

FARMER PERSPECTIVE ON HOW
SUCCESSFUL TRADE POLICIES
CAN AFFECT GLOBAL FOOD
SECURITY

INTRODUCTION

This topic is relative to which part of the world one is coming from

- Developed countries
- Developing countries
- Third world countries

Cost of Production

- Cost of producing one tons of sugar in Egypt \$220 compared to Swaziland , Malawi, Zambia Uganda which costs \$500 to produce the same.
- Farm inputs in most countries are imported - high cost of production. This is also enhanced by the fact that farmers do not get subsidies by government.
- Economies of scale also applies.

Free Market

- The international policies of free market is chocking the small farmer due to flooding of commodities to their countries by the big giants,
- Cost of production is different hence the competition is not favorable to all parties involved.

Government policies

Developed countries-

- The policies are in place and are adhered to; Farmers are subsidized.

Developing countries-

- Policies are in place but are subject to the politics of the day –Most of this countries do not subsidize their farmers. Farmers relay on borrowing from commercial institutions at very high interest rates.

Third world –

- No policies in place to be followed, Hence movement across borders restricted.

Govt. Cont''

- most governments do not subsidize the farmers in the event of drought, floods, etc.

Economies of scale also applies do to the fact that most farmers are small scale and do not have a platform to contribute in policy making at any level.

- Reluctance to adopting Bio-Technology, hence the Zero tolerance to GM food.

SUMMARY

- It will be a long time before the farmer realizes their objectives unless all countries adapt Bio-technology
- The farmer is left out in key decisions when it comes to trade policies`.
- The subject of production cost need to be addressed so that countries within the same bracket costing's can trade with one another.