

„Shaping of national and international agri- markets according to principles of Justice“

Minutes of EU DG Agri/DevCo-and CSO-Dialogue
Brussels, November 12th to 14th 2014



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Part 1. Introduction

Since the World Food Summit +5 in Rome in 2002 the German Commission for Justice and Peace has a long term commitment on the implementation of the Right to Food. Especially the negotiations of the Doha- Round of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the role European Union (EU)- Agricultural Policies in the world market focussed the discussion on uniqueness of the agricultural market in regard to human rights issues.¹

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For the last 10 years Justice and Peace engaged in a dialogue on aspects as rights- based approach, world market mechanisms and small holder suitable sustainable production. The objective was and is to bridge gaps between farmers' organisations and development actors and provide dialogue platforms for stakeholders in agricultural production, processing and trading. Guiding principles for this dialogue are the right to food and the right to decent work. The dialogue includes agricultural producers, processer, retailers and addresses decision makers in politics and economics. It is directed towards advocating for regulatory frameworks in national contexts which will improve the situation of small holders, family farmers and the agricultural labourers.

In order to qualify this dialogue it is advisable and necessary to strengthen the networking of civil society of North and South and to raise awareness of the possibilities given by the political and programatic approaches of the EU to countries with low food security and high informal work.

Hence from 12. to 14th November 2014 a four person delegation from Republic of South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Germany visited Brussels and engaged in a dialogue with the European Commission, DG AGRI (General Directorate Agriculture) and DEVCO (General Directorate Development) and other Brussels based organisations.

1.1 Concrete Background

Several steps led to the program in Brussels. Starting from dialogue with partners on principles of rights based, participatory development cooperation in 2005 the concerns on food security and energy supply as contribution to the right to food were identified with Exposure programs and conferences in Uganda and Zambia in 2009.² In 2011 the entrepreneurial Potential of small scale farming led to debate on the relevance of social standards and the right to decent work in rural areas.

In particular the conference 'Sweet Fruits-good for everyone?' in Berlin, January 16th, 2014 was an entry point into an expert dialogue on the nexus of the Right to Food and the Right

¹ Series of Publications on Justice and Peace no 108, Agricultural Trade as a test case for fair world trade condition', Joint position paper by German Commission for Justice and peace, Katholische Landvolkbewegung and Katholische Landjugendbewegung, Dec.2004

² Series of publications on justice and peace, no 121. Food security and Energy supply between Self Interest and Global Justice, International Experts Dialogue Conference, 3 and 4 April 2009, Lusaka, Zambia, April 2010

to Decent Work.³ Long- standing partners of the German Commission for Justice and Peace and its members focussed their exchange on the potential of agriculture and agricultural value chains for rural development and poverty reduction.

This conference elaborated the importance of the EU and its institutions for coherent agricultural and development politics. It also helped to identify the fields of involvement needed of Southern Non Government organisations (NGO) and think tanks in order to improve ownership and awareness of development politicians and actors.

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In Dr. Leonard Mizzi, Head of Unit African, Caribbean, Pacific Countries (ACP), G7/8, African Union (AU) in DG AGRI, who took part in the conference, the idea of mutual capacity building by dialogue was taken up and implemented. The German Commission for Justice and Peace with Dr Hildegard Hagemann was able to co-organise and finance the program for the participating partners.

Participants of the Program were Mrs Angela Mwape Mulenga, Right to Food Network, Zambia, Mrs Lali Naidoo, East Cape Agricultural Research Project (ECARP), Republic South Africa (RSA) and Mr Denis Kabiito, Caritas Kasanaensis, Uganda. The program in Brussels was combined with several activities in regard to the Right to Food, e.g. an expert conference on the occasion of the 10 year existence of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food (VGRtF) of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). These guidelines were adapted in 2004 and a result of the World Food Summit +5 in Rome 2002.

1.2 Expectations

The program started with the formulation of expectations on the dialogue. Those cover the field of

- Coherence in EU Politics
 - in regard to the implementation of the European Common Agricultural policy (CAP)
 - in regard to state of play of Policy for Coherence for Development (PCD)
 - in regard to response to peoples needs.
- How to bridge the gap between agrobusiness and small scale farmers
 - private sector involvement
 - enhancing social standards (Corporate Social Responsibility)
 - power balance (who sets the trends for policies/programmes?)

EU agricultural policy and programs methodology evidence based, empowerment aspects, European Development Fund (EDF) - accessibility for grassroots organisations small scale enterprises/Farms and civil society.

³ Series of publication on justice and Peace no 128e: Sweet Fruits- good for everyone? Record of the international expert meeting of the German Commission for Justice and Peace on 16th January 2014 in Berlin – rural development through selforganisation, value chains and social standards, July 2014

- Human rights approach embedded in program/policies of EU, Fair trade, ethical agriculture

Part 2. Exchange with African experts on EU development politics, human rights based approach, and informal labour issues

2.1 Europe's Agriculture Policy – Past , Present and Future

Presentation by Mr John Mc Clintock, Planning and Programming Officer, DG AGRI

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The first session of the day was about the European Common Agriculture Policy (CAP). It came in handy to address the participants questions that were raised in the participants expectation session. The questions of concern here were;

1. Are EU policies/ programmes responding to the peoples needs?
2. Is there a coherence between the EU policies? How CAP is implemented?

Mr John Mc Clintock , (we should say a very didactic man), gave a good background of the origin of CAP. He pointed out the following points;

- There is a universal problem of agriculture if there is a free market (volatility of prices). It originates from biblical times in Genesis, when there were seven years of plenty and seven years of want.
- Mother nature generates that universal problem and therefore,“ it should be noted that good harvests dont necessarily reciprocate into good revenues/ incomes”, stated Mr Mc Clintock.
- A free market , not controlled by government, is determined by the auspices of supply and demand.

It was as a result of bankruptcy, destitution and want for both producers mainly and consumers that the common agric policy was established (1930s) to salvage the situation. The treaty, signed by the ministries of Agriculture of EU, was written to meet the farmers needs (not to be bankrupt) and also cater for consumers by ensuring that food is affordable and available.

Mr Mc Clintock stressed that :“ the task of the EU comission is to ensure that the market prices does not go below the floor price but can be allowed to fluctuate accordingly”. Therefore the role of EU is to have a managed market. In a managed market, both the farmer's and the consumer's needs are met. Farmers concern is that of low prices, thereby EU purchases produce from them and hence increase demand.this caters for the farmers. If the demand is high, and prices are exhorbitant, then EU puts the produce back on market but at a floor price to cater for demand therby addressing the consumer's needs.

This explanation therefore revealed to the delegation, why there was a revolution in the farming system in Europe and one area our African governments can pick a leaf in

addressing the food insecurity status in most of our countries and also take the opportunity that is there for them of having over 42% of global arable land in Africa. This can be an impetus for finding food for the 9 billion people by 2050. Policies like the Maputo declaration and the CAADP (Common African Agricultural Development Program), can utilise some aspects of CAP is necessary to revolutionalise agriculture in Africa.

Mr Mc Clintock further said that, much as there was a revolution in European farming systems especially because of the managed market in the 1960's where farming became profitable and there was vast investment on farms to be more productive, it was not a bed of roses even till now. ,There are bottlenecks in the CAP that the EU has to often address as they come with re-adjustments and reviews in order to suit the consumers needs and farmers needs too` says John. Issues like surplus production were met by lowering the floor price but came with the pinch of compensating farmers by establishing direct payment schemes for sustatinability reasons. This direct payement is conditional in that the aspects of environmental protection, consumer safety are incorporated in the rules to be signed by the beneficiary.

Therefore , in the 1960's an increasingly complex system of quotas and support prices was set up. This system led to the infamous bumper harvest/ surplus production in the 1980s, with farmers being paid to produce crops for which there was no market and which were then bought up for intervention storage and later sale at (lower) global market prices.

Prior to 1980's , the 1970s was characterized by a revolution in farming from manual to mechanical as farmers saw the profitability of farming hence the need to produce more and reduce on farm labour costs.

The presentation then highlighted that, despite originally a system of direct production subsidies and export subsidies, the EU could not cope with over production/surplus hence the introduction of the CAP which has been transformed since the early 1990s into one where farmers are given direct payments not tied to production. Furthermore environmental conditions are also attached to farmers for them to receive direct payment such as Food hygiene, environmental issues and biodiversity. Other includes rural fund development which is not so important to farmers. The objectives of the CAP as discussed in the presentation are as follows;

1. To stabilize markets.
2. To secure availability of supplies.
3. To provide consumers with food at reasonable prices.
4. To increase productivity, by promoting technical progress and ensuring the optimum use of the factors of production, in particular labour.
5. To ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural Community

Conclusively, the session provided the delegation with an insight of how the CAP is implemented, who sets the trend for policy change (power balance) and majorly how the policy responds to the needs of people.

2.2 Outcomes of the presentation and discussion

- CAP has no developmental concerns towards African farmers as they cannot compete with EU subsidised products. CAP reform reflect its impact globally and on development objectives. Hence the request by African Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) calls for the CAP to wider have a wider Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) agenda, to take development objectives into consideration in wider EU policy.
- The need for a monitoring mechanism for the effects of the CAP on developing countries, with objectives for process and results enshrined in the legal text of the CAP. This should also have some human rights based considerations.
- Labour and social standards are not considered in EU agriculture policy
- EU committed to ensuring development of Agriculture in African through its development support towards Agriculture development, however, trickle down effects are not monitored.

2.3 CAP external dimensions: ACP and Development Issues,

Presentation by Dr Leonard Mizzi, Head of Unit ACP, G8, AU, DG AGRI

Dr Mizzi provided a comprehensive overview of the revised Common Agriculture Programme (See attachment for details). Certain measures have been put in place to protect commodities and goods produced by countries from unfair appropriation and patenting. This is referred to "geographical identification".

Questions were raised about the overall benefits for small-scale farmers and producers and for workers employed on commercial farms and on plantations. This observation gains significance against the implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) which are set to come into effect in 2016. While Dr Mizzi stressed the role of civil society in assessing the impact, monitoring the trends of its impact on small-scale farmers and the need to identify concerns and constrains, the delegation remained unconvinced that there would be wide spread benefit for rural social groupings at the bottom end of the value chain. Specific vulnerable groups such as small-scale-farmers and farm workers and dwellers will be further marginalised by the EPAs. This is largely due to the fact that well-resourced and large-scale farmers and commercial ventures connected to the global food production system will continue to dominate farming and will entrench their power further. A good example is the case of South African farmers taking over land and agricultural production on the African Continent. By doing so, these farmers are not only embedding themselves firmly in South Africa but also in other African states. Hence local small-scale farmers face a real danger and threat to continue with farming at any level.

One potential area where issues of impact and trends with EPAs is the Horizon 2000 a research agenda that encourages civil society participation jointly with farmers on the ground. However, this will be effected through calls for proposal form the European Union

and will favour research that is pitched at regional level and that which is undertaken with collaboration in academic institutions.

The overall impressions of this revised programme are its highly technical thrust where the focus is on trade and “geographical identification”. The EPAs and the external dimension of CAP will be implemented in contexts where power relations have not shifted in favour of the small-scale farmers and for agricultural workers. In this sense, important considerations such as fair labour standards, living wages, rights to organise and democratic value chains that enable inclusive participation of small producers are absent both in content and in implementation. This raises questions about how a human rights approach will be implemented and institutionalised with the EPAs. Moreover, it raises questions about the indicators used to measure and assess progress towards strengthening human rights and the associated monitoring mechanisms.

Civil society in Africa and in the North will have to engage in earnest with the EPAs to determine how best to support and strengthen the most vulnerable in the agrarian political economy. Dr Msisi offered to hold seminars, workshops and discussions on the details of the EPAs in respective countries with civil society and trade officials. However, the delegation noted that in many instances governments are unresponsive to civil society and power dynamics often act against transparent discussions enacted in good faith.

The limitations with the isolated way in which the DG AGRI operates in that it does not integrate critical issues of social standards and power relations was stressed by the delegation. This isolated methodology could potentially result in an even more unsustainable and unequal global agricultural system.

2.4 International Year of Family Farming and Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture

Presentation by Mr Jules Seitz, International Relations Officer, DG AGRI

2014 International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) aims to raise the profile of family farming and small holder farmings by focussing world attention on its significant role in the fight for eradication of hunger and poverty, providing food security and nutrition, improving livelihoods, managing natural resources, protecting the environment, and achieving sustainable development, in particular for the rural areas.*, www.fao.org/family-farming-2014.

Mr Jules Seitz, briefed the delegation about the IYFF and what has been done in the context of the EU. He pointed out that this year existed because of civil society efforts or advocacy work in FAO and UN as a whole. As The DG AGRI, they participated in several events especially;

- In the coordination committee for IYFF
- International dialogues marking the IYFF

He informed the delegation that the major initiatives seen from all this was that it provided a knowledge platform for family farmers and also to work on the definition of family farming (FF). The definition of family farms was a contentious issue since it was not universally approved and many questioned the essence of spending money on a special committee to come up with a proper policy paper on it.

The current definitions of a family farm is that: a family farm is any agriculture unit (be it forestry, fisheries, pastoralism, etc) owned and managed by a family.

Family farms have labour mainly dominated by the household members. They are often small holder farming units and have the family at the centre in aspects of; planning, decision making and implementation. Family farms have networks predominately at community level.

The discussion from the delegation revealed that the question should not be about the size but on how best farmers can be supported to be profitable and dignified professionals. It was further noted that the IYFF had little awareness in the South since many events to mark it were just ceremonial or mentioned through other national / institutional events.

2.5 The post 2015 Agenda at the EU

Presentation by Martin Woolhead, DG AGRI

Special attention is given to the issue for financing for development in the context of MDG and now also the Post 2015 agenda. Efforts of the EC are taken to make the SDG Agenda more communicable and suggest bold and concrete steps for implementation. The Council works on a discussion paper and conclusion. The EP reports on their priorities. As predictable the priorities are heterogeneous. EUROSTAT works on a more precise data base to come up with strong and valuable indicators.

Part 3. Learning from our practice: How to engage with agricultural private sector in ACP countries, DG DEVCO

Presentation by Mr Guy Stinglhamber, Délégué Général, COLEACP,
Mr Regis Meritan, Head of Sector Europaïd
Mr Jeremy Knops, Director of Operations, PIP

3.1 Lessons from COLEACP

COLEACP was an association of European and ACP businesses that promotes sustainable agriculture. It was created in 1973 by key players in the international fruit and vegetable trade, the Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP) supports the agricultural sectors of developing countries.

The organization is membership driven with its activities aimed at capacity building of ACP farmers and entrepreneurs (Small and Medium Enterprises - SMEs) in the fruit and vegetable sub-sector. The activities of COLEACP aimed at empowering ACP SMEs in the fruit and vegetable sector include among others the following; market intelligence, business development support, quality and standards assistance, training i.e skills capacity building, research and development, information and communication and advocacy to defend the interest of the food chains suppliers in the ACP countries.

A case example was made of COLEACP work in Africa where empowering farmers to be recognized as competitive suppliers in sustainable value chains is a priority and contributing to setting up of business models in order to safeguard the position and living standards of thousands of small scale farmers in Africa and throughout the entire horticulture industry. For example COLEACP has assisted a women SME in Kenya to set up quality control and traceability system to enable her to export to the EU. Similar assistance has been provided for the implementation of the global GAP in Madagascar for increased market access to the EU market.

3.2 Outcomes of the presentation and discussion

- The work being implemented by COLEACP is commendable but lacked a focus to assist small scale farmers but on commercial farmers. COLEACP operates mostly through national farmers' unions which are most dominated by commercial farmers in most African countries.
- Popularization of COLEACP work in Africa needed to be feasible among small scale farmer organizations who are so much in need of competitive capacity building.
- It also became evident that the EU believes that the private sector is a critical facilitator of economic growth through higher productivity and knowledge transfer. Private firms and entrepreneurs invest in new ideas and new production facilities. Higher private investment is associated with faster-growing economies. what is being misunderstood is that millions and millions of farmers in Africa are small scale based.

Part 4. Exchange with European Agricultural Institutions

The second day was meant to meet with representatives of EU programs, agricultural organisations and institutions working along with DG AGRI and DG DEVCO engaging with partners in African countries.

4.1 Support to Farmers' Organizations in Africa Programme (SFOAP)

Presentation by Ms Danila Chiaro, Europaid Officer, ACP Regional programme

With the first presentation the delegation was introduced to the specific programs of SFOAP. The present program runs from 2013 to 2017. The former Food Security Program does not exist anymore. In the regions with Forum of Agricultural Research in Africa. They focus on advisory services, extension services linking farmers to agricultural special organisations in regard to crops. Farmers' organisations are represented in the research organisations. The principles of the work are flexibility, economic solidarity and subsidiarity reaching out to grass-root level. However, according to Ms Chiaro, it is too early to have an overview on its impact.

4.2 COPA COGECA communication activities in the International Year of Family Farming and relation with African partners

Presentation by Ms Amanda Cheesley, Press Officer

In the second presentation of the day, the press officer for COPA (Association for european farmers organisations) and COGECA (association for Eurtopean Coperatives) informed the delagation about some of the key activities COPA_COGECA partcipated in to mark IYFF.

In her background, she informed members that there are 13 million family farmers and 38,000 cooperatives in Europe and that COPA-COGECA is there to defend the interest of farmers in EU. IYFF, she stated, was to raise profile of family farmes and cooperatives, highlight their roles in food security and environmental resilience. Therefore as COPA-COGECA they had numerous press events, dialogues and exhibitions like in Budapest, Brussels and France to mark it and also to present their policy position on the aspect of Family farms. African farmer organisations participated in some of these events to bring to the world the plight of family farms from the south.

4.3 Fighting Farmers' Poverty programme

Presentation by Ms Laura Jalasjoki, AGRICORD

Here the work is supported by farmers' organisations in Europe. The German DBV is an associated member, without membership fee but participating in general assemblies. Funds from Germany would be highly welcome and are asked for. The Fighting Farmers' Poverty is a sister program to the SFOAP.

4.4 Sustainable agriculture development approach in the European Commission

Presentation by Mr Roberto Aparicio, Europaid Officer

Per definition the sustainability concept brings together food, fuel and fibre. Guiding document for the EU approach to sustainable agricultural development approach is according to Roberto Aparicio the EU Agenda for Change. In Sub Sahara Africa (SSA) food production should be doubled in the next 30 years. However, due to climate change less production is expected. The EU is aware of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food, the Voluntary Guidelines on responsible land tenure (VGGT), Principles for responsible agricultural investment (RAI-Principles). Due to time constraints discussion could not engage enough on the issue of social security, social dialogue, labor rights and their relevance to sustainable agricultural systems.

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Part 5. Social Dinner at COMECE

The delegation had a social dinner at the Commission of the Bishop's Conference of the European Community (CEMCE). The team was welcomed by Fr Patrick Daly; General Secretary and Anna Echterhoff, desk officer of COMECE, Prof. Dr. Ingeborg Gabriel, Vice-President and Stefan Lunte, General Secretary of the European Conference of Justice and Peace Commissions, and Jorge Nunyo Meyer Of Caritas Europe. The dinner was meant for further networking with other Brussels based church organisations like CIDSE, FIMARC represented by Rony Joseph and George Dixon and JOCI, represented by Andy Predicala.

The delegation came to know more about the positioning of this office at the heart of the EU, in Brussels. The Catholic Bishops of Europe are benevolently involved / affected by the EU policy framework. "Therefore there is desire to work together and have a positive relationship" said Fr Patrick.

The Catholic Bishops have a particular interest in European projects since:

- They participate in Democratic ownership of EU policies
- Come up with press release/ analysis of EU policies

This keen interest emanates from the fact that COMECE has a big constituency to serve and to look out for their interest, that is the Catholic church. It's therefore prudent to take the whole EU policy framework and have it in the context of the compassionate heart of the church/social teaching of the church.

Part 6. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Discussion with Claire Courteille the Director of the ILO

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The representative from the International Trade Union (ITU) cancelled her participation at the meeting due to another engagement. The delegation met with Claire Courteille who is the Director of the ILO in Brussels. Ms Courteille presented a summary of development in Brussels with specific reference to the European Union. She related the tensions with the EU and the general state of flux with respect to the common vision within EU politics. The economic recessions and austerity measures are fuelling tensions and raising questions about members' sovereignty. In this context critical issues around migrant workers, small-scale farmers and farm workers become even more urgent to address. The ILO is committed to engaging the European Union on the right to food for all sections of society and especially the most marginalised and vulnerable such as farm workers and small-scale farmers.

The rise and expansion of poor working conditions for migrant workers in Europe and especially Germany was discussed. Similarities with workers' poor working conditions in the food productive systems between Germany and Global South countries were identified. It will be important and useful for the ILO in Brussels to have access to research and case-studies on these developments and trends. The ILO often has platforms where they reach a wide audience in the European Union and will use research from the 'Global South' and 'Global North' to raise awareness of and attention to the plight of low waged workers in their varied contexts and situations.

Part 7. Evaluation and conclusions

The final evaluation stressed the value of such an intensive exchange though considering the time constraint which arises in such tight programmes. Especially the introduction of the CAP, the issues on coherence and the developments of the Economic Partnership Agreements were important. Unfortunately deeper discussions were not always possible. However with this enough issues for further debate were identified and with this possible communication and cooperation envisaged.

Additionally it was interesting to hear about the different programmes with which farmers organisations and the EU try to promote agricultural activities and rural development. Contacts were build and follow up was made possible.

The dialogue showed that social issues are not as much pushed as needed from the side of DG AGRI and DEVCO. Incorporating and implementing a strong framework for advancing social issues is a challenge. Due to the division of labour aspects in the EC. An exchange with DG Employment would have been helpful to identify the common problems in global agriculture and the existing gaps and traps for coherence. Therefore the visit at the ILO Brussels office was helpful. In this dialogue the similarities of the agricultural sector worldwide and its challenges for human and labour rights were expressed.

This dialogue was a new experience for the EC as much as the small delegation. The EC never had a group of grassroots and small Civil Society Organisations from the South as dialogue partners over two days and the partners had never had the possibility to talk with EC on so many different issues. The openness of the EU delegation in their countries varies tremendously. In this regard the openness of Dr Mizzi and his department to receive the delegation, to share information and co-ordinate the variety of inputs is appreciated.

The members of the visiting delegation were grateful for this interesting and open exchange and consider to take up the EPA issue in detail.

Major points in regard to follow up

1. Learnt how operations are in the EU with the interesting fact of the silonisation of departments hence making coherence difficult.
2. Social standards are not tackled by DG AGRI, but by DG Employment. The team advised that much as DG AGRI is technical, they should be mindful of human aspects.
3. Advice from Dr Mizzi, on social standards was to engage more the EU parliament rather than beaurocrats. That is the Economic and Social Committee of Parliament.
4. Potential areas for dialogue are EPAs; especially aspect of social sustainability and social standards in agriculture value chains.

APPENDIX

A. More Information

1. Policy Coherence for development

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/pcd-report-2013_en.pdf

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/legal-proposals/index_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/impact-assessment/cap-towards-2020/index_en.htm

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/policy-coherence-development_en

2. External dimension CAP, EPA

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/>

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2012:111:FULL&from=EN>

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/developing-countries/acp/index_en.htm

http://justitia-et-pax.de/jp/themen/sozialstandards_in_laendlicher_entwicklung/daten/external_dimension_leonard_mizzi.pdf

3. SDG and sustainable development

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal.html>

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2013:0092:FIN:en:PDF>

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/what-after-2015_en

B. Members of delegation

DENIS KABIITO, Uganda

Denis Kabiito is biologist, a farmer, fisheries scientist and aqua culturist, extensionist with 8 years work experience in rural extension development work plus advocacy, training and lobbying. He is experienced in program development and management, monitoring and evaluation and a public health specialist (Msc.). He has worked with farming households as an extensionist, a farmer association facilitator and also facilitated the formation of several associations and primary co-operatives in the central region of Uganda.

Currently, he is the head of programming (programmes officer) in Caritas Kasanaensis, the social services and development arm of Kasana-Luweero Diocese, running e.g. a community savings methodology for the rural poor called Village savings and Loaning (VSAL) in Kasana-Luweero diocese. He is regional coordinator for the Central Archdiocesan Province Caritas association Project, concerned with association formation and cooperatives for marketing of coffee and household produce.

Caritas Kasanaensis www.caritaskasanaensis.org

Over the past 16 years, Caritas Kasanaensis has implemented several programs to change the status of the community including: (1) The programmes for social rehabilitation of vulnerable groups such as women, the poor, People with Disabilities (PWD) and OVCs. (2) The programmes that focus on Agriculture and other Income Generating Activities and imparting of skills. (3) Poverty reduction through a combination of skills training in Sustainable Agriculture and provision of a variety of agricultural inputs. (4) The health programmes that target the reduction of malaria especially among pregnant mothers and children below the age of five. (5) HIV/AIDS Projects.

Caritas Kasanaensis is a member to several organization networks including the following: Affiliated to Caritas Internationale through Amecea Regional Caritas (Caritas Africa), National Caritas (Caritas Uganda). Down to the clients/roots through Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to the family.

ANGELA MWAPE MULENGA, Zambia

Angela Mwape Mulenga has been working in the last three years with the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) as regional agro food expert. She was responsible for the coordinating all COMESA regional Agro-foods strategies and policies targeted at regional integration, focus on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Cluster Development programme. She coordinated the EU-AAACP All Agricultural programme in ESA Region and developed the Agriculture sub-Sector strategy and value chains development. Her responsibility was the alignment of COMESA agro-foods sector with various processes such as CAADP, EIF process and SADC and EAC initiatives and the administrative and financial management of EU-AAACP programme at COMESA. Before this appointment she worked with the Consumer Unity and Trust Society- Africa Resource Center (CUTS-ARC), Civil Society Trade Network in Zambia, the Third World Network in Ghana, also as coordinator of trade related issues. For the jobs for Africa program of the International Labour organisation she worked from 2000-2002 as assistant coordinator. Presently Ms Mulenga is the national coordinator of the African Network of the Right to Food in Zambia.

African Network on the Right to Food (ANoRF) www.rtfn-watch.org

Founded in 2008 in Cotonou, the African Network on the Right to Food (ANoRF) is a Pan-African network devoted to the promotion of the right to adequate food in Africa. The network established its permanent secretariat in Benin. The network's members are the ANoRF national coalitions present in more than twenty African countries including Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Congo, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia. These coalitions bring together several civil society organizations working to promote and defend the right to adequate food.

LALI NAIDOO, Republic of South Africa

For the last 18 years Lali Naidoo is the director of the East Cape Agricultural Research Project (ECARP). Her primary areas of focus are research, social mobilisation and advancing socio-economic and political rights in the agrarian political economy. Lali has published widely on these areas. She holds a Masters Degree in Industrial Sociology and is currently pursuing a PhD at Rhodes University. Her research topic is on the impact of minimum wage on the farming sector and the implications for mobilising for a living wage for farm workers. The farm committee and social mobilisation programme at ECARP was initiated by Lali and is gaining momentum in other parts of South Africa as appropriate alternative forms of organisations for farm workers and dwellers.

East Cape Agricultural Research Project (ECARP) www.ecarp.org.za

The East Cape Agricultural Research Project (ECARP) was established in 1993 as a non-profit organisation to support and empower rural communities. Our primary partners are farm workers, farm dwellers and small-scale farmers across five municipal areas. ECARP conceptualises its work within a broader understanding of the structure of the agrarian political economy, power relations in the countryside, the control and ownership of resources, the relations of production and the relations of expanded social reproduction. In this regard ECARP is in partnership with research institutions and civil society organisations to track the trends in organising and implementing core labour standards through grass roots structures such as farm and area committees. The grass roots structures in the Eastern Cape have an impressive record of making socio-economic rights self-enforcing filling the gaps posed by the Labour and Land ministries' lack of capacity to enforce such rights on commercial farms. Engaging growers and labour standards auditors ensures that these processes are inclusive of workers and that commercial farmers, pack-houses and growers are moving towards decent work, living wages, food security and dignified housing for workers and their families.

Accompanied by: HILDEGARD HAGEMANN, Germany

Hildegard Hagemann did her Doctorate in Agriculture on dairy cattle breeding in West-Malaysia, attached to the Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur and the Justus- Liebig- University in Giessen, Germany. Afterwards she turned to the field of development co-operation at the Association of Development Co-operation in Cologne (AGEH e.V.), the Catholic personnel agency as Desk officer for East- Africa. From there she and her family left for Papua New-Guinea, Catholic Diocese of Aitape, working in the field of rural development.

Since 1997 she works for the Catholic Church in Germany in various responsibilities. For 12 years she is in charge of the 'development desk' at the German Commission for Justice and Peace in Bonn. Hildegard Hagemann's main fields of work are the Millennium Development Goals and post 2015- Agenda, NePAD, JAES, CPA, Informal Economy and Decent Work, the Right to Food, agricultural trade and social standards participation in development.

German Commission for Justice and Peace www.justitia-et-pax.de

The German Commission for Justice and Peace assembles the Catholic institutions and organisations which work on an international level on behalf of the German Church. Justice and Peace is their joint voice in society and politics and wants to draw the German public's attention to the world-wide issues of justice and peace. Justice and Peace prepares Church statements contributing to the elaboration of German development, peace and human rights policies. It is involved in continuous dialogues with parliament, government, political parties and forces in society on these issues. It elaborates concepts for the Church's work on an international level.

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C. Programm

1. Schedule for Right to Food and EU- Dialogue in Berlin/Brussels, 9.-15th November 2014

9. November

Arrival of Lali Naidoo in Berlin

10. November

Arrival in Berlin, (Angela, Hildegard)

17.30h prep talk for Conference at Hotel Grenzfall, (Lali, Angela, Hildegard)

19.00h Dinner with Guests of conference at

Restaurant Neumond, Borsigstr 28, 10115 Berlin

11. November

Conference 10 years Voluntary Guidelines Right to Food

12. November

Departure to Brussels (Angela, Lali, Hildegard): on train debriefing of conference

Arrival of Denis Kabiito in Brussels

19.30h Social dinner with DBV, Willi Kampmann

13. November

10.00h prep talks for EU- Dialogue at the hotel

11.30h - 17.00h EU Dialogue at DG AGRI (s. EC program)

13.00h Lunch with AG AGRI

18.00h Social dinner meeting with COMECE-team, CIDSE, FIAMRC, JOCI

(19 Square de Meeus, 1050 Brussels)

14. November

9.00h EU-Dialogue at DG AGRI (as EC program)

Meetings with DG DEV, DEVCO, EEAS, Employment/Social

13.30 Meeting with Claire Courteille, director ILO Brussels

(Rue Aimé Smekens 40, 1030 Brussels)

15.45h Debriefing in DG AGR

18.30h Departure from Brussels Midi (*Lali, Hildegard*)

15. November

Departure to Brussels airport and Amsterdam (*Angela/Denis*)

2. Agricultural Dialogue Agenda, European Commission and German Commission for Justice and Peace

13. November 2014

(Rue de la Loi 130, 1049 Brussel, Meeting Room 06/77)

11:30h Introduction:

Ms Hildegard Hagemann, German Commission for Justice and Peace

Mr Jules Seitz, International Relations Officer, DG AGRI

11:40h Participant's expectations of the dialogue

12:00h *"Europe's agricultural policy: past, present and future"*

Mr John Mc Clintock, Planning and Programming Officer, DG AGRI

14:00h *"The CAP: an external dimension"*

Mr Leonard Mizzi, Head of Unit: ACP and Development Issues, DG AGRI

15:00h *"International Year of Family Farming and Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture"*

Mr Jules Seitz, International Relations Officer, DG AGRI

16:00h Learning from our practice: How to engage with agricultural private sector in ACP countries?

Mr Regis Meritan, Head of Sector Europaid

Mr Guy Stinglhamber, Délégué Général, COLEACP

Mr Jeremy Knops, Director of Operations, PIP

PIP2 is an Intra-ACP Programme financed under 10th European Development Fund (EDF) which addresses food safety and sustainability of the ACP fruits and vegetable sector.

14. November 2014

(Rue de la Loi 102, 1049 Brussel, Meeting Room 08/ARCA)

09:00h Welcome coffee/tea

09:30h *"Support to Farmers' Organizations in Africa Programme (SFOAP)"*

Ms Danila Chiaro, Europaid Officer, ACP Regional programme

10:00h *"COPA COGECA communication activities in the International Year of Family Farming and relation with African partners"* **Ms Amanda Cheesley**

"Fighting Farmers Poverty programme"

Ms Laura Jalasjoki, AGRICORD

11:00h *"Sustainable agriculture development approach in the European Commission"*

Mr Roberto Aparicio, Europaid Officer

11:30h Wrap up session

D. Policy Coherence for Development Actors Chart

