

Flowers for Food?

Floriculture, Land Governance and Food Security

9 June 2016

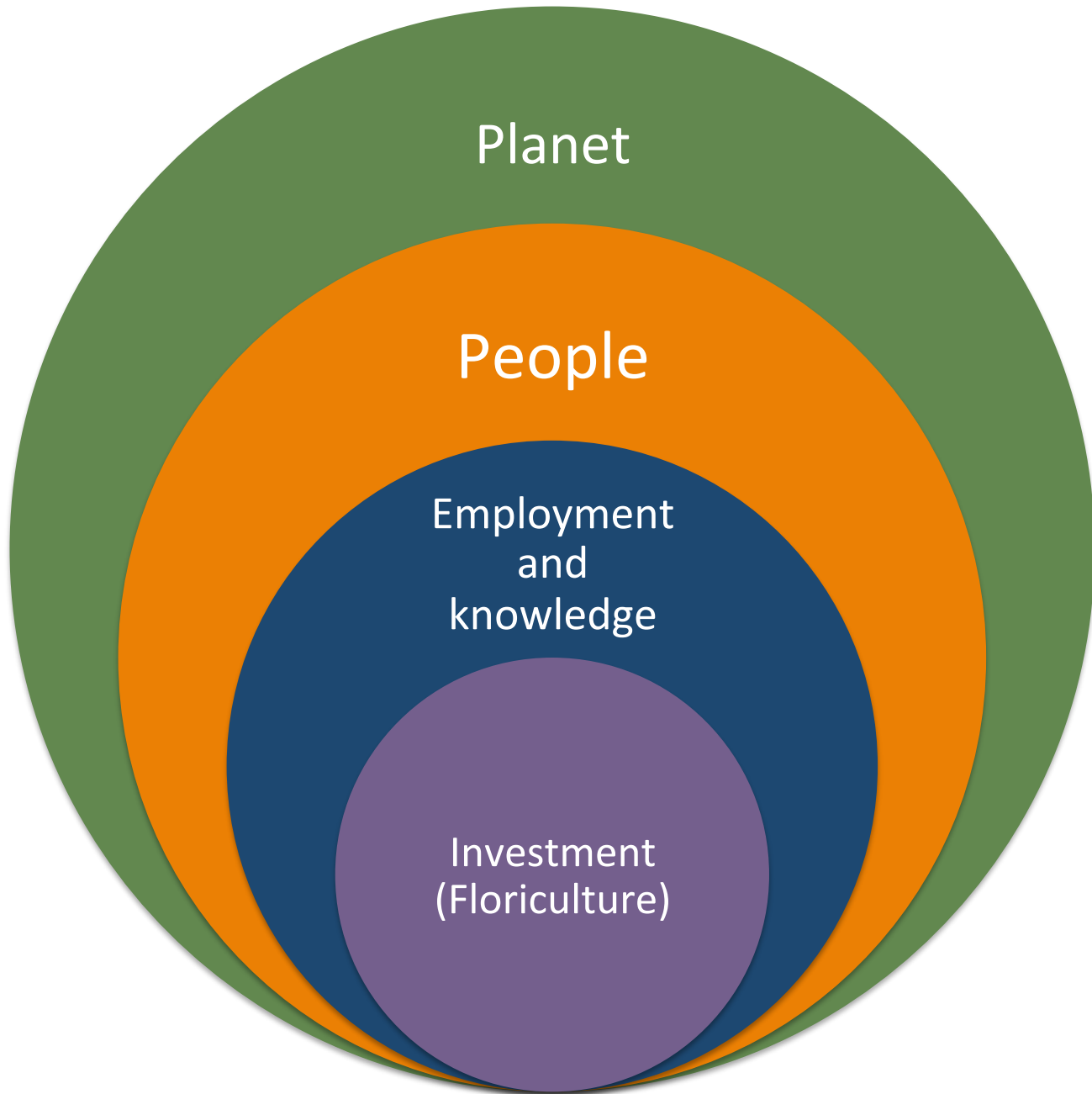
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‘It is our task to encourage investment and trade that benefit people and planet, create jobs and, *preferably*, are accompanied by the transfer of knowledge and skills’

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, 2013:10)



Planet

People

Employment
and
knowledge

Investment
(Floriculture)

‘In the context of land governance in Eastern Africa, what are the impacts of Dutch floriculture investments on local food security, and how can positive contributions be enhanced?’







Floriculture in Eastern Africa

	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Ethiopia
Year started	1980	1987	1992	1997
Direct employment	90,000	5,000	8,500	85,000
Indirect employment	500,000	36,000	51,000	200,000
% exported to the Netherlands	52	55	85	81

Natural Resources Acquisition and Competition



Land Acquisition

(Ha)	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Ethiopia
Average land/ company	34.75	65.5	78	37
% land used of total	81%	-	69%	83%
Land purchased	79%	100%	74%	0
Land leased	21%	0	26%	100%

Water Access and Competition

**M³/day used by
flower farms**

1000 – 3000 m³

**40,000
people**

Water Regulation



Local Development

- Employment creation (unskilled labour)
- CSR initiatives
- Infrastructure (mainly indirectly)

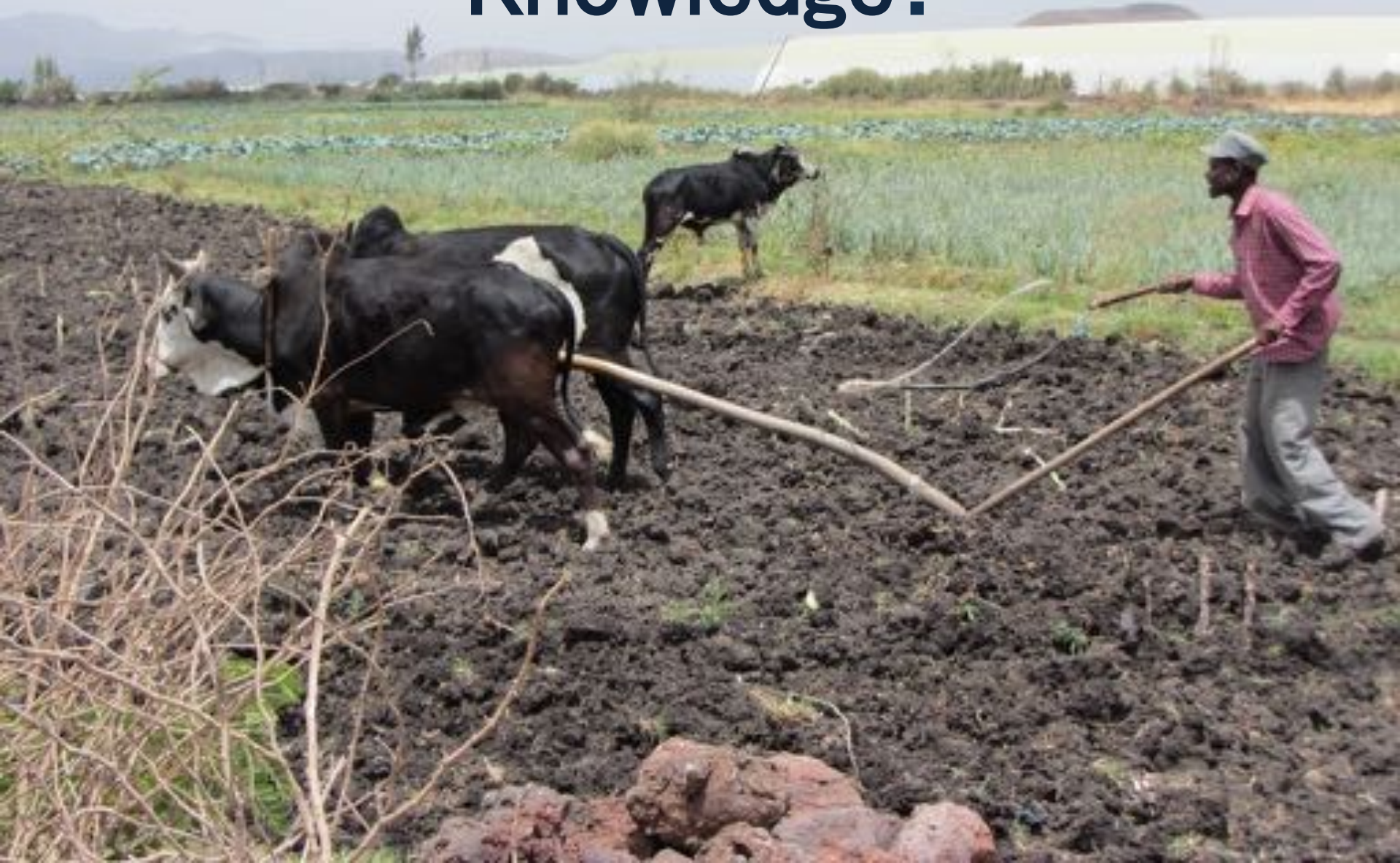
Wages

	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Ethiopia
Euros				
Average monthly wage	119.73	46.63	38.42	38.93
Living wage/ month (min-max)	132.44 – 190.92	102.76 – 181.68	Not available	143.30 – 163.83
Legal minimum wage/month (min-max)	46.76 – 212.59	16.00 – 160.00	1.45	17.89 – 270.67

Local Underdevelopment

- Displacement from land
- Restricted access to water
- Untreated water discharge
- Exposure to chemicals
- Long working hours
- Employment insecurity

Transfer of Technological Knowledge?



Barriers to Transfer of Technological Knowledge



Food Security



- Local Markets
- Low wages
- Buying on credit
- Low diet variability

- Meal programmes
- Drinking water at the workplace



Recommendations

- Promote **quality employment** for improved food security and livelihoods
- Enhance **transparency** in land and water acquisition processes
- Promote **inclusive** land governance processes, and **sensitize** local communities
- **Sensitize** employees on their rights, including in relation to certification bodies
- Devise **well thought-out mechanisms** for harnessing potential positive impacts from foreign agro-investments
- Explore **alternative business models**, e.g. smallholder floriculture

