EASTERN AFRICA SUB-REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON COHERENCE ON FOOD AND NUTRITION GLOBAL POLICY IN THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FAMILY FARMING 2014

Theme:

Feeding the World, Caring for the Earth

24th-25th September 2014

Hotel Africana, Kampala, Uganda

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ACRONYMS

AFAAS	Agricultural Advisory Services
AFSA	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CC	Climate Change
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CONSENT	Consumer Education Trust
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EAC	East African Community
ESAFF	Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FF	Family Farm/ Family Farmer
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IYFF	International Year of Family Farming
KESSFF	Kenya small scale farmers forum
NPA	National Planning Authority
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
RUL	Rural Urban Linkages
RUM	Rural Urban Migration
SSF	Small Scale Farmers
SSF	Small Scale Farmer
SWAGEN	Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment
UNFFE	Uganda National Farmers' Federation
VEDCO	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns

INTRODUCTION

FAMILY FARMING

In both developing & developed countries, Farming (FF) is the predominant form of agricultural practice in the food production sector. It includes all family-based agricultural activities that provide about 70% of the world food production in small farms. 40% of world households directly depend on FF. It revolves around agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral & apiculture production activities managed by a family, predominantly reliant on family labour. In the African Context, the practice of Family Farming forms the basis of the African social fabric among families to earn family livelihood. It promotes family cohesion and a sense of collective ownership. It simplifies division of labor and minimizes costs.

THE 2014 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FAMILY FARMING (IYFF)

The UN has declared 2014 the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF). The main objective of this year is to raise the profile of Family Farming and smallholder farming by focusing world attention on its significant role in alleviating hunger and poverty, providing food security and nutrition, improving livelihoods, managing natural resources, protecting the environment, and achieving sustainable development, particularly in rural areas. The IYFF 2014 aims to reposition Family Farming at the center of agricultural, environmental and social policies in the national agendas by identifying gaps and opportunities to promote a shift towards a more equal and balanced development. It intends to promote broad discussion and cooperation at the national, regional and global levels to increase awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by smallholders and help identify efficient ways to support Family Farmers.

The declaration of 2014 as IYFF follows the reforms the Committee on World food security (CFS) underwent to make it more effective by including a wider group of stakeholders. The vision is for the CFS to become the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all. Its roles include the promotion of policy and strategic coordination coherence, the sharing of best practices and encouraging accountability for delivery on commitments. As agreed in the CFS reform document civil society, which is one of the newly recognized participants of the CFS, has its own

autonomous Mechanism for participation in the CFS. The Civil Society Mechanism is organized in 11 thematic constituencies and 16 sub-regions one of which is Eastern Africa Region.

Furthermore, the African Union (AU) has declared 2014 to be the Year of Agriculture and Food Security. This is in line with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), in which African countries have committed to spend 10% of their government budgets on the agricultural sector. Both the CAADP and the Year of Agriculture and Food Security provide unprecedented opportunities for Civil Society Organizations (CSO) representing family farmers to influence decision-making in a way that is advantageous for family farming.

It is against this background that Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN) in conjunction with the Uganda National Committee for International Year of Family Farming organized "The Eastern Africa Sub-Regional Consultation on Coherence on Food and Nutrition Global Policy in the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) 2014". The National Committee for International Year of Family Farming (SWAGEN), Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM), Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF), African Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), Virtual Livelihood School Africa (VLSA), Food Rights Alliance (FRA), Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns (VEDCO), Africa Union of Conservationists (AUC), Consumer Education Trust (CONSENT), TROCAIRE, Agri-Profocus, Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE), National Organic Agricultural Movement of Uganda (NOGAMU), Uganda Fisheries and Fish Conservation Association (UFFCA), Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO) and Uganda Land Alliance (ULA), as well as members with Ex-Officio / Observer/Advisory Status: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Uganda Country Office and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The theme of this meeting was "Feeding the World, caring for the Earth". This was a 2-days meeting that was held at Hotel Africana, Kampala in Uganda.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

The major aim of this meeting was to bring the East African region aboard the global strategy to solve the food and nutrition security challenge and the specific objectives were:

I. To raise awareness among stakeholders on the important role of Family Farming in food and nutrition security as well as ecosystem and biodiversity conservation in the Eastern Africa region
II. To provide a forum for East African Family Farmers and other stakeholders in food and nutrition security for consultation on, formulation of, and promotion of a coherent Eastern Africa position on CFS global policy discussion
III. To identify the special problems and priority areas of work of the Eastern Africa region Family Farmers and other stakeholders which should be taken into consideration in the CFS discussions

PARTICIPANTS

This consultative meeting was attended by 60 participants, 40% female (see appendix 3 for list of participants) from ten (10) countries of namely Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, Madagascar, Seychelles and Czech Republic. Participants were from government institutions, United Nations agencies, academic institutions, private sector, civil society organizations and the media. Development partners as well as farmers were represented at this meeting.

Participants pose for a group Photo with Hon. Bright Rwamirama, Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries of the Republic of Uganda(Sixth from right, front row)

DAY 1 - Moderator: Agnes Kirabo, Food Rights Alliance

OPENING CEREMONY ADDRESS

BY HON. BRIGHT RWAMIRAMA MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

After saluting the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) Country Representative, delegates from various countries in the Eastern Africa region represented at this meeting and all participants, Hon. Rwamirama informed the meeting that he was very delighted to officiate at the opening of the, **"Eastern Africa Sub-Regional Consultation on Coherence on Food and Nutrition Global Policy in the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) 2014"**.

The UN has defined Family Farming as, **"a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family, both female and male. The family and the farm are interlinked, co-evolve and combine economic, ecological, reproductive, social and cultural functions"**

Family Farming is the basis for sustainable food production aimed at achieving food security and food sovereignty, as well as environmentally sensitive management of land and its biodiversity. It gives the people who practice it cultural identity. It is a significant factor in the realization of the Right to Food, and is a fundamental pillar of the overall development of every nation.

He presented facts on Family Farmers including; approximately 2.5 billion people Worldwide are Family Farmers, 1 billion people worldwide meet their protein nutritional need by consuming fish provided by artisanal fisher folk and nearly 20 million households depend on dairy products namely; meat, milk, cheese, yogurt, ghee, etc produced by Family Livestock Farmers

In Uganda agriculture sector is the main source of livelihood for the majority of our population - 98% of this agriculture is sustained by smallholder family farmers on pieces of land averaging 1.5 hectares, using rudimentary tools such as the hand hoe.

It contributes about 21% of GDP, accounts for 48 percent of exports (NPA, 2013) and provides a large proportion of the raw materials for industry. The sector directly employs 66 percent of the population aged 10 years and above. In spite of this, family farming households are faced with numerous challenges such as:

- Natural catastrophes influenced by phenomena such as Climate Change
- Food and other commodity price volatility
- Migrations of able-bodied youth to urban areas in search of employment, which severely constrains the availability of labour to family farms.

Farmers have new diverse social – economic needs including; access to electricity, high level education, good houses, specialized health care, mobile phones, computers, etc. All these will need increased household disposable income that must be availed by the family endowment. There is therefore need to position FF produce in the market and create wealth from it. Otherwise, it will be useless to accord them recognition and celebrate their existence leaning on romantic theories alone.

In that regard, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda has developed the agriculture Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) whose mission is to transform subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture. This is the National framework for implementing the CAADP chapter in Uganda.

At Global Level, the government of Uganda has demonstrated its support for the Family Farmers by actively engaging in the UN Committee for Food Security (CFS) as a Member State, where Global Policies such as The Global Strategic Framework (GSF) and Voluntary Guidelines for Land Tenure (VGLT) have been formulated.

"It is my positive expectation that this engagement translate into improvement of household food and nutritional security and ultimately the socio economic well - being of the people".

Key message to the Minister of Agriculture

"Agriculture is the back bone of Uganda's economy; give it adequate funding, give the small holder farmers a voice, and provide subsidies

KEY NOTE ADDRESS: PUTTING FAMILY FARMING IN CONTEXT

CONTRIBUTION OF FAMILY FARMING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

MR CHARLES OGANG, PRESIDENT, UGANDA NATIONAL FARMERS' FEDERATION

Family Farming often refers to smallholders, peasants, fish-folk, pastoralists and at times, even medium scale farmers. Family Farming can be said to be as old as when man stopped being a gatherer and domesticated crops and animals.

It is estimated that there are over 500 million Family Farms worldwide and majority of these are found in the South. Family farmers are characterized by a small resource base i.e. limited land holding, limited capital, limited labour (mostly family labour) and limited management skills

Family farming plays a big role in maintaining food security, not only in their families but also in the communities where they live and operate.

How Family Farming contributes to sustainable production

Family farmers contribute to sustainable production by being active players in the entire agricultural value chain. Among other things, they:

1. Conduct research on their farms by selecting high yielding crop varieties and good quality
   livestock breeds e.g. taking a cow to a good bull or a sow to good quality boar
2. Share inputs through home saved seeds.
3. Practice intensive production and transmit knowledge and skills, thereby preserving technologies.
4. Practice proper post-harvest handling e.g. storage and on-farm processing.
5. Actively engage in marketing of the produce thereby generating some household income.
6. Provide family labour for all family needs

In addition to the above family farmers promote sustainable production through practicing sustainable farming systems such as mixed farming and diversification which promotes environmental sustainability as well as safeguarding biodiversity.

Family Farming and Uganda National Farmers' Federation (UNFFE)

UNFFE has a membership of over 2 million individual farmers and over 98% of them are family farmers. In support to these members, the Federation lobbies government and advocates for enabling environment for the family farmers to actively engage in sustainable production. It provides agricultural extension and advisory services, disseminates agricultural information, organizes Agricultural Shows to expose family farmers to improved technologies and accelerate their adoption. UNFFE also promotes easy access to financial services through the Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLA). About 6 billion shillings has been saved by farmers, availing resources for borrowing. UNFFE is also supporting 15,000 out – of – School youth in Uganda through provision of easy to access financial services

A family prepares their farm

Mr Charles Ogang, President of Uganda National Farmers' Federation emphasizes the role of family farming in food and nutrition security in his key note address

Challenges faced by family farmers

These include:

- Inaccessibility to quality inputs (we need an organized institution, system to monitor quality of inputs in the market),
- Limited technical assistance through effective extension services
- Lack of an enabling environment
- Rampant pests and diseases
- Limited access to mechanization facilities
- Inaccessibility to affordable farm credit
- Limited access to water for production
- Poor post-harvest handling
- The impacts of Climate Change
- Poor record keeping (this affects information on profit and loss margins)
- Family labour not costed
- Poor access to market leading to exploitation by middle men
- Poor access to information on in-put and Market.

Recommendations

- There is need to strengthen Farmers Organizations because many of the family farmers are members of producer organizations.
- It is also recommended that arrangements be put in place to promote access to the productivity enhancing technologies including access to land and water for production by the family farmers.
- It is further recommended that in all the interventions, special attention be paid to the women and Youth who have a big stake in family farming.
- There is also need to document indigenous knowledge and develop it further
- Promote diversity of agricultural production systems reflecting geographic and climatic conditions
- Strengthen support to research and provide resources in order to advance the conservation and sustainable use of plant varieties and animal breeds that are adaptable to local conditions
- Promote the diversity of agricultural production to enhance dietary diversity to meet nutritional needs which in turn make people more resilient
- Work towards reduction of soil degradation

- Maintain soil fertility and productivity by sustainable management
- Reduce loss of agricultural land
- Support efficient water use and resource-conserving, sustainable irrigation systems and water recycling
- Support access to education and training for family farmers in order to enable them to apply the current knowledge

The United Nation's naming 2014 the International Year of Family Farming reminds us of the important role family farming plays in ensuring food security in the world. Much as family farmers do not produce in big quantities, their production has been sustainable over centuries and it is likely to remain so for more centuries to come.
The sustainable production has, however, got to be supported by the government putting in place enabling policy environment supported by appropriate funding.
There is need to focus on increasing production to feed the growing population and FF is part of the solution to ensure stable production of food.

PICTURE THE FAMILY FARMER

Steered by the moderator, participants painted a picture of the family farmer as follows:
A Researcher on a daily basis, custodian of practice and knowledge, a person with minimum financing and investment, intends to add value of production, with limited access to production resources (poor quality), in a place where water is not yet a resource, pastoralist and/or crop grower, does not keep records, produces without knowing the price s/he will sell.

Question to ponder

Are family farmers a problem or part of the solution of end hunger in the world, are they malnourished, deprived, and where is the State in the lives of these people? There is need to enhance capacity of farmers. On the other hand, where there is child input to family labour, is it skilling or child-labour?

Family farmers do not have a voice – there is a gap between decision making places and where farmers actually are.

SESSION 1: THE PRESENT AND FUTURE STATUS OF CROP GROWING, PASTORALISM, FISHERIES AND APICULTURE IN EASTERN AFRICA REGION

Chaired by Japheth Muli

1. EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

By MOSES SHAHA, KENYA

Mr. Shaha presented some causes and effects of Climate Change (CC) citing evidence from participants' countries.

Causes of climate change include:

- Industrial energy fuels emissions. Industries emitting tons of smoke into atmosphere breach the ozone layer.
- Escalation of wanton destruction of forest covers. Forests cleared and land being laid bare for industrial / monoculture agriculture cultivation.
- Non implementation of policies towards addressing climate change.
- Despite proven physical data to support evidence, 'industrialized north' continues to belch emissions unabated.
- Toxic pesticide use killing and or causing migration of bees & making apiculture impracticable.
- Decimation of water towers that feed rivers affecting river aquatic life (birds, fish & reptiles).Encroachment of water catchment areas.
- Industrial wastes poisoning the environment, rivers and domestic water reservoirs.
- Soils under immense pressure (fertilizer use) to keep producing to meet population demands for food. Thus, long term overuse of synthetic fertilizers impact 'soil health' negatively and cause dwindling food productivity.

Effects of climate change include:

- Sea level rises, submerging of small isles in the Indian ocean, e.g. Maziwe & Fungu la Nyani Islands in Coastal Tz. Fresh water wells intruded by sea water along the EA lowland coast, and rising high water marks & beach erosion e.g in coastal Kenya.
- Rampant floods & droughts across the region

- Temperatures of EA water bodies (Albert, Edward, Nyasa, Tanganyika, Kivu & Victoria) have risen by 0.2 – 0.7 Deg. C since the early 90s.
- Mt. Kilimanjaro ice fields have drastically decreased between 50 – 80% to date & is likely to disappear by 2020
- Intermediate forecasts indicate part of equatorial EA is likely to experience 5 – 20% increased rainfall from Dec - Feb & 5 - 10% reduction of rainfall from June – Aug 2015
- The natural events (floods, landslides & droughts) that lead to crop failures due to these multiple causes can lead to emergency situations at all levels.

In such situations, farming families and communities' activities get compromised. The purchasing power of farmers to meet immediate needs can be curtailed in events of climate related calamities.

Keeping hunger at bay & shielding affected farming communities from further receding into poverty can be a national challenge to government in the region. Neglect of EWS to guard against perennial events like floods and droughts catch us unprepared.

Unreliable weather patterns, cyclic floods and droughts, too much rain at the wrong time and rains failing to come when needed, make farming communities hopeless. This is an indication that there is an urgent need for capacity building to think of local redress measures spearheaded by affected farmers.

Destructive evidence of Climate Change

- Floods hit Mozambique, Zambia, Eastern Tanzania and Western Angola in 2006/7 whose causes were attributed to climatic weather disruptions.
- North Eastern Africa hit by drought at the same time, also attributed to climate disruptions.
- Caused crop losses that triggered food aid appeals.
- Farmers have continued to see diminishing crop yields hence low national grains strategic reserves.
- In the Horn region, whole communities were affected due to years of lack of rain & forced thousands to migrate south in search of food, grass and water for their animals.
- Landslides in Uganda consumed whole villages and crop loss.

- Seychelles' market gardens were swept away by tidal waves coupled with heavy rainstorms.
- Kenya's whole Tana Delta region with 35,000 Ha. of farmed crops destroyed by flooding.
- Tanzania's Morogoro region battered by torrential rains & swept away crops, animals & houses.

Suggested short term initiatives and/or solutions

- Research to collect data on the unrecorded effects of cc on farming areas.
- Prompt capacity building for vulnerable farming communities.
- Mass education campaigns on causes, consequences & to encourage local solution finding to cc.
- Oversee the popularisation of action oriented mitigation plans by farming communities affected by cc.

Suggested long term initiatives and/or solutions

- Serious Campaign, Advocacy and Lobbying to EAC Government to support 'national mitigation action plans against CC, in-country efforts
- Lobby for the introduction of mandatory syllabus in early learning institutions (primary & secondary), Popularise agro ecology farming practice
- 'one tree per month' tree planting program/campaign
- Minimize or stop altogether the use of dangerous pesticides

Suggested steps EAC governments can take in response to Climate change

- Ensure coordinated implementation of CC mitigation & adaptation activities are sustained

Climate policies can be designed to:

- Ensure proper preparations & EWS are in place and shared widely.
- Create mechanisms to provide support during emergencies.
- Encourage making such policies known by the users (farmers)
- Incorporate Civil Society work to improve domestic climate related shocks & emergency preparedness.

Participants' contributions:

1. Each one present should go back to the grassroots to sensitize farmers on CC and what can be done to reduce its effects or stop it.
2. Provide alternatives to farmers when we propose deforestation. e.g use of biogas.
3. Consider reducing costs of alternatives-electricity, gas
4. SSF can participate only by adaptation and mitigation and these are resource-intensive measures and probably our African governments cannot afford the costs. Therefore the polluters (USA, China, India, France) need to contribute
5. Opt for and promote water harvesting

2. THE ROLE OF SMALL SCALE FAMILY FARMS

By JUSTUS LAVI, KENYA

Small Scale Farming (SSF) is as old as history and has been carried out on family land with an aim of fulfilling livelihood needs of the family. Small Scale Farmers (SSFs) comprise of about 80% Africa's population majority of them are women and produce most of the food consumed.

Mr Justus Lavi, Kenya, presents the role of small scale farms

Mr. Lavi presented the origin, role and objectives of KESSFF (Kenya Small scale farmers' forum). He added that through ESAFF, KESSFF and ESAFF Uganda, empower SSFs with capacities to use Campaign, Advocacy & Lobbying (CAL) techniques:

- To engage policy makers at all levels.
- To participate in budgetary allocation processes at all levels.
- To negotiate for SSF friendly credit.
- To mobilize their own inherent resources.
- To become custodians of all our natural resources.

Role of Family Farming

World over, Family Farming is the predominant form of agriculture and plays an important socio-economic, environmental and cultural role. Small scale farming ensures local and global food security , income for hundreds of millions of people, Creates jobs for women, men and young people, both within their FF and in related enterprises along

food and agricultural value chain. It also safeguards and protects environmental assets and natural resources, biodiversity and cultural heritage.

Challenges affecting family farming include: Climate Change and climate variability, Lack of tenure security, Limited access to credit, inputs, training, research, advisory services, price volatility , Restrictive agricultural policies, Inaccessibility to appropriate, affordable farming Technologies.
Most SSFs are usually above the age of 60 yet demand for food is high among the young who form about 60% of our populations.

Participants' comments

- SSFs are custodians, breeders of seed for farm garden, provide labour in small and large scale farms, and are custodians of the ecosystem. Attitude change towards SSF is important
- SSF need to be engaged in consultations for research
- There is need to engage the small scale farmers at such forums, exchange visits for farmers (how much of what we have discussed will go to the rural farmers?)
- Seychelles is developing a multi-stakeholder platform that will address SSF issues including policy formulation and implementation system & an effective communication strategy among stakeholders
- Networking should also be incorporated among strategies for improving the SSF practices

3. LOCAL AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE SEMI - ARID LANDS OF TANZANIA

By EDITH BENEDICT, TANZANIA

"Local Agriculture Innovations play a big in supporting smallholder farmers" explains Ms Edith Benedict, according to a study done in Tanzania

Semi arid lands (SALs) are prone to prolonged rainfall shortages and therefore, climate variability and change (CV&C) is predicted to exacerbate the situation. There is a need to understand the adaptation options and their practicability at local level contexts in enhancing communities' livelihoods especially agriculture

The study sought to assess the role of Local agricultural Innovations (LAIs) for climate change Adaptation in the SALs Tanzania

Specifically the study objectives were as follows:

- To establish rainfall and temperature trends of the study area.
- Identifying LAIs in crop production
- Assessing the contribution of LAIs in climate change adaptation

This study was conducted in Sanjaranda Gurungu villages, Manyoni; Singida Region. It employed Participatory Rural Appraisal methods (Focus group discussions, Key informant interviews, Household surveys etc)

Findings were on:

- Rainfall and temperature trends of Manyoni District, Singida Region (1981-2012) - decreasing trend over the past 32 years from 1982 which was recorded as the highest peak at 971.6mm.
- Local Agriculture Innovations (improved agronomic practices, application of farm yard manure, rain water harvesting and application of industrial fertilizers,
- Contribution of Local Agriculture Innovations in climate change
- Factors influencing crop production. These included Climate, Availability of inputs, Policy & Market influence, and Improved knowledge/information on farming attributed by a project, network etc.
- Roles of public sector, private sector and Civil Society organizations

In conclusion, Local Agriculture Innovations play a big in supporting smallholder farmers despite climate and non-climatic factors. Farmers' access to quality farm inputs and climate change information should also be considered. Important to note is that sustainable agriculture innovations involves public sectors/institutes, private sectors and civil organisations working together with farmers at local level

Key message to the Minister of Agriculture

"Ensure access to weather information at local scale level for easy climate change adaption and decision making at farm level

Participants' comments

1. There is need to ensure that farmers easily access meteorological information
2. As a group, farmers can be supported to articulate issues and influence change. (they are voters and big tax payers). Mitigation and adaption measures are expensive and in the Maputo declaration, every country committed to allocate 10% of the budget to agriculture but is this allocated and it is used for this allocation? SSF need to know how to track that money. (b) In Kenya the government is taken to the grassroots and the meteorogical service of Kenya is providing information of meteorology free of change. However still, the SSFs are not aware of this information. There is need to re-check systems (c) are SSF involved in decision making at local and national levels?
3. In Kenya- An option using human waste and organic manure from markets to make fertilizers is being promoted by one of the CSOs
4. There is need to document and share (upscale) local initiatives with SSFs.
5. The government of Tanzania is against GMOs and farmers are aware of the difference between these and improved seed varieties

4. FAMILY FARMERS RIGHTS IN EASTERN AFRICA: USED OR ABUSED–

By AGGREY MUGISHA RUSHERE, UGANDA

Farmers' Rights originate from the role they play e.g. conserving, generating, improving and ensuring the available plant genetic resources for food & agriculture. Farmers rights are unclearly understood which hampers design & development. Farmers' rights differ significantly among plant breeders' rights and the difference is illustrated in the following table:

	Plant Bleeders rights	Farmers rights
Type of rights	They are a form of IPR that are exclusive in nature	They are collective rights
Ownership rights	Rights awarded to individuals	Vested in communities to be held in trust for the present & future generation
Extent of rights	Rights limited to a particular plant variety	A bundle of rights that extend to plant genetic resources for food & agriculture
Scope of such rights	Rights recognize a single inventive step as long as the variety is "new" & Clearly distinguishable from any other variety whose existence is a matter of common knowledge	Rights recognized the cumulative intellectual contribution of many preceding generation farmers
Duration	**Limited**	**Unlimited**

Option for rights realization and available treaties

- The basis for farmers rights is their past, present & future contribution towards conservation, improvement & sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
- Enumeration of possible elements of farmers rights vests the responsibility for their realization at national level in individual governments
- Interpretation of the Treaty strictly reveals that implementing & realizing farmers rights is not an international obligation on the member states under Article 9.2 of the Treaty

Farmers' rights beyond the international treaties: This is reflected in:

a. The National government which gives room to provide for more rights deemed appropriate to their national needs
b. The African Model Law on the protection of the rights of Local Communities, farmers and bleeders & regulation of access to biological resources protected under the framework of farmers rights

Implementation of farmers' rights is supported by:

- National Environment (access to genetic resources & benefit sharing regulations)
- Plant variety protection
- Task forces to domesticate on the international treaty on plant genetic resources for food & agriculture
- PMA for Uganda & KILOMO KWANZA for TZ

Key message to the Minister of Agriculture

Family farming and family farmers need to be given their rightful position in the society and their economic contribution should be recognized and supported – Japheth Muli, Kenya

Participants' comments

1. Farmers' rights are being both used and abused. Politicians make empty promises e.g. Maputo declaration. There is need to turn around the question. If Farmers' rights are abused, who do we deal with? May be link the farmers directly to the market(local and external) to improve the incomes of the farmers –get rid of middlemen
2. To a large extent farmers' rights are abused because of ignorance on laws, property rights and most policies are made in top-down manner
3. FF is as source of food and employment. There is need to support farmers to access loans for improved production (b) support marketing of farmer produce

Margaret Muthui, Kenya presents her comments on farmers' rights in East Africa

4. Most countries talk about rights but most farmers especially women (in Uganda) are mistreated. How and when will women farmers be supported to promote women rights
5. Land rights: Why is land in Uganda given to multinational corporations?
6. For better FF, there is need to involve all stakeholders at all levels (Government, CSOs, farmers), use bottom-up approach, and have demonstration farms

SESSION 2:

Chaired by Denys Yarwo (ABAHINZI)

5. THE FOOD SECURITY OF THE BATWA PEOPLE SINCE EVICTION FROM FORESTS

By EGIDE NDUWIMANA, BURUNDI

The Batwa of Burundi lived by hunting and gathering. But currently, the majority of them have already been evicted from their forests on which they depended for their livelihoods and cultures.

Land Access Problems for Batwa: Following the deforestation to clear new land for agriculture and livestock, and due to the creation of protected areas, the Batwa were forced to leave their ancestral lands and turn to pottery. They somewhat perceive forest areas and wetlands as their common property. While they were nomads, they are now trying to settle.They face major impoverishment risks related to themoving process including: Land deprivation; Unemployment; homelessness; marginalization; increase in the mortality rate; Food insecurity; Loss of access to common resources, and the social dislocation resulting from the forced change of lifestyle.

Typical homestead of Batwa after eviction from forests

Rights and Recognition: There is no recognition of the Batwas' territorial hunter-gatherer rights and status as indigenous people in many African countries. As a result, the State can appropriate their land without legal barrier and without paying them compensation.

The situation of Burundian Batwa on Agriculture: They have no arable land and therefore are food- insecure. This comes with associated challenges of undernourishment, malnutrition and lack of income and thus failure to break the viscous cycle of poverty.

The situation Burundian Batwa in Health Sector: Many Batwa households in Burundi are extremely poor. As a result, they are not able to access drugs once referred by clinicians to pharmacies. Treatment is not completed. Currently, the Government has taking salutary measures of health care, free for children under five and free maternity care facilitating access to health care by the impoverished Batwa people.

Batwa's access to school: Despite the policy of education for all, Batwa children still cannot enjoy their rights to education following the pre-established conditions

created by school principals namely the obligation to pay fees for watchmen, school facilities or their maintenance, etc.
To this phenomenon adds a serious lack of food to eat, uniforms, books that would permit them to break the myth of self-discrimination. **According to the analyses, more than 60% drop out**

Integrating Batwa and resolving their problems

A local NGO ***"Unissons nous pour la Promotion des Batwa"*** UNIPROBA , what is translated as "Let us unite for the Promotion of Batwa" in Burundi was been created since 1997 to promote the rights of indigenous Batwa in Burundi in general. Analysis made by the same NGO show that there is still a long way to go to reach the development among Batwa. It is clear that UNIPROBA alone cannot achieve this needed development of BATWA Community in Burundi.

HAGURUKA DUKORE is another organization particularly interested in Batwa community, focusing activities on promoting Batwa's development in all facets of life.

To improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples, the following could be done:

- Allocate the land to Batwa, that is essential;
- Solicit external support towards the farming field and developing effective methods for the rapid production to fight against the common undernourishment among Batwa and others;
- Promoting Land rights, health rights, rights to employment and decent housing;

Participants Contributions

1. Uganda – There is a saying 'when the Batwa are satisfied, they burn the granary' meaning they do not save for tomorrow. There is need to fight for their rights and empower them to ensure food security.
2. The Batwa need land for farming, and sensitization about the need to work
3. Kenya - ESAFF was formed to handle such issues as of Batwa. This is a policy issue. There is need to advocate for the rights of the Batwa people at the EAC level. ESAFF being a regional institution needs to stand and fight for the rights of

people in our region. There is need of a policy mechanism to take this issue to the UN. When evicted, the Batwa should be compensated.

4. Burundi – The situation of social classes in Burundi. Scholarships, health – the government pays for this class to access medicines, free education for primary and secondary education. However, the mindset of Batwa class needs to be worked on so that they access the services
5. Batwa are in Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It would be good to have a joint initiative for the Batwa in all these countries.

6. FOOD SECURITY IN PROTRACTED CRISIS: CASE STUDY OF SOUTH SUDAN

By BETTY KOITI, SOUTH SUDAN

Ms. Koiti, the Livelihood and Food Security Project Manager of Universal Network for Knowledge and Empowerment Agency (UNKEA) informed the meeting that South Sudan has seven agro-ecological zones including The Greenbelt, the Ironstone Plateau, the Central and Southeastern Hills and Mountains, the Flood Plains, the Nile and Sobat rivers zone, the arid and pastoral zone and the Central Rain lands. Whereas land in South Sudan is fertile and potentially productive, most of it is virgin; i.e has not been exploited for agriculture production.

The majority of the people (80%) live in rural areas and 90% are engaged in Agriculture (including 10% fisheries, 45% agro pastoralists)

The protracted crisis: This refers to a situation in which large sections of population face acute threats to life and livelihood over extended period with the state and other governance institutions failing to provide adequate levels of protection and support.

The elements that may characterize protracted crisis include; forced displacement (intertribal conflict, civil war), acute food insecurity, recurrent natural disasters (e.g. floods, drought), existence of serious poverty, strong parallel extra-legal economy, livelihoods being highly vulnerable to external shocks, weakened or nonexistent public institutions, weakened informal institutions, limited resources and institutional failure to control other states and external legitimacy.

Effects of the protracted war in South Sudan

The Civil and post-independence wars (inter-tribal conflicts) in South Sudan have weakened the state and other governance institutions thus failing to provide adequate levels of protection and support to the civil population.

Food production has been affected and food security has remained an issue of concern especially in the most affected three states of upper Nile, Jonglei, and Unity States.

The conflict in South Sudan has set the country on course towards a "hunger catastrophe", with almost 4 million people already in dire need of food and humanitarian assistance. Over the last 10 years between 1.5 and 3 million people per year have required some form of food aid.

Nine months of fighting in the newly-created nation have undermined its food security, leaving farmers unable to sow and harvest their crops, fishermen barred from rivers and waterways, and herders prevented from migrating between grazing areas. The growing number of displaced people fleeing the conflict has also placed previously food-secure communities under strain.

Other effects of the war include mass rape and other forms of gender based violence against women and girls, torture, destruction of property, and forced recruitment of boys and male youth.

Malnutrition rates are also on the rise, with Development Partners estimating that the lives of as many as 48,000 children could be at risk unless nutrition programmes are funded and scaled up.

There is difference in nutrition levels based on States, with crisis affected States having highest rates of severe malnutrition of children.

Effect of the Sudan crisis on women and girls

In summary;

- In most communities, 75% women are seen as hunters and gatherers responsible for providing food for the families.
- The persistence pressure of flooding has worsened the food security situation and adversely affected the ease of female work hence the only coping strategy is wild fruits gathering for food.
- Most women practice small scale vegetable gardening in their home states and other crops for family consumption
- Despite the ongoing crisis especially in the most affected areas there is high involvement in agriculture production and farmers are supported with improved crop seeds, fishing nets, livestock kits.
- Production in the green belt area of South Sudan has not been interrupted despite the crisis as it is the major productive area in vegetables, fruits, cereals, legumes.
- There is still need to commercialize agriculture production capacity in south Sudan with a need for scientific innovative ideas e.g. mechanization, crop breeding technology (biotech), establishment of national research institutes to carry out research on crops and soil suitability for the short term and long term production, post-harvest handling, preservation and storage techniques, weeds and pest control strategies and soil conservation measures

7. WAGED AGRICULTURAL WORKERS: ENORMOUS CONTRIBUTION, DISPROPORTIONATE REWARDED.

By OMARA AMUKO, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOOD AND FARM WORKERS, UGANDA

Waged Agricultural Workers

- These are men and women who labour in crop-fields and other agricultural undertakings to produce the world's food and fibre. There are an estimated 450 million waged agricultural workers out of total workforce in agriculture of some 1.1 billion. Women account generally 20-30 percent of the waged workforce. They are employed on small and medium sized farms as well as big farms and plantations.
- They are waged workers because they do not own or rent the land on which they work nor own the tools and equipment they use.

Waged agriculture workers are of diverse categories: permanent waged agricultural workers (fulltime), waged dependent small farmers, temporary agricultural workers or casual agricultural workers, seasonal agricultural workers, migrant agricultural workers, piece-rate workers, or workers receiving some form of "in-kind" payment.

Unfortunately, they include Child Labourers. Their work involves; long period of standing, stooping, bending and carrying out repetitive movements in awkward positions. The risk of accidents is increased by fatigue, poorly designed tools, difficult terrain, exposure to elements and poor general health. They are among the least protected in terms of access to health-care e.g maternity protection; workers' compensation, disability insurance and survival benefits

The share of waged employment in agriculture, including wage-dependent smallholders, is increasing in virtually all regions, and is now a central feature of employment and income in rural area. But having a job does not guarantee a way out of poverty. However, we have to address waged employment as a viable rural livelihood through Decent Work programs

Decent Work Deficit is evident when:

. Labour is forced rather than chosen

- Decent Work is about opportunities for men and women to obtain productive employment in conditions of: freedom, equity, security and human dignity.
- Productive employment-quantity and quality of employment including adequate returns to labour and access to productive resources: social protection, rights at work and social dialogue.
- Fundament human rights: rights to freedom of association, right to organise and collectively bargain with employers, right to food and right to safe and healthy working and living environment.

It is not decent work when:

- Labour is forced and rather than freely chosen
- Opportunities for enumerative work are limited to certain groups at the expense of others
- Social and labour conditions increase workers' exposure to risks rather than protect them from it.
- Lack of productive work keeps workers and their families in a cycle of poverty and powerlessness.
- Workers are denied the right to join a trade union of their choice
- Workers are excluded from decision making process with their employers and governments

Conclusion

For agriculture and rural development to become truly sustainable and for global food security to be increased, all stakeholders in family farming systems including the women and men who work daily to produce the world's food have to play even greater and more participative roles.

Waged agricultural workers like farmers are all at the heart of the food production systems, yet these working women and men remain invisible to policy and decision-makers in governments, agricultural and rural development agencies, and Inter-Governmental organizations except the ILO and to some extent FAO through the CSM.

Recommendations

- Support the development of an Agenda for fair and decent work in agriculture in all relevant forums.
- Support the application of the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.
- FAO and other international agricultural agencies must recognize waged agricultural workers as a group distinct from farmers and must directly work with these workers and their trade unions that represent and organize them

Participants' comments

Hon. Peace Kusasira, Woman MP, Mukono district, member of Agriculture Committee in Parliament: After thanking members for choosing Uganda to hold this meeting she confessed that she learnt a lot from the presentations and discussions. She noted the following;

1. Uganda's budget allocation to agriculture is 3% despite the Maputo agreement. The war and climate change are all negatively impacting agriculture. There is need for all CSOs to come together as a formidable force to influence policy and fight for farmers' rights. Have a permanent connection with the policy makers, meet the sub-committees on Agriculture and other policy makers, share with them your views and experiences. This will help makers to make well-informed decisions". She expressed the need for very organized farmers. Farmers associations at village level should be evident as seen in religious groups. Unity is strength, farmers should be united.
2. Honey increases resistance and has many other benefits. Bee keeping can be a good option for displaced people. It does not require a lot of land and is not so labour intensive. The Batwa can also adopt this practice as the forests are very good habitats for bees. It is also very nutritious.

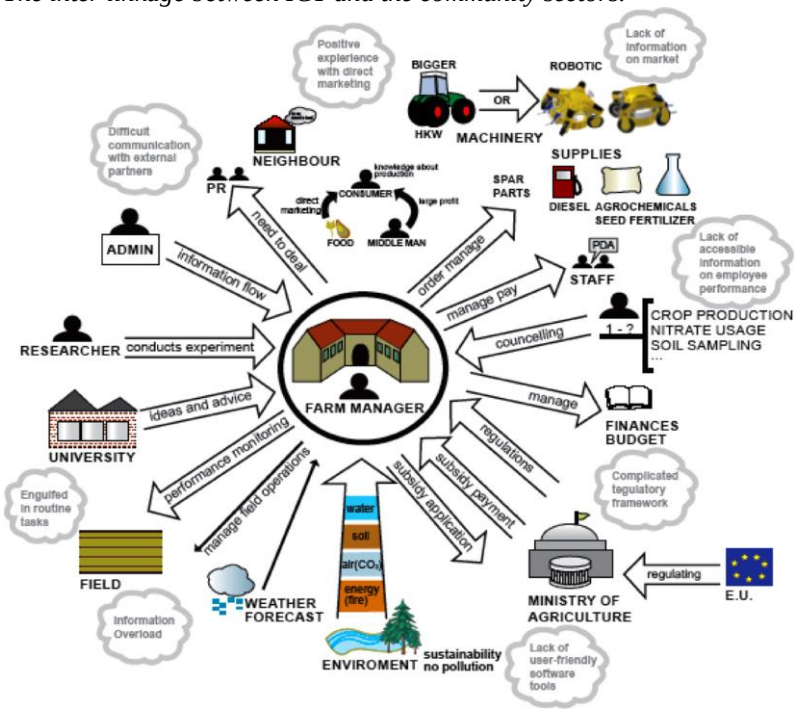
SESSION 3: TRANSFORMING FAMILY FARMING IN EASTERN AFRICA FOR IMPROVED EFFICIENCY EFFECTIVENESS AND PROFITABILITY

Chair: Mr Caleb Gumisiriza

8. ICT AS A TOOL: RECOMMENDING ICT FOR FAMILY FARMING

BY KAREL CHARVAT, CLUB OF OSSIACH, AUSTRIA / AUC.

The inter linkage between ICT and the community sectors.



The Important Pillars that support development are People, Cooperation and Public Private Partnership.

The agriculture sector is of strategic importance for both society and economy which, ideally, should create **networks** of interacting organizations. Different groups of stakeholders have to manage many different and heterogeneous sources of information at some point.

A combination and management of information is needed to plan and make economically and environmentally **sound decisions.** In African community, some countries have problems like most of the people cannot use mobile phones correctly this may justify why they cannot they effectively use technology

ICT systems need other resources like electricity, infrastructure. Orientation of use of electronics has to be done in this case, in some countries the process of adapting ICT will vary depend on the level at which they are in development.

Knowledge management on the agriculture domain is usually divided into three interrelated levels: **Macro level**, which includes management of external information (for example about market, subsidies system, weather prediction, global market and traceability systems); **Farm level**, which includes for example economical systems,

crop rotation, decision supporting system **Field (micro) level** including precision farming, collection of information about traceability and in the future also robotics

About Ossiach

The Club of Ossiach is a voluntary group of agriculturists, agribusiness managers, agriculture and forestry technologists, environmentalists and agricultural ICT specialists from around the world to collectively discuss and collaboratively act on influencing the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) to improve agricultural productivity, profitability and contribution to food and nutritional security and safety globally.

For ICTs to improve agricultural productivity, profitability and contribution to food and nutritional security and safety globally there will be a need for collaboration between the public, private and community sectors. The public sector provides the policies, Institutions and supports basic research, the private sector brings entrepreneurial skills and provides services and together with the community sector brings innovation that needs to be shared rapidly for development and progress.

Mr. KarelCharvat, Austria recommends ICT for family farming

The Club of Ossiach was initiated as a platform for interaction and dialogue of representatives largely from Europe but aims to be global. It is a unique platform that focuses on ICTs use in agriculture viewed holistically as a component of the environment along with forestry, fisheries and livestock farming.

The Club of Ossiach´s envisions developing into an internationally accepted think-tank on issues related to ICT use in agricultural development globally. Through its members, it will support more effective use of ICTs in the agriculture and forestry better knowledge management for sustainability in farming and in the protection of environment.

It is also purposed to regularly discuss collectively through Agrifuture Days Conferences, seminars, discussions, and collaboratively act on influencing the use of

information and communications technologies (ICTs) to improve agricultural productivity, profitability and contribution to food and nutritional security and safety globally along with the protection of the environment. The Clubs actions are through advocacy and collaborative projects of its members. The Club of Ossiach ,will also facilitate partnerships through collaborative projects of its members.

Family farming in the future that can be improved by the developments in information and communications technologies. This could be enhanced by Policies promoting and enabling aggregation of family farmers and farming systems such as through cooperatives, producer organizations, farmer organizations etc. ICTs can contribute to "virtual" aggregation of farms, synchronization of farm inputs, processes, outputs and logistics to participate in markets

Trust Centers with Data and Information Agreements, Treaties with regulatory and enforcement mechanisms to share data at various levels and among multiple categories of users from plot, farm, farming system, region, national to global agricultural and related systems. New business-models that integrate governments, farmers and banks, insurance, market intermediaries, cooperatives etc. for participation in markets also need to be fully established to achieve this.

For the ICT to improve there is need to harmonize Inclusive Governance of flow of data, information, knowledge, skills and technology. Open Technologies – Open data, information, knowledge, learning are also important. There should also be increased democratization of science, learning and support to exponential innovation and Lower cost of Hardware, infrastructure and connectivity for this to succeed.

Participants' comments

- Farmers must embrace technology to improve the agriculture sector. There should be cooperation between the Africans in order to contain the push by multinational organizations.
- Sauti ya kulima' in Tanzania is an example where IT has been used to promote/ inform farmers on proper farming practices.

- CSOs need to teach farmers in their organizations ways of utilizing their IT gadgets (phones) for improved practices. In future farmers' information centres could be formed at even the local level.
- Farmer cooperation could also help embrace ICT practices among farmers
- "Can systems use renewable energy –solar, wind or biogas to power ICT?" A farmer asked.
- Decreasing of cost of inputs can be considered to result into more productivity. We need to Learn from others' mistakes
- In KESSFF it was found that use of mobile phones is quite difficult among farmers. A mobile credit card was recommended and Kenya Safari com is mobilizing the mobile market

9. INTERGRATION OF ICT IN RURAL FARMING: TOWARDS REDUCED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AMONG FAMILY FARMERS

BY KATEBAKA RAYMOND, UGANDA

African Union of Conservationists makes change happen through the process of doing research to understand public issues and broadening, deepening dialogue among stakeholders providing the community with tools to be involved to find solutions. Below elaborates the process they take to advocate and conserve Africa's common Future

ICT in rural farming

ICT is a fundamental ecological-agricultural service, providing 30+% of human info on foods, and the basis of many natural food webs.

The rapid growth of ICTs brings many benefits among farmers such as; Efficiency of back and forth information delivery in rural areas, new economic sector development and Innovation

It is also important to note that the use of ICT is predicted to reduce total global GHGs by 15% by 2020 ...and *grow* to 40% by 2050 (*GeSi & EC. Europa*)

However, it is important to note that ICTs can cause difficult problems because it requires energy and precipitates a lot of e-waste

Role of ICT to Climate Change

Use of ICT in farming makes farming more efficient and reduces emission of Green House Gases. It is also key in reducing energy required for productivity in various sectors. It also helps in promoting awareness, education, and knowledge sharing on climate change among farmers

ICT is also ideal in monitoring yields, demonstrating research modeling of Climate Change and also promoting awareness education and sharing information among farmers. However, it should be noted that it also contributes GHGs emissions, it is difficult for Family farmers to access and easily utilize ICT. Given the nature of rural areas, internet and phone connectivity is poor, and electricity is not available.

ICT contribution to achieve Bali Action Plan

ICT has supported achievement of the Bali Action planning through awareness creation among family farmers , Mitigation and Adaptation of Climate Change among family farmers/community, Technology Development, Transfer of Information and Data Monitoring from and to family farmers

'*ICT is a fundamental ecological-agricultural service', explains Mr. Katebaka Raymond in his presentation*

ICT also has limited and reduced GHG emission by family farmers through reducing quantity of paper necessary for communication. It has promoted Video conferences, on-line conferences such as with family farmers instead of travelling. Promotion of ICT eases information to reach quickly e.g. on season changes, soil fertility status. ICT can and should be used in Monitoring the crop yields, the Emerging Crop Disease Attacks and Demonstrate Research & Development

10. CONFINED SPACE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES, A GUARANTEE OF FOOD SECURITY FOR VULNERABLE URBAN DWELLERS

By ENGIDA MANDEFRO, ETHIOPIA

Introduction

The focus is on the vulnerable people living with HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia with a major purpose of assessing the livelihood contribution of urban agriculture for people living with HIV/AIDS , and also to investigate whether urban agriculture enhances and improves household income of people living with HIV/AIDS, and also to see whether stigma and discrimination of PLWHA have been increased or decreased as a result of their engagement in urban Agriculture. The Major urban farming activities among others include Vegetable production, Poultry farming, Dairy farming, Beekeeping, goat production / fattening as below:

Vegetable gardening techniques

Plot gardenin

Container gardening


Tyre gardening


Sack gardening


Barrel gardening


Pot gardening

Urban Agriculture has contributed to increased food availability for PLWHA households through using the produces for household consumption in addition this has also increased dietary diversity for the PLWHA households. Increased interaction and networking between PLWHA and their neighbor has also been witnessed. A forum for Exchanging garden tools, seeds and seedlings with neighborhoods was also established. Further still Urban Agriculture contributes for outdoor exercise that helps PLWHA to counteract their physical passivity

Urban Agriculture has overtime been challenged by Water shortage, Lack of proper and successive extension services and River pollution, Shortage of start-up capital and other inputs to start urban agriculture activities especially poultry production, dairy farming, etc. It is also challenging that the Organizations working on HIV/ AIDS programs in the city more focus on advocacy and care giving activities rather than involving PLWHA on urban farming activities.

Some PLWHA are unwilling to get involved in urban farming activities, because of the dependency syndrome created by the handouts that many HIV/AIDS projects give to them. PLWHA urban farmers have been facing knowledge and skill gap on production techniques Increasing contact and relationships through exchanging and sharing of goods, materials and ideas which in turn decrease HIV/ AIDS related stigma and discrimination that helps them in improving their social ties and regain their social capital. PLWHA urban farmers started to rebuild their assets which were depleted before from the sale of urban agriculture produces. Hence, the current research concluded that urban agriculture has livelihood contribution for PLWHA who involve in the sector.

It is therefore recommended that the livelihood contribution of urban agriculture for PLWHA and their households, the sector has to be scale up to involve more PLWHA as wells as other vulnerable group of the community. To improve the livelihood of PLWHA urban farmers in sustainable way they should participate in integrated activities which supplement each other in addition to vegetable farming, like poultry production, sheep fattening etc. PLWHA urban gardeners should get additional training on how to produce vegetables using limited space and container gardening so as to mitigate the problem of space shortage

PLWHA vegetable farmers should be encouraged and advised to use recycled water and various water conservation techniques so as to lessen the problem of water. Continuous awareness raising activity concerning urban agriculture should be done for the general population

Urban agriculture training should also give to dependants rather than PLWHA only. Organizations working on HIV/AIDS programs should integrate urban farming activities with advocacy and care giving activities.
Psychological satisfaction is derived from their involvement in urban farming or other factors.

Participants' comments

- Use ICT for mobilization of farmers so that our voices are heard and their needs are addressed.
- ICT could be used to collect bee-pollen; one gram of pollen costs 200 dollars and selling of bee pollen can be in itself an income generation activity. Introduce children to urban gardening, with tyres, tins, once they are grown up they can take it on.
- Usually children could help parents to pass on the knowledge and parents nurture children to love farming

11. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PASTORALISM

By NUR ABDI MOHAMMED, ETHIOPIA

Somali region in Ethiopia is home to pastoral and agro-pastoral people who largely depend on livestock and crop production for their livelihood. The ecology in the area

is fragile with an increasing trend of natural resources degradation. Rainfall pattern is changing from time to time erratic and unreliable rainfall the people are exposed to drought and chronic food shortages,


Caracas on write in moyale & Left side Dolo-ado district

10-12% of Ethiopia's are pastoralists. Livestock sector in the pastoral areas contribute 15% of National GDP and 90% of livestock export earnings. Rainfall variability, droughts and floods are among root causes of uncertainty and vulnerability in the pastoral communities of Ethiopia. 20% decline of being main rain season) 30 years which affects 1.5 million farming families in the dry land-Ethiopia. Rainfall varies in amount, distribution and frequency


Floods destroy infrastructure

Climate change effects on the pastoral/agro-pastoral livelihoods
Early Depletion of Community Resources (water and pasture), Displacement of people and livestock and competition over scarce resources, Lose of Household Assets (2008 floods)

Solutions to these effects of Climate are Change in livestock diversity Pastoralists tend to drop some of livestock species that are low drought tolerant like Cattle and Sheep and increase camel and goat **Weakened cropping and recovery mechanisms** Drought and life miseries have become very common and everyone is busy with his own problems and the tendency of helping each other is disappearing. Some arrangements that ensured adaptation are suspended or abandoned. Every family is equally affected**. Diversification of livelihoods and income sources create access to credit for poor women and vulnerable households**

12. BRIDGE THE GENDER GAP IN FAMILY FARMING: MORE POWER TO WOMEN

By VICKY A LOKWIYA, A FARMER (ESAFF)

About ESAFF Uganda

ESAFF Uganda is a small scale farmer-led movement formed to facilitate processes through which smallholder farmers' development concerns can be solicited, articulated and ultimately addressed through local and national policies and programmes. ESAFF Uganda being a network of farmer groups/CBOs for small scale farmer, they have presence in 30 districts in Uganda namely; Soroti, Serere, Amuria, Ngora, Bukedea, Kumi, Kabale, Kisoro, Masaka, Mubende, Mityana, Mukono, Nebbi, Zombo, Kamuli, Jinja, Mbale, Mayuge, Bugiri, Gulu, Amuru, Nwoya, Pader, Adjumani, Manafwa, Iganga, Arua, Apac, Kasese and Kanungu

The year 2014 was named the International Year of Family Farming by the UN and to a small holder farmer it is an important basis for sustainable food production throughout the world. Women contribute a significant proportion of agricultural labour force in Uganda. It's estimated that women make up 70% agricultural labour in developing countries and yet women farmers do not have equal access to resources and this significantly limits their potential in enhancing productivity.

In most cases what men and women do and are responsible for is largely determined by what socially is considered acceptable. In many cultures, men serve more often as managers-making decisions about what crops to plant, how much land to use, whether to make by-products and where to sell the food.

A family ready to farm- who plays what role? The gender question

Rural women have less access than men to productive resources, services and opportunities such as land livestock, financial services and education. Although women make substantial contribution to agricultural production and house hold well being men largely control the sale of crops and animals and use of income.

According to FAO, providing female farmer's access to same resources as men could reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 100 to 150 million people. And when women earn more and with better rights, they tend to invest more in the health and nutrition of their families

Family Farming is still challenged by lack of a clear line to divide family life and work. Although women and girls play an important, largely unpaid role in generating family income, they face many obstacles to productive farming compared to men. They provide labour for planting, weeding, harvesting, threshing crops and processing produce for sale**.** Many of the women family farmers tend to be unsalaried workers, missing out on benefits such as retirement, maternity leave and child care. In addition most of the female managers of family farms tend to own less of productive resources than their male counterparts, finding it impossible to reach markets to sell their products and cannot afford time saving technology. They have limited access to credit and have no control of family funds. In fact, the U.N. Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) found that only 10% of credit in Sub Saharan Africa is available to

women. Further still they lack appropriate technologies that support efforts of women headed households living with HIV and AIDS in enhancing agricultural production for food security and income generation.

Recommendations:

- To cultivate the next generation of family farmers we must invest in women agricultural appropriate technologies
- Development must encompass rural women's long term needs and aspirations, their decision making power, and their access to and control of critical resource such as land and their own labour
- Further still there is need to make gender mainstreaming central in development of policies and programmes.
- Action plan should be formulated to guide the government in developing policies, programs and laws that address the unique problems women face in filling the gaps on family farming.
- There is need to build capacity of women in advocacy for sustainability of family farming and improving livelihoods

Participants' comments

1. People follow role models and Lukwiya is a practicing role model. Action starts with her as far as gender is concerned.
2. Cultural influences a lot the gender issues and agriculture because of the biblical evidence of the origin of women. Do not think gardening is for women.
3. We are training our children as what we do is what our children will do, let's be good role models.
4. Agriculture is work, it feeds us, provides for health, and other needs for our family, agriculture is no longer a punishment or hobby.
5. There is a need to bridge the gender gap, a need to respect women in agriculture.

Women have been conditioned to multi-task. From childhood they are trained to go with their grandparent on Saturday to farm, fetch vegetables, prepare food, harvest, etc,. On the other hand young boys are given specific tasks which they perform and afterwards, rest. Gender roles should be distributed evenly.

13. YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE: DO THEY HAVE A FUTURE?

BY BARINZIGO JULIEN, BURUNDI

CHALLENGES OF YOUNG FARMERS IN BURUNDI

Introduction

Burundi is a country which covers an area of 27,834 km². It has a complex of five geomorphologic zones including the Imbo floodplain, the Congo-Nile watershed, the central plateaus and the depressions of Bugesera and Kumoso. These five geomorphologic zones have a paramount influence on the agriculture.

Challenges affecting FF

a. Illiteracy

Statistics state that Burundi is ranked 185th out of 187 countries on the 2011 United Nations Development Programmer's human development index, and eight out of ten Burundians live below the poverty line. One of these factors of this situation is illiteracy. Those statistics continue indicating that Burundi has a young population, the youth with a higher percentage of females. Burundian tradition practices do not support girls' education. This presents communication challenges by Burundians and thus cannot easily adapt new farming techniques

b. Rural Urban Migration

According to Honoré Ahishakiye, a professional researcher at IDEC,10% of Burundians live in urban centers, Bujumbura being the most urbanized followed by Gitega, Ngozi, Bubanza, Rumonge and Mutimbuzi. Youths move to these centers in search for jobs.

c. Mentality:

Burundians have developed or inherited the characteristic way of thinking and referring to agriculture as lay people affair. Most of educated people think that to deal in agriculture is to degrade themselves. This complex mentality leads some Burundians including the youth to certain beliefs, feelings and dispositions which discourage them to deal with agriculture, even the family farming.

There is a common saying related to this mentality among Burundians '*whoever is developed cannot work using the hoe'*.

1. As a result, we see pupils refusing to help their parents saying that they can't cultivate because this is the lay people deal.
2. Other young people do farming as just a stepping stone; after finding sufficient funds, they prefer to engage in trade. In general, lack of capital remains a challenge for many young people because frankly, 'an agricultural project needs budget like any other project "and requires many resources and sacrifices.

d. **Low funding**

Agriculture is not given deserved priority at national level. This is reflected in budget allocations towards the sector: in 2009, only 2.4% was to the agricultural sector, 3.7% in 2010 and 7% in 2011whereas the MAPUTO convention recommended 10%.

e. Lack of Arable funding

In Burundi population growth and the return of refugees has resulted in heavy pressure on the land. The average farm size is shrinking, the soil is rapidly becoming degraded, and virtually all public land has been distributed or occupied. Food insecurity and malnutrition are becoming chronic for a large percentage of households.

f. Lack of marketing opportunities

In Burundi the commonly grown crops are seasonal. During the harvest, because of abundance in the market, the consumers buy at lower price. The happiness of the consumer is often the misfortune of producers. During the harvest seasons, this is apparently when prices fall gradually but producers find another way out. Some products are referred to as 'INGORANE *problem'*. Such poor slogan discourages producers since in Burundi there is no preservation system. Thus farmers are forced to sell their crops at a give-away price. As a result the youths under value the agricultural sector.

g. Lack of adequate transportation

There are a number of systems of transport in Burundi, including road and water-based infrastructure, the latter of which makes use of Lake Tanganyika. However farmers commonly use road transport. The later are not in good state. Furthermore, most transport means that is affordable cannot reach the farmers' homes.

Though less scientific, Family farming is part of the silent ways for survival and development of Burundian society whose members live on low income. This form of agriculture can feed several households and contribute to the fight against hunger and food shortages. It revives the social link between members of the same family and is involved in environmental protection since organic manures are used instead of chemical manures.

The government of Burundi as well as private societies and organizations are trying hard to support famers. This is the case of CNOP BURUNDI which planned to popularize the **Kitchen garden**.

The Kitchen garden

This may serve as the central feature of an ornamental, all-season landscape, or it may be little more than a humble vegetable plot. It is a source of herbs, vegetables and fruits, but it is often also a structured garden space with a design based on repetitive geometric patterns

Some pupils are working to improve agriculture but they do it carelessly and imitate the archaic methods used by their parents. There is a hope because pupils and students who finished universities recognize and appreciate agriculture.LWF is promoting agriculture sector by increasing youth awareness of agriculture issue.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To Burundi Government

That Government should increase the national budget allocation to agriculture to over 10%. This will support the farmers to in production, preserving and marketing processes

To non-government organizations

That Non-governmental Organizations popularize modern techniques in order to increase production and and harvest;

To young people

That youth CHANGE MIND and consider agriculture as a source of income and a decent life.

The majority of the youth in Burundi prefer other activities apart from agriculture, e.g trading, fishing.

Participants' Comments

- Most of our responsibility as NGOs is lobbying however it is instead seen as trouble activity in some countries.
- There is need Lead the change in the agriculture sector as fellow stake holders.
- Lack of role models limits practical placements for field work.
- The picture of agriculture is not the best picture that one would desire to specialise in this field. Youth do not know who a farmer is. Definition, Bare footed, Ever putting torn clothes. Although the truth is that apparently Farming is a business.
- Enterprises, over 70% of the youth prefer to do business. Fab would motivate them to agriculture.
- Trees, coffee, mangoes, take long for one to get cash. Youth prefer quick money, therefore opt for horticulture

- Farming is profitable e.g there is a farmer who planted bananas on a fair piece of land and now earns 2m per month. Many more farmers gain much more
- Some of the children learn from hard life by their parents, e.g a mother carries her baby, firewood, digs, etc. Agriculture (digging) should not be one of the punishments at school.
- Removing a perception that farming is a profession of failures, if we do it the right way, from individual farmer, to group, national, regional levels. A Farmer should look nice and be smart e.g Scotland farmers are very smart. Farmers should make prepare and make smart presentations and confidently engage in discussions. This will make farming attractive
- What is the problem, we know the problem, causes, but we are failing to deal with them – why?
- Challenges of agriculture have not changed overtime, since many decades ago. The problem of hunger and malnutrition is because the double facets of youth; they do not want to work (yet are the majority) and they eat a lot.

DAY 2:

Moderator – Henry Richard Kimera, CONSENT Uganda

SESSION 5: FOOD SOVEREIGNTY VERSUS CORPORATE DEPENDENCE: EVIDENCE BASED CHOICES

Chaired by Vicky Lokwiya, Rural Farmer, ESAFF Uganda

14. THE EFFECTS OF COMMERCIAL CHEMICALS AND MICROBIOLOGICAL INOCULANTS ON MAIZE YIELDS IN MOROGORO, TANZANIA

By DEODATUS KIRIBA, TANZANIA

In bid to ascertain the quality & efficacy of commercial chemicals and microbiological inoculants, Mr Deodatus Kiriba engaged in laboratory processes

The most important constraint limiting high crop yields in developing countries & among resource-poor farmers, is low fertility status of the soil under cultivation (Mohamadi and Sohrabi, 2012). Sustenance of high soil fertility and increased crop productivity at farm level can be effectively attained through:- a)Adoption of crops capable of biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) (Gothwal*et al*., 2007)

b) increased use efficiency of inputs (Vlek and Vielhauer, 1994) and c) Use of commercial chemicals and microbiological inoculants (Woomer, 2012).
In addition it was reported that treating seeds with commercial chemical products containing micro- and macro-nutrients has proved to improve germination, seedling establishment and increased yields of wheat, soybean, sunflower and maize (Kaya *et al*.,2006), .
However, the efficacy and quality of these products have not been sufficiently evaluated under local farming conditions of Tanzania, although they have been introduced in the Tanzanian market. To continue using these products calls for their quality to be high Therefore, a study was carried out in order to evaluate the selected commercial chemical and microbiological inoculants to ascertain their quality and efficacy on maize yields.

Rationale of the study

The findings from the proposed study were sought to: assist in recommending the most effective commercial chemical and microbiological inoculants for adoption and use by small-scale farmers in the study area, assist Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority (TFRA) to have an inventory of screened microbiological inoculants available in market, and assist TFRA in developing a legal framework to monitor, inspect and control the quality of microbiological inoculants within the country.

Materials and methods

Using the Test crop which was SITUKA maize variety, Commercial chemical and microbiological inoculants, fertilisers, soil sampling of the study area to determine initial fertility status was done. The composite sample collected was processed and analyzed for texture, OC, TN, pH (1:1.25 H_2O), available P, exchangeable K, Ca, Mg, Na and extractable micronutrients (NSS, 1990) at Sokoine University of Agriculture Laboratory. The quantification of total nutrient contents and microbial population in the inoculants for quality determination was done
An on-station experiment was conducted at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) farm, Tanzania.
The commercial chemical and microbiological inoculants were evaluated independently; in a randomized completely block design (RCBD) with three replications. Six treatments used in each experiment were;

1. Control (without inoculant and P-fertilizer),

2. Inoculant alone at manufacturer's recommended rate
3. Inoculant alone at double rate,
4. Inoculant (recommended rate) + 10 kg P/ha P-fertilizer,
5. 10 kg P/ha P-fertilizer and
6. 20 kg P/ha P-fertilizer

Zinc was applied at planting. Maize was grown and harvested 120 days after sowing. Grain yield data were collected and analyzed using the GenStat Discovery 15th edition computer software. Treatment means separation was done using Least Significant Difference (LSD) Test at the 5 % level of significance.

Results

The results of this study revealed that inoculation with Teprosyn, either alone or in combination with P-fertilizer produced insignificant (P=0.05) higher grain yields than the control. In addition, inoculation with N2-fiexers, either alone or in combination with P-fertilizer produced insignificant (P=0.05) higher grain yields than the control. Inoculation with P-solubilizers, either alone (at recommended rate) produced significantly (P=0.05) higher grain yields than the control increasing grain yields from 2037 $kgha^{-1}$ (Control) to 3259 $kgha^{-1}$

Therefore, the findings indicate that inoculants have positive effects to maize grain yields thus can be used in ISFM program for improved crop productivity. However, their quality should be investigated before disseminated to the small-scale farmers for improved crop productivity at farm levels

Recommendations:

TFRA should require manufactures to improve the quality standards before their products are accepted in the country and it should further be tested in other P-deficient soils.

Documentations regarding handling of these products for maintaining the products' long shelf life should be provided by the manufacturers

When using Teprosyn product, external sources of N, P and Zn should always be supplemented to enhance plant growth and yields in P-deficient soils

Limiting nutrient was identified and in this case it was phosphorous.

Participants' comments/ Questions (Q**) and presenters' responses (**R)

Q: Were farmers involved in collecting and testing soil samples?

R: Demonstration gardens were utilized for improved and indigenous seeds and others to demonstrate use of fertilizers. This process is acceptable.
Concern: It is important to involve farmers in research processes so that they understand the reasons for the study and to support the agenda of preserving indigenous seeds even with the coming of PVP laws.
R: Products are already in the field and farmers have used them. This was a preliminary stage of testing the available product. In the 2nd phase farmers will be involved to take samples/ use the product
Q: (a) Was irrigation considered in the study? (b) It is important to do effective information dissemination including the benefits and costs of using (an re-using) certain pesticides so that farmers are able to make informed decisions
R: Experiment was conducted during the rainy season so there was no need for irrigation
Q: Did the researcher take into consideration the already done farmers' research? Small scale farmers' research is organic. Was this considered viz-a-viz inorganic research?
R: It was a research based experiment. The control can be an indication of FFs practices where farmers plant seeds in the soil without use of any fertilizers.

15. GMOS, AGRO-CHEMICALS: FRIEND OR FOE? – DR ARTHUR K. TUGUME, UGANDA

Dr Tugume Arthur is a Senior Scientists and a Lecturer in Makerere University. He explained Biotechnology applications and how these can be utilized for improvement and thus better varieties of medicines and seeds.

Dr Arthur K. Tugume explains the role of GMOs

Paradigms and Change - Technological advancements

In the medical world many years ago, insulin for diabetic people would be obtained from accident victims and modified to serve the health of diabetics.
As the world advances, there is increased relevancy of technologies.
Developments in agricultural biotechnology are being used to increase productivity of crops, primarily by

reducing the cost of production. These new crop varieties include insect resistance (cotton, maize) and herbicide resistance (maize, soybean).

Health and production benefits

Transgenic modification (GM), traditional and modern, applied to plant and animal food sources (GMF) hold potential for improving human nutrition and health provided that the capabilities of using GM crops are available in developing as well as developed world. GMF crops could decrease the cost of production and have positive effects on the environment in both developed and developing countries. The development of crops resistant to biotic and abiotic stresses is critical for sustainable food production in the developing word. The use of GMF crops should go hand in hand with other technologies such as plant tissue culture, marker-assisted breeding and conventional plant breeding.

Plant breeding methods:

Farmers using indigenous plant breeding methods should work around the clock to meet the needs consumers and traders.

Are scientists playing God?

We can be able to use nature sustainably. Dr. Tugume shared an incident that happened in 1987.

President Bush of USA called Uganda's President H.E. Y.K. Museveni and communicated that he had GM maize for Uganda. After consulting specialists in Uganda whose advice was that we did not have capacity to handle GM maize, the President of Uganda responded to the American President. That is a time when Kawanda Research Centre was engaged on this. Maize was accepted and now Uganda is ready for GM seed!

Participants' questions

1. Agro-chemicals including mineral fertilizers or pesticides are becoming less popular because of the associated risk of soil acidity. What is your perception?
2. Scientists don't give root causes of diseases (e.g cassava mosaic) but give solutions of other varieties. This could indicate that their only interest is to promote their varieties.

3. GMOs found their way into Uganda as a virus in the name of Economic aid. Aid is a bad disease. What is the difference between hybrids and GMOs and how are they are developed. (b) What are the sources of genes. Are they safe? (c) what is wrong with having our scientists work to improve local varieties rather that get GMOs from abroad?
4. Cabinet banned GMOs in Kenya. We need to explore all possible ways of having the same happen in Uganda. (b)Why is it that there are no GMOs from Africa by African scientists? Why are we importing from Multinational Corporations. (c) Use of super pesticides may have a side-effect of killing of bees and other related challenges.
5. Bees feed on nectar and pollen from flowering plants. In some areas bees are dying in masses, because they were manufactured in factories. Won't we reach a point when human beings will begin to die?
6. There was an experience in Uganda where a bitter and un-consumable variety of cassava was promoted. Aren't we risking the same by taking on GMOs? How about failure to have seeds for oranges and mangoes?
7. GMOs result into over dependency on the seed suppliers. Can't we get varieties that the locals can breed and be proud of?
8. Agricultural workers say no to GMOS because there is not scientific consensus on the health safety of GMOs. Precaution measures have to be taken. This is legally binding in international institutions
9. Clarify the statement 'Uganda is ready for GMOs'
10. What is the difference between biosecurity, biosafety and biotechnology? (b) Is it order for scientists to continue research on biotechnology without following the Cartagena protocol?
11. What is the current relationship between the government, researchers and farmers? (b) Cotton results indicated that when you plant this results are higher but unsatisfactory processes

Presenter's Response

In Uganda there are labs with sufficient capacity for technology development. It is not true that GM products are imported from America.

It is up to Africa to decide whether we keep the varieties we have and remain where we are or embrace new technologies and move forward

16. BIO-SAFETY AND BIO-TECHNOLOGY: THE FUTURE OF THE SEED AND THE FAMILY FARMER

BY AGNES KIRABO, UGANDA

Rights that aim at ending hunger and malnutrition are mandates of Food Rights Alliance. Farmers have a right to take part in the decision making process for Biosafety and Biotechnology issues.

Future of seed of Family Farmers

Farmers have been breeders, continue to breed and therefore need to be recognized as breeders and be kept in the circle of breeders. Biotechnology has existed since creation of the World, God being the Chief biotechnologist.

The following presents the characteristics of biosafety and biotechnology before and after interaction with science.

Before	**After**
A lot of caution, there were no genes escaping ("…and all was good" according to Genesis)	Limited caution. Genes are left to escape
No crossing species barriers (mules do not reproduce)	cross of species
Co-existence(ecosystem)	No co-existence
Social driving the economic and political	Economics driving political excluding social
Natural law form of governance(All animals in the same game)	law of the itemized action

Today hunger is considered an economic opportunity; otherwise countries would not be bothered if neighboring areas lack food. Social interest is behind economics interest as far as the initiators of Biotechnology scientists

Intercropping has no problem but some researchers confuse others that it is not good. Mono culture that is recommended cannot be easily sustained because of the need to use a lot of Agriculture for fertilizers. In US they are going back to family farming.

Policy Coherence

The informal sector provides over 70% of seed needs and the formal sector less than 30%, but national legislation is for the formal sector which deals with limited crops and animal breeds!

It is factual that Formal sector poorly regulated, largely with no good quality seed on market and most of the Grain is largely sold as food. However, we need a policy that will also consider practices in the informal sector. What people eat and the quality of the food (indigenous or exotic) is not considered in the legislation.

There is a salient issue of the growing appetite to control food/farm systems. It is well noted that whoever controls your stomach doesn't need a bullet to kill you, only denying or delaying or even the quality of food is enough to have impact on you. Another significant issue is the phobia of precaution and safety (that is why we have the Cartagena protocol), and seed/food in the market (meaning the highest bidder takes)- noting that when we control seed we are controlling food in the market.

There is evident erosion of indigenous varieties, loss of biodiversity, more emphasis on production than saving, 'hybrid' policies that serve no Master.

What has Africa got to offer?

We have Biodiversity. Biotechnology has nothing to do with our population. It is an economic motive. There is need to strategically think of what we can reap out of this economic game e.g identify what we have to offer

Participants' comments/contributions

1. Consumers prefer local product thus affecting the market size for GMO products.
2. There is need to find means of sustaining quality seeds so that the future generation finds the same seed. How will we ensure that the quality of seed is maintained?
3. Farmers are happy when they are called progressive farmers. In Kampala, the seeds from Monsanto are sold on the street yet for high yields farmers have to use particular fertilizers and pesticides which all are costly. Our reliance on natural rainfall can also affect outcome of these products. The question of consistent progress needs to be answered.

4. It is important to have farmers and stakeholders understand the differences between GMO seed and indigenous seed. (b) Can we amend the structure of the bill that there is an element of control and we can easily identify the GMO seed?.

Presenter's Response

To manage contamination, farmers can shift a variety from one ecological zone to another and bring it back later. There are creative ways in the eco-system to manage this as long as those involved stay focused

17. ALLIANCE FOR A GREEN REVOLUTION IN AFRICA (AGRA), A HOAX! By *GERTRUDE KENYANGI, UGANDA*

Ms Kenyangi started her presentation with a question "Where does Research in the lab meet research in the garden? She informed the meeting that term "Green Revolution"" was coined to describe the so called success in India and South East Asia of an agricultural model that increased production of wheat, maize and rice crops. The model advanced by the Rockefeller Foundation comprised of a package of inorganic fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides, and laboratory developed hybrid seeds (GMOs), mechanization and extensive irrigation projects.

Why then is it referred to as 'so-called success?'

- The success the proponents of the Green Revolution were and are still celebrating was not theirs. There were two revolutions taking place at the same time, the Rockefeller one on one hand and the Chinese one on the other.
- When China, where the number of hungry people dropped from, 406 million to 189 million is removed from the equation, the number of hungry people in the rest of the world actually increased by more than 11% from 536 million to 597 million.
- When reminded that despite increased food production, wide spread hunger still persists in countries of the "Green Revolution" such as India that have food surplus for significant export, the proponents of the GR explain it away as increase in population!

- They conveniently side – step socio – economic and political dynamics such as governance, poverty, inequitable food distribution; climatic interaction, discontinuities and surprises.
- The expensive package of inorganic fertilizers, laboratory improved seeds and pesticides, favours a minority of economically privileged farmers. It dispossessed the majority smallholder farmers who acquired loans to be part of the revolution but had to sell off their land to repay the loans.

The Gates Foundation teamed up with the Rockefeller Foundation to form "Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)" in 2006

Other Partners included:

- YARA Foundation established in 2005 to mark the centennial of YARA International, the only International Fertilizer producer with a significant presence in Africa for the past 25 years
- MONSANTO Corporation, one of the biggest bio-technology multinational companies and considered the most aggressive in promoting GMOs.
- SYNGENTA Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, the human face of SYNGENTA, the world's third largest seed company, the brain behind Insect Resistant Maize for Africa (IRMA), a GMO.

AGRA is a hoax because of the following reasons:

i. Profit Motive: In the Global North the hype is 'all things organic'. The AGRA partners are targeting markets in the vulnerable south for their laboratory improved hybrid seeds. These seeds are nutrient guzzlers that are high yielding only in optimal conditions but perform poorly in marginal environments where the poor live. Overtime indigenous seeds will become extinct, soils will be depleted of natural nutrients necessitating application of ever increasing fertilizer and guess who reaps big? The Gates Foundation, MONSANTO, SYNGENTA and YARA, that's who!

ii. Keeping Africa on its knees: The proponents of AGRA are targeting African safety nets of an abundance of crop varieties, and the wisdom to intercrop several varieties on one piece of land so that an attack of pests and diseases will not wipe out an entire harvest. Armed with the monoculture type of farming and Africa's

multitude of crop varieties narrowed down to a few developed in the lab, AGRA is exposing poor people to the possibility of 100% crop failure in a single season; accompanied by famine in the event of an attack of pests and diseases

iii. Organic agriculture produce is attracting premium prices and can lead to tremendous transformation in the economies of African countries; they do not want this to happen.

iv. Laboratory improved seeds require pesticides and heavy irrigation to thrive. Pests and diseases will develop resistance, aquifers will dry up, pollinators will be killed off. The poor African farmers thus hamstrung, will be on their knees begging the Gates and Rockefeller Foundations for food, water, energy and air!

Recommendations

Proponents of AGRA need to wake up to the reality that Africa is a continent with 56 sovereign and autonomous nations.

Africans should be Consult Africans before you can implement African interventions. The hungry Africans will certainly say thanks but no thanks to AGRA. They will:

- Present their time tested agro-ecological model that relied on biodiversity and family labour,which has sustained them for centuries.

- Share that what they really yearn for is food sovereignty which can only be achieved by organic agricultural principles and not corporate dependence.

- Ask the Gates and Rockefeller Foundation to channel their strength where it is needed; lobbying and doing advocacy at World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, USA, European Union to reverse their corporate globalization, Free Trade, Structural Adjustment Programs etc; policies, imposed on African Government which have kept peasant farmers hungry and in perpetual need.

- Ask the Gates and Rockefeller foundations to lobby African dictators and war lords to;

- Put in place good governance structures
- Fight graft
- Channel their budgets into infrastructural development instead of acquiring military hardware and supporting an over – bloated civil service
- Revive farmer cooperatives, food crop marketing boards and rural development banks in order to guarantee farmers access to markets, ensure

fair prices, avail them credit and protect them from exploitation by middle – me. He latter depress food prices by preferring to import subsidized food from EU and the US to negotiating with disorganized and scattered local farmers

Participants' comments

1. The problem of an African farmer may be different from seed and fertilizer but may be market based. We need platforms to assess the problems and identify solutions.
2. AGRA is an advancement of more use of chemical in Agriculture. Because it failed to work in Asia it is being brought as 'New Revolution in Africa'. This will have a negative effect on our eco-logical system
3. AGRA has already entered into our Agriculture structures especially at regional levels. They fund some areas like seed distribution. There was a programme under COMESA to train agro-input dealers to promote the inorganic seeds and fertilizers at the grassroots. What interventions can be done to fight their agenda?
4. If our leaders understand AGRA why have they accepted it? How do we deal with it now?
5. AGRA translates into how we were colonized. We have been sold out by Kofi Anan. Green revolution in India and China succeeded because of massive irrigation. The success for SSF in Africa will only come after we have harvested rain water that is put to waste. Rain water harvesting should be given to priority
6. Hon. Kusaasira Peace – 'In Uganda, there was a rumour -Scientists said Parliamentarians were bribed to go against GMOs.' This bill originated from Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). There is need for CSOs to have a good relationship with the government. The Biosafety and Biotechnology Bill caters for only 30% of the formal sector but when this issue is raised in parliament, the response is usually, (a) 'the seed sector was privatized' (b) there is a problem of fake seed and we need to find solutions to deal with this
7. AGRA is a hoax. It is being imposed. Another initiative of the same nature is G8 food initiative. Their motive is profit. It has economic, social and political implications.

Response from presenter

Given the situation, there is need to organize ourselves and fight back. UN recognition and making 2014 the IYFF is a trend in the right direction. Even as we ask for support to advance farming, we must ask for support to carry out research so that we have enough information for 'evidence-based' advocacy to promote the ecological agricultural model. AGRA is difficult to roll back because they have a lot of money, don't negotiate with farmers but with Governments' officials. They also provide bursaries for Scientists to do PhDs, provide Research Institutions with 4x4 vehicles.

SESSION 6: CREATING FOOD SYSTEMS THAT WORK: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Chair: AggreyMugisha, Rushere, Abantu for Development

18. THE THREAT OF LAND GRABBING TO FAMILY FARMING

By BRIDGET MUGAMBE, UGANDA

Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA) believes in championing African Solutions to African problems. Land is at the heart of Family Farming as well as food sovereignty, and should therefore be given deserved priority. After Independence African states took over land from Colonialists but after a few years it is evidenced that Africans are giving back their land to the investors, a practice which sounds not very appropriate as far as Family Farming is concerned. Africa has the largest number of land deals (41%) world over, followed by South East Asia (32%). These deals are between governments and huge investors (or other governments)

Who/what is fueling land grabs?

- 2008 triple crisis' (Food, Fuel and Finance)
- Climate Change initiatives
- Overly ambitions and corrupt governments
- Perceived benefits of globalization and liberalization

Threat to Family farming

- Only around 10% of rural land in Sub Saharan Africa is privately titled. The assumption is that the rest is free land and governments tend to give it away.

- The nature of family farms in Africa are characterized by heavy reliance of biodiversity

On the ground the demand for food, tourism, fuel is increasing the demand for land. The global population is predicted to be 9 billion by 2050. There are changes in the consumption patterns in different parts of the world, competition for resources is increasing and over 60 countries are targeted for investment - Uganda inclusive.
Women are the biggest players in family farming and when land is grabbed, they are the most affected. Rural women produce half of the world food and food crops and having no land poses a big threat to family farmers.

Recommendations

- There is need to Advocate for community rights to control decision making processes over their lands and natural resources
- There is need for Common voice to campaign against land grabbing and their catalysers
- African governments need to sign up to relevant protocols/ conventions and they should live up to their commitments

19. AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES AND GENDER EQUALITY (CASE OF RWANDA)

BY AIMEE TUMUKUNDE, RWANDA

Agriculture is the main source of employment and income in rural areas in developing countries. In Rwanda agriculture sector is worked mainly by poor women (86%) with lowest levels of schooling and highest rates of illiteracy (23.3%). As a result women remain in subsistence agriculture, they receive low prices for their products due to lack of market intelligence, they lack capacities to participate in agri-business and anre employed in lowly paid positions in secondary agriculture. 30% of the country's households are female-headed and most of them are very poor. The increasing number of female headed households in the rural areas and agriculture is vulnerable to any type of shock events.

Cooperatives offer small scale producers a range of services, aimed at improving: access to and management of natural resources, access to productive resources, technology and infrastructure to increase small producers' productivity and income

generation, access to markets for goods and food distribution, access to information, knowledge and skills development to improve self-confidence and human capital, active participation in decision-making, from the grassroots to policy formulation. This implies that rural women can be socially and economically empowered and their status significantly improved by taking part in producer organizations and cooperatives. Cooperatives therefore play important roles in overcoming the barriers faced by women and in supporting small agriculture producers. Evidence shows that efficient cooperatives have the capacity to empower their members economically and socially and to create sustainable employment through equitable and inclusive models

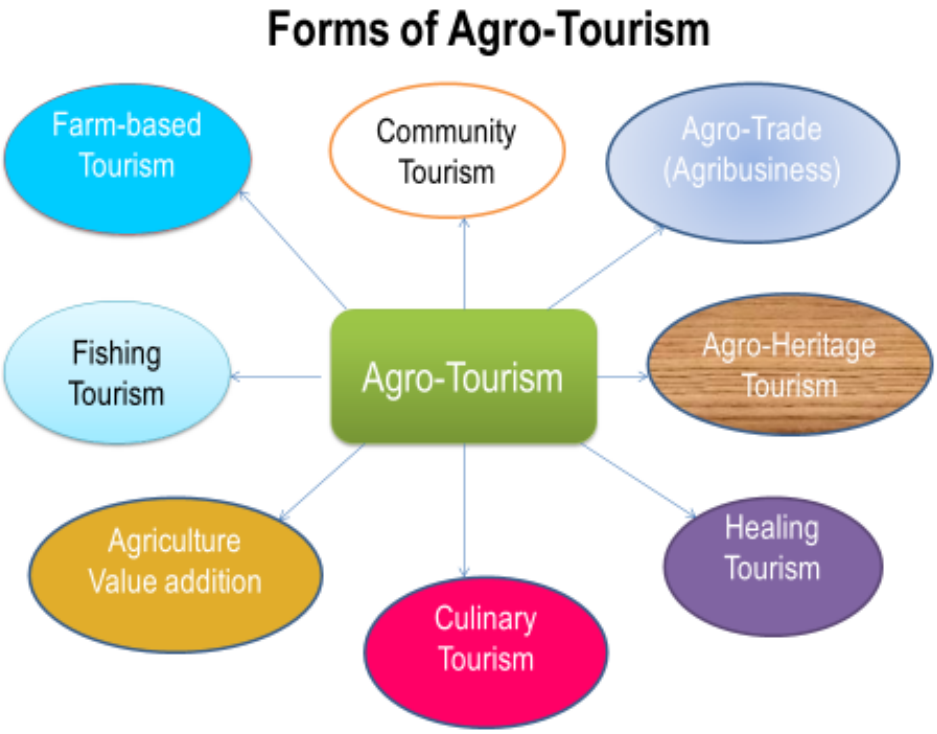
Video: 5-minute clip on the power of cooperatives and how this has impacted on lives of people including farmers in Rwanda - paying of children's school fees, capital, building of houses, etc

20. AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM: PARTNERS IN AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

*By **JOSEPH TAREMWA RUHAKANA, UGANDA***

Agro-Tourism is a hybrid concept that merges elements of two complex industries - Agriculture and Tourism to open up new profitable markets for farm products and services and provide travel experiences.

In East Africa, tourism is among the largest foreign exchange earner and is growing steadily - Lonely Planet, ranked Uganda the "World's number one tourism destination for 2012". Currently, tourism does not only include game parks, rivers, but also farming environments, agro-processing centers, local products, traditional food and the daily life of the rural people - referred to as Agro-Tourism.



Farm-based Tourism: Act of visiting a working farm or any agricultural, horticultural or agribusiness operation to enjoy, be educated or involve in activities.

Community Tourism:

Refers to visitor interaction with local people in the rural areas outside of the traditional tourist areas but can also be linked to urban neighborhoods (village shops; community festivals; special events; homestays).

Agro-Heritage Tourism:

Measures that promotes the heritage, history and interpretation of early and contemporary agriculture (agro-museums; plantation tours; craft making; indigenous art showcases or workshop; agricultural festivals).

Agro-Trade Tourism:

Any act of negotiation that facilitates the exchange of goods and services among local community stakeholders, tourism enterprises, and visitors of foreign interests (produce markets; craft markets; floriculture; agro-processing; marketing to hotels, restaurants and other agencies).

Culinary Tourism:
Focuses specifically on the search for, and enjoyment of, prepared food and drink (dinner and theatre package; food festivals; tasting/buying packaged local products; famer's markets; tour a food/wine/beer factory).

Health and Wellness Tourism:
The process of combining the goal to look and feel better with travel, leisure and fun activities
(spa treatment; alternative medicines; herbal remedies; therapeutic holidays)
Agriculture Value addition Tourism:
Visiting agrobased industries or markets for value added products or engaging in processing and adding value to farm produce

Benefits of Agro-Tourism

To some extent agriculture today is becoming less unprofitable due the issues related to prices fluctuations of agro-products, different policies and some internal weaknesses of the sector. Hence, there is need for farmers to do some innovative activities in the agriculture which will directly generate income. Agro-Tourism has the potential to change the economic face of many family farms to transform from traditional farming to family farming as a business; thus promoting the overall sector . Some of the benefits are:-additional income source for the family farms, providing opportunities for marketing the agricultural products, employment opportunities to more family members, Cultural transformation between urban and rural people including social moral values, Farmers can improve their standard of living due to the contacts with urban people, and thus providing support for rural and agricultural development process.


Mushrooms in Kigali, Rwanda


Apples in Kabale district- Uganda

Basic principles of Agro-Tourism

1. Have something for agro-tourists or visitors to see.

Farms/farmers must have something in line of Agriculture for the visitors to see. Such as livestock poultry, crops (horticultural, ornamental, herbal, flowers spices etc), fruits, seedlings, processed farm products and nature are few things which Agro-Tourism will offer to the tourist. Apart from these, culture, dress, festivals and rural games could create enough interest among visitors.

2. Have something for visitors to do.

Farmers must have something related to agriculture for agro-tourists to do. Such as harvesting, milking cows, cooking, preparing local brews/meals, catching fish, grafting, planting, preparing gardens for both production and nurseries, spraying, irrigation, making juices etc.

3. Have something for visitors to buy

Farmers must have something for visitors for buy. Farm gate fresh products such as eggs, milk, fruits, processed farm products etc. and many other farm products must be available for visitors to buy. In addition, rural crafts, dress materials and other items which tourist can buy should be available.

Scope of Agro-Tourism

Urban population is increasing day by day in EAC; today the urban people are restricted in flats, offices, television, spicy fast food, computer and social media. They at some moment need to enjoy and experience rural life - an opportunity to the farmers for development of the agro-tourism centers. It has a great scope in the present context for the following reasons:

- **Practical Educational Value:** Agro-Tourism creates awareness about rural life and knowledge about agriculture to especially the youth and urban school children. It provides opportunities for hands on farming. Practicing farmers can share and learn from the counterparts their winning formulas; they will be able to look at new and high yielding varieties, animal breeds, fertilizer usage, good feeds etc. while they visit each other's in different regions. This provides unique opportunity for education through recreation where learning is fun effective and easy.

- **Inexpensive:** The cost of food, accommodation and recreation is least in Agro-Tourism. This widens the tourist base. Present concept of ecotourism is limited to urban rich class and majorly foreigners who constitute only a small portion of the population. However, the concept of Agro-Tourism takes travel and tourism to the larger population, widening the scope of tourism due to its cost effectiveness.

- **Curiosity about the farming industry and life style:** The urban population having roots in villages always have the curiosity to learn about sources of food, plants, animals, raw materials like wood, handicrafts, languages, culture, tradition, dresses and rural lifestyle. Agro-Tourism which revolves around farmers, villages and Agriculture has the capacity to satisfy the curiosity of this segment of population.

- **Health consciousness of urbanites and finding solace with nature means:** Modern lifestyle has made life stressful and average lifespan has come down. Hence, people are in constant search of pro-nature means to make life more peaceful. Indigenous medical knowledge of villagers is respected. Organic foods are in greater demand in urban areas and foreign countries. In total, health conscious urban population is looking towards villages for health solutions.

- **Desire for peace and tranquility:** Modern life is a product of diversified thinking and activities. People work more to earn more money to enjoy modern comforts. Hence, peace is always out of their system. Tourism is a means for searching peaceful location. Peace and tranquility are inbuilt in Agro-Tourism as it is away from urban areas and close to nature.

- **Interest in natural environment:** Busy urban population is leaning towards nature. Because, natural environment is always away from busy life, birds, animals, crops, villages provide totally different atmosphere to urban population in which they can forget their busy urban life.

- **Nostalgia for their roots on the farm:** Deep in the heart of urbanites lies the love and respect for their ancestors and villages. Hence, visit to villages satisfies their desire. This is also expressed through love for houses located in the outskirts of cities.

- **Rural recreation:** Villages provide variety of recreation to urbanites through festivals and handicrafts. Farmers' lifestyle, dress, languages, cooking styles, housing structure, culture / traditions will always add value to the entertainment. Farm products like organic food lure the urban tourists

Factors contributing to the success of Agro-Tourism

1. **Farmers' hospitality:** Majority of the farmers in East Africa are less educated, less exposed and innocent. For them, any outsider is a guest and is treated wholeheartedly without any commercial motive. Treating guests is pleasure for them than pain. He is not like an exploitative natured businessman which itself facilitate a clean tourism atmosphere.
2. **Village:** Villages are blessed with natural resources in the form of water bodies, forest, mountains etc. The community structure is more homogenous and treating guests is part of the culture rather than a professional activity leading to natural environment required for such form of tourism.
3. **Agriculture:** Rich resources in agriculture namely land, water and plants are unique from place to place bringing diversity and creating curiosity. Each field is unique which adds to the attraction of tourists. The way of cultivation and the products are great attraction to the urban population. Indigenous knowledge of rural people is a wealth, which adds to the novelty and the curiosity of agro-tourists – mostly urban population.

East Africa has a great potential to the development of Agro-Tourism industry, because of natural conditions and different types of agro products, farming methods, farm tools and equipment, technologies as well as variety of rural traditions, festivals.
A big proportion of East Africa compose the youth who don't appreciated the need for farming. Making Agriculture fun by promoting Agro-Tourism is a good opportunity to attract and retain the youth in agriculture.

Recommendations

Farmers, extension workers and other stakeholders should be oriented about Agro-Tourism.
The governments and development partners should provide optimum financial aid to the Agro-Tourism activities in the region by the grants and institutional finance.

There is need to build the capacities of farmers to practice Farming as a Business (FaaB) and make consideration for farm diversification to Agro-Tourism

21. RURAL URBAN LINKAGE AS A STRATEGY TO ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY: THE CASE OF HORTICULTURAL AND CEREAL FARMING SYSTEM HOUSEHOLDS, IN NORTH EAST ETHIOPIA

BY YARED AMARE, ETHIOPIA

Rural-Urban Linkage is one of a development strategy in eradicating poverty and enhancing food security as well as national economic development.
However to date most, development theory and practice have focused on either "urban" or "rural" issues with little consideration of the interrelations between the two to eradicate poverty and enhance development.

The Rural Urban linkage helps in:

- Transfer of information and technology
- Creating market
- Access to Credit and micro enterprises
- Establishing small scale industries
- Rural infrastructure development
- Flow of goods and services

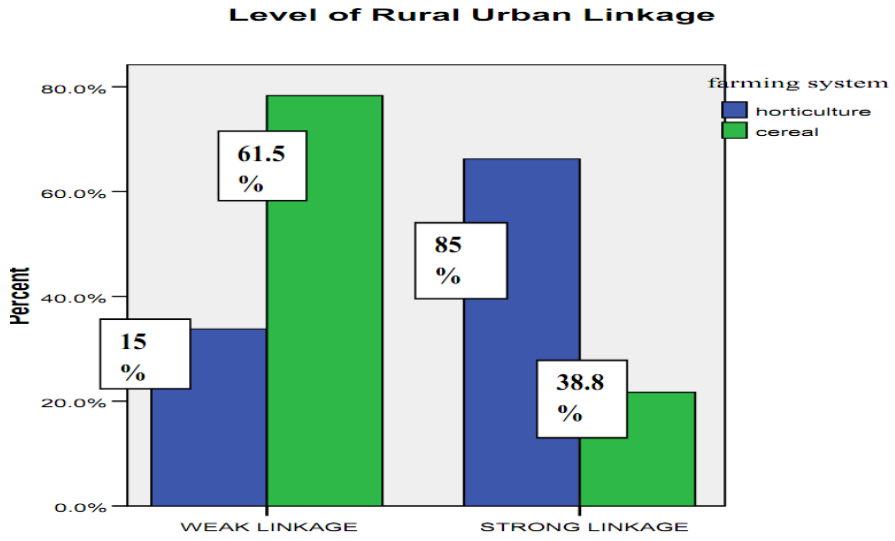
Forms of Linkages

1. Market linkage: This allows farmers to sell their agricultural produce and to purchase goods for consumption and production. The study proves that **horticultural based farming system households have relatively strong marketing linkages with urban centers than cereal based farming system** in the study area
2. Service linkage: Farmers utilize agricultural inputs and extension services in order to improve their returns. Based on the study result majority of the respondent from horticultural farming system family were using Inputs and agricultural extension service
3. Non-farm activity: Farming is the main activity of most residents of the study area, however many sampled respondents from cereal farming family also engage in non-farm activities

4. Financial linkage: The nature of Rural-Urban Linkages depends on the access to of credit, to undertake on-farm and non-farm activities. Most of the horticultural farming family using loan to purchase inputs from credit institution at urban center.
5. Migration: People move from place to place in search of employment and income to improve their living standard. Still, the study result revealed that migration in abroad was highly experienced in horticultural farming family.

Level of Rural- Urban Linkage

Whereas the majority of farmers are engaged in cereal farming, there is a strong rural-urban linkage (85%) among horticulturalists as compared to cereal farmers. This is demonstrated in the following graph:



Determinants of Rural-Urban Linkage

The study identified some variables which significantly had an effect onfamily and individual level of Rural-Urban Linkage. These included:

- Existence of formal and informal education
- Access to information and new technologies
- Access to rural infrastructure and
- Access to credit

Vegetable production shows strong linkages with urban markets at local and regional levels than cereals. However, it has many constraints including lack of storage facilities, poor rural road and transportation facilities and price change.
In cereal farming household subsistence nature of the production and higher cost of transportation lead to declining returns from agricultural produce marketing. There is limited flow of goods from rural to urban areas.
Subsistence agricultural production due to small cultivated land holding, low level of knowledge and experience, and weak level of Rural-Urban Linkage at household level have proved to be complex and interlinked problems exerting greater challenge on reducing poverty level of cereal farm households in the study area.

Recommendations

- Intensification of farming systems can foster small-scale farmers to produce for sale. Agricultural intensification should be supported by *education and technical skill through provision and promotion of short term training and primary education services at household level*. High levels of surplus production in rural areas enhance marketing linkage with towns for consumption and production function. At the same time, this attracts several actors and strengthens linkages between rural households and wider networks of markets.

- *Shortage of Land and water resources calls for policy Intervention, equitable redistribution of land* and ensuring equal benefit for resources in the locality for Cereal farming households, *agricultural development policy should consider the potential and constraint of all farming system settings* and it should be also supported by *large and small scale irrigation development and other suitable improved technology*.

- Interest rates charged on credit should be made affordable especially for horticultural households. *Access to credit* will provide inter-linkage and thus support rural households to diversify away from pure adherence to subsistence based crop and livestock production. There is need to enhance financial capital through the promotion of rural small-scale credit institutions that are accessible to the poor, operated by the members themselves.

- Investment in basic social services such as road network, means of transportation and market facilities are important to strengthen Rural-Urban

Linkage, particularly for weak rural old and women households in cereal farming system. Allocation of regular transport services and reducing transport costs through improving the main roads will increase the flow of goods and people between rural and urban area. This would also facilitate out-migration and ensure frequent Rural-Urban Linkage

Participants' comments

- Land grabbing: G8 is a threat to farmers. Larger acquisition of land by one individual is still on-going. There is need to advocate for farmers' ownership of rights
- Land grabbing: How do we handle the rural land that does not have titles?
- Land grabbing: In Ethiopia, land belongs to the government. The government should consider the farmers' issues before development partners' interests
- There is need for simplification of laws relating to land so that communities understand them
- Agro-Tourism adds value and has returns to growth and investment
- Family Farming - A family is also part of the cooperation
- Cooperatives: It is important to run cooperatives like business. There is need for research to identify the specific needs for cooperatives
- Rural Urban Migration: technological advances affect performance of youths e.g many youths spend time doing Sports Betting. Is it possible to take on technology that markets farmer products? There is need to conduct research and get local hubs for agro development

SESSION 7: GLOBAL POLICY ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Chaired by Mary Baganizi, Trocaire

22. INTRODUCTION TO AND UPDATES ON CIVIL SOCIETY MECHANISM (CSM)

BY GERTRUDE KENYANGI, UGANDA

Ms Gertrude Kenyangi shares updates on Civil Society Mechanism

Committee on Food Security (CFS) is a UN FAO body to which states subscribe as members. It is the foremost body of global food security governance Its main roles is providing a global policy forum deliberating on food policy issues.

This has been triggered by the dramatic rise in food prices in 2007-2008 and the resulting riots in cities throughout the World and an increase by 150 million in the number of hungry people. CFS Reformed in 2009 following a year of negotiations among governments, CSOs and UN bodies.

CFS has the new roles of promoting global coordination and policy convergence, facilitating, supporting and advising countries and regions promoting coordination at national and regional Levels, promoting accountability, sharing best practices and developing Global Strategic Framework

For the first time in the UN System CSOs were Invited to build own autonomous Mechanism for participation in the CFS and enhance also its full participant and not just observers of the intergovernmental process. The essential role of the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) is to facilitate the participation of CSOs in the work of the CFS, including input to negotiations and decision making.

Governance of the CSM

This is organized in the following constituencies:

Smallholder family farmers, artisanal fisher folk herders/pastoralists, landless, urban poor, agricultural and food workers, Women, Youth, Consumers, Indigenous People like Batwa and NGOs

The regions of governance are North America, Central America and Caribbean, Andean Region, Southern Cone, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, West Asia, South Asia, South East Asia, Central Asia, Oceania and Pacific, Southern Africa, West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, North Africa.

The Composition of CSM Coordinating Committee is run in away that the constituencies elect representatives to the coordination body known as CSM Coordinating Committee (CSM CC) including 4 smallholder family farmer organizations, 2 from each of the other constituencies mentioned above and1 focal point from each of the 16 sub-regions and Making a total of 41 members.

The tenure of members of the CSM CC stands that each focal point held the function for 12 months during the interim period of 2010/2011 after which members will be selected, and for a period of 2 years thereafter.
Functioning of the CSM CC operates with the coordination committee meeting face to face at least once a year and virtually once every quarter. In this decisions are made in consultation with the wider Civil Society Mechanism. The Coordination Committee ensures that website and email lists are maintained and issue an annual report detailing its activities over the previous year.

Administratively the work of the Coordination Committee is supported by a lightweight Secretariat based in Rome, which reports to the CC. Funds are sought from development partners to support costs incurred by Coordination Committee members from developing countries during the course of their Committee responsibilities.

The Coordination Committee members are accountable to CSOs worldwide working on food security and nutrition on the one hand, and the CFS on the other. Each Coordination Committee member is required to write reports on how they are facilitating participation within their constituency or sub-region.

The Global Strategic Framework (GSF): The purpose of the GSF is to improve coordination and guide synchronized action by a wide range of stakeholders in support of global, regional and country-led actions to prevent future food crises,

eliminate hunger and ensure food security and nutrition for all human beings. It also offers guidelines and recommendations for coherent action at the global, regional and country levels by the full range of stakeholders.

Endorsement made at the 39th Session of the CFS in October 2012 emphasizes the central role of country ownership of programs to combat food insecurity and malnutrition.

There are also The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. These are meant to promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests. The main aim is to eradicate hunger and poverty, support sustainable development and enhance environment conservation. These were officially endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security in its special seating on 11 May 2012.

Other policy documents due for discussion are Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI) and Food Security in Protracted Crisis

Ms. Kenyangi Gertrude is the Civil Society Facilitator of Eastern Africa region. This region includes all nine countries present at the consultation and others such as Ethiopia and Eritrea. She informed the Consultation that it is time to elect another representative and participants were asked to carefully think about this in order to elect an appropriate representative.

GROUP WORK: DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS, DECLARATION AND DEMANDS

Groups were randomly formed and participants had discussions basing on the presentations at this meeting and the need to promote family farmers in Eastern Africa. Outputs from each discussion group were presented during the plenary session and harmonization of positions was done to come up with a 'declaration on family farmers' demands'

Participants in groups discussing an appropriate declaration on 'family farmer demands'

DECLARATION BY LEADERS, FAMILY FARMER ORGANISATIONS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Family Farmers' Demands

Event: **Eastern Africa Sub-Regional Consultation on Coherence on Food and Nutrition Global Policy in the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) 2014**

Date: **24th and 25th September 2014**

Venue: **Hotel Africana, Kampala, Uganda**

Preamble

- Whereas it is true that food security still remains Africa's greatest challenge

- Aware that the soaring food prices that are hitting the fragile economies of African countries hard are not likely to return to their former levels, unless drastic measures are taken

- Aggrieved that there have been and will continue to be wide spread food riots across the continent unless there are interventions to save people of the disaster prone continent from hunger

We the 60 leaders and Family Farmer Organizations and Social Movements gathered at Hotel Africana in Kampala on this day of 25th September 2014 make the following Policy and Action Demands;

POLICY DEMANDS:

1. Stop multi-lateral and bi-lateral trade agreements from making legally binding decrees on any and all seeds, water, and natural resources.

2. Out-law the ability of international trade agreements to determine seed "ownership" and "use" and outlaw the patenting of seeds.

3. Declare all such agreements illegal.

4. Out-law the subjection of seeds to intellectual property rights laws and limits, which compromise communities' capacities to save, grow, and trade their own indigenous seeds.

5. End all governmental subsidies for industrial farming beyond a human scale. Channel the funds towards encouraging local and agro-ecological production (including urban farming and community gardens) for local and regional markets.

6. Uphold the principle of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and recognize and acknowledge Family Farmers particularly women and indigenous communities, for their services to nature and society, and for their roles as "mitigators" of climate change. They are powerful knowledge holders on best practices and climate change and, as such, are key actors for developing policy on sustainable land use and mitigating and coping with the effects of climate change.

7. Mobilize Family Farmers particularly women and indigenous communities, to engage actively in the climate change processes so that their voices and recommendations should shape laws pertaining to agriculture, food, seeds and water.

8. Support Family Farmers in adapting to climate change.

9. Stop the practice of land-grabbing and deforestation for large-scale plantations, or by large-scale farmers producing for transnational corporations as a measure to bring about substantial reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions.

10. Orient local agricultural production through local distribution to local markets, thereby encouraging local consumption. This decentralization of the food system is extremely important because the present food system (with its chemically intensive industrialized production and processing, fossil-fuel-dependent transportation and distribution through supermarket chains) has turned out to

be a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.

11. Integrate agricultural practices to ensure sustainability and encourage farming practices and systems that harness the symbiotic relationships of seeds, water, crops, soils, livestock, and forests

12. Promote localized systems of agricultural production that support decentralized, "people-run" economies; natural, non-genetically modified foods; and cyclical and sustainable agro-ecological farming practices.

13. Organize campaigns and trainings to empower communities to take increasing ownership and direction of their local agricultural cultivation and nutrition; support such agro-economies.

14. Distinctively recognize waged agriculture workers in agriculture policy.

15. Protect and defend the rights of Indigenous Peoples to their land and other natural resources against Extractive Industries.

16. Respect all governmental treaties with indigenous peoples and defend their right to continue to inhabit traditional lands, undisturbed by industrial projects and extractive industries.

17. Recognize, utilize and document Indigenous Knowledge and prioritize the conservation and veneration of indigenous peoples' decision-making power at the national and international level

18. Invest in appropriate Information Communication and Technology (ICT) tools for improving market access for family farmers.

ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS:

19. Create a global database of laws, policies, and agreements that impact small-scale farmers' access to seeds, water, and land.

20. Create a widely-accessible database on ecological farming, fishing, pastoralism, and food preservation for women and small-scale producers and food processors.

21. Document success stories and case studies showcasing initiatives with holistic integrated approaches to agriculture and environmental sustainability and demonstrating best practices, activities for climate change mitigation, successful adaptation, sustainable development, and food security.

22. Create a database of training modules to empower women regarding local and international food security. This must include workshops and trainings on local and international acts and laws pertaining to the production and marketing of food and the creation of food chains, tools to build women's capacity to ensure food security for their families, and modules on seeds, biodiversity, and resource management.

23. Urgently embark on a deliberate and vigorous public-relations campaign to change the image of agriculture from being an economic activity for poor people who have failed elsewhere to a profitable economic activity of choice. This should involve;
    - Not giving agricultural activity as a punishment to errant pupils in school but as a reward to those who perform well
    - Making agriculture a priority in national budget allocation.
    - Giving incentives to family farmers

CLOSING REMARKS- GERTRUDE KENYANGI

Ms. Kenyangi thanked the participants for honoring invitations and sacrificing other things to attend the workshop for the two days. She assured the participants that their "Declaration of Demands" will be delivered to the relevant authorities at the different levels, namely; East African Community level, African Union Level, Global Committee for Food Security level. "Let us continue to work together to promote the Family Farming at all levels basing on our theme – Feed the World, Caring for the Earth" she concluded.

APPENDICES

i. PICTORIAL

Mr Japheth Muli, Kenya chairing the first session

Mr Moses Shaha, Kenya presents the effects of climate change and their solutions

Mr.Baliraine Hakim, Uganda presenting outputs of group input into the declaration on "family farmers' demands'

Vicky Lokwiya, a rural woman farmer promotes 'odi'(peanut butter)-her value added farm product after chairing a session

Hon. Peace Kusasira, Member of Parliament of Uganda and member of Agriculture committee in Parliament urged participants to have good relationships with policy makers for proper legislation

Participants actively listen to the presentation on Biosafety and Biotechnology: the future of seed and family farmer

ii. PARTICIPANTS' MESSAGES TO THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Participants presented the following as issues they would present to the Ministers of Health in their respective countries if given a chance to dialogue with them:

#	Key message to the Minister of Agriculture
1	*Agriculture is the back bone of Uganda's economy; give it adequate funding, five the small holder farmers a voice, and provide subsidies and soft loans to small scale farmers*
2	*a. Consider the interest of farmers first before making any decision that will affect them* *b. There is need to review and clarify our seed system policy to ensure that farmers retain their indigenous sees for sustainability purposes* *c. Teaching Agriculture in our schools should be re-emphasized. It is important to have it taught at all levels* *d. Avoid trade liberalisation because it affects family farming*
3	*Waged workers provide significant proportion of income to the landless rural households. However, small holders and waged agricultural workers have much in common in terms of issues which affect them e.g right to organise, health and safety on farms and plantations. Addressing waged work means a more holistic approach to Agriculture*
4	*Be proud of your small scale farmers. Listen to us, we do have ideas to help us be food secure*
5	*Family farming and family farmers need to be given their rightful position in the society and their economic contribution should be recognised and supported*
6	*Please listen to the voice of family farmers because they are the life line of the country*
7	*Ensure access to weather information at local scale level for easy climate change adaption and decision making at farm level (To Tanzania Minister)*
8	*Develop programmes that take consideration to infrastructure and opportunities for farmers to sell their produce*
9	*a. Quickly work on the climate change policy and be able to help family farm from food crisis* *b. Consider IYFF 2014 declaration as an important document to inform the ministry policy strategies in food security*
10	*a. Land ownership needs to be in the hand of farmers (family farmers) as this is the base for their production* *b. Investment in agriculture should aim at uplifting family farmers and not eliminating*

	them from owning land
11	*Respect the Maputo declaration commitment*
12	*Looking at the ignorance of farmers on what GMO is, how to manage it, and its likely effect, we are afraid of GMOs and we do not want them in our country*
13	*a. We wish to appeal to the government of Kenya to create a mechanism for facilitating family farmers to participate fully in the 2014 IYFF* *b. We also request for formulation of suitable policies regarding agriculture which lead to poverty alleviation through agriculture* *c. We recommend that relevant GOK machinery should be mobilised to develop the necessary content applicable for development of ICT systems for use in family farming*
14	*There is no need to regulate the already available GMO products on the market but instead we pass a law to criminalize whoever is found with it*
15	*Drop the Biosafety - Biotechnology bill if it is still in its form as it doesn't protect family farmers from being exploited and denied access of ownership*