

Session 3: Access to technology land
Juan Cheaz – Senior Coordinator Agricultural Policy and Value Chains
Case: Intra-ACP Agricultural Policy Programme

What technology was shared and how?

- ICTs – 15 on-site social reporters trained to cover the Caribbean-Pacific Agri-Food Forum, Bridgetown, Barbados, and 62 online social reporters to support them, i.e. before, during and after the forum.
- Social reporting tools training for on-site team, e.g. Blogs (using Wordpress), Videos (Youtube), Photos (Flickr), Presentation sharing (Slideshare), Twitter, Facebook, Hootsuite, Aggregation and curation tools (Scoop.it, Storify etc.) / content sharing support by online team through social media channels like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Google+.
- On-site social reporters from Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea, Saint. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vanuatu with a background in agricultural economics, agribusiness and other related fields.
- Protected agriculture – green house production, managing resilient root crop germplasm, by formal tissue culture training of young scientists from the Caribbean (in Fiji), provision of improved germplasm and field training for producer groups (including women producers in improved farming practices for root crops
- Women in Agriculture training held in Papua New Guinea (PNG) PIFON hosts Pacific Soil Learning Exchange

What change/benefits did it bring about?

- Broadened vision and enhanced knowledge of young people's and other stakeholders' about critical issues related to agriculture and rural development in the Caribbean and in the Pacific, and SIDS in general, e.g. value chain finance, agriculture-nutrition links, agribusiness, agri-tourism, climate-smart agriculture, etc.
- New and improved skills related to the ICT tools for policy influencing, social change, business opportunities.
- Improved agricultural practices for the production of nutritious foods

Does your programme have an SSC element?

- Yes: Collaboration takes place globally, inter-regionally and intra-regionally

How did your programme provide women, in particular, access to land and help guarantee land quality?

- The programme is not geared directly to provide land to women or other groups. It is about fostering exchanges about agricultural technology, agribusiness & enterprise development and policies that are conducive to these.
- Indirectly, the programme develops the capability of stakeholders, including women and youth, through training and knowledge sharing.
- A critical capability in empowering youth and women is to know and understand their broader environment. Without this, it would be hardly

possible for small-scale farmers and agripreneurs to transcend the local and subsistence nature of their business.

How has access to land/land quality changed lives?

- As above.
- FAO in collaboration with CTA and IFAD has published an extensive number of cases regarding the empowerment of youth in agriculture through land access, including cases from ACP and other Southern countries. See “Youth in Agriculture: Key Challenges and Concrete Solutions”.
- The cases which illustrate land tenure, distribution, land funds, land-leases, among others as means to increase productivity, entrepreneurship.

What lessons were learnt from other Southern countries?

- More data to better understand youth groups, challenges and aspirations – inform best strategy or combination
- Importance of organisation for collective action – stronger voice
- Special measures to enhance young women’s participation and leadership skills
- To engage effectively in farming, access to land remains vital
- Social media tools play a key role in connecting youth from different countries / regions
- Productive capacities – Basic capacities – Empowerment (or lack of them) – reinforce each other (or limit each other)