Some Food security experts need to focus on the needs of small subsistence farmers to make money. One cannot ignore the small farmer’s main problem of making more money if one wants his/her advice to be heard. Here are methods that small subsistence farmers can use to make more money and provide food security for their families and friends

1. Start Three Sisters Garden projects using the same procedures used by Native Americans in the USA as well as many American citizens. In the USA seeds for a Three Sisters Garden project cost $10 total. See [https://www.countryfarm-lifestyles.com/three-sisters-garden.html#.YJnEgKEpDIU](https://url11.mailanyone.net/scanner?m=1sgos5-0000000EMg1-48SX&d=4%7Cmail%2F14%2F1724260200%2F1sgos5-0000000EMg1-48SX%7Cin11d%7C57e1b682%7C12516782%7C9183517%7C66C61FD1B61CCD473F695A80C466370D&o=%2Fphtw%3A%2Fwtsrow.fntycue-artifsmlmsyltco%2Fe.sehresite-egrs.rdn-aJlhtE.Ynm%23UIDpEKg&s=yOEuJ84dAl5EFLl7MYTGBgS8GLM)
2. Grow high value food commodities. Many small farmers in the Southern US were able to get out of poverty by following the advice of the US Tuskegee scientist Dr. Booker T Whatley. African experts may be particularly interested in Dr. Whatley’s work. See <https://www.motherearthnews.com/homesteading-and-livestock/small-farm-plan-zmaz82mjzkin/>
3. Grow azolla following advice of CIMMYT in Zimbabwe and Azolla Foundation. See <https://www.cimmyt.org/news/exploring-azolla-farming-as-a-sustainable-feed-source-for-poultry-in-murehwa-zimbabwe/> and <https://theazollafoundation.org/>
4. Start Breadfruit projects using the same procedures that the Trees for Feed Organization uses in 18 countries. See <https://treesthatfeed.org/> <https://ntbg.org/breadfruit/>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5dal6J5yHQ&t=75s> and [https://ntbg.org/news/a-global-partnership-that-feeds/](https://url11.mailanyone.net/scanner?m=1sgos5-0000000EMg1-48SX&d=4%7Cmail%2F14%2F1724260200%2F1sgos5-0000000EMg1-48SX%7Cin11d%7C57e1b682%7C12516782%7C9183517%7C66C61FD1B61CCD473F695A80C466370D&o=%2Fphtt%3A%2Fntsnobgwg%2Fe.rb-s%2Flloaagrr-phnesat-tipeatf-h%2Fsde&s=K1YcZV8blzYXHoPV7Fw8g1LbkyI)
5. Start Fruit Tree Nursery projects using the same procedures and tree varieties as the CIFOR-ICRAF headquarters personnel use in Cameroon. See <https://www.cifor-icraf.org/publications/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B14351.pdf>

and <https://www.cifor-icraf.org/>

I have used Business Process Engineer training in my work. I have attached graphics that describes the detailed business information that could be collected when I implement change management procedures for companies that are failing in some manner as well as for Government agencies that felt that they were not accomplishing their mission. The first graphic describes how business process engineers identify what changes need to be made to an existing business. The second graphic describes how business process engineers identify what is lacking from an existing agriculture business. The third graphic describes how business process engineers identify what is needed to start a new business

Initially business process engineers would ask the Government or corporate leaders to supply us with a "business visions" at the "conceptual level" of how they wanted to change. I would determine what changes were needed for the "business vision" to succeed at the "enterprise level" given the six types of information I was considering in the "domain of change". See first graphic below.

Once I knew what changes might be needed, I would collect the "detailed level" information shown in the second graphic. I also would prepare plans including a management plan, an implementation plan, a cost plan, and a marketing and sales plan.

This may seem like a lot of work, but I have found this work leads to a better chance the business or Government agency will succeed.

Business Enterprise Domain of Change

Business Process Changes

* Business Process Direction
* Business Process Performance

Application

Changes

* Application direction
* Conceptual/ Logical Application
* User Interface
* Physical Application
* Standards
* Acceptance Criteria

Organization Changes

* Organization direction
* Conceptual organization
* Logical Organization
* Physical Organization
* Transition Plan

Location Changes

* Location direction
* Conceptual locations
* Logical locations
* Physical locations

Technology Changes

* Technology direction
* Technology
* concept
* Technology logical description
* Physical technology
* Engineering plan

Data Changes

* Data direction
* Conceptual data
* Logical data
* Physical data

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Business Concept Element** | **Step** | **Work required** |
| Requirements Analysis  | Preliminary Analysis  | * Assessment of Product’s Capability
* Assessment of Market
 |
|  | Strategy Formulation | * Definition of Objectives
* Definition of Priorities
* Determination of Alternative Approaches
* Selection of Preferred Approach
 |
| Design | Formulation of Development Plan | * Identification of Customers
* Identification of Area to Sell Product
* Identification of Constraints
* Definition of Product
* Analysis of Costs
* Definition of Required Actions
* Sequence of Required Actions
* Schedule
 |
|  | Establishment of Support Required | * Definition of Required Resources
* Acquisition of Required Resources
* Organization of Human and Material Resources
* Acquisition of Training
 |
|  | Ensuring Acceptable Levels of Quality and Supply | * Selection of Technology
* Site Selection
* Variety Selection
* Feed Selection
* Pest and Disease Control Practices
* Water Use
* Determining When to Sell
 |
| Operations | Maintaining Quality | * Quality Control Procedures
* Maintaining Standards
* Packaging Procedures
* Training Workers on Use of Technology
 |
|  | Capturing a Market | * Obtaining and Using Market Data (Pricing Analysis)
* Making Use of Market Intelligence
* Selection of Target Markets
* Identification of Middleman
* Negotiating the Best Deal
 |
|  | Optimal transport | * Selection of Means of Transport
* Packing for Transport
* Keeping Quality Control During Transport
 |
| Maintenance  | Maximization of Income, Profits, and Production of Product | * Analysis of Costs
* Analysis of Returns
* Analysis of Business Operations
 |

***Definition of business concept elements***

**Initially defined**

Prepare business plan

Specify business process, supplies, and operational changes required

Describe and analyze plans with in-country personnel

-Site

-Budget

- Statement **Results**

 of Objectives - Refined business plan

 - List of supplies

Conduct

Cost/Benefit Analysis

-Guidelines/

priorites for

Refine Business Objectives

 scheduling and deployment -Technologies/ procesesses to be further developed

Cost Estimates

-Cost/benefit assessments

**Business Analysis Process**