



Food Security and Energy Supply between Self-Interest and Global Justice

International Experts Dialogue Conference
3 and 4 April 2009, Lusaka, Zambia

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Food Security and Energy Supply between Self-Interest and Global Justice
International Experts Dialogue Conference 3 and 4 April 2009, Lusaka, Zambia

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Preface

Hunger and „the problem of food insecurity“ can only be eradicated by „eliminating the structural causes that give rise to it and promoting the agricultural development of poorer countries... This needs to be accomplished with the involvement of local communities in choices and decisions that affect the use of agricultural land.“ (CiV 27) In his encyclical letter *Caritas in Veritate* (CiV) Pope Benedict XVI. describes a context the German Commission for Justice and Peace has incorporated into her work for some years already.

In December 2005, the German Commission for Justice and Peace published a position paper on „Agricultural trade as a test case for fair world trade conditions“ together with the Katholische Landvolkbewegung (Catholic Rural Peoples Movement) and the Katholische Landjugendbewegung (Catholic Rural Youth Association). The paper deals with the problems of creating a fair world agrarian trade, that does not play the interests of small farmers in the north off against those in the south, but that underlines the general validity of the concepts of food sovereignty, of a sustainable rural development and a multifunctional agriculture.

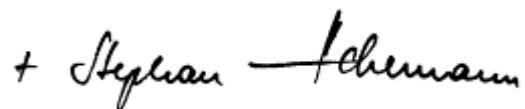
The political dialogue on agricultural politics and agrarian trade cannot remain on a national level. The issues of food security and sustainable energy supply have to be considered in light of the human right to food that has to point the way for all people in the world. There should be a dialogue on an international level in order to include the experiences made by partners in the agrarian and poor countries. This is the only way to find joint solutions for a sustainable and beneficial agriculture.

The Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR) in Zambia, the Caritas Kasanaensis and the Rukararwe Partnership Workshop for Rural Development (RPWRD) in Uganda are partners with the same kind of interests feeling obliged to combat the causes for hunger and poverty and to find the necessary solutions. They helped to organize an Exposure- and Dialogue Programme which made it possible to get an insight into the real life of small farmers and their families. In addition, a scientific and political discourse with representatives from the government, agriculture and agrarian industry took place during an international conference that was held from 3rd to 4th April 2009 in Lusaka. The discussions focussed on the people whose living conditions and future perspectives shall be improved by political decisions and economic activities.

Pope Benedict XVI. strengthened this orientation in his message to the Director General of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.) on the occasion of the World Food Day on October 16th, 2009: "Experience shows that even advanced technical solutions lack efficiency if they do not put the person first and foremost, who comes first and who, in his or her spiritual and physical dimensions, is the alpha and the omega of all activity."

The following documentation of the international conference „Food Security and Energy Supply between Self-Interest and Global Justice“ portrays the joint preparatory work of the partner organizations. It is a compilation of individual contributions and the results of the discussions. They should serve as a basis to deepen particular issues and to discuss them with more people, e.g. from the agrarian industry, to further strengthen the awareness of the responsibility for future generations. This is what the German Commission for Justice and Peace has decided to do during the working period 2009 until 2014, together with its partners here and there.

Trier/Bonn, 30.03.2010

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Stephan Ackermann". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small cross at the beginning.

Dr. Stephan Ackermann

Bishop of Trier

President of the German Commission for Justice and Peace

Deciding and Acting from Experience

International Agrarian Trade between Food Security, Energy Supply and Trade Liberalization.

Conference with Exposure Knowledge, Lusaka, 3 April 2009

The expert conference on the topic „Food Security and Energy Supply between Self-Interest and Global Justice“ (herein documented) is to take place at the Best Home Lodge. The international conference with participants from several African and European countries will last two days. Participants are coming from the fields of government and non-government organizations, from pressure groups, trade unions, politics and church and from science.

Every participant has a special point of view, a different background, a different knowledge and a different kind of authority, but they are all united in their attempts to learn from each other during the discussions and to exchange their experiences. They all want to find just solutions for the poorest and the hungriest, politically and pragmatically with the aim to achieve what is feasible and enforceable and against the background of the specific political situation in Africa and Europe.

How can the millennium development goals, especially to reduce hunger in the world until 2015, be achieved? Can they be achieved at all? Is there a right to food and what does this right imply? Does it mean to have enough to eat or is the quality of food also important? What can and what must the industrialized nations do? What do the African countries have to do? Is it possible to harmonize food security, energy supply and trade liberalization? What are the chances and the dangers of globalization and of free trade?

The conference, organized by the German commission for Justice and Peace in cooperation with the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR) in Lusaka, Zambia, has united experts from different fields in order to exchange experiences, knowledge and opinions. There are no negotiations, no position paper will be published at the end and no concrete decisions will be taken. What matters is to enter into a dialogue. This approach is modest and ambitious at the same time, because the participants do not only gain theoretical knowledge but they have also gained personal experience.

The European participants have taken part in an Exposure and Dialogue Programme (EDP) for several days. Two participants each have lived, accompanied by a facilitator (local intermediary), in special host families in the north and south of Uganda and in Zambia to get to know the daily routine there: Collecting water every day, low quality and quantity of food, worries about the school fees for the children, working on the fields and milking the cows, diseases and death. But the people there also showed ideas and commitment to improve their personal living or working conditions. Only somebody who has done the simple work of collecting water or firewood knows how much hardship is connected to that work. The contradiction to a life in relative abundance could not be more pronounced.

For the European participants of the EDP the conference means a return to familiar structures with sufficient food, good water and sanitary facilities. What remains, however, and what influences the discussions, is the lasting impression of the daily routine of millions and billions of people who do not have any breakfast as there is nothing to eat or who eat the same every day as they do not have anything else.

What is remembered is the personal level of the individual families: Poverty of the rural population although they produce food themselves. Money that is spent for diseases cannot be spent for education, investments or every day needs. Farmers do not have an adequate access to the markets. Lack of infrastructure (e.g. roads, education and traditional ways of trade) hinders change, but if political and social conditions are improved, much is possible. During the conference and afterwards the participants of the conference are called to take their personal experience with them, to transform it and to transport it to higher levels of politics, church, economy and societies so that it might influence future decisions.

This is an enormous challenge because the problems will not become smaller. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has just presented figures to the World Food Summit saying that the number of people suffering from hunger will not decrease but on the contrary is growing faster than the world population.

Learning from one's personal experience, understanding by listening, acting by experience. This is the objective. The present documentation from the series of texts Justice and Peace of the German Commission for Justice and Peace summarizes the different contributions to the conference in Lusaka and wants to show the arguments of the different participants of the conference.

Experiences Better than Teacher-directed Instruction

Dr. Peter Henriot, SJ, Director, JCTR, Lusaka (EINBLICKE', 4/2009)

When I participated in an event called Exposure and Dialogue Programme (EDP)¹ a short time ago, I was reminded of the ideas of the significant Brazilian pedagogue Paulo Freire. In cooperation with the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR), the EDP gathered 18 experts from Germany and Belgium, who wanted to expose themselves for a few days to life in rural communities in Uganda and Zambia and to take part in a conference on food security.

Freire advocated an educational theory that values experience more than teacher-directed instruction. He thought that concrete experiences lead to questions people already have some answers to; answers that open minds and hearts for further learning. In my opinion the participants of the EDP represented a confirmation of Freire's theory. After having lived with very poor families in African villages, the individual participants asked their questions with enthusiasm, and took part in the conference with fresh perspectives and powerful emotions. They were able to develop a critical understanding of political, economical, social and cultural restrictions of agriculture beyond a „romantic“ or idealized view of the small-scale farmers. Moreover, they learned to see how everything is connected with the challenges of Uganda and Zambia in a world that is increasingly characterized by globalization.

I was very interested to see how some of the social values, on which the JCTR concentrates its work, were dealt with in the conference discussions based on experiences. The key points of the social doctrine of the Church such as human dignity, rights, justice, solidarity, community and the options for the poor easily became part of the debate on food security. The social doctrine of the Church offered a framework for the discussions, that hopefully will influence the political commitment to trade, foreign aid, environment, gender and global decision processes of the participants when back in Germany. „Exposure“ promotes a realistic understanding of the social doctrine - and this will surely have encouraging consequences!

¹ Exposure- and Dialogue Programmes e.V. works on behalf of the German Commission for Justice and Peace and held an EDP from 27 March until 6 April 2009 on „International agricultural trade between food security, energy supply and trade liberalization“ in Uganda and Zambia which was followed by the here documented conference in Lusaka.

Part I

The Right to Food

New Concepts of Global Partnership are Necessary

Excerpts from the discussions on the topic of „The right to food“

Arguments for acting persons

The Jesuit Centre of Theological Reflection (JCTR) in Lusaka is an institution engaged in scientific research to collect data on the status quo (JCTR Rural Basket and JCTR Basic Needs Basket). It offers the data to political discourse and derives political, social and economic demands from them to improve the living conditions of the people in Zambia. In order to be granted a complete debt relief, for example, Zambia needs arguments and advice to find a reasonable strategy. Answers to urgent questions have to be found, which are oriented to micro-economy and refer to the needs of single households, to individual living conditions, to questions of food, conditions of agrarian production, environment, education, access to schools and access to markets.

From these single mosaic pieces of information the knowledge has to be transported to the next levels: How can national politics look like? How can good governance be achieved? How can corruption be reduced? How can measures reach society and the population and be more than just a drop in the ocean? The JCTR provides objective information and derives concrete demands from this in political dialogue.

The right to food – in terms of quantity and of quality!

Development has to start at the grass-roots level, said Markus Vogt (University of Munich). The EDP carried out in Zambia and Uganda helped to get a closer look at the problems from a European point of view, even if a solution cannot be found at once. Due to the Christian faith the church is involved in Africa and tries to reduce inequality dating back to colonization. Human dignity is the key for Europeans to assume responsibility. The acting persons are moving in a field of tension. How can food security and food production be guaranteed? What will be the effect of bio-energy on food production? What are the chances, what are the disadvantages? What influence does climate change have on agriculture? Can genetic engineering be a way out (as a new green revolution) or is it the wrong way? The basis for everything is the human right to food (For more details see page 19ff).

The director of the JCTR, Peter Henriot SJ, explained that the right to life and the right to freedom from bodily harm also include the right to food. He said that for the life of people in community it is very important that they can sit down with their family and have a

meal. The right to food also implies the right to adequate food for the present and future generations. Whoever works in this fields has to consider production conditions (the access to land, for example, or sustainability), gender aspects and the role of women in securing and providing food on the one hand, and their own right to have access to adequate food on the other hand. Henriot demanded to look for the root causes of hunger. He urged Zambia to include the right to food into the constitution so that it might become a legally enforceable right, and so that financial support cannot be easily cancelled. Agriculture has to become more important in society and the feeding of children (school feeding programme) should be promoted. (For more details see page 23ff).

How can the right to food be safeguarded?

According to Peter Henriot an embodiment of this right into the constitution does not mean that the government can provide all the people with food over night. But the government should make progress visible. If a programme to fight poverty existed, the government had to furnish proof of the earmarked use of the money. Not only the citizens, but also the Church and organisations like the JCTR, would have a legally enforceable right. On the other hand, it would be possible to control whether companies pay minimum wages and whether the workers can buy the necessary food. The same holds true for foreign companies investing money in Zambia. They could be checked for social standards compliance, minimum wage payment, environmental protection, etc. A constitutional right to food has far-reaching consequences and provides a legal framework also for the entire development of a country's culture.

At present Zambia is trying to reform the constitution. The country needs clear and safe conditions and not a constitution that constantly changes with a new government. Right now there is a controversial discourse on a new constitution. The Church and other social groups do lobbying work and the JCTR, for example, has presented a national petition with 13 000 signatures demanding to include the right to food into the constitution. According to Miniva Chibuye (JCTR), a right to food also means to calculate how much a rural family needs to live on until the next harvest time. Based on these figures, one has to see how the land has to be cultivated and what can be grown on it. Additional problems in this context cause wild animals (e.g. elephants) damaging or destroying crops. What is most important is to enable the people to produce the necessary food. The government is called on to adopt and implement regulations for the safeguarding of land. Such components must also be taken into account in order to protect the right to food.

Christoph Eichen (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - BMZ) confirmed that a right to food established in the constitution is very helpful for the people. It is not only important for developing countries but also for industrialized countries with an efficient legal system. So migrants in Switzerland, for example, successfully sued the government and were able to enforce their legal claim.

Objective: Ten percent for agriculture

Obviously Zambia will not reach the internationally settled objective to use at least 10% of the national budget for agriculture. Much money goes into other channels. At the moment the percentage amounts to 7% with a mayor part going into the so-called FSP (Fertilizer Support Program) that promotes the cultivation of maize. But cultivation of fruit like cassava or melons would offer a big potential.

The discussion also gave rise to demands that the money should go where it is most needed. Small farmers should also have access to means of production like fertilizers, as well as access to markets to get an income, and access to information. The government should ensure stable and safe prices. Disparity exists when farmers sell all their products and do not have enough to eat for themselves.

But how can these concerns be implemented effectively into political processes, how can lobbying be successful? According to Angela Mulenga (CUTS, Consumers' Unity and Trust Society), African officials seem to give up easily in trying to establish the right to food in society and in politics. Here it is important to set up priorities and to form interest groups in civil society, said Peter Henriot. He carefully formulated that there are resources in Zambia, and that there is always money to accompany the president with an enormous motorcade to the airport. But there is no money for basic sanitation. The question is not whether there is enough money but for what purposes it is used. And this is a question of priorities.

"But, the resources, they're there. All we need is new priorities." (P. Henriot) "Politics means that there are gaps between a lot of needs and duties and limited resources. It is a question of the right priorities. In Germany we say that we need the poor people to grow first. Poor people first. That means developing rural areas first when fighting hunger. In one sense, it's a question of priorities, but also a question of thinking in complex systems. ...development is not possible without having in mind the complex relationship of several sectors of development. And so it's quite clear that the basis, the root cause of problems here in Zambia and all over the world, is the neglect of basic needs, resources of culture, socio-economic systems and nature. .. the concept of politics can only have success if those relationships are kept in mind." (Markus Vogt)

To improve productivity

Agriculture in Zambia offers a large potential for the development of the country and the rural population, said Cosmore Mwaanga (Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in Zambia). About 70% of the population live from agriculture. Natural conditions of production (water, droughts, floods, animal diseases, plant diseases) are important. Productivity, especially of the small farmers, is much too small. Prices for food are high, especially for imported food. Prices for oil, fertilizers and fuel have risen, and that forces up costs of agricultural production. Vulnerable households in periurban and rural areas increasingly suffer from an insecure food supply. There are more cases of malnutrition and diseases.

Mwaanga considered the rising prices for fuel, fertilizers and food to be dangerous for the social, political and economic stability of the country. He wanted Zambia to profit from the increasing prices on the world market. Export subventions are necessary.

If people cannot pay the high prices, the government is asked to take action. The government and the private sector have increased support, but food relief can end up distorting local markets.

The biggest challenge for Zambia is to curb the recurring droughts and floods. Cattle diseases that occurred in recent years have to be prevented. Farmers have to get access to investment loans on favourable terms. The infrastructure has to be improved and farmers must receive better seeds. Harvest losses have to be reduced.

The government has already increased the budget for agriculture to about seven percent and promotes the development of new lands that are given to small farmers, medium farmers and large-scale farmers. It is not only important to improve the maize crops but also to improve the food supply of the single households (For more details see page 33ff).

Trade rules are necessary

Bärbel Höhn (Member of Parliament, Berlin) took a look at European and German agricultural policy and its effects on agriculture in Africa (For more details see page 38). She examined EU's agricultural policy from the global context of food security for the people in developing countries, the influence on the climate change, the importance of genetic engineering and production of bio-energy for agricultural production.

Höhn pleaded for the opening of the European market and supported the EU policy to open up its markets for the Least Developed Countries (LDC). At the same time she considered it justified if these countries protect their national markets and their agriculture

regarding certain products. For her, it is not acceptable that rich and industrialized countries sell their overproduction at low prices to the developing countries and destroy local markets there. Höhn also criticized EU export subsidies. This is no “fair trade”. To ensure a fair trade, clear trade rules are necessary. Agriculture should be given its due respect and attention as primary production process.

Intermediary food traders have to be considered

Brian Ssebunya (AMFRI, Uganda) explained that intermediaries have to be given special attention in discussions on food crisis and the crisis of food prices. They have to be included in deliberations on the implementation of government measures and on demands of the farmers. Cosmore Mwaanga agreed to this as they play an essential role in fixing the market price. A basic price guaranteed by the government is only the last resort to secure a special price level.

Being asked whether promotion of local markets is more effective than exports, Mwaanga answered that it is difficult to predict the effects of certain measures. This concerns local markets and exports. Restrictions might have the opposite effect to what was intended originally. Governments could create particular framework conditions, as for example the stated support of small farmers.

Evita Schmieg (BMZ) talked about the disparities of high and low food prices. High prices are good for the producers and the consumers benefit from low prices. So it is up to the government to take decisions, to determine priorities and to mediate between the interest groups. There are examples of functioning markets after the government has stopped to protect national production by import duties. Much depends on the structures of a country and on the structure of its agriculture. Higher prices might be good for everybody, as agriculture is supported, farmers are encouraged to produce more and finally an effective cycle of production, consumption and employment could be achieved.

Mwaanga admitted that it is difficult to keep everything in balance. For political reasons the government is afraid of high food prices and therefore subsidizes production. He considered subsidies to be useful for a short term but not sustainable in the long term, even though it would be better to support the producers than the consumers.

Father Hilary Muheezangango, Uganda, talked about the necessity to include the next generation into the discussions so that agriculture will have a future in the long term. Agriculture should be taught at schools and this is one of the most important tasks of a government.

Bärbel Höhn said that only a few children in Germany have a direct relationship to agriculture. Only two percent of the population earn their money in the field of agriculture. But there are special programmes (for school groups) designed to introduce children to food production on farms. In Zambia children grow up under completely different family structures. Whoever does not get a job after High School, said Cosmore Mwaanga, becomes a farmer. The obstacle, however, is access to land.

Conclusion

The participants of the conference agreed, that the right to food is fundamental for African societies and can be derived from biblical foundations and from humanitarian deliberations for solidarity and human relations. Establishing the right to food in the constitution of a country is considered a possibility to make this right legally enforceable. In this context, governments as well as other political, social and church institutions are facing severe challenges.



Prof. Dr. Markus Vogt, University of Munich

Respecting Human Dignity is the Secret to Peace

EDP, the Exposure- and Dialogue-Programme, is a good concept in development cooperation: The idea of the EDP is that development has to start with the specific resources of each country. So it's necessary to know exactly the cultural conditions, the economic conditions, the ecological conditions, and the political conditions of every country. We had the chance to take part in the EDP in Uganda and Zambia, we came here to hear and to learn.

Participants in our group from Germany are decision-makers of policy, of public research, of governmental and non-governmental institutions, of media, science and investment organizations. First we want to hear how the situation is. What are the needs, the hopes and problems of the people here? We don't come with the frame of mind that we already have the solutions, but rather in search of dialogue with you.

Now also, a lot of other organizations are cooperating in this program, especially a number of organizations for rural development in Zambia, Uganda, Germany and Europe. That's very important because one of the main reasons for the situation we have, for the hunger and poverty in the world, is the mitigation of rural development.

Church has to be a responsible actor in globalisation

And why does the church involve itself in agriculture and global trade? At first glance, it seems that we have no specific competence in this economic and political question. And I think it's important to keep in mind that there is no direct way from the Christian faith to uncover the solutions to the current problems. I may say it again: We came here

in the first case to hear and to learn. Nevertheless, the church cannot stand aside and just watch these problems, because Christian faith means that we believe in justice and peace. We believe that there is no way to God without relationships to other men and women in justice, in peace, and to the creation of justice and peace.

The world has become a global village, and so the situation of life, the chances of life, of the people here in Zambia, in Uganda, are related very deeply to the chances of life in Germany and in other industrialized countries. It took quite a long time for the church to learn the new challenges of globalization, but it's very important because the church is the first global player in our world. It started the process of globalization, and so it's involved very deeply. Also here in southern Africa it's a big part of the system of globalization. So, first step, the church must reflect very critically on its own role in globalization. Nevertheless, the church must, from the background of social doctrine, make a powerful contribution to reach global partnerships and global responsibility. Its guiding idea is the dignity of human beings, of all human beings. That should stay in the middle of the idea of development.

Development and solidarity are conditions for peace

- In 1967 there was the beginning of the global thinking on the social doctrine of the Catholic Church. The doctrine says that the new way for peace is development. It's a keyword for our concept.
- The second important step for the global doctrine of the Catholic church in regards to globalization took place in 1987 with a document about solidarity. John Paul II said the globalization of markets should be accompanied by globalization, by solidarity. There is a balance between ethical globalization and the globalization of markets. So we have to think about the different plans for responsibility.

In my analysis we don't only have the gap between the rich north and the poor countries in the south, but we also have a very deep gap within countries. For me, it was a very big cultural shock to see very low development in rural areas and here in parts of Lusaka very high levels of development. And we have this also in Germany. For example, 20 percent of the children are in a situation of poverty in Germany. It's poverty on a higher level, but nevertheless we have that gap in our society.

In all countries we have to reflect on the different levels of injustice - injustice at the personal level, national level, the international level and the intercontinental level - and the relationship between those levels. (M. Vogt)

We cannot reach the millennium goals of the United Nations without new ideas for agriculture and development. I think that's one of the biggest mistakes in development in the past decades and that especially affects the situation in southern Africa, and here in Zambia and Uganda. It's connected with problems of climate change. The period of draught has grown by about two months and it's one of the centres of my scientific work, the reflection of climate change as a focus of justice in the world – of global justice, and justice between humans and nature.

Development with good governments and cultural rules

Our president in Germany said just two weeks ago the humility of the world will decide the development of southern Africa. And I think that's right. And the thinking on the situation in southern Africa takes place in the church. I think one of the keywords in the document of pope Benedict XVI about the global and continental dialog process of the church and Africa is 'corruption' – one of the main problems of Africa.

- First we need good governments!
- The second thought of this document is that there is no technical development without cultural rules. That might be a guiding light to help us discuss topics such as genetic engineering.
- The main idea of that dialogue process is that we need a new theology of liberation for Africa. We had this theology of liberation in Latin America, and I think its now a deep challenge to help bring the liberation of Africa, a new theory of development.
- We have to relay that to the topic of our conference: International agricultural trade, food security, energy supply and liberalization of trade. We have to discuss the role of global markets, which have a very deep effect on the situation of all people in our world. It started on a new level in 1995 with founding the World Trade Organization (WTO). It brings very good challenges for many people, but it includes also great dangers and problems for development. We now have a climate of debt and unbalance because of the global financial crisis, which we need to keep in mind when we discuss the situation of agriculture and food supply.

Food security, energy supply, climate change and genetic engineering

We have to discuss the conflict between food security and energy supply. I think in Zambia and Uganda it will be a very good new chance for development, agriculture, and bio-fuels. But we have to discuss whether the good aspects are more important or the bad aspects: There might be a compromise between energy in agriculture and food, but there is a priority of food in comparison with energy supply. But nevertheless that

might be good challenges for autonomy of rural areas. But the conflict is really very deep. The World Trade Organization said in the last years we had 30 million more people suffering from hunger because of bio-fuels in agriculture, so we have to be very careful with that.

We also have to discuss the situation of climate change and how it affects the challenges of development and agriculture. There may be a conflict between development concepts and concepts for climate protection. But there are also big, new chances - for example, in regard to the contracts for CO₂ certification. There might be more money brought from northern countries to the south through that new concept than through all help from development in recent times. So it might be a very big chance for a new concept.

The background of our conference is a paper from the German Commission Justice and Peace called 'Agriculture and Trade as a Test Case for Fair World Trade Conditions':

- The starting point is the right to food for all human beings as a part of human rights, as a part of the global social pact. And the concept for that is food sovereignty, especially for small-scale farmers.
- The second important keyword of our concept is multi-functional agriculture. So we have to discuss that concepts of development of agriculture have to be part of a bigger concept of development of rural areas. And with that also energy supply can play an important role. There is to discuss, if we need a new green revolution for agriculture here in Zambia and worldwide.
- And one of the most discussed points on that topic is the role of genetic engineering. I think there are big chances to adapt plants to new situations and to make them more effective. But we have to consider a lot of negative aspects, too, especially the dependence of global companies. The role of genetic engineering has to be discussed, because that will affect the future of agriculture very much!

*Fr. Dr. Peter Henriot SJ
JCTR Jesuit Centre of Theological
Reflection, Lusaka/Zambia*



“People are people in community. They have some basic rights and one of those rights is that they can sit down with their family and have a meal.”

Is there a right to food? Why is there such a right? What would it mean? What does it mean in Zambia, because we’re here to case study that? And what does it mean for all of us here, for those who live in Zambia, in Uganda, in other parts of Africa, and, in a particular way, those of us who are visitors from Europe.

This morning, most people in Zambia did not have breakfast. I had breakfast, I think you had breakfast, but most people did not have breakfast. And most do not, or cannot, look forward to three meals a day. Sixty-five percent of the people in Zambia live below the poverty line, and 80 percent in rural areas. In a country of rich agricultural lands, plentiful water, abundant potential, and, as I said last night, one of the richest countries in Africa in terms of minerals and resources, so much, there is this hunger. And in a world of enormous plenty, there is great deprivation.

At the JCTR we don’t like to speak about poverty. We talk about impoverishment. Poverty is a status, impoverishment is a consequence, and it immediately focuses upon the fact that poverty or people living impoverished are consequences of structures – economic, political, cultural, and religious. You’ve heard the figures before; sometimes they say 950 million, some say one billion live malnourished and 40,000 children die each day of malnourishment. So this is a context.

Is there a right to food?

A few years ago, maybe seven or eight years ago, here in Zambia, the vice president of Zambia said in a discussion, 'I want to make it very, very clear that no Zambian citizen has the right to food. It's not in our constitution, there's no guaranteed right to food.' He was following up on a statement made just a few weeks earlier by the minister of education, who said that no child in Zambia has a right to education. So, if we live by the constitution, there is not a right in our bill of rights guaranteeing food or education, or any of the social, economic or cultural rights. The bill of rights in Zambia was written in 1964 by the British colonialists and has not been changed since. We are in the midst of a very strong campaign now to have put into the bill of rights, into the constitution, the economic, cultural and social rights, like in the new constitutions of Africa, like South Africa and like Namibia. Currently we can't talk about a constitutionally guaranteed right in Zambia, but can we talk about something else?

"Certainly there is an African sense of solidarity. The African wisdom speaks of Ubuntu, one of the first proverbs I learned when I came to Africa 20 years ago. This says, 'I am because we are, and we are because I am.' I am my dignity, my rights, my possibilities, my future, because I belong to a community, and the community is beauty and creativity and future, because it's made up of people like me. A person is a person through all the persons." (P. Henriot)

Shouldn't we speak about this in a much wider sense, about a right to food in an ethical sense of common humanity and the right to life? If there is a right to life and the necessities of life then surely that is food. So right away immediately, the idea of solidarity establishes some kind of context for a right to food. Certainly there is a biblical sense of a right to food, of feeding the hungry. Certainly the foundational ethical sense of a respect for life, and hence the basic requirements for life, say that there should be a right to food.

With hunger and malnutrition in our midst, solidarity is broken. One of the key concepts here is solidarity. Solidarity means that you and I are more than just interdependent, we're necessarily together. So that if you're suffering, then I'm suffering. I live in a country where 65 percent of the people live below the poverty line. They're underdeveloped. I am underdeveloped as a consequence, in terms of humanity. This is the fiction of developed countries, such as those that met yesterday, most of them from the developed world. I'm from one of the countries called a developed country, the United States, which is grossly underdeveloped in any humanity terms, when it lives in a world of such disparity. So when we speak about a right to adequate food, we're speaking

about our own means to have a right to the full dignity of human life, my life also, even if I'm not hungry at this moment.

There is a biblical foundation for our right to food

What about the biblical foundations for our right to food? They're very strong, very basic. Those of us who are Christians, we belong to a biblical church, our ethics are biblically founded. And so the Old Testament speaks about 'mana, when they are hungry'. In the New Testament one of the signs of victory and kingdom is 'did you feed the hungry?' The example of Jesus, in the midst of a beautiful sermon with beautiful words he stopped talking because he said the people were hungry. 'I can't be talking like this when people are hungry.' First things first. And certainly we'll remember in James 2, where the sign of faith is good words and the example used is, 'did you feed those who are hungry?'

"And certainly the biblical sense is, meals are so important in the community, so important. Humanity comes forth in that". (P. Henriot)

The International covenants, just to remind us of that, state parties to the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, have a legally binding obligation to take steps to respect, to protect, to facilitate and to fulfil the right to food. To respect that people have that right - to protect their right, to facilitate, to promote, to fulfil. Article 11, Chapter 1, states clearly that both the right to an adequate standard of living includes food, housing, and clothing. Moreover, Article 11, Point 2 recognizes the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. These are covenants and agreements signed by Zambia, but not domesticated in Zambia, we have not accepted a domestication in the law of a right to food. But these are international covenants and agreements. The Rome declaration [on World Food Security] of 1996 made it very clear. The heads of state and government, who were our representatives, gathered at the world food summit at the invitation of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and reaffirmed the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.

We've spoken about the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). No. 1 is to eradicate poverty and hunger. And target two of No. 1, is to cut in half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. In Zambia, we may be moving towards that, except in the last year, with setbacks in the rising price of food, and most recently in the last month with heavy floods in the Western Province.

The right to food opens up wider issues, and I think that's why this conference would begin with some discussion just looking at the right to food. We will touch on agricultural policies, but for whom? The richness of agricultural land here in Zambia is immense, so who will benefit from that? This raises immediately issues of land and land tenure, the use of land. The majority of Zambian land is traditionally held in the hands of the president. It's a big question, the land.

And: Is there proper food available in the right to food? There may be a lot of food in a country like the United States, or maybe some places where you come from, and you see the consequences – obesity is the biggest killer now in the United States. The trade issues, internal trade, access to external trade, the environment, care of nature, are so important. Sustainability – people have the right to food this generation and in future generations.

Right to food means a right to adequate food

One key for us is the right to food and gender issues, because food is largely a woman's issue. In most families, particularly here in Africa, it is women who prepare the meals and work in the fields to bring that food onto the table. At the same time, it is often the women who eat last or eat only what is left over. I have sometimes been surprised when I was working in the rural areas in the southern provinces. I've been invited into a family home when there was a big meal being prepared. And then I myself and the head of the family, the father, and a couple of the brothers, and maybe an uncle, sat down, and I thought 'where are the others?' Well they were waiting till we finished eating to see what was left over. The right to food means a right to adequate food, to quantity and quality. Access to adequate food is fundamental for the right to adequate food, because the accessed food must be adequate in terms of quality and of quantity. Access to adequate food has been defined then in terms of the nutrients, calories, proteins. Hunger and malnutrition are the consequences of lacking access to adequate food. We're not talking about abundant meals, about banquets. I'm talking about nutritious meals, healthy opportunities, about basics and about necessities.

Central to the Church's social teaching, as we've been told before, is this right to food - Benedict XVI., just about two years ago in an address to the Food and Agricultural Organization. The available data show that the non-fulfilment of the right to food is not only due to natural causes, drought for example, but also and above all the situation is provoked by the conduct of men and women that lead to a general deterioration of social, economic and human standards.

"Hunger is a caused condition. Impoverishment is a result." (P. Henriot)

Food security - Cardinal Martino, speaking as president of the Pontifical Council of Justice and Peace last year at the FAO – must stress the components such as the production of a sufficient amount of food:

- a stable supply throughout the year,
- access to food for all,
- proper and fair distribution,
- commitment to producing the components of a balanced and healthy diet in keeping with global nutritional standards.

One quotation here, a rich one, from Benedict: A person's status and location affect the perceived causes of poverty. What does a person say, 'why is there this impoverishment around me?' Well in some areas where farmers link the poverty to drought. 'That's why we're poor, because of nature.' The urban poor link poverty to rising prices in very short time. That has a tremendous impact on stable incomes. Those who are rich may link poverty to the deterioration in domestic and international trade, or a neglect of time-honoured customs and traditions, or a lack of motivation among certain classes, groups of the people.

The former minister of finance here in Zambia said there are no poor here in Zambia, there are only lazy people. That's not quite right. A lack of motivation, price liberalization, and devaluation: poverty never results from the lack of one thing but from many interlocking factors that manifest themselves in the experiences of the poor. What does this mean in Zambia, a rich country with poor people with no constitutional right to food? As was suggested, one of our major projects is to look at the social conditions of the people. We do research, education, advocacy and consultation. Let's make that very concrete.

Some concluding remarks

So what do we do in Zambia? We talk about the right to food. We know that in order to address that right that it can be recognized and accepted by people; we have to get to the root causes of hunger. Why is there in a country of such rich land, water, tremendous potential, so much hunger? Forty-five years since independence, a land that in many ways is the envy of our neighbours, 45 years of peace. But why is this? So groups like the JCTR as well as the government right now ask 'what are the root causes?' We believe very strongly there is a need to establish the right to food in the constitution.

If it was in the budget it had to be outdated, couldn't be put somewhere else. But poverty assistance, for instance within the budget, could always be tapped. There were by-

elections, of the president going on a big trip, and then money would be taken from some of the poverty programs. So a constitutional guarantee ring-fences these budget allocations. We need to promote better agricultural policy.

At the JCTR we talk particularly not just about agricultural development, but world development. Because you're not going to keep people down on the farm unless there is good education, good healthcare, good water, maybe some minor industry going on. So you've got to look at the whole world area, not just the food issue. There will be caution about the GMOs, we'll hear more about that this afternoon. As you know, Zambia has a national policy of no GMOs and many others feel we should continue to set that example.

We need to promote something like a school feeding program. The JCTR is now engaged in a major research project on school feeding, to keep children in school, to keep them learning in school to give some of the skills, and of course to open some of the wider trade issues, which this conference will be looking at. What is to do in Zambia, what to do in Germany, and wider. That's what some of these discussions will focus on. Thank you very much.



Miniva Chibuye, JCTR Lusaka

“We can see just the tip of the iceberg!”

The concept of the right to food is one of the cornerstones of the research of the JCTR with the basic needs basket. What does it mean the basic needs basket? For the Basic Needs Basket, as the Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection says, in order for us to do good advocacy work we need to do very good research. And that’s the reason why we came up with the basic needs basic. This is a tool that measures the cost of living within Lusaka and many other surrounding towns. We do research in Livingstone and we also have presence in other towns such as Kasama, Ngola, Kikwe, so on and so forth.

So what is so special about the number six? This is the average family size in Zambia and therefore the basic needs basket looks at what will be the cost of living, the cost of basic food items that would be required by this average family size in Zambia.

You’ll notice that for food alone, for enough food for the average family size of six the total for that is 774,250 kwacha, and in dollar terms that would come to around \$188. You may think that’s not too much, but what about for a Zambian? What would it take for a Zambian to get that much money? Now look at the other essential non-food items, again at a very basic level, such as housing, water and sanitation and so on, and you realize that in that basic needs basket you don’t even have clothing which is also a basic need. The total for that is 1,435,250 kwacha, which is something around \$254. The total for the two, the total of the cost of living at the very basic level, is around 2,199,000.

Only very few people have formal employment

We realize that most Zambians fall rather below what we see in the basic needs basket. Most of them get less than one million, and a bit more would get between 1.5 million and 2.5 million that would be those within the civil service. But then again, you only find that in Zambia there are very few people that have formal employment. Most of them would be in informal employment. We are talking about 65 percent of people living in rural areas and most of these people would not even be employed. In other words, what we have here is a situation in which most people will not meet their basic needs as expressed by the JCTR.

Now, at the moment the minimum wage within Zambia is around 498,000 kwacha, just below \$100. What does that mean? I find that many employers, particularly those in the private sector, would not even pay much more than that. And so yes, that would be within the legal bounds, but how moral is that. What would any family of an average size of six be able to buy from that? Obviously there will need to be some compromise.

"All that the basic needs basket will tell us is about the cost of food items, the cost of these other essential non-food items, but it doesn't tell us how the people are going."
(M. Chibuye)

And therefore at the JCTR we decided that we should also be conducting research in some of the high desert areas within Lusaka just to get a feel about how the people are coping. And usually we find that the people have to compromise on the quality of food, sometimes the quantity:

- They reduce the number of times they take meals.
- They also have to compromise on some of these essential non-food items such as water, education and clothes.
- Most of them would rather go to buy their medicine from a drugstore (because they know that) even when they go to pay the consultations fees at the hospital just to get a prescription.

So there is a lot of compromise within urban areas. But beyond that we have been doing a lot of visiting and a lot of advocacy, quite a lot of facets within the other areas. The question was about those living in rural areas. The majority of Zambians living in rural areas, around 80 percent, according to statistics from the government, are poor as we put it. But getting deeper we find that almost 60 percent of people in these areas are chronically poor, meaning they do not even have adequate access to nutritious food.

And therefore we are now combating the rural basket and we distributed it, particularly the one from Masaiti. And what the section clearly outlines within the rural basket on basic food items, non-food items, and essential services and so on. But it's very different from the other basket. And the reason is very simple. Whereas in other areas in Zambia at least most people purchase their food items, I'm sure you'll notice that usually there is not really a micro-economy within the rural areas, so usually they produce their own food items.

"We find that almost 60 percent of people in these areas are chronically poor, meaning they do not even have adequate access to nutritious food." (M. Chibuye)

And I know that prior to this conference we were speaking about food security and the concern was raised regarding to why we aren't talking about food sovereignty as opposed to food security. But in the first section of the rural basket you realize that we've emphasized so much on food security because we are looking at all dimensions of food security: Is there food? Is it being utilized? Are they eating it after they produce it?

So we are conceptualizing this food basket at the JCTR with a lot of intellectual rigor because we know that this situation is defective. We finally came up with that rule about two years ago and what you are seeing there for the society basket is that on the ideal side you have about 2,400 calories. We consulted a lot with the National Food Nutrition Commission in terms of just how conceptualized this is. What is most serious is that for the area of Masaiti of the month of February 2009 there were only about on average 1,200 calories per person per day. Look at the deficiencies there. What about the ideal of about 2,400 calories per day at least, at the basic level? So in the end we're still talking about just the depth and intensity of hunger in the country.

I'm happy that the next slide that I'm going to show will be something that will be very familiar to results of the nutrition commission. They show us really just the condition of nutrition of some of the admissions in some of the big hospitals within Zambia. And we'll see there has been a steep increase in severe malnutrition admissions in Zambia in 2008. Part of the reason could be higher prices; it could also be because of the floods and so on. But generally what we are seeing from the rural basket is that the level of under-nourishment is pretty high. And organizations have come up with the status, the different ways in which you can measure this, and if anybody guessed 1,600 calories per person per day, those people are considered to be outright hungry. And what does that mean in terms of just accessing food items, accessing other essential non-food items. What does that mean for the development levels of a country like Zambia?

We also see that within the rural areas at least there is so much failure as regards meeting essential non-food items. There are poor services, deliveries; I don't have to point

them all out because I know some of you have experienced this within the rural areas. There are very few opportunities for farm economies. We also find that it's really just the tip of the iceberg of what we are doing at the JCTR as regards to getting information about the depth of poverty and how people are. And then we draw our arguments and messages from research like this. It's just good that we keep reflecting on what's going on within Zambia. In Uganda it may be different, but that's the situation as we see it within Zambia.

(see Annex: JCTR Basic Needs Basket: Lusaka, February 2009)



*Cosmore Mwaanga
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Zambia*

“Agriculture in Zambia provides one of the greatest potentials for enhancing economic growth and reducing poverty.”

Zambia is basically divided into three ecological zones and this division is according to rainfall:

- In one region there is less than 80 millimeters of rainfall per year.
- And then in region two there is rainfall ranging from 800 millimeters to 1,000 millimeters a year.
- Then there is region three, which has about 1,000 millimeters a year. Basically you’ll find that the northern part of the country lies in region three, while the southern part is in region one.
- 95 percent of cultivated land is under rain-fed in Zambia. Just 5 percent is under irrigation.

Agriculture is very important in Zambia: You’ll find that more than 70 percent of the people in Zambia are engaged in agriculture. Agriculture gives some opportunities in terms of intervention, if one wants to address the issues of poverty reduction. Agriculture accounts for 18 to 24 percent of GDP. Then we find that we have the national agriculture policy that runs from 2004 to 2015. Another planning instrument that is in place is the fifth national development plan. The core essence is to have a transformed agriculture that is productive, competitive and also sustainable.

“Agriculture in Zambia provides one of the greatest potentials for enhancing economic growth and reducing the instance of poverty for most people.” (Cosmore Mwaanga)

As we have already seen that more than 70 percent of the people are involved in some kind of agriculture. Then in terms of the objectives the first one is to increase the productivity of crops, livestock and fish. In Zambia productivity really is quiet low among small-scale-farmers. Productivity levels are very, very, very low. So we have great challenges in terms of addressing that area of increasing the productivity. Especially under small holders we have to improve productivity. There is need to improve nutrition for vulnerable persons. One of the objectives is the increase in export earnings. Additionally it is necessary to improve natural resource management, which is the other objective within those planning tools of the national agricultural policy and the development plans.

The crisis of high food prices

The world is experiencing high food prices and this is basically due to reduced supplies in terms of food, then the channeling of the food stocks for fuel production. There is the issue of increase in global demand for foods and other raw materials, particularly from the east. Then there is also the issue of reduced crop yields in developing countries. There is the issue of low productivity, talking about that most of the developing countries are facing that problem. And it is a great challenge to conduct research into this and see how it may be addressed. Then there is the issue of adverse weather conditions in the form of droughts and floods. So you'll find that those affect the output of agricultural production and in the end the result is that food supply on the market becomes low.

Rising food and oil prices

At the moment at least, oil prices on the world market have come down, but at the time when farmers were planting the current crop the oil prices were quite high and that affects the cost of production. Then we see the rising price of fertilizers, and the commodities most affected by rising prices are maize, wheat, rice, beef, poultry and fish. Still on the impact of rising food prices in Zambia, prices of imported food commodities have increased drastically, and this is the general phenomenon in most of the countries. We have heard of certain countries where demonstrations have been held. In general, consumer prices are rising, as we already have seen in the previous presentations. Increasing fuel prices are leading to increasing agricultural production costs - there is a balance between fuel and the cost of production. Then vulnerable households in periurban and rural areas that depend on the purchasing of food are becoming more food insecure.

Nutrition levels

Low nutrition levels and illness are likely to increase. In fact of people are not able to access foods. Then poverty levels will increase if there is no sufficient government intervention to subsidize food production. Though this is a hot issue as up to what level government can subsidize the production in order not to create some distortion on the market. The combined impact of rising prices of fuel, fertilizer, food can lead to serious social, political and economic instability in the country.

When we look at trade in terms of the price levels for our maize meal, you'll find that from January 2007 about June 2008 the trend has continued to rise - and at even a steeper pace. The maize meal price is rising ever since. When it comes to some other selected crops you'll find that the trend is more or less the same, also, there is such rise in areas of food commodities.

The trend for fertilizers

Up to June last year you see the price almost doubling from January to May, but a higher percentage is expected concerning the current season. We expect the trend to continue in the price for maize and fertilizer. And fertilizers are a major commodity as we already heard; they are a major input in terms of maize production, which is our staple food here.

Zambia must take advantage of opportunities offered by high prices to increase food production. When supplying to export markets, these rising prices may be used as an opportunity for the hungry to exploit in order to gain income.

The other side of the coin

We also have people who are unable to meet these ever-rising food costs. Government and others such as the private sector have increased support to such kinds of households, to those who are not able to meet such costs. There should be some intervention measures that must be implemented. Even if we implement those intervention measures at least they have ended up clashing with the first one.

Here, in Zambia, we have constraints, and the politicians will just say, in my constituency there is hunger. But within that constituency it is not everyone that is affected by hunger, and in the end you would find that food relief would be dished all over that constituency. That is a constraint. The issue of targeting is really a problem, because food which is pushed into that constituency will end up distorting the market price even for the farmers who have worked hard to produce that maize. So the market for them is just distorted.

The needed response

Last year the government intervened when this crisis came along. We came up with the issue of raising budgetary support. So this support is targeted towards 200,000 farmers and each farmer is expected to at least grow one hectare. So the needed intervention the government led last year was just to beef up the allocation for the support program. But I should repeat to mention here actually there have been some problems in the world food program in terms of targeting or implementation. However, one is being streamlined to say how best we can address the issue of implementation. You'll find that the internal targets at the end of the day will just be about 50 percent or 60 percent of what it was supposed to be.

The other response by the government was the setting up of a taskforce just to look specifically at issues of these high food prices, and also to try to help the government in terms of mitigating the impact. These policies were supposed to be actually some kind of a springboard for the government to do some action.

Other challenges

The biggest challenge that we are faced here in Zambia is the issue of recurring droughts and floods. One portion of the country may be getting good rains, but on the other side there will be floods or drought. Then there are also the issues of diseases in terms of particularized diseases. The southern region is known for cattle keeping and in the past few years we have had a big problem concerning the outbreak of diseases.

Then there is also the challenge of inadequate agricultural trade facilities. For the small-scale farmer it is not possible to get a loan from the bank. Why? Because the bank will demand for collateral and you will find that such a farmer will not be in the position to offer that collateral which is needed.

The issue of low productivity, which has already been dealt with, on the one hand and on the other hand there is also the issue of HIV/Aids, which has robbed first at the extension service. People have been affected. The farmers have been affected in terms of the loss of life, loss of labor, and also labor spent in terms of nursing those who are sick. There is also the issue of the poor road network. Hence, for people in rural areas, you will find that marketing becomes very, very difficult.

The private sector cannot be attracted to such kinds of areas to invest because of the poor infrastructure. In terms of measures that have been taken we are talking about accessibility and reliability. You'll find that inputs, certified seeds, the recommended varieties may be located at the district, but they are not available in the rural areas. So be-

cause of that you'll find that productivity and also overproduction is affected. Infrastructure really is the key to improvement.

For the first time the government has increased the budget this year to about seven percent. Previously it was something in the range of five percent or less. The Maputo agreement declaration states that each member country should at least have a 10 percent budget allocation for agriculture. But within the system again, there are those distortions the issues or priorities will affect.

There is the issue of food reserves. Who supports the marketing of the maize for small-scale farmers? They need improved seeds to address productivity. The issue of market has already been mentioned. With the opportunity of paying high food prices we expect to say the farmer may have some kind of direct benefit. That was the issue mentioned referring to adding value to what the farmer is producing.

In terms of those who are most hungry, you'll find that about 10 percent of whatever is harvested is lost at the end of the day and that needs to be addressed.

Concerning the medium and long-term objectives the government has come up with the policy of opening up some new lands, and these are known as farm groups. So the government is now trying to find some portions of land with the target of at least 100,000 hectares in each province. So far some provinces have responded to that call and the major works are done in Kasanga district, which is a district in Central Province. You find there some small holdings, medium holdings and also large-scale farmers in these farm groups.

Promoting agricultural safety is quite a key in view of this ever-changing environment. Around five percent of the water mass volume is found in Zambia in the southern region. But how much of that do we use? You'll find that it's quite little. The issue of infrastructure development is also one of medium and long-term development.

Conclusion

In the past research we have managed to have some surplus maize production, but the issue of food security should be researched from households; not in a bigger picture. In general, food insecurity as we experienced, prevails in those areas, where the natural calamities have all passed. Then the other thing is in terms of financing. That is the very key. You can have a document quite ok, but if that document is not supported financially will be of no value. So it is very critical, in agriculture as a way forward to put money where it matters, and also within the sector, to have the right priorities.

*Bärbel Höhn
Member of Parliament, Germany*



10 Points of European and German Agricultural Politics: Criteria for and Impact on National and International Market Regulation

1 Financial support to farmers is the centre piece of Europe's agricultural policy. To provide help for European farmers was one of the main reasons why the European Union was founded after World War II. And agriculture still accounts for roughly 40 percent of the EU budget. But there has always been a debate on what it is that we pay farmers for.

In the past, farmers were paid for the products they harvested. The more wheat, raps or maize a farmer produced, the more money he received. Not surprisingly, this system of price support led to massive overproduction. It was also very unfair to other countries and competitors.

Now – the system is reformed in the meantime - farmers get direct payments depending on the size of the land they cultivate, no matter how much they produce. This direct assistance constitutes the so called “first pillar” of the Common Agricultural Policy. In addition, a “second pillar” was created. It supports rural development and rewards agricultural measures that are beneficial for the environment – like protecting water resources, avoiding chemicals like fertilizers or pesticides, or increasing biodiversity. The first pillar accounts for roughly 80%, the second pillar for a fifth of payments to farmers. In my view, that is the wrong balance. We should lower the direct payments and increase the money that is available for the environmental policies of the second pillar.

2 One area that more money should be spent for is organic farming. In Germany, roughly 5 to 6 percent of agricultural lands are used for organic farming. Demand for organic products is rising quickly, because consumers appreciate their high quality and the ecologically friendly way they are produced. Therefore, I am convinced that we should expand organic farming in Europe and see it as a chance for our farmers to produce the high quality, high value products that many consumers want. But in the end, it is clear, that we will continue to have both: conventional and organic agriculture.

3 The same cannot be said for the co-existence of traditional agriculture and genetically modified organisms. GMOs put the future of our agriculture at risk. Once GMOs are released into nature, we will never be able to remove them again. A return to GMO-free agriculture will no longer be possible, then. Today, a country as big and wide as Canada can no longer produce GMO-free raps. That is one reason why there is so much debate about GMOs in Europe. Most consumers are opposed to it. Some countries like Austria and Hungary have banned genetically modified corn. I think Germany should do the same.

Advocates of GMO claim that their technology can help to increase production and to combat hunger. I am afraid the opposite is true: GMOs will make it harder for small farmers in Africa or Asia to produce, because they will have to buy expensive GMO-seeds from the likes of Monsanto. And those companies are not interested in fighting poverty and hunger. Their interest is profits and power for themselves, not helping the hungry.

4 Climate change will have a major impact on agriculture in Europe and Africa alike. The IPCC estimates that the potential global food production will decrease if temperatures rise by more than 1 to 3 degrees. Africa will be particularly hard hit. According to the IPCC, climate change will lead to more water stress, less food production and decreasing fishery resources on the continent. The area suitable for agriculture is expected to decrease, as well as the length of growing seasons and the yield potential of farms. And the latest results of climate science show that even the dire predictions made by the IPCC in 2007 may be too optimistic. That is why we must reach a new international treaty on climate change at the climate conference in Copenhagen in December 2009. This has to be a top priority.

5 Bioenergy was long promoted as a practical solution for climate change. But we know now that it can be part of the problem as well. And the rush to bio fuels can have other adverse effects as well, especially for food security. We must not allow a policy that leads to full fuel tanks and empty stomachs. In 2007 the EU set a 10% goal for

bio fuels. Such a goal can make sense, but only, if it is accompanied by strict environmental and social standards.

I believe that the discussion about social and environmental standards is a very necessary one. It is no good for our climate to burn down precious rainforests in order to produce bio fuels for European cars. And it is no good for social development, when small farmers are driven from their land to make way for huge bio fuel plantations. That is happening in some parts of the world and we have to stop it.

6 However, I do not think that the debate about social and environmental standards should be limited to bio fuels. We have the same problems with other agricultural products too. It does not matter for the forests whether they are burned down for palm oil to produce bio fuels or for palm oils to produce margarine. It does not matter for the poor farmers whether they are driven from their land to grow soy for cattle or to grow soy for bio fuel. The problem is the same and, therefore, the same standards should apply.

Such standards must not serve as a pretext for protectionism, however, in order to keep foreign products out of the EU. Rather, we as Europeans should help farmers in countries like Uganda or Zambia or Indonesia or Brazil to meet those standards and to deliver their products. We should have standards and we should have fair trade at the same time.

7 In general, fair trade not free trade is what we need when it comes to agricultural products. In the world of "Free trade" the strong prevail and the weak suffer. We have to create trade rules that allow everyone to prosper. The rich industrialized countries should open their markets, but they should not force less developed countries to do the same.

Indeed, the EU has abolished tariffs and opened up its market for 50 LDC countries, including Uganda and Tanzania. The "Everything but Arms"-initiative, adopted in 2001, gives those countries duty free access to the EU for all products, except arms and ammunition, and, to some extent, sugar and rice. That is a good policy and a contribution to fair trade.

8 At the same time, small and less developed countries should maintain the right to protect their farmers and their markets. Otherwise, cheap overproduction from abroad can destroy local markets and force local farmers out of business. We have seen this happen in Cameroon with regard to chicken imports. Europeans prefer to eat chicken breast, not chicken wings. Therefore, the chicken wings that our consumers did

not want were exported at low prices to Cameroon. The prices were so low that chicken farmers in Cameroon had no chance to compete. The local industry collapsed, thousands lost their jobs and their source of income. And the ability of the country to guarantee food security for its citizens was weakened.

9 Another obstacle to fair trade are export subsidies by rich countries. In 2005, at the Hong Kong World Trade Organisation Conference, the European Union promised to abolish these harmful subsidies by the year 2013. I think that is too late. We should end export subsidies now. But the opposite is happening. After an increase in European milk production quotas, the EU decided in January to sell the extra milk with the help of new export subsidies for butter and milk powder. That's unfair trade. That hurts poor farmers in African countries. Those export subsidies should be abolished.

There is another issue, a scandal, related to agricultural trade that we have to do something about. And that is commodity speculation. We all remember how in 2008 the prices for basic commodities like wheat, maize or rice skyrocketed, dramatically increasing food prices for consumers all around the world. We all remember the food riots that followed. What was behind that price spike? The United Nations released a report two weeks ago to answer that question. The conclusion is: The jump in food prices was driven by large-scale speculation by financial investors. As a consequence, the report calls for more international regulation to rein in speculators. They are right. We can't leave the fate of the hungry in the hands of greedy speculators in London or Chicago.

10 This observation leads me to a final observation: In recent years, agriculture was not held in high esteem in our societies, neither in Europe nor in Africa. Few smart kids wanted to become farmers. It was much more attractive to move to the city and work in an office or at a bank. Policy-makers had other priorities as well than farm policy. But with the financial and economic crisis at hand, all of this may change again. Agriculture is a relatively stable sector of the economy. Unlike many financial products, the products of agriculture are real, useful and have a value. So let us give agriculture the respect and attention it deserves. Let us invest more in rural development. Let us develop sustainable agricultural policies. And let us have fair trade.

Part II

Food Sovereignty or Export-Orientation

Between Food Security and (Export-) Market Orientation: Goal Conflict of the Real Agricultural Policy

The varied demand for agrarian goods implies that a national agricultural policy has to orient itself to its own demands and/or that a country wants to participate in international trade and wants to maintain its position there. The approaches can be found between export orientation and food security, between local energy supply and the production of bio fuels for export. Governments are responsible for the decisions on the course of agricultural policy. But what criteria are at the root of this? Where are the priorities? Is export orientation just a means to an end of food security or does it compete with this aim? How can sustainability and concepts for the future become established in the discussions?

Small-scale farmers under pressure by large-scale buyers

In the plenary session of the conference Burton Shinganga illustrated under which conditions a small-scale farmer has to work in Zambia: He runs a farm in the Southwest of Lusaka cultivating cotton and maize. Maize is the basis for feeding his family of five. The cotton which demands painstaking care and work when being cultivated is produced for export. The demands of the large-scale agricultural enterprises present a large problem for the small-scale farmers. They sell the seeds and pesticides to ensure the production of a good quality. Otherwise the recommended price is not paid. At the beginning of the season the buyers offer a certain price. If the cotton is to be sold after seven months of cultivation (with six to eight treatments and three picking stages), the purchasers often refuse to pay the agreed price. The small-scale farmers are helpless in the face of these conditions if they do not have alternative offers.

Many buildings and plants have to be bought on credit. If the quality is not good, what the farmer only knows after the harvest, there is a drop in prices and the credits cannot be paid back. As maize supplies are not sufficient in this case and people are short of cash, many are forced to sell their products before they are ripe to merchants in Lusaka. The farmers find themselves in a balancing act between export orientation and the securing of their basis for their livelihood.

Daisy Herman (FIMARC, International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements, Belgium) confirmed that this was not an isolated case. In the preceding EDP she has made similar experience. She mentioned that in all countries there are different definitions of a 'small-scale farmer'. So in Argentina, where monocultures of soybeans pre-

dominate, a farmer with 200 acres of land is considered a small-scale farmer, whereas in other countries the average size of a small farm is at about 2,5 acres. The Catholic Church (Caritas) supports farmers to secure an adequate income by diversification and unions as well as joint marketing. This, however, was not allowed by the WTO because of competition, and the initiatives have been shattered.

No antagonism

A very important piece of advice regarding a certain point of view was given by Evita Schmieg (BMZ) in her statement. She suggested giving up thinking of a two-way choice. Zambia had a big potential and was in a position to produce for exports and to offer the small-scale farmers sufficient possibilities to produce food for their personal needs. In addition, trade liberalization has not yet reached its end. Every country had special requirements and it made no sense to open markets in an uncontrolled way. For Africa the question whether the markets should be open or not is no longer important, as the markets are already open and need a further development of trade. The protection of certain products is essential and the definition of the export potential. Then it is important how the governments form liberalization. Most significant is the question as to how the governments succeed in setting up a framework for production and trade. No matter, what topics are discussed, the central item is always the fact that 'good governments' without corruption give the right incentives.

It is essential that the people are not prevented from becoming active and from producing. And indeed trade and informal trade relations beyond the frontiers can be observed. African trade is important. Zambia, for example, imports many goods but it imports much from the neighbouring countries. This is an encouraging sign. Regional integration, regional markets and regional improvisation are important and the individual countries need more of that.

Gap between those on top and those at the bottom becomes wider

Lali Naidoo (ECARP, Eastern Cape Agricultural Research Project) pointed out that experiences made by small-scale farmers in different countries are similar and can be generalized. They had no autonomy or control of economic activities and of their quality of life. Their dependence on big agro companies and international groups as far as seeds or fertilizers are concerned, impedes their chances and motivation to participate actively and vividly in the market. Instead they are likely to become marionettes of big business.

According to Naidoo, in South Africa, the deregulations of the markets and liberalization have winners and losers. The winners are often people at the head of the supply chain,

for example owners of supermarkets or supermarket chains and people at the head of controlling institutions, who tell the farmers how to produce and who determine what the consumer is offered and how. And again the small-scale farmers become marionettes of the supermarket chains.

In the globalized south a deregulation of the product market is often accompanied by a deregulation of the labour market. This means that farmers, who have to produce under unstable conditions, do not fulfil the requirements of industrial law. Surveys show that as far as minimum wages are concerned large-scale farmers are more likely to fulfil the legal requirements. For many small-scale farmers it is impossible to fulfil the requirements on the one hand and to survive economically on the other hand.

It can be seen that a large number of farm workers drops out of the system of social protective measures, in most cases women or seasonal workers who cannot be organized easily and who are hard to interview. This is why they are often preferred by farmers. Naidoo meant that we have to ask ourselves how we deal with that.

Naidoo demanded socio-economic protective measures for the rural population, such as guaranteed minimum wages and education in order to protect and support every single person. Only then quality and standard of living for a decent life become the focus of attention.

Naidoo was of the opinion that export orientation was not the right way, but the correct balance between the protection of domestic and local markets and export orientation had to be considered. The fundamental concept of food security could only be guaranteed by local markets. Social protective measures had to be installed from the bottom to the top, and she did not talk about the latest standards, but about an access to land and to high-quality food.

She considered globalization to be problematic because it changed societies by fragmenting and segmenting communities. So people were becoming more selfish and only thought about themselves.

„ ...we cannot treat these issues as business as usual and take seriously into question the role of the market and what kind of market do we actually want to create. Can we re-design the market in such a way that they do, in fact, become socially empowering for rural workers in rural areas and, in fact, for society at large....the case of farm workers in South Africa is not unique in that sense, but globally farm workers are the least organized of the sectors. They are the lowest paid internationally... So we need to be thinking about how globalization and trade regulation are fragmenting and segmenting communities that were once cohesive and united and depend on each other. That is now dissipating because the market is forcing people to become selfish and only thinking about themselves.” (L. Naidoo).

Good prices support dairy farmers

Martin Njubvo of Parmalat Zambia Ltd. explained how a company of the dairy industry acts on the market and what kind of philosophy is followed by it. As a subsidiary of the Italian mother group Parmalat Zambia bought the South African company Bohita in 1998 and has become independent in the meantime. The company buys milk from commercial farmers as well as from small-scale farmers in quantities of 2 to 400 litres daily. Most of the about one thousand ,small-scale-farmers' mostly produce for their own needs and only sell the surplus. Parmalat works with cooperatives of farmers, who organize the collection of the milk, themselves. Parmalat guarantees to buy all milk available. At present the company does not have enough milk and buys everything it can get. At the same time the company invests money and encourages the farmers to increase production, it tries to improve hygiene and takes measures to improve animal health.

The costs are very high, especially in the south of the country where there are many animal diseases and in parts where infrastructure is worse. Nevertheless the milk price in Zambia is considerably higher than in Kenya, where the small-scale farmers receive only a third of the price in comparison. So Zambian dairy farmers have become more competitive and this has positive consequences for industry. Thus not only the small-scale farmers have been strengthened, but new jobs could be created on a local level.

“Even if we are speaking of food sovereignty together with solidarity, economy and some of our movements, we are speaking about sovereign economy. ... I think that very often we are wrong because we are just reflecting on what we should do to be in the market. We are forgetting that first of all we have to think about what kind of sustainability development we want” (D. Herman).

Someone from the auditorium asked whether a change of paradigm was necessary, and whether one should look for a preventive concept to reduce disaster risk and to find immanent solutions instead of using a disaster relief management (in case of natural disaster) as it is the case right now. African societies are very susceptible to disasters and reactions normally take place only if things have to be repaired. Then support from the outside is necessary and is given. The participants of the discussion agreed that agriculture as a whole is a branch of economy that is endangered and that depends on many fundamental circumstances as the weather and the climate. As the USA and Europa are to a large extent responsible for the climate change, they are required to help and to cooperate with the countries of the south. It is also important to stabilize production and to prevent or minimize risks.

Brian Ssebunya (AMFRI, Uganda) was of the opinion that food security cannot be achieved unless the farmers' sovereignty is restored. AMFRI as a company that focuses on 'organic farming' and 'fair trade' tries to instruct the farmers in this respect. They think that the farmer can manage to decide for himself what he wants to grow. If the farmer can control his own production, the risk is only minimal. Then he is neither dependent on the supply of seeds, etc.

If the farmers were responsible for their production themselves they would be highly motivated as they could profit from their success. So the system would become more sustainable. Lali Naidoo unconditionally agreed to this. This procedure was a prerequisite for food sovereignty.

"Diversified farming systems and methods need to be nurtured and need to be encouraged because basically even our work (and we work with both farm workers and small scale farmers) is indicative of this value, which you have mentioned. Small-scale farming plays such an important role in the informal market. In rural areas of Africa, as we have heard from the Parmalat representative, the roads are bad and there is not enough transport. We have got landowners that are producing different types of food organically and people have good quality food such that they can use their resources to travel into town to buy from shops. Along with this, one value of small-scale farming encourages local supplies of food. It also helps contribute to halting climate change as these farmers are dealing with diversified crops rather than just one type of crop. When you use organic methods the food is also just so much tastier." (L. Naidoo)

Ulrich Kelber (Member of Parliament – MP)) wanted to know something about necessary support in view of technology, organization and programmes. This was of fundamental economic interest to improve the quality of the products and to increase production of the individual farm. In "his" host family of the EDP he made the experience that they had to take a long walk to take three litres of milk to the collection point. When they had arrived there the milk was not accepted because it had turned sour. Technical improvements, as pasteurization of milk, e.g., or organisational improvements such as the effective collection of milk are not only of economic interest but are also part of social responsibility.

"We need to concentrate on giving farmers market access for prices and programs. We also need to try to support them in technical assistance to bring up the quality of the products at the right time" (U. Kelber)

Martin Njubvo (Parmalat Zambia Ltd.) agreed to this and underlined that the future of (dairy) industry was also dependent on the small-scale farmers who had to join forces and work in groups/cooperatives. This would help them to produce milk of high quality and to extend production. From the point of view of his company he could say: By working in its own interest, it was acting in the sense of social responsibility, because the farmers received more money and could increase their income and their food security.

A further question dealt with the aspect of local integration. How can it be achieved that consumers and producers, the urban and the rural population can reach a common path of development? According to Lali Naidoo this task should not be underestimated on any level. She thought that in South Africa the post-apartheid system had consolidated the situation of white commercial farmers, who already under the old regime had been on top of the ladder. As the actual government does not want to change this situation, certification of production and small-scale farming are getting difficult. Only well-equipped farmers can deal with the situation without problems.

It was also discussed whether cooperatives are the right way for small-scale farmers to reach a higher production level. Surely this also depends on the product. In the case of sugar, small-scale-farming is not possible, but in the case of milk, it seems to be possible to split up certain kinds of work.

One member of the auditorium criticized that surplus is produced in Europe whereas in Africa capacities are not fully used. He wanted to know whether it was suitable to allow small-scale farmers who have comparatively low costs, to extend production and to help them with their investments. Then the first five to ten litres could be produced more profitably by each farmer. At present people do only harvest what is there and do not try to extend production.

Martin Njubvo explained that Parmalat has established a bonus system for the determination of the milk price. This system is independent of the size of the farm but dependent on the quality of the milk supplied (A, B, C-milk). According to his statement the small-scale farmers often lack the necessary knowledge and the means of production to produce A-milk. To create an incentive his company has introduced a bonus for B-milk. The better the quality the better the price Parmalat pays, and this is meant as a support for the small-scale farmers.

Capital for farmers willing to invest

In the agrarian development of a country there are three critical points, said Johannes Flosbach (Kaito Investment). Land and manpower are available. An uncertain legislation

and a difficult access to knowledge present factors that are not ideal and in need of improvement. During the discussion an important factor has not been mentioned, which is the farmers' access to the capital they need to invest. He considered it important to provide the small-scale farmers with capital to enable them to irrigate their land, to promote mechanization, to invest in other items in order to increase production.

Daisy Hermann also thought that access to capital and to knowledge was very important. But one has to ask what kind of growth one wants to have. Is Africa to become a second Europe? The eastward expansion of the EU, for example, caused hundreds and thousands of farms to disappear in the Eastern countries. This way of development would cause social problems, admitted Flosbach, and he said that the structural change would surely make some farmers jobless. He was of the opinion that it was not correct to regard the agrarian sector in an isolated way as Zambia was on its way in many sectors at the same time.

The role of women

If we deal with development in Africa, especially women have to be supported, said another participant of the discussion. She gave the example of her EDP. She had lived in a host family with the male head of the family frequently being absent, as he had three different families. During her stay he had come to the house often, perhaps because of the high significance that was attributed to the European guest, but perhaps he just hoped to get some money. The fact that the husband had more families was the reason for the host mother to go to school again and to build the foundation for an income of her own. The birth of her illegitimate children had shown her the fragility of her situation.

If a livelihood and prosperity are to be guaranteed, the support of women is a good start. They have many ideas, are very committed and despite their bad situation in life, for which they are not responsible, they are successful.

Donor countries had to keep that in mind. They could help to improve laws and conditions but after this personal experience she thought that „gender“ or the role of women was the deciding factor. Families were interested in creating wealth for their children but women were not interested in contributing to this wealth as everything was property of the husband who could take everything with him when he left the family. The woman would remain destitute. If the husband died, his family of origin would inherit, not his wife. These cultural facts, that are completely different from those in Europe, are a large obstacle for development.

Somebody added that at the end the men took decisions on political and economic questions. Even if women joined forces the men would have to be included in any projects. Martin Njubvo (Parmalat) told that Parmalat works together with six cooperatives in the South of Zambia, the majority of the members being women. A government project that gave cows only to women was the reason for that. There are cooperatives that had been mismanaged but they recovered when women took over the reins. This should be considered if microfinancing is planned.

... and of the middlemen

Cooperatives might be an alternative, but many farmers were forced to sell to intermediaries, so-called 'middlemen', said Father Hilary Muheezangango (Caritas Luweero, Uganda). Many small-scale farmers have only a little land and cannot expand their farms. So they have to sell their products before they are ripe, just because they need the money and not because they want to make high profits. It is a great challenge for the small-scale farmers, if the middlemen come early and offer only little money.

To support these farmers might be successful at first. But the effects on the market and on food security also have to be considered. In the end the sustainability of this kind of support has to be examined. The farmers try to produce fruits for the market but they should be in a position to produce not only for the moment but for a longer time.

The small-scale farmers benefit from selling better products, underlined Martin Njubvo. So they benefit from an improved health of the animals, for example, because from the 10 litres of milk they get from a cow, only 2 or 3 litres are sold – the rest is used by the farmer's family. Parmalat assists the farmers to form bigger groups. The company also helps to expand pasture grazing, so that less feed has to be bought. Micro-credits are very important and should be granted on a larger basis, in order to guarantee pasture grazing by irrigation in times of drought.

Social responsibility

Charles Chivweta (Norwegian Church Aid) wanted to know something about the social responsibility of the companies. In contrast to the big companies like Parmalat, small-scale farmers made the smallest profits and they found out that their kind of work was leading downwards continuously. The large enterprises, however, showed an exponential growth and determined the prices. As a result a small-scale farmer would never be able to expand.

In Zambia many people would talk about the social responsibility of the large companies but he could not see a sign of that anywhere. He thought it a good idea to deduct

10 percent of a company's profit for public administration but he doubted that there was a willingness to do so. So the companies could practice social responsibility.

Who decided what the companies took from the farmers? The companies should make their earnings more transparent and should disclose what they needed the money for, demanded Chivweta.

Martin Njubvo spoke for Parmalat and explained that the Italian mother group only held 70 percent of the shares of the company, 30 percent were in the possession of the farmers, commercial farmers and small-scale farmers. They were represented by a society. Their interests were also supported by regional representatives in the company. Every farmer could learn, how high the profit was and the farmers also negotiated the prices.

Conclusion

Small-scale farmers and African families who produce agricultural products mainly for their own use, are dependent on many different determinants: natural conditions, regional and supra-regional markets, infrastructure, cultural and traditional ways of life and of work, legal guidelines and frame conditions for trade and production. It remains to be discussed whether export orientation or food security will be more effective for national agriculture, if an opening of markets is considered. Both objectives must not be inconsistent with each other but must have a position of equal value. An access to markets, to knowledge and to capital has to be possible and to be improved for every small-scale farmer, so that they have individual opportunities for development. Large enterprises bear a special responsibility for the development of a country.

Part III

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) - Danger or Chance for Food Security?

What are the own ways developing countries can go?

Summary of the contributions to the discussion on 'Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs): Danger or chance for food security in the context of a fair world trade?'

It is not only in Europe where opinions are divided on whether GMOs are a curse or a blessing for agriculture. Even in African countries there are very controversial discussions. Can genetically modified organisms in a Green Revolution save the continent and offer farmers, even small-scale farmers, a promising perspective for development?

Or does the introduction of GMOs lead to an economic crisis with still unforeseeable effects on man, on the soil, on the whole nature and the climate? And how can a land react if it depends on food aid? Is it supposed to take whatever it can get, that is food possibly containing genetically modified raw materials? How can states find, justify and define their own way?

The participants in the conference in Lusaka were unanimous in advising to be cautious about the introduction of GMOs. This is not surprising as, much to the regret of the chairperson Pete Henriot (JCTR), staunch supporters of GMOs were not among the participants. So there was no controversial discussion, but at least some critical aspects were addressed.

The status quo in Zambia and Uganda

Seen from the perspective of food security, of sovereignty and the eradication of hunger and poverty as well as in view of the global trade and the liberalization of markets, it seems to be ever more difficult to define one's own different position which will be respected. Peter Henriot from the JCTR and Mbikusita Lewanika from the National Institute of Scientific Research (NISR) in Zambia said that, as matters stand at the moment, Zambia decided against the introduction of GMOs; GMOs were the reason for the country to refuse food aid from the United States of America even in an emergency situation. Zambia also refuses to accept GMO-imports from the neighbouring South Africa.

„...and the president then said there would be no GMOs coming into the country. Three or four reasons were given.

- *First there was still the question of the impact of introducing genetically modified agriculture on small-scale farmers.*
- *Secondly, the question of the safety of food itself.*

- *Thirdly, there was the precautionary principle that if there was a doubt about the safety and the impact of this then it would be best to hold off for a while.*
- *And fourth, the president said there was other non-GMO available, even within the area, and so this would not be accepted from the United States.” (Peter Henriot SJ)*

The contributions to the discussion showed that Uganda does not seem to be as rigid as Zambia in refusing green genetic engineering. Obviously, Uganda does not allow GM seeds, whereas genetically modified foodstuffs are to be found in the shops. The discussion on this problem has raised the public awareness, particularly among those who until then did not know of the existence of GMOs. It is supposed that the GMO content is particularly high in processed products.

Another subject for discussion was the position of Zambia’s neighbour countries on GMOs: It was said that the risk is high because many foodstuffs are not only transported throughout the world but also within the region itself. And every country has its own rules concerning for instance the acceptance of food aid. Not to be underestimated is the cross-border informal trade which amounts to approximately 30 to 40 percent. So one never can really be sure that no GM maize is cultivated in Zambia. Though many samples are taken, the border traffic must not be ignored.

The participants in the conference were largely unanimous in their positions concerning green genetic engineering ranging from carefulness to disapproval. It is feared that this will have negative consequences above all for the economy, the environment, the people, their health and even their way of life. The need for further research was particularly emphasized.

Urgent need for research

There is still not enough knowledge about the positive as well as negative effects of GMOs. This is why a very cautious language is used in the international context on the possibilities of using GMOs, said Eichen (BMZ), and why politics in Germany act with restraint.

„We should ask: What do we feel the contribution of GMOs to the situation of small-scale farmers can be? ... it becomes clear that the contribution of GMOs can only be seen in huge context and is rather limited to the availability issue.... What about the chances and risks? While the risks are quite clear, the potential has not yet materialized. Just looking at the resources used and spent on research on GMOs we can see that it’s very closely linked to the big markets in the OECD countries, so a lot of money has been invested to increase herbicide resistance or even just to improve the storage of, for example, tomatoes. But less money has been spent on the really important issues like food security, for example, on resistance against droughts, salinity and so on. This is

why the federal government said that it does not have the opinion that there was, at the time, a considerable contribution of GMOs to the situation. ... The G8 and others finally ...said there was a need for more research before we could really tell, it was not just a promotion of GMOs. They used very cautious language. This is also reflected in our discussions in Germany. ... we need to improve research to learn more about the constraints and the potentials of this new technique to overcome the food crisis.”
(Christoph Eichen)

It was suggested to make use of experiences made in the United States, where genetically modified food has been produced for some time already. A country like Zambia and its government should inquire about the effects on the soil, etc.

Peter Henriot SJ said that up to now research on this has been insufficient, particularly as products of both kinds of cultivation are available on the US-market and it is impossible to distinguish between them.

Mbikusita Lewanika supposed that the implications of GMO-use may emerge only after generations. He also stressed that much money is spent on the promotion of GMO technology, but not on the research of effects. Whoever wants to introduce GMOs has to consider the whole society and its different groups. Whoever wants to allow experiments needs a sound assessment of risks. It was doubted whether Zambia has sufficient expertise for this task.

*“You get a gene, you insert it in another organism, but you have no control over where you are inserting it. Up until now we really don’t understand how GMO is made. We don’t understand the long-term implications of inserting genes. So this is now where the controversy starts, with this little problem we have here.
... So I think the Zambian government put in a request to give us time to study, but officially there are no GMOs allowed in Zambia. There is a law which was enacted, which is now going to be extended, which calls for a case by case assessment by a panel of independent people not based on outside influences.”* (Mbikusita Lewanika)

Impacts on Church and Society

The Church finds it difficult to take an unequivocal stand, Peter Henriot SJ said in his introductory statement. It obviously doubts whether the introduction of GMOs is a realistic and good way to overcome hunger and poverty.

“We should be aware that, within some circles, it is a very controversial issue that has involved the church.... The Vatican held a conference on the need to feed the poor and hungry with GMOs. The conference was very much stacked with GMO supporters, but we broke and said: ‘Wouldn’t it be good if another voice was heard from the Philip-

piners, where the Bishops' Conferences said no, from Brazil, where the Bishops' Conferences said no, from South Africa where there was material and from ourselves?' ... Very interestingly, just two weeks ago Pope Benedict XVI laid on the table the agenda document for the Second African Synod... It has in it a remarkable paragraph, which echoes something of the caution. Now this is an official Vatican document and the language is to the effect that there is a campaign that purports to assure food security. But this campaign should not overlook ... the true problems of agriculture in Africa: The lack of cultivatable land, water, energy, access to credit, agricultural training, local markets and rural infrastructure ... So I think it's very interesting that you've got one Vatican office reading, and you've got a pope laying on the table another document coming from Africa." (Peter Henriot SJ)

Seen from the scientific and ethical aspect of Catholic theology, which is quite different from the Church's social doctrine on a global level, there are three critical points, Markus Vogt explained:

- 1** To what extent external players are allowed to intervene in a nation's system? What is the point where the balance of a complex ecological system is destroyed?
- 2** Who profits from it? It is said that the use of green genetic engineering promises tremendous growth, but it is doubted whether the poor will benefit from it.
- 3** It is also necessary to address the ethical dimension of political power in this context. Vogt was sceptical whether governments are able to control this technological development given the financial strength of companies. The companies are interested in getting access to attractive markets.

Vogt said that it is a matter of justice and a matter of structures, a matter of having access to markets and a matter of autonomy. These problems cannot be solved with GMOs.

Markus Vogt added that some say the introduction of GMOs is a matter of liberty. But this means a minimization of the problem as the neighbours would also have to bear the consequences. It is up to the society to set the guiding framework for everything. Priority must be given to a sustainable agriculture that leaves room for small-scale farming.

Vogt continued that given the fact that the market economy as economic system is closely related to democratic rules and fundamental to the organisation of society, it will be necessary to clearly analyse the indispensable rules and conditions for a good and fair market.

The introduction of genetically modified organisms and its impacts is not only a matter of technology, but has fundamental consequences for the economy and structures of agricultural production. The latter will radically change with the introduction of green genetic engineering, i.e. not only individual products but agriculture as a whole. This is why a coexistence of genetically modified so-called cash crops (like cotton for example) and genetically unmodified food is impossible.

"I think coexistence of agriculture with and without genetic engineering is a question of defining the risk. In nature there is an exchange of genetic information. And so society has to decide which risk it wants and accepts. The genetic exchange is until now still underestimated. On the level of small-scale-agriculture it is not possible to have coexistence. So it's only possible if you decide for a large region and for a long time. And so it's up to society to decide what it wants." (Markus Vogt)

Ecological impacts

In an open system, the ecological risks of this kind of technology always have to be taken into account. Manuel Benteler, representing the International Movement for Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth, feared that the use of GMOs will soon lead to a "point of no return", similar to the use of fertilizers. In Zambia for instance, agriculture without fertilizers is inconceivable. He also addressed the problem of contamination: Farmers will no longer be free to decide on what will grow on their fields, because the fields will be contaminated for a long time once GMOs are used. The participants in the discussion are agreed that this will threaten biodiversity which will offer much better possibilities to counteract negative effects of climate change for example.

"I have read that people believe it could be helpful in times of climate change to use GMOs to produce enough food for those people who may no longer be able to produce food. But I'm sceptic, I think in opposite to that GMOs are a threat to biodiversity, which in my opinion is the most important thing that will help against climate change." (Manuel Benteler)

Referring to climate change, Markus Vogt considered it worth discussing whether genetic engineering could open up major possibilities for the future, particularly as plants then could adapt more quickly to changes in environmental conditions. Against this background, an intense scientific research will be necessary which has been inadequate so far.

Mbikusita Lewanika warned against monoculture and contamination caused by genetically modified organisms: As farmers in Zambia, especially small-scale farmers, from year to year use the seeds of the preceding harvest, they risk a possible contamination of local varieties (e.g. of maize).

The further discussion on ecological impacts dealt with the problem that the burden of proof of GMO-free products lies with the farmers. This puts them under great pressure, the proof is difficult to furnish and expensive, with the respective negative effects on their market position.

On the other hand, the big companies campaigning for GMOs in the long run are in a better position. Even though, for example, the majority of consumers in Europe reject genetically modified food, the respective technology is introduced through the backdoor with GM animal feed. GM plants already grow on more than 50 percent of the soil in the world, and most of them are destined for animal feed so that, in the long term, other agricultural products will inevitably also be contaminated. Later on, the companies can argue that people have been consuming GM products for a long time already without any negative effects.

Economic impacts

A global market is characterized by very different positions. Most speakers criticised the fact that the introduction of GMOs only serve the big American companies which hold the rights for development and over seeds. In the end there are four big companies on which the farmers will increasingly depend. There will be no more free trade in seeds which is so important for small-scale farmers. This dependence prevents agricultural development, since the big companies are particularly interested in making money. This is also the reason why research work is not designed to help the poor.

Another point of criticism was the fact that it is difficult for African countries importing food to refuse to accept genetically modified products. The United States of America are one of the main donor countries for the World Food Programme, but it above all serves the American farmers and no other aim. The recipients of food aid have no choice: Either they take it or leave it. So a GMO-affinity is imposed on the countries.

“So who benefits? The US farmers. They even go against the convention on food aid, where people are supposed to be given a choice. But they refuse to give us a choice. Take it or leave it.” (Mbikusita Lewanika)

Patenting of genetic engineering methods is a further problem considerably affecting the farmers as it has an effect on food security and food sovereignty. Plants and seeds have been cultivated for centuries, and there have been improvements and adaptations of previous generations. And now there are patents on this technology, in whose interest? A possible explanation: Research work, usually done by public or state institutions, is increasingly carried out by private enterprises, which in turn charge a fee for seeds, etc. And this will have disastrous consequences for food production.

The discussion revealed that a balancing of interests will be necessary for local investments, too. On the one hand, much capital is spend to promote genetic engineering, and on the other hand there is not enough money to promote organic and biological farming. Public support is urgently needed in this context.

Arguments against the use of green genetic engineering are the great possibilities of Zambia. It is often said that development must be based on the status and potential of a country. So Zambia does not need GMOs, as it has huge fertile lands of which less than the half is cultivated. Why talk about GMOs when Zambia could easily increase and make use of the fertility of its soil without genetic engineering and in this way maintain its national sovereignty?

A possible answer to this question, so Mbikusita Lewanika, is the fact that in the nineties the government did not do enough for agriculture, not enough to ensure keeping of supplies and not enough to support the farmers to increase production. But the situation has changed during the last years.

“We didn’t have enough storage. But in the ‘90s there was this structural adjustment and the government was no longer involved in agriculture, and the government was not involved in marketing. That was the beginning of most of the food insecurity. The few years now ... government has been giving support ... [to] farmers to improve production. (Mbikusita Lewanika)

Not only microeconomic but also macroeconomic effects must be taken into consideration in decisions in favour or against the introduction of GMOs. Christoph Eichen pointed out that developing countries should not ignore that this technology is very costly, especially if safe standards like in Europe are established and maintained. In the end, society has to pay for it.

“There are economic risks: The first is the socio-economic risk, which will increase the dependence of farmers. ... There are also the market risks, especially for export-oriented production. So far, European consumers don’t accept ecologically modified food, and if you are producing for the world markets you should be well aware of this risk.” (Christoph Eichen)

Impacts on man

The introduction and use of GMOs has negative effects on man as well, said Mbikusita Lewanika. Traditional forms of farming with their social aspects (e.g. coexistence of the people) will disappear and much quality of life will be lost. The question remains whether and how people will cope with the social implications of an agriculture marked by genetic engineering.

“Now in terms of the selling point of GMOs. The first one is increased food production, that your productivity increases. Then the other one concerns the use of herbicides: GMOs are engineered to be tolerant to herbicides. This means you could dump herbi-

cides on your field and the GMOs will not die, but the weeds will. ...it gives farmers more time because you don't have to weed. But what will they do with the won time? They will miss to laugh and work together while weeding. So the issue of considering the social implications is another major concern." (Mbikusita Lewanika)

Another aspect concerns the perhaps negative effects on human health caused by genetically modified food. Up to now, no well-founded and reliable information is available. One has to be careful as the long-term effects are still unforeseeable. This was one of the reasons for the Zambian government to decide against GMOs said Mbikusita Lewanika: If GM food is associated with inherent problems (e.g. increased incidence of allergies), these would particularly affect some already disadvantaged groups of society such as the old, the sick, and the poor who cannot afford good and healthy food.

Conclusions

The field of conflict still exists and discussions remained open to the end. The participants in the Lusaka conference were unanimous in advising to be cautious about genetically modified food, not only with regard to food aid but also with regard to production conditions and the agriculture of a country. Most of the participants agreed that the introduction of GMOs will threaten small-scale farming, irrespective of the still unforeseeable effects on human health and environment.

Zambia claims the right to find its own way, to continue research and to make decisions without external influence. The Zambian government's rejection provides room and time for research in order to gain new insights, said Mbikusita Lewanika.

The contributions of the German participants illustrated the prevailing refusal of GM food in Germany. In its foreign aid policy, Germany gives priority to projects to promote sustainable agriculture instead of projects to advance the use of GMOs.

Part IV

International Trade Ensuring Food Security and Energy Supply

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Only Fair Trade Contributes to Poverty Reduction

This paper looks at how international agriculture is ensuring food security and energy supply in Africa. The paper also discusses some of the international rules that contribute or undermine food production and participation of African countries in agricultural trade. It further provides recommendations on how the human rights based approach can be used in order to arrive at fair trade that promotes food security in the south.

The definition of food security endorsed at World Food summit in 2002 states that “Food security exists when all people at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary need and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Access to achieve food security requires available and reliable food supply at all times at global, regional and national level. It is also important to understand that food security can be affected by various reasons such as climate, disaster, War, civil unrest, population growth, lack of effective agricultural policies, restrictions to trade. However the focus of this paper as mentioned is agricultural trade and food security.

Target-oriented: Pro-poor growth policy

The advocates of trade liberalization argue that, it will lead to economic development and this approach has to be achieved at WTO, World Bank, IMF and other free trade agreements (FTA). International trade is a measure for enhancing economic growth. Since trade policy affects poverty through its effects on economic growth and equitable

income distribution, a pro-poor growth policy has greater impact on reducing poverty than growth per se, given the present trade and investment regime, an open and simple trade policy can foster some external discipline, reduce domestic market distortion and narrow the scope for misguided or unbalanced policies.

Although, export orientation of Agricultural production has been a prominent policy in the context of liberalization of markets guided by national governance and international interests, it has mainly benefited the developed countries and undermined food security. This is according to a number of studies and documents produced in the last decade showing some negative impact of trade liberalization especially in Agricultural sector in Africa. It is worth noting that to some extent Agricultural trade has promoted exports of commercial crops in Africa but has not promoted crops produced by small farmers who have been subject to food insecurity and have not gained from agricultural trade fully both at national and international level due to stiffer trading rules.

Most developing countries and LDCs are members of the WTO and are bound by the Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) which was negotiated in the 1986-1994 Uruguay rounds. The agreement makes the use of non-tariff barriers illegal and obliges developing countries to reduce the average of bound tariffs for agricultural tariff line. Currently the tariff line is at 20% in most cases. This situation in the WTO indeed undermines the development of agricultural trade in Africa. The situation is made worse by the fact that under some FTAs being negotiated with African countries such as Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), there is a call for elimination of 99% of tariffs on all goods and services including agricultural goods.

The negotiations or rules at WTO and FTAs are defiantly contributing and undermining African countries effects to promote food security, participate in agricultural trade and ability to protect their own agricultural sector. This situation might even be made worse with the emergency of promotion of Agro fuel which is being seen as alternative to oil and combating climate. The production of Agro fuel in Africa may override food production and hence create food insecurity for the farmers. (A. Mulenga)

Trade rules undermining food security

The factors in international trade agreements with reference to agricultural trade that are undermining food security in African are complex and include among others:

► Rules of Origin

Many developed countries offering special schemes to benefit LDCs from trade. However, this has been constraint by rules of origin although it has been recognized that the

role of rules of origin can benefit from the preferential market access opportunities. These rules set out what may be considered of local origin and hence qualify for preferential market access and countries have to provide evidence in form of certificates from designated institutions.

However, for the developing countries to benefit, these rules should be user-friendly and simple rules which will ensure maximum utilization of the market access into the developed countries. Restrictive rules of origin reduce competition in the domestic market and undermine the regional and international competitiveness of producers in countries with poor availability of material. The rules of origin should be asymmetrical to take into account the level of development and must be designed to deliver long term development and economic growth for African countries.

► Quota

As much as certain African countries especially the LDCs have been given duty and quota free market access, they are still subject to limit their quotas on exports. It is surprising that while quotas are being reduced for African countries some developed countries are raising their quota in order to have more exports. E.g. this has been seen in the last increase of quota of milk in the EU in order to raise exports and on the long run out compete milk production in African countries.

► Standards

The overall objective of standard setting in agricultural trade is meant to enhance markets access for products through improvements in safety, quality and competitiveness. However, in most cases these rules do not favour African countries as they act as non-tariff barriers. These standards are imposed by developed countries and are beyond the technical competence of most African countries and do not take into account special and financial needs of these countries. There is also lack of effective participation in setting these standards. There is also inadequate technical cooperation by the developed to upgrade the competence of African countries in terms of human resource, technical know-how, financial resource and facilities such as laboratories.

► Value Addition

Most African countries have not achieved exports of value addition agricultural products and have continued to export raw material in certain. Continued perpetuation of tariff elimination on developed countries agricultural goods designated for Africa is in a way contributing to destroying the agro-processing industry in Africa. Africans normally face

stiff competition from imports which are normally of high quality. The way forward is to have massive investment in Africa's trading infrastructure as they lack technology-know how to set up processing plants. It is also important that there is protection of sensitive agricultural products that have potential for agro-processing by imposing a higher tariff on the processed imports from developed countries. For example: South Africa has protected its wheat processing industry by imposing 23% tariff on imports while Mozambique has imposed 30%. It is also important that African governments prioritise setting up of processing factories in rural areas where agriculture products are mostly produced.

The trading rules discussed above, make it difficult for LDCs countries such as Zambia to participate in agricultural trade and further undermine agricultural production due to imports from the developed countries hence posing the challenge of food security.

Human rights-based approach

The international Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESR) is the most important international Human rights instrument protecting the right to adequate food. This is stated as "The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurements"

It is worth noting that, it also further defines the obligations of states to fulfil in order to implement the right to adequate food at national level. These are:

- The obligation to respect: This means that countries should respect the existing access to food and not take any measures to that will make it difficult or prevent access to food.
- The obligation to protect: States or governments must pass laws to prevent powerful individuals or enterprises from depriving or violating the right to adequate Food of individuals.
- The obligation to fulfil: This means that states must take proactive measures to strengthen people's access to adequate food.

It is worth noting that most countries especially developed countries have ratified the ICESR hence the need for them to respect and contribute to the fulfilment of the right to food in other countries when negotiating trade agreements such as WTO and Free trade agreements such as EPAs. African States should also ensure that any trade agreement does not undermine the ability of the state to protect and fulfil the right to adequate food of its population. For example: Zambia signing to EPAs will mean its failure to protect and as an act in violation of obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Conclusion and recommendations

The paper clearly shows that agricultural international trade has benefited the developed countries other than the African countries due to the unfair playing ground in the trading rules. Most African governments have prioritise agriculture to support food security and have put in place domestic policies that would support the same, but in most cases are undermined by international policies such as trade policies. It therefore is important that these rules are made flexible and that trade should be used to reduce poverty and promote food security in both the South and North. African governments agree to what should not undermine policy space. It is also important that both - the exporting and importing countries - observe the international commitment that they have entered into such as the MDG (Millennium Development Goals), Maputo declaration and the ECSR (European Committee of Social Rights) so that the right to food is observed. Specific recommendation would include:

- ▶ Trade rules need to be pro-poor, pro-developmental to achieve food security. If these concerns are addressed, then trade would definitely lead to poverty reduction.
- ▶ Ideal agricultural trade relations between two unequal parties should
 - do away with the reciprocal trade arrangements - 90% is too much - and build regional markets,
 - build improved market focused on rules of origin, SPSs, value addition,
 - base on attainment of objectives of socio-economic indicators rather than percentages of traded goods,
 - be in the interest of safe-guarding the small producers, regional markets and promote regional integration in Africa,
 - assist to meet supply side constraints i.e. investing in trade related infrastructure.
- ▶ Africa has undergone deep liberalisation during the 90s hence there is need for the African government to avoid further liberalisation.
- ▶ Trade agreements must be coherent with national poverty reduction strategies and national development plans.
- ▶ There is need for increased and international financial and technical assistance for developing production and trade capacities in Africa countries.



Ulrich Kelber, Member of Parliament, Germany

“Regions can work on their different economic strengths unlike under any kind of global free trade agreement”

I was asked to give you the European position in international agricultural trade, the role of Europe, the role of agricultural politics inside the European Union. There have been some very good statements recently from national parliaments and the European Parliament itself, and sometimes very different position of the European Commission. So what I'll try to do is give you a mixture of my personal point of view, a glimpse at some of the discussions and maybe the question of the common understanding on most points we have discussed.

First: There is a right to food because it is the first basic physical need of human beings, and there is no right to computers, cars or other things. So if you see this, this is a source for looking at food and international trade agreements. Secondly, only a rise in food production in developing countries can end hunger and give food security. The idea of five or six regions in the world like Brazil, North America, Europe, feeding the world is ridiculous and dangerous. An important thing has happened in recent years as a consequence of the liberalization of trade. But as we saw in our exposure phase - having known it before on a theoretical level - that wouldn't work for most people in the developing countries and not even then for the greater part of society in other regions.

The idea of an Internet of food supply

By profession, I'm a computer scientist. In the mid 1980s there were some people telling us there was only one way of computing – big mainframe computers as large as this

hall, cables to small desktop panels with yellow letters on a black background. They said that was how it would be for the coming decades. And some people said they wanted it differently. They wanted small computers doing their own work, and if they share or need something, they only use up a small amount of memory. And so the Internet was developed, first on a military base then with the World Wide Web for civil use. What I'm trying to do in my political work is to transfer this idea of Internet computers to an Internet of food supply. Actually doing the things that can be done locally and regionally, and only trying to interact with the positions you need by having a smart grid as a backup to strengthen the things you can do on a local level.

I don't agree to the idea that everything has to be done where it is cheapest. That means that one does the cheapest carpentry in the world, and the others the cheapest car production, so car production will go to one country and carpentry work to another, and they will trade and exchange and both will have more wealth than before. This wouldn't work with food.

Organizing as much as possible on the local level, that means smaller communities, giving access to people who don't have enough money to buy and sell things, because they are too dependent on things they can't achieve on their own compound or their own land or their local community. Supporting this work on a provincial level – provincial not meaning provinces or states, like the 'Bundesländer' in Germany, but larger local structures in a country. And still, we await internationalism and integration to rise. But the national level will stay important because there is a common set of rules and standards on the national level. This is a fair and level playing field for farmers and it's at a level where civil society can apply political pressure for things to be done. There is one common thing that could happen if political power is given to, perhaps, the European Union. Since the responsibility for things that have been done is distributed, political pressure is going into an empty room. And so still at the national level, like you see when you give petitions to the government or if you go over the medias, there is a point at which you can apply political pressure. Press them to take certain measures to secure food supply and other political needs in our fight for the right to food.

Regional integration would be helpful

Regional integration is sensible and needed. It focuses on the different economic strengths of the nations in the given region. The European Union did this through giving subsidies to the weaker countries helping them to develop and to get access to markets, to allow them to give subsidies to companies, to establish factories, to give special help to farmers, all within the first year after they joined the European Union.

If my understanding is right, each side tries to play according to their differing economic strengths allowing the members to lower the customs on, for example, South African products slower than the customs for products from other countries. So this is an idea that says regions can work on their different economic strengths unlike under any kind of global free trade agreement. Another thing to look at when speaking about food is that there may not be a backdoor: This means you take away all the customs between nations in one regional integration area and then one of these nations is then the backdoor for food exports from other regions. Then they are part of the regional integration, which also means there are no longer any borders.

On the side of international trade agreements the African bipartisan initiatives have been mentioned in our conference. This is a really good beginning, a strong signal, but it has to be expanded in all developing countries. It should give every country the right to protect their food sector with customs. There must be a place for innovations occurring for both now and the future. We have some ideas of protecting subsidies. There has to be a place inside all these agreements for the protection of the food sectors in developing countries and, apart from this, even exported processed food to developed countries because there are still customs in our regions on everything that is processed from the developing countries. We only give the raw materials free trade access to our region.

Standards to protect people

And lastly I think there is one open question for this gathering: the role of standards. Angela mentioned this in her talk, and in Europe there is also a discussion about standards. Many in Europe, especially lobbyists, have a habit of blocking things out of the European Union. But then, for example, sometimes they will deliver a draft to the national parliament trying to press me and my coalition partner to set new standards for bio-fuels or on the labor market, then it can turn into a real discussion about the rising international level of protection for people in developing countries, protecting them from being poised or exploited. So there is this second phase of this discussion of standards, even in developed countries, for a fair trade agreement that we have to have if we don't want to leave things open here.

Changing Trade: ‚Pro-Poor‘ and ‚Aid for Trade‘

Report of the discussion

As far as the production of agricultural goods is concerned, export orientation has become an outstanding political driving force, especially in the context of the liberalization of markets. What priorities and rules are to be determined on a national and international level, in order to enable agricultural trade to contribute to a sustainable development and to an effective reduction of poverty? What kinds of standards are to be determined, what kinds of quota and of valuations are adequate to satisfy all parties? How can the claim to basic rights steer the discussion around?

With fair trade only

In her opening presentation Angela Mulenga (CUTS-ARC, Zambia) explained that international agrarian trade could help to reduce poverty (page 67ff). This could happen in the course of trade liberalization but not by an opening of markets per se, as some advocates of a free market used to maintain. Poverty could only be reduced if a policy for economic growth was a pro-poor growth policy. This would only be possible by using Fair Trade. International negotiations (e. g. WTO-negotiations), however, would favour the developed countries of the north and would undermine the attempts of the developing countries to achieve food security, participation in agricultural trade and protection of their own agricultural sector.

She blamed the industrialized nations for determining trade rules in a way that the developing countries could not overcome the barriers in many cases. The rules should be more flexible and should be determined according to the development level of a country. Standards (e.g. SPSs) and quota (e.g. the milk quota of the EU) should not be used to establish competition to the developing countries at an allegedly free market access and to probably damage their own agricultural industry. She called on the governments of African countries to improve value addition of agricultural products in their own countries, so that they did not export raw materials only and needed to import finished goods.

Mulenga thought that it was not sufficient for governments to support their own agricultural industries, but the trade rules had to be adapted to the concept of „Pro-Poor“ and to a promotion of development in order to guarantee food security. In the context of a human-rights approach, African countries demanded the right to respect an existing ac-

cess to their own food, to protection of their own markets, and to an implementation of active measures to ensure the access to adequate food.

Ulrich Kelber (Member of Parliament - MdB) explained that from the European point of view there was no doubt that there is a right to food. He considered it to be dangerous, however, if only five or six regions in the world (Brazil, North America and Europe) were producing agrarian goods. The already existing trade agreements would not help African small-scale farmers – he had seen that during his Exposure. Only if agrarian production was expanded in the developing countries, hunger could be overcome. He did not agree to the idea that certain goods had to be produced where it was cheapest. Nobody would profit from this separation. Kelber supported the concept to organize as much as possible on a local and regional level. This also implied larger local structures but the national level should be strengthened (page 72ff).

Regional integration was useful and necessary. Also in the European Union this was a possibility to consider regions with different economic power. So the European Union gave subsidies to weaker countries to support them and to give them access to the market after they had joined the Union. Thus the weaker countries were able to give subsidies to companies, to establish factories or to give special help to farmers in some regions. This should also be possible for other regions of the world.

Kelber thought that developing countries have to be able to protect their food sector inside all the trade agreements and this should also be valid for exported processed goods to developed countries. Standards had to be determined in a way that the international quality level was improved without losing sight of fair trade.

During the discussion it became obvious that it was not the point to open 100 percent of the market and to guarantee exemption from duty. According to Evita Schmiege (BMZ) the objective was to liberalize 80 percent of the market in a period of 15 years or more. This seemed to be much, but considering that most countries already had liberalized 65 or 70 percent, the aim – 10 or 15 percent in 15 years – did not seem to be out of reach. The countries of the EU did not intend to get an access to the African markets, although this has often been alleged. Not a single enterprise has asked the BMZ for an access to the African market.

“This need was very strongly articulated from developing countries to get aid for trade to be able to receive benefits from international negotiations. ... it was not coming from developed countries as an idea and then getting into the international discussion. It was rather the other way around.” (Evita Schmiege)

Aid for Trade

Among the WTO there were some developing countries (e.g. Honduras) who did not accept that the so-called ACP-States (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) were granted a unilateral privilege by the Europeans. For this reason new regulations had to be found. Even if free trade agreements were an objective of the WTO, the specific situation of a region would be taken into account, nevertheless. Regional integration would be established and that would present a completely new approach during the WTO-negotiations. The developing countries on their part had the big task to define their needs also with the help of civil society, because generalized agreements had to be established for all developing countries.

"It's a big task for developing countries because they have to define their interests and what sectors they want to protect, and this is very difficult. And this is why I think it's very important that civil society engages in the negotiations and helps government to define their specific needs. This is also why we are obliged to support this process, because we see that very often those capacities are often too weak to define the proper positions in negotiations." (Evita Schmieg)

Part V

Harvest Time

Harvest Time

The methodical approach of the conference in Lusaka was to lead the different specialist inputs into attempts at a solution at the end. To this purpose, in addition to the presentations, statements and panel discussions, five different workshops were established, in which the participants took a closer look at individual aspects. The results are documented in the following text. Moreover, the essentials of the whole conference have been summarized by a team of observers. These aspects are also documented separately, as a conclusion and guiding principle, so to speak, on the way to a fair partnership between developing and developed countries, so that all people can demand their right to food and realize it.

Where can the journey go?

Results of the working groups



*Working group 5:
Climate Change and Food Crisis*

1 The climate change has large global effects and will influence the conditions for a decent life and for development and agriculture. The working group demanded more information on the long-term consequences of climate change. There is an increase in extreme weather situations that confront the farmers with new challenges and problems. Especially the south of Africa is affected by this. A clear political strategy is necessary in order to meet the climate change.

- The keyword is „sustainable development“: The fight against poverty cannot be separated from the fight against climate change. There will only be success, if both aspects are combined with each other. Especially for agriculture this is an enormous

task, and the model of Western society is not to serve as orientation but everything has to be adapted to the individual regional African conditions.

- The two main strategies are the reduction of environmental pollution and adaptation to the climate change. It is better and cheaper to act now and in good time, than to wait until it might be too late. Important is a reduction of CO₂-emissions, which is also related to energy supply. In this context the working group demanded funds and support, especially for the southern countries.
- We should also focus our attention on the protection of forests. If strategies do not change, Zambia will be a desert soon. Forests can soften climate change and are able to absorb CO₂ emissions.
- Emissions trading in Europa, for which enterprises and investors would have to pay a lot of money, should give the developing countries - in the course of a ‚green new deal‘ - the opportunity to spend this money for adaptation purposes. Emissions trading, however, can also be dangerous as governments would trade with each other and might possibly take the European way as a model. Here NGOs have to get involved and take an influence in the decisions on how and to what purpose the money should be spent.
- The working group left no room for doubt that development also leads to an increase in emissions, which are at a very low level in Africa at present. Of course Africa had the right to develop but in a controlled way and not without limits. From the money earned by emissions trading in Europe every year about 40 billion Euro could flow into an adaptation fund. This would be one of the topics on the Climate Conference in Copenhagen. But apart from this, it is essential to establish programmes for the reduction of CO₂-emissions and for the protection of forests. The sum of approximately 100 billion Euro was mentioned in this context.
- National plans for action and goal-directed research are also important for a country to be able to protect special regions effectively against floods and droughts. The costs for the different measures cannot be estimated yet. As far as the climate is concerned Germany has taken on a role as trailblazer for Europe and will be involved in all climate discussions also in the future.



Working group 4: Aid for Trade

2 The main result of a working group on the topic of ‚Aid for Trade‘ was the fact that basically there is no alternative to trade. It was discussed intensively on how trade had to be carried out and how developing countries could be given access to the markets.

The results show that three items are important: The ability for implementation, the authority for negotiations and improved possibilities to render assistance. These three components are the pillars of help of the European Union, which has promised to help with 2 billion Euro per year. Germany alone pays 220 million Euro per year. The assistance includes all fields, also agriculture and trade. Trade should be treated as a comprehensive topic, dependent on national priorities and „Aid for Trade“ was an objective but it was not provided with a specific financial approach.

- Nevertheless there are doubts and insecurities: The agreement ‚Aid for Trade‘ should guarantee that it would not be restricted by other strategies or other programmes. One of the problems is an exact classification of the funds within the budget which sometimes is very difficult. Agricultural projects, for example, could also receive components of ‚Aid for Trade‘ and the same could happen in the case of projects to improve infrastructure which are established by the Ministry of Transport.
- In addition, a more intensive discussion on the identification of standards is needed. How can Zambia achieve determined standards? How could LDC-countries participate in the setting of standards so that they would not become insurmountable barriers in the competition with the north? Involvement of the countries has been reduced, but it has to be extended. At present phytosanitary standards for agricultural products are mainly dealt with, but social standards, which are discussed in the private sector on a voluntary basis with the respective labels and certificates and not on an official level, are also important.
- Another aspect of economic growth by support for trade (‚Aid for Trade‘) is focussing on deliberate help for the poor beyond the promotion of ‚cash crops‘: Pro-Poor. The question has to be asked whether such measures do really have an effect on the

small-scale farmers. Seemingly they do not benefit from them. Who benefits from the aid granted? Here the role of exporters and merchants (the so-called middlemen) has to be observed, before an initiative is started.

- Finally the question of an adoption of the process ‚Aid for Trade‘ into the policy of a country has to be asked. Aid cannot reach the intended place, if it does not have absolute priority in a country. The agreements are reached on a cooperative basis and at eye level between two governments. This is why a coherence of national policies regarding different sectors that give trade first priority, is necessary. Self-determination in the process of ‚Aid for Trade‘, adaptation of this process and the definition of political aims and processes will strengthen these countries considerably (e.g. Uganda and Zambia) in the long run.



Working group 3: Social Standards

3 Another working group examined the topic of „social standards“ in the course of trade liberalization. One problem of liberalization is the fact that many people do receive low wages or have to face bad working conditions.

First it is necessary that those affected get organized and mobilized and that farm workers join forces with other poor social classes.

Secondly lobbying should take place that advocates social protection and decent working conditions for a life befitting a human being.

Thirdly the developing countries should receive support in this process to formulate and establish such regulations for the protection of people. It was mentioned that a cooperation beyond the individual countries would be reasonable and helpful, with the ILO (International Labour Organization) playing an important role in this situation. The ILO already has done a lot to support respective programmes but the efforts have to be intensified.



Working group 2: Regional Integration

4 How 'Regional Integration' gets along with the demand for fair trade was the subject matter of a fourth workshop. Here the participants focussed on the role of Zambia in the region of southern Africa. Zambia belongs to the Southern Africa Development Community and to the Common Market in southern Africa. The participants agreed that Zambia should continue to be member of both groups. Being member of various organizations is a fact that cannot be changed at present.

It became obvious, however, that each member country of these organizations makes different demands depending on the individual products. This does not make cooperation easier.

- For regional trade it is of great importance to harmonize the different interests of producers and consumers. Some countries of southern Africa, for example, want to protect wheat and sunflowers. They might be able to supply the whole region with these goods and could provoke a situation that exposes the consumers to increasing prices.
- Regional integration is more than fair trade, was stated. Integration included the protection of the right to food for the farmers and for all groups of the population that are in need of help and to improve standards, to be able to compete with other regions in the long run.
- Moreover, one had to look for a protection against cheap goods from Europe: With the example of milk it was illustrated that South Africa is in a position to import many new and often cheap products that later will be found on the Zambian market. So it is difficult for Zambia to resist these influences and to control the different market mechanisms with their consequences also for the small-scale farmers.

5 Very complex is the question of a possible access to the market and of an extension of the infrastructure of a developing country. This was shown during the discussion of another working group.



*Working group 1:
Market Accessibility and Infrastructure*

According to the speaker of the working group, market accessibility, the focus of the discussion, is determined by different factors: The size of the enterprises, information and logistics that have to be evaluated depending on the kind of the market – local, regional, national, global.

- The size of an individual producer, for example, has an influence – this became obvious during the exposure – on the market accessibility, especially to a certain level. Although there are possibilities for an individual growth of single enterprises to a certain degree and opportunities to manage growth by investments from outside, the idea of a cooperation of several small-scale farmers promises to be the most successful. In this context, however, the establishment of cooperations is not the only important factor, but what is also essential are the qualifications of the small-scale farmers and the so-called ‘capacity building’ which goes hand in hand with a qualified management in agricultural production and with a coordination of the processes.
- Information is a key concept: So it is quite astonishing that a coffee farmer in Vietnam can realize about 95 percent of the export price, whereas an African coffee farmer can only realize 30 or 40 percent. One of the reasons for this is a deficit in information that makes it difficult for the small-scale farmers to get an adequate access to the market. The lack of information results on the one hand from a lack of education and on the other hand from a lack of documentation that would make it easier for the people concerned to compare prices and offers and to find the best solution individually.
- The infrastructure of a country – the third determining factor – also limits market accessibility. If goods cannot be transported from A to B, because there are no roads or means of transport or if transport is too expensive, help is needed and an infrastructure has to be established on a local and regional level (roads) as well as on a global level (airport, etc.).
- In addition to the general determinants, legal regulations for trade and market accessibility also played an important role during the discussion:

One keyword was the access to land that often is limited by an unclear legal position regarding ownership and which has to be regulated in a better way.

Whereas the personal possibilities of an individual farmer determine his success or failure, he does not have any influence on market events on a higher level. Here other forms of support are necessary.

Market accessibility is also made more difficult, if unnecessary bureaucracy, border controls or corruption at the borders hinder trade.

Legislature is necessary for the setting of standards, for certification and control of the certificates, and for the distribution of the costs for these certifications and controls.

The establishment of structures has to be observed and to be accompanied, so that different partners (farmers, enterprises, cooperation partners, etc.) are able to meet at eye level.

Food First: Political and Economic Needs

Review from the observer group

Spiritual reflection at the International Experts Dialogue Conference in Lusaka



- ▶ When we started this, we never knew how far we would come. First we discussed the right to food. The key words that came up were that everyone has a right to food, but that there were difficulties in implementation as an institutional right. So, for instance, there is a need to insert this in constitutions to move towards the implementation of the right to food, and to make sure that this food is available. Secondly, it is necessary to set priorities. The resources are available and these countries are very rich, but only that, and there are a lot of enemies, also foreign, into this country from elsewhere. But the challenge is, sometimes, priorities are not set and resources are misused. So there is a great need to set priorities, to use resources, so that state investments and foreign aid can be well utilized.
- ▶ Another discussion was about the food crisis in eastern and southern Africa, as well as on European and German agricultural politics. Here, we saw that we have some advantages of low and high food prices. But those advantages need to be more concrete. The other thing is the use of GMOs. In this presentation it seemed to many of us that GMOs have already come into countries, especially in Africa, and it is very hard to get them out. But the question was how we could stop more GMOs from coming into the country.

The best way to curb future food disasters is to have a variety of different crops. So crop diversification instead of producing one crop that takes over the whole market. We need to get researchers and the research on the potential of GMOs vis-à-vis the

negative impacts of GMOs. Otherwise, we might be arguing from an unbalanced point of view.

The question was whether we should let organic farming and GMOs work together in the same area, and we thought ... the cost would be very high if there was a disaster. We thought that this decision should be left to society.

- ▶ The final word was that everyone should make sure that food is top of the list. Before bio-fuel, other energy sources and so many other things, we need to feed people, so let us put food first.
- ▶ The next point was about food sovereignty and market orientation. Here, the keywords that came up were connected with labor standards, to make sure that standards for laborers are improved. If laborers are poor and unable to work they can't be productive. Then there was the empowerment of both men and women, and on this we say that if one side is even a little bit higher than the other then there can still be a type of domestic crisis whereby some people could use power rather than reason. We need to make it clear that we all have the same status.
- ▶ The other one was about the marketing and the facility to market. The key word was to make sure that structure it is a priority in countries where marketing is a problem. If the farmer cannot carry the food to a market and also if this association of cooperatives is not able to go there then this can cause great marketing problems.
- ▶ The last point in that part was to make sure that there is a link between the market and the laborers. The producers said that there is no help that the producers are able to get at premium prices instead of getting the lowest price.



Final remark

"... here I have seen that the differentiation is not clear between what the state has to do and what the church has to do. So this experience helps us to inter-link the state and the church are doing and how they are all attending to one person, which makes it very clear that we need to work together even more."

(Father Hilary Muheezangango)

Epilogue

*Dr. Hildegard Hagemann (Ressort Development) and
Prof. DDr. Johannes Wallacher (Munich School of Philosophy),
German Commission for Justice and Peace*

The experiences made during the EDP „International Agricultural Trade between food security, energy supply and trade liberalization“ and the following agrarian conference confirm the basic theory which Amartya Sen, the winner of the Nobel Prize for Economics has summarized concisely in his latest book „Ideas of Justice“. If today we think about justice in a world of increasing global involvements and dependences, it is only partly helpful to draw up abstract theories or principles on an ideally just society. We rather have to start with the actual circumstances of the people’s lives and their concrete experiences of injustice. In view of the manifold ideas on values and norms it has become easier for us to agree on what is injustice and it is of great importance to overcome this injustice.

To come to general conclusions on „injustice“, dialogue and public debates are necessary. In this context it is important for those primarily affected to take part in the discussions and to bring in their experiences. This was the case in the framework of the EDP and the ensuing conference. Unfortunately, there were neither representative of foreign investors, of food multinationals, of multinational seed companies, of chains of stores nor representatives of agriculture in the north, as for example, of the German Farmers’ Union present, in order to talk about agricultural trade.

The representatives of farmers’ organizations, trade unions, NGOs from Uganda and Zambia, from science, politics and the church participating in the conference, relatively fast agreed on the fact that hunger and malnutrition do present an obvious case of injustice. This is why the right to food has to be the fundamental ethical standard for the development of national and international agricultural and trade policy. Once again it becomes obvious that the history of the origins of human rights can always be interpreted as an answer to concrete experiences of suffering and injustice despite all endeavours to find theological and ethical explanations.

In the course of the debate it soon turned out that a human rights approach cannot be found in the national agricultural and trade policy of the countries concerned or that this approach is at best underdeveloped. Something similar applies to the different levels (bi-

and multilateral) of development cooperation. There is a lack of participatively developed concepts for food security and food sovereignty on a national level. For this reason civil society dialogues and discussions with the respective national governments and parliaments are necessary. It is indispensable to involve the private sector into the critical dialogue thus creating a connection of dialogues between the relevant social actors. The experience of the partners shows that in many cases parallel dialogues are held without connecting them. So the experiences gained during the conference were highly valuable as the partners and the agricultural industry in Zambia met for the first time for a mutual exchange of ideas and experiences.

This can, of course, only be a first step since most of the participants in the conference were unanimous in discussing particularly controversial questions such as patent law or genetically modified mechanisms and recognized the need for debate in society. The connection between working conditions in rural areas and poverty reduction as well as the issue of social standards were also given insufficient attention during the general discussion. A lot of confidence building measures will be needed in order to enable a constructive exchange on such important and controversial questions, too.

Nevertheless the experiences gained during the conference are encouraging and the dialogue between the stakeholders who are relevant for food security and agricultural trade should be intensified and extended as far as the dialogue partners and the contents are concerned.

Inclusion of further actors

- In future the dialogue has to be carried out with actors and actants who have not yet been won over to participate in the discussions. These are the farmers' representatives in Germany, especially the German Farmers' Union, but also those investors acting on an international level, representatives of the food multinationals and of multinational seed companies, of food processing companies and of the chains of stores.
- A possible start for the German Commission for Justice and Peace is the dialogue with the actors and actants residing here. In addition, a further cooperation with the partner countries Zambia and Uganda is desirable to enter into an exemplary dialogue with the private-enterprise representatives there.

Extension of the dialogue by additional relevant topics

Another important factor is the contents-related extension of the dialogue by new topics which influence the present and future putting into practice of the right to food. These

are, for example, the access to land and the distribution of land. A problem closely related to that is the increasing settlement of land by foreign investors. For them, land that is becoming scarce is an important investment, in some cases even an object of speculation. Moreover it is feared that the rapidly progressing climate change will dramatically alter the conditions for the production of food in many parts of the earth. In addition, the conflicting goals which can arise from job creation schemes in structures where small-scale farmers dominate and from the need to increase productivity will have to be faced honestly.

All these new challenges have to be integrated into the dialogue processes, because only then will the evident injustice of the present structures of international agricultural trade be exposed and the structures can be steered into a direction favouring development. In this context it is important to continue with already existing initiatives and political processes on a supranational level, as for example, the development of the FAO-guidelines on the settlement of land or to support the reform of the FAO Committee on Food Security.

The manifold processes on the social responsibility of enterprises are to be integrated into this exchange, too. So the necessity for legal regulations for agreements on trade and investments could be stressed or common ideas could be developed on the question of the transfer of appropriate technologies. This aspect is of great importance for food security, climate protection as well as for the adaptation to the inevitable climate change.

Suggestions for Justice and Peace:

What contribution can Justice and Peace make to extend the contents of the necessary dialogue processes and to intensify them? One possibility could be to enter into new dialogues with the agricultural industry with the help of this documentation by reacting actively to questions concerning the role of Green Genetic Engineering and by indicating a readiness for talks on this subject matter. In a similar way one could approach the various farmers' organizations in Germany, especially the German Farmers' Union, to initiate, on the basis of the documentation of the conference, a dialogue on alternative agricultural production. This would be in the national agriculture's own best interest. We should discuss on how to overcome the increasing dependence on subsidies, on the retail trade or on companies supplying the means of production.

As far as politics are concerned the dialogue already started with political representatives and the government should be continued with the objective of a coherent policy of

the Federal Government. At the same time we must not lose sight of the EU-policy. The present Cotonou Agreement will last until 2020 and the Joint Africa-EU-Strategy is relatively uncertain.

From the basic work of Justice and Peace on participation, ideas could be won on how to accompany or strengthen important Southern actors in this field so that they might further develop the respective dialogue forums in their countries. Perhaps the dialogues being held in the North and the South could be combined. For this reason it is necessary to identify the actors in Germany who are seriously interested in an exchange of experience and in a dialogue. Having identified them one could bring them together afterwards.

A N N E X

Programme of the Conference

List of Participants

List of Partner-Organisations

Basic Needs Basket: Lusaka, February 2009

List of Abbreviations

Programme

Friday, April 3rd 2009 (Arrival on Thursday)

9.00h Official Welcome and Opening

- Welcome by **JCTR**, *Mr Mwene Mwene*
- Introduction of the **EDP-group**, *Prof. Dr. Markus Vogt*

9.30h The Right to Adequate Food and an environmentally and socially sustainable Agricultural World Trade

– Human Rights and Ethical Considerations

Mrs Miniva Chibuye, Fr. Dr. Peter Henriot SJ, JCTR

Discussion

10.30h Coffee/Tea Break

**11.00h The Food Crisis in Eastern and Southern Africa-
Assessment, Challenges and Approaches of Agricultural Politics**

Mr Cosmore Mwaanga, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

**11.30h European and German agricultural politics –
Criteria for and impact on national and international market regulations**

MP Bärbel Höhn,

'Committee of Nutrition, Agriculture and Consumers' Protection'

Discussion

Chair: **Dr. David Kaulemu**, AFCAST

Observers: **Fr. Hilary Muheezangango**, Caritas Luweero
Anke Kurat, VENRO
Anja Tomic, GTZ

12.30h Lunch Break

**14.00-16.00h Thematic Session 1
Trade off between food sovereignty and (export-) market orientation
Driving forces of agricultural policies**

Chair: *Dr. Hildegard Hagemann, Justice and Peace*

In light of the manifold utilisation of agricultural raw materials there are emerging challenges for the national agrarian trade as well as for the integration of a country in international trade. Tensions arise between export orientation and food sovereignty, between local energy supply and agro fuels for export. The decision about the direction of national or regional agricultural politics is the responsibility of the states. Which are the criteria to be

applied to influence such decisions? Which experiences may influence the decisions to be based on sustainable and future oriented concepts?

Structure

15 Minutes input of Southern Africa with concrete examples

Mr Burton Shinganga, ESAFF

Followed by 4 different perspectives from Africa and Europe (each 5 minutes):

Daisy Herman, FIMARC, **Dr. Evita Schmieg**, BMZ,

Lali Naidoo, ECARP, **Mr Martin Njobvu**, Parmalat

Fishbowl- Discussion with the plenary (transferability and sustainability of examples?)

Supported by 'Public Advocates' from EDP who introduce participants' exposure experiences from host family visits into the debate were applicable

Mr Jörg Hilgers, **Mr Ulrich Fechter-Escamilla**

Observers: *catch 2-3 keywords for deeper discussion or agreement*

16.30-18.30h Thematic Session 2

GMO: Danger or Chance for Food Security in the context of a fair world trade

Chair: *Fr. Dr. Peter Henriot SJ, JCTR*

GMOs incite controversial discussions not only in the context of food aid and food sovereignty but also regarding the promotion of small-scale farmers for poverty eradication. The Green Revolution for Africa is highly promoted by private donors and international organisations. This panel should show the extreme positions in order to search for solutions to this controversy.

Structure:

Introductory remarks from Panellists (4 persons)

Prof. Dr. Markus Vogt, **Manuel Benteler**, IMCARY, **Christoph Eichen**, BMZ,

Dr Mbikusita Lewanika, NISR

Panel Discussion

Open discussion

Public Advocates *encourage exposure participants to come-up with their experiences from host family visits*

Observers *catch 2-3 keywords for deeper discussion or agreement*

19.00h *Dinner at Best Home Lodge*

20.00h *Departure to Cultural Evening*

Saturday April 4th, 2009

7.30h **Theological reflection of the day** (*Fr. Hilary Muheezangango*)

9.00-11.00h **Thematic Session 3:**
International Agricultural Trade ensuring Food Security and Energy Supply

Chair: Hermann Schuten, ILD

Export orientation of agricultural production has become a prominent policy advice in the context of the liberalisation of markets guided by national governance and international interests. Which priorities and norms have to be set for foreign policies and national politics to utilize agricultural trade for sustainable development and effective poverty eradication? What regimes for standards, quota, rules of origin, addition of value are adequate to benefit all sides? How can the rights-based-approach shape this discussion? It is the objective of this session to check and deepen our understanding of the ethical strains of arguments, but also to discover new approaches.

Structure:

Two Inputs (15 Min. each)

Angela Mwape Mulenga, CUTS-ARC

MP Ulrich Kelber 'Committee economic cooperation and development'

Followed by discussion in working groups, introduced by two resource persons

1. *Market Accessibility and Infrastructure*

Br. Mathias Kayondo, Caritas Kasanaensis / **David Kiiza**, Rukararwe partnership /
Dr. Gerd Fleischer, GTZ

2. *Regional integration*

Humphrey Katotoka, Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry /
MP Ulrich Kelber

3. *Liberalisation of international markets and Exemptions*

(Safeguard mechanisms, Social Standards, Protection of products)

Hillary Kumwenda, Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry / **Jürgen Hinzer**, NGG

4. *Aid for trade*

Humphrey Mulemba, JCTR / **Angela Mulenga**, CUTS / **Dr. Evita Schmieg**, BMZ

5. *Climatic challenges and Food Crisis* UNEP or FAO

MP Bärbel Höhn / **Dr. David Kaulem**, AFCAST

Target: to catch 1-2 keywords for follow up and consolidation

10.30h Coffee/Tea Break individually during working groups

11.15h **Harvest time: Closing ranks or staying miles apart?**
Accordance and Discordance, deliberation for the way ahead

Chair: Dr. Hildegard Hagemann, Justice and Peace

*Presentation of results by the **observers**, and one '**rapporteur**' from each working group agreed upon in each group*

Open discussion

13.00h **Closing remarks**
Proposal: Fr. Dr. Peter Henriot SJ, JCTR and Prof. Dr. Markus Vogt

13.15h Lunch

**International Expert- Conference
Food Security and Energy Supply between Self-Interest
and Global Justice**

April 3rd and 4th, 2009 at Best Home Lodge, Lusaka

List of Participants

Mr Manuel Benteler

International Movement of Catholic Rural Youth (IMCARY), Germany

Mr Gerd Botterweck

Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES) Zambia

Mrs Miniva Chibuye

Jesuit Centre of Theological Reflection (JCTR), Zambia

Mrs Valerie Chibuye

Dan Church Aid, Zambia

Mr Charles Chirweta

Norwegian Church Aid, Zambia

Mr Christoph Eichen

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Mr Ulrich Fechter-Escamilla

Exposure and Dialogueprogramme e.V, (EDP), Germany

Mr Dr. Gerd Fleischer

Association for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Germany

Mr Johannes Flosbach

Kaïto Invest, Germany

Mrs Dr. Hildegard Hagemann

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Mr David Kiiza
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JCTR BASIC NEEDS BASKET: LUSAKA February 2009

(A) COST OF BASIC FOOD ITEMS FOR A FAMILY OF SIX IN LUSAKA

Commodity	Kwacha	Quantity	Total
Mealie meal (breakfast)	60,000	3 x 25 Kg bags	180,000
Beans	7,900	2 Kgs	15,800
Kapenta (Siavonga)	45,500	2 Kgs	91,000
Dry Fish	80,000	1 Kg	80,000
Meat (mixed cut)	17,400	4 Kgs	69,600
Eggs	6,700	2 Units	13,400
Vegetables (greens)	7,500	7.5 Kgs	56,250
Tomato	5,200	4 Kgs	20,800
Onion	4,400	4 Kgs	17,600
Milk (fresh)	10,000	1 x 2 litres	10,000
Cooking oil	28,400	2 x 2 litres	56,800
Bread	3,700	1 loaf/day	111,000
Sugar	5,000	8 Kgs	40,000
Salt	2,000	1 Kg	2,000
Tea (leaves)	10,000	1 x 500 g	10,000
Sub-total			K774, 250

(B) COST OF ESSENTIAL NON-FOOD ITEMS

Charcoal	57,500	2 x 90 Kg bags	115,000
Soap (Lifebuoy)	1,800	10 tablets	18,000
Wash soap (Boom)	4,100	4 x 400 g	16,400
Jelly (e.g., Vaseline)	8,700	1 x 500 ml	8,700
Electricity (medium density)	53,000	300 units	53,000
Water & Sanitation (med-fixed)	114,530		114,530
Housing (medium density)	1,100,000		1,100,000
Sub-total			K1, 425,630

Total for Basic Needs Basket

K2, 199,880

Totals from Previous mon	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08	Jan 09
Amount	1.870.650	1.880.300	1.939.800	1.931.350	1.941.350	1.893.150	1.834.100	1.828.100	1.854.850	1.914.450	1.934.950	2.186.980

(C) SOME OTHER ADDITIONAL COSTS

Item	Kwacha	Item	Kwacha
Education		Transport (bus fare round trip):	
Grades 8-9 (User+PTA/year)	K300,000 – K420,000	Chilenje-Town	K5,600
Grades 10-12 (User+PTA/year)	K500,000 – K720,000	Chelston-Town	K6,800
School Uniform (grades 8-12)	K 90,000 – K180,000	Matero-Town	K5,000
Health (clinic)		Fuel (cost at the pump)	
3 Month Scheme (per person)	K 5, 000	Petrol (per litre)	K5, 818
No Scheme Emergency Fee	K 5, 500	Diesel (per litre)	K5, 417
Mosquito Net (private)	K15, 000 – K20, 000	Paraffin (per litre)	

“The government should introduce Community Hammer Mills to address high mealie meal prices”... Kanyama resident

(D) SOME COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF WAGES--"TAKE HOME PAY"

	Teacher	Nurse	Guard with Security Firm	Secretary in Civil Service	Average Monthly Income in Urban Low-Cost Area - CSO	Piecoworker on a Farm
Pay Slip	K1,145,300 to K1,631,600	K1,121,000 to K2,624,000	K300,000 to K750,000	K915,000 to K1,480,000	645,326 (between October 2004 and January 2005)	K3,000 to K15,000 per day

This survey was conducted on 28th February 2009 by the Social Conditions Programme of the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection. Average prices were calculated on the basis of prices gathered from retail outlets at Northmead, Shopleft (Kafue Road), City Market, Chawama, Chainta, Kabwata, Matero and schools, clinics/hospitals around Lusaka. The February Basic Needs Basket is approximately US\$393 based upon an average middle exchange rate of 5601 Kwacha per US\$ at the end of February.

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List of Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
Amfri	Amfri Farms Limited, Kampala, Uganda. The company grows and exports organic fruits and vegetables and is certified to EU standards.
AOA	Agreement on Agriculture
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Bonn/Germany
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide, Greenhouse Gas
CUTS/CUTS-ARC	Consumers' Unity and Trust Society, Zambia
ECARP	Eastern Cape Agricultural Research Project
ECSR	European Committee of Social Rights
EDP	Exposure- and Dialogueprogramme e.V.
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization from the United Nations
FIMARC	International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements, Belgium
FSP	Fertilizer Support Program
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
HIV/Aids	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICESR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, United Nations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change, leading body for the assessment of climate change, established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
JCTR	Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection, Lusaka, Zambia
LDC	Least Developed Country
MdB	Mitglied des deutschen Bundestages Member of the German Parliament

MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISR	National Institute of Scientific Research
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
UN	United Nations
WTO	World Trade Organization