

| POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF EPAS ON SMALL FARMERS | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| COUNTRIES | COMPETITIVENESS | PROTECTION | PRODUCTION | CONDITIONS FOR EPAS TO BENEFIT SMALL FARMERS | IMPROVED EFFICIENCY THROUGH EPAS |
| Burkina Faso | Small producers will not be competitive faced with the EU imports. | Small producers must be protected before liberalisation | To increase production the producer needs to be sure he will be paid a "fair price" on the market. | Allow for time for the small farmers to organize themselves and produce more. EPAs does not allow this time. Producers need to become effective. EPAs could have a positive impact after a time if producers and countries are prepared to compete in the international market. | EPAs will enhance efficiency in production only if the state improves the infrastructure (roads, irrigation) and farmers have access to credit and intransits |
| Cameroon | There will be no competition, cheap imports will flood the market. | | Increase productivity depends on the demand on the international market, on price stability and on the price paid to farmers for their products. | The liberalization policy must take into account the reality of the country. The government should subsidize production. | Yes, but cheap products contribute to the destruction of our country's economy. |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Impossible to compete with Europe on products produced in both continents. | | | For productivity and added value of goods for export to increase, the products need to be transformed locally and sold on the international market. | |
| DR Congo | | The policy "Consume local" is not fashionable any more. | Faced with liberalisation many local producers have already abandoned their fields, unable to compete with cheap imports | To increase added value to local products to be exported | |

| POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF EPAS ON SMALL FARMERS | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| COUNTRIES | COMPETITIVENESS | PROTECTION | PRODUCTION | CONDITIONS FOR EPAS TO BENEFIT SMALL FARMERS | IMPROVED EFFICIENCY THROUGH EPAS |
| Ghana | | | EPAs can help to increase quota for products like pineapple and banana. | The EU hidden barriers to imports need to be removed. | |
| Kenya | Difficult to envisage a scenario where small producers will be actively involved so as to reap benefits from EPAs. | | The producers who are able to export to the EU do it already. | to build the necessary infrastructure to facilitate farmers exports. | |
| Madagascar | | | | Small producers must organize themselves in cooperatives to be able to access the EU market. Government needs to have the political will to mobilize and support its producers and small industry. State and private enterprises need to direct their efforts towards the transformation of products more than to cash exports. | |

| POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF EPAS ON SMALL FARMERS | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------|--|----------------------------------|
| COUNTRIES | COMPETITIVENESS | PROTECTION | PRODUCTION | CONDITIONS FOR EPAS TO BENEFIT SMALL FARMERS | IMPROVED EFFICIENCY THROUGH EPAS |
| Malawi | Small scale producers lack resources and capacity and they will not be able to compete with EU counterparts on similar products. EPAs and its liberalisation undermine the Malawian government strategy to add value to agricultural goods to develop a manufacturing sector. | | | | |
| Uganda | Fair competition might improve quality and in that sense EPAs can help the producers to be more competitive.. | | | Necessary the intervention of agricultural and trade agents to reach farmers at the grassroots and help them increase and ameliorate their production and facilitate the marketing of their products. Small farmers need to unite and to be supported by the government. A real removal of all non-trade barriers (SPS, RoO, etc). | |

| POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF EPAS ON SMALL FARMERS | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| COUNTRIES | COMPETITIVENESS | PROTECTION | PRODUCTION | CONDITIONS FOR EPAS TO BENEFIT SMALL FARMERS | IMPROVED EFFICIENCY THROUGH EPAS |
| Zambia | EPAs might facilitate the linkage of firms with farmers. This will make it easier for farmers to sell their products, in any case farmers must be protected. | | Need of investment to increase productivity | That the market price of products is "fair", not lower than the cost of production and so that the farmer benefits from the market. Need of investments and support to increase productivity | |

| POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF EPAS ON SMALL FARMERS | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| COUNTRIES | CAPACITY | BENEFITS of EPAS | OTHER IMPACTS | ADDED VALUE PRODUCTS | DIFFICULTIES TO FACE EPAS |
| Burkina Faso | | But this remains a rather distant dream. | | EPAs should help agriculture to add value to its products. | |
| Cameroon | | Imports will be plentiful, consumers will be favoured | Producers will find it difficult to sell their products. Part of the market with the EU will be directed to Asia markets. | | As negotiations are between states, and agriculture in Africa is not subsidized by the state, there will be no change in productivity. |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Small producers cannot afford to export by themselves so they will not benefit from market access to the EU | | | | Price fluctuation on the international market will continue regardless of the EPAs. The majority of the population will have no access to expensive products imported from the EU. |
| DR Congo | | Liberalisation has not been decided by the country so EPAs will not benefit small producers. | | | |

| POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF EPAS ON SMALL FARMERS | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| COUNTRIES | CAPACITY | BENEFITS of EPAS | OTHER IMPACTS | ADDED VALUE PRODUCTS | DIFFICULTIES TO FACE EPAS |
| Ghana | | EPAs favour the interest of the EU presented as opening up European markets to developing countries. There will be no benefit from EPAs if African products have low "value – added" | To face liberalisation the country might need money, so it will ask for loans to the IMF and WB thus dragging the country into the vicious cycle of poverty and a heavily indebted country syndrome. | | |
| Kenya | Farmers who don't export will not be able to do it even after EPAs, due to the lack of infrastructure in the country (transport, banks, roads, markets), as well as to their low capacity and preparation. | A lot will depend on the goodwill of the country and its leaders | The problem is not the market access but the lack of infrastructures in Kenya. | | |
| Madagascar | | Not even EPAs will allow a direct access of small producers to the EU market. At most their products could be exported but always through an intermediary or an export firm. | | | |

| POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF EPAS ON SMALL FARMERS | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|---------------|----------------------|--|
| COUNTRIES | CAPACITY | BENEFITS of EPAS | OTHER IMPACTS | ADDED VALUE PRODUCTS | DIFFICULTIES TO FACE EPAS |
| Malawi | | <p>Their advantage will be only in different products where there is no competition with EU producers.</p> | | | <p>EPAs will reinforce Malawi's position as an exporter of low-value, unprocessed commodities undermining the Malawian government strategy to add value to agricultural goods to develop a manufacturing sector.</p> |
| Uganda | | <p>The free market created by EPAs could increase the flow of products. EPAs may help small scale producers to improve the quality of their products and capture more market. For EPAs to have a positive effect on small producers they need to united and to be supported by government. The removal of trade barriers will increase the exports. The Aid for Trade promised in EPAs could resolve some production, logistical and financial problems</p> | | | |

| POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF EPAS ON SMALL FARMERS | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------|---|---------------------------|
| COUNTRIES | CAPACITY | BENEFITS of EPAS | OTHER IMPACTS | ADDED VALUE PRODUCTS | DIFFICULTIES TO FACE EPAS |
| Zambia | Local farmers do not have the necessary marketing skills, nor the transport facilities to carry their products to a main market. They do not have neither the necessary funding to develop on a large scale. | EPAs could facilitate the access to products and services what could be beneficial for buyers. EPA is likely to reduce the costs involved in exporting products, or could help small producers to fund their export expenses (pre-shipment). | | To high value exports, huge investments and needed. It is also important to have competitive advantages. If EPAs will give rice to investments, the country can increase productivity and high value exports. | |