable mortality rates.

The 23 countries include Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Solomon Islands, Eritrea, Sudan, Ethiopia, Vanuatu, Djibouti, Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Liberia, St Kitts & Nevis, Libya, Madagascar, South Sudan, Micronesia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Chad, Comoros and Sri Lanka...[Read More](#)

Soon Pakistani Consumers Gain Access To Chery's New Brand



"We are always willing to share its scientific and technological achievements with our Pakistani clients in real time," says Qi.

In a recent interview, Qi director of Southern Asia Region at OMODA, Chery Group, stated that in the second half of this year, Pakistani consumers will have access to new brand of Chery.

In order to ensure the steady growth of sales volume, vehicle quality, and customer reputation, Chery, a Chinese company committed to independent research and development, has been advancing its global strategy with the aid of technology.

"We are always willing to share its scientific and technological achievements with our Pakistani clients in real time," says Qi.

He described it as a technological and fashionable work in light of Pakistan's popularity of Tiggo4 and Tiggo8. The OMADA series, which combines features from various models, has the handling of a saloon, the chassis of an SUV, and the spatial performance of an MPV.

Under the Chery brand, two significant updates, one new variant, and one new model will all be made available in 2023.

Fully satisfies the needs of a new generation of users as the first product.

It has state-of-the-art technological configurations, stunning, surging power, intelligent assistant driving, and power performance that leads products in its class, giving it an endless sense of the future and motion.

The OMODA 5 received the highest five-star safety rating for its exceptional performance in four areas, including adult and child occupants, vulnerable road users, and safety assist, according to the most recent safety test results from Euro NCAP.

Chery has established R&D centres in China, Germany, the US, and Brazil over the past 20 years. Chery has consistently insisted on independent innovation.

Additionally, it has built a global automotive R&D team of more than 5,000 individuals, gradually establishing the system for the development of both technologies and products. Chery has successfully developed product brands in this manner, including Arrizo and Tiggo, which have generated cumulative global sales of more than 10 million units.

Applications Open For TWAS-NCP Postdoctoral Fellowship Programs

The deadline for submissions is May 31, 2023. When submitting their application, or at the latest by the deadline, applicants must include an acceptance letter from NCP.

The TWAS-NCP Postdoctoral Fellowship Programs 2023 is now accepting applications. Young researchers from developing nations (other than Pakistan) who want to conduct postdoctoral physical science research in the departments and labs of the National Centre for Physics (NCP) in Islamabad are eligible for the fellowship. Deadline for applications: May 31, 2023

TWAS-NCP Postdoctoral Fellowship Programs are available in one of the following fields for a minimum of six months and a maximum of twelve months in the departments and laboratories of the National Centre for Physics (NCP): Atomic physics and spectroscopy, Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy

(LIBS), Applications of Ion Beam Techniques Using Tandem Accelerator (5MV), Modeling, Simulation, and Computing, Astrophysics and Cosmology, Vacuum Science and Technology (Vacuum Standards, Vacuum Coating, and Materials), Additive Manufacturing and 3D Printing, and Artificial Intelligence are some of the fields covered by

this study.

A monthly stipend from NCP should be used to pay for necessities like food, housing, and health insurance. There will be no currency exchange for the monthly stipend. English is used as the language of instruction. Candidates for these fellowships must fulfil the requirements listed below: hold a visa for temporary or permanent

residence in Pakistan or any developed country; be permanent residents of a developing nation (other than Pakistan); possess a PhD in a natural science field; apply for the fellowship within five years of having obtained a PhD degree in a field of the natural sciences; be regularly employed in a developing country (other than Pakistan) and hold a research assignment there; provide a certificate of good health from a qualified medical doctor; and provide an official acceptance letter from NCP. The General Manager (GM) of the Collaboration & Academic Activities Directorate (CAAD) (caad@ncp.edu.pk), who will facilitate the assignment of a host supervisor, must receive requests for acceptance.

Applicants must submit a copy of their CV and a rough draft of their research proposal along with their request for an acceptance letter when speaking with the GM, CAAD...[Read More](#)



Bizenet Aims To Bring Startups Together For Rapid Growth Of Economy

The BizeNet 2023 program, which is important in the business world, was organised by Transforming Hub in collaboration with Women Business Network.

The BizeNet 2023 program, which is important in the business world, was organised by Transforming Hub in collaboration with Women Business Network. The event's theme, "Celebrating Diversity, Inclusion, and Pakistan Startups," carried over from the year before.

Attendees included knowledgeable professionals from the field as well as businesses that did unusual work. Participants discussed the importance of integrating people of all sexes and nationalities as well as including women in business and mainstream activities on a national level.

Participants at Bizenet 2023 program had access to a variety of opportunities, including the chance to network with and pick the brains of accomplished industry professionals.

Umar Khokhar acted as the host. The business world is constantly being presented with new perspectives and innovative solutions.

Iftekhar Hussain, CEO of Transforming Hub and founder of Women Business Network, spoke during the programme, and his announcement that 1,000 women would be trained as game developers caught the audience's attention.



According to him, Bizenet 2023 aims to start a much-needed collaboration for the swift expansion of the economy by bringing the history of major corporations, financial institutions, policymakers, and successful startups under one roof.

In order to emphasise the significance of women's health in Pakistan's business community, Iftekhar Hussain reaffirmed his commitment to organising Pakistan's first women's sports gala.

For helping to make the event a success, he thanked District 101, Euro Oil Pvt. Ltd. Sunridge, PopCorn Studio, Eventor, Toss Down, and Marina Homes. Faryal Sadiq, Chief Sustainability Officer of the startup Interloop, discussed providing technical

assistance to women in order to promote equity and diversity in the workplace.

The President concluded by presenting appreciation shields to the leaders of the businesses that support diversity and inclusion. He conferred a shield on Iftekhar Hussain for his efforts to end gender discrimination in the field. Iftekhar Hussain received a shield from him in recognition of his work to eradicate gender inequality in the workplace.

The president stated during his speech that assisting women in promoting their new businesses through information technology was the quickest path to their empowerment. Sohail Ahmad, Chief Operating Officer of Euro Oil...[Read More](#)

NARC Starts Production Of Potato Seed With Aeroponic Tech

One of the main cash crops in the nation is the potato, which was grown on 313,000 hectares in 2022 and yielded 79,37,000 tonnes overall.

The aeroponic potato seed production system will help increase productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, start farm level processing, develop human resources, and open up a lot of job opportunities according to agricultural scientists who spoke to journalists in Islamabad.

As the second crop of potato seed is now ready to be harvested at the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) in Islamabad, Pakistan's dependence on imported potato seed is now expected to be greatly reduced thanks to the application of aeroponics technology, which was introduced in the nation with assistance from South Korea.

The majority of the potato seed used in Pakistan is imported from Holland, where it is not only more expensive but also of a fifth generation or older, which has a negative impact on potato productivity. The nation spends about Rs3 billion annually on the import of 15,000 to 20,000 tonnes of potato seed.

One of the main cash crops in the nation is the potato, which was grown on 313,000 hectares in 2022 and yielded 79,37,000 tonnes overall. In comparison to conventional methods or other

soilless methods, aeroponics has the potential to increase production while lowering costs, according to Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Chairman of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council.

The private sector's involvement in seed production is essential due to its potential for business growth, he claimed, and over 30% of the seed requirement could be satisfied by tissue culture labs already running at NARC.

The aeroponic technology is the best way to quickly multiply and distribute healthy seeds to the nation's resource-poor farmers, according to agricultural scientists working on the project, in order to address the issue of the local shortage of good potato seed. The Korea Program on International Agriculture and PARC launched the project together (Kopia).

Dr. Cho Gyoung-Rae, the project's director, gave an update on the status of the production of potato seeds while outlining the project's features. He also stated that the project aimed to build additional greenhouses at NARC to produce 400,000 nucleus seed potatoes.

In 35 greenhouses, these seeds will then be multiplied, yielding 4,000,000 first-generation seed potato tubers for extensive cultivation. The project's goal is to produce 150,000 tonnes of high-quality fourth-generation seeds

of potatoes within five years, he said.

Aeroponics effectively exploits the vertical space of the greenhouse and air humidity balance to optimise the development of roots, tubers, and foliage. The commercial production of the potato seed using aeroponics technology is already progressing in South Korea and China.

The average harvest per plant is anticipated to be 60 tubers this year, which is ten times more than with traditional techniques. This growth is the result of uniform and healthy tissue culture plants, improved nutrient management in aeroponic greenhouses, the timing of planting, and of course, lessons from the previous year.

Given the success of the project's initial phase, PARC and Kopia have decided to build additional greenhouses to pro-

duce 400,000 nucleus seed potatoes, which will then be multiplied in 35 additional greenhouses at NARC. On 160 acres of land, this activity will multiply the seed and generate 4,000,000 first-generation potato tubers.

This project will produce 150,000 tonnes of high-quality, fourth generation seed potatoes over the course of five years. 16 million generation-one tubers will be produced during the project's lifespan, generating a direct income of Rs480 million, according to project officials.

Additionally, these tubers serve as the raw material for 160,000 tonnes of certified potato seed that will be sold to private seed companies for an estimated \$9.6 billion. These seeds will be enough to plant 160,000 acres, and farmers will be able to produce an additional 0.32 million tonnes of potatoes thanks to certified seed.



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Muhammad Majid Islam

Stevia nurseries are established through stem propagation and tissue culture and typically the top third to fourth of the stem or 3 to 4 inches is chosen.

Soil and organic material packed inside polythene bags. After that stems are put in the bags so that 1-2 stems of stevia are submerged in the soil. The appropriate temperature for nursery establishment is 15-20oC while the perfect temperature for nursery transplantation is 25-30 oC



Stevia Wild Plant: A God Gifted Sweet, Cultivation And Future

Stevia is a wild plant that grows naturally next to ponds and streams in Paraguay and Brazil; they employ this plant as

a flavor. Brazil and Central Paraguay are the native home of stevia (Stevia rebaudiana). Stevia, a wild plant is known around the world for its leaves, which have useful qualities like a significant quantity of sweetness in them.

One of the main sources of high potential natural sweeteners for the planet in the next days is thought to be stevia. Stevia is a wild plant that grows naturally next to ponds and streams in Paraguay and Brazil; they employ this plant as a flavor.

Stevia was first introduced to Japan at the beginning of the 15th century and since then it has spread around the world due to its distinctive and significant qualities. Although the Stevia group contains 230 species, only 80 are economically farmed worldwide.

Stevia plants can reach heights of 60 to 100 cm and are regarded as perennials. Plants have sessile leaves that are oppositely oriented.

There could be 40-45 leaves per plant. The typical classification of stevia is as a humid subtropical plant that prefers temperatures between 20-30 °C. The best soil for growing stevia is sandy, well-drained and rich in organic materials. According to soil specialists, stevia should not be grown in saline or sodic soils.

As stevia, wild plant has no calories, diabetic patients can consume it without risk. Moreover, stevia is employed in the field of bottled sodas like Pepsi plan. Cavities are not fostered by stevia. Stevia reduces blood pressure and stabilises blood sugar levels.

Due to the high calcium content in stevia, which guards teeth against bacteria and cavities, stevia is also used to produce toothpaste. Particularly in women and kids, stevia's calcium content can protect us all from the bone problems including osteoporosis, bone infections, faulty osteogenesis and osteonecrosis.

Most of the world's stevia is grown in nations including China, Brazil, Japan, India and Paraguay. Yet, stevia is not produced commercially in Pakistan despite the country's present sugar difficulties and the usefulness of the plant. One of the

main ingredients employed in residential settings to create foods for daily intake is sugar. But medical professionals believe that sugar made from sugarcane is bad for your health.

Fine tilth is very important to grow the crop. Deeper the soil is soft, more deep will be the plant goes in search of nutrients and ultimately the yield is high. For growing stevia commercially there is a need to prepare nurs-

Stevia is a wild plant that grows naturally next to ponds and streams in Paraguay and Brazil; they employ this plant as a flavor

ery, after that transplanting the nursery in filed.

Nursery can be prepared by seeds directly sown, and to fulfil the purpose good quality dark brown seeds are employed. The germination percentage is low because of inadequate environmental conditions. For sowing of seeds plastic bags, glasses and containers can be used.

Two to three seeds per pod are best for good quality seedlings. Water the nursery at least twice a week. The nursery transferred to the field after two months of sowing.

Stevia nurseries are established through stem propagation and tissue culture and typically the top third to fourth of the stem or 3 to 4 inches is chosen. Soil and organic material packed inside polythene bags. After that stems are put in the bags so that 1-2 stems of stevia are submerged in the soil. The appropriate temperature for nursery establishment is 15-20oC while the perfect temperature for nursery transplantation is 25-30 oC.

For the autumnal crop, the nursery is planted in June and July and it should be moved to the fields in August and September. The nursery is planted in December and January for the spring harvest, and it should be moved to the fields in February and March.

Weeds can hinder the growth of stevia plants in fields because they compete with the plants for space, nutrients, light, water and other resources. Raised beds make it simple for workers to carry out cross-cultural operations.

There are no pests or illnesses that affect stevia crops. Yet, if a plant illness does arise, you can treat it biologically. Because chemicals that are sprayed could end up on leaves and ultimately affect consumers. The most effective method for managing the infections is thought to be neem oil mixed with water.

Cut your sugar crop before the crop starts to bloom. Before flower initiation, leaves have a sweeter taste because all of the components they have formed are transferred to the reproductive part. The stevia crop is harvested when it is at its vegetative growth peak to prevent damage.

Manual harvesting of the stevia crop involves removing 10 to 15 cm of the plant's bottom. After harvest, stevia crop leaves are typically placed in shady spots to finish drying out. Stevia powder is created following dry and used in tea or to prepare various dietary items.

In its raw form, stevia is thirty times sweeter than sugar; after being refined, it is 250-300 times richer. The University of Agriculture Faisalabad is working on different cultivars of stevia. Due to its god-given sweetness and zero calories, its future is promising in Pakistan.



My life is now a constant assessment of whether what's happening in real life is more entertaining than what's happening on my phone."

--Damien Fahey



Behram Muzaffar

Sunflower meal is a byproduct of the oil extraction process from sunflower seeds. It is a high-protein animal feed ingredient containing about 38% crude protein, making it a good source of protein for livestock, poultry, and aquaculture. Sunflower meal also provides essential amino acids



Soybean And It's Alternative Sources Used In Poultry Feed

Soybean is a rich source of protein. It is typically used as primary source of protein in poultry diets, as it contains all the essential amino acids required for growth and development.

Soybean is one of the most common and widely used ingredients in poultry feed, especially chicken feed. Poultry feed formulated with soybean ingredients has been found to provide exceptional nutritional value to poultry, improving their growth rate, health, and productivity.

Soybean is a rich source of protein. It is typically used as a primary source of protein in poultry diets, as it contains all the essential amino acids required for growth and development. Soybean meal is produced by grinding soy.

Given the escalating feed material prices, many feed companies are forced to choose raw materials that will reduce costs to substitute soybean meal. We offer the following seven feed alternatives to soybean meal that significantly reduce costs for your reference, based on our more than 30 years of experience in the industry.

The most common alternative energy poultry feed ingredients include:

1. corn alternative high-energy ingredients include cereal

wheat, barley, sorghum, broken rice, cereal by-product polished powder, rice bran (oil bran), a sugar residue, etc.

2. oil and fat alternatives: fat residue, molasses, phospholipids, etc., all have a high energy content, and the use value of removing fat is high.

The most common protein alternatives to soybean meal :

1. Canola meal :
Canola meal is a byproduct of the canola oil extraction process. It is a high-protein feed ingredient commonly used in livestock and poultry diets. Canola meal is produced by crushing the canola seeds to extract the oil and then extracting the remaining meal by pressing or solvent.

2. Corn gluten meal :
Corn gluten meal is a byproduct of corn processing used as a protein source in animal feed. It is a yellow powder rich in amino acids and is often added to poultry, swine, and ruminant diets. Corn gluten meal is also used in pet food as a

3. Cottonseed meal :
Cottonseed meal is a byproduct of cottonseed oil production. It is a high-protein feed ingredient commonly used in animal feed, particularly in the diets of dairy cows and beef cattle. Cottonseed meal is rich in essential amino acids, minerals, and vitamins.

4. Pea protein concentrate :

Pea protein concentrate is a form of plant-based protein that is derived from yellow split peas. It is made by removing most of the starch and fiber from the peas, leaving behind a concentrated protein powder. Pea protein concentrate is a popular alternative to animal-based protein sources for those following a vegetarian.

5. Sunflower meal :
Sunflower meal is a byproduct of the oil extraction process from sunflower seeds. It is a high-protein animal feed ingredient containing about 38% crude protein, making it a good source of protein for livestock, poultry, and aquaculture. Sunflower meal also provides essential amino acids.

6. Wheat gluten meal :
Wheat gluten meal, or wheat gluten, is a protein-rich food ingredient derived from wheat flour. It is made by washing wheat flour dough with water until the starch and bran have been removed, leaving behind a highly concentrated protein product.

7. Feather meal :
Feather meal is a byproduct of the poultry industry made from ground and processed feathers. It is a high-protein animal feed ingredient commonly used in pet food, aquaculture, and livestock feed. A feather meal is a good source of amino acids and can replace other proteins.

8. Fish meal :

Fish meal is a nutritious and high-protein ingredient made from ground-up fish, usually herring, anchovy, or menhaden. It is commonly used as an ingredient in animal feed, including pet food and aquaculture feed. Fish meal is rich in amino acids, omega-3

9. Meat and bone meal :

Meat and bone meal is an animal protein feed ingredient made from animal tissue that is rendered and crushed remains, including bones, meat, and other carcass parts. It is widely used as a source of protein and minerals in animal feed, particularly in pet food and poultry production.

10. Alfalfa meal :

Alfalfa meal is a natural fertilizer made from dried and ground alfalfa plants. It is a rich source of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and other micronutrients. Alfalfa meal is commonly used as a soil amendment to improve soil structure and fertility and in poultry feed.



Wheat gluten meal, or wheat gluten, is a protein-rich food ingredient derived from wheat flour. It is made by washing wheat flour dough with water until the starch and bran have been removed, leaving behind a highly concentrated protein product



Muhammad Talha

Another factor that could contribute to the growth of the coconut industry in Pakistan is the availability of resources and funding. The government and international organizations have initiated several programs to support and encourage coconut cultivation in the country



Future Prospects For Coconut Cultivation In Pakistan

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Coconut cultivation in Pakistan has great potential for growth and development. Although Pakistan is not traditionally known for coconut cultivation, recent advancements in technology and changes in consumer preferences have created opportunities for the industry to flourish.

One of the main factors that could drive growth in the coconut industry in Pakistan is the increasing demand for coconut-based products. Coconut oil, in particular, is becoming more popular as a natural and healthy alternative to other cooking oils.

Additionally, coconut-based cosmetic and personal care products are also gaining popularity due to their natural and sustainable properties. This growing demand for coconut products presents an opportunity for farmers in Pakistan to diversify their crops and take advantage of this emerging market.

Another factor that could contribute to the growth of the coconut industry in Pakistan is

the availability of resources and funding. The government and international organizations have initiated several programs to support and encourage coconut cultivation in the country.

For instance, the Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC) is providing farmers with high-yielding coconut varieties, technical guidance, and marketing support to improve the productivity of coconut crops. Similarly, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has also funded several projects to promote coconut cultivation and processing in the country.

Advancements in technology are also contributing to the growth of the coconut industry in Pakistan.

New technologies such as drip irrigation, fertigation, and improved harvesting methods are being introduced to increase the yield and quality of coconut crops.

These advancements in technology can help farmers to overcome some of the challenges associated with coconut cultivation, such as water scarcity and labor shortages.

However, there are also some challenges that need to be addressed for the coconut industry to grow and develop in Pakistan.

One of the main challenges is the lack of awareness and knowledge among farmers about coconut cultivation and processing.

This can result in low productivity and poor quality of coconut crops. The government and non-governmental organizations need to increase awareness and provide training to farmers on modern techniques and best practices for coconut cultivation.

Another challenge is the limited availability of land suitable for coconut cultivation. Coconut requires a specific type of soil and climate to thrive, and not all regions in Pakistan may be suitable for its cultivation. The government and other stakeholders need to identify areas with the potential for coconut cultivation and promote its adoption in these areas.

In conclusion, the coconut industry in Pakistan has great potential for growth and development, driven by changing consumer preferences, advancements in technology, and the availability of resources and funding. However, addressing the challenges associated with coconut cultivation, such as lack of awareness and limited availability of suitable land, will be crucial for the industry to realize its full potential.



Both Norton Crypto and Avira Crypto are designed to allow their customers access to the safe mining of Ethereum or ETH. If you're new to cryptocurrencies, you may be asking why not Bitcoin. Both Norton Crypto and Avira Crypto are designed to allow their customers access to the safe mining of Ethereum or ETH. If you're new to cryptocurrencies, you may be asking why not Bitcoin



Muhammad Inzamam ul haq

Potatoes are a nutritious food that can provide a range of essential vitamins and minerals to support overall health and wellbeing. Potatoes contain a variety of vitamins, including Vitamin C, Vitamin B6, Potassium, Vitamin B3 and Vitamin B1: Potatoes are a good source of vitamin C, an essential antioxidant that supports immune function, skin health, and wound healing



Potato One Of Most Important Cash Crops For Pakistan

The government of Pakistan also provides various subsidies and incentives to farmers to promote potato cultivation and increase production.

Potato is one of the most important cash crops grown in Pakistan. It is widely cultivated in various regions of the country due to its high economic value and demand in the domestic as well as international markets. Potato cultivation has proven to be a profitable business for farmers in Pakistan and its demand continues to grow due to its versatility in food preparations.

The government of Pakistan also provides various subsidies and incentives to farmers to promote potato cultivation and increase production.

In 2021, Pakistan exported fresh or chilled potatoes worth a total of \$112 million. Sales from Pakistan increased by 60% in comparison to 2020: fresh or chilled potato exports increased by \$ 42 million (total exports from Pakistan in 2020 were \$69 million).

Table: Show the value of pota-

to's export from Pakistan in 2021.

In 2021, Pakistan imported fresh or chilled potatoes for a total of \$12.8 million. Pakistan's value dropped 33% from 2020 to 2019. Fresh or chilled potato imports fell by \$6.39 million.

The potato crop requires cool weather and well-drained soil for optimal growth. The best time for planting potatoes in Pakistan is from late October to mid-November.

The land should be prepared by plowing and leveling the field, followed by the addition of organic matter like manure or compost. The seed potatoes should be cut into small pieces, each with an eye or a bud, and then planted at a depth of 8-10 cm and a spacing of 30-35 cm.

After planting, the crop should be irrigated regularly and kept free from weeds. The potato crop is susceptible to pests and diseases like blight, aphids, and potato tuber moth. Therefore, regular monitoring and application of appropriate pesticides and fungicides are necessary to prevent damage and ensure a healthy harvest.

The potato crop takes around three to four months to mature,

and the tubers are ready for harvesting when the plants start to yellow and die back. The tubers should be carefully dug up to avoid damage and stored in a cool and dry place to prevent spoilage.

The harvested potatoes can then be sold to the market or used for personal consumption.

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Potatoes contain vitamin B6, which is important for brain development and function, as well as the synthesis of hormones and neurotransmitters. Although not a vitamin, potassium is an important mineral found in potatoes.

It helps to regulate blood pressure and supports healthy heart function. Potatoes also contain vitamin B3, which is important for energy production and the

maintenance of healthy skin. Another B vitamin found in potatoes is vitamin B1, which is essential for the metabolism of carbohydrates and the production of energy.

Country	Share (%)	Worth
Afghanistan	26	29 million US\$
Sri Lanka	17.2	19.4 million US\$
United Arab Emirates	16.5	18.6 million US\$
Russia	13.6	15.3 million US\$
Qatar	9.43	10.6 million US\$
Malaysia	5.95	6.69 million US\$
Oman	4.72	5.31 million US\$
Bahrain	1.88	2.12 million US\$
Kazakhstan	1.34	1.51 million US\$

Pakistan faces several challenges, including Water scarcity, Pests and diseases, Soil fertility, Lack of quality seed and Price fluctuations.

otato requires an adequate supply of water for its growth and development. In Pakistan, water scarcity is a major problem, especially in the arid and

semi-arid regions. The potato crop is vulnerable to several pests and diseases, such as late blight, early blight, blackleg, and potato tuber moth. These pests and diseases can cause significant damage to the crop.

Soil fertility Potatoes require well-drained and fertile soil for their growth. In Pakistan, the soil fertility is declining due to the excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Lack of the availability of quality seed is crucial for the successful cultivation of potatoes.

However, in Pakistan, there is

a shortage of quality seed, which affects the yield and quality of the crop. The price of potatoes in Pakistan is highly volatile, which creates uncertainty for farmers. The farmers may face losses if the price drops significantly, and they may not receive a fair price for their produce.

To overcome these challenges, farmers need to adopt better management practices, such as using high-quality seed, adopting integrated pest management, improving soil fertility through the use of organic fertilizers, and adopting efficient irrigation techniques.

The government can also provide support to farmers by providing access to credit, improving market linkages, and investing in research and development to improve potato cultivation in Pakistan.

In conclusion, potato cultivation is a lucrative business for farmers in Pakistan, and it has a significant role in the country's agricultural sector. With proper planning, management, and implementation of good agricultural practices, potato cultivation can be a profitable and sustainable venture for farmers in Pakistan.



Muhammad Waleed Amjad

Guar gum is also used in oil and gas drilling as a thickener and stabilizer in hydraulic fracturing fluids. Additionally, guar meal, a byproduct of guar gum production, is used as a high-protein animal feed



Guar Plant: A Drought Resistant And Multifunctional Crop

Guar (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba) is a leguminous plant that is widely grown in arid and semi-arid regions of the world, including India, Pakistan and the United States.

Guar (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba) is a leguminous plant that is widely grown in arid and semi-arid regions of the world, including India, Pakistan and the United States.

Guar has a deep taproot system that can grow up to 2-3 meters deep, which allows it to withstand drought and extreme temperatures. The plant can grow up to 1-2 meters tall, depending on the variety and growing conditions.

The leaves of the guar plant are compound, with 3-7 leaflets that are smooth and glossy, with a light to medium green color.

Guar has a wide range of uses, both in traditional medicine and in various industries such as food, pharmaceuticals, and textiles. The most common use of guar is as a thickening and stabilizing agent in the food industry, where it is used in products such as ice cream, baked goods, sauces, dressings, and beverages.

Guar gum, which is derived from the seeds of the guar plant, is also used in the phar-

maceutical industry as a binder, thickener, and disintegrant in tablets and capsules. In the textile industry, guar gum is used as a sizing agent to improve the strength and durability of fabrics.

Guar gum is also used in oil and gas drilling as a thickener and stabilizer in hydraulic fracturing fluids. Additionally, guar meal, a byproduct of guar gum production, is used as a high-protein animal feed.

Guar has also been used in traditional medicine for centuries to treat digestive problems, diabetes, and high cholesterol. In cosmetics, guar gum is used as a thickener and emulsifier in lotions, creams, and other personal care products.

Guar is a rich source of dietary fiber, protein and several important vitamins and minerals, including magnesium, potassium and iron.

It is particularly high in soluble fiber, which has been shown to help regulate blood sugar and lower cholesterol levels.

Guar is also a good source of plant-based protein, which is important for maintaining muscle mass and supporting overall health. The plant contains antioxidants such as vitamin E, which can help protect the body against damage from free radicals.

Guar has been cultivated commercially in Pakistan since the late 1960s, primarily in the Sindh province. Pakistan is a major producer of guar, with total production increasing from 245,600 tons in 2018-19 to 292,100 tons in 2019-20. Guar is grown in arid and semi-arid regions of Pakistan, particularly in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.

The Leguminous Plant Guar is difficult to cultivate in such regions and irrigation is necessary for 80% of the production. Guar gum exports from Pakistan in 2020 were valued at approximately 75,000 metric tons or \$68 million USD. Pakistan also imports some guar products, including guar meal as a high-protein animal feed, although the amount is limited compared to its exports.

In conclusion, guar is a multifunctional crop with a wide range of uses in various industries such as food, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and oil and gas. Its deep taproot system enables it to thrive in arid and semi-arid regions, making it a valuable crop for farmers in those areas.

The ability of guar to withstand drought and extreme temperatures further highlights its potential as a sustainable crop that can be relied upon in challenging climatic condi-

tions. With its rich nutritional profile and numerous health bene-

fits, guar has the potential to play an even greater role in promoting food security and

economic development in regions where water scarcity is a major challenge.



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Umar Bin Adnan

Janet was a medical photographer at the University of Birmingham Medical School who contracted smallpox when a variant of the virus somehow escaped from Henry Bedson's virology lab in the same facility



Biosecurity And The Threat Of Bioterrorism

In Pakistan, a country where folklore, superstition, pseudoscience and scientific ignorance is rampant, bioterrorism will be an even bigger threat.

Biosecurity is defined as 'prevention of misuse through loss, theft, diversion or intentional release of pathogens'. This is due to the advancement in biotechnology that has taken the world by storm. As biotechnology advances even further, the topic of biosecurity will become even more important than it is today due to the looming threat of bioterrorism.

50 years ago, the world's best supercomputer used to fit inside an entire building. Today, the mobile phones in our hands have more computing power than the best supercomputers of the bygone era. While the size and complexity of a computer has diminished; its affordability and computing power have increased.

Can we expect the same thing from biotechnology? Today only science labs have access to the apparatus required to sequence, synthesize and engineer genetic material like DNA or RNA. What guarantee do we have that in the next 50 years the ability to sequence and synthesize DNA won't become available to you inside the comfort of your own home?

Consider this, the human

genome project took more than a decade and a billion dollars to complete. Today, scientists can easily sequence an entire genome in a single day using next generation sequencing (NGS).

That is an enormous decrease in time, energy and cost yet an exponential increase in accuracy, accessibility and efficiency. But why is it important to know about all of this?

Smallpox wiped out nearly one third of the entire world population until it was eradicated in the 20th century because of vaccines. The last known natural case of smallpox was recorded in Somalia in 1977 however, the last person to die of smallpox was Janet Parker in September 1978.

Janet was a medical photographer at the University of Birmingham Medical School who contracted smallpox when a variant of the virus somehow escaped from Henry Bedson's virology lab in the same facility.

Why am I telling you all of this? It's because the entire genomic sequence of that smallpox variant is freely available on the internet. Sure, only a handful of people know how to interpret that information and what to do with it however, as biotechnology advances and more and more people gain access to those techniques; imagine the level of risk that would bring. It would be

like if someone leaked the instructions of how to make a nuclear bomb.

Even two decades ago when biotechnology wasn't as advanced as it is today, an unknown person mailed his victims letters containing anthrax spores that would go on to kill 5 people and injure 17 others. Imagine the biohazard that would cause if we remain ignorant of the danger of bioterrorism.

The point of this article is to educate and spread awareness about a phenomenon that has the potential to cause mass devastation in the future. It is to elucidate the importance of biosecurity. It encourages common people to pursue scientific knowledge in order to be prepared for the future.

In Pakistan, a country where folklore, superstition, pseudoscience and scientific ignorance is rampant, bioterrorism will be an even bigger threat.

We still have the ability to avoid this bioterrorism threat if we prioritize science and rationality. We must put our trust in what science has to say and make policies based upon that. Moreover, thought leaders in life sciences need to educate the masses about biosafety and biosecurity as much as possible and ensure that no one has to go through what Janet Parker and her family went through.



Can we expect the same thing from biotechnology? Today only science labs have access to the apparatus required to sequence, synthesize and engineer genetic material like DNA or RNA. What guarantee do we have that in the next 50 years the ability to sequence and synthesize DNA won't become available to you inside the comfort of your own home?



Digital Banking Users To Reach Over 3.6B Globally By 2024: Experts

Blockchain technology presents a workable alternative to conventional banking systems in Africa due to its decentralised structure and transparent ledger capabilities.

Blockchain technology presents a workable alternative to conventional banking systems in Africa due to its decentralised structure and transparent ledger capabilities. As a trailblazing illustration, Zone's regulated blockchain network shows how blockchain can successfully eliminate payment disputes by supplying a more effective, transparent, and direct transaction settlement process.

As the use of blockchain technology in the financial services

sector increases, it will not only assist in resolving payment disputes but also help modernise and efficiently the sector in Africa, fostering greater trust between banks and their clients, financial inclusion, and economic growth.

The economy, commodities, and connectivity of Africa have enormous potential thanks to blockchain technology. According to a survey of 69 ongoing or completed pilot projects, 57% of them have their headquarters in Africa, with Kenya, South Africa, and Nigeria having the highest concentrations.

Zone launched the first regulated blockchain network for payment processing on the con-

tinental, enabling local fiat payments with plans to support international payments and make it possible for digital currencies to be accepted on conventional payment channels.

Unlike other protocols or systems, Zone's blockchain network enables instantaneous, direct settlement of transactions while also keeping better track of them.

By keeping track of all transactions and records transparently, blockchain technology, which acts as a decentralised "ledger," upends this current state of affairs.

The blockchain network of Zone offers restricted access to counter-parties in a transaction and transparent access to trans-

action information, both of which are subject to strict permission requirements. Bypassing unnecessary points of failure connected with legacy payment systems, this removes the expense of maintaining a network of intermediaries.

Financial institutions are introducing and expanding their offerings to take advantage of the global boom in digital banking products. Experts project that digital banking users will reach over 3.6 billion globally by 2024. As a primary digital banking feature, online payments in Nigeria are quite big. According to a study by ACI Worldwide, Nigeria recorded 3.7 billion real-time transactions in 2021...[Read More](#)

Call Made For Innovation In Water Quality Monitoring & Assessment



The deadline for proposals from businesses, groups, and researchers interested in this initiative and who have expertise in sustainable water management is March 31, 2023.

Several organisations are putting out a call for innovations for businesses, organisations, and researchers with expertise in sustainable water management around the world, particularly in Africa, as a lead-up to the workshop on innovation in water quality monitoring and assessment that will take place from June 14 to 16, 2023, in Italy. The proposals should be submitted by March 31, 2023.

It is decided to highlight the projects of water specialists. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Water Quality Alliance jointly issued a call for innovations (WWQA). The Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency, is another organisation that is supporting the project, which is centred on monitoring and evaluating water quality (IAEA). It is decided to highlight the projects of water specialists. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Water Quality Alliance jointly issued a call for innovations (WWQA).

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency, is another organisation that is supporting the project, which is centred on monitoring and evaluating water quality (IAEA). Projects should therefore emphasise methods for data mining and visualisation as well as integrated geophysical...[Read More](#)

Market Intelligence Firm, Rwazi Receives \$4M In Seed Funding



The funding will help the start-up, which was founded by Eric Sewankambo and Joseph Rutakangwa, co-founder and CEO of Rwazi, explained that the company needs unit-level data such as the size of products purchased, how frequently they are purchased, and where customers reside.

Rwazi, a market intelligence firm has amassed \$4 million in a round of seed funding.

In addition to Bonfire Ventures' support, Newfund Capital and Alumni Ventures also contributed to the round...[Read More](#)

Poliovirus Strains From Oral Polio Vaccine Paralyze 7 Children In Africa



Poliovirus Strains From Oral Polio Vaccine Paralyze 7 Children In Africa

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and neighbouring Burundi both recently experienced paralysis due to poliovirus strains derived from

an oral polio vaccine intended to prevent the disease, according to a report released last week by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI).

Unfortunately, these seven may not have stood out from the crowd given how frequently

such cases are reported—786 in Africa, Yemen, and other places. According to a statement released by GPEI on March 16, the new polio vaccine, which was painstakingly created to specifically avoid this problem, is now being held accountable for these cases.

This month marks the second anniversary of the introduction of the novel oral polio vaccine type 2 (nOPV2), and public health professionals have been closely observing its use to see if it might occasionally cause outbreaks.

The head of GPEI, Aidan O'Leary, describes it as "disappointing but not entirely unexpected...[Read More](#)

Grant From Clean Air Fund Aims To Improve Air Quality In Africa

With the aid of a fresh grant from the Clean Air Fund, engineers from Carnegie Mellon University in Africa and CMU's College of Engineering hope to close this knowledge gap.

Due to the lack of information on air quality in the majority of areas, experts are unsure of the exact number of people in Africa who are affected by air pollution. However, according to estimates from the Journal of Geophysical Research, deaths caused by poor air quality are among the continent's top five leading causes of death...[Read More](#)

Eastern Africa's Food Insecurity Getting Worse Amid Delayed Rains: AGRA



The AGRA Food Security Monitor examines and discusses changes in a few variables and their effects on the trade in food as well as the security of food and nutrition.

The situation with regard to food security in Eastern Africa has only gotten worse as a result of the delayed rains. The Food Security Monitor report from the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) states that due to numerous shocks, Kenya continues to experience high levels of food insecurity.

These include a fifth successive below-average rainy season that was brief and unevenly distributed in space, the report claims. This resulted in "below-average crop production, subpar livestock conditions, and increased exposure to livestock disease," according to the report.

However, due to the effect of the rains on these areas' livelihoods, there were slight improvements in food insecurity throughout the ASAL areas. The report stated that "these improvements are anti-

ipated to last only a brief period, with the situation projected to deteriorate from March to June 2023."

The food insecurity report about Kenya also revealed an increase in the number of people who are unable to produce or afford food, as well as an increase in the prices of basic food items. The report revealed that due to deteriorating macro-economic conditions and persistently low domestic cereal supplies, a large portion of East Africa continues to experience unusually high food prices.

Eldoret and Nakuru in Kenya had lower average maize prices now than they did one to three months ago. Maize costs in Nakuru were also lower than they had been six months prior by 22.57%.

The surplus of approximately 6.7 million bags, based on carryover stocks of 14.2 million bags, the estimated 400,000 bags that will be imported from the region by the private sector, and the two million bags outside of Comesa, according to AGRA's report, were the causes of the price decreases.

Worldwide shipments of wheat, maize, soybeans, and barley to African nations totaled 289,995 metric tonnes in February 2023. These shipments went to Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Libya, and Tunisia, among other countries.

In general, fertiliser costs were lower in January than they had been over the previous one to six months. Due to weak seasonal demand, fertiliser prices, specifically those for nitrate, phosphate, and urea, were lower than they had been in the previous one to six months. NPK fertilisers saw modest increases (between 0 and 5%) from three to six months prior, but January 2022 prices were lower than December 2022 prices...[Read More](#)

Afe Babalola Donates \$10M To Establish Learning Centre At King's College

Babalola claimed that the project was motivated by his ability to obtain a degree from the University of London via distance learning because he was unable to attend physical classes.

Afe Babalola, the creator of Afe Babalola University, has given \$10 million to King's College in London to open an African learning centre. The institution that will be built, the Afe Babalola African Centre for Transnational Education, will give young Africans access to education and opportunities that they otherwise wouldn't have.

The new African learning centre will offer blended and online programmes, as well as post-graduate level modules that can be combined to create professionally recognised qualifications ranging from diplomas to master's degrees, according to a statement released by King's College on Friday.

According to the statement,

Babalola's donation would support interested and qualified students by funding scholarships along with other funding partners. According to the statement, "a tailored programme for Africa will be developed in collaboration with the University of London and an alliance of leading African universities."

"Modules will concentrate on subjects like law, health, engineering, peace and security, and leadership that give gifted young people society-relevant

knowledge and skills that can enhance their own lives, their communities, and their futures. Babalola claimed that the project was motivated by his ability to obtain a degree from the University of London via distance learning because he was unable to attend physical classes. The SAN said the project was in line with his passion for delivering high-quality education and that literacy was the answer to many societal ills...[Read More](#)

