


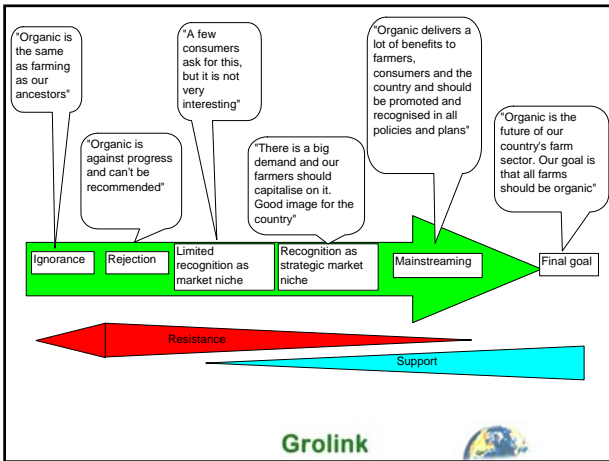


UNEP-UNCTAD CBTF Study

- Studies of 7 countries
 - Chile
 - Costa Rica
 - Denmark
 - Egypt
 - Malaysia
 - Thailand
 - South Africa
- Other experiences

Policy recommendations for governments

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Many reasons and many stakeholders

- Export Marketing: commercial exporters, strong cooperatives
- Domestic Markets: NGOs, small farms, small traders, consumers
- Rural Development: NGOs small farmers, governments
- Public goods: government, NGOs, citizens

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Who is the driver?




- In all countries studied, and in the US, EU the private sector has clearly been driving the early stages of development.
- The drivers have been a mix of NGOs and commercial operations, different in different countries
- Domestic market driver in most OECD countries, export in most DCs
- Governments have played very little role

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Policy Framework

- To remove obstacles and biases against organic agriculture.
- To give recognition and encouragement to the organic sector.
- To train relevant decision-makers and staff in organic farming issues.
- That governments mainly take an enabling and facilitating role rather than a controlling one.
- That the sector itself is organised and that there is close collaboration between the sector and government.

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Removing general obstacles and disincentives

- Consider effect on OA in all agriculture policies, plans and programmes, international treaties
- Tax-exemptions or free distribution of agro-chemicals, GMOs and alike are disincentives.
- Government hostility or interference in business can also be disincentives

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Implement programs and policies that are pointing towards organic

- Pesticide taxes or strict regulations
- Water protection measures
- Erosion control
- Farm diversification

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Develop Organic Policy

- Clarify stakeholders and objectives from the start
- Integrated assessments of sector, needs and policies
- Involve and listen to the stakeholders, or even better: let them do most of the job!
- Recognise the diversity in the sector
- Link to main agriculture policies

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Ensure inclusion of women and other "disadvantaged groups"



Develop organic action plan

- Follow policy with clear plan
- Formulate clear targets and assign accountability for progress
- Assign lead agency
- Install permanent National Organic Committee
 - Organic stakeholders
 - Various government institutions
- Monitor: collect data

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Organic Regulation – who and what shall it serve?



No hurry for governments to regulate the sector

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Development of local certification and standards



- Domestic certification bodies have played key role for domestic market development - they often need (and get!) assistance
- Producers need training to go for certification
- Government to facilitate access to service
- Compulsory regulation demanding certification should be avoided
- BUT Certification absorbs a lot of resources in the sector, Other quality assurance mechanisms can be suitable

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Organic Markets

Growing - but not so easy to conquer.

Be realistic - especially about premium price



Export markets

- Exporters to cooperate in export promotion, backed by government
- Train exporter and local certifiers to cope with paperwork and procedures



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Support to producers

- Organic direct support programs (subsidies) are widespread in the EU
- Certification costs are supported in many different ways
- Direct farmer support is not so realistic for countries with low GDP and big agriculture sector -eco system services open new opportunities for flow of money?
- Support should target bottlenecks and be used strategically

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Extension service and other support

- Keeping the farm and the farmer in the centre of attention
- Build on traditional knowledge
- Inputs should be researched and possibly controlled
- Combination of organic extension service and integrating organic in "normal" extension?



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Specific for small holders

- **Management** is of key importance, all the way from the farm to the sales
- Farming as a sustainable business
- Support grouping - with realistic targets
- Support SSF to become real partners in a value chain
- Institutions and infrastructure that is relevant for them
- Facilitate farmer linking to "the right" buyers
- Enforceable contracts- don't enforce ONE model.

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Influencing the standards and certification requirements

- Participate actively in relevant standard setting bodies, bringing the case of small holders
- Seek strategic partnerships with each others and with like-minded
- Participate in harmonisation efforts, e.g. the ITF

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