**National Anthem**

**Opening Prayer by Ka Linda**

**Opening Message by Soc**

**Pangangailangan**

**Pangarap**

**Pamamaraan**

**Laws for farmers, fishers, IPs:**

**1988 CARP**

**1998 Fisheries Code**

**1997 IPRA**

**LGC**

**AFMA**

**44% of farmers**

**2/3 of coconut farmers**

**Living below poverty line**

**8 million people**

**DAR: 7 million has, 8 million farmers given land**

**10% organized and functional ARCs**

**90% do not receive govt services**

**Still living below poverty line**

**928 municipal waters**

**10% of IPs with ancestral titles**

**Support services – production, market support**

**Farmers’ need to market produce at fair price**

**Problem of hunger and malnutrition among school children**

**Structural problems that can be solved, as shown by experience of other countries**

**PAMAMARAAN (means)**

**Addressing needs of farmers for market and at the same time addressing problems of hunger and malnutrition**

**Brazil: decline in poverty and malnutrition through a successful govt program**

**Speaker from Brazil not able to arrive due to visa problem, Will join us via Skype (Marcos)**

**On Zero Hunger Program**

**Speaker from CSA in Belgium on initiatives around the world (Marek)**

**In Asia: AFA research on institutional purchase**

**In the Phils: Partnership Agst Hunger and Poverty (PAHP)**

**Lessons from Brazil: bolza familia, zero hunger program – being piloted in municipalities (like CCT)**

**Proj mgr will give updates**

**PPP – pangangailangan (need), pangarap (dream), pamamaraan (way)**

**Organizers: AFA, PAKISAMA, CSA**

**INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS**

**Antonio guzman – casiguran aurora, PAKISAMA**

**Christy Marasigan – PAKISAMA Oriental Mdo**

**Janet – NATCCO Enterprise**

**Erica Sharon – NATCCO EDC**

**From Honduras**

**Terry Lindsey – Ateneo Ctr for Educ Dev**

**Claudio Nalasa – KAMMPIL Mis Or**

**From Tagum Davao**

**Dahlia – CONCERN Pampanga**

**Rowelyn – CONCERN**

**Racquel Fulgencia – Fdn for AR Coops Davao**

**Alona ARado – Davao Fed of Farmers Inc, Tagum Davao del**

**Menchi – Negros**

**From San Carlos City**

**Jun – AMA Katipunan Laguna**

**From Quezon**

**Ed Mora**

**Alex Casiple – Davao City, PAKISAMA rseracher on coco hub**

**Tony Salvador – IDEALS**

**Lima – BSDS PAKISAMA**

**Marek – CSA**

**Marlene – AsiaD**

**Mags – AsiaD**

**Louie – PAKISAMA Ops, Davao**

**Valdez – ISO**

**Ed – PKSM Aurora**

**Rey – MESAFED**

**PKSM Agusan**

**Multisectoral alliance negros**

**DSWD**

**Jane – PKSM**

**Baclagon**

**Negros**

**WE Effect**

**Insti for Phil Coops and SE D**

**SARILAYA**

**FFF, NAPC**

**Cagayan Valley Org Farmers Alliance, Isabela**

**Edgar REginaldo – PKSM Isabela**

**Rene – IPSED**

**Vic – we effect**

**mAVIC – PKSM mind**

**Riza – researcher**

**Esther**

**Jun**

**Lawrence – PAHP coord**

**Lany**

**Participants from**

**Phils**

**France**

**Honduras**

**Belgium**

**Brazil**

**Farmers**

**Coops**

**NGOs**

**Government**

**KEYNOTE SPEECH**

**Brazil’s Zero Hunger Program and the Role of Farmers Federations and CSOs**

**Marcos – farmer in South Brazil. Produces chicken. Great leader from the farmers movement. Local union, then gen sec of farmer union in all South Brazil. Chair of FETRAF. Long experience in dialogue with govt. chair of farmer insti producing studies on interacting with govt. president of farmers orgs commission on capacity building. Member of different councils in Brazil in behalf of family farmer orgs – CONSEA, CONTAG, etc. linked to ministry of rural devt, etc.**

**I would like to wish you a very good meeting.**

**I apologize for the inconvenience that I cannot be with you due to travel problems.**

**I hope I will be able to give you some of the impt elements and explain to you our program on insti buying.**

**Can be useful to you as reference in your own construction process of agri policies.**

**When you speak about Zero Hunger in our country, it is impt to look at the data.**

**Some element from history that made a lot of influence in the way our president Lula was thinking.**

**We as an org of farmers, even before Lula’s presidency, tried to show imptance of this problem to our sector.**

**Since end 1990s, during mandate of Fernande Cardoso, we obtained a specific legislation – a program for reinforcement of family farming.**

**Limited bef govt of Lula to 2 million real.**

**With election of Lula, and his decision to implement the Zero Hunger Program, increase in the level of program, esp rural credit.**

**On rural credit, 2 billion real in 2002, now 25 billion.**

**Hundreds of thousands of families made conversion in their family farms.**

**Another impt program of tech assist to family farmers.**

**Level of resources invested in tech asst to FF is 2 billion real.**

**Together with these specific policies for FF, special credit, tech assist, insurance scheme for climate and revenue, we received from Brazil govt and society the clear acknowledgment that FF is key for food production.**

**Before it was considered that FF was su bsistence, now it is recognized that it represents 60% of food production in Brazil.**

**If we produce so much food for alimentation of the popn, what are the means for farmers to commercialize these quantities.**

**The big challenge is not only how to produce, but how they can access to the market.**

**In this context, the Zero Hunger program started, to fight hunger and poverty by rural families, not through buying produce from multinationals, but from production of family farming.**

**Main objective of the program is to bring revenue to family, econ dev to rural areas, associated with fight agst hunger.**

**Food to the needy, revenue to farmers, devt for rural areas.**

**In this context we put together on one side the revenue of the family farmers and the other side the nutrition of the people.**

**One program is the PAA. The idea was to incorporate the family farming in the model and to generate the revenue for the farmers.**

**And the other program was the income of the farmers.**

**Another element was to secure the food quantity and quality that is needed.**

**Main feature of the program: Quality food for consumers and good price for farmers and fishers.**

**QUESTIONS:**

* **How did the farmers influence the government for them to have role in the program? Is there another factor aside from a supportive and progressive President?**
* **Is there a legal mandate from the executive for public agencies to purchase farmers’ products? How are they compelled to buy from farmers?**
* **Comment: Programs such as this will only succeed in the Phils if we have a progressive President who comes from the farmers and fishers sector.**
* **How did the Brazilian govt purchase from farmers? Did they give subsidy to farmers? Did they compete with commercial traders?**
* **How stable are the fishers’ production to effectively meet the requirements of institutional purchase in Brazil?**
* **How big are the lands of farmers in Brazil?**
* **How accessible is credit to family farmers, what is the interest rate, what is the repayment performance, how is it being sustained?**
* **What mechanisms were used to strengthen farmers’ participation in institutional purchase? What is the ratio of participation vis-à-vis government and private sector?**
* **What are the distribution channels?**

**Two spaces for dialogue – CONSEA and CONTA?**

**Exists at national, provl, municipal levels**

**To create social control on public policies**

**There is permanent dialogue between CSOs and govt**

**No possibility of good public policy that is only done by govt, but only if there is constructive dialogue with civil society**

**Political will was the result of a long process.**

**Lula dialogued with farmers during campaign for presidency.**

**Program against hunger was addressed through addressing problem of farmers.**

**Law on bidding was dispensed with, as farmers were not able to qualify in the process, at the same time addressing the potential problem of corruption.**

**School feeding program was a huge source of demand.**

**MAREK’S PRESENTATION**

**RESPONSES FROM MARCOS:**

**We have different mechanisms and councils where farmers can participate.**

**For these we have different guidelines, rules and regulations, which are reviewed periodically by different departments with participation by farmers’ organizations.**

**The diff orgs negotiate with govt, providing figures and proposals.**

**For this reason, we are able to have a legal framework which everyone must follow.**

**(Get notes from Tony)**

**PAHP**

**DSWD**

**OPEN FORUM**

1. **Is dairy considered in the school feeding program? Phils is second biggest importer of dairy milk, but coconut can be used for milk production.**
2. **The PAHP and DSWD programs appear like government and beneficiaries programs, without civil society participation. In Brazil, they promoted 2/3 participation of civil society and only 1/3 by govt. Why?**
3. **Is PAHP a mandated program of all relevant departments or still just a project? What is the legal framework?**
4. **DepEd’s supplemental feeding program**
5. **Why were there no farmers in the govt study visit to Brazil?**

**RESPONSES**

* **Coconut milk can be included. The menu will be revised. Under current guidelines, it does not fall under hot meals but under drinks. It is being studied for revision.**
* **CSOs in govt definition include workers associations. Organizing beneficiaries into WAs. Many of them are also coops. There is community participation and consultation before the skills training program is approved.**
* **Bases of PAHP: Statement of intent signed by cabinet secretaries. Draft MOU to be signed by 3 cabinet secretaries. Similar to convergence initiative. EOs not necessary.**
* **Visit to Brazil was to look for possible models. Still in pilot stage in selected municipalities and regions. Matching FOs in the field and LGUs. LGU criteria: shld have good standing in terms of liquidation. Production is based on menu. If not possible, will be based on what is locally available. Feeding program is institutionalized, but not only means of marketing their produce. Farmers can also be helped thru linking with schools, hospitals, etc.**

**QUESTIONS**

* **Why still in pilot stage? There are groups who are already capable of supplying.**
* **Clarification about program in Tacloban.**
* **Govt public procurement board acknowledges importance of public procurement, but cites conflicts with WTO commitments.**
* **Question on effectiveness of standard feeding menu.**
* **Is there a plan to consult CSOs aside from direct beneficiary groups?**
* **Is there a plan to lobby for a legislation to institutionalize PAHP?**

**RESPONSES**

* **DSWD already supplies day care centers singly or in partnership with other depts all over the country. The pilot is only for this convergence program.**
* **Emergency shelter concerns in Tacloban (details to be shared)**
* **Social value procurement: community procurement still has to be implemented by govt, empowering comm to be involved thru negotiated procurement.**
* **Contextualized menu: we have recommended already that we should use locally produced and indigenous products. Menu is just initial menu to be contextualized based on what is available and suitable to community needs.**
* **MOU in pilot stage. Tech asst on legislation. For institutionalization of insti purchase for feeding program. Planned visit to Brazil by legislators. 10 slots, including comm on agri and AR.**
* **Participant of relevant CSOs: not yet in the framework. In pilot stage, consulting communities. Sec Dinky is there to ensure consultation.**
* **Visit to Brazil is just first batch. Farmer leaders can be included to be champions when they come back.**

**QUESTIONS**

* **What are the good practices:**
	+ **Capacity building on production side (farm planning; seed support;**
	+ **Transparency mechanism**
	+ **Monitoring tool / farmer registration**
* **Criteria for procurement**
	+ **Threshold for community procurement (1.5 Million budget for feeding program)**
	+ **Call for participation at barangay level for purchase of goods and services amounting to 500,000**

**WORKSHOP**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Experiences** | **Key Success Elements** | **For FOs and CSOs** | **For Phil govt** |
| **Nainggit** | **Partnership with FOs, CSOs** |  | **Convergence initiative does not include far mers. Engage farmers organizations** |
|  | **Fair price for farmers in Brazil. In Phils only P13 per day** |  |  |
|  | **Value chain approach/ access to support, capacity bldg** |  |  |
|  | **Political will** | **Find champions from local to national levels** | **Farmers should be present from design and planning stage** |
|  | **Institutionalization of social dialogue at different levels to push for a law** | **Same** | **Same** |
|  |  | **Dialogue with Brazilian CONSEA** |  |
|  |  |  | **Enhance program. Farmers not beneficiaries but partners. Shld be in govt framework already even if in pilot stage. FOs initiated.** |
|  |  |  | **Put real partnership in structure. Not dictatorship.** |
| **PAHP is not Brazilian experience but mere govt convergence of 3 agencies. No genuine participation of farmers and communities in design of program. Only in implementation.** | **3 enabling laws were established** |  | **Review design of PAHP.** **Have legal framework.****Increase budget.** |
| **Lessons not yet distilled from the experience esp in terms of engaging CSOs and institutionalizing dialogue** |  |  |  |
| **Cannot fight hunger without real implementation of agrarian reform** |  |  |  |
| **NAPC is not in the program** |  |  |  |
| **There are programs and resource in NAPC that can be integrated.** |  | **Lessen vices.****Dagdagan ang sipag.****Go beyond political colors (cooperate).** |  |
|  |  |  | **Include DOLE, DBM, DOH, DTI, LGUs** |