

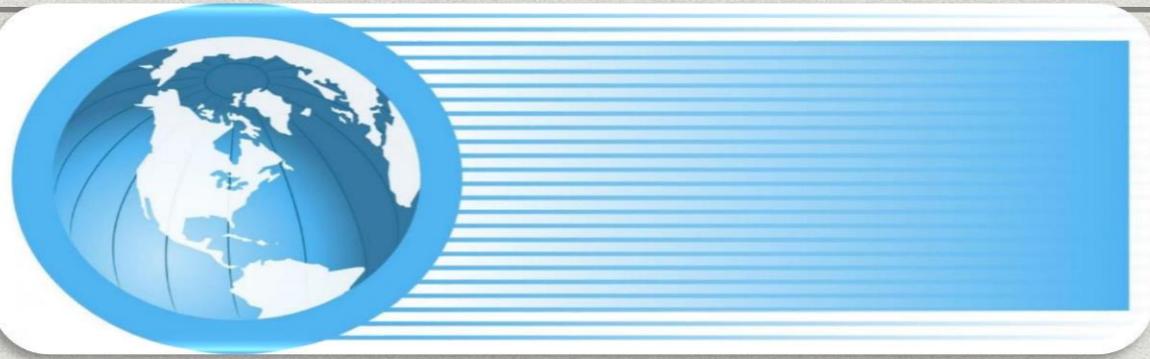


FARMER'S PRIDE INTERNATIONAL



GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR FRAGILE & CONFLICT
AFFECTED STATES





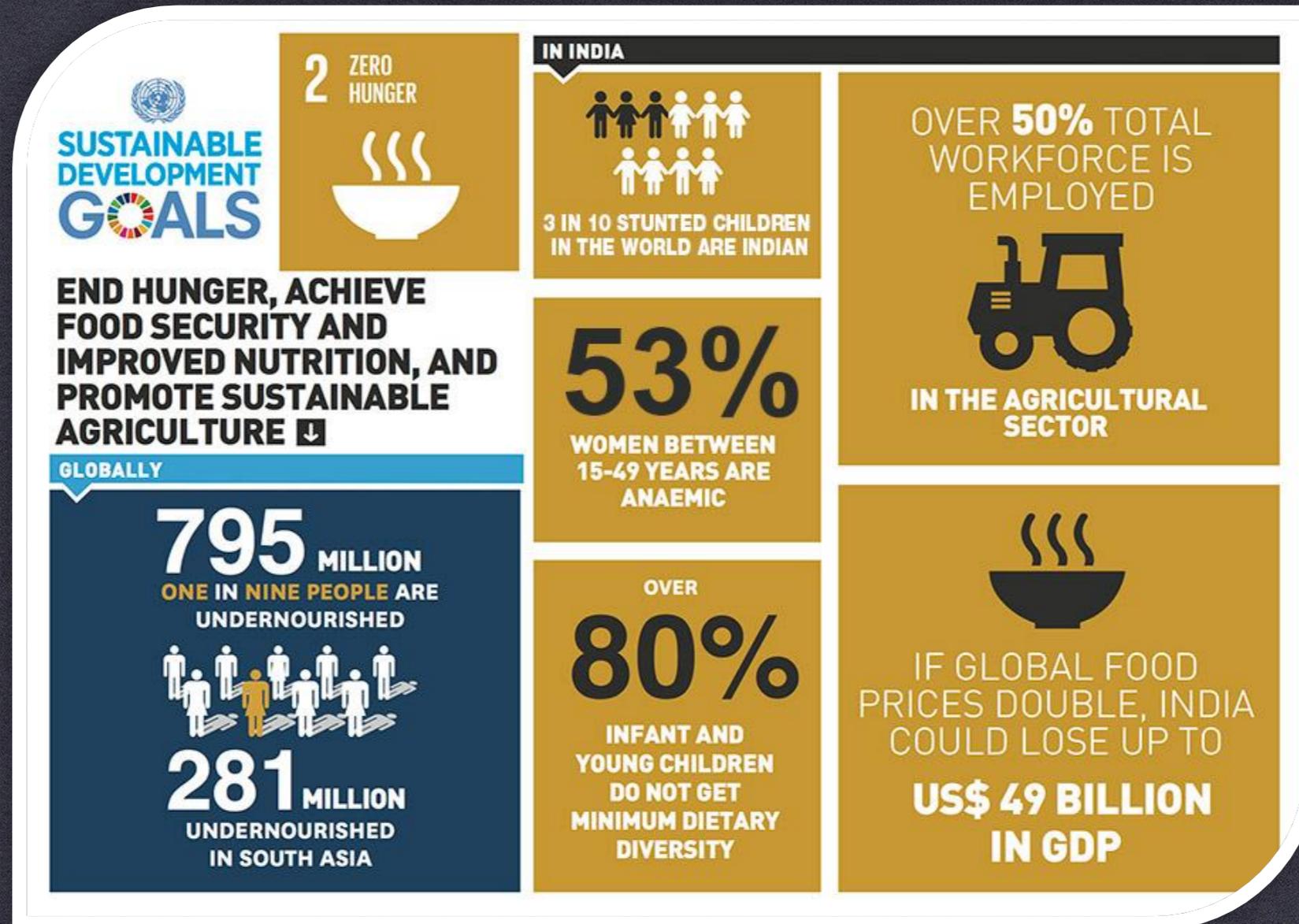
How does FPI define Fragile States?

- * High Fragility rating on the annual Fund For Peace Fragile State Index (<https://fragilestatesindex.org/about/>)
- * Long-standing situations of conflict (especially internal) and/or post-conflict transition
- * Situation of prolonged political crisis (ex: Presidential succession)
- * Deep and prolonged economic crisis/impasse
- * Demographic tensions (ex: sectarian, religious, ethnic, religious, etc) combined with any of the above
- * Dependency on international assistance for basic services provision combined with the criteria above





TOPIC: THE FOOD WAR HYPOTHESIS

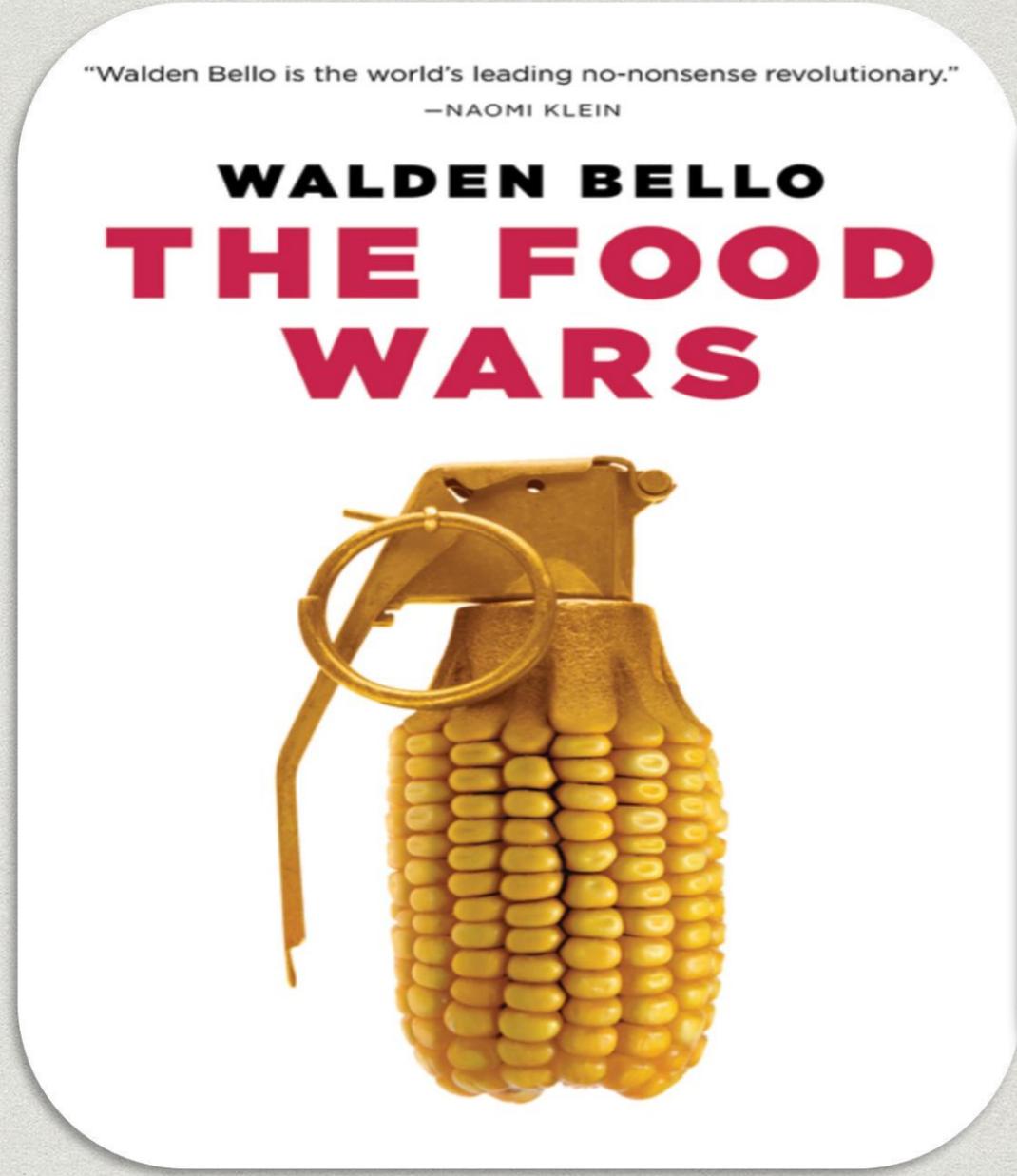


TOPIC: FAMINE AS A GATEWAY TO CONFLICT & WAR





The “Food Wars” Hypothesis





Defining The Food War hypothesis

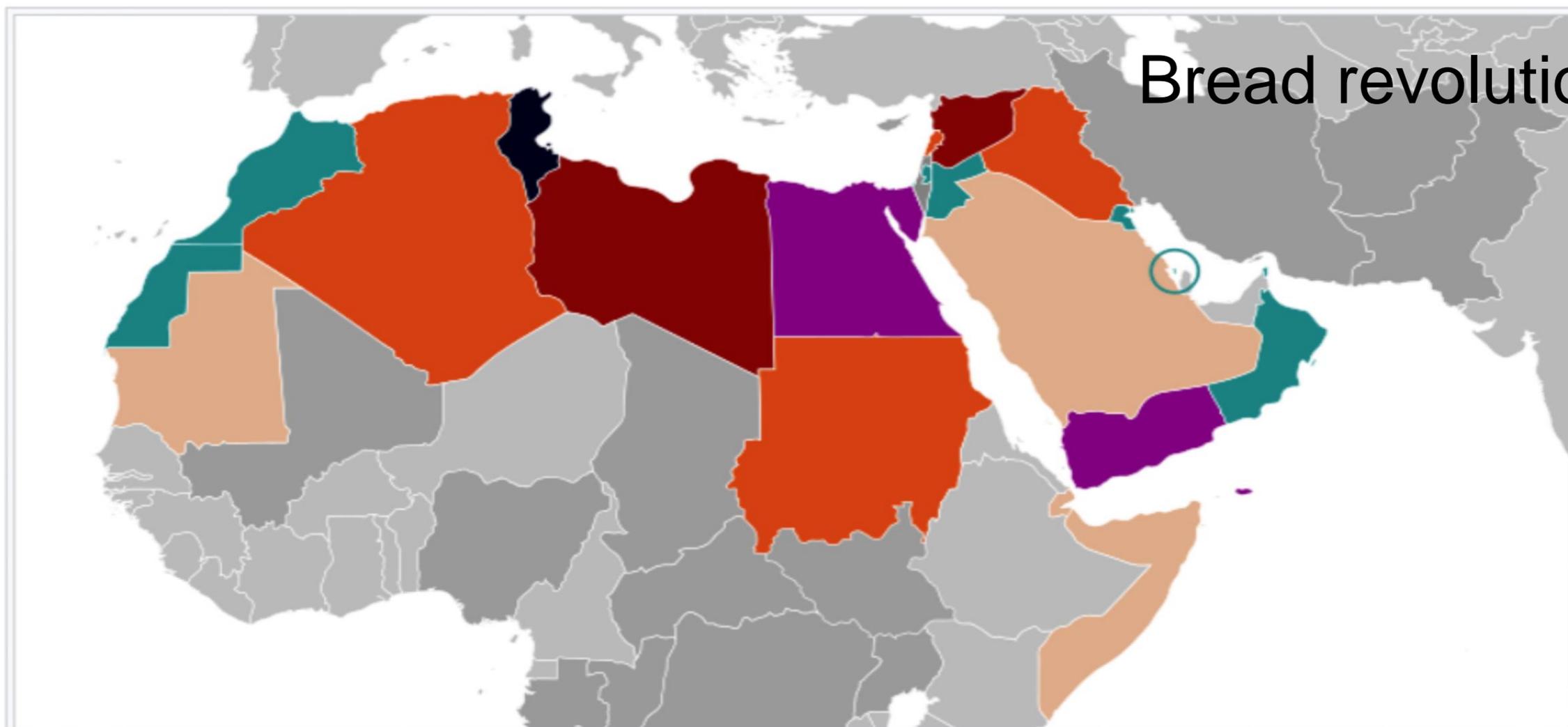
- * This is a position among scholars & UN diplomats that most conflict over the next few decades will have its origins in issues of food and access to food (2030-end of century).
- * Food insecurity has severe economic consequences that usually play out in ways that widen existing social divisions (tribal, ethnic, etc.) (Note: economic productivity, employment growth, etc most concentrated in agriculture)
- * These consequences undermine trust in government authority, de-stabilize weaker/fragile states, and can lend legitimacy to insurgent groups.
- * In fragile states, food insecurity makes economic & government collapse much more likely- and their collapse can pull in proxy states (like USA or China) into war. (see: WWI- maybe 3?)





Example: Arab Spring Revolutions (2011- ongoing)

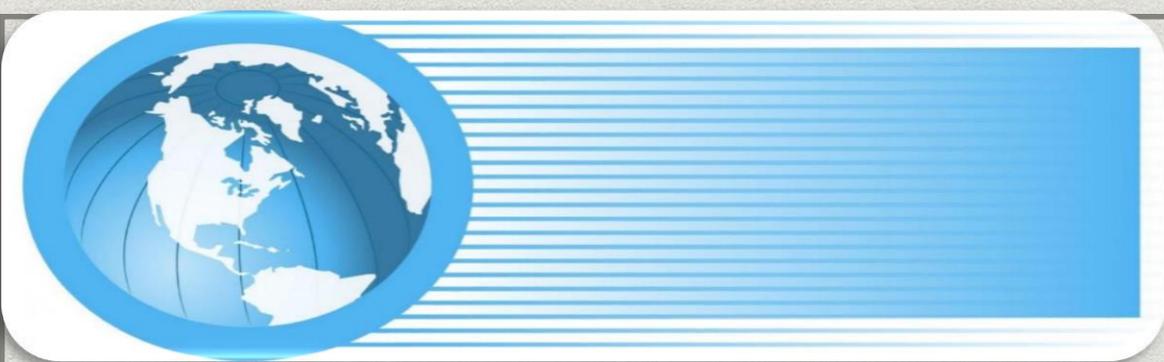
Summary of conflicts by country [\[edit\]](#)



Bread revolutions

Legend:
■ Government overthrown more than once ■ Government overthrown ■ Civil war ■ Protests and governmental changes ■ Major protests ■ Minor protests ■ Other protests and militant action outside the Arab world





Example: Farmer vs. Pastoralist Conflicts

Herder-Farmer violence in the Sahel in 2019

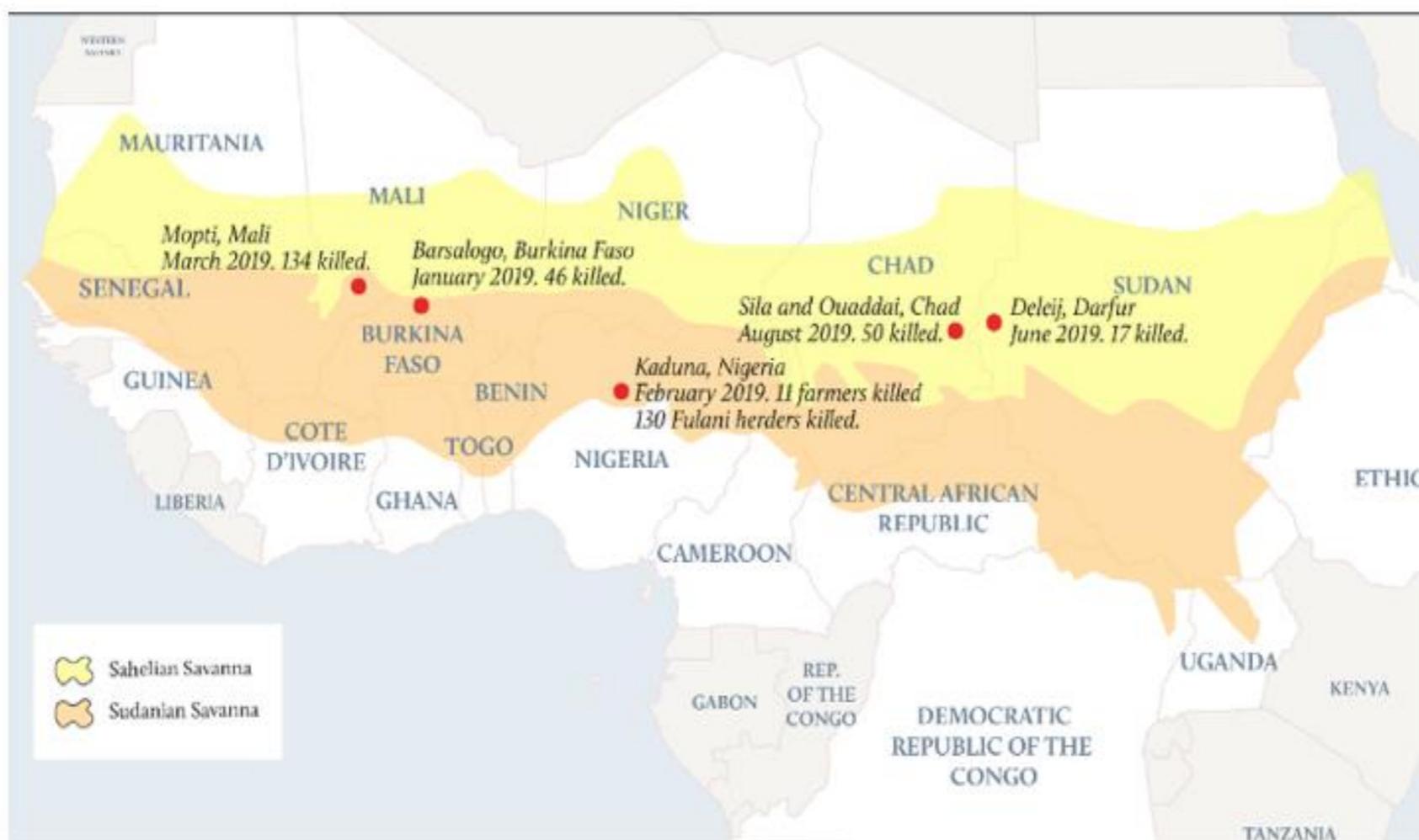


Image source: Kaamil Ahmed, "From Sudan to Mali, how climate wars are breaking out across the Sahel," Middle East Eye, September 19, 2019. Accessed January 23, 2020. <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/sudan-mali-conflict-climate-wars-conflict-sahel>.

<https://www.stimson.org/2020/the-erosion-of-pastoralism-in-the-sudano-sahel/>





The Implications for our work in Agriculture

- * In the context of this hypothesis, political/economic strife result from conflict over access to the means of economic subsistence (agriculture)
- * In large parts of the world, the means of economic subsistence available to most people run through agriculture sector. For many people, this makes agro-entrepreneurship the most reliable path to economic betterment & long-run sustainable development
- * When the means of economic subsistence (or their dividends) are not widely accessible or distributed equitably, society becomes more prone to conflict and the degradation of state institutions that keep peace.
- * FPI's work combats this by helping agribusinesses in troubled states to increase productivity, improve profitability, and develop inclusive value chains in high-value crops.
- * By a) creating more pathways for agribusinesses to be commercially successful and b) making the economic dividends of successful agribusiness available to a larger population (especially marginalized groups), FPI works to directly address the issue that is at the core of most ongoing global conflicts in/involving the developing world.





PART II- FPI'S THEORY OF CHANGE (WORKING IN FRAGILE STATES)



ASSUMPTIONS & RATIONAL UNDERLYING OUR
WORK IN TROUBLED STATES





Rationale

Agro-Entrepreneurship as a Peace-Building Tool

- * It serves as a mechanism of prevention
- * It serves as a mechanism of re-integration (back into society)
- * It can serve as a mechanism of de-escalation (by reducing combatants).
- * Most entrepreneurship in the developing world occurs in the agriculture sector. That means that the dividends described above occur on the widest scale with agro-entrepreneurship versus commercial success in other sectors.
- * Agriculture is also one of the most inclusive sectors of the global economy, hence concentrating on this sector allows the aforementioned dividends to reach even the most marginalized communities



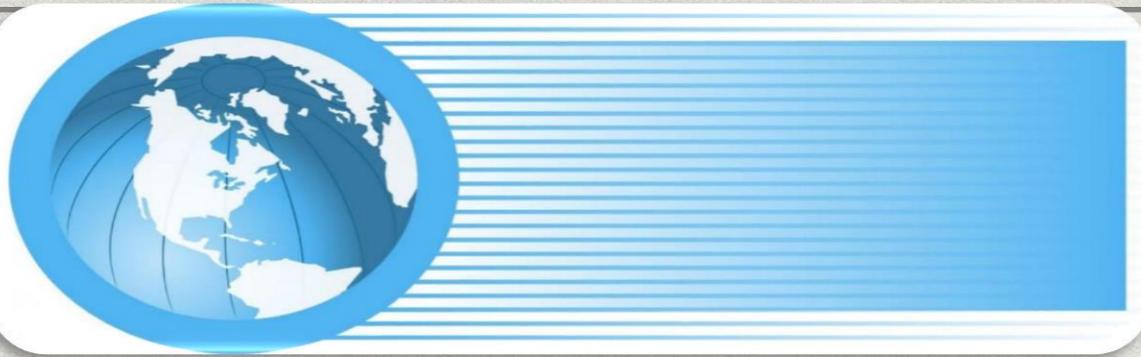


Rationale, continued

The Entrepreneur's Role in Conflict Mitigation

- * Creates jobs (reduces involvement in armed groups, provides a “way out” for young people engaged in conflict.)
- * Builds wealth (allows civic leaders to provide services & infrastructure to support a more peaceful society)
- * Creates economic opportunity- especially for marginalized populations (to correct economic inequalities that fuel conflict when left unmitigated)
- * When successful, entrepreneurs can create hope- and increase enthusiasm for peace
- * Social Entrepreneurship has the potential to directly address grievances that fuel conflict. (They can operate in contexts that NGO's and big foundations often struggle with)
- * The relationship is indirect, but very real.





Socio-economic Dividends of Successful Agribusiness in Troubled States

Proposed Example:

Farming co-op selling meats & vegetables

Delineation of Social Value:

A. For the entrepreneur & their family

- Can send children to school (positive externalities like increased education, keeping kids out of conflict, etc..)
- Can pay for mild health services (reduces household & communal spread of disease)
- As the entrepreneur maximizes their profits, so too are these benefits maximized

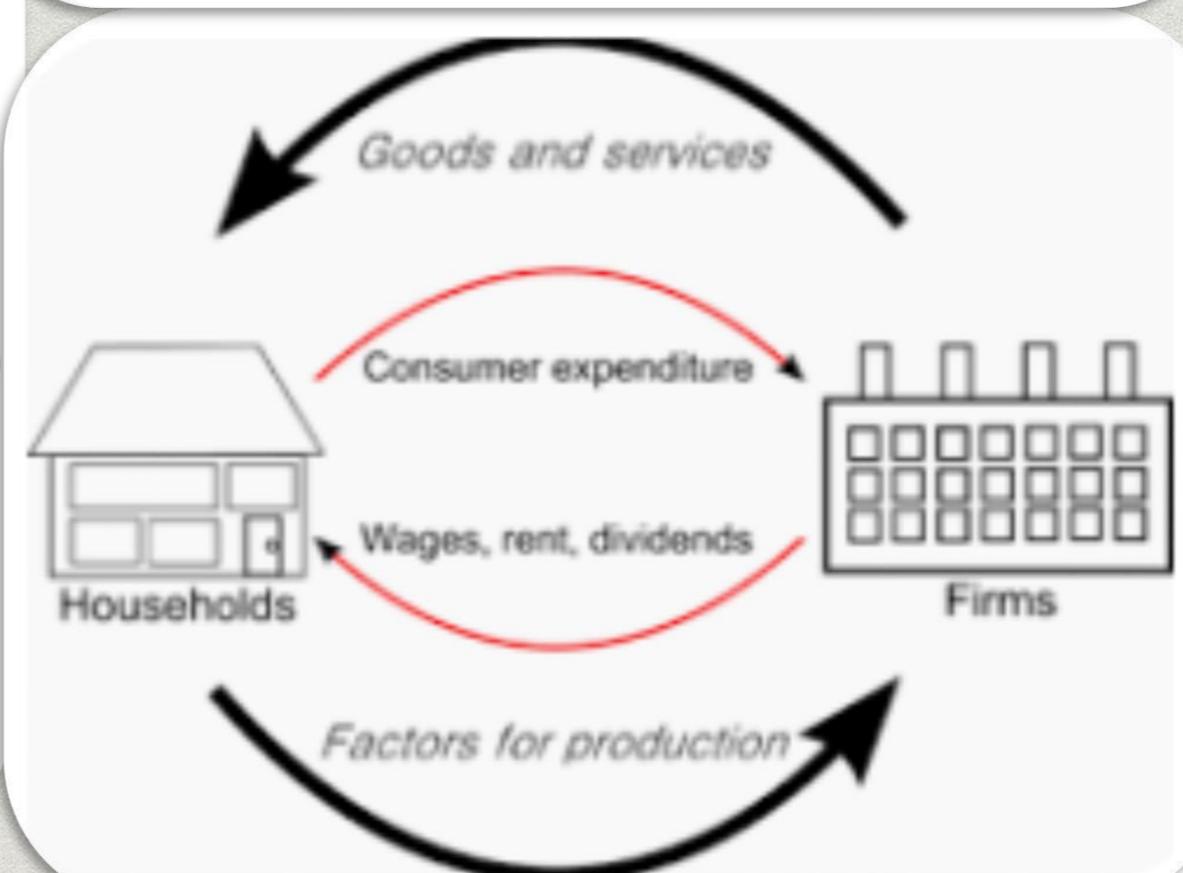
B. Enterprise Scales

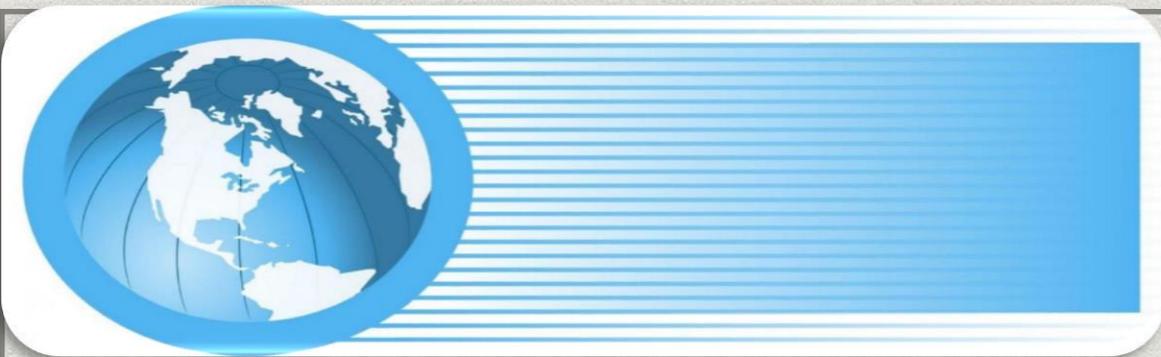
- creates employment potential for others in the community (perhaps working aged young people, war widows, or young others)
- Their wages increase their buying power, which can go to support the income of other entrepreneurs in the area (reducing poverty by way of the multiplier effect.)
- Creates wealth on a wider scale (more kids sent to school, more spending on health)

C. Community Benefits

- more kids in school
- Fewer families in poverty
- More access to health
- Reduced food insecurity

Advance SDG's #s 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10.





FPI's Theory of Self-Help Economic development in Fragile States

- * Entrepreneurship in the agriculture sector is the surest & most reliable way to bring about sustainable development in rural communities
- * Financial dependency on “rich countries” to support your work is a poor and unreliable strategy for rural development.
- * Some of the communities represented by FPI are in countries scarred by war and a tumultuous history. Farmers in such countries would have extreme difficulty attracting charitable support for foreign investment, as the International community would consider them a high-risk investment. For some countries, international investments simply aren't available- and where it is available, subsistence level entrepreneurs usually won;t qualify for it,.
- * Donations are limited & less reliable in conflict situations (Funding from international community IS NOT ALWAYS Available.)
- * FPI believes that development is most reliable and most sustainable when it is locally sustained and rooted in the collective mobilization of resources already available within the community.
- * FPI has a strong stance against donor dependency for development. Our projects leverage the resources, networks, and leadership structures within our beneficiary communities to leverage projects that generate revenue



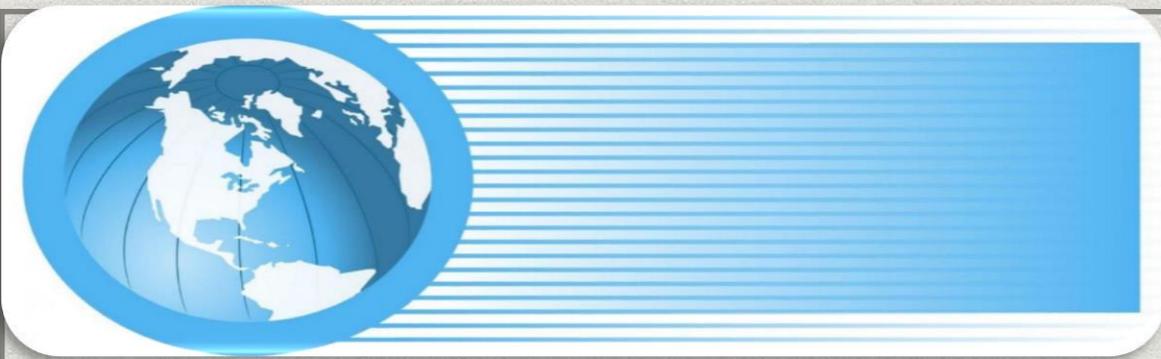


PART III- PROJECTS & METHODOLOGIES



HOW FPI WORKS IN FRAGILE & CONFLICT-
AFFECTED STATES

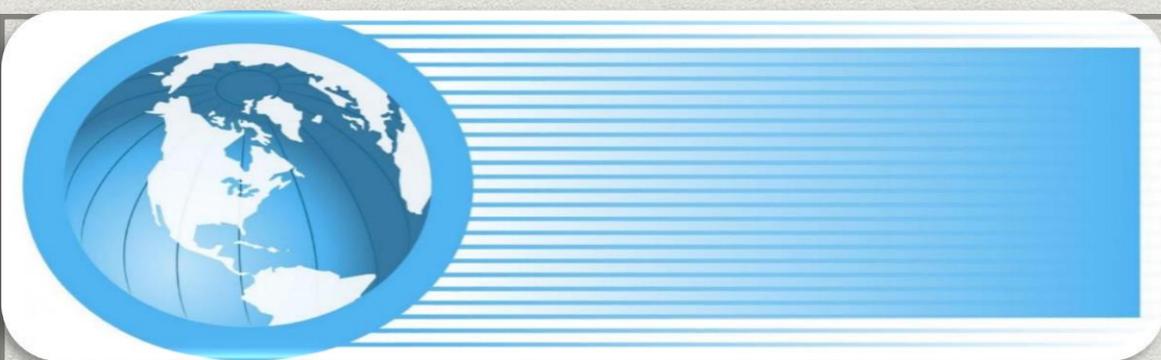




Objectives of FPI Programs

- * To lay a global foundation for programming to promote agro-entrepreneurship as a peace-building & sustainable development tool
- * To develop a framework for building skills that are crucial to commercial success in the agriculture sector
- * To bring financial literacy and related skills to rural communities represented by the NHFGN Agriculture Department
- * To prepare communities with the skills and training to benefit from (and participate in) “self-help” financial inclusion methodologies
- * To provide rural communities with the training, skillset, and human capital necessary to derive income from reliable & sustainable agricultural activity
- * To lay a foundation for value chain development in the agriculture sector of rural communities





Short-run Programming Focus: Value Chain Development

Short-Run Strategic Approach

- * Education & Skills-building in Agriculture: includes various kinds of cultivation/processing, farm management, factory set-up, cooperative farming, among much more.
- * Financial Literacy & Business Skills Training: skills necessary to succeed in agro-enterprise & microfinance services- including market entry strategies, customer acquisition, financial management, value chain development techniques, and more.
- * “Self-Help” Village Banking Methodologies for community-based microfinance: refers to a system of group arrangements wherein members pool their savings together to make interest-bearing micro-investments in each other’s projects. When these kinds of tools are properly supported (particularly with the right set of skills & management), they can be both self-funding AND self-replenishing





Economic Solidarity Groups

This is a group arrangement where many farmers come together as members of a formal organization. The members pay dues & savings, which the group collects over time in order to do the following:

- * Provide basic micro-finance & self-help agro-finance to members
- * Purchase tools, inputs, seeds, land, and other assets necessary for increased income generation
- * Improve access to local and international markets
- * Provide for the education & edification of the membership. (Skills-building with respect to agribusiness, agro-ecology, and business skills to help subsistence farming become commercially successful)





Self-Help Micro-finance through Economic Solidarity Groups

- * The economic power of Farmers Associations lies in its ability to collect regular savings (and dues) from its members over a period of time
- * IF the members of the association are making regular contributions, the association can then put several financial empowerment programs into place. (Example: FPI Burundi & FPI Botswana)

Examples include

- * making interest-bearing micro-credits to association members (**This is called VSLA program**)
- * Making large-scale purchases (ex: land, inputs, seeds, tools, capital) on behalf of association members. (**This is called daily savings**)





Overview of Additional Projects

Once the Economic Solidarity Group has enough dues-paying members, FPI can leverage it as a way to provide several key benefits:

- * Input & Supply provisions (using dues & contributions to fund purchases)
- * Capacity-building & Skills Development (Agribusiness & agro-ecology): dues cover training costs
- * Market Access: Marketing & selling the products of members to suppliers, retailers and other buyers able to receive large orders. (his will include international buyers, but also local buyers like restaurants, grocery stores, hotels, etc...)





Overview of Market Linkage Activities

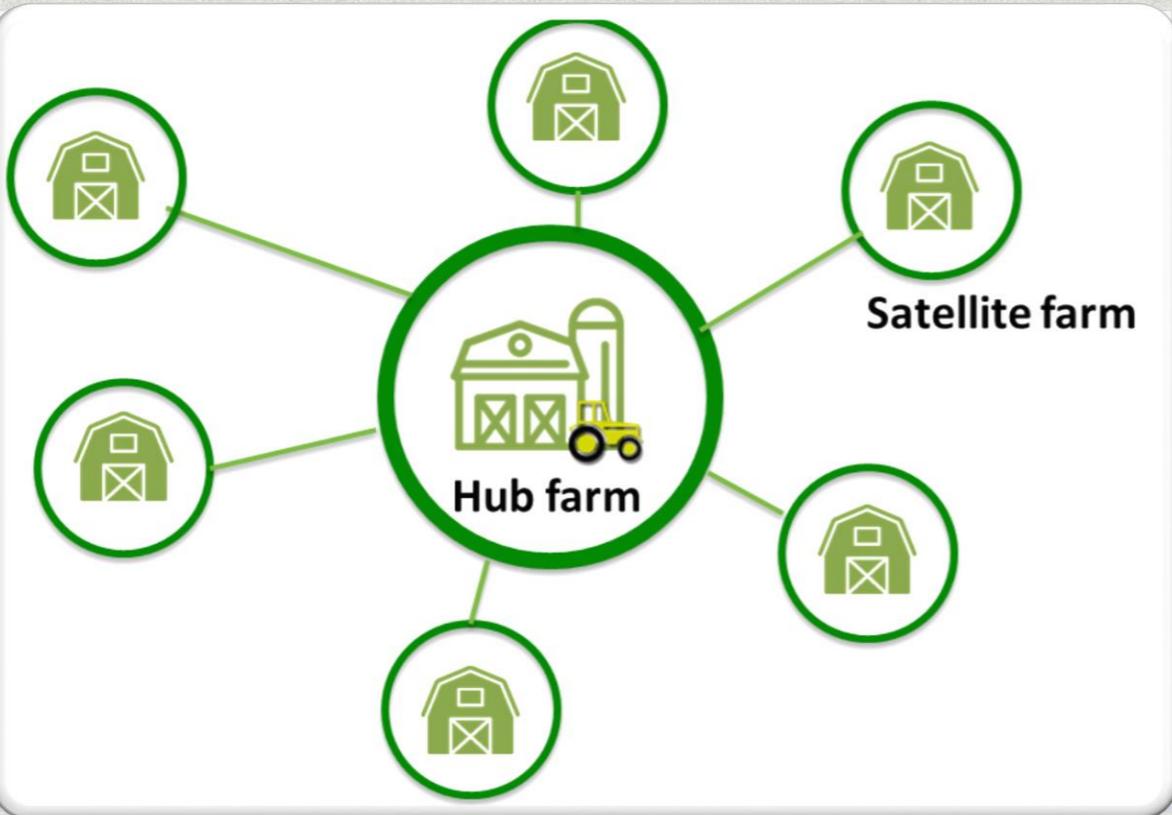
Generally, a well-run Farmers Association is able to market the goods/products of its members to buyers and traders in bulk.

- * Local Access: marketing & selling the goods of members to local buyers (hotels, restaurants, food stands, grocery stores, etc...)
- * Negotiating bulk purchases with Traders: An association has more power than any individual farmer. (By negotiating lower build prices, even the trader makes more profit... It's a win-win.)
- * International Market Access: FPI's Executive Chairman leads a market linkage -program. We can connect local farmers to international buyers (Europe, Asia) seeking orders in bulk.





Cluster Farming



- * Cluster is bringing together a number of Farms to create profit by merging several smallholder farms_ = Satellites or Out growers
- * This forms agro enterprises, that attached them to the a nucleus farm
- * **Hub farm**, this forms a solid entrepreneurial group
- * **Cluster**, which will share both the benefits as the burden of the enterprises





PART IV- PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



HOW FPI WORKS IN FRAGILE & CONFLICT-
AFFECTED STATES





Human Rights Safeguards

- * High accountability & transparency standards in both partner selection AND project evaluations
- * Partnership with ILO to teach members about child-labor free value chains and in designing human rights audits of potential members
- * Partnership is limited to civil society & commercial actors- no government or political entities in any country under any circumstances

