

[2012]



[Food Security Project Report]



Target

- Farmers mobilisation
- Empowerment of women & youth
- Generation of income
- Partnership for investment
- Mechanised farming
- Marketing of maize produce

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
CHAPTER 1	5
1.1 Introduction.....	5
1.2 Project vision	5
1.3 Target Group	6
1.4 Demographic information about Buoko	6
1.5 Developmental objectives.....	6
1.6 Major Stakeholders.....	7
1.6 Expected results.....	7
CHAPTER 2	8
2.1 Activities implemented	8
2.2 Community workshop in Buoko	9
2.3 Investment workshop organized for migrants in Netherlands	11
CHAPTER 3	12
3.1 Achieved results.....	12
CHAPTER 4	14
4.1 Project Management	14
4.2 Communication	14
4.3 Promotion	14
4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of Project.....	14
CHAPTER 5	15
5.1 Challenges	15
4.2 Conclusion	15
4.4 Way Forward	16
Shared pictures.....	17

Executive Summary

This is a final report capturing activities under the Food security Project taking place in Ghana. The report gives a background of ongoing activities implemented during the second phase of the Food Security Project from January 2012 to February 2013.

The Food Security Project seeks to engage migrants in agricultural developmental projects in their country of origin through the use of human, social and economic capital. The project encourages migrants to mobilise their remittances as an economic capital for investment.

Moreover, the Food security project is a poverty driven initiative that aims to change the socio-economic conditions of rural farmers in Ghana by ensuring that farmers receive training, to be able to engage in commercial farming, using improved farming techniques and agricultural practices. Farmers involved in this project are able to enlarge their social network through facilitation social dialogue.

In general the project seeks to encourage rural farmers, particularly women and the youth to be empowered, increase the productivity and earn sufficient household income.

Since implementation, the project has targeted mainly rural poorer farmers in Buoko Wenchi. Farmers involved have been engaged in production of maize crop.

During the second phase of project implementation (between January 2012 to February 2013), activities implemented during project implementation are mentioned below as

- mobilisation of farmers in Buoko-Wenchi
- provision of micro credit services to farmers
- provision of AfroEuro micro credit services shop
- information meetings educating farmer about new developed maize seed
- creation of a common storage space for farmers harvested maize produce
- distribution and collection to assist farmers in marketing harvested maize
- investment workshop organised in The Hague-Netherlands
- Promotion of project through social media for farmers and a new developed maize seed pilot farming were all conducted in Buoko Wenchi.

Within Netherlands, the project was promoted and publicised among diaspora migrant community in the Netherlands to create awareness about the Food security project in Ghana. These promotions sought to encourage more migrants in the Netherlands and beyond to invest in the food security project in their country of origin.

Since implementation in the year 2012, the Project has faced challenges linked to limited access to funding / investment capital in the project, higher demand for micro credit services on part of farmers and over reliant on rainfall due to lack of irrigation systems by farmers in Buoko-Ghana.

More so, findings from project implementation shows that although the number of farmers in the Food security network is increasing, it is necessary to raise awareness within the diaspora migrant community within the Netherlands to encourage more migrants invest their remittances in the project.

Also the project has to be promoted at the local level to encourage more farmers in Buoko Wenchi benefit from the activities being implemented under the project. Other partners who have interest in project implementation should also be encouraged to join to achieve higher results. In addition, the report shows that many of these farmers at the local level are faced with higher poverty levels. Hence it will be laudable to embark on activities that can assist these farmers to improve upon their social economic livelihood.

The report concludes outlining that the Food security project needs to be continued since it contributes to reducing poverty and in improving the socio-economic livelihood of farmers in Buoko Ghana. So far the Ghanaian migrant community in the Netherlands has shown a positive outlook in project implementation. There is need to do more campaigns among the migrant diaspora community to ensure that more migrants invest their remittances into the food security project.

The report is structured in 5 main chapters. Chapter 1 gives an introduction and overview of the Food security project. It gives information about project background, target group, project vision, development context, stakeholders and expected results. Chapter 2 discusses major activities that were undertaken during project implementation in 2012. Chapter 3 talks about project results. Chapter 4 discusses how issues on project management, communications and monitoring and evaluation. Chapter 5 discusses challenges faced in Project implementation, makes a conclusion, and then ends with recommendations.

CHAPTER 1

This chapter gives an introduction about the food security Project. It talks about project vision, target group, developmental context, project objectives, major stakeholder and expected results. We will move on to discuss details of this chapter.

1.1 Introduction

A greater population in our world today lives in poverty and hunger. Global statistics in 2010 shows that 920 million people across the globe live in hunger. Out of this figure, 37 million are from East and North Africa; while 239 million are from Sub Saharan Africaⁱ. To solve world food crises and poverty problems, we need to engage in activities that ensures food security. Ensuring food security means that enough food is made available for all people, with no barriers to food access and ensuring that people have the capacity to buy food for an acceptable quality. Currently achieving Food security is a major priority in the 21st century (Bachelet M., 2011)ⁱⁱ. All global actors along with all African leaders have to uphold their part of the bargain in achieving food security to increase investments and encourage public private partnership among small and large scale farmers (Annan K; 2012)ⁱⁱⁱ

AfroEuro Food Security Project is a migrant initiative that aims at ensuring food availability, food accessibility and food utilisation in Ghana. The project is a poverty oriented initiative that seeks to assist rural farmers to produce sufficient maize crop production. The project assists farmers to produce enough food surpluses that can be marketed to generate income for the purpose of improving quality of life through improved diet. Also the project is an investment initiative for migrants in the diaspora who aims to channel their remittances for investment purposes. Thus the projects encourages migrants to use their productive resources, skills and services to be engaged in agricultural and non agricultural production in country of origin by provide collateral for credit to be used as a back up capital for poor rural farmers in country of origin.

The Food security project began its implementation in 2010. The project emerged as a result of the Migration and Development Programme which was implemented in 2007. AfroEuro Foundation and other major partners play an active role in achieving food security by setting all the necessary structures in place to enable migrants in the Diaspora invest their remittances in farmers in home countries. The Foundation acts as a bridge that connects migrants' resources and farmers in home country to achieve higher food production.

The foundations supports in mobilising migrants' to invest their remittances in agricultural development project (mainly maize crop farming for poor farmers) in country of origin. With the Food security project farmers with lower capital gets financial supports and advice on how to enter into improved gage in improved farming practise. This can enable them support themselves and their dependant families.

1.2 Project vision

The main vision of the food security project is highlighted as:

- To encourage Ghanaian migrants contribute towards extensive agricultural developmental projects by investing their remittances in their countries of origin through the use of human, social and economic capital.

- To change the poorer socio-economic conditions of rural farmers in Ghana by ensuring that farmers receive training, to be able to engage in commercial farming, using improved farming techniques and agricultural practices. The project seeks to provide a better livelihood for poorer farmers by increasing their productivity, enhancing their network and increasing their income.

1.3 Target Group

The target group under the Food Security Project are:

- Women and Youth farmers in Ghana (Buoko- Wenchi)
- Migrants in the Diaspora / Netherlands

1.4 Demographic information about Buoko

The Food Security Project targets mainly women and youth farmers engaged in maize farming in Buoko Wenchi – Ghana. Wenchi is a community district located within the Northern part of Ghana. The region falls under the Brong Ahafo Region.

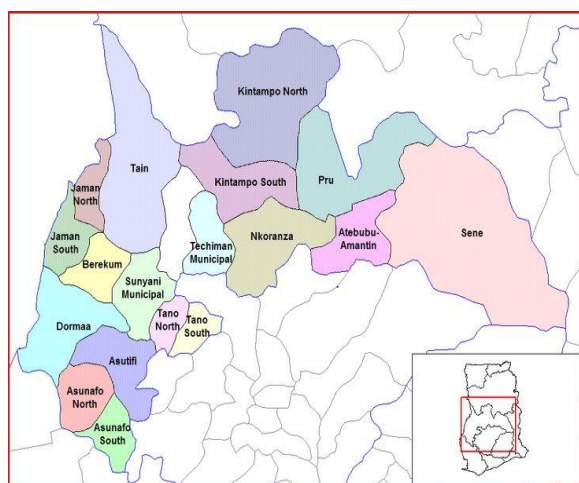


Figure 1: Map showing Brong Ahafo region of Ghana.

Many of the farmers involved in the Food Security Project live in Buoko- Wenchi and other surrounding villages within the district.

There has not been much research conducted on the socio economic trends within Buoko-Wenchi. Although a small community, Buoko-Wenchi has about 500 inhabitants, many of whom are engaged in subsistence farming. Most of these farmers are self employed without employees while others are unpaid family workers. Other inhabitants also work as traders while many remain unemployed.

Buoko Wenchi was selected because of the poor socio economic conditions within the district. Many inhabitants living in Buoko face problems linked to low standards of living and also with limited access essential resources. The food security project is designed to encourage migrants' in the Diaspora to play an active role to support in agricultural developmental for poorer households beginning with Buoko and if successful replicating the project in other parts of Ghana and consequently in other parts of Africa.

1.5 Developmental objectives

The developmental objectives of the food security project are mentioned as:

- Enhancing women economic empowerment and access to land and micro credit services.
- Contributing towards farmers saving mobilisation and reinvestment
- Engaging the services of youth and women in rural communities to curb rural urban migration and irregular migration.
- Providing secured market to farmers produce, thus for small scare farmers.

- Organising farmers into farmers association to improve their bargaining power, income and output.
- Building capacity of individual farmers and farmer organisations.

1.6 Major Stakeholders

Since project implementation, the key stakeholders involved in project implementation have been

- AfroEuro Foundation – coordinator of the food security project. Mobilises farmers and provides micro credit services to farmers.
- Cordaid – financial partner / sponsor to the food security project.
- Ria Money Transfer – facilitates transfer of migrants remittances to country of origin.
- Migrants in Netherlands – key partners who aim at investing their remittances in project implementation.
- Wenchi District Assembly – works under the government of Ghana. Provided Project with an agricultural officer who supported in informing farmers about best farming practices.
- Agri Serv – Offers micro credit services to farmers.
- Local community Chief and Elders (Buoko- Wenchi, Ghana) – Key stakeholder who assist in mobilising farmers in Buoko Wenchi.
- Local farmers in Wenchi- Buoko – Maize crop farmers who engages in farming to achieve higher food production.

It is important to point out that in the initial stage of project implementation, some stakeholders were found dysfunctional as they did not play any active role in project implementation.

1.6 Expected results

At the end of project implementation, it is expected that there will be:

- Increased number of women having access to production land and credit
- Increased investment of savings by members of the farmers' associations
- Increased investment in the project by Ghanaian migrants abroad
- Increased number of the youth in agriculture, especially in the cultivation of soybean
- The expected increase income of 200 youth and women will reach 30%

CHAPTER 2

Under the second chapter, we will review the various activities that was undertaken under the Food Security project during the second phase of project implementation.

2.1 Activities implemented

The main activities conducted during the second phase of the Food security project are mentioned below:

- Visitation trip to project site by Project coordinator in Netherlands to Buoko Wenchi to access activities on the field. This trip was embarked upon between May and June 2012.
- Community meeting to mobilise farmers and re-launch the Project in Buoko Wenchi.
- Conduct an information meeting for farmers to introduce new improved maize seed and other good farming practices.
- Acquisition of an office space. Opening of micro credit service shop in Buoko for farmers. The motive for creating an office space is to create common space for farmers that will facilitate dialogue.
- Provision of micro credit services shop, thus distribution of seed, fertiliser and spray by selected farmers. The tractor continued to operate for farmers who needed it.
- Creation of a common space for farmers to enable them store their maize produce.
- Collaboration with Wenchi District Assembly- involvement of Agric officer from local district to facilitate network and ensure project success.
- Frequent field visits by field officer and agric officer.
- Assist farmers to market their harvested maize produce in Buoko Wenchi. This is done through collection and distribution of maize which facilitate farmers' ability to sell their maize crops. With this, sacks, ropes and other agricultural products were purchased to help farmers store their maize crops from the farm. The idea was to ensure that during the lean seasons, farmers can gain higher prize for their produced maize crops.
- Conduct campaigns among the migrant communities in the Netherland to create awareness about existence of the food Security Project and also encourage them invest in the food security project. With this, an investment workshop was organised in October 2012 in The Hague for migrants to keep them and other key stakeholders informed about ongoing activities within the Food Security Project.
- Conduct a workshop that informs farmers on financial savings in bank.
- During the minor season in 2012, pilot maize crop farming was embarked upon. The pilot was done late in August 2012 on a small scale. During the field visit, a new improved developed maize seed was identified. There was need to test the reliability and yield variability of this seed and its adaptability to the soil within the community. Some of the farmers were consulted to manage this pilot farming under the supervision of the field officer and agricultural officer.

Picture: 1 Workshop educating farmers about new improved maize



2.2 Community workshop in Buoko

Theme: Facilitation of farmers mobilisation, review of 2011 activities and re-launch of 2012 food security project

On the Saturday, 2nd June 2012, a community meeting workshop was organised by AfroEuro to all stakeholders in the Ghana. The function took place in Wenchi Buoko, starting from about 2.00pm to 5.00pm. In all 56 farmers attended this workshop. Also present at this workshop were Project coordinator from the Netherlands, Mr. Vincent Gambah, Community Chief Leader Nana Sekyedu and other traditional elders in Buoko, local project staffs in Ghana, and also old and new farmers in Buoko Wenchi. Other key personalities who names needs to be mentioned were Mr. Kofi Boye, Mr Brobbey, Mrs Cecilia Twenewaah (women organiser of the farmers).

The workshop aimed at reviewing past activities of the food security Project, encouraging farmers' mobilisation and corporations and reintroducing phase two of the food security project.

The event began with an opening prayer by the field supervisor of the Wenchi food security project- Mr Bismark Osei. The master of ceremony for the event was Mr. Brobbey and the event was coordinated under the chairmanship of Nana Sekyedu (Chief of Buoko). During the event, the Chief pledged his solidarity and support to members present. He thanked the event coordinators and emphasized that he accepts his position as chairman and will be willing to support judiciously in ensuring that the food security project becomes a success for the benefit of local community farmers in Buoko.

Mr. Bismark Osei Tutu (field officer) also outlined past activities undertaken between December 2010 and throughout 2011.

In his speech, Mr. Osei Tutu mentioned that:

- All that was done between 2010 and 2011 was the pilot phase of the project. This was necessary to preview challenges that the project will face an idea of how those problems can be countered.

- During phase one of project implementation process, twenty people were registered to work on 100 acres of land. Due to problems such as delay in land preparation, only forty-five acres could be worked on.
- So far, the project has assisted in farmers' mobilization and in given farmers information on basic techniques that can help them to achieve higher food production yield.
- The foundation has also supported farmers by giving them micro credit services with provision of improved maize seed, fertilizer and a tractor to facilitate farmers' field work.

Mr. Bismark Osei Tutu also commended hard working farmers who have supported in project implementation. Farmers whose names were mentioned here are:

- Isaac Kwesi
- Cecelia Abena
- Lizzy

After his speech made, Mr. Vincent Gambrah was also invited to give a speech. In his speech, he congratulated all farmers involved in the project. He acknowledged the importance of the food security project as an effort to enhance food production and generate basic income for local farmers. He also mentioned that the project is aimed at facilitating network relations between the farmers and creating a value chain of inter-relatedness so that farmers can support one another to ensure improved standard of living. He highlighted further more that during the second phase of project implementation, there will be improved practices to ensure project sustainability and also ensure farmers involvement. The activities mentioned were:

- Acquisition of an office in Buoko for the project. This will help facilitate the operations of the project and the also ease communication.
- Opening of micro credit services shop. This outlet is to create a common space for member farmers to enable them meet and so farmers can obtain the farm input from there.
- Information meeting organized by experts to inform farmers about new improved farming techniques.
- Support in sales of farm produce (grains) will no longer be a problem.

After his speech, the chairman stated that mentioned that he hopes that the project becomes successful so that it can be extended to rural communities within the Wenchi district such as Apiakrom and Bronoso. It will also be extended to cover to cover other communities.

Furthermore, he mentioned that those who are not direct beneficiaries to the project should not be worried since they will eventually become beneficiaries so long as they desire to join. He added that the community is looking forward to the establishment of warehouses to be used as storage facilities for farmers' harvested produce in the near future since this is a major problem encountered by farmers. He encouraged farmers also to be more involved in project implementation to enable them gain technical/resource support to help realize go all these goals.

After the Chairman's contribution, questions and answers session was opened and the farmers were allowed to ask questions the wanted further clarification on. During this segment, farmers asked questions on how those who are not members of the project can be part of the project, how much land / farm size they need to utilize to be involved in project implementation, how they can utilise micro credit services such as tractor, seeds, fertiliser and agrochemicals seeds. To this the project coordinator explained that farmers who are interested in being part of the project need to register with the project officer. Farmers did not need any specific farm size before they can join in project implementation. Additional information which was given dwelt on how farmers can store their maize produce, how they can work together and how they can improve upon their farming practices. Farmers were also informed on how important it is to approach other micro credit financial

institutions available in Wenchi to improve their farming practices. After a brainstorming exercise on how to improve on project implementation, the meeting came to an end.

2.3 Investment workshop organized for migrants in Netherlands

Theme: Investment in Food security and Food Production

AfroEuro Foundation organized a workshop for migrants and the Dutch community in Netherlands on 20th October 2012 in The Hague. The workshop was organized during the 2012 world food day.

The aim of this workshop was increase awareness about food security project among the migrant community in Netherlands and also to encourage more migrants to invest their productive resources, skills and services into the food security sector. The programme began at about 7.00 p.m. The programme began with Mr. Charles Oppong giving welcoming address to participants. During the workshop, it was highlighted that investing in food security and food production is a means of protecting, producing and gaining profit. Migrants can channel their remittances as investment package towards agricultural projects in country of origin. Migrants have the ability to save and preserve food during bumper harvest in Africa. Also migrants have the ability to save food and not waste food Europe (Food consumption and disposal). Mr. Vincent Gambrah briefed participants about the food security project in Wenchi-Buoko.

In addition to this, Mr. Anthony shared insights on cooperate investment and remittances for investment. At the end of the workshop, there was an interactive question and answer segment. After the workshop, there was a reception opened and the event ended at about 9.30 pm.

In sum, we have discussed that the main activities carried out during second phase of project implementation were mobilisation of 45 farmers in Buoko-Wenchi, provision of micro credit services to farmers, provision of AfroEuro micro credit services shop, information meetings educating farmer about new developed maize seed, creation of a common storage space for farmers harvested maize produce, distribution and collection to assist farmers in marketing harvested maize, investment workshop organised in The Hague-Netherlands, promotion of project through social media for farmers and a new developed maize seed pilot farming were all conducted in Buoko Wenchi.

CHAPTER 3

This chapter discusses results of project implementation. Details of project results are highlighted below.

3.1 Achieved results

At the end of the second phase of project implementation, expected outcomes realized are outlined below as:

- Mobilization and sensitization of over 45 farmers within the Wenchi regional district.
- Registered farmers gained access to discount fertilizers which was to be used during main farming season and minor farming season in 2012.
- An office space was rented by AfroEuro Foundation in Buoko Wenchi. To enhance accessibility and promote the project within the community, a signboard was also designed and placed at a strategic location that can inform other members about the project.
- The project was re-launched in Buoko-Wenchi to inform the farmers and the entire community about the role of the Food security project.
- Creation of micro credit services to farmers. The tractor continued to operate on the field for farmers who needed it.
- An educative information session was organized for about 30 farmers in Buoko Wenchi. For this training session, an officer from Agri serv educated farmers about how important it is for them to use the new improved maize during planting season. During this workshop, an Agric officer from the Wenchi District Assembly informed farmers of some best farming practices to enable them improve the maize production system.

Picture 2 (below) shows some members of the Food Security project in Buoko- Wenchi with Project coordinator, Mr. Vincent Gambrah.



- Mobilisation- about 45 farmers have signed in as members on the food security project in Buoko. These farmers periodically meet to share their experiences and learn from one other. Farmers also gain from the project as the agric officer periodically visits their farm land to ascertain the progress being made on their farm lands and what can be improved.

- Also, about 30 farmers received micro credit services from AfroEuro foundation which they used during the farming season. Items supplied to farmers were fertiliser, spray and improved maize seed. With support of AfroEuro Foundation and partners, farmers have been able to harvest their maize crops during the main season. Farmers are now in the minor season, so they are cultivating waiting to harvest, although faced with limited rainfall.
- Also 32 bags (sacks) of maize were stored for farmers and this would be sold during the lean season. This could increase income of farmers and ensure project sustainability.
- **-Marketing of farmers maize produce to generate capital for farmers for the next phase of project implementation.**
- **Empowerment of women farmers in Buoko Wench.**

CHAPTER 4

This chapter discusses about management of project implementation and communication among project team both within Netherlands and Ghana. The chapter also discusses how promotion was done to raise awareness about the project, both in Ghana and in The Netherlands. Again, the chapter discusses other activities aimed at monitoring and evaluation of project implementation.

4.1 Project Management

Below is a list of Project team members and their corresponding roles under the food security project are:

- Project Coordinator – Manages the Food security Project and liaise with Field supervisor and other partners in Netherlands and Ghana.
- Field Supervisor- In charge of managing activities within Ghana. Supervises field events in Buoko Wenchi.
- Agric officer – Gives expert advice on the project to field officer and farmers
- Farmers – Cultivate maize farm in Buoko Wenchi
- Local chief – gives advice on how to correspond with farmers and support in mobilization of farmers.

4.2 Communication

Communication was among project team was very frequent. Communication was done through:

- Weekly update of project report
- Internet (exchange of emails, skype calls)
- Telephone calls (mobile and telephone)
- Frequent report on week basis

4.3 Promotion

Promotion for the Food security project in 2012 was done through word news media and electronic media. Promotions were done on radio, social media (facebook) Afroeuro Hi-lite magazine. Promotion was also done through the circulation of print media such as the brochures and flyers. Campaigns were also done through acquaintances via word of mouth.

4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of Project

To envisage the efficiency of project implementation a research was conducted in 2012 in Ghana on the project. The research was aimed at understanding how human mobility is integrated into AfroEuro Food security project. This research was done in collaboration with the Diaspora Forum for Development. External researchers and monitoring and evaluation experts were hired to investigate the activities within the food security project and challenges. At the end of this research, recommendations were also made. The idea was to use outcome of the research to improve upon the food security project.

CHAPTER 5

Under this chapter, we discuss project challenges, make a conclusion and suggest necessary recommendations.

5.1 Challenges

The project has faced some challenges since implementation.

First challenge is limited access to capital and funding to enhance efficient implementation of project at the grassroot. This has led to budget cuts of some expected activities needed to be implemented. AfroEuro Foundation had to do lots of activities with very fixed budget and this has been a great challenge.

Second challenge has been high demand for micro credit services from the farmers at the field. Due to limited capital, AfroEuro Foundation is not able to buy enough seeds, fertilizer and spray to supply to all farmers who request for it. Farmers are also not able to pay for services rendered due to limited income.

Third challenge is linked to lack of irrigation system for the farms. This makes them dependant on rainfall, which is not very reliable because of insufficient rainfall.

Fourth, some of the farmers are also scared of taking risk because they think they will not be able to pay back the services rendered to them after harvest season.

4.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be ascertained from the ongoing discussion that the food security project is a prospective initiative that needs to be encouraged as it contribute towards food production. The Project has great potential in improving the livelihood of farmers with lower income levels in Buoko-Wenchi Ghana.

So far, the report has captured ongoing activities happening from beginning of project implementation till October 2012. The Food Security Project aims at encouraging migrants in the diaspora invest their remittances in agricultural development projects in country of origin. The project targets women and youth in Buoko Wenchi engaged in maize farming and contribute towards achieving higher food production. It empowers women and youth, enhance their access to micro credit services, and increase their income level. The Project also supports in mobilising farmers to facilitate dialogue.

Within 2012, the Project has contributed towards farmers' mobilisation in Buoko-Wenchi and offered micro credit services to famers. The project has also informed farmers about new developed seed, and created a common storage space for their harvested maize produce.

Moreover the Food security Project motivates farmers to cultivate higher maize farming. Farmers involved in project implementation have received micro credit services. The project supports in distribution and collection and facilitates farmers' ability to market their harvested maize produce.

Again a new developed maize seed pilot farming was also conducted in Buoko Wenchi. Within Netherlands, promotions campaigns have been conducted among the African migrant community and on social media to create awareness about the Food security project in Ghana. The campaign seeks to encourage more migrants invest in the food security project in country of origin.

Challenges encountered since project implementation are limited access to funding / investment capital in the project, higher demand for micro credit services on part of farmers and over reliant on rainfall due to lack of irrigation systems.

We will now proceed to make some recommendations and look at the way forward to this project by way of conclusion.

4.4 Way Forward

Based on the lessons learnt, it will be appropriate to deal with some of the major challenges encountered during project implementation.

To ensure that project achieves greater impact, there is need to promote this project among the migrant community in the Netherlands. This can be done through campaigns to increase migrants' patronage during project implementation. Higher patronage of Ghanaian migrants in the diaspora is important to enable more migrants invest their remittances in project implementation. There is also need to look for additional funding from diverse sources (investors, funders or donors) to gain more capital into the investment of the project.

With regards to the fact that the project lacks irrigation system, it will be laudable to look at other possibilities of partners who have interest in assisting to construct irrigation system for the farmers involved.

It is realised that although the number of farmers in the Food security network is increasing, it will be laudable to increase more to do more campaign and encourage more farmers at Buoko Wenchi to join the association so that more farmers can be informed of best farming practices during the information meetings.

Also in reality it is noticed that farmers face higher poverty levels, and it will be laudable to embark on other measures that will support in helping these farmers to improve upon their social economic livelihood.

Lessons learnt indicate that the Food Security Project needs to be continued. Reaction gained from the Ghanaian migrant community in the Netherlands has been positive and they express great interest in project implementation. There is need to do more campaigns among the migrant diaspora community to ensure that more migrants invest their remittances into the food security project.

Shared pictures

Below are some shared photos from the Food security project.



Picture 3 & 4(above): Some farmers in their farm



Picture 5: Tractor on the field
Buoko



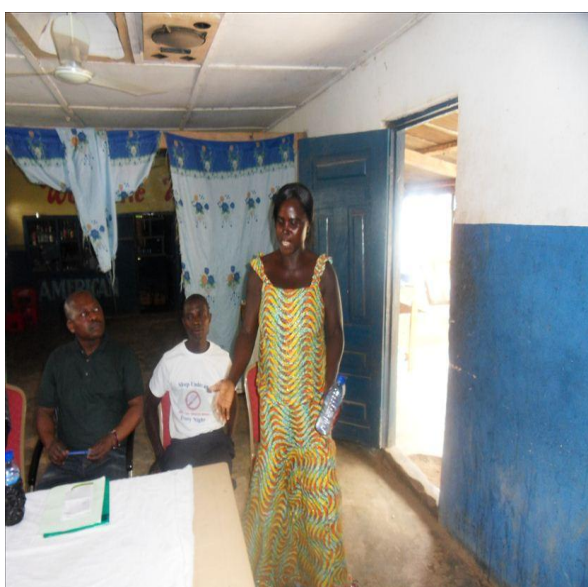
Picture 6. AfroEuro Food Security Sign board in

Pictures 6 & 7 below shows re-launch of the Food Security Project in Buoko Wench.



Pictures 8 & 9 shows some women and youth involved in the Food Security Project.





Endnotes

ⁱ Statistics conducted by the World Hunger and Poverty in 2010 – accessed on 6th November 2012 - <http://www.worldhunger.org/articles/Learn/world%20hunger%20facts%20002.htm>

ⁱⁱ Speech made by Michelle Bachelet (Executive Director for UN Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women) in Italy on 17th October 2011 (accessed on www.unwomen.org on 5th November 2012; <http://www.unwomen.org/2011/10/food-security-must-be-a-21st-century-priority/>).

ⁱⁱⁱ Dr Kofi Annan is the Chairman of the African Green Revolution. Statement made in 2012 and information accessed on 6th November 2012.

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