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Gabon Middle Africa,

Gabon- Food equity and Oil Management.

Gabon is located in Middle Africa. It's known for its rich culture, finest beaches, and kind people. Gabon was established August 17th, 1960 after being in deep ties with the french colonies. Gabon's first Republic president 1961 through 1967, soon after Gabon's second president Omar Bongo was their longest serving president of 42 years from 1967-2009. Aside from Gabon's wonderful attributes and the country's achievements. Gabon only meets a little percentage of their people's needs. Here we'll explore Gabon's cultural experience, daily issues, and food equity.

The family structures in Gabon are large Very traditional people, women house and take care of children and men are financial providers of a very spiritual community. Gabon is known for its diverse ethnic groups made up of 40 or more groups surrounding their environs. Gabonese people prioritize music/dance, Religion, food, and art. Which has all become a tradition of their endeavors over the years. The Ngobi is an instrument that is quite often used , typically when celebrating, and grieving. Most Gabonese people's beliefs vary in Christianity and Islam, aside from these two, some still practice traditional beliefs such as worshipping (GODS), and substances of nature such as rocks, water, and trees. Along with Gabon's rich taste in music/dance, Gabonese people also are big on food, it's their way of love, and expression. Fish stew , Nyembwe- also known as chicken and pine nuts, and bush butter (Atanga) are all main dishes they share with one-another. The last main prioritization of the Gabonese culture is art. In the 13th century gabonese people used art to mimic sculpting tools from the Myene people that later came, soon new tools were created and were used for more purposeful reasons such as fishing, hunting, and trade. The Myene people inspired the Gabonese people to what art could look like.

One of the largest equatorial ethnic groups in Gabon is Fang, located in northern Gabon. Fang is known for its agricultural knowledge and welfare's on plant-life, animal behavior, and herbs close to the equatorial forest. Fang people are mostly made up of farmers, and hunters. The bAgriculture life has expanded up to 45.7%. With this, Fang was able to impair the harvest and crops by reducing livestock and only producing just enough food for its people, instead of wasting food and or items that are not enough. Fang makes up at least 80 percent of Gabonese population, In the 19th century fang migrated to the Sanga River. The Sanga River was significant due to it's biological diversity, this river grows about 1000 different plants and tree breeds. Sanga is the main "Freshwater" source in Africa. Fauna and Flora (which refers to plant and animal life) The forest there is made up of 440 trees and species. Since Gabon is an equatorial climate, they have higher temperatures throughout the year and high humidity in the rainforest. Therefore, Gabon economy has no other choice but to provide precise amounts of food distribution for their people.

The Gabon republic political party plays a big part in their agriculture system today. Nearly around 1.96% of its people have grown in growth rates and the urban population is about 86.2%. Gabon is approximately the corresponding size of Colorado and a part of France. These culture and economic changes, is what shapes the country of Gabon today, Gabon's agriculture and economy has expanded in employers, Animals such as gorillas that make up 80% of the forest, and Fang people have grown more in modern day's Gabon.

The key aspect discussed more in Gabon today is Food equity and oil management. Gabon has large agricultural benefits, though they only meet 40% of its needs. According to **'The World Bank Article' 'With 2 million people in the population, and steady increasing The country' food markets and grocery stores have increased, and starvation has started to rise as well from 2008 to 2014.'** Hunger varies often in Gabon, those who do suffer due to hunger and starvation ache from malnutrition. Gabon's long standing in politics has become instrumental to the fight for food security. According to the Borgen Project "In 2019, the Gabonese government founded the Gabonese Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (APGSAN). " Which helps others from all over get involved in the project to help Africa as whole support other countries' food hunger. It is estimated that 42.7 million people starve in Africa generally. The fourth largest oil producer in Africa is Gabon, after one decade economic growth has approached diversity. This helps in trade for resources and sustains Gabonese food equity.

The population of Gabon is nearly 2.341 million, the rural population of Gabon is 224,215. Gabon's urban percentage is 1.5 million. 8.5% of land is cultivated Cocoa, coffee, palm oil, and rubber are the main sources that are imported and exported in and out from Gabon. The average farm size is about 70,000 of what farmers govern. Gabon is a tropical region, so the climate is extremely moist and hot. Gabon's problems are Poor fiscal management and overreliance on oil (when credit facilities are used to pay for items that an individual cannot afford out of their income). The oil establishment in Gabon has increased and has become most successful in Gabon today. The Gabonese jurisdiction desires in the upcoming years to succeed, the best of flagging the fall in oil production while broadening the hydrocarbon division and the economy. The trend of Gabon's oil health has progressed since 1990, oil production has been the foundation's strength after they gained their independence. The oil arrangement has a consistent rate of incline and decline. Typically oil blooms have been common in Gabon. Mr. Ludvig Soderling claims " Oil tax revenue constituted nearly 60 percent of total fiscal revenue on average between 1999 and 2001 Oil exports made up close to 80 percent of total exports during the same period." Oil production now accounts for 50% of Gabon's Gross Domestic Product which is U.S. \$7,200 per capita according to the World Factbook. B. Gabon Oil production has massive significance on the country's oil status.

The food equity in Gabon explores the escalation in food guidelines. Half of Africa's populations live in poverty. "Almost half of Africa's population lives in extreme poverty or has an income of one U.S dollar or less a day", studies show at 'Martindale- St. Mary's High School. Since the rural population is a large group of poverty, food harvest must be the most important focus of food security. An average household underfunded by the government officials to afford the bare-minimums. This makes it hard for large families in Gabon to live properly, without the right nutrients to focus, and or work. 'Martindale- St.

Mary's highschool on Food security in the Republic of Gabon clarifies "Unlike extreme poverty, moderate poverty means the basic needs are met but just barely." If the country's agricultural commodities were altered, some improvement would be made, along with advancements in product and livestock. Due to the country's limited resources farmers are not up to date with modern day agriculture, some lack knowledge in how to move forward in the future's livestock.

To carry on, Gabon's rural and urban populations are important to agriculture impact on farm life because of its longevity of basic tools to enhance the farms, and its low-income area to have resourceful tools. Genetically engineered equipment could benefit the rural ends of Gabon. The crops are not properly taken care of which makes it harder for the people that live in low classifying neighborhoods to be harsh, disturbing, and violent. All these come with not eating or producing the right foods to ensure a healthy and strong community. The urban population becomes ruff as well as living in rural areas due to prices rising, and becoming unaffordable to the community. After the pandemic the government became more restricted on allowing implications on food availability, prices, and in certain cases food for safety. ResearchGate amplifies "Meanwhile, illness, deaths and measures to avoid contamination may prevent businesses involved in food systems from operating at capacity." This covers the effect on rural and urban populations.

Since the issues focused on in Gabon Africa(middle Africa), are oil management and food equity. Some handful of explanations should be taken into consideration when solving these issues. Such as making a few modifications to Gabon's political system. With a better political system making decisions, 'Biti project' refers to Gabon as a multiparty system. There are numerous opposition parties, many of them small and unstable, which operate relatively freely. Traditions of civil society are relatively pronounced, at least in the broader sense (i.e., beyond just NGOs). Gabon's labor code recognizes the right of workers to form and join independent unions and bargain collectively." The Gabonese Trade Union Confederation has little to no backbone in the agriculture to make a change, Gabon is founded on tradition and following ancestral trade in stock. If the political system was expanded furthermore, there could be more insight on how to provide the country's necessities and shorten starvation and oil disadvantage. **"Social and physical infrastructure is in need of significant improvement, and the public external debt service—claiming over 40 percent of government revenue on average in 2000–01—will continue to be extremely high in the absence of a debt rescheduling."** According to **Mina Baliamoune**. This would be one of the major steps into creating more plants and precautions for oil management. Food Equity Gabon's food equity could improve by creating or housing more room for farm-life. The article "Fade" conveys that "Currently in Gabon, the subsistence farmer's lack of modern agricultural education amplifies the cause of low food productivity." This elaborates that if there were more resources and tools for livestock.

Women and children usually navigare or find their way to each other through signaling sound. Now since I know more about Gabon and their natural resources. Until Gabonese people were properly

trained with the right material to harvest their own people first but who also come in and out. **“The subsistence families use primitive farming techniques, such as hoes and hand planting that lead to small fields being planted. All of this, along with the lack of chemical fertilizer and irrigation, contributes to very low yields.”** The article by Archibald S. Henry provides a strong statement of what major changes in equipment can do for a large group of people, though Gabon is very disciplined by tradition. The subsistence families use primitive farming techniques, such as hoes and hand planting that lead to small fields being planted. Also, along with the lack of chemical fertilizer and irrigation, this supplies to very low yields. Gabon and its economy has to come together on a political standpoint in order for everyone to work as a unit. Resource fortune is often correlated with neglect of education and health and poor development of human capital. There are 40 ethnicities and Gabon must repair the farm life first. Such as providing farmers with new material to learn modern day technology in order to move quicker to feed Gabonese people clean and fresh fruits and vegetables, Gabon is under real scarce conditions, taking all these notes into consideration when your eating too much and being wasteful, or taking simple things in the United States for granted such as clean water and other natural resources everyday.

In conclusion, Gabon, located in Middle Africa shared by many ethnic groups, cultures, language, politics, farmland, and resources is what all contributes to Gabon today. Here we explored what the likeness of being in someone else's shoes might be like and their agricultural views on tools and harvest material of the modern day economy. Gabon has beautiful attributes to create its culture and peace. We must utilize this information in order for Gabon to succeed more than just 40% of their agricultural attributions. We must start repairing the system so Gabon has a voice in the fight against starvation, harsh conditions, and new waves in the agriculture world.

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