



**Like minds, diverse strengths**

# **Networking Together**

// Annual Report 2010



Global Donor Platform  
for Rural Development



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Harvesting beans in Cinzana village, Mali

Photo by Neil Palmer, CIAT

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➤ Tackling rural poverty together

## ➤ Tackling rural poverty together

### // About the Platform

#### // A joint donor initiative

The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development is a network of 34 bilateral and multi-lateral donors, international financing institutions, intergovernmental organisations and development agencies.

Members share a common vision that agriculture and rural development is central to poverty reduction, and a conviction that sustainable and efficient development requires a coordinated global approach.

Following years of relative decline in public investment in the sector, the Platform was created in 2003 to increase and improve the quality of development assistance in agriculture and rural development.

#### // Addressing aid effectiveness

The Platform promotes the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action for sustainable outcomes on the ground.

#### // A neutral convening power

The Platform provides a forum in which members and partners come together to build consensus around critical or emerging issues and formulate joint approaches.

### // Adding value

The Platform adds value to the efforts of its members by facilitating the exchange of their development know-how – which consolidates into a robust knowledge base that is used in joint advocacy work.

#### // Evidence-based advocacy

Members use the Platform to generate and promote common messages that raise the profile of agriculture and rural development in policy debates, conferences and workshops on international, regional and national levels. Why?

The potential of agriculture and rural development interventions to reduce poverty is seldom understood.

#### // Knowledge exchange

By providing entry points to information and space in which policymakers and practitioners can share knowledge, Platform members enhance their capacity to effectively support their clients in agriculture and rural development. Why?

Cutting edge knowledge in agriculture and rural development is often dispersed between agencies, leading to duplication of efforts and delays in the uptake of best-practice.

#### // Platform members and partners

In 2010 Platform membership grew to 34, as the World Trade Organization (WTO) was welcomed as latest member.





Photo by  
Fotolia/  
Susanne Brinkhoff



## // Members<sup>1</sup>

African Development Bank (AfDB)  
Asian Development Bank (ADB)  
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)  
Austria – Federal Ministry of European and International Affairs  
Austrian Development Agency (ADA)  
Belgium – Directorate-General for Development (DGD)  
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)\*\*  
Denmark – Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
European Commission – Directorate-General for Development (DG DEV)\*\*  
Finland – Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
France – Ministry of Foreign Affairs\*\*  
French Development Agency (AFD)  
Germany – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)\*  
German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)  
Global Mechanism of UNCCD (UNCCD GM)\*  
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (Vice-Chair)\*\*

Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs  
Italy – Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Chair)\*  
KfW Entwicklungsbank  
Luxembourg – Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Norway – Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
The Netherlands – Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)  
Spain – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation\*  
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)\*  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)\*  
United Kingdom – Department for International Development (DFID)\*\*  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)\*  
The World Bank\*\*  
World Food Programme (WFP)  
World Trade Organization (WTO)

\*Board member

\*\*Steering Committee member

<sup>1</sup>As of 31 December 2010

## // Partners

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)  
World Vegetable Center (AVRDC)  
Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA)  
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Livelihoods Connect/Institute of Development Studies (IDS)  
Natural Resources Institute (NRI)  
Overseas Development Institute (ODI)  
Regional Unit for Technical Assistance in Agriculture (RUTA)



Maria Pia Rizzo, Chair  
and Brian Baldwin, Vice Chair

Photos by Platform Secretariat

## // From the Chair and Vice Chair

### // Towards coherent global approaches

The final months of 2010 set the ARD community on alert as food prices reached the high levels last seen in July 2008 – signalling a second food price spike in less than four years. Because the various pressures driving these spikes are likely to persist for the foreseeable future, there is growing consensus that the era of cheap food is over. Such pressures include the fact that, at the centre of the food system, agricultural producers must strive to cope with intensifying demand-side pressures – which include growing populations and changing diets in emerging economies. On the supply-side, farmers must confront the challenges associated with limited land, climate change, slower growth in yields and the rising cost of fertilisers.

For small-scale farmers – who represent three-quarters of the world's extremely poor – this marks the dawn of a new era in the way food is produced and brought to market. It presents both opportunities and risks. Development partners therefore have a clear role to play in supporting farmers as they progress towards a more productive, climate-smart and equitable food system, in which they benefit from decent incomes, help to develop rural economies and contribute to world food security.

### // Networking responses to global challenges

The transition to an era of more costly food reinforces the Platform's conviction that global challenges call for integrated and coherent approaches. These approaches must draw on the knowledge and resources of bilateral and multi-

lateral donors, international organisations and development banks. All these actors must work with partners from government, civil society, research institutes and the private sector.

The Platform's contribution towards integrating the different approaches being used in ARD in 2010 is the reason for the title of this report: *Like Minds, Diverse Strengths: Networking Together*. It outlines how, through its activities in 2010, the Platform helped different actors to interact and move towards a more coordinated approach to influencing agendas and tackling rural poverty.

It describes how, at the 16th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Cancún (COP 16 of the UNFCCC), the Platform joined forces with 19 leading development agencies, including bi-lateral and multilateral donors, research institutions, and civil society and media organisations, to push agriculture up the agenda.

This annual report also highlights how the Platform worked to apply its neutral convening power online. This included hosting an eDiscussion on large-scale land acquisition, in which participants from civil society, and the public and private sectors, advanced international thinking by discussing and commenting on the World Bank report *Rising Global Interest in Farmland*, which was published in September.

An annual report such as this cannot, however, capture the myriad small acts of collaboration that take place daily to produce policy briefs, support the processes of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and allow the exchange of knowledge – online, by telephone or video conference, and on the margins of major events.



The report describes the work of a community of donors that is committed to improving the way it supports ARD processes through networking.

### // Outlook

Perhaps most importantly, this report provides a timely reminder of the tangible lessons that the Platform has to build on and share as it continues to push for more and better aid to ARD.

Preparations are underway for the 4th High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in December 2011, for example. At this meeting the Platform will share experiences gained since the 3rd High-Level Forum in Accra three years ago. As part of a multi-stakeholder coalition in Busan we will convey lessons learned when applying the principles of aid and development effectiveness to ARD. We will look at ways to scale up successes in order to achieve the Millennium

advancing donors' objectives in these important processes.

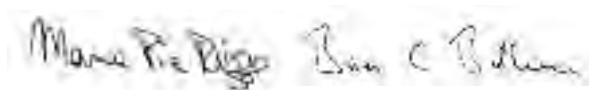
The ultimate success of our efforts to support small-scale farmers' contribution towards a more stable world food system will, however, depend on the ability of development partners to work more closely together to strengthen national ownership of development processes and to link with actors from government, civil society, the private sector and research. The Platform will support this imperative with its accumulated expertise in sharing knowledge and joint advocacy.

Overall, the Platform can look back on 2010 proudly as a year in which it 'cast its net more widely' to underpin the work that lies ahead.

On behalf of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, we are honoured to present this annual report as a record of our common achievements in 2010.

"The Platform has brand value that can be used to direct high-level attention to key issues." Platform member, agriculture and climate change strategy meeting, Rome, September 2010

Development Goals by 2015. 2011 will also see the French presidency of the G20 and G8 prioritise food security. This represents renewed political impetus for confronting obstacles in global food chains. The food security and other global agendas will need to be fostered, sustained and steered towards optimal outcomes. Drawing on its experience in influencing agendas by speaking with a common voice, the Platform will provide critical leverage for



Maria Pia Rizzo,  
Chair

Brian Baldwin,  
Vice Chair





Platform activities in  
2010, detail of  
Platform overview  
poster

## // Working in 2010

A quick glance at the Platform's work in 2010 shows a network that is more focused than ever on helping Platform members to align their aims, share their knowledge, work together efficiently and achieve common goals.

The Platform's orientation towards the work its members undertake, both with each other and with partners, is reflected in the important role of Platform working groups and consortia in advancing the Platform's annual work plans. In this context, the network that the Platform provides, creates the enabling environment in which this work is carried out, adding value above and beyond what can be accomplished by members working on their own.

This annual report, Like Minds, Diverse Strengths: Networking Together, is an overview of what Platform members accomplished by working together to advance common objectives in 2010. It also spotlights individual members' ARD priorities and perspectives.

The report is structured in two sections:

- ‘Like Minds’ highlights key knowledge sharing and joint advocacy activities and achievements gained by members working in collaboration through the Platform
- ‘Diverse Strengths’ showcases individual Platform members’ activities and achievements in ARD, as well as their views on the value of networking through the Platform

Reflecting the theme of ‘Networking Together’, the outcomes of Platform-facilitated collaboration are explained throughout both sections of the report.



## // Outcomes of Platform collaboration in 2010

### Communities built around common agendas

#### Example

The Platform's convening powers were evident at the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 16) negotiations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in Cancún. Seven Platform member organisations, with support of the Platform's secretariat, joined with partners from the private sector, civil society, research and the media to organise **Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010** [www](#). The organisers subsequently teamed up with the organisers of Forest Day 4 in a **joint side event** [www](#) to feed common messages into the international climate change negotiations.

Press and video coverage captured and conveyed the dynamism of these combined efforts by agriculture, development and forestry and climate change constituencies to audiences both inside and outside the negotiations. Platform work around COP 16 helped build a community around a common agenda for the role of agriculture in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

### Donor support to country-led processes streamlined

#### Example

The Platform's ongoing efforts in 2010 to streamline donor support to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) through the Development Partners Task Team spawned a new framework for ensuring mutual accountability for results. Support by the Platform also advanced a strategy for engaging non-state actors in the CAADP process. Bringing parties together at the **6th CAADP Partnership Platform meeting** [www](#) and a new online work share facility also streamlined donor collaboration.

### International debates advanced

#### Example

An **eDiscussion** [www](#) hosted by the Platform advanced the international debate about large-scale land acquisitions. The debate, centred on the World Bank report 'Rising Global Interest in Farmland' (published in September), attracted participants from civil society, and the public and private sectors, in 118 countries. The report was downloaded over 3,000 times, and nearly 100 people subscribed to the eDiscussion daily newsletter.

### Consensus built among experts

#### Example

Experts from nine Platform member agencies combined their expertise to formulate clear policy recommendations on how the productive potential of women in rural economies can be strengthened. **Platform Policy Brief No. 3: Gender and Agriculture** [PDF](#) presented the consensus on recommendations.

### Donor perspectives fed into global processes

#### Example

Consolidating member organisations' perspectives, the Platform fed recommendations on agricultural research to agricultural scientists, farmers, policymakers and other development stakeholders at the inaugural session of the **Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development** [www](#).

### Knowledge brokering improved

#### Example

In response to members' requests for an easy-to-navigate ARD information clearing house, the **Platform website** [www](#) was reconfigured to better share knowledge on key Platform and global processes between members.



A coffee farm worker in Cauca, south-western Colombia

Photo by Neil Palmer, CIAT

### // Not business-as-usual

The Platform has continued to develop its reputation as a medium through which donors can move towards more coherent international cooperation. The Platform has strengthened existing partnerships and competencies, and created new ones, all the while honing its capacity to respond effectively to important processes and emerging issues.

This report shows how successfully the Platform has fulfilled its intended purpose as a network of like-minded donors in 2010. It has facilitated knowledge sharing and joint advocacy in support of donor harmonisation and alignment, thereby achieving tangible progress towards the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.



### Platform publications 2010

- **Policy Brief No. 3: Gender and Agriculture** [PDF](#) – considered a range of key policy recommendations for addressing gender inequalities in ARD
- **Issue Paper No. 9: Beyond Copenhagen** [PDF](#) – focused on priority areas in 2010 for mainstreaming agriculture in the global climate change debate
- **Platform Annual Report 2009** [PDF](#) – highlighted Platform achievements and the support that member organisations gave to ARD in 2009
- **Platform Update No. 5, October 2010** [PDF](#) – provided the latest updates from the Platform agriculture and climate change working group
- **Platform Update No. 4, January 2010** [PDF](#) – detailed Platform achievements in late 2009 group





➤ Like minds



## ➤ Like minds

### // Platform priorities and highlights 2010

#### Agriculture and climate change

##### The Platform

- Looked at the status of climate-smart agriculture in the climate change process following COP 15 and charted a way forward in 'Issue Paper No. 9: Beyond Copenhagen'
- Demonstrated that climate change was already having an impact on agriculture and that agricultural mitigation could be scaled up at the Bonn Climate Talks
- Gathered representatives of the international agriculture, climate change and development constituencies around a common agenda as part of the UNFCCC COP 16 negotiations in Cancún
- Fed key messages on agriculture and forestry into COP 16 negotiations
- Launched the Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change to synthesise existing fragmented knowledge and identify policy changes and actions needed

#### Global ARD governance and aid effectiveness

##### The Platform

- Shared experiences on aid effectiveness in ARD at the Investment Forum for Food Security in Asia and the Pacific Region
- Launched knowledge pieces to bridge knowledge gaps in policy coherence and aid finance
- Fed donor perspectives into the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development
- Provided latest information on gender and agriculture

#### Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)

##### The Platform

- Supported the development of post-compact review guidelines, the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) and the preparation of the 6th CAADP Partnership Platform meeting
- Advanced strategies for non-state actor involvement in CAADP
- Streamlined donor collaboration through a protected online facility and country-level coordination map

#### Land

##### The Platform

- Organised a special session on land and development at the Platform AGA resulting in a Platform action plan to advance debate, circulate information and use its neutral convening power to draw together member efforts on the issue
- Hosted an eDiscussion on large-scale land acquisition informed by the World Bank report 'Rising Global Interest in Farmland' and gathered recommendations from civil society, and the public and private sectors





Leonard Fenowae harvesting pineapples at Bina pineapple farm Auki, Solomon Islands

Photo by Rob Maccoll for AusAID



## // Advancing climate-smart agriculture



### In 2010, the Platform

- Looked at the status of climate-smart agriculture in the climate change process following COP 15 and charted a way forward in 'Issue Paper No. 9 Beyond Copenhagen'
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## // Climate-smart agriculture

Climate-smart agriculture makes sense: Agriculture not only contributes significantly to climate change but is also vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture will help to mitigate climate change. Making agriculture more resilient to changes in climate in a sustainable manner will help the world become more food secure, while improving the lives and livelihoods

of the world's poor. This is because most of the world's poorest people depend on agriculture and live in areas most threatened by climate change.

### Triple wins of agriculture\*

- Increasing farm productivity and incomes
- Making agriculture more resilient to variations in climate, thus promoting stability and security
- Making the agricultural sector part of the solution to the climate change problem rather than part of the problem

\* As coined by Andrew Steer, the World Bank's Climate Change Special Envoy, at the Hague Conference on Agriculture, Climate Change and Food Security.

Advancing climate-smart agriculture, delivering its triple wins and improving the lives of the poor will require major investments. To secure these investments, Platform members link with each other in different networks, support the spread of knowledge, reduce duplication, and help coordinate policy development and implementation.

## // Integrating policies and programmes for climate, agriculture and food security

In 2010, the **Platform's agriculture and climate change working group** [www](http://www) expanded to 35 members. Acting as a community of practice, the group supported members in mainstreaming climate-smart agriculture into the agriculture and food security portfolios of their agencies.

The working group also coordinated efforts to lobby for greater recognition of the food security, agriculture and development nexus in the UNFCCC negotiations that are shaping a post-2012 agreement. In order to work efficiently and



Climate studio  
interview during ARD  
Day 2010

Photo by  
Platform Secretariat

effectively, the group met face-to-face where possible, exchanged information in monthly teleconferences and ensured Platform representation at key events.

### Advancing climate-smart agriculture

In 2010 the Platform agriculture and climate change working group:

- Provided inputs to the Hague Conference on Agriculture, Climate Change and Food Security
- Co-organised 'Demonstrating agricultural mitigation: Examples from the field – an official side event at the UNFCCC Bonn climate change talks
- Prepared 'Platform Issue Paper 9: Beyond Copenhagen', charting next steps for agriculture in the UNFCCC negotiations
- Co-organised 'Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010' (ARDD 2010) at COP 16, Cancún, Mexico
- Helped organise the official COP 16 side event 'Enabling agriculture and forestry to contribute to climate change responses', a joint event between the organisers of ARDD 2010 and Forest Day 4
- Supported the development and launch of the International Commission on Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture

At a meeting in Rome (20–21 September), the working group discussed tactics for advancing the Platform climate change strategy. At this meeting, the group drafted a new plan for engaging in global processes and initiatives, both within and beyond the UNFCCC process, at critical junctures over the next 18 months.

Although key passages addressing agriculture were dropped from the negotiating text for COP 16 at the eleventh hour and did not make it into the Cancún Agreements, discourse during the year informed the process. The texts may be picked up again for negotiation and possible endorsement at COP 17 in Durban.

### // Framing the issues for COP 16

#### Building on momentum

Recognising that the agriculture and rural development community needed to build on the momentum generated in 2009, in 2010 the Platform and its partners supported activities to advance the profile of ARD and ensure it figured prominently on UNFCCC agendas. Outside UNFCCC processes, the Platform worked to mainstream climate change into global, regional and national agriculture policies and programmes. Emphasis was also placed on strengthening the partnership begun with forestry stakeholders in 2009 and furthering common objectives.

**Climate-smart agriculture sustainably increases productivity and resilience (adaptation), reduces or removes greenhouse gases (mitigation), and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals.**

<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/climatesmart/en/>



### Identifying areas where progress is needed

#### Platform Issue Paper 9: Beyond Copenhagen

**PDF** summarised the dialogues concerning agriculture in the global climate change negotiating process after COP 15, reviewed progress and charted a way forward. The paper showed how agriculture can contribute to food security and improve livelihoods, while simultaneously building resilience to climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and sequestering carbon. It called for agricultural policies and investments that focus on low carbon development and rural peoples' livelihoods, and recommended four areas for immediate attention:

- Advancing the role of agriculture in UNFCCC post-2012 agreements
- Taking action on agriculture as agreed in the Copenhagen Accord
- Integrating climate change into agriculture policies and programmes
- Researching adaptation and mitigation policies and technologies

Paving the way towards COP 16, a group of Platform members and partners collaborated to advocate for climate-smart agriculture at the UNFCCC Bonn Climate Talks (31 May–11 June), an early stage in the annual negotiation circuit.

The group presented case studies showing:

- How agriculture can mitigate agricultural greenhouse gas emissions
- Ways of monitoring and verifying how agriculture mitigates greenhouse gas emissions
- The synergies between agriculture and adaptation to climate change
- The potential for agriculture to ensure food security and improve livelihoods

### Networking at work

Several Platform members and partners joined forces to organise the official side event, Demonstrating Agricultural Mitigation, on 4 June during the inter-sessional UNFCCC Bonn Climate Talks. The group consisted of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) and the World Bank (WB).

The group provided evidence of the great potential that agriculture has in relation to climate change mitigation. The group subsequently expanded to 19 organisations and formed a consortium to organise Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010 at COP 16.

### Broadening support for climate-smart agriculture

To build consensus and show the strong interests aligned behind agriculture, climate change and development, **Agriculture and Rural**



agricultureday.org

### Development Day 2010 (ARDD 2010) [www](http://www.agricultureday.org)

brought together more than 400 policymakers, farmers, scientists, business leaders and development specialists. During the day they shared knowledge, determined research priorities and advocated for climate-smart agriculture to be put firmly on the global climate agenda.

#### Agreement on key issues for climate-smart agriculture

Policymakers, farmers, scientists, business leaders and development specialists at the Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010 agreed on the following as key issues for climate-smart agriculture:

- Feeding nine billion people by 2050 in an increasingly harsh climate is a huge challenge
- Agricultural emissions and sequestration are part of the problem and part of the solution:
  - Together, agriculture and forestry, including land-use change, account for 30.9% of total global greenhouse gas emissions
  - Agriculture itself contributes 13.5% of this total, or 6.6 gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year
  - Appropriate measures, including the use of sustainable agricultural production, have the potential to reduce agriculture's overall emissions by 83–90%
  - Agriculture is a driver of deforestation

The interactions that took place during ARDD 2010 bridged gaps and built partnerships among the groups who make up the international ARD constituency. One way the interactions did this was by involving all key actors in interpreting and using research results to make science more

comprehensible. Another was by examining the financial and policy dimensions. Closer links within the ARD constituency are crucial if action intended to build a fairer and more sustainable world is to be successful. Building bridges is the essential starting point for success.

#### Building bridges to advance climate-smart agriculture

Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010:

- Demonstrated how agricultural development can contribute to low-emission futures and climate change adaptation, while enhancing sustainable food security
- Increased awareness of the practical solutions to food security, development and climate change challenges that can be attained through sustainable agriculture
- Advanced understanding of policies, financing mechanisms and technologies available to meet the challenges
- Strengthened links between forestry and agriculture agendas under the UNFCCC, and increased understanding of the options and mechanisms for maximising synergies
- Influenced policy priorities to:
  - Scale up pro-poor adaptation
  - Use climate finance to support land management and agricultural development
  - Develop on-farm solutions to mitigate, adapt and sequester carbon
  - Intensify agriculture and forestry sustainably
  - Build on recognition by UNFCCC negotiators of agriculture's importance



The Agriculture and Rural Development Day & Forest Day joint briefing on the outcomes of the events and the messages for COP16 negotiators and journalists. 6 December 2010. Cancun, Mexico

Photo by  
Neil Palmer, CIAT



### Presenting key messages to UNFCCC negotiators

In addition to providing a forum for people from different sectors and organisations to link up and share ideas, ARDD 2010 built common messages to influence negotiations. The organisers of ARDD 2010 and Forest Day 4 (FD4) arranged a [joint official COP 16 side event](#) on 6 December. This was an important networking occasion that brought the ARDD 2010 and FD4 communities together to formulate a common message for UNFCCC negotiators. Fast-paced communications – blogs, press briefings, videos, and press releases – underpinned this major advocacy initiative.

#### A common message to UNFCCC negotiators from the agriculture and forestry communities

The joint message from Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010 and Forest Day 4 called for UNFCCC negotiators to:

- Fast track more financing to support agriculture
- Take action on the food security, nutrition and hunger related parts of agreements, especially the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) text
- Set up an agricultural work programme under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)
- Explicitly recognise the links between forestry and agriculture
- Recognise the synergies and opportunities for adaptation, and mitigation co-benefits
- Include agriculture and other land-use changes in a new or revised Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as well

### Drawing attention to the issues, pulling together evidence, pushing for action

The Platform was an active partner in conceptualising the [Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change](#), an initiative of the new Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security programme (CCAFS) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP).

Launched in November 2010, the Commission will draw attention to the key issues, pull together evidence, and push for action. It will commence its work in February 2011 and will deliver a clear set of policy findings by December 2011. The findings will guide decision makers in translating scientific knowledge on climate change into action.

#### What the Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change will do

The new commission will:

- Bring together and summarise existing information on the links between agriculture and climate change
- Arrange for information to be reviewed by a panel of credible and renowned international scientists, policy experts and economists
- Produce a set of recommendations for decision makers in international policy processes





Professor Sir John Beddington, UK Government Chief Scientific Adviser, discussing plans for an International Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change, at the Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change. 31 October – 5 November 2010

Photo by  
Vanessa Meadu

## // Cooperating on ARD governance, food security and aid effectiveness



### The Platform

- Shared experiences on aid effectiveness in ARD at the Investment Forum for Food Security in Asia and the Pacific Region
- Launched knowledge pieces to bridge knowledge gaps in policy coherence and aid finance
- Fed donor perspectives into the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development
- Provided latest information on gender and agriculture

## // Supporting reform of global governance for agriculture and food

Global governance of agriculture and food is currently inadequate. To effectively respond to rapid changes and new challenges, the global governance of agriculture and food urgently needs

reform, including more effective collaboration and cooperation. In response, donors are adjusting aid architecture and aid modalities rapidly, and implementing the lessons in aid effectiveness in ARD that have been learned so far in putting the Paris Declaration and Accra Action Agenda into practice.

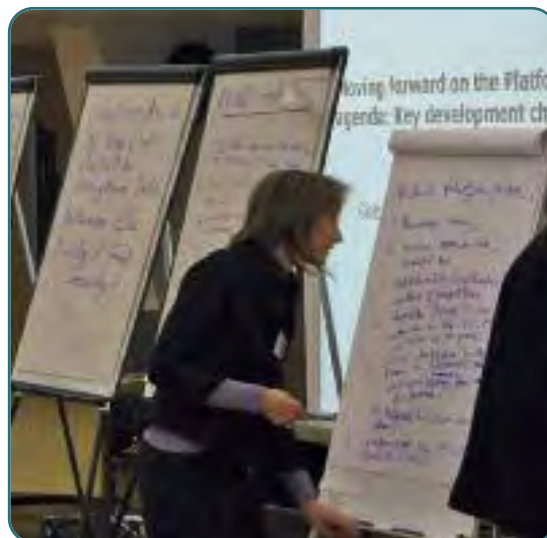
In 2010 the Platform worked to speed uptake of these best practices and lessons learned. It did this by sharing knowledge, flagging emerging issues, and informing members of major publications through its website, emails and reviews. This stimulated discussion among Platform members around key issues and challenges related to making aid delivery in ARD more effective at the country-level and more aligned with aid effectiveness principles.

The Platform continuously worked to strengthen the nexus between rural development, food security and climate change. It supported the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis HLTF, and welcomed it as observer to the Platform's Steering Committee. Furthermore, the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition and its central component, the reformed Committee on Food Security (CFS) continued to be important partners.



Moving forward the Platform's strategic agenda at the Annual General Assembly

Photo by  
Platform Secretariat



## // Providing insights into aid effectiveness

Three studies commissioned by the Platform will provide insights into aid effectiveness by examining policy coherence in ARD, aid finance, and the strategic role of the private sector. Platform members are actively participating in the donor and field studies and accompany the studies' progress in working groups.

The **Platform Knowledge Pieces** [www.gdprd.org](http://www.gdprd.org) form an important part of the Platform's preparation for the Fourth High Level Forum (HLF-4), which will take place in Busan, Republic of Korea, 29 November–1 December 2011. This milestone in the process of continuous improvement in aid effectiveness will chart future directions, beyond the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action and Millennium Development Goals, and engage on the most important development issues facing the world in the next decade.

As a donor forum for harmonisation and alignment, the Platform will bring together experiences and success stories to inform this fourth instalment of the global aid effectiveness process. It will contribute to a multi-stakeholder coalition that will showcase successes in putting aid effectiveness principles into practice in ARD, and help improve understanding of the processes, milestones and activities leading up to HLF-4.

### Platform Knowledge Piece I: Policy Coherence in Agriculture and Rural Development

The PKPI Working Group is led by Platform member OECD, with further members including Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, UK, USAID, EC, IFAD, FAO and the World Bank

The study aims to trace the consistency between evolving ARD policies and the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action

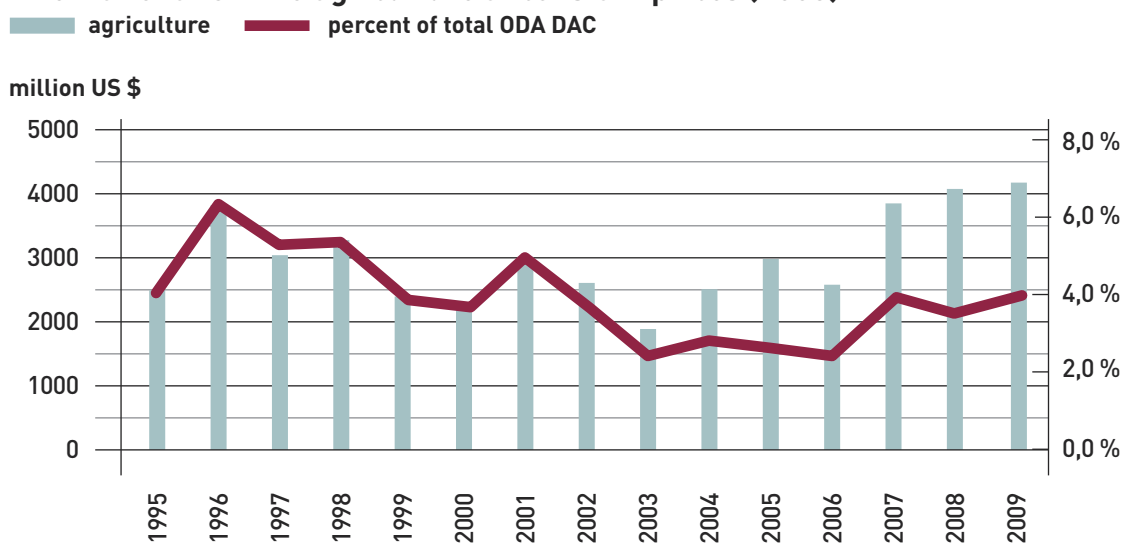
### Platform Knowledge Piece II: Volume and Structure of Aid Finance to Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security

PKP II Working Group is led by Platform members USAID and BMZ, with further members including the African Development Bank, Canada, UK, Global Mechanism and the Netherlands. The study aims to contribute to strengthening the basis for mutual accountability in ARD and Food Security by improving the understanding and handling of information on aid flows to the sector

### Platform Knowledge Piece III: The Strategic Role of the Private Sector in ARD

The study aims to improve understanding of the role of the private sector in ARD and to propose practical measures for donors to engage with the private sector effectively to encourage more developmental outcomes. ODI will start this study in 2011

### International ODA to agriculture at constant prices (2008)



Source: OECD.StatExtracts DAC5

#### // Advocating for more resources to ARD

In addition to better policies and strategies, more resources need to be re-directed to ARD from both national budgets and international aid flows. The share of official development assistance (ODA) provided to agriculture declined to 2.9% in 2005 and rose to 3.9% in 2009.

Though more is required, the modest increase in assistance to agriculture may be a first sign that agriculture is becoming more important again on development agendas. This presents an opportunity to ensure that this assistance is used as effectively as possible to achieve much-needed impact and sustain growing commitment.

#### Supporting accountability

Through being part of the [L'Aquila Food Security Initiative \(AFSI\)](#) [PDF](#) the Platform supports accountability mechanisms towards the L'Aquila pledges.

Platform member CIDA shared information on the AFSI group meetings in April and December, and on Global Partnership for Food Security (GPFS) processes to better harmonise and align aid. The April AFSI meeting focused on harmonisation and alignment in support of country-led plans, mapping food security activities and finalising the tracking process for the US\$20 billion pledged at L'Aquila. At the December meeting, the AFSI group discussed:

- Tracking and communicating commitments and disbursements
- Analysing commitments
- Tools for enhanced harmonisation, alignment and policy coherence
- Managing for development results
- Private sector engagement



[www.donorplatform.org/activities/aid-effectiveness/aid-effectiveness-toolkit](http://www.donorplatform.org/activities/aid-effectiveness/aid-effectiveness-toolkit)



### L'Aquila Food Security Initiative outcomes in 2010

The L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) was launched in 2009 by 27 countries – including G8 countries – and 15 international organisations. The AFSI group supports the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as a central component of the evolving Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS).

Platform members and partners taking part in the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative are Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, FAO, IFAD, OECD, the Secretary General's UN High Level Task Force (UN-HLTF) on the Global Food Security Crisis, WFP, The World Bank, WTO and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). The Platform is also a signatory. In 2010, meetings of the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative group had the following outcomes:

- The group committed to report on financial commitments made in 2009 and ongoing disbursements
- Members agreed that the OECD-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) would complete a matrix of historical disbursements and use this in the future
- The group agreed to advance the agendas of the G8, G20 and CFS by focussing on food security questions to be discussed at the meetings
- The group agreed to form an ad-hoc working group to develop an approach for reporting on results related to the L'Aquila Joint Statement
- The group agreed on more dialogue to leverage private sector engagement

### Tracking aid commitments

#### The Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

[www.cfs-worldforum.org](http://www.cfs-worldforum.org) serves as a forum in the United Nations system for reviewing and following-up on policies concerning world food security – including food production and physical and economic access to food. The Committee is currently being transformed into an inclusive global platform for all stakeholders to, for example, coordinate a global approach to food security, coordinate, support and advise countries and regions, and promote accountability and share best practices.

To support the Committee, Platform members met on the margins of the CFS meeting in Rome (12–15 October) to exchange ideas and feedback on issues emerging from the process. This meeting was part of joint efforts by the Platform, IFPRI, UN-HLTF and the World Bank to track the commitments made at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila and at subsequent donor meetings.

### // Sharing perspectives

#### Helping shape agricultural innovation

One of the Platform's key roles is to share and aggregate donor perspectives, and to ensure they are heard in critical global policy discussions. Drawing on inputs from several members, the Platform policy note 'Policy contributions of the Global Donor Platform to the GCARD Process' was published as an input to the **Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD)** [www.gc-card.org](http://www.gc-card.org) in Montpellier in March. This process is reshaping agricultural innovation by giving a voice to all concerned.

#### Bringing Platform messages to the Asia-Pacific region

In the Asia-Pacific region, Platform members explored how aid effectiveness in ARD could be applied at the regional level. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), together with IFAD and FAO, fed Platform experiences in



Platform display on Joint Donor Principles for ARD Programmes matched with Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action commitments, prepared for the ADB's Investment Forum for Food Security in the Asia and Pacific Region, Manila, 7 July

applying aid effectiveness principles to ARD into the Asian Development Bank **Investment Forum for Food Security in the Asia and Pacific Region** [www.adb.org](http://www.adb.org) held on 7 July. A Platform display in the forum marketplace showcased the Platform's thematic work, and experiences in developing joint approaches.

### Focusing on the key issue of gender in agriculture

Advocating for ARD policies and strategies that will advance the fight against hunger and poverty, the Platform also pursues opportunities to address challenges such as gender equality. Though women play a major role in food security and household welfare, spending on gender issues in ARD remains critically low.

The productivity of women farmers is seriously constrained by poor access to inputs, productive resources and services. Compared to men, women have much weaker property rights and tenure security. Their access to collateral is limited by their lack of assets. Due to their greater vulnerability and greater exposure to risk, women lack incentives to invest. Women are poorly represented in the leadership of rural organisations. Successful women entrepreneurs often find their profitable niche in value chains expropriated by men.

These gender inequalities directly result in poorer agricultural and human development outcomes.

Across the developing world, rural women are important contributors to household welfare and food security, and they supply local, regional and international markets with a wide range of goods. Paying attention to gender issues can increase production and productivity, speed up the adoption of innovations, raise household incomes and ensure major improvements to child health, nutrition and educational levels, thus contri-

buted to the achievement of the MDGs. Investing in women farmers, and increasing their effective participation in rural organisations, enhances the potential of agriculture to become an agent of sustainable social change.



### Latest information on gender and agriculture

Platform **Policy Brief No. 3: Gender and Agriculture** [PDF](#) presented latest information on current thinking, major publications and important policy recommendations. The recommendations include how to address the different needs of women and men in agriculture, devise women-centred strategies, strengthen women's voice and collective action, improve agricultural extension and research.

## // Supporting CAADP



### The Platform

- Supported the development of post-compact review guidelines, the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) and the preparation of the 6th CAADP Partnership Platform meeting
- Advanced strategies for non-state actor involvement in CAADP
- Streamlined donor collaboration through a protected online facility and country-level coordination map



nepad-caadp.net



Although the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is continental in scope, it is realised through regional and national efforts to promote growth in the agriculture sector. Each country implements the CAADP agenda in its own way. The country implementation process is the backbone of CAADP.

Published in 2009, the Platform's [Guidelines for Donor Support to the CAADP Process at a Country-Level PDF](#) and [Joint Donor Principles for ARD Programmes PDF](#) for harmonising donor support for country-led ARD in Africa were increasingly in demand in 2010. Following a second print run, hundreds of copies were dispatched to donor country working groups, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA). This is just one example of Platform activities that facilitate mutual understanding and trust between donor and African communities.

**“Looking ahead, the development process in Africa must continue to be led by African governments and their peoples. But it is also inextricably linked to what happens in the wider global economy. Issues such as climate change and trade are critical to Africa’s development prospects, and are redefining what is required of Africa’s development partners in today’s world. Together with the overarching objectives set out in the Millennium Development Goals, they represent the key collective action challenges of our generation.”** The Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa: Promise & Performance, UNECA OECD 2009

## // Strengthening regional processes, identifying synergies

The CAADP Development Partner Task Team (DP TT) drives Platform activities to support CAADP. A CAADP Task Leader appointed to the Secretariat in 2010 provides a dedicated link between donors and the CAADP process. In 2010, the DP TT and Task Leader shared CAADP experiences to inform discussions and decisions, supported major CAADP-related events and helped donor head offices and field teams network to align and harmonise their efforts. The DP TT supported the CAADP African constituency in developing both the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) and guidelines for post-compact reviews.

### Helping develop the Mutual Accountability Framework

- The Mutual Accountability Framework will enable both African partners and donors to mutually assess their performance
- A consultation on the Framework was held on the sidelines of the Platform Annual General Assembly (January 2010)
- A stakeholder workshop hosted by the Platform in Johannesburg (2–3 August) clarified and validated the Framework

## // Aligning support

The CAADP Development Partner Task Team strengthens networking and partnerships among donors and makes development aid from Platform members to Africa more effective. Platform support for major events has reinforced and stimulated partnerships – advancing CAADP implementation.



Photo by  
istock.com

The Platform supported African partners in their work to plan and organise CAADP Day and Partnership Platform meetings by hosting Joint Standing Committee teleconferences and helping plan and develop agenda items.

#### Maintaining momentum

To maintain momentum and move forward on the monitoring and evaluation framework to

effectively implement the CAADP agenda within and across the various levels, the **6th CAADP Partnership Platform** [www](http://www) (held in April and hosted by the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency), brought together 200 representatives from the CAADP African constituency, and 12 Platform members. The meeting identified directions for moving forward.

#### Moving the CAADP agenda forward

The 6th Partnership Platform identified directions for moving forward on the CAADP agenda:

- The post-compact strategy and guidelines produced by AUC and NPCA will help to clarify stakeholder engagement both in designing investment and financing, and in implementing programmes and projects
- Development partners and national governments need to build on encouraging progress in engaging civil society organisations (CSOs), including farmers' organisations, in CAADP processes to deepen the participation of non-state domestic actors
- Development partners and national governments need to buttress and coordinate capacity building as CAADP moves towards supporting action in compact countries
- Although the CAADP multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) is expected to support these requirements, concerted action needs to be taken to mobilise additional resources
- Development partners' support to the CAADP agenda has improved because of better coordination at the headquarters and field levels, but there is room for improvement, particularly in engaging field missions with CAADP processes
- Development partners need to create or strengthen mechanisms to coordinate support to CAADP at the regional level



Photo by  
Hjördis Koze/ Pixelio.de



### Advancing strategies for non-state actor involvement in CAADP

The Platform continued the push to strengthen partnership by supporting the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and CAADP in the development of strategies and mechanisms to engage CSOs and the private sector. The Platform also provided support to draft an options paper on non-state actor involvement in CAADP.

### Facilitating dialogue

CAADP Day is an annual event, a day of conversations between African leaders (including political leaders, farmer organisations, the private sector, think tanks, CSOs and the diasporas) and development partners supporting agriculture-led development in Africa. The 2010 CAADP Day 'Post-Compact CAADP Implementation: the African Private Sector and Investments in Agriculture' was held on the margins of the Africa Agriculture Science Week 19–23 July in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. CAADP Day 2010 provided an opportunity for participants to discuss progress since 2003, explore the challenges that may delay the achievement of CAADP's targets and find ways to address them. The Platform backstopped the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and CAADP in preparations for CAADP Day.

### Building bridges

The Platform also backstopped the Pan African Farmers Platform in organising the Africa Forum entitled Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change: Strategies of Smallholder Farmers to Achieve Food Security and Income Growth in Africa in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in October. The Platform also supported those Platform members who participated.

As intended, the Forum built a bridge between the realities on the ground and the specialist expertise of CAADP Pillar Lead Institutions and other knowledge centres. African farmers' organ-

isations had a voice in policies, programmes and decision making. The meeting helped identify critical difficulties affecting the business of agriculture and helped move towards a consensus on how to adapt to new challenges.

### // Informing discussions

The Secretariat restructured the [CAADP web-page](#) [www](#) on the Platform website to highlight CAADP milestones, the support given to CAADP processes, members' African agriculture portfolios, CAADP events and the outcomes of Development Partners Task Team meetings. An online map of ARD in countries in Africa and a protected online work-share facility improved communication among members supporting the CAADP agenda.

### // Advancing debate on land governance



#### The Platform

- Organised a special session on land and development at the Platform Annual General Assembly (26–27 January 2010) resulting in a Platform action plan to advance debate, circulate information and use its neutral convening power to draw together member efforts on the issue
- Hosted an eDiscussion on large-scale land acquisition informed by the World Bank report *Rising Global Interest in Farmland*, gathering recommendations from civil society, and the public and private sectors



Enabling smallholder farmers in Nicaragua to sustainably boost food production during the dry season, through rainwater harvesting

Photo by  
Neil Palmer, CIAT

Improved access to land and other natural resources, tenure security, and agricultural investments are key to achieving food security. The 2007–08 rise in food prices prompted land-poor, capital-rich countries to secure food supplies overseas – leading to increased competition for land and a strong rise in large-scale land acquisitions in many developing countries. While foreign direct investment in agriculture presents an important opportunity to overcome many years of agricultural under-investment, large-scale land acquisitions pose a threat to the livelihoods of millions of farmers, pastoralists, fishers and forest dwellers if not done in ways that maximise beneficial social impact.

The land acquisition issue is an important opportunity for Platform members to influence debate. In 2010 the Platform set up a land page on its website.

### // Building on a common sense of urgency

Investments in land need to be guided by global principles to ensure that they maximise development benefits and minimise negative social impact. The **Land, Investment and Development event** [www](#), jointly hosted by the Platform, FAO, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and IFAD in Rome on 24 January, brought together 60 organisations with a common sense of urgency – including donor agencies, intergovernmental organisations, CSO and the private sector.

Discussions covered land tenure, access to land and human rights. The event was an important opportunity to share knowledge on the diversity of initiatives related to land policies, land governance, and investment and rural development, and to move forward on coordination among stakeholders.

#### Outcomes of Land, Investment and Development event, FAO, Rome, 24 January

##### The event

- Shared knowledge on the diversity of ongoing initiatives related to land policies and land tenure
- Established a broad perspective on emerging land-related global opportunities and challenges for long-term rural development
- Paved the way for better collaboration and cooperation among stakeholders, and established a process to exchange knowledge with a broader group of stakeholders

The outputs of the Land Investment and Development event were taken up at a session on land and development at the Platform Annual General Assembly (26–27 January 2010) and resulted in a Platform action plan to advance debate, circulate information and use the neutral convening power of the Platform to draw together member efforts.

### // Broadening discussion on large-scale land acquisition

To continue and broaden the debate, the Platform took the opportunity to build on the Land, Investment and Development event by hosting an **eDiscussion around the issues of large-scale land acquisitions** [www](#). The eDiscussion was informed by the World Bank study 'Rising Global Interest in Farmland: can it yield sustainable and equitable benefits?' Promotion of the eDiscussion raised awareness of the study among both members and a wider stakeholder group (the study was downloaded over 3,000 times from the Platform website) and linked the public and private sectors, farmers and civil society organisations.





donorplatform.org



## Recommendations on large-scale land acquisition from civil society, and the public and private sectors\*

### Legal and institutional measures to protect land rights

- Enhance protection
- Recognise existing land rights
- Improve registration
- Reform land tenure
- Develop master plans
- Create an international fund to preserve land
- Use the African Union Land Policy Guidelines as a model
- Pay more attention to pastoralists and customary institutions that manage common property such as grazing
- Enact legislation specific to pastoralist's needs
- Improve transparency, for example by a Land Transparency Initiative modelled on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- Value existing voluntary private sector standards and principles, such as Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification, International Finance Corporation (IFC) guidelines and performance standards

### Increased investment in smallholder farmers

- Contract farming
- Out-grower schemes
- Strengthen local capacity and participatory land-use planning mechanisms through bilateral development assistance
- Partner with civil society watchdogs, strengthen their capacity and establish alliances at local, national and global levels

### Human rights

- Use a human rights approach to guide action and responses to farmland investments
- Link farmland investments to the Millennium Development Goals

### Water

- Reflect water issues more strongly in discussions about investment in agriculture. Many of the 'land grabs' are also 'water grabs'

\*Recommendations from participants of the eDiscussion on Rising global Interest in Farmland, organised by the Platform in September/October 2010.

The Platform is now accompanying the evolution of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources and the Responsible Agro Investment Principles.

## // Moving the Platform ahead in 2010

### // Advancing the strategic agenda

Co-hosted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Global Mechanism (GM) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) the **Platform Annual General Assembly 2009** [www](http://www.donorplatform.org) (held in Rome on 26–27 January 2010) drew over 100 participants from the donor community, international financial institutions, foundations,



farmer organisations and civil society organisations. The Assembly identified key development challenges and opportunities that the Platform needed to address in its strategic agenda.

#### Key challenges and opportunities

The Annual General Assembly identified key challenges and opportunities for the Platform in 2010:

- Agriculture and climate change in the post-Copenhagen climate architecture
- Large-scale land investment and how the Platform and others should respond to it
- Donor delivery in CAADP country-led processes
- Closing gaps between donor trade and ARD agendas

#### // Strengthening communications

The new Platform website [www](http://www.gdprd.org) was developed in 2010. It is an essential building block of Platform communications, knowledge sharing and advocacy efforts. The website is more than an advanced document repository. It provides an important tool for sharing information between members and reporting on the progress of work groups. The website helps members to network and exchange knowledge.

Platform members use the website to share and find information on both current issues, and on products and initiatives to improve aid delivery in ARD at the country-level. The website also serves as an advocacy tool and a way of communicating with the general public.

The Platform website is a very important tool for sharing thematic information and supporting networking

Restructuring website navigation and cutting down on extraneous content has increased user-friendliness. Meanwhile, a greater emphasis on ARD news and Platform processes has made the site more current and so encourages people to visit the site more frequently.

#### // Secretariat

The Secretariat of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development is the central management unit of the Platform, managed by GIZ and based in Bonn. It is made up of six full-time and one part-time staff. It serves as the hub for relations with Full Members, Associate Members and Partners, and focuses mainly on serving, assisting and supporting member organisations. The Secretariat also works to ensure the financial and institutional stability of the Platform.

In 2010 there were some changes among the Secretariat staff.

ARD policy expert Rasit Pertev left in May 2010 after working on land and gender and organising the input into the agricultural research discussion and GCARD process and the start-up of the Platform Knowledge Pieces. Monika Midel succeeded him in June 2010 as Task Leader Agriculture and Rural Development Policy and since then has driven the work on land, the gender policy brief and the Platform Knowledge Pieces.

Yihenew Zewdie Lemma left in July 2010 after three years of dedicated work as CAADP Task Leader. Through his valued advice and trusted support he helped to transform the CAADP Development Partner Task Team into what it is today.

Moving the Platform forward during the Platform Annual General Assembly

Photo by Platform Secretariat



Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu joined as CAADP and ARD in Africa consultant in October 2010.

Sonja Phelps joined the Secretariat team in September 2010 as a part time office manager.

Aster Sobol supported the Secretariat team as an intern from January to July supporting a wide range of Platform activities, to be succeeded by Lina Hartweg between September 2010 and March 2011 whose assistance was of particular value during the very busy period of preparing for COP 16 and the Annual General Assembly.

Despite this high staff turnover, the Secretariat's motivated team proved capable of delivering. Assisting in the implementation of the Platform Work Plan 2010, the Secretariat team provided necessary support to key processes and – where it was included – was able to support delivery on results.

## // Budget and expenditure

Platform activities are funded by annual membership contributions towards the Platform Trust Fund managed by GLZ. Members contributing €50,000 annually or more qualify for full membership and a seat on the Platform Board.

Following a network evaluation in 2008, the Platform embarked on a process to improve its focus and strategic direction. This led to the formulation of the Platform Strategic Plan 2009–2011, on which the work programme 2010 and the budget 2010 were based.

## // Contributions 2010

There were 13 full members to the Platform in 2010. The introduction of the Platform Strategic Plan in 2009 allowed a number of members to

make longer-term commitments. By the end of 2010, five members had signed multi-year contribution agreements.

Member contributions to the Trust Fund to implement the Platform work programme rose by 29% from €1,587,537 in 2009 to €2,043,420 in 2010. Most contributions were made for implementation periods other than the calendar year 2010 and allow for implementation well into 2011.

A total of €53,514 of earmarked funds was returned in 2010 (mostly non-utilised funds earmarked for the CAADP Donors and Partners Meeting in Addis Ababa in September 2009).

## // Budget and expenditure 2010

Actual expenditure in 2010 reached €1,287,475. This was less than the approved budget of € 2,213,105 and less than what had been received in terms of contributions.

Lower than planned spending was largely attributable to adjustments within three sets of Platform activities. Both the support for the 3rd European Forum for Rural Development and the support to the Commission for Sustainable Agriculture were moved from 2010 to 2011 and hence no expenses were incurred during 2010. Additionally, most of the expenditure for the Platform Knowledge Pieces will be incurred in 2011, though significant activities already started in 2010.

Furthermore, activities related to Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010 and COP 16 taking place in December 2010 in Cancún will only be paid and accounted for in 2011.

## // Expenditures and financial contributions for the activities of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development in 2010<sup>11</sup>

Table 1. Expenditures and endorsed activities

Theme 1: ARD Governance, Food Security and Aid Effectiveness	Euro
Participate in and strengthen links to GPAFS, HLTF, AFSI etc.) and disseminate findings among members	4.692,21
Initiate Platform Knowledge Piece (PKP) on ARD Finance system	0,00
Contribute to GCARD	0,00
Prepare concept note on private sector engagement	0,00
Prepare and disseminate briefing notes / issue papers/ policy papers and joint principles (aid modalities, gender, input subsidies)	4.929,55
Identify and document AE lessons learned in ARD as input into the HLF 4 process	0,00
Implement Platform Knowledge Piece (PKP) and policy paper on policy coherence	90.000,00
Strengthened Platform links to other regions (Asia, LAC etc.)	4.386,86
Review at least 5 seminal publications	0,00
Proportionate staff cost GG & AE (%)	113.877,98
Proportionate travels	20.167,66
<b>Sub-total Theme 1: ARD Governance, Food Security and Aid Effectiveness</b>	<b>238.054,26</b>

<sup>11</sup> Figures as per PriceWaterhouse Coopers audit report of 12 May 2011



Tags at ARD Day 2010

Photo by  
Neil Palmer, CIAT

Table 1. Expenditures and endorsed activities (ctd.)

Theme 2: Agriculture & Climate Change	Euro
Draft & Disseminate: Beyond Copenhagen Paper	0,00
Host Platform / CCAFS Bonn Dialogue and prepare briefing materials engage developing countries	12.233,46
Co-host Agriculture Day 2 Cancun	145.630,64
Host joint Ag/Forestry Session at Forest Day Cancun	4.915,40
Attend Bellagio Foundations strategy meeting (April) & share conclusions	0,00
Contribute to development of LULUCF accounting rules that are appropriate for agriculture	0,00
Information Note regarding SBSTA work program	0,00
Analysis of financial instruments for CC adaptation and mitigation in the context of ARD	0,00
Draft & Disseminate best practice notes	10.000,00
Jointly commission High-profile "Stern like" report	0,00
Support investment opportunities for agriculture adaptation and mitigation from the fast track financing	0,00
Encourage the emergence of a landscape approach (REDD++)	0,00
Advocate for Climate change to be included in accountability frameworks, policies & guidelines (e.g Aquila, CAADP)	0,00
Short issues paper, extracted from Platform KP	0,00
Increased Platform participation in individual Members' agency seminars/briefings	0,00
Knowledge exchange sessions as demanded by and delivered by members	0,00
Expanded website	4.620,00
Hold regular telcos between agriculture and climate change working group	2.430,00
Proportionate staff cost Agriculture & Climate Change (%)	70.667,37
Proportionate travels	20.319,56
<b>Sub-total Theme 2: Agriculture &amp; Climate Change</b>	<b>270.816,43</b>

Table 1. Expenditures and endorsed activities (ctd.)

Theme 3: CAADP	Euro
Organise/participate in regular telephone conferences and in-person meetings for members of the CAADP DP TT	45,65
Post information on CAADP page of the Platform website	0,00
Organise BB lunches to selected DP HQ ARD and AE staff	0,00
Facilitate collaboration between the AG&CC working group and the ad hoc group working on the CAADP CC Adaptation and Mitigation	0,00
Information gathering and analysis of (I) the quality of CAADP implementation and (II) the quality of coordination of institutions and integration of relevant aspects and issues	0,00
Provide planning & organisational assistance to Platform members and African partners for CAADP Day and PP meetings	751,95
Provide planning & organisational assistance to undertaking joint visits to AUC/NPCA priority countries	0,00
Support DP TT in the elaboration of approaches to REC-level support to CAADP implementation	0,00
Support Platform members in their engagement with the 'CAADP Africa Forum' and its chief organisers	0,00
Support Platform in the development of its policy work on CSOs and the aid effectiveness agenda	0,00
Support NPCA/CAADP in the development of engagement strategies and mechanisms with CSOs and the private sector	0,00
Support NPCA/CAADP in the mainstreaming of climate change issues within the CAADP framework	0,00
Proportionate staff cost CAADP (%)	85.521,02
Proportionate travels	18.395,17
<b>Sub-total Theme 3: CAADP</b>	<b>104.713,79</b>
<b>Theme 4: Land acquisition, investment and tenure</b>	<b>Euro</b>
Create and maintain visible land webpage on donorplatform.org, including eDiscussion	13.108,80
Publish communication brief(s) and, if necessary, policy brief(s)	0,00
Hold regular telcos between Platform Land Working Group	0,00
Hold (two) Platform events on land	0,00
Draft concept note on implications of land debate on Donor Joint Principles	0,00
Engage with private sector on land issues	0,00
Engage with CAADP on Land issues	0,00
Engage with FOs and CSOs	0,00
Strengthen working contacts with UN agencies working in the field of corruption	0,00
Proportionate staff cost land acquisition, investment & tenure (%)	34.658,52
Proportionate travels	10.660,35
<b>Sub-total Theme 4: Land acquisition, investment and tenure</b>	<b>58.427,67</b>



Table 1: Expenditures and endorsed activities (ctd.)

Secretariat core activities, knowledge management, administration and management	Euro
<b>Staff</b>	
Secretariat Coordinator	
Task Leader ARD policy	
Communications officer	
CAADP Task Leader	
Junior Professional Officer	
Finance Administrator	
Office Manager (50%)	
Interns	
<b>Training</b>	
<b>Sub-total staff (accounted for under themes and core activities)</b>	<b>525.729,20</b>
Develop and implement a knowledge management system	2.970,00
Re-edit and launch new website	800,00
Further develop web (2.0) presence, maintain website and provide information	31.744,00
Copy writing, editing, layout and print jobs // Communications material / other Platform documents	47.525,56
Annual Report 2009	23.025,00
Implement Annual General Assembly 2009	28.542,22
Organise Annual General Assembly 2010	7.519,63
Identify and approach selected donors	0,00
Develop partnerships with key, non-donor ARD stakeholders	0,00
Organise and implement Platform Board meetings	0,00
Organise and implement Steering Committee videoconferences	7.290,00
Implement Platform mid-term review	0,00
Implement legal institutional options study	0,00
General admin and management	14.435,46
Weekly Secretariat meeting	0,00
Monthly Secretariat Planning meeting / Annual Secretariat retreat	958,40
Management of member contributions	0,00
Financial reporting/audit	15.740,81
Admin of sponsored guests and Platform representatives at events	0,00
Prepare contracts and process payments for external service providers	0,00
Office rent, operations and communications infrastructure	65.791,08
Proportionate staff cost (%)	221.004,31
<b>Sub-total 5: Secretariat core activities, knowledge management, administration and management</b>	<b>467.346,47</b>
<b>Total expenditures excluding ISC (sub-totals 1-5)</b>	<b>1.139.358,62</b>
GTZ Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	148.116,62
<b>Total expenditures in 2010</b>	<b>1.287.475,24</b>

Table 2: Financial Contributions to the Platform 2010

	Euro
AfDB	50.000,00
CIDA	82.478,01
DFID	113.173,38
EC	850.000,00
France-MFA	50.000,00
Global Mechanism (at IFAD)	100.000,00
IFAD	107.035,71
Italy-MFA (via IFAD)	100.000,00
SDC	100.000,00
Sida	90.257,25
Spain-MFA	150.000,00
World Bank	50.000,00
BMZ-GTZ	200.475,65
<b>Total financial contributions to the Platform received in 2010</b>	<b>2.043.420,00</b>
<b>Difference to expenditures 2010</b>	<b>755.944,76</b>

Table 3: Funds returned 2010

	Euro
CIDA	-516,77
DFID*	-27.969,03
Netherlands-MFA*	-12.514,04
Irish Aid*	-12.514,04
<b>Total funds returned 2010</b>	<b>-53.513,88</b>

\* non-utilised funds earmarked for CAADP Donors and Partners Meeting held in Addis Ababa 09/2009



➤ **Diverse  
strengths**

## ➤ Diverse strengths

2010 saw governments take strong measures to recover from the global financial crisis. In this context the Platform encouraged donors to maintain increases in development assistance to agriculture and rural development to help rural communities become more resilient to rising food prices, adapt to and mitigate climate change and produce enough food for growing populations. Because three-quarters of the poor in developing countries live in rural areas, strengthening the agricultural sector does at least twice as much to reduce rural poverty as investment in any other sector.

The first part of this annual report reviewed the efforts that the Platform undertook in 2010 to try and tackle the challenges confronting development assistance to agriculture and rural development in 2010 – as convener, advocate and knowledge broker. In the second part, Platform members give their particular perspectives, responses and insights on investments to spur agriculture and rural development.

A theme running through members' perspectives is that food security, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and the issue of climate change are intricately linked. This climate change 'red thread' shows how members are examining the need for ARD to adapt to climate change, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and, at the same time, sustainably increase food production and distribute benefits equitably.

The second part of the annual report distils Platform member's diverse priorities and approaches, and portends the processes and interventions to be carried out by the Platform in 2011.

**"A recent independent evaluation for the World Bank shows that, of those projects approved from 1999 to 2006 and performing at satisfactory levels, more are in agriculture than in any other sector."**

FAO

## ➤ African Development Bank Group (AfDB)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Loans for ARD
- Improving non-lending activities
- Strengthening strategic partnerships

### // Important results in 2010

#### // New Agriculture Sector Strategy

In line with its new Agriculture Sector Strategy 2010–2014, the Bank approved five new ARD operations worth US\$61.12 million. In addition, AfDB reduced the number of problematic projects from nine in 2009 to one in 2010 by delegating supervision to field offices.

#### // Enhanced knowledge

During 2010, AfDB completed studies on preventing coastal erosion, the forestry sectors in Liberia, and post-harvest losses.

#### // Strategic partnership

AfDB partners strategically to enhance development effectiveness. During 2010, AfDB, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) developed papers for the High Level Conference on the Development of Agribusiness and Agro-Industries in Africa, in Abuja, in March. AfDB also hosted the Agricultural Water for Africa meeting in Tunis, in March, serving as an Interim Secretariat to get the initiative underway and providing seed funds from the Bank's Water Partnership Program. A Brazil-Africa dialogue on food security, hunger and rural development opened opportunities to cooperate with Brazil on transferring agricultural research and technology, providing training, and financing the agricultural value chain.

### // Showcase

#### // Framework to reduce post-harvest losses

Post-harvest losses cost Africa over US\$48 billion a year. To address this, AfDB designed a framework to help African countries improve efficiency in supply chains, reduce physical losses, and make more food available.

In collaboration with FAO and UNIDO, AfDB will promote agribusiness, agricultural productivity, value-added processing and commercialisation. This will make a significant difference to African economies and improve the livelihoods of those involved in agriculture, boosting off-farm agricultural enterprises and creating jobs.

### // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

During the Platform Annual General Assembly, AfDB met with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), FAO, the World Bank and the UN High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis. This enabled AfDB to brief each other and identify areas of possible collaboration.



// Perspectives on ARD and climate change  
AfDB considers ARD and climate change to be intricately linked. Under the second pillar of its Agriculture Sector Strategy 2010-2014 (renewable natural resources management) AfDB works to improve resilience to climate change by integrating sustainable development and climate risk reduction mitigation into ongoing and new projects.

#### // Investing in climate change

AfDB is supporting regional member countries in their work to mainstream climate risk, mitigation and resilience through the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund. The aim is to consolidate the Bank's limited resources for climate solutions with those of other multilateral development banks, countries and the private sector.

In November 2010, AfDB launched the two-year Africa Carbon Support Program, to help regional member countries make sure that their projects are commercially feasible and will comply with carbon financing requirements.

As part of the AfDB Climate Change Action Plan, the Africa Carbon Facility helps regional member countries take part in carbon markets by tapping REDD+ and Clean Development Mechanism funds.

"The Bank staff did make use of the valuable publications produced by the Platform."



## Asian Development Bank (ADB)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Investing in food security
- Agricultural research and innovations for development
- Strengthening partnerships

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Food security

During 2010, ADB approved investments related to food security and technical assistance worth US\$2 billion, harnessing ADB's comparative strengths in infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation, finance and education.

#### // Research and innovation

ADB committed US\$6 million to key international agriculture research centres for:

- Research to reduce losses of rice before and after harvest
- Innovations to produce more food with less water
- The development of an action plan for agricultural research for development in Asia

#### // Synergies and partnerships for food security

In 2010, ADB, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) organised the Food for All: Investment Forum for Food Security in Asia and the Pacific. As a result of this meeting, the three organisations formed the Regional Partnership for Food Security in Asia and the Pacific.

As a member of the Asia Society and International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) Joint Task Force on Food Security and Sustainability in Asia, ADB collaborated in the report *Never an Empty Bowl: Sustaining Food Security in Asia*.

ADB also helped structure the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), and continued liaising with the World Bank to implement the GAFSP in developing Asia.

### // Showcase

#### // Investments in food security

In 2010, ADB investments for food security and technical assistance included:

- Developing market infrastructure in India
- Upgrading irrigation and rural roads in Viet Nam
- Introducing commercial crops and marketing in Bangladesh
- Developing rural finance in Nepal
- Improving regional transport and trade in the Greater Mekong sub-region

ADB partnered with ASEAN+3 (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus the People's Republic of China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea) to assist the implementation of the Integrated Food Security Framework by improving regional market information, strengthening rice trading and developing regional rice reserve systems.

#### // Monitoring commodities and financial markets

In 2010, ADB began monitoring food and fuel prices, and financial markets. Up-to-date information, assessments, and economic analyses of the implications of market volatilities on the macroeconomic and social development of the region are used to give developing member countries better policy advice on dealing with high and volatile commodity prices.



[asiasociety.org/files/pdf/FoodSecurityTF\\_online](http://asiasociety.org/files/pdf/FoodSecurityTF_online) PDF

## // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

ADB expects the effects of climate change on arable land and water resources to be distributed unevenly. Damage will be most severe in developing countries with limited capacity to cope and adapt. Climate change is therefore a pressing issue for food security.

Global trends are widening the gap between food demand and supply, and pushing up prices. Climate change will exacerbate these price rises and make food prices more volatile, which will particularly affect the poor.

Stabilising and expanding trade will help offset some of the effects of climate change on food production, compensate for shortages due to floods and droughts, and even out food prices. Making trade transparent and stabilising food prices are important ways of controlling price volatility and helping people adapt to climate change.

**“As ADB’s efforts in addressing ARD and climate change evolve, ADB plans to seek closer collaboration with the Platform.”**



[www.adb.org/documents/events/2010/investment-forum/default.asp](http://www.adb.org/documents/events/2010/investment-forum/default.asp) [www.adb.org](http://www.adb.org)

# Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)



Australian Government  
AusAID

## // ARD Priorities 2010

- Agricultural research to improve productivity
- The development of markets to improve rural incomes, create jobs and open up access to financial services
- Social protection to improve the resilience of the poorest

## // Important results in 2010

### // Productivity

In East Timor 12,000 farming families grew improved varieties of maize, rice, sweet potato, cassava and peanuts. The improved varieties yielded 23–80% more than existing varieties.

In Afghanistan improved wheat and maize varieties increased yields by more than 50%. Total production should increase by more than AUD\$100 million.

In the Solomon Islands 1,350 cocoa smallholders doubled yields. Three hundred farm households improved peanut yields by 400%, increasing income by up to AUD\$1,840 per hectare.

### // Marketing

Partnerships with Australian firms helped more than 7,500 Indonesian farmers boost peanut production, reduce costs and increase incomes by 20%.

### // Social protection

A community cash transfer programme in Indonesia lowered child malnutrition by 2.8%.

The programme Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh transferred assets and other assistance to the extreme poor. Nearly all 100,000 beneficiaries graduated out of extreme poverty and, two years later, had sustained the benefits.

## // Showcase

### // Overcoming global policy barriers to financial inclusion

Policy makers globally have no guidance on how to incorporate innovative, technology-driven models into their financial systems. This restricts access by the poor to financial services. Another barrier is that 'global standards' for finance are designed for developed economies and often exclude poor people. Australia and Brazil co-chair the Financial Inclusion Experts Group set up by the G20. AusAID advisers supporting the Australian Treasury Co-Chair have been instrumental in work to overcome these two major policy barriers.

G20 leaders in Toronto adopted and agreed to implement the Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion. Policy teams in the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) and Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) are already putting the principles into practice in non-G20 countries. The five bodies that set global financial system standards have also begun to simplify and coordinate standards, such as the requirements for opening accounts.

**"Networking with Platform colleagues around CAADP agendas has guided AusAID programming in Africa."**

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Agricultural and forestry industries are major sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Human-induced climate change is expected to damage the productivity and resilience of rural industries, undermining food security and threatening rural livelihoods.

Rural development projects could play a significant role in helping poor communities and partner governments to adapt to climate change.

For these reasons, AusAID actively considers and manages the impacts that the rural development projects it funds are likely to have, both on the environment, and on mitigating or adapting to climate change.

“The advocacy, internal deliberations and dissemination work of the Platform has been very useful in generating accessible information, and creating space to think about these issues more deeply at AusAID.”





# ➤ Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) via Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs of Austria / Austrian Development Agency (ADA)

Federal Ministry for  
European and International Affairs

Austrian  
Development Agency

## // ARD Priorities 2010

- Sustainable management of natural resources
- Capacity development and empowerment
- Local economic development

## // Important results in 2010

### // Sustainable management of natural resources

In 2010, the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) supported the sustainable management of natural resources in two ways. Firstly, ADC promoted organic agriculture in smallholder farming systems. Secondly, ADC supported climate change adaptation and mitigation at the local level. Both thrusts helped improve local food security and incomes while maintaining the environment and protecting biodiversity.

### // Capacity development and empowerment

ADC also worked to strengthen capacity to deliver services – especially at the local level, where there are often the biggest capacity deficiencies. Empowering vulnerable groups and strengthening civil society organisations fosters participatory planning, budgeting and decision making.

### // Local economic development

ADC support for local economic development in 2010 involved all relevant local actors from the public and private sectors, and civil society. To improve local value chains, ADC worked on both the input and supply sides, linking smallholder farmers to markets and assessing consumer demand.

## // Gaining insight through cooperation within the Platform

ADC considers Platform information to be very helpful in developing policy and strategy papers, and practical field guidelines. At the same time, given that so much information is available, ADC finds it difficult to assess the value of specific information and the value of involving staff in other organisations in discussions.

“...the information and back-to-office reports of the meetings in Cancún and The Hague...[were] helpful in dealing with the issues of climate change, agriculture and food security in an integrated manner.

...the Platform policy brief on gender and agriculture was interesting and provided insights concerning [the] different strategic positions of Platform members as well as [into] common concerns and directions.”

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Climate change and increasingly frequent environmental disasters pose challenges to ecologically sustainable and socially equitable development. To bring out common perceptions, objectives and lessons learned from practical experience, in November 2010 ADA ran a workshop on 'poverty reduction and the environment'. Discussions covered global and development perspectives on the one side and Austrian and European perspectives on the other.

Globally, the richest countries contribute most to environmental pollution and climate change. At the same time they are least affected by the impacts as they have the resources and capacity to mitigate the effects, adapt to changes and protect their citizens. The least developed countries – and those who depend largely on agriculture – contribute least to environmental pollution and climate change. These feel the effects most severely and are also the most vulnerable.

While developing countries perceive environmental sustainability and poverty reduction to be closely related, richer countries mainly concentrate on reducing greenhouse gases and 'green growth'.

The discussions made clear that partial solutions will not be sufficient. Substantial structural changes towards a more ecological and sustainable economic model are urgently needed.

**"...Platform contributions on climate change support ADC's strategy for sustainable natural resource management, specifically promoting organic agriculture in smallholder farming systems and local adaptation to climate change."**



## ➤ Belgian Directorate-General for Development (DGD)

THE BELGIAN  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION **.be**

### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Poverty reduction and food security
- Integration of environmental issues in development activities
- Sustainable economic development

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Poverty and food security

The Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation increased funding for agriculture and food security in 2010, especially through the multilateral agencies the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Program (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

The Belgian Survival Fund became the Belgian Fund for Food Security. Funds will support work with vulnerable groups in Belgian partner countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Belgium strongly supported reform in FAO, particularly of the Food Security Committee and the High-Level Panel of Experts.

#### // Environment and development

DGD started work on a toolkit to integrate all aspects of environment – climate, biodiversity, water and desertification – in its work. In parallel, DGD and KLIMOS (the Dutch Research Platform for Climate Change and Development Cooperation) develop policy briefs on climate change and food security.

#### // Sustainable economic development

DGD boosted funding to the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO). This aids Belgian bilateral cooperation to reduce poverty through economic development in partner

countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Peru and Morocco.

### // Showcase

#### // The Consortium for Improving Agriculture-based Livelihoods in Central Africa (CIALCA)

CIALCA has substantially improved food security in Central Africa. Farmers in the region now earn more and eat more meals in a day, for example. Farmers and farmer organisations are also adopting better practices, such as the use of new and adapted varieties, mulching, conservation farming, intercropping, and erosion control. The training materials and courses developed for national institutes and farmer organisations have been particularly successful.

#### // Integrated rural development in Morocco and Burundi

Integrated rural development projects in Morocco and Burundi both strengthen decentralised government agencies and involve local people, thus improving agricultural support services and ensuring better living conditions for the population.

### // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

#### // Positioning

Platform papers and discussions with other members helped the Directorate to define positions on various issues. Platform briefs linking climate, agriculture and land use were particularly useful.

#### // Programming

The Platform's work on CAADP informs Belgian bilateral discussions on programmes in the agriculture and rural sectors.

### // Advocating

Belgium, as an active member of the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), found Platform papers on harmonisation and alignment quite useful.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

DGD considers that agriculture and climate, and thus climate variation and change, are inextricably linked. Climate change will have the most significant impact on those who are least able to deal with it: women, children and pastoralists.

All development initiatives should take climate change into account and involve stakeholders from the start.

Although agriculture, because it causes 15% of greenhouse gas emissions, is often considered part of the climate change problem, it is also part of the solution. Agriculture can sequester carbon, produce biomass and reduce emissions through soil and land use management.



Photos by DGD

## ➤ Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)



Canadian International  
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de  
développement international

### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Sustainable agricultural development
- Food aid and nutrition
- Research and development

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Agricultural development

Support to country and provincial agricultural development plans, in particular in Ghana, Mozambique and Viet Nam, delivered important agricultural development outcomes. This complemented the progress made by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP). Strengthened enabling environments for women farmers and farmer cooperatives improved smallholder productivity.

#### // Emergency relief

CIDA provided significant emergency relief and food assistance to Haiti, West Bank Gaza, Sudan and the Sahel region. School feeding programmes (in Haiti in particular) and micro-nutrient supplements improved nutrition.

#### // Research and development

Research and development focused on biofortification of staple crops, in particular orange-fleshed sweet potato, protein-enhanced maize and bean cultivars high in iron. CIDA also strengthened capacity in regional, national and farmer organisations, and improved agroforestry and other integrated natural resource management practices.

### // Showcase

#### // Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy, Ghana

CIDA's long-standing support to sustainable rural development in Africa contributed to strong growth in Ghana's agricultural production in 2009.

CIDA supported the Government of Ghana in its work to implement its second Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy. As with all budget support projects, CIDA worked closely with other donors and the country Government. The direct budget support contributed to:

- Strategic planning in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Rehabilitating national agricultural research laboratories
- Assisting the Council on Scientific Investigative Research
- Strengthening public financial management and agricultural data collection
- Developing strategies for improving food safety
- Training female agro-processors and entrepreneurs in ways to add value

### // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

CIDA has greatly benefited from Platform-facilitated connections and networking with counterparts in other donor agencies. This has assisted CIDA to have strategic level conversations on topics that are sometimes beyond Platform work streams, such as those relating to G8, G20 and the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). CIDA, as host of AFSI in April and December 2010, sought assistance from Platform Board members for developing the agenda and content of the meetings.





Photo by Steve Simon  
for ACIDI-CIDA

The CAADP Development Partners Task Team has helped CIDA work with other development partners to support agricultural reform and financing in Africa. In engaging with this Task Team, CIDA staff gained a better understanding of how CAADP works. This led to better coordination across CIDA programmes, and between the field and headquarters.

// Perspectives on ARD and climate change

The fundamental linkages between agriculture, climate change, rural development and poverty reduction need to be carefully considered. Climate change considerations are thus cross-cutting in CIDA's Food Security Strategy. Canada believes that sequestering carbon in agricultural soils is one of the best opportunities for many countries to mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases. It can be a meaningful way for developing countries to address climate change while enhancing food security.

// How the Platform supported CIDA in these efforts

The Platform agriculture and climate change working group kept CIDA informed on fast-moving climate change negotiations in 2010. Thematic analyses helped develop CIDA positions. As one of the Platform delegates to the Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change in November 2010, in The Hague, Netherlands, CIDA was exposed to new ideas for low-carbon growth.

"Cooperation through the Platform has allowed CIDA to learn about the priorities, motivations and work methodologies of our Platform colleagues. These learning experiences provide CIDA with a better understanding of how our peers work and who to contact to discuss certain issues and ideas."

## ➤ Denmark – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Danida



### // Priorities 2010

- Increasing production and processing through interventions in value chains
- Supporting national initiatives to strengthen organisation of agricultural sectors
- Supporting agricultural research for development

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Value chains

In 2010 Danida added programmes to strengthen value chains in Ghana, Bolivia and Kenya to those already underway in Burkina Faso, Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique.

#### // Strengthening national initiatives

Danida programmes supported national initiatives to strengthen the organisation of agricultural sectors in Bolivia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Mozambique and Bangladesh.

#### // Research

In 2010, just over half of the Danida DKK130 million competitive funding was allocated to research for 'agriculture, growth and development'. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system received DKK30 million for globally relevant research.

### // Showcase

#### // Evaluation of support to rural transport infrastructure



[www.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/3B04422D-1E35-4B3E-935C-0E4B468FCCBF/0/201001NicaraguaPASTweb5](http://www.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/3B04422D-1E35-4B3E-935C-0E4B468FCCBF/0/201001NicaraguaPASTweb5) PDF

Danida has been supporting the transport sector in Nicaragua since 1999. This has included support to rehabilitate and rebuild rural transport infrastructure. The overall objective has been to contribute to poverty reduction and improve socioeconomic conditions in isolated rural communities by reducing transport costs and improving access to social services and economic and administrative centres.

**"The Platform's focus on climate and agriculture, including Agriculture and Rural Development Day, provided important input for Danida. The Platform's facilitation of information regarding CAADP was also useful."**

**// Perspectives on ARD and climate change**

Danida considers that, although agricultural activities contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, it has become clear that more intensive agriculture may be an important way to reduce deforestation. The concept of 'climate-smart agriculture' provides promising ways to move towards resilient and sustainable ecosystems that are adapted to climate change.

**// How the Platform supported Danida in these efforts**

Through Agriculture and Rural Development Day and other initiatives, the Platform contributed to dialogues and disseminated information on climate and agriculture. The Platform also contributed to raising the issue of agriculture and climate on the international agenda.



# European Commission – Directorate-General for Development (DG DEV)



## // ARD Priorities 2010

- Food security
- Land policy
- Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

## // Important results in 2010

### // Food security

In 2010, European Union (EU) ministers adopted and endorsed the EU Policy Framework to Assist Developing Countries in Addressing Food Security Challenges. The Framework sets out the main areas of EU engagement on food security, and amongst other things calls for a focus on sustainable small-scale food production and an increase in assistance to demand-led agricultural research for development.

### // Land policy

The EC DG DEV convened the EU working group on land, which influenced the debates on land policy in development cooperation. Run in partnership with the African Union Commission, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, an important support programme to implement the African Land Policy Guidelines also became operational.

### // CAADP

CAADP made significant progress in Africa in 2010. The EC facilitated this in various ways, such as by supporting the Multi-Donor Trust Fund, thematic work, and African networks of farmer organisations.

## // Showcase

### // EU Food Facility

Implementation of the €1 billion EU Food Facility was in full flow in 2010. The Facility was established in response to the high food prices of 2007 and 2008, and is the most significant donor response to date. Through this initiative, the EU provides farmers with essential agricultural inputs and services, increases access to local food for the most vulnerable, and encourages the development of infrastructure and services. By the end of 2010, more than €800 million had been disbursed. Over 50 million people in 50 developing countries are benefiting from the Facility.

Projects are implemented in cooperation with international and regional organisations, national governments, NGOs and EU development agencies. Examples include the following:

- As part of an FAO project in Burkina Faso, the Facility has helped provide quality seed to 100,000 vulnerable farmers, benefiting 700,000 people
- Two Facility projects in Mozambique totalling €2.5 million are benefiting 50,000 farmers and 300,000 rural families by increasing production, improving market conditions and addressing food security issues

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

The Platform contributed to preparations for the 3rd EU Forum on Rural Development 2011, sharing information and networking to build a strong conference programme.

The Platform workstream on land issues helped cooperation and networking on global land policy initiatives, and interaction with the EU working group on land issues. Land Day (January 2010), and the e-consultation on the World Bank report Rising Global Interest in Farmland are concrete examples of this cooperation and networking.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Climate change already affects agriculture and rural development, and impacts will be greater in future. Adaptation is crucial and support must be given to adaptation strategies and their implementation.

Agriculture is also a source of greenhouse gases and significant potential exists for mitigation through sequestration and lowering emissions. Synergies between adaptation, mitigation and food security should be identified and supported by development and climate-change financing.

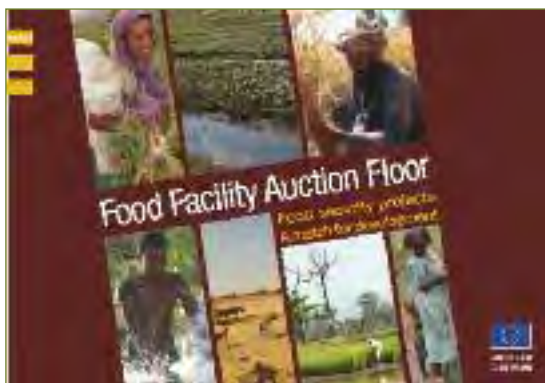
“...the GDPRD can be a key driver to enhance aid effectiveness, but...this only works as far as the various member organisations allow it to happen...”

“the e-consultation...was useful. However, more efforts are needed for its follow up, including lessons learned from its successes and weaknesses.”

“Platform issues papers helped in clarifying issues around the interface of agriculture,...climate change and development helpful in shaping our policies.”

“Bringing like-minded donors together under the Platform strengthened the argument to give agriculture a higher profile in climate change negotiations.”

“Networking among Platform members led to programme identification and to new initiatives strengthening the evidence base for policy, ...advocacy and design of effective programmes.”



[ec.europa.eu/europeaid/infopoint/publications/europeaid/185a\\_foodfacility\\_auctionfloor\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/infopoint/publications/europeaid/185a_foodfacility_auctionfloor_en.htm) PDF



## ➤ Finland – Ministry of Foreign Affairs



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND

### // Priorities 2010

- Food security
- Smallholder and women farmers
- Ecologically sustainable food production

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Food security

Food security has become one of the priorities in rural development programmes and is a cross-cutting issue at the policy level in international forums. At the policy level, Finland supports food security and agriculture, and at the implementation level, stresses that it is important for each organisation to focus on areas where they can bring added value in line with their mandate.

#### // Smallholder and women farmers

Smallholder farmers and women are the primary targets of work in the sector. They are the main beneficiary groups in most bilateral programmes.

#### // Ecologically sustainable food production

Ecologically sustainable food production is part of food security. However, it is also a way of addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation. The main result has been increasing support for the development of sustainable agricultural production.

### // Showcase

#### // Policy guidelines

Finland published new Development Policy Guidelines on Agriculture and Food Security.



[formin.finland.fi/public/download.aspx?ID=64646&GUID={32B72284-886D-49B6-90F1-B19824668262}](http://formin.finland.fi/public/download.aspx?ID=64646&GUID={32B72284-886D-49B6-90F1-B19824668262}) PDF

// Lead donor in Mozambique and Nicaragua  
Finland also became a lead donor for sector programmes in Mozambique and Nicaragua.

“Sharing information, publications and guidelines saves resources and makes work more effective.”

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

Timely Platform reports and analyses covering international meetings that Finnish ARD specialists were unable to attend provided good sector-specific background. These enabled Finland to discuss the results of these meetings with colleagues.

At very short notice, the Platform Chair was able to attend and make a presentation at the seminar to launch Finland's new policy guidelines.

"The Platform issue papers provided excellent sector-specific information as well as updated information on developments in the sector."

"The reports from the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference were also very useful."

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Finland supports climate change mitigation and adaptation, agricultural water management, agroforestry and the introduction of good agricultural practices. It also supports the preparation of national climate-change mitigation and adaptation plans, especially as regards the incorporation of gender equality issues and the role of women.



[formin.finland.fi/public/download.aspx?ID=68165&GUID=%7b8A63E87D-960E-4911-BA46-6C873FE120B4%7d](http://formin.finland.fi/public/download.aspx?ID=68165&GUID=%7b8A63E87D-960E-4911-BA46-6C873FE120B4%7d)



[formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=213505&nodeid=34605&contentlan=2&culture=en-US](http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=213505&nodeid=34605&contentlan=2&culture=en-US) PDF

## ➤ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Reducing the absolute number of people suffering from hunger
- Eliminating poverty and driving economic and social progress
- Sustainable management and use of natural resources

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Rinderpest eradicated

In October 2010 FAO declared that rinderpest – a significant threat to rural livelihoods and food security – had been eradicated. FAO spearheaded the broad alliance of international partners that fought the disease for 16 years. Rinderpest is the first animal disease to be eliminated world-wide.

#### // Boosted investment in agriculture and food security

Following the L'Aquila G8 meeting, FAO assistance to agriculture and food security policy and strategy formulation rose which was further accelerated through the World Bank's Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP). FAO also continued strong investment support to developing countries through its cooperative programmes with other major financing partners. FAO also helped to develop ten CAADP country compacts and reached a record level of collaboration with IFAD on formulating investment projects.

### // Showcase

#### // Bangladesh country investment plan

In May 2010, FAO and partners assisted the Government of Bangladesh to launch its first country investment plan for agriculture, food security and nutrition through a unique stakeholder consultation exercise. This led to a successful GAFSP fund application, supported by FAO and the World Bank.

#### // European Union boosts FAO funding for fighting hunger

In June 2010, the EU provided FAO with an additional €13.2 million to boost agricultural production in the developing countries worst hit by high food prices. This raised the total amount of EU Food Facility funds channelled through FAO to an unprecedented €228 million.

#### // State of Food and Agriculture report 2010-2011

The 2010-2011 report, Closing the Gender Gap in Agriculture, made a powerful business case for promoting gender equality in agriculture. Giving women in rural areas the same access to land, technology, financial services, education and markets as men could increase agricultural production and reduce the number of hungry people by up to 150 million.

#### // Knowledge sharing

In 2010 FAO made access to FAOSTAT, the world's largest and most comprehensive statistical database on food, agriculture and hunger, free and open. In addition to aiding development planning of a wide range of stakeholders, developing countries can use FAOSTAT to participate in and benefit from international trade in an effective and competitive manner. Donors can use the database to identify where to target aid most effectively.

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

FAO actively participated in the Platform's CAADP and climate-change agendas in 2010 and co-hosted with IFAD, SDC and the Platform a Land, Investment and Development event in early 2010. Involvement with Platform partners on these issues has leveraged FAO's technical capacity and ensured a synergy that has substantially benefited our development partners.

### // Insight

FAO believes that development cannot be rushed. In mid-2010, the preparation of CAADP country investment plans, prerequisites for GAFSP funding, was compressed because of short deadlines. The CAADP Development Partners Task Team realised too late that this carried the risk of seriously compromising the quality and ownership of the plans.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

FAO believes that adapting to climate change through sustainable practices that include promoting and protecting traditional and local foods and agricultural knowledge should be a priority.

FAO also calls for early action to reduce and remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere (mitigation) by changing agricultural practices. Farming systems need to become more resilient (adaptation) to prepare for the warmer and more erratic weather predicted for many of the world's poorest regions.

"Agriculture can potentially be part of the solution to climate change in ways that respect and support the development and food-security requirements of developing countries." FAO, June 2010 speaking to a UN working group preparing long-term approaches to climate change mitigation"



[www.fao.org/climatechange/climatesmart/en/](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/climatesmart/en/) [www](http://www.fao.org)

"FAO engagement with the Platform's agriculture and climate change working group provided opportunities for informed exchange of ideas between leading specialists in the field. These exchanges benefited the FAO programme on climate change adaptation and mitigation."

## ➤ France – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, French Development Agency (AFD)



### // Priorities 2010

- Build institutional capacities on improving the rural investment climate and integrating smallholder farmers to markets
- Support initiatives for food security and develop value chains for staple foods in Western and Central Africa
- Provide financial tools to farmers, agro-industry investors and local banks to invest in value chains

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Capacity building

In 2010 AFD strengthened its internal procedures for considering the land tenure aspects of the projects it funds. France also supported partner countries in designing policies and improving governance for land tenure, and contributed to creating an international code of conduct and guidelines.

#### // Food security and staple foods

France supported the Economic Community of West African States Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) and CAADP and, together with IFAD, Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD) and Conférence des responsables de la recherche agronomique africains et français (CORAF), researched the dynamics of rainfed value chains of staple foods in Western and Central Africa.

#### // Investment in agriculture

To fight chronic under-capitalisation in agriculture and agri-business, France partnered with International and African development finance institutions to launch the Africa Agriculture Fund which stood at around US\$150 million by late 2010. France also provided €100 million in long-term soft loans for agricultural value chain development and guarantees of €100 million to small and medium-scale agro-processing

companies. With €200 million France furthermore supported the capacity building of public entities in irrigation and watershed management in South East Asia and Northern and Sub-Saharan Africa.

### // Showcase

A key consideration in AFD projects is to get the right balance between loans and subsidies. In 2010, AFD committed €309 million in sovereign soft loans, €146 million in soft and market rate loans to private companies, and €92 in grants.

#### // Combining a soft loan and grant to improve water management in Mali

A soft loan and grant totalling €15 million will secure access to water over 10,000 hectares in Mali, including 2,000 hectares previously not irrigated. The project enables a local bank to lend smallholders money for small-scale irrigation works. This means smallholders will be able to double the average area they farm from 1.5 hectares to 3 hectares. The project will also strengthen the capacity of the Chambre d'agriculture de Ségou to provide advice to farmers and farmer associations.

#### // First non-sovereign loan for rubber out-grower scheme in Ghana

In Ghana AFD loaned the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) €14 million. This will enable ADB to provide long-term loans to 3,500 farmers to grow rubber. The loan is the first non-sovereign loan AFD has made directly to a local bank for a project dedicated to smallholders. Each of the farmers will plant around five hectares of rubber trees.



## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

The Platform helped to spread the idea that investing in agriculture is essential to fight poverty in rural areas and advocated for a more effective use of ODA in the agricultural sector. For some time donors have been reluctant to invest, but it is now clear that a mix of public investment, private initiative and capital conservation measures is necessary for sustainable agricultural growth.

“AFD considers that adaptation, mitigation and development have to be addressed jointly, blending investment and grant resources allocated to food security, rural development, climate adaptation and soil conservation...”

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

#### // Adaptation

To rise out of poverty and prosper small-holders in developing countries must adapt their farming to greater climate variability. Variability in climate will result in higher fluctuations in prices and, therefore, incomes. Stable food price policies, strong agricultural institutions, accessible finance services and public investment in training, research and infrastructure all help contain variations in prices.

#### // Mitigation

AFD, working with partners, has developed a set of options for increasing carbon stocks in soils to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and livestock. Measures include no-tillage, agroforestry and bio-digestion of manure.



Rice paddies in Cambodia

Photo by AFD

“Through the Platform there were productive exchanges between donors about their experiences in supporting national and regional CAADP processes, namely with ECOWAS and member states.”

# ➤ Germany – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and KfW Entwicklungsbank\*



Bundesministerium für  
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit  
und Entwicklung



Partner for the Future.  
Worldwide.



## // ARD Priorities 2010

- Rural development as a driver of food security
- Sustainable intensification, market orientation and finance in smallholder agriculture
- Agriculture, climate change and risk management

- Climate proofing for adaptation and risk management
- Reducing emissions to mitigate climate change

Starting in 2010 Germany checked all ARD projects against climate change scenarios and modified them if necessary.

## // Important results in 2010

### // Rural development as a driver of food security

In 2010 BMZ brought in a new strategy, Rural Development and its Contribution to Food Security. The strategy has four pillars:

- Developing rural economies
- Managing natural resources
- Providing social services and technical infrastructure
- Enhancing political and institutional frameworks

### // Smallholder agriculture

Germany's multilateral and bilateral ARD cooperation targeted smallholders and rural livelihoods. The stress was on improving agriculture and livelihoods through using resources more efficiently, enhancing resilience and multifunctionality, and developing value chains to integrate farmers into markets. Special emphasis was given to women's participation. New strategies for micro-finance and water efficient agricultural systems remained important topics.

### // Agriculture and climate change

Germany's comprehensive climate strategy covers climate change and agriculture. A Climate Check tackles climate change issues from two angles:

## // Showcase

### // Rural development and food security

In 2010, Germany spent US\$917 million, more than 10% of the total BMZ budget, on assistance for rural development and food security. Germany's commitment of US\$3 billion for the first L'Aquila Food Security Initiative period 2010–2012 will be met by contributions of US\$1,050 million in 2011 and 2012.

The majority of Germany's bilateral country programme aid goes to 13 focus countries: Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Laos, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia and Niger.

### // Adaptation to climate change

An agreement was signed with the West African Development Bank (WADB) to support a programme strengthening expertise in climate change adaptation measures. The programme uses Fast Start funds of €10.6 million committed by the German Government during COP15. This enables WADB to reduce interest rates on loans used for adaptation projects in agriculture and natural resources management as well as drainage and flood control.

## // Strategy paper



[www.bmz.de/en/publications/type\\_of\\_publication/strategies/BMZ\\_Strategiepapier\\_01\\_2011\\_en](http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/BMZ_Strategiepapier_01_2011_en) PDF

## // Green economy



[www.bmz.de/en/publications/type\\_of\\_publication/information\\_flyer/information\\_brochures/BMZ\\_Information\\_Brochure\\_02\\_2011](http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/BMZ_Information_Brochure_02_2011) PDF

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

CAADP is gaining momentum and Germany considers it to be a key process for coordinating support to rural development in Africa. The Platform could further help advance Germany's objectives with respect to supporting CAADP post-compact activities, particularly as regards involving farmers, the private sector and civil society in the agricultural reform processes and implementations:

- Helping to clarify how important CAADP partners will support countries when translating plans into action
- Raising awareness of the need to make sure that the human and financial resources to act on plans are in place
- Building a strong coalition for change that looks to continually improve effectiveness and hold partners accountable

## // Gaining insight through cooperation within the Platform

Germany considers the Platform to be well established and its reputation in important international fora has been growing steadily. This increasing recognition and the continued growth in membership needs guidance and consideration by the responsible bodies. Members need to engage to design and implement the Platform's future. The Platform's governance structure must be continuously enabled; its strategic plan requires strong participation and ownership from the members and dedicated support by the Secretariat, including monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

## // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Although agriculture is moving to the forefront of UNFCCC negotiations, Germany feels that the main players financing mitigation and adaptation initiatives still do not take sufficient account of ARD. Information on emissions for specific agricultural products and production processes, and certification schemes for climate standards would give farmers incentives for sustainable production.

“...the quality of the discussions and the understanding of the CAADP process at the national and regional levels have increased tremendously through improved exchange and cooperation.”

“...the Platform's role in promoting agriculture as a main player in greenhouse gas discussion helped to keep the topic on the international agenda.”

## ➤ Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD GM)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Sustainable land and water management in agriculture
- Generation of economic arguments to promote sustainable ARD
- Advocacy on co-benefits of sustainable ecosystem management in drylands

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Land and water management

In 2010, European Union (EU) ministers adopted and endorsed the EU Policy Framework to Assist Developing Countries in Addressing Food Security Challenges. The Framework sets out the main areas of EU engagement on food security, and amongst other things calls for a focus on sustainable small-scale food production and an increase in assistance to demand-led agricultural research for development.

#### // Land valuation

The Global Mechanism's joint research programme on the integrated economic valuation of land is supported by a large consortium of highly specialised institutions. National valuation studies were launched in a number of countries, including Cambodia, Cameroon, Zambia and Tanzania. These case studies are identifying the real value of land resources and producing economic arguments for investing in sustainable ARD. The recommendations are now being integrated into government national land-use action plans.

#### // Ecosystems management

The Global Mechanism networks with a wide range of partners and stakeholders. For example, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Global Mechanism signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2010 on support to CAADP. This bodes well for a harmonised response to financing sustainable land management (SLM).

The GM has also worked closely with the Convention on Biological Diversity on the synergies between the Rio Conventions and knowledge sharing on topics such as innovative financing, environmental fiscal reforms, economic assessment and resource mobilisation. Other important partnerships for the Global Mechanism are TerrAfrica and the Poverty and Environment Partnership.

### // Showcase

#### // Land management

One of several achievements of the Global Mechanism and its partners during 2010 occurred in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Here the GM worked in close cooperation with IFAD to ensure that sustainable land management and climate change-related considerations were effectively integrated in the country's Agriculture and Natural Resource Strategy for Agricultural Development 2011–2020, and in the associated master plan and investment plan. In addition, the GM developed a set of sustainable land management and climate-smart investment project ideas totalling US\$82 million to address gaps in the investment plan.

### // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

The Global Mechanism considers Platform members to be an excellent source of information, knowledge and experience on ARD. The Platform has taken advantage of this and has translated members' knowledge and experience into knowledge products and opportunities for sharing. Networking and cooperation through the Platform has supported the work of the Global Mechanism both as a source of knowledge and information, and as an arena for the Global Mechanism to promote a sustainable ARD agenda with an emphasis on sustainable land management.

// Perspectives on ARD and climate change  
Land use (including agriculture), climate adaptation and mitigation, and poverty are interconnected. One of the core objectives of the Global Mechanism is, therefore, to help develop the knowledge and skills required to identify opportunities for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agricultural, rural and land-use sectors. The aim is to ensure that UNCCD country parties can benefit from climate-change financing mechanisms. The Global Mechanism has worked towards this objective with a number of partners, including the World Bank, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, NEPAD, Asian Development Bank and governments.



global-mechanism.org/ [www](http://www.global-mechanism.org/)

“Platform members’ experience in the field of climate change has been of value to the Global Mechanism’s work on advising country partners on climate finance for sustainable land management.”

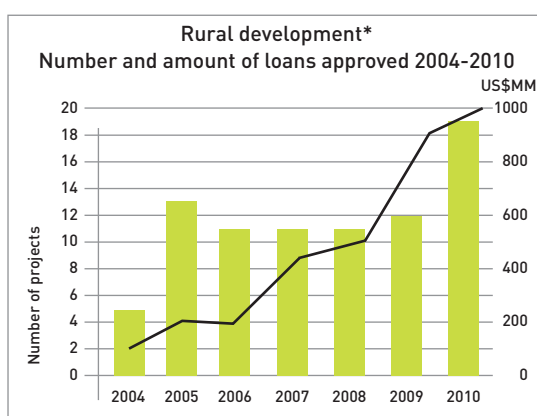


## ➤ Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Sector policy dialogue with governments on:
  - Optimal mechanisms for the transmission of prices favourable to domestic producers
  - Incentives to private investors in agricultural and non-agricultural rural activities
  - Efficient and high quality public expenditure on agriculture
- Providing agricultural services with public good characteristics and rural infrastructure to promote long-term competitiveness of the sector
- When necessary, temporary direct support programmes to promote technology adoption, market access and cluster formation, and to address climate change



\*Includes agriculture, natural disaster management, rural tourism

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Loans and technical cooperation

Close relationships with countries and the ability to respond rapidly to emerging needs resulted in IDB increasing both the number of loans and total sum loaned for rural development in 2010.

#### // Jamaica

To improve competitiveness in the agricultural sector, IDB loaned Jamaica US\$15 million to:

- Help small and medium-sized farmers market their produce in national and international markets
- Improve food quality and safety management systems

#### // Argentina

IDB loaned Argentina US\$170 million to:

- Strengthen its agricultural innovation system by building its capacity to generate and transfer new technologies, products and processes
- Scale-up extension services to reach more farmers
- Focus more on small-scale agriculture

#### // Ecuador

A US\$90 million loan to Ecuador will support an efficient national cadastral management and rural property registry system to:

- Provide legal certainty in property rights
- Enable canton tax policies to be implemented
- Provide information for land-use planning and management in rural areas

#### // Dominican Republic

IDB loaned the Dominican Republic US\$30 million for direct support to small-scale farmers to raise their productivity and incomes. The support covered part of the cost of implementing new technologies.

## // Showcase

### // Food security



### // Recent publications



<http://www.iadb.org/publications/> PDF

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

In the context of its agricultural and rural development portfolio, IDB tackles climate change by, for example, establishing land and water rights, addressing legal and institutional barriers to crop insurance, and increasing the amount spent on encouraging the adoption of carbon-neutral soil conservation practices and climate-resilient crop varieties.

IDB also supports the institutional development of key agencies responsible for policies and action on mitigation and adaptation in the sector:

- Water monitoring and metering
- Climate monitoring systems
- Response systems for hydroclimatic events
- Systems to collect data on how farmers manage crops and production in order to reduce carbon emissions

## ➤ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Reducing rural poverty and hunger
- Ensuring food security
- Rural development centred around sustainable small-scale agriculture

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Reducing poverty and hunger

IFAD plays a significant role in many of the co-ordination and leadership mechanisms that shape the collective drive to achieve Millennium Development Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. IFAD projects make critical contributions to expanding opportunities for the rural poor.



[www.ifad.org/cli-mate/strategy/e.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/cli-mate/strategy/e.pdf) PDF

#### // Managing development projects

In 2010, to make rural development projects more economically efficient, IFAD looked closely at what worked and what did not work in its rural development portfolio. Factors contributing to efficiency were appropriate, simple and focused design, rapid decision making and good administration, along with a capable and suitably-sized project management unit, capable service providers, use of local contractors and competitive bidding.

#### // Sustaining development efforts

To make the changes brought about by IFAD-funded projects endure, institutional capacity needs to be strengthened, and ways to sustain project outputs need to be established and fitting exit strategies developed. The way projects are phased out is important for mainstreaming changes into government programmes and public administration, and ensuring that governments take over future funding.



[www.ifad.org/rural-finance/pub/weather.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/rural-finance/pub/weather.pdf) PDF

### // Showcase

#### // The Facility for Farmers' Access to Markets, Macedonia

The changes taking place in the rural economy offer risks and opportunities for farmers in Macedonia. Small and medium-sized farms are becoming more and more commercial and farmers could expand their enterprises. To do this, farmers need to feed their produce into processing and market-supply chains.

An IFAD pilot initiative (the Facility for Farmers' Access to Markets) worked to remove blockages in important value chains for sheep, dairy products, fruit, vegetables and grapes. This involved getting the various parties together, providing technical assistance and training, mapping value chains, setting up an agribusiness information system and exchange programmes.

Farmers who marketed their produce through agro-processing schemes (some of whom had less than 500 sheep or less than half a hectare of land) increased their profit. Expanding their enterprises also created seasonal jobs, both in farming and in processing, for people with no land or flocks.

### // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

The extent to which climate change is transforming the context for rural development is a major challenge. Although IFAD has many years of experience in assisting communities to become more resilient to climate change, the contacts made through the Platform have been important. IFAD has set up a knowledge management facility dedicated to sharing what IFAD is learning internally and from external partners such as the Platform.

### // How the Platform supported IFAD on climate change

The Platform issue paper on agriculture and climate change that provided information on negotiation processes was a valuable tool for sharing knowledge between ARD stakeholders. Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010, co-hosted by the Platform, advocated for climate-smart, pro-poor, sustainable agriculture and for its multiple wins to be put firmly on the global climate-change agenda.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

IFAD, among others, is calling for an 'ever-green revolution' that redefines the relationship between agriculture and the environment. International public funds target programmes that achieve the 'multiple wins' of poverty reduction, food security, environmental sustainability, climate resilience, protection of biodiversity and emission reductions.

"...the contacts made through the Platform have been important as we have reassessed all our policies on environment and climate."

"The Platform's agriculture and climate change working group, acting as a community of practice, advocated for the inclusion of climate-smart, pro-poor agriculture in the emerging climate regime, before, during and after UNFCCC negotiations."

## Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Improve smallholder agricultural productivity in Africa, particularly among women farmers to combat hunger
- Target maternal and infant under-nutrition
- Promote governance and leadership on global hunger

### // Important results in 2010

Eradicating hunger is a key component of Ireland's international development programme. This aspect of our work is guided by the Hunger Task Force (established in 2008), which called on Ireland to prioritise the three key areas which remain the focus of the country's ARD work to this day.

#### // Strengthened responses to hunger

Ireland is pushing for a reorientation of development programmes to include a stronger response to hunger. Approximately 20% of the Irish Aid budget (or over €100 million annually) is now devoted to tackling hunger, a significant increase on previous years.

#### // Launch of the 1,000 Days/SUN initiative

In September 2010, Ireland and the US hosted a high-profile event on hunger at the Millennium Development Goals Summit in New York to launch the 1,000 Days initiative (also known as the Sun initiative). This provides a roadmap for tackling maternal and infant under-nutrition by focusing on the first thousand days of a child's life (during pregnancy and up to a child's second birthday), when under-nutrition irreversibly damages mental and physical development.

#### // Progress in implementing Hunger Task Force recommendations

In November 2010, a Special Envoy report was published assessing Ireland's response to the Hunger Task Force's recommendations. The report is very positive, making clear that the Irish Government and civil society have worked strongly to implement the Task Force's recommendations and galvanise international action to combat hunger.

Fields with (left) versus without (right) increased agricultural productivity and environmental rehabilitation through a combination of soil and water conservation techniques, Tigray province, Ethiopia

Photo by Irish Aid





## // Showcase

### // Focusing on pregnant women, mothers and young children

In Tanzania, Ireland is working with UNICEF to increase the number of women who breastfeed – making a real difference to the health and development of young children.

Irish Aid is working closely with Ethiopia's health system to improve the care of pregnant women and young children in their communities. Similarly, in Sierra Leone, Ireland has developed a 2010–2012 country strategy that shifts the focus from the treatment of acute malnutrition to the effective prevention of under-nutrition among young children and mothers.

### // Focusing on pregnant women, mothers and young children

In Malawi, Ireland is supporting the Government in its work to implement the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme. It is also assisting the Office of the President and Cabinet in its efforts to integrate the programme and roll it out nationwide through the health sector.

### // HIV/AIDS and nutrition

In Lesotho, where Irish Aid's programme concentrates on HIV/AIDS, work is focusing on improving the nutrition status of sufferers by providing food packages and helping women to develop kitchen gardens. These provide a range of vegetables, which can greatly improve a family's diet.

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

Irish Aid is a small donor with limited human resources, and the Platform has played a key role in keeping staff informed of developments in ARD and in promoting best practice. The Platform's thematic action plan on climate change and agriculture, for example, was drawn on heavily in the lead up to the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico, and the concepts it contains are now part of Irish Aid's approach to sustainable agricultural development.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

For Irish Aid, the critical first step in addressing climate change in developing countries is to acknowledge the reality of the threats it poses. Irish Aid is therefore promoting a conservation-based, climate-resilient approach to agriculture, encouraging techniques such as conservation agriculture, agro-forestry and crop improvement and diversification.

Consideration is also being given to the development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and to promoting closer alignment between the CGIAR and other global efforts to address the challenges posed by climate change and energy shortages.

Priority actions for Irish Aid include the need to:

- Engage in dialogue with developing country partners and raise the profile of climate change with policy makers and planners
- Integrate climate change into development planning
- Build the capacity needed to plan for climate change
- Implement adaptation activities in line with partner country priorities and plans
- Support research into vulnerability in the programme countries

## ➤ Italy – Ministry of Foreign Affairs



### // Priorities 2010

- Improved global governance on food security
- Active participation in the EU dialogue on agriculture and food security issues
- Strengthened dialogue on food security with NGOs and civil society

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Food security

Italy reinforced dialogue with EU members to support the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

#### // EU agriculture and food security issues

Italy aligned the Italian Cooperation Strategy with the EU Food Security Thematic Programme.

#### // Policy integration

Italy worked to better integrate food security policies in NGOs and civil society.

### // Showcase

#### // Strategy and policy guidelines

At the end of 2010, Italy launched a strategy and policy guidelines in support of the agricultural sector in collaboration with the Istituto Agronomico per l'Oltremare di Firenze.

Communications on Italian development cooperation and Italy's commitment to food and nutrition security policy were prepared during 2010. Documentation was distributed during the European Development Days in Brussels, 6–7 December 2010.

### // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

The constant sharing of information among Platform members has been a useful tool to raise awareness and realign activities in the agricultural sector, and focus on a results-based approach. This has stimulated the internal flow of information between Italian Cooperation headquarters and field offices.

Through its participation in the Platform, Italy has also become more active in influencing broader bilateral cooperation activities in agriculture – working with CSOs, NGOs and other Italian institutions. Italy also contributed to international working groups and think tanks, exploring new directions for investment in agriculture and food security.

## // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Given the links between ARD and climate change, a systematic consideration of their relationship should be included in both ARD policy and programme development and implementation. This would include use of such tools as the environmental and agricultural guidelines requested by OECD from ODA agencies.

“...to tackle complex issues such as sustainable rural development, coordination and concerted action among development partners is needed.”

“Data and analysis shared with other donors and specialised international organisations are effective in feeding the policy debate in Italy on ARD and food security issues.”

“The information provided by the [Platform agriculture and] climate change working group and the ongoing discussions on the subject have stimulated a better definition of the linkages between the two when implementing environmental/agricultural programmes.”



Cash and food for work to support agricultural rehabilitation in Haiti

Photo by  
Rein Skullerud, WFP

# ➤ The Netherlands – Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Development Cooperation  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## // Priorities 2010

- Food security
- Sustainable trade and value chain development
- Public-private partnerships

## // Important results in 2010

### // Food security

Food security is one of the four priorities in the development assistance policy of the new government of the Netherlands. Programmes in partner countries are being reviewed to assess their current and future potential to improve food security and nutrition.

In 2010, the Netherlands contributed more than €20 million to establish safety nets through its bilateral programmes. Through these programmes, farmers were provided with access to productive assets (in Ethiopia), the economic infrastructure in rural areas was improved through cash-for-work programmes (in Rwanda, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Burundi) and local farmers were encouraged to supply produce for school feeding programmes (Ghana). These programmes complement regular support programmes for agricultural development, and focus specifically on the food insecure. In 2010, preparations also started to fast-track food security programmes in six partner countries (Ghana, Mali, Kenya, Rwanda, Mozambique and Ethiopia).

### // Sustainable trade and value chain development

An increase in contributions to the Initiative for Sustainable Trade (from €33 million to more than €100 million for the period 2011–2015) boosted support for sustainable trade and value chain development – with a focus on international value chains, such as those for cocoa, soybeans, tea and spices. More than 40,000 cocoa farmers produced 13,000 tonnes of certified cocoa and increased their incomes by 20%. Netherlands-based multinationals committed to increasing their purchases of certified chocolate.

### // Public-private partnerships

In 2010, the Netherlands supported 16 public-private partnerships (PPPs) in agriculture. PPPs are an important way of leveraging private sector investment to achieve the MDGs. Major Dutch and international companies involved in agribusiness and the food industry have partnered with the government to increase production and involve small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs in export-oriented agribusiness.

## // Showcase

## // A public–private partnership for import substitution

A project co-funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Co-operation, and involving the Heineken Brewery in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Burundi, is an example of a public–private partnership based on an inclusive business model. This PPP was set up to reduce imports by sourcing raw materials locally. Imported barley is commonly used in brewing and the PPP partially replaces barley with rice in the DRC and with sorghum in Burundi.

In this PPP, the multinational company and their local breweries are working with NGOs and local partners to develop a supply chain linking local farmers to domestic agro-processors. The project includes smallholder farmers in the rice and sorghum value chain, and gives them access to credit and markets. However, there are still challenges in achieving the quality and quantity standards that are necessary to make the project a success in the long run. Training for farmers is essential, and surmounting poor infrastructure requires creative solutions.

## // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

In November 2010 the Netherlands organised an international conference on agriculture, food security and climate change. The Netherlands emphasises the links between agriculture and climate change by focusing on sustainable production and consumption patterns both in the North and the South. Adaptation of food systems to climate change, including production and consumption patterns, is essential.

“We frequently consult the Platform website; for example, the work on agriculture and climate change was shared with our Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food...”



Packing bananas for export, Uraba region, Colombia

Photo by Asociación de Bananeros



Information on HIV/AIDS via cell phone, Kasese, Uganda

Photo by Text to Change Foundation Netherlands



# Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

## Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit



The Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit is the Secretariat for the Africa Partnership Forum – a high-level forum for dialogue between Africa and development partner countries established following the G8 Summit in Evian in 2003.

### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Mobilise increased public investment in agriculture in Africa to achieve the continental sectoral growth target of 6 percent
- Monitor delivery of the AFSI commitments on agricultural assistance and its effectiveness
- Improve food security, including through stronger regional coordination and increased investment in science, technology and innovation
- Work towards an early, ambitious and balanced outcome to the WTO Doha Development Round

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Deepened dialogue between Africa and development partners

During three major APF meetings in 2010 – the 13th APF in Addis Ababa on 25 January, the 14th APF in Toronto on 29-30 April and the 15th APF in Lilongwe on 26 October – key issues for more effective policies and strategies for African development and poverty reduction were discussed.

These included:

- Implications for Africa of the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference
- Monitoring the delivery of commitments from the L'Aquila G8 Summit, the Pittsburgh G20 Summit and the Rome World Food Summit and the results achieved, using the 2010 Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa as background document
- Impact of the financial and economic crises on maternal and child health and on food security in Africa
- Economic integration, peace and security through regional partnerships and regional integration in Africa

#### // Science and technology for food security in Africa

APF was also a member of the Scientific Committee for the International Symposium on Innovation and Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Food, held in Montpellier on 28-30 June, where the importance of African priorities, concerns and policy issues was clearly highlighted.



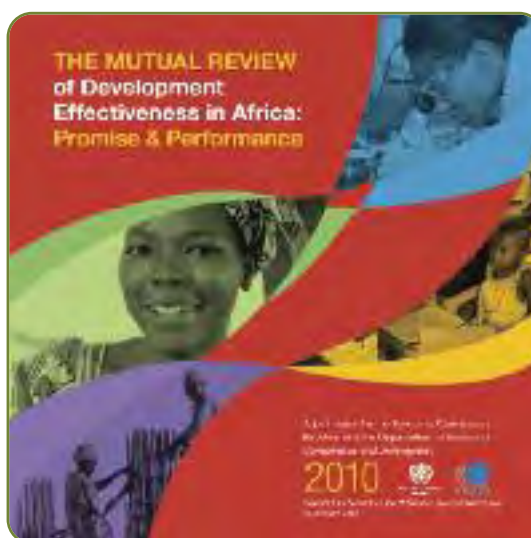
## // Showcase

### // Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa 2010

The UNECA/OECD Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa 2010 was launched at the UN MDG Summit in New York in September. This report highlighted African and development partner commitments and results achieved in 18 areas and sectors, and presented future policy priorities. Agriculture and food security is addressed as one of the key elements for sustainable economic growth in Africa. African states and finance ministers have requested an Interim Report and another full review for 2011 which will be available on the APF website.

The 2010 Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa is intended to be of practical use to political leaders in dealing with the key policy challenges ahead.

[www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/52/46031577](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/52/46031577). PDF



## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

APF coordinated the launch and implementation of the Platform Knowledge Piece I on Policy Coherence in ARD - working in consultation with Platform members, the Platform Secretariat, and other parts of the OECD Secretariat, such as the Development Assistance Committee/Development Cooperation Directorate and the OECD Sahel and West Africa Club.

The Platform provides a forum and informal network for exchange of information among donor institutions and specialists on topics of concern to African development and, importantly, for enhancing policy coherence – which is a major theme of interest to the APF and the OECD.

**“The Platform database and papers on climate change, food security and agricultural development in Africa have been useful when drafting policy papers for APF...”**

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Environmental sustainability and climate adaptation need to be mainstreamed into national and regional African economic and poverty reduction planning, and into agricultural strategies and investment plans. Furthermore, national and regional African Green Growth strategies need to be fostered.

On the other hand, environmental and climate change concerns need to be integrated into development assistance policies and programmes in Africa to more effectively address Africa's own adaptation needs. And, development partners need to deliver fully on emissions reductions commitments for 2012 and commit to quantified, measurable, reportable and verifiable economy-wide emissions targets for 2020.

# ➤ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

## Sahel and West Africa Club



### // Priorities 2010

- Promoting dialogue and facilitating networking
- Supporting the West African initiative to create a regional food reserve
- Promoting sustainable investment in agriculture

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Promoting dialogue and facilitating networking

The first half of a dialogue on the Charter for Food Crises Prevention and Management in West Africa was completed in 2010; nine out of 17 meetings have taken place and meetings with major food aid donors have also been held. In addition, policy recommendations from meetings of the Food Crises Prevention and Management Network (RPCA) in April and December 2010 helped formulate a timely response to food insecurity in the eastern Sahel. The RPCA aims to promote dialogue, coordination and consensus among food security actors in West Africa.

#### // Supporting the West African initiative to create a regional food reserve

A Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) forum on Regional Solidarity to Address Food Crises, held in December in Accra, discussed the priority actions needed to implement the West African initiative to create a regional network of bodies responsible for the management of national food stocks in the Sahel and West Africa (RESOGEST). The next steps could include adopting a conceptual-organisational framework, developing an initial joint food reserve stock (allocation of 5% of national stocks), further research and networking.

#### // Promoting sustainable investment in agriculture

A pilot project on sustainable investment in agriculture that adapts the OECD Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture (PFI) to African contexts was conducted in Burkina Faso, in co-operation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)-OECD Africa Investment Initiative. The results of this participatory project will be used to formulate a national investment code in agriculture. Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal have expressed an interest in following suit.



## // Showcase

### // Promoting dialogue and facilitating networking

National consultations on the Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management brought together key stakeholders in 2010. This ensured strong local and national ownership, especially in coastal countries not yet familiar with this tool. National inputs were fed into a revised draft that will be submitted to an Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ministerial and experts meeting in 2011. The Charter's regional approach to aid effectiveness could be an innovative topic for debate at the 4th High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4, Busan 2011) member countries take part in carbon markets by tapping REDD+ and Clean Development Mechanism funds.

### // Creating a regional food reserve

Over the past two years, West African countries have reflected together on the creation of a regional mechanism to manage food crises (RESOGEST). Many proposals are on the table, but progress is difficult. The Sahel and West Africa Club Forum brought together key stakeholders and representatives from other regions – Southern Africa, Latin America and Asia – to share their experiences. Discussions highlighted the need to conduct additional feasibility studies and to apply a 'learning-by-doing' approach. Priority actions were identified in a roadmap. To raise political awareness of the importance of regional solidarity in addressing food crises it was suggested that a parliamentary committee be set up. A monitoring committee under the auspices of the RPCA was mandated to oversee the implementation of priority actions.

### // Promoting sustainable investment

The positive outcome of the Burkina Faso pilot project explains the strong interest from other West African countries in using the Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture as a tool to maximise the economic and development benefits of private investment in agriculture.

### // Promoting sustainable investment in agriculture

Thanks to its cooperation with the Platform, the Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat participated in a conference on land, investment and development, in Rome in January 2010. This provided an opportunity for the Secretariat to address West African challenges in a global context, so broadening its perspective. The SWAC Secretariat was also able to further develop synergies between its work on responsible investment in West African land and other initiatives on land acquisition.



Participants of the Sahel and West Africa Club 2010 Forum, in Accra, Ghana

Photo by OECD-SWAC

## Spain – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation



### // Priorities 2010

- Increasing ODA to agriculture and rural development
- Supporting global governance of agriculture, food security and rural development
- Fostering the Right to Food and nutrition approaches to food security and nutrition policies

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Increasing ODA to agriculture and rural development

The agriculture, food security and rural development sector remains a major priority for Spanish development policy. In 2009, it accounted for approximately 10% of Spain's total ODA, and the country is committed to increasing such assistance to agriculture and rural development through country-led national and regional agricultural and food security programmes. To this end, in 2010 a new funding mechanism for rural development was established with IFAD.

As one of the founders of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), Spain this year contributed to the funding of national agricultural and food security programmes in the eight countries where GAFSP is active.

#### // Supporting global governance of agriculture, food security and rural development

Spain has participated in and supported the implementation of the reformed Committee on World Food Security and the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis within the UN system. At the same time, Spain participates in the follow-up to the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative, as well as in the G20 development working group. Spain formally joined the Platform in 2010.

#### // Fostering the Right to Food and nutrition approaches to food security and nutrition policies

Spain has maintained its support to both the UN Special Rapporteur for the Right to Food and the FAO Unit for the Right to Food. During the Spanish Presidency of the EU Council, the Council approved conclusions on food security, including the Right to Food approach, and underlined the importance of nutrition in achieving food security for all.

## // Showcase

### // Food security

Spain held the Presidency of the EU Council and Parliament during the first term of 2010 and fostered the publication of Council conclusions on food security which made clear references to rural development.

### // Nutrition

A working paper on nutrition was developed. This brings together all the nutrition activities in development sectors such as education, health, gender and agriculture, food security and nutrition under a common approach – 'food security for adequate nutrition'.

### // Rural development

Spain has maintained its support to regional bodies involved in rural development. Examples include the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and El Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA) and La Estrategia Centroamericana de Desarrollo Rural Territorial (ECADERT) in Latin America.

### // GAFSP

Spain was one of the founders of GAFSP, adopting a comprehensive and inclusive approach and the Rome Principles for sustainable agriculture and food security as cornerstones of the working framework. GAFSP has approved funding for eight countries that submitted proposals for support for their national agriculture and rural development programmes.

### // Rural poverty

In December 2010, the Government of Spain and IFAD entered into a strategic partnership to mitigate rural poverty.

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

The incorporation of Spain as member of the Global Donor Platform is a key element in the Master Plan of the Spanish Development Co-operation Agency, as part of its strategy for participation in coordination fora. Spanish development policy considers networking a key factor in achieving aid effectiveness.



[www.maec.es/en/Home/Paginas/HomeEn.aspx](http://www.maec.es/en/Home/Paginas/HomeEn.aspx) **www**



## ➤ Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)



### // Priorities 2010

- Agriculture and market development
- Women and agriculture
- Land tenure

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Agriculture and market development

Sida trained staff in Making Markets Work Better for the Poor (M4P) approaches. This is one of the ways in which Sida puts its Policy on Economic Growth into practice.

#### // Women and agriculture

Gender inequalities persist in farming despite decades of development assistance. In response, Sida initiated a thematic evaluation to increase understanding of how Sida's development assistance in agriculture should be designed and carried out to ensure that women farmers are reached, that their needs as producers are met and that it has a positive impact on their lives.

#### // Land tenure

Sida is both supporting and cooperating with several networks, foundations and organisations that work globally on issues such as ownership and land rights. These include the EU Working Group on Land Issues.

"The Platform proved to be a relevant and honest broker in the consultations on the World Bank's Rising Global Interest in Farmland report."



[sida.se/Global/About Sida/Sida  
Utvärderingar/Gender in Agriculture Evaluation  
2010-3](http://sida.se/Global/About%20Sida/Sida%20Utvärderingar/Gender%20in%20Agriculture%20Evaluation%202010-3) PDF

Tree nursery in Niassa, Mocambique  
Photo by Sida





## // Showcase

### // Land

Sida undertook a mapping study of the assistance it has provided in the area of land-policy reform, land administration and decentralised land governance over the last ten years.

### // Evaluation of FondeAgro

The Sida-funded FondeAgro Programme in Nicaragua was subject to a final evaluation after ten years of operation, identifying the factors behind its success and the lessons learned.



[sidapublications.citat.se/interface/stream/mab-stream.asp?filetype=1&orderlistmainid=3113&printfileid=3113&filex=4258571457723](http://sidapublications.citat.se/interface/stream/mab-stream.asp?filetype=1&orderlistmainid=3113&printfileid=3113&filex=4258571457723) PDF

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

The positive outcome of the Burkina Faso pilot project explains the strong interest from other West African countries in using the Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture as a tool to maximise the economic and development benefits of private investment in agriculture.

The Platform's contribution to the CAADP process was further enhanced during 2010, facilitating agricultural working groups in various countries.



[sidapublications.citat.se/interface/stream/mab-stream.asp?filetype=1&orderlistmainid=2952&printfileid=2952&filex=4038324634800](http://sidapublications.citat.se/interface/stream/mab-stream.asp?filetype=1&orderlistmainid=2952&printfileid=2952&filex=4038324634800) PDF

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Sweden will act within and through national systems to strengthen partner country ownership and to encourage the integration of environmental and climate aspects, including disaster risk reduction, into their frameworks for development, planning and monitoring, as well as into poverty reduction strategies, national budgets and statistics.

“The Platform’s input to the Cancún summit explaining the linkages between agriculture and climate change was very useful.”

# Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC

## // Priorities 2010

- Rural advisory services
- Land governance
- Preparation and finalisation of Effectiveness Report 2010

## // Important results in 2010

### // Rural advisory services

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation supported the establishment of the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS) in 2010. This global initiative aims to provide advocacy and leadership on pluralistic, demand-driven rural advisory services within the international development agenda. During 2010, GFRAS consolidated its governance structure and put in place the necessary elements for its medium-term strategy. The Swiss Agency was actively involved in the preparatory work in both the Steering Group and at the first ever GFRAS global meeting in Chile in October 2010.

### // Land governance

SDC was also a member of the steering committee of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources, which worked through a global and regional consultation process. It also supported the International Land Coalition's Commercial Pressures on Land Initiative, and contributed to the multi-stakeholder initiative on Widening the Dialogue on Large-Scale Land Acquisitions and their Alternatives.

The Agency also co-financed research projects on alternative business models for agricultural investment with FAO, IFAD and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and on the gender impact of large land deals, in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

## // Effectiveness Report 2010

Switzerland's commitment to reducing poverty, improving food security and promoting sustainable economic growth has made tangible contributions to overcoming the food crises of recent years. Its Effectiveness Report 2010 stresses the complementary nature of bilateral and multi-lateral funding, the need for direct involvement with producers, and the indirect influence of trade policy frameworks.

It suggests that improvements could be made by including women in various programmes and projects, and by a coherent policy on trade in agricultural products. Isolated measures alone cannot ensure a sustainable impact – this needs a skilful combination of different instruments adapted to specific contexts.



[sdc-ruraldevelopment.ch/en/media/FinalStrategicFrameworkGlobalProgrammeFoodSecuritywithAnnexes06.12.2010](http://sdc-ruraldevelopment.ch/en/media/FinalStrategicFrameworkGlobalProgrammeFoodSecuritywithAnnexes06.12.2010) PDF

## // Showcase

### // ARD network

The ARD Network was reinforced during 2010. Around 80 members from SDC offices and partner organisations (in developing countries as well as in Switzerland) have now joined the Network. In this year, online exchanges about rural advisory services and land governance also led to the first face-to-face event in Bolivia.

### // Effectiveness report

In 2010, a major learning and accountability exercise concluded with the publication of the Effectiveness Report 2010 assessing Switzerland's international cooperation in the agricultural sector.

### // CGIAR reform

Switzerland also actively participated in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) reform process. As one of the group's European donors, it is represented on the CGIAR Fund Council. The Agency also agreed to chair the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD) for the 2011–2012 biennium.



[www.sdc-ruraldevelopment.ch](http://www.sdc-ruraldevelopment.ch) [www](#)



[sdc-ruraldevelopment.ch/media/report20Effectiveness20agriculture20SDC202010](http://sdc-ruraldevelopment.ch/media/report20Effectiveness20agriculture20SDC202010) [PDF](#)

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

SDC has been particularly active in collaborating with the Platform on land issues:

- Co-organising Land Day alongside the Platform at its annual meeting in Rome in January
- Facilitating the land working group
- Helping to organise the Platform's global e-consultation on the World Bank report on land acquisition.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Agricultural research and rural advisory services have a key role to play in helping smallholders adapt to climate change. Mitigation measures (such as carbon sequestration in soil and above-ground organic matter) must be researched. But, more importantly, functioning schemes for transferring funds to benefit smallholders must also be developed and tested. The Swiss Agency is planning to analyse the impact of climate change on.

## United Kingdom – Department for International Development (DFID)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Supporting delivery on L'Aquila commitment for agriculture and food security
- Engaging with G20 on sustainable agriculture intensification and on food and nutrition security
- Strengthening focus on evidence, outcomes and value for money

### // Important results in 2010

#### // L'Aquila commitment

At the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, the UK pledged £1.1 billion (US\$1.8 billion) in support of global development in agriculture and food security. DFID is on track to deliver on this commitment. DFID's L'Aquila Food Security Initiative programmes aim to support the livelihoods and well-being of the rural poor.

#### // Food and nutrition security

Priority objectives have been to:

- Support a focus by the G20 on managing and mitigating food price volatility
- Push for specific G20 action on increased private-sector involvement in food supply chains that engage smallholders

#### // Evidence, outcomes and value for money

In 2010, DFID reviewed its aid with the aim of further strengthening good and best practice to enhance outcomes, providing evidence of what works and what doesn't, and supporting best value for money. DFID's review of humanitarian emergency responses follows broadly the same rationale. Reports are available online.

DFID's agricultural research programme has a proven track record in delivering tangible benefits to millions of poor people. The current annual investment in agricultural research is £65 million and this is scheduled to increase further.

### // Showcase

#### // South Asia Food Security and Nutrition Initiative

While agriculture and food and nutrition security are important in DFID's bilateral programmes, DFID is also increasing support for regional programmes.

In Asia, DFID and the World Bank jointly launched the South Asia Food Security and Nutrition Initiative, which adopts a multi-sectoral approach to food availability, access and use. The programme started in 2010 and stands to support significant change in Asia, the region with the most people facing food and nutrition insecurity.

The UK Government has been a strong supporter of Africa's own initiative, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), from its earliest days. An increasing number of African governments have not only signed up to CAADP but are also aligning their national strategies to its priorities.

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

As part of the G20, DFID works to ensure that members act collectively to mitigate the effects of food price volatility on the poor and take a longer term approach to the challenges of providing food and nutritional security for the additional two billion people on the planet by 2050. The UK is also a partner in the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, which aims to speed progress towards better nutrition for mothers and young children in countries with high levels of malnutrition.

DFID's work in the Platform has helped deliver on these priorities because of the Platform's role as a facilitator of information exchange and co-ordination among like-minded ARD stakeholders.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

The Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010, held in parallel to COP 16, was co-sponsored by DFID and co-hosted by the Platform. It brought sector adaptation and mitigation strategies to the forefront of the global climate treaty negotiations, showing that agriculture is where climate change, food security and development intersect and advocating for a COP decision on a "work programme for agriculture" — at the same time looking beyond the negotiations.

"...the Platform has commissioned a range of studies whose subject themes and resulting reports are important for DFID's global development aid... and will support our thinking about what works best and where and how to invest our money in ARD over the coming years."

### // DFID research work on climate change webpage



[www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/researchTopicWithNewsFeed.asp?topic=Climate Change and Environment](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/researchTopicWithNewsFeed.asp?topic=Climate+Change+and+Environment) [www](#)

"The way forward therefore lies in the promotion of climate-smart agriculture that offers practical solutions to achieve triple wins (co-benefits): adaptation, mitigation and food security."

### // DFID emerging climate and environment policy webpage



[www.dfid.gov.uk/Global-Issues/Emerging-policy/Climate-environment](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Global-Issues/Emerging-policy/Climate-environment) [www](#)



## United States Agency for International Development (USAID)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Food security
- Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)
- Research

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Food security

Since July 2009, the United States Government has made real progress in implementing the Rome Principles. Feed the Future, the US global hunger and food security initiative, is the primary mechanism for fulfilling the US Government's US\$3.5 billion LAquila Pledge and is led by USAID. Feed the Future addresses the root causes of hunger, and establishes a lasting foundation for change by aligning US resources with country-owned processes and sustained, multi-stakeholder partnerships. USAID plays a leading role in promoting the connections between agricultural development and improved nutrition through support for the 1,000 Days: Change a Life, Change the Future initiative.

#### // CAADP

USAID supported CAADP in 2010 by:

- Aligning the multi-year strategies of the President's global hunger and food security initiative (Feed the Future) focus countries with the priority areas in the CAADP country investment plans
- Assisting eight countries in their development of CAADP national strategies and investment plans
- Supporting the World Bank CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund
- Providing significant financing for agricultural development
- Beginning a major capacity-building activity to build a cadre of African leaders to design and implement food security strategies and investment plans

#### // Research

In South Asia, USAID partners in the Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia introduced productivity-enhancing and resource-conserving technologies and practices over 300,000 hectares. In Nigeria, new genetically engineered cowpea varieties proved significantly more resistant to insects than currently-grown varieties, promising better nutrition.



[www.feedthefuture.gov/FTF\\_Guide](http://www.feedthefuture.gov/FTF_Guide) **PDF**



[www.feedthefuture.gov/](http://www.feedthefuture.gov/)

**www**



## // Showcase

### // Food security

USAID created a Bureau for Food Security in November 2010. The Bureau will drive food security efforts – the Agency's top strategic priority – and lead the implementation of the Feed the Future initiative. This is a milestone in the Agency's renewed commitment to agriculture-led development and food security. Twenty-one USAID missions have conducted strategic reviews to finalise multi-year Feed the Future (FTF) strategies, aligning US ARD efforts with country priorities and investment plans. Several USAID regional missions are also working on regional FTF strategies.

USAID also designed comprehensive indicators for Feed the Future that will be used by all US Government agencies supporting food security activities. With this rigorous and specific system for measuring results, USAID holds itself and its partners accountable for real results and impacts, and will reallocate budgetary resources in line with this evidence. Ultimately, this will position USAID to help it see the real impact of investments, such as the impact on MDG 1 – reducing extreme poverty and hunger.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

USAID sees climate change and development as inextricably linked. USAID recognises that global warming poses an additional challenge to economic development and ecological balance worldwide, particularly for developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Climate change has the potential to significantly disrupt food production, modify or disrupt fisheries, expand the range of human diseases and crop pests, result in population shifts in response to rising sea levels, and lead to greater conflict over natural resources, all of which will negatively impact assistance efforts.

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

USAID worked with the Platform in 2010 to maintain a strong focus on measuring results, impact and learning. A comprehensive results framework outlines overall goals, objectives and intermediary results to be achieved through USAID food security investments. USAID uses performance indicators to measure success for each component of the results framework, and as a way to track the outputs, outcomes and impact, where feasible, of all L'Aquila-pledged funds.

The Platform working group on land has been important for exchanging information and ideas in support of the Open-Ended Working Group established by the Committee on World Food Security in October 2010 and chaired by USAID.

## ➤ The World Bank



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Global food crisis
- Climate change and agriculture
- Responsible agricultural investment

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Addressing the threat of rising food prices

At the request of the G20, in 2010 the Bank worked with donors and other parties to develop a Financial Intermediary Fund to scale-up agricultural assistance to low-income countries. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) aims to improve the income and food security of poor people in developing countries through more and better public and private sector investment in the agricultural and rural sectors. Investment is to be country-owned and led, and strategically designed to fill gaps in bilateral and multilateral assistance.

#### // Climate change and agriculture

The WBG supported the organisation of The Hague Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change, held in November 2010. The conference attracted over 1,000 participants, including 70 ministers. The Bank shared best practices in climate-smart agriculture derived from WBG country projects and programmes.

#### // Responsible agricultural investment (RAI)

The WBG response to the surge in acquisition of rights to land follows two complementary tracks. The first, directed mainly at investors, seeks to foster broad consensus around key principles and good practices for major investments in agriculture. The second, directed more at host governments and affected communities, focuses on land governance and the related issue of social protection.

“Since its inception in 2003, the Platform has provided exemplary services to ARD and propagated the agriculture and rural development agenda globally, ...”

“...members and partners come together to build consensus around critical or emerging issues and formulate joint approaches, [the Platform] adds value to the individual efforts of its members by facilitating the exchange of their development know-how.”



## // Showcase

### // Global Food Crisis Response Program

The WBG set up the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP) in May 2008 to provide immediate relief to countries hard hit by high food prices. GFRP had approved US\$1,508.3 million for 44 low-income countries as of February 2011.

### // Climate change

A World Bank side event, Agriculture, Food Security and Soil Carbon: Launch of a Roadmap for Action, was held during COP 16 in Cancún, in December 2010. This highlighted the critical role of agriculture in achieving global climate change goals and the 'triple wins' that can be achieved by enhancing agricultural productivity and income, climate resilience and carbon sequestration.

### // Land

In September 2010, a report, Rising Global Interest in Farmland, and an Issue Brief, Rising Global Interest in Farmland and the Importance of Responsible Agricultural Investment, drew attention to the need for developing countries to recognise and respect the resource rights of their citizens in order to protect vulnerable people from losing their land. The report presents empirical results from 18 case studies to inform the development of responsible agricultural investment principles and the next stage of analyses and lending.



[siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW\\_Sept7\\_final\\_final](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW_Sept7_final_final) PDF

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

The World Bank's ARD strategy is to support climate-smart agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries within the framework of sustainable development, food security and poverty reduction. This means advancing the 'triple wins' – policies and programmes that will increase farm productivity and incomes, make agriculture more resilient to variations in climate and help make the agriculture sector part of the solution to climate change rather than part of the problem.

## // Gaining insight through cooperation within the Platform

The Platform played a key technical-support role at The Hague Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change, and was instrumental in organising and facilitating the Agriculture and Rural Development Day in Cancún.

“...the agriculture and climate change working group helped to build understanding of the ‘multiple wins’ it worked to advocate for the inclusion of climate-smart, pro-poor agriculture in the emerging climate regime and has enabled the World Bank Vice President to present World Bank’s position on these issues.”

“ARD Day 2010 demonstrated that agriculture is where climate change, food security, and development intersect Platform issue papers were particularly helpful...”

## ➤ World Food Programme (WFP)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Addressing access to food and investing in human and productive capacity
- Building the resilience of the most vulnerable
- Scaling up nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women and young children

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Addressing access to food and investing in human and productive capacity

Enhancing vulnerable people's access to food often facilitates agricultural development. Food assistance enables people to become more productive, allowing vulnerable people who depend on agriculture to pull themselves out of hunger and poverty.

In 2010, the World Food Programme provided food, and livelihood and nutrition support, to more than 109 million hungry people in 75 countries. About 82% of the beneficiaries were women and children.

#### // Building the resilience of the most vulnerable

Sufficient levels of resilience need to be built in communities and households before they can benefit from pro-poor initiatives. Robust schemes of locally-supplied food and nutrition safety nets support agricultural production and efforts to add value to agricultural produce. As the World Food Programme moves from food aid to food assistance, in line with its Strategic Plan 2008–2013, it is focusing on providing more of the right tools and the right foods to the right people at the right time.

In 2010, the Programme continued to expand its Cash and Vouchers programmes, launching large-scale interventions in Bangladesh, Haiti and Pakistan. It also purchased food worth US\$1.25 billion, 80% of which was purchased from developing countries. The World Food Programme uses its purchasing power to invest directly in developing countries.

Through the innovative Purchase for Progress (P4P) five-year initiative, the World Food Programme leverages its purchasing power to assist smallholder farmers by offering them opportunities to access and become competitive players in agricultural markets. Since 2009, 150,000 metric tonnes of food commodities has been contracted for local food procurement from smallholder farmers.

#### // Scaling up nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women and young children

The World Food Programme focused on the introduction of new nutritionally enriched products in 2010. Examples include ready-to-use supplementary foods and micronutrient powders that can be used to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition among women and young children. In 2010, 8.5 million children, and 2.7 million vulnerable women, received nutritional support through the World Food Programme.

## // Showcase

### // Food for work in Kenya to reduce risks from disasters

In Kenya, the World Food Programme adopted a more comprehensive approach to disaster risk reduction, with a Food for Work programme in arid and semi-arid districts. Through the programme, assets such as water-harvesting structures and small-scale irrigation schemes were built, access roads were rehabilitated and land conservation measures were introduced. About 45% of communities increased their productive assets and 44% of households acquired more basic assets.

### // Food for the food-insecure in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, the World Food Programme provided six months of food for chronically food-insecure people in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. This was complemented by cash provided through the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme. These schemes help poor people resist shocks, bridge food-deficit periods, increase their assets, and engage in production and investment.

## // Networking and cooperating through the Platform in 2010

The Platform facilitated extensive networking between the World Food Programme and key partners and policymakers, civil society, the academic community and the private sector, particularly in the area of climate change.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Unless there are significant efforts to improve rural livelihoods and reduce poverty, and to build resilience to changes in climate, the next decade will see millions more food-insecure people.

Scaling up targeted action to build resilience to climate change, following a twin-track approach to achieve food and nutrition security, is therefore urgently needed. But this must be matched with an equal emphasis on protecting lives and livelihoods, and on ensuring that the most vulnerable have adequate access to food and nutrition.

The World Food Programme was a co-host of Agriculture and Rural Development Day (ARDD) during COP 16 in Cancún. Through the ARDD event, the World Food Programme (working with its sister agency IFAD and other partners), organised a roundtable on adaptation for food security and development outcomes.



WFP school feeding operation at Siamatika Basic School, Siavonga, Zambia

Photo by Rein Skullerud, WFP



## World Trade Organization (WTO)



### // ARD Priorities 2010

- Least developed countries and global trade
- Food safety and animal and plant health measures in international trade
- The Aid for Trade initiative

### // Important results in 2010

#### // Enhanced Integrated Framework for least developed countries

The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) programme supports the efforts of least developed countries to become more active players in the global trading system, by helping them to tackle supply-side constraints to trade. The programme, supported by a multi-donor trust fund, is currently helping 47 of the least developed countries worldwide.

The EIF made significant progress in 2010 in terms of institutional set-up, project delivery and outreach with its renewed focus on results, accountability, donor coordination and ownership. Work is now underway to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework and new communication activities.

#### // Standards and Trade Development Facility

The Standards and Trade Development Facility is a joint initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the World Trade Organization. It assists developing countries in their work to comply with food safety regulations and animal and plant health (sanitary and phytosanitary) measures in international trade. The World Trade Organization houses the Facility's Secretariat.

Most notably during 2010, the Facility initiated new work on public-private partnerships in the sanitary and phytosanitary area and developed a number of high-quality tools and information resources. The launch of the new and improved Facility website further helped to disseminate information.

#### // Aid for Trade

The Aid for Trade initiative broadly aims to help developing countries, and especially the least developed countries, to expand their trade. More specifically, it aims to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure that the countries need to implement and benefit from World Trade Organization agreements.

In the agriculture sector, Aid for Trade supports rural development, agricultural infrastructure, extension services, compliance with international standards and the integration of smallholders. A Workshop on Aid for Trade and Agriculture in March 2010 illustrated the importance of the agriculture sector as a key engine for development and poverty reduction. Progress was made in monitoring the impact and outcome of Aid for Trade that will culminate in the Third Global Review in July 2011.





## // Showcase

### // Public-private partnerships in support of capacity building

In 2010, the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) initiated new work on public-private partnerships in the sanitary and phytosanitary arena, including an international workshop in The Hague in October 2010. This was organised in collaboration with the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture and the World Bank Institute.

The workshop addressed the potential role and value of PPPs in facilitating agricultural development and market access, with a focus on PPPs to support capacity strengthening in sanitary and phytosanitary and co-regulatory approaches. The main findings of the workshop are summarised in STDF Briefing Note No. 6, November 2010.



[enhancedif.org/documents/EIF toobox/ EIF quick guide - English 20version](http://enhancedif.org/documents/EIF%20toobox/EIF_quick%20guide%20-%20English%20version.pdf) [PDF](#)

## // Gaining insight through cooperation within the Platform

The World Trade Organization's participation at the Platform's Annual General Assembly in January 2010 enhanced dialogue and fostered concrete cooperation between the aid for trade and ARD 'worlds'.

The networking and cooperation offered by the Platform have helped to promote the Standards and Trade Development Facility's efforts to get sanitary and phytosanitary issues included in broader ARD trade-related capacity building initiatives and programmes.

### // Perspectives on ARD and climate change

Climate change is one of several global change factors contributing to increasing and new food safety, animal and plant risks. Climate change threatens to shift world patterns of comparative advantage in the production of many crops and livestock products.

Greater emphasis on sanitary and phytosanitary capacity building offers a practical approach to reducing the vulnerability of developing countries. Ensuring an interdisciplinary approach and enhancing collaboration at all levels is key. More research is needed to better understand the full implications, but mitigation and adaptive actions are needed now.

The Standards and Trade Development Facility jointly organised an expert seminar with the World Bank in Washington in September 2009 that raised awareness about the importance of integrating the climate change dimension into technical assistance programmes related to sanitary and phytosanitary issues. The main discussions and conclusions emerging from the seminar are summarised in STDF Briefing Note No. 2, October 2009.

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Scriptoria Sustainable Development Communications

**Published by**  
Global Donor Platform for Rural Development  
c/o Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)  
Dahlmannstraße 4, 53113 Bonn, Germany

**Photo credits**  
fotolia.com (8), istock.com (2)

**May 2011**





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**Publication date: May 2011**