OUTLINE

- What is the relationship between Family Agriculture and Rural Development?
- What are the issues - African especially Ghana?
- Can the Issues be addressed?, How and Attempts?
- Presenter’s view
Opinion
Investment in family agriculture is good business. It is noted that investments in commercial farms are increasing whereas that of family farms are decreasing.
However family farms still provide the basis for commercial farming in Africa. ie, lands used for family agriculture are the ones leased out for commercial farms.
Relationship:
- Family agriculture and rural development very much relate.
- The relationship is **POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

(de Janvry and Sadoulet 2001)
ISSUES

- Lack of appropriate agriculture policies
- Limited technology adaption and agriculture input
- Lack of infrastructure (road, health and low interest credit facilities, energy and water)
- Inadequate marketing strategies and unfair trade
- Heavy dependence burden on women in family agriculture
- Frequent extreme weather events and climate change
ATTEMPT TO ADDRESS THE ISSUES

Various international declarations have been made and continue to be made for poverty alleviation in Africa.

1974: The World Food Conference
1996: The World Food Summit
2000: The Millennium Development Goal
2001: The African Union (AU) adopted the new partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)-(CAADP)
2006: Abuja Food Security Summit
2008: FAO High Level Management meeting, Rome
2012: Regional RE Policy adopted in Accra (Oct.)
HOW

The Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) has provided response to the development of agricultural sector in Africa.

CAADP directs investment to four mutually supporting and interlinked pillars:

**Pillar I:** Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control system.

**Pillar II:** Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for marketing access.

**Pillar III:** *Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises.*

**Pillar IV:** Improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption
As a vehicle for rural development and poverty alleviation the presenter agrees with CAADP’s recommendations

- Meeting rural infrastructure requirements—government priority in investment. (roads, health, low interest credit facilities, energy and water)
- Improving rural service delivery of the above infrastructure
- Improving rural education and communication
- Recognize the role of women in agriculture and give a special attention
- Promote efficient small - medium scale agricultural technologies
- Develop appropriate agricultural policies for rural areas
### SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR WOODFUEL SUPPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Potential WF Supply</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>M ha</td>
<td>Mt/yr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High forest</td>
<td>1.600</td>
<td>1.536</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangrove</td>
<td>0.400</td>
<td>0.691</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmlands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>1.080</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest zone</td>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>2.240</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa groves</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>0.958</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee groves</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living fences</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconuts</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlements</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallow lands</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>7.200</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>23.900</td>
<td>18.007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sustainable Forest Management Programme in African ACP Countries**

**GCP/RAF/354/EC**
Wood Energy Planning and Policy Development (WEPP) Component
**GHANA**
**FINAL REPORT**
**FAO**
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Supply (Mt/yr)</th>
<th>18.007</th>
<th>18.007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total CONSUMPTION (Mt/yr)</td>
<td>18.000</td>
<td>20.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALANCE (Mt/yr)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-1.997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In my view strategies for family agriculture and rural development requires situational analysis and needs assessment.

Any design to fit the needs and potentials of different groups of people or countries would necessarily need to be differentiated.

The differentiated strategies are essential if governments are to reduce poverty among the rural poor.

(Farrington, et al 2002)
DREAM FOR AN ENHANCED FAMILY AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA
ENOUGH TALK AND PAPER WORK

ACTION NOW

THANK YOU

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