



## **Building resilience**

Through knowledge exchange and advocacy  
// 2012 Annual Report



Global Donor Platform  
for Rural Development

Don't reinvent  
the wheels -  
we already  
have the tools  
we need!



# Building resilience

Through knowledge  
exchange and advocacy

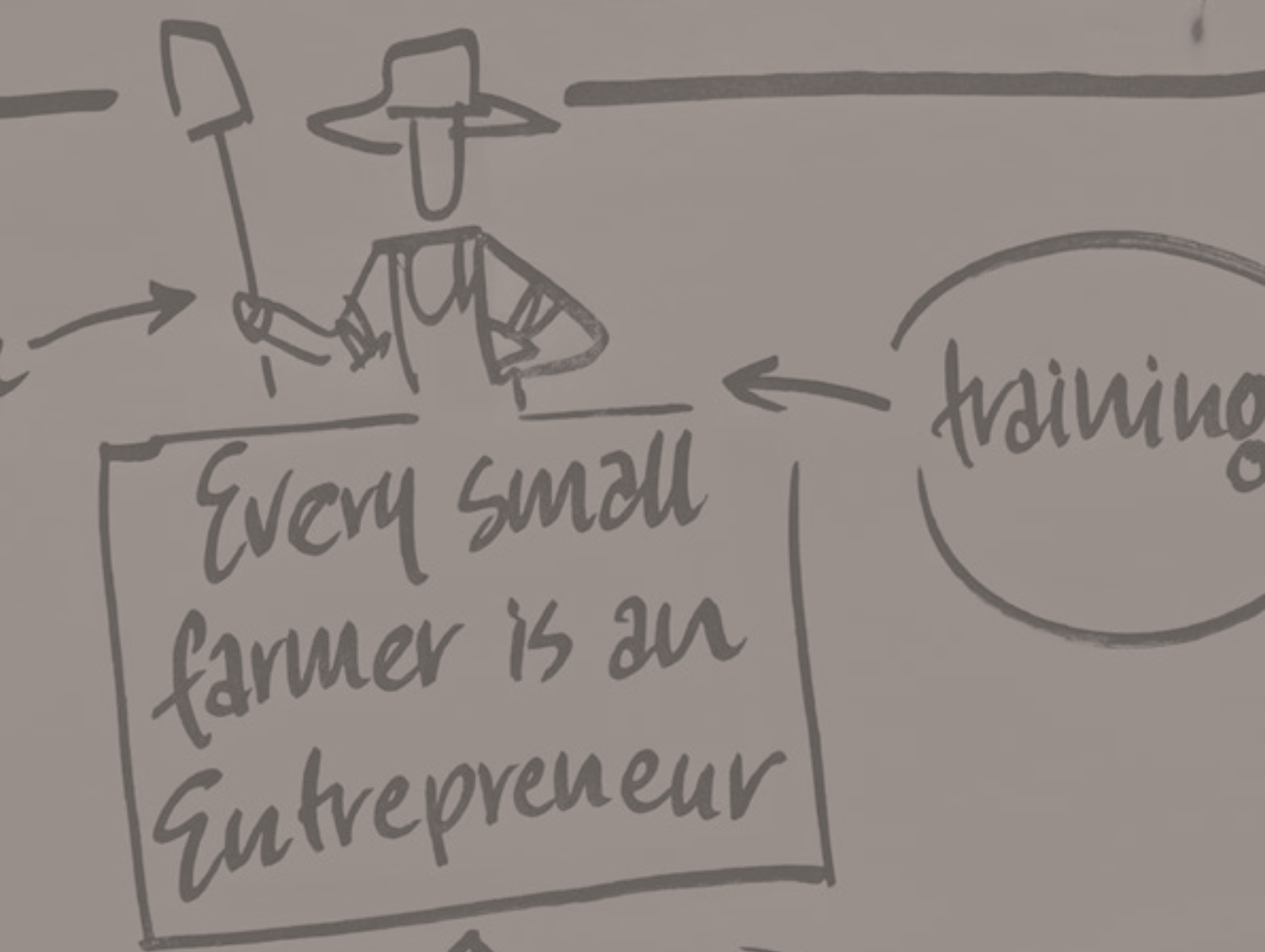


// 2012 Annual Report



Global Donor Platform  
for Rural Development





↑  
Fair cooperation / market  
access without land  
grabbing / violating  
human rights by investors

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# ➤ Promoting sustainable agricultural development

## // About us

The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (the Platform) is a network of 34 bilateral and multilateral donors, international financing institutions, intergovernmental organisations and development agencies.

Members work in solidarity towards their common goal to reduce poverty in developing countries and enhance sustainable economic growth in rural areas through increased cooperation and collaboration.



“The Platform is a network of 34 bilateral donors, multilateral agencies & international financing institutions working together to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Platform members share a vision that agriculture, rural development and food security are central to poverty reduction and a conviction that sustainable and efficient development requires a coordinated global approach. Through the Platform, members strive to be a collective, recognised and influential voice, adding value to and reinforcing the goals of aid effectiveness in agriculture and rural development strategies and the actions of member organisations in support of partner countries.

Following several years of relative decline in public investment in the sector, the Platform was created in 2003 to advocate, both within donor institutions and within the overall architecture, for increased and more effective development assistance in agriculture and rural development. The Platform endorses and works towards the common objectives of its member institutions to support the reduction of poverty in developing countries and enhance sustainable economic growth in rural areas.

## // Addressing aid effectiveness

The Platform promotes the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action for sustainable outcomes on the ground and the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The Platform provides a forum in which members and partners come together to build consensus around critical or emerging issues and formulate joint approaches.

## // Platform members (As of 31 December 2012)

The Platform comprises 34 member institutions, each one represented by a focal point.

- African Development Bank (AfDB)\*
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
- Austria – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
- Belgium – Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC)
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)\*
- Denmark – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- European Commission – Directorate-General EuropeAid Development and Cooperation\*
- Finland – Ministry of Foreign Affairs\*
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- France – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- French Development Agency (AFD)\*
- Germany – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)\*
- German International Cooperation (GIZ)
- Global Mechanism of the 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\*
- KfW Development Bank
- Luxembourg – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- The Netherlands – Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Chair)\*
- Norway – 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 Organisation (WTO)

\*Board member



## // Evidence-based advocacy and knowledge exchange

Members use the Platform to share knowledge and generate common messages that raise the profile of agriculture, rural development and food and nutrition security in policy debates, conferences and workshops on international, regional, and national levels. The Platform facilitates the exchange of members' development know-how and promotes joint advocacy.

## // Platform board and member focal points

A board, headed by the Platform chair and comprising focal points from various member institutions, designs the Platform's work plan and long-term strategy, based on members' shared priorities. The board meets at least twice a year to formally approve the work plan and to monitor results.



## // Developments in 2012

In 2012 monthly management meetings chaired by the Platform chair and vice-chair guided the work of the secretariat. Several new focal points were welcomed to the Platform: Odd Arnesen (Norway), Moussa Badj (BDC), Eddie Brannigan (IrishAid), María Larrea Lorient (Spain), Jorge Muñoz (WB), Tom Leemans (EuropeAid), Jesper Ravn Hansen (Denmark), Bernard Rey (EuropeAid) and Inge Herman Ryland (Norway). Monique Calon (Netherlands) became the new Platform chair. Brian Baldwin (IFAD) remained in his position as vice-chair.

The Platform bid a fond farewell to chair Maria Pia Rizzo, focal points Alwyn Chilver (AusAID), Fionna Douglas (WB), Frank Flood (IrishAid), Damien Fontaine (BDC), Karim Hussein (OECD), Carlota Merchán Mesón (Spain), Lars Christian Oxe (Denmark), Rolf Ree (Norway), Chantal Symoens (EuropeAid).

## // Platform secretariat

Based in Bonn/Germany, the secretariat is the service and management unit of the Platform. It is responsible for network coordination, partnership relations, communications and knowledge exchange between members and focal points as well as supporting members to implement Platform activities. Its administration is managed by German International Cooperation (GIZ).

Throughout most of this past year, the secretariat had four full-time and three part-time staff members. Christian Schulze joined as junior professional as well as interns Anja Wells, Aleksey Sidorov, Ulrich Pickmeier and Julian Jaurisch for six-months periods.

CAADP task leader Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu and interns Alashiya Gordes, Ina Yanakieva, Alina Kleinn and Selina von Schultendorff left the secretariat after terminating their contracts.



## // Message from the chair and vice-chair

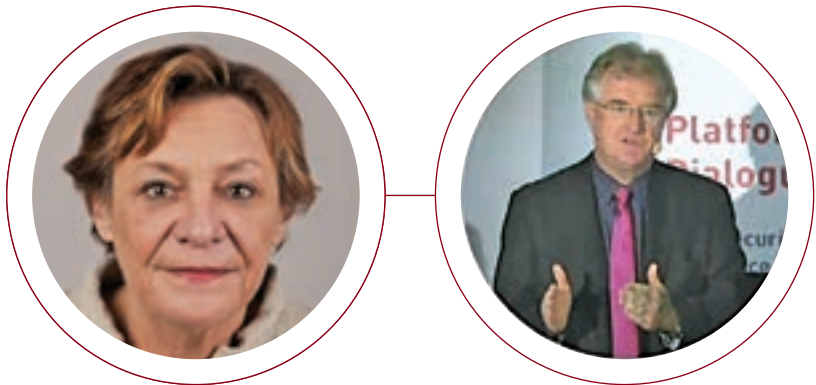
**Monique Calon, The Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Chair)**

**Brian Baldwin, International Fund for Agricultural Development (Vice-Chair)**

The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development is a forum for donors to collaborate in promoting aid effectiveness for better agriculture and rural development activities and keeping food security high on the development agenda. It is a place where donors share knowledge on constraints, and identify common messages and best practices to protect the interests of the poorest while contributing to inclusive economic growth. Essentially, members exchange knowledge and experience, learn from each other and create linkages between the donor community and other important stakeholders who contribute to sustainable development and food and nutrition security.

Several major trends and challenges have emerged to establish the context for the Platform's work to tackle poverty and end hunger through sustainable agricultural development, food security and nutrition. As hunger and malnutrition continue to be major challenges, obesity rates have also doubled affecting children and adults in low and middle-income countries. A rapidly growing population—from 7 billion to an estimated 9 billion people by 2050—is demanding increased food supplies. At the same time, climate change and demographic pressure on limited natural resources are affecting agricultural productivity and the sustainability of the global food system.

As we pick up speed towards the post-2015 development agenda, we must work to create an enabling environment for businesses – small and large—to flourish, and for citizens to reap the benefits of economic growth. We need to engage with a whole spectrum of actors who play a role in the food chains that bring food and income to the people who need it, on the farm and from the farm to the fork.



Food systems extend beyond national borders, regional organisations such as ECOWAS are investing in promoting regional trade, infrastructure and food reserves to ensure food security in the region. Increased private sector investments in agro processing and reducing food losses are contributing towards improved nutrition and access to food. Listening to the voices of those who are not otherwise heard, such as the youth and women farmers and entrepreneurs, is now firmly on the agenda.

Despite all these efforts, we still have a long way to go. The crises in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel have awakened us to the fact that tens of millions of people do not have the means and resources to withstand natural and manmade disasters. Platform members, including the EC, USAID, the FAO and WFP have joined hands to design programmes to build resilience so that the effects of such disasters are reduced and the population can recover without having to resort to massive distribution of food aid.

A broad-based approach to food security and nutrition is also reflected in several key agreements and initiatives at the global level, including the CFS and the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN-SCN), the Zero Hunger Challenge recently launched by the Secretary General at the Rio+20 Conference, the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.

Building on the recommendations of these global initiatives to end hunger and ensure food and nutrition security, the Platform and its members recognise that increased agricultural productivity must be sustainable, equitable and resilient. More food will have to be produced with less land, water, fertiliser and pesticides. Support must be targeted to smallholders, particularly women and youth, and production must be more resilient to the effects of climate change and economic crises. More than ever markets need to become more efficient at getting food to consumers.

“ The Platform is where donors meet to improve aid effectiveness and engage with other networks involved in rural development to improve the lives of the rural and urban poor.

– Monique Calon

“Food for all” is by no means a given. There is no one-size-fits-all strategy for food security and nutrition. We must take multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approaches at local, national, regional and global levels. We must foster greater political commitment, engage the private sector, and reach out to civil society to best address our food security and nutrition concerns in the post-2015 development agenda.

In this annual report, we also focus on innovative fora and media used in 2012 to advance the Platform’s work in the nine priority streams: aid effectiveness, climate change, gender and youth, research, public sector engagement, nutrition, post-harvest losses, livestock/pastoralism, and knowledge exchange in general.

We participated in several major international events that created critical mass and fostered synergies among our various themes. This cross-pollination of thematic streams is a unique feature of the Platform. For example, at the GCARD2 in October in Uruguay, three of our thematic streams

came together, the gender and youth group, nutrition and agriculture group and the agricultural research group. They organised a side event looking at donor approaches and research priorities that integrate gender and nutrition into agricultural development.

This past year, we revised our Joint Donor Concept, principles that guide our work in agricultural and rural development. The paper is responsive to the interests of our members and reflects some of these new ideas in the changing agriculture and rural development landscape, including private sector engagement, nutrition, and resilience. We also published a synthesis paper, *Donor Methods to Prioritise Investments in Agricultural Research and Development*, which presents a set of tools and methods used by donors to select research projects.

We used information and communication technology to improve our capacity for networking and sharing experiences, such as live coverage of international events through podcasts and social media, and the use of virtual briefs and online interviews to provide detailed information on specific initiatives.

The Platform is where donors meet to improve aid effectiveness and coordinate efforts to reduce poverty and increase food and nutrition security through rural development. Our innovative knowledge exchange

has developed our capacity for networking and outreach making the Platform an effective tool in the global struggle to reduce poverty, end hunger and achieve sustainable development. Much credit goes to the Platform secretariat, for continuing to push the boundaries on how we communicate, and how we share knowledge with each other and the broader development community.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our gratitude to the secretariat team, the Platform focal points and the board members for their hard work and dedication. We are truly honoured to work alongside such a dynamic and knowledgeable group of people. They inspire us to continue our efforts to end poverty and make “food for all” a reality.

## // Countering vulnerability\_ increasing people's resilience in ARD

There are wide variations in vulnerability around the world. Risks—such as drought, earthquakes, food shortages, soaring food and energy prices, economic instability—will be felt far more acutely by the poor in developing countries than by the average supermarket customer in an affluent region of the world. In assessing the impact of a harmful event it is not enough to take an objective set of benchmarks, such as the strength of an earthquake, the duration of a drought, or a food price hike; the different levels of vulnerability must also be factored in. Vulnerability is calculated as the function of three factors:

- Susceptibility—a population's likelihood of suffering harm
- Lack of coping capacities—capacity to respond to a hazardous event and reduce its negative consequences
- Lack of adaptive capacities—long-term strategies to avert a risk or hazard (cf. World Risk Report 2011)

Global policymaking has a role to play in reducing exposure and vulnerability to not only the forces of nature but also to human-induced hazards such as large-scale deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions. For that reason, development policies must aim to minimise risks and implement appropriate preparedness

measures. As the effects of human-induced hazards are felt on a global scale, so averting these threats requires a concerted approach by the international community.

While governance measures, backed by development cooperation, can go a long way in building human and community resilience, one salient factor greatly impedes this process, namely that human vulnerability correlates very strongly with weak statehood. The most vulnerable countries have poor or nonexistent capacities to deliver basic services (welfare, education and health) and minimal ability to guarantee the rule of law. What's more, they generally lack the ability or inclination to collect taxes on the scale that is necessary for much-needed infrastructural investment and a properly functioning administration.

### // Boosting resilience\_ The role of rural development

The recent famine in the Horn of Africa demonstrates the complexity of the factors contributing to the local population's high level of vulnerability. Prolonged and severe drought, the resulting decrease in harvest yields, and poor availability of water and animal feed were among the hazards that triggered the crisis. But why did the

**“** To achieve more inclusive growth and in the context of increasing risks—macroeconomic instabilities, price and currency volatility, environmental risks, climate change, resource scarcity, natural disasters, growing inequalities, etc.—, there is a need to develop mechanisms to mitigate risks, prevent future shocks, offer better protection to the most vulnerable and ensure that growth paths chosen are environmentally sustainable and financially viable.

– Development Working Group, G20 Cannes Summit

drought have such devastating effects? The causes are deep-rooted and include:

- Resource degradation often triggered by unsustainable population growth
- Restrictions on the mobility of nomadic communities
- A lack of capital reserves and alternative sources of household income
- Soaring food prices
- Protracted political conflicts—especially such as in Somalia
- Underinvestment in agriculture combined with a lack of regional economic and trade links
- General neglect of rural regions
- Centralist development policies

Natural disasters are an act of a superior power, but a famine caused by a natural disaster is not. Famines can be controlled or better still, avoided. A policy that not only focuses on crisis management but also adopts a precautionary approach by tackling the various causes of people's extreme vulnerability in a given region, with a view to boosting their resilience, must address all these causal factors.

To reduce vulnerability and increase resilience, rural development will require reform in four sectors (cf. BMZ 2011):

- Revitalisation of the rural economy
- Management and sustainable use of natural resources
- Provision of social services and technical infrastructure
- A general improvement in political and institutional conditions

### The most vulnerable countries

Rank	Country	Vulnerability (%)
1	Afghanistan	76,19
2	Niger	75,86
3	Chad	75,14
4	Sierra Leone	73,50
5	Eritrea	72,88
6	Central African Republic	72,42
7	Liberia	72,33
8	Mozambique	71,95
9	Burundi	71,82
10	Haiti	71,77
11	Guinea	71,13
12	Ethiopia	71,05
13	Guinea-Bissau	70,84
14	Madagascar	69,91
15	Togo	69,45

The conditions prevalent in failed states greatly impede efforts to boost resilience, but do not necessarily condemn them to failure from the outset. In weak or failed states, it is essential to strengthen social mechanisms such as community support, kinship groups and the types of networks that spring into action when disaster strikes and help to mitigate its adverse effects.

Multisectoral concepts of rural development are gaining ground again in development cooperation.

Implementing these concepts in fragile states requires patience and a long-term strategy to boost human and community resilience as a

### Areas of action to reduce vulnerability

Reducing susceptibility	Improving coping capacities	Improving adaptive capacities
Public infrastructure	Good governance	Education and research
Improving housing conditions	Disaster preparedness and early warning	Gender equity
Nutrition	Medical services	Environmental status/ ecosystem protection
Reducing poverty	Social networks	Adaptation strategies
Improving economic capacity	Material coverage	Investment



key element of crisis and disaster prevention.

The rural economy is part of the private sector. But as such it needs both the right ground in which to flourish and a regulatory framework. Many services that used to be delivered by the public sector are now being performed far better by the private sector. Yet some core functions and responsibilities of the state remain that cannot be delegated to the private sector. And if a state is unwilling or unable to fulfil its duty, because it is failed or failing, what can civil society do to compensate for the state's ineffectiveness and how can donors usefully support them?

Rural development should not only strengthen resilience to economic risks such as price volatility. It should also take a more comprehensive approach, strengthening resilience to all political, economic, social and ecological risks and instabilities. If we truly want to tackle poverty and hunger, we cannot pretend that crises, conflicts and risks do not exist. We cannot limit our cooperation to countries that are politically stable and face few other risks. Quite the opposite holds true. We must focus in particular on unstable countries and ensure that we also have the right strategies for such high-risk countries.

Rural development means:

- Taking action despite risks and instability
- Taking action to overcome risks and instability

## // The Platform's role

These two essentials of action should be the focus of our work within the Platform. If we succeed in coming up with workable strategies for them both and communicating our theoretical findings and practical experience, then we will have done a good job.

When considering what work the Platform will do in future, members always bear in mind that the Platform is not an isolated planet. It is part of a global architecture and a member of an emerging global partnership for agriculture and food security. The most important thing is to ensure that the topics we address within the Platform are

100 per cent compatible with the debates and activities of the other members of this Global Partnership, such as the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), and the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis.

One essential element in increasing the effectiveness of aid and development is to ensure a better knowledge across the world of who is investing what resources in what parts of the world and what specific sectors. A global mapping exercise would provide the Platform with an excellent opportunity to make an effective and visible contribution to international processes (within the CFS and the AFSI). It could prove particularly interesting to record not only what donors and partners are working on together today but what they plan to do together in future.

We must be realistic in assessing our capacities. Less is more. But let us be bold and imaginative in our plans! Our assets are flexibility, rapidness of response, networking and knowledge-sharing – and the opportunity we offer for frank and open dialogue!



## ➤ The year in review



The human and economic costs of hunger are enormous. If left unaddressed, food insecurity sets in motion an array of outcomes that perpetuate malnutrition, reduce the ability of adults to work and to give birth to healthy children, and erode children's ability to learn and lead productive, healthy and happy lives. This truncation of human development undermines employment and wellbeing, affecting a country's potential for economic development for generations to come and, in extreme cases, leads to conflict.





“Today we have the tools and knowledge to end extreme poverty and hunger by working together to transform agriculture. This isn’t just a development hypothesis, it’s actually happening.

– Rajiv Shah, USAID

Although our planet produces sufficient food for all, over a billion people suffered from hunger last year, while 1.5 billion were overweight. Moreover, a third of all food produced was lost or wasted. By 2050, there will be more than 9 billion people to feed in the world. Some experts estimate that agricultural production will have to increase by 70 per cent in order to meet the demands of this growing population, with little increase in available land and water.

By eliminating waste in food chains, increasing equity and access to food, switching to vegetable-rich diets that demand fewer resources, and improving water and land use, we can increase the efficiency of our food systems. By investing in sustainable agriculture and rural development, we increase the amount of food we grow, adapting cropping systems to changing climates through innovations, such as improved crop genetics and careful matching of crops to environments. We also need to improve distribution of food; marketing systems are failing to get food to those who need it and lack the purchasing power to ensure a good diet. The ‘right to food’ is by no means a given for the poor.

## // The Platform’s Role

Platform members and partners share a common vision that agriculture and rural development are central to food security and poverty reduction. Sustainable and resource efficient development requires a coordinated global approach. Platform members work together to advocate for increased and improved development results by strengthening existing networks and creating new ones. The Platform provides a forum for donors to exchange knowledge and experience, build consensus and formulate joint approaches around critical or emerging issues.

## // On common ground\_ Donor perspectives on ARD and food and nutrition security

To reflect the rapidly changing context in agriculture, rural development and food nutrition security—particularly the resilience dimension (including links to humanitarian aid and fragile context situation), climate change and nutrition—the Platform updated its Joint Donor Concept on Rural Development. The Joint Donor Concept, which establishes common ground among donors on agriculture and rural development, is a living document and web resource that can be adjusted to reflect new donor thinking, emerging challenges, and priorities in response to a rapidly changing global development context.

In 2012, the Platform began a review and consultation process in these thematic streams:

- Aid and development effectiveness and results in ARD and FS/N
- Climate change and resilience in agriculture
- Gender equity and youth
- Agricultural research for development
- Private sector development in ARD and FS/N
- Nutrition and agricultural development
- Livestock development and pastoralism
- Post-harvest losses and food waste
- Land governance and water management

These streams also serve as a basis for developing common ground that can be utilised strategically during international processes or events related to agriculture, rural development and food security priorities, policies and strategies.

“ People are hungry not because there is too little food: they are hungry because they are marginalised economically and powerless politically. Securing the right to food is therefore the only path to durably tackling hunger.

– Olivier de Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

## // 2012 KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE HIGHLIGHTS BY THEMATIC STREAM

### // AID EFFECTIVENESS

- *Joint Donor Concept on Rural Development*
- Annual General Assembly
- Virtual briefings and online interviews

### // AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA (CAADP)

- 8<sup>th</sup> CAADP Partnership Platform meeting
- CAADP Development Partners Task Team
- Grow Africa Forum
- InfoNote to ADWs

### // AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Platform Working Group on Agricultural Research
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD2)
- Virtual briefings and online interviews
- Synthesis paper *Donor methods to prioritise investments in agricultural research and development*
- Policy brief *Promoting scientific partnerships for food security*
- The Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services

### // CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE

- Doha, Qatar (Rio+20, COP18, ARD Day, Forest Day, Africa Day)
- Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate
- Global alliance for Resilience Initiative – Sahel and West Africa (AGIR)
- Virtual briefings and online interviews

### // GENDER EQUITY AND YOUTH

- GFRAS Gender Working Group in Copenhagen, Denmark
- GFRAS 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting in Manila/Philippines

- GENDERNET workshop in Addis Ababa and Rio+20
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD2)

### // PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- European Development Days in Brussels/Belgium
- African Union's Grow Africa Investment Forum in Addis Ababa
- Launch of Platform Knowledge Piece 3, *The Strategic Role of the Private Sector in ARD*
- Online interviews

### // NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY

- Policy brief *Promoting Scientific Partnership for Food Security*
- New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
- Zero Hunger Challenge
- Rio+20 side events on food security and nutrition
- The Committee on World Food Security (CFS39)
- Virtual briefings and online interviews

### // LIVESTOCK AND PASTORALISM

- Livestock Futures Conference in Bonn/Germany
- Annual meeting of the Inter-Agency Donor Group in Washington
- Virtual briefings and online interviews

### // POSTHARVEST LOSSES AND FOOD WASTE

- Learning Event, 4<sup>th</sup> Agriculture and Rural Development Day, Rio+20
- Virtual briefings



## // Platform member highlights

Members exchange experiences and develop a common understanding of the issues and appropriate responses for protecting the livelihoods of vulnerable groups, while getting the most out of investments in agriculture. Members contributed to various international processes and debates in 2012. The following are some of the key events/issues of relevance to Platform members:



### // UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)

Platform members participated in Rio+20 and in numerous ARD-related

side events to highlight the importance of agriculture, rural development and food security in relation to climate change and the RIO+20 goal of building a global green economy. A 53-page outcome document, *The Future We Want*, outlined a renewed vision for sustainable development and commitment “to ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations”. Also at Rio+20, the Rome-based Platform members, FAO, IFAD, WFP together with Bioversity International delivered a joint statement that supports countries’ efforts to build more sustainable agriculture and food systems as part of the transition to a green economy and as part of countries’ respective sustainable development objectives.



**RIO+20**  
United Nations  
Conference on  
Sustainable  
Development



### // Finance kit to promote sustainable land management

The Global Mechanism’s new Finance Tool Kit delivers up-to-date information about financing sources, mechanisms and funds relevant for SLM.

### // ALL 5 Day\_ Solutions for People in Drylands and Beyond

Held on 3 December alongside Doha COP18, Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Day 5 enabled 500 experts from the natural resource and agriculture community, including Platform members, to share solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural landscapes and “to get action going on the ground immediately to protect our environment and food supply.” Nineteen organisations issued a call-to-action for negotiators to further consider a Work Programme on Agriculture and presented an infographic entitled ‘The story of agriculture and climate change, the road we’ve travelled’. This year’s event highlighted a number of climate-smart solutions for smallholder farmers in dry regions to improve agricultural productivity and reduce vulnerability, as presented in the report ‘Strategies for Combating Climate Change in Drylands Agriculture’.



“ The Platform has proven to me that joining forces is necessary to keep [these issues] on the agenda.

– Albert Engel, GIZ

## // ARD Day 2012

On 18 June, 600 of the world's leading agricultural experts came together at the 4th Agriculture and Rural Development Day, with another 600 watching the live webcast and thousands more interacting via social media. Learning events organised by Platform members explored concrete cases of success that could translate into a thorough transformation of the global food system, and afternoon sessions focussed on science for a food-secure future.

## // Zero Hunger Challenge\_ Members tackle food insecurity and zero hunger

Capturing the momentum of Rio+20, the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced his vision of the world's future free of hunger, which encourages governments, civil society, farmers, unions, scientists, business and media to tackle food insecurity and to achieve zero hunger within their lifetimes. David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Food and Nutrition, addressed the Platform directly with a telephone conference and a virtual briefing to inform members of the launch of the Zero Hunger Challenge and of donors' crucial role in fostering public-private partnerships. Nabarro, who delivered a keynote on resilience at the Platform's Annual General Assembly in January 2012, said the necessary institutions to govern and support this new initiative were already in place, namely the Committee on World Food Security and the High Level Task Force on Global Food Security.



## // AFSI group

The L'Aquila Food Security Initiative Group (the AFSI group) was launched in 2008 by G8 leaders, other governments, and international and regional organisations. Platform members gather to track progress in fulfilling commitments, to change the way business is done in agriculture, rural development, food security, and nutrition – and to track progress in fulfilling financial pledges leaders made in July 2009. So, this February 2012 meeting was a chance to look back, and also to look forward at the ways members are partnering with civil society and the private sector, in pursuit of food security. The group working on managing for development results and results reporting for the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative has produced an interim report, called "Early Harvest Report". It focuses on Ghana and will be used by the United States to feed into the G8 Accountability Report. A final report is expected towards the end of the year.



## // AFSI\_ Tracking aid for food and nutrition security

This short brochure produced by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development monitors the pledges made under the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). It demonstrates what donors have been focusing on under AFSI as well as their broader efforts to promote FNS.

## // Platform members at GCARD2

Many Platform members attended the second Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development from 29 October – 1 November in Punta del Este, Uruguay. The latest Platform synthesis paper, *Donor Methods to Prioritise Investments in Agricultural Research and Development*,



was on display at the AR4D group's booth. A day before the event, on 28 October the Platform co-organised a preparation meeting on gender, nutrition and agriculture.

## // The Committee on World Food Security (CFS39)

Platform members were actively involved in many plenary and side events of CFS39, held in Rome in October 2012, attending roundtables on social protection and climate change, and



the consultation process for the principles for responsible agricultural investment. A panel on the major global food security

and nutrition initiatives with influence was held to strengthen linkages and collaborative actions. Inspired by this year's World Food Day theme, cooperatives and their role in increasing agricultural production were a main topic.



## // Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)

Founded on the principle that all people have a right to food and good nutrition, SUN unites people from governments, civil society,

the UN, donors, businesses and researchers in a collective effort to improve nutrition and in particular to address malnutrition. There are currently 34 countries putting the right policies in place, collaborating with partners to implement programmes with shared nutrition goals and mobilising resources to effectively scale-up nutrition, with a core focus on empowering women. Because malnutrition has multiple causes, people need to work together across issues and sectors to put nutrition into all development efforts. The causes of malnutrition include both factors that most people would generally associate with nutrition, as well as factors that affect the broader context of life and health. Recognising this, the SUN movement looks to implement both nutrition-specific interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches.

## // New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

Launched at the Camp David Summit in May 2012, the New Alliance is a unique partnership between African governments, G8 members and the private sector to accelerate investments in African agriculture and raise 50 million people out of poverty over the next 10 years. Three initial countries, Ethiopia, Ghana and Tanzania, each developed a Country Cooperation Framework outlining key commitments by governments, donors and the private sector, totalling more than USD3 billion from 45 African and multinational companies. Additional private sector companies, most of them African, have since signed letters of intent, committing themselves to invest an additional USD500 million in African agriculture—and more companies are lining up. In September, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Mozambique officially announced new frameworks. The Alliance builds on the work of the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the overarching framework within which to realise this G8 initiative.



## // ADB\_ Guidelines for climate proofing investments

The Asian Development Bank has published a report to provide "climate proofing" guidelines for agriculture and rural development projects. Several concrete examples present the effects of climate change on agriculture—from rising sea levels over higher temperatures to the proliferation of weeds. Adapting to these changes can take the form of engineering options, nonengineering options, biophysical options or a "do nothing" approach.

## // Grow Africa

Grow Africa is a partnership platform that seeks to accelerate private sector investments and transform African agriculture based on national agricultural priorities and in support of CAADP. In Addis Ababa on 8/9 May the Grow Africa Investment Forum was attended by country delegations from both the public and private sector to foster increased private sector engagement in agriculture. The forum generated “letters of intent” from 45 African and international companies, representing over USD3 billion worth of new investments aligned to national plans for agricultural development. Governments in Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Kenya and Burkina Faso are now working with companies to ensure these intentions are translated into concrete partnerships to deliver development outcomes.



## // The World Bank\_ Africa can help feed Africa

African farmers have the ability to meet rising food demand on their continent - but too often, they face high trade barriers preventing them from realising their potential. The World Bank's report reaching these conclusions estimates that Africa could generate an additional USD20 billion annually if trade barriers were removed.

**BMZ**



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development

## // AFSI\_ German contributions strongly focused on agriculture

In a recent briefing paper, Germany revealed that it has contributed a total of EUR 833.5 million to the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) in 2011, with the share of agriculture making up the biggest single block. German chancellor Angela Merkel had promised that Germany would provide a total of USD3 billion between 2010 and 2012 to promote rural development and food security in developing.

## // 8<sup>th</sup> CAADP Partnership Platform meeting

Platform members engaged with African institutions at the 8<sup>th</sup> CAADP Partnership Platform meeting, convened by AUC and NEPAD, and hosted by the East African Community in Nairobi 3/4 May 2012.

African constituencies called for less reliance on donor funding to drive the CAADP agenda in countries and for more mobilisation of resources locally, including from the private sector. They discussed a financing programme to reward high performing young farmers and dedicating a portion of agriculture budget finances to targeting women and youth. Jeff Hill (USAID), speaking on behalf of the donors, commended African countries and regional economic communities for raising the agriculture and food security agendas through the CAADP process. He assured African countries of partners' collective political, technical and financial resources provided the CAADP initiative continues to impact positively on agricultural growth, poverty reduction and improved food and nutrition security.



## // Annual meeting of the Inter-Agency Donor Group on livestock

The Inter-Agency Donor Group organised its 13<sup>th</sup> meeting 16-18 April 2012 at the World Bank in Washington DC. The annual meetings bring together institutions concerned with livestock production in the developing world to achieve greater awareness among donors of each other's current and future research activities and priorities, improve collaboration among donors on common livestock research issues; discuss new initiatives, and increase attendance by new donors from the private sector.





## // Publications on climate-smart agriculture

Published in 2012, IFAD's report *"Climate-smart smallholder agriculture: What's different?"*



explains what a changing climate means for how smallholder agriculture practices are supported. Also published in 2012, USAID's *Climate change and development strategy*, addresses the challenges and opportunities associated with climate change and outlines the goals, strategic objectives and guiding principles for climate change programming.

## // Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR) – Sahel and West Africa

West Africa's Sahel region is vulnerable to weather extremes such as droughts leading to malnutrition and reduced resilience to climate change and conflict in the region. The population of 18 million has suffered three major droughts in the past seven years and currently faces another hunger crisis. At a high level meeting in Brussels in June, the Partnership for Resilience in the Sahel was launched to meet the immediate needs for food, medicine, water and shelter, but also to build resilience through drought-resistant agricultural systems, agroforestry water harvesting techniques, improved markets and safety nets for the most vulnerable. A wide range of stakeholders are included in this new partnership for Sahel including regional governments, the European Commission, regional organisations, key donors and development agencies—many of them Platform members. A small task team has been formed to develop a road map indicating steps to build up resilience and improve coordination among African governments, regional institutions, the private sector and civil society.



## // EC\_ Partnerships for Resilience in the Sahel and Horn of Africa

Together with governments, UN agencies and other organisations, the European Commission launched two resilience programmes:

1. **SHARE\_** Improves land resource management—giving farmers the opportunity to make a living—and public services to better respond to recurrent crises
2. **Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Resilience au Sahel (AGIR-Sahel)\_** Aims for better coordination of humanitarian and development aid as well as prevention strategies for future disasters

The EC says it can replicate these programmes for other regions that face different natural disasters but may have some of the same underlying causes for food insecurity. The EC acknowledges that a functioning strategy on resilience is only possible from the bottom up—by accepting the lead role of partner countries and aligning with their established policies and priorities.



## // Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme

IFAD launched ASAP in 2012 to increase agricultural output while reducing vulnerability to climate-related risks and diversifying livelihoods. ASAP is a multiyear, multidonor programme, with financial support from the governments of Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. This major scaling-up of successful "multiple-benefit" approaches includes the use of drought-tolerant crops and manure, systems of crop rotation, agroforestry systems, and communal ponds, which can improve the quality of soils and increase water during dry periods. ASAP also aims to empower community-based organisations to make use of new climate risk-management skills, information and technologies, including reliable seasonal forecasts and cropping calendars.

## // Capturing and exchanging knowledge



Knowledge exchange is at the heart of the Platform's work. The "Platform Tree" illustrates the way in which knowledge exchange tools (the roots) nourish members (the tree trunk) with information so their collaboration on thematic areas (the fruit) can be harvested.

Knowledge in agriculture and rural development is often dispersed between agencies,

leading to duplication of efforts and delays in the uptake of best-practice. Across an enormous and diverse community of practice, the Platform is able to capture and communicate agriculture, rural development and food security best practices, lessons learned, and challenges to its members and other practitioners and decisionmakers. Where there are gaps in advocacy or knowledge, the Platform acts as a catalyst, using its convening powers to bring critical issues to the attention of the development community, always in collaboration with one or more members. It aims to increase its involvement with other networks and platforms to tap into and exchange knowledge.

The Platform uses new information and communications technologies to foster effective knowledge sharing among Platform

members, including dialogue on controversial and topical issues, the development of coherent policy and common messages, and the dissemination of research and innovation.

It uses various face-to-face, print, and online knowledge exchange tools, including an interactive website, event calendar, virtual briefings, online interviews, telcos, policy briefs, eUpdates, podcasts and social media.

### // Networking

#### // International meetings

High-level international fora such as the HLF are important venues to network and discuss critical issues related to agriculture, food security, rural development and poverty reduction. Prior to any high-level meeting, the Platform and its members prepare briefing materials and organise preparatory meetings to share concerns, develop key messages and set the agenda collectively. Members and the secretariat often report live from these events, using video coverage, podcasts and live tweets.

#### // Event calendar

An extensive calendar of international ARD-related events and conferences is available on the website. The event calendar has over 200 entries. Over 2000 unique visitors used the calendar in 2012.

#### // Platform dialogue event

The first Platform's dialogue kindled great interest among the agriculture and rural development community on the theme of food security in the face of climate change. Hosted by SIDA, 45 participants attended the event in Stockholm, with over 300 participants tuned into the event via live web stream.

#### // Annual General Assembly

The AGA is the Platform's flagship event where members come together to better understand Platform members' different initiatives and work programmes and decide on key work themes for the Platform to continue supporting agriculture, rural development, food security and nutrition. The AGA provides a great

“While development cooperation in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was built on a north-south transfer of technology, knowledge and resources, a hallmark of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is a more open knowledge exchange – from all parts of the world.

– Ajay Chhibber, Assistant Secretary General, World Bank



opportunity to share knowledge and experience, to learn from others and to create connections between the donor community and other important networks (see Looking Forward section, page 32 for more details). Twenty-two different world cafe sessions and breakout sessions were organised during the 2012 AGA, addressing issues such as financing small-holder farmers, enhancing nutritional content of food, climate-smart agriculture, private sector development, and commodity markets and trade. The Platform secretariat organised live coverage of the AGA, real-time Twitter conversations, video, photos and interviews.

## // Online Tools



### // Virtual briefings and interviews

Using a software called Webex, the Platform produces virtual briefings—online presentations and discussions among members on the latest developments in agriculture, rural development and food security, made available to a wider audience through its YouTube channel. Participants simply need a webcam and headset. The Platform uses the same technology for one-on-one video interviews, recorded online and placed on the website where members and partners can launch comments. Interviews comprise to-the-point information on agriculture, rural development and food security and are geared towards the information needs of Platform members. Eleven virtual briefings and 30 online interviews were conducted in 2012, attracting 56,000 page hits and 4,500 views.

## // Website



The website is the key component of the Platform's overall webpresence and as such constitutes a powerful instrument to inform on donor approaches and specific topics. A large retainer of knowledge, it includes the event calendar that informs members and the wider community of practice of key agriculture and rural development events; houses all Platform publications; and provides an online sharing facility, SharePoint, where members can simultaneously work on documents. This past year, the Platform's website attracted over 18,000 unique visitors.

### //The Platform on Twitter

The secretariat edits and sends out messages from its members and the broader development community about interesting agriculture and rural development activities or developments via Twitter so that other Platform members and partners are quickly informed, <https://twitter.com/donorplatform>. By year end, 657 tweets were sent from the Platform twitter account and 545 followers recorded. The Platform also uses other social media tools, such as YouTube and LinkedIn, for updating members and networking purposes.





## // Publications

### // eUpdate and infoNotes

About once a month, the Platform published an electronic newsletter, the eUpdate, which provided around 300 subscribers with the latest information about core Platform activities and achievements. InfoNotes, available in English and French, relay donor-specific information on CAADP activities to agriculture donor working groups in African countries and share results and success stories with around 270 subscribers. All eUpdates and infoNotes are also available on the [Platform website](#).

### // Platform knowledge pieces\_ wrap-up discussion

In London in March, the three authors of the Platform Knowledge Pieces met with the Platform for a final wrap-up session to discuss lessons learnt and explore commonalities of the three PKPs: *Policy Coherence in ARD*, *Aid to ARD and Food Security*, and *the Strategic Role of the Private Sector in ARD*.

### // Platform Policy Briefs

Platform Policy Briefs outline the rationale for choosing a particular policy alternative or course of action in a current policy debate. They guide decisionmakers in their choices and advocate for certain positions.



In 2012, the Platform published Policy Brief No. 8 and Synthesis Paper, *Donor Methods to Prioritise Investments in ARD*, to help donors assess and prioritise research investments.

### // Future tools

Further tools are being explored by the Platform, including webinars for training purposes, more comprehensive content databases, and online file-sharing facilities for members. The Platform is also working to develop instant messaging services to hook up members in a group such as Yammer. Usage figures and qualitative feedback collated through member surveys indicated that the work of the Platform attracted rising interest throughout 2012, and the way information is structured, delivered and communicated, appealed to members, partners and the wider development community. Members aim to continue building on comparative advantage around networking and knowledge sharing around priority issues, using innovative tools to reach out and forge partnerships with different stakeholders studies and to discuss key findings with the authors. The Platform's Evidence Paper on ARD for HLF-4 Busan helped to secure the inclusion in HLF-4 of quantitative and qualitative evidence of progress and challenges in implementing specific Paris commitments. All of these tools created a valuable base of information for Platform member preparation and participation in international fora.

## // Joint Donor Concept

The Platform updated its 2006 Platform *Joint Donor Concept*, collecting donors' input on Platform themes. The Joint Donor Concept establishes common ground among donors on agriculture and rural development concepts and programming principles. New dimensions, such as food security and nutrition, were integrated.





## // Increasing aid and development effectiveness in ARD and FS

There is an urgent need to strengthen aid effectiveness in agriculture and rural development and to promote agriculture and rural development's uniquely powerful role for addressing Millennium Development Goal Number 1, ending hunger and poverty. The priority should be to extend and expand the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, and the 2011 Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, as well as the international initiatives that monitor results, such as the Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). These highlight the need for country ownership, more and inclusive partnerships, achieving development results and openly accounting for them.

Platform members work together to raise awareness of the need to bolster aid effectiveness and development in ARD and to promote ARD's unique potential to reduce poverty. The Platform seeks new ways to improve the impact of aid in agriculture and rural development to achieve demonstrable results in poverty reduction and food security. It follows international processes and debates on aid/development effectiveness and results delivery such as the Post-Busan Interim Group or the results reporting group of the Aquila Food Security Initiative. Members are also working on developing a member mapping initiative.

### // High level fora on aid effectiveness

Through its stream on aid effectiveness, the Platform works to ensure agriculture, rural development and food security remain high on the agenda of the HLFs. Organised by the OECD Working Party on Aid Effectiveness since 2000, the HLFs are major international gatherings of donors, aid recipients, governments, UN and multilateral institutions, global funds, civil society organisations and private sector participants. They work to negotiate an aid

“ If we want our assistance to be effective and cost-efficient, we must not just put a bandage on the wound—we must help find a cure. This requires a shared vision from the humanitarian and the development communities and a joint commitment to act.

– **EU Commissioner,  
Kristalina Georgieva**

effectiveness agenda, monitor progress and pave the way ahead. The high number of key development stakeholders and broad audience both within and outside the HLFs make them important venues for Platform advocacy. For the first time, at the HLF4 in Busan, the entire range of development stakeholders came together and agreed on a common framework for development cooperation. They reiterated the global trend to move away from aid effectiveness to concentrate on a broader framework for development effectiveness.

### // Development cooperation post Busan

Reiterating many principles of the 2005 Paris Declaration and the 2009 Accra Agenda for Action, the Busan Global Partnership concentrates on a broader framework for development cooperation, with implementation at the country level according to the priorities of partner countries. It includes new indicators around the role of the private sector and civil society, mutual accountability, women's empowerment, transparency, and untied aid. To fulfil their commitments to the Busan development effectiveness agenda, donors are

- Continuing to support country ownership, use of country systems, alignment and harmonisation
- Increasing emphasis on multistakeholder approaches, inclusive partnership, the role of nonstate actors, transparency, and accountability
- Implementing results-oriented approaches to rural development programming and management
- Focusing activities on their respective areas of comparative advantage—whether regional or thematic priorities
- Sharing experiences in strengthening the reporting of results in projects, programmes and policy dialogue in specific countries and how these contribute to country level outcomes and policies
- Reporting agriculture and rural development results to their parliaments more often, thus strengthening accountability for development effectiveness to citizens

## // The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

Recognising the important role that agriculture plays in Africa's economic development, African leaders have made commitments to agricultural growth and investment, mobilising partnerships for agricultural investment at all levels, from both private and public sectors. Through CAADP, they have agreed to

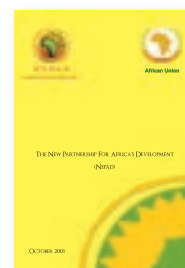
increase public investment in agriculture to a minimum of 10 per cent of their national budgets and raise agricultural productivity by at least 6 per cent per year. As CAADP celebrates its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary, over 40 countries have formally engaged with it, 30 have signed CAADP compacts, and 23 have CAADP investment plans. The level of Platform support to CAADP demonstrates members' commitment to aid and development effectiveness principles. Development partners are aligning

with the CAADP structures, principles and processes jointly established by the African Union, NPCA and other CAADP constituencies, and in accordance with the "Joint Donor Principles for Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes". At country level, a government-appointed CAADP country team leads the CAADP process and Agriculture Donor Working Groups (ADWGs) coordinate country-level donor support, liaising with government, private sector and civil society.

## // 8<sup>th</sup> CAADP Partnership Platform meeting

The 8<sup>th</sup> CAADP Partnership Platform meeting, convened by AUC and NEPAD, was hosted by the East African Community in Nairobi, Kenya from 3 to 4 May 2012. Under the theme Accelerating implementation for results and impact, strengthening

women and youth engagement in agriculture emerged as one of the key consensus areas. Participants discussed a financing programme to reward high performing young farmers and dedicating a portion of agriculture budget finances to targeting women and youth. African constituencies called for less reliance on donor funding to drive the CAADP agenda in countries and for more mobilisation of resources locally, including from the private sector, to operationalise investment plans. Through its CAADP task leader, the Platform participated in the PP preparatory task team to set the agenda, review the meeting's concept note and act as rapporteur of thematic group discussions.



## // Performance assessment\_Joint sector reviews

The CAADP Joint Action Group on Monitoring and Evaluation and Mutual Accountability developed guidelines on "good practices" for CAADP country teams to develop and implement joint sector reviews. These aim to provide the basis for performance assessment as a prerequisite for effective planning, budgeting, and overall policy decision making.





## // Renewing the relationship between the Development Partners' Task Team and the Platform

The Platform and the CAADP DP TT held a series of teleconferences to prepare for the CAADP business meeting with African partners held in Johannesburg in October. At the CAADP business meeting in Johannesburg from 8 to 9 Oct NEPAD CEO Ibrahim Mayaki emphasised the importance of local and regional governance structures to implement the CAADP agenda. Platform and DP TT reiterated their commitment to support the transformation of African agriculture but also made a strong point to have the roles and responsibilities of the various CAADP stakeholders clarified.

## // Interviews and briefings on CAADP and ARD aid effectiveness

The Platform organised online interviews and virtual briefings with:

- Martin Bwalya, head of CAADP at the NEPAD agency, who sketched out how the relationship between donors and African partners could evolve in future, stressing the importance of local ownership and the critical influence of the global financial crisis on development finances
- IFPRI researcher Godfrey Bahigwa, who presented the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) and how it helps with the implementation of CAADP, providing policy research that is crucial for informing policymakers at various levels
- Iris Krebber, food security advisor at DFID, on building resilience to disasters in all country programmes
- Marylaure Crettaz, Platform focal point for SDC and the A+FS Network, who focused on outcome reporting in agriculture and rural development at country level, the potential use of the Voluntary Guidelines on Land for SDC partners and projects, and private sector involvement in agriculture and food security

## // Grow Africa



Grow Africa is a partnership platform that seeks to accelerate investments and transform African agriculture based on national agricultural priorities and in support of CAADP. In Addis Ababa on 8 to 9 May, the Grow Africa Investment Forum was attended by country delegations from both the public and private sector to foster increased private sector engagement in agriculture. The forum generated “letters of intent” from 45 African and international companies, representing over USD3 billion worth of new investments aligned to national plans for agricultural development. Governments in Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Kenya, and Burkina Faso are now working with companies to ensure these intentions are translated into concrete partnerships to deliver development outcomes.

## // The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

The New Alliance, announced at the G8 Summit in Camp David in May 2012, is a commitment by G8 nations, African countries and private sector partners to achieve sustained and inclusive agricultural growth to lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next 10 years. It builds upon the commitments made in 2009 at the L'Aquila G8 Summit and offers a broad and innovative path to strengthen food security and nutrition. The New Alliance mobilised over USD3 billion of private sector financing and secured substantial commitments of G8 countries to support and align with national CAADP investment plans. To date, country cooperation frameworks have been developed for Ethiopia, Ghana and Tanzania with plans to expand to other countries such as Mozambique, Cote d'Ivoire, and Burkina Faso.

### // For more information:

Visit USAID's resource page on the New Alliance [feedthefuture.gov/article/food-security-and-g8-summit](http://feedthefuture.gov/article/food-security-and-g8-summit)

## // Investing in agricultural research for development

Agricultural research for development (AR4D) and agricultural innovation are important to transform productivity and achieve the dietary diversity needed to meet rising global demand for nutritious and safe food. Investing in AR4D is essential to better understand and tackle the nature of emerging global threats to agriculture, rural development and food security, particularly climate change, resource scarcity, food price volatility and falling incomes. AR4D and agricultural innovations—such as more drought-tolerant, disease-resistant and nutritious crop varieties, new animal husbandry techniques and livestock vaccines/drugs—must be coordinated on an international level, linked with development processes and driven by farmers' needs.

The Platform provides a forum for sharing existing agricultural innovations and collaborating to advance the AR4D agenda. The AR4D thematic stream aims to strengthen the link between agricultural research and

development so that development strategies and programmes will be more effective and efficient. It conducted a member survey to identify activities and processes of interest to the group in order to develop a 2013 programme responsive to member interests.

### // 2<sup>nd</sup> Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development

Many Platform members attended GCARD2 in Punta del Este, Uruguay from 29 October to 1 November 2012 to help implement the tasks identified in the GCARD RoadMap, with special attention to innovation and impact on smallholder livelihoods. The Platform reported from the event, organised a preparation meeting on gender, nutrition and agriculture and conducted video interviews on site with:

- Mark Holderness, GFAR's executive secretary, on the role of agricultural research for smallholders
- IDB Platform focal point Nancy Jesurun-Clements, on implementing the GCARD RoadMap in Latin America
- Waltraud Rabitsch, ADA Platform focal point, on GCARD2 and the need for increased capacity building and private sector involvement

Additional interviews and briefings on agricultural research were conducted during the reporting period with:

- Rachel Lambert and Alan Dangour of DFID who presented their recently published report *Current and Planned Research on Agriculture for Improved Nutrition\_ A Mapping and a Gap Analysis*
- Detlef Hanne of Germany's KfW Development Bank who discussed the fresh ideas of young researchers at the Tropentag conference
- Ruben Echeverría of CIAT who called for more donor harmonisation on priorities and private sector involvement in AR4D





“Agricultural research and technological improvements are and will continue to be prerequisites for increasing agricultural productivity and generating income for farmers and the rural work force. This in turn will help to alleviate poverty, which is primarily a rural phenomenon...75 per cent of the poor in Africa and Asia live in rural areas.

– Issues in Agriculture 9, CGIAR, World Bank

## // Maintaining momentum for AR4D

Published in January 2012, Platform Policy Brief 7, *Promoting Scientific Partnerships for Food Security*, provided concrete recommendations to maintain momentum for AR4D created at the G20 conference in Montpellier. The Platform continued to circulate the brief to Platform focal points, working group members and other stakeholders. The paper aimed to strengthen scientific partnerships and bridge the work in these global fora with GCARD2 in Uruguay in October 2012.



## // Prioritising investments in agricultural research and development



Using the Platform's new Sharepoint facility, the working group drafted a synthesis paper on agricultural research prioritisation entitled *Donor methods to prioritise investments in agricultural research and development* to help

policymakers better identify, coordinate and fund research and development activities. The paper was on display at the AR4D group's booth during GCARD2.

## // The Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services

The 3<sup>rd</sup> annual GFRAS meeting took place on 26 to 28 September and addressed the role of rural advisory services in agricultural innovation systems. The Platform conducted an interview with GFRAS executive secretary Kristin Davis.



## // Achieving food security in the context of climate change

Climate change has already had a serious impact on the agricultural sector, including land degradation, droughts and floods, changing weather patterns, temperature increases and rising sea levels, and will only increase in the years ahead. Our ability to adapt agricultural systems to these changes will determine the future of the world's food security. Climate-smart agriculture—namely, better management of natural resources through conservation, integrated pest management, agroforestry and sustainable diets—will help to both achieve food security goals and mitigate the growing effects of climate change.

The Platform thematic stream on climate change and resilience in agriculture seeks to build understanding of the “multiple wins”—including climate change adaptation, mitigation, development and food security—to be attained through sustainable agriculture. Recognising agriculture as both part of the challenge and the solution, the Platform unites members and partners to share knowledge and plan advocacy to ensure sustainable agriculture is appropriately reflected in their organisations' policies and on international agendas. It seeks to create and nurture an active and recognised community of policy and practice. It also follows international processes such as the UN Conference on Sustainable Development and the annual Conferences of the Parties.

### // The CCAFS commission and Platform dialogue

The Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change is an initiative of the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), and was supported by the Platform to produce a clear



set of policy recommendations to increase food production, decrease poverty and respond to climate change adaptation and mitigation goals.

In June 2012, the CCAFS commission presented its report “Achieving Food Security in the Face of Climate Change” at the first Platform dialogue, which was held at SIDA in Stockholm and focused on food security and climate change. The road-show event kindled great interest among the agriculture and rural development community, with 45 attendees present in Stockholm and over 300 participants tuning in via live webstream. The commission compiled a list of proposed actions specifically targeted at donors and multilateral agencies, and launched an animated video entitled How to Feed the World in 2050, urging key actions for achieving food security in a changing climate.

### // Interviews on climate-smart agriculture

Various online interviews addressing climate-smart agriculture were organised by the Platform with Bruce Campbell, director of the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS); the current chair of the Platform, Monique Calon, who spoke about the Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Résilience (AGIR) and its work to strengthen resilience and tackle food insecurity in the Sahel region; Carlo Scaramella, the World Food Programme's Coordinator for Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction; as well as IFAD's Environment and Climate Division Director, Elwyn Grainger-Jones.

“Fighting global poverty and climate change are the two most important battles of this century...”

– AfDB President

## // Empowering rural women and youth

“ Women have an important role in contributing to peace and stability in war-torn countries. If given the opportunity to invest, they often put their money in businesses that benefit the local economy, which in turn contribute to stability.

– SIDA

Women play essential roles in planting, weeding, harvesting, processing, marketing and food preparation. They know best practices for coping with climate change and will help to feed a rapidly growing global population. Yet, they are disadvantaged in terms of access to land, financial and productive services, innovation, and the agricultural marketplace. Young people often reject agriculture in favour of jobs in cities. In 2012, several international meetings signalled greater focus on the goal of increasing young people's employment in agriculture. Boosting agricultural growth and turning farming into a modern occupation will not only attract young people, but also increase growth, improve food security and preserve increasingly fragile environments. Empowering women and youth in agriculture and rural development is crucial to increasing food production, disposable income, employment and resilience to climatic crises.

Through its thematic stream, Platform members are sharing knowledge and exploring ways to invest in gender and youth in agriculture and rural development. The Platform participated in important events such as GCARD2 and GFRAS, and created a space on its website for gender-related events, publications and training.

### // GFRAS gender working group

In Copenhagen, Denmark in August 2012, the Platform's thematic group helped establish a GFRAS gender working group to increase gender equality and women's empowerment through increased access to and participation in rural advisory services. Eighteen participants from various bi- and multilateral international organisations participated in the event and developed a concept note, which was presented at GFRAS' 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual meeting in Manila, Philippines in September.



## // Promoting the links among nutrition, food security, and agriculture

Securing enough food for our planet is, and will continue to be for some years to come, a global issue as global food production must increase substantially to feed the expected nine billion people worldwide in 2050. The situation is particularly worrisome in developing countries facing continued food price volatility, and challenges with food productivity and getting food to “base of the pyramid” (BOP) consumers. Nutritional security, or access to adequate food that fully satisfies nutritional needs, must also be tackled, taking into account increased dietary diversity; access to safe drinking water, sanitation and health services; and education on nutrition and child care.

Increasingly, the Platform is working to identify, share and promote ARD’s potential to bolster food security and nutrition, to promote awareness of the links between nutrition and agriculture and between nutrition and health, and to increase engagement with long-term approaches towards food security and nutrition. This past year, the Platform’s thematic group on nutrition and agriculture began generating a series of concise policy briefs on different aspects of nutrition and agriculture linkages. It also contributed to various world fora addressing nutrition and food security, including GCARD2, GAIN, Zero Hunger Challenge, and Rio+20. It aimed to raise the profile of nutrition among Platform membership and ensure its integration in related working areas, such as agricultural research, livestock/pastoralism, gender, and climate change.

### // Zero Hunger Challenge

David Nabarro, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Food Security and Nutrition, welcomed input from Platform members on the Zero Hunger Challenge, launched by the UN Secretary General in 2012. He stressed the many intersections between the five pillars of the Challenge and the

The Zero Hunger Challenge identifies five priorities to end hunger in our lifetimes:

- 100 per cent access to adequate food year round
- Zero stunted children less than two years
- All food systems sustainable
- 100 per cent increase in smallholder productivity and income
- Zero loss or waste of food

Platform’s work in issues such as postharvest losses, agricultural research and private sector collaboration. He said the Platform’s way of creating collaborative environments would be valuable in facilitating the Challenge and opening possibilities for knowledge exchange.



### // RIO+20 side events on food and nutrition security

On 20 June, a Platform-led side event was held at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as Rio+20, to highlight the nexus between food and nutrition security, health and gender equality in climate-resilient, sustainable development and poverty eradication.

### // 2<sup>nd</sup> Global Conference on Agricultural Research

In October 2012, GCARD2 took stock of progress and lessons learned from experiences in the transformation of AR4D and moved towards putting into practice the GCARD RoadMap. Yurie Tanimichi Hoberg, World Bank Senior Economist and member of the Platform’s AR4D stream, participated in several GCARD2 preconference meetings and reported on the importance of combining agricultural, gender and nutrition issues. She also introduced the World Bank’s secure nutrition platform.





### //Online interviews and virtual briefings

The Platform produced several online interviews and virtual briefings throughout the year on food security and nutrition:

- Platform focal point of Finland Sanna-Liisa Taivalmaa reported from the meeting of European Heads of Agriculture and Rural Development on the EU's food security implementation plan
- DFID's Rachel Lambert and Alan Dangour discussed poorly researched areas of nutrition
- Leonie Vierck of GLZ reported from the Economist Conference held in Johannesburg, South Africa in October and stressed the importance of combining food security with nutrition security as well as the need for private sector involvement in food security
- Lynn Brown of WFP pointed out the importance of social protection for the nutrition aspects of food security
- Howarth Bouis of HarvestPlus and Daniel O. Gilligan at IFPRI showed how the use of biofortified sweet potato in Uganda and Mozambique can improve the situation of children with Vitamin A deficiency
- The OECD's Earnán Ó Cléirigh tracked the delivery of aid for food and nutrition security (FNS), i.e. what aid is being spent on, who are the main donors and recipients and how much aid goes to food crisis areas, in order to compare donor focus with broader efforts to promote FNS
- Shenggen Fan of IFPRI shared some impressions from the Asian "Feeding the World" conference, insisting that win-win opportunities are available for the private sector if companies link business promotion with solutions to social problems like food insecurity or malnutrition

## // Supporting sustainable livestock systems and pastoralism

The livestock sector in general and pastoralism in particular can make substantial contributions to poverty reduction and food security. Issues such as climate change prevention and adaptation as well as effective use of resources are increasingly important for the livestock sector.

This past year, through its thematic stream on livestock and pastoralism, the Platform shared best practices of sustainable and "pro-poor" livestock systems as well as "climate-smart livestock" in an effort to reduce poverty and achieve food security. It helped to increase knowledge of the role of livestock and pastoralism in agriculture and rural development, within and outside the Platform.

### // Livestock Futures conference

The Platform reported from the Livestock Futures conference, held in Bonn, Germany from 6-7 September 2012, exploring the changes faced by animal production systems, including climate change, urbanisation, a growing middle class, and a likely

70 to 80 per cent increase in global demand for livestock products. Conference participants were introduced to the newly formed stakeholder initiative, Global Agenda of Action in Support of Sustainable Livestock Sector Development. Through concrete multistakeholder action, the Global Agenda hopes to achieve sustainable improvement in resource-use efficiency whilst ensuring the sector's contribution to food security and livelihoods. In a virtual briefing, the FAO's Jeroen Dijkman spoke of the future role of the Global Agenda. The Platform also conducted an interview with the FAO's Henning Steinfeld on sustainable livestock systems.



**GLOBAL AGENDA OF ACTION**  
IN SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

### // Sustainable livelihood approaches to pastoralism

In another virtual briefing in November 2012, Michele Nori explored the challenges pastoralists face from a global perspective and shared best practices for using drylands.

## // Reducing postharvest losses and food waste

About one third of food produced for human consumption (1.3 billion tons) is lost or wasted globally every year throughout the food supply chain, from initial agricultural production to distribution, supply and consumption. Reducing postharvest loss and waste and increasing overall efficiency of food chains can make a big difference in improving food security around the world. Appropriate and viable technologies, government policies and incentives, as well as effective regulatory frameworks are required to tackle the trend of postharvest losses (PHL).

The Platform's stream shares knowledge and inter-institutional experience on post-harvest loss reduction. Housed on its website is a depository of research publications on postharvest losses since 1985. The publications, provided by Platform members, German Development Agency (GIZ) and Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), are arranged by theme and type. This past year, virtual briefings and a learning event at the Rio+20 conference in December 2012 helped to increase knowledge exchange and coordination between members and to promote joint investments on postharvest loss reductions.

“Food loss reduction alone has a considerable potential to increase the efficiency of the whole food chain. In a world with limited natural resources (land, water, energy, fertiliser), and where cost-effective solutions are to be found to produce enough safe and nutritious food for all, reducing food losses should not be a forgotten priority.

– FAO

### // FAO Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction

The Platform organised a virtual briefing with Robert van Otterdijk of the FAO [Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction](#) for over 30 participants, who joined the online presentation and Q&A from their laptops and phones. Robert shared lessons learned from various food loss reduction strategies as well as a methodology for case studies in the field. He invited participants to join the [Save Food](#) initiative, which promotes networking among stakeholders in the food industry, including donors and private sector partners, to develop solutions to food loss and waste along food supply chains.



### // GIZ work on postharvest losses

This past year, another virtual briefing featured Platform member Heike Ostermann of GIZ who presented an overview of GIZ project experiences on food losses in countries such as Afghanistan and Vietnam to Platform members and partners from FAO, World Bank, SDC, NRI and others. Participants discussed possibilities for further exchange and collaboration on the issue. Heike also presented the terms of reference for an upcoming GIZ study on food losses in Nigeria, particularly of staple crops such as cassava and maize. The study aims to improve data availability and to explore options for reducing food losses at the farm and community level.



## // Working with the private sector

Reaching out to business as a development partner is essential to achieving the world's development goals and meeting future agricultural needs. It can provide win-win solutions, giving smallholder farmers access to markets, technology and inputs, while providing new business opportunities to the private sector. As states claw back in development assistance, working with the private sector will help foster sustainable economic growth, create jobs, raise incomes, empower small-scale farmers and feed a growing world population.



Following IFAD's March 2012 launch of Platform Knowledge Piece 3, The Strategic Role of the Private Sector in agriculture and rural development, the Platform is now developing ideas for collaboration and exchange with business partners and promoting the need for donors to engage more seriously with the private sector to drive development. Some Platform members, such as Finland and The Netherlands, are already fostering mutually beneficial partnerships between major agrifood private sector operators and developing country stakeholders to support rural development actors in partner countries.

### // Small Farmers, Big Business\_ Engaging the Private Sector in Sustainable Agricultural Development

The private sector's role in securing sustainable agricultural practices was the focus of a number of panels during the 2012 European Development Days held in October in Brussels, Belgium, shedding light on business models as well as donor policies in rural economies. The EC acknowledged stronger cooperation with Africa on private sector engagement and a need to involve farmers' organisations to guarantee an equal power relationship between the private sector and farmers. The Platform reported from the event.

“ Synergy among public and private investment will only take place if there are very specific efforts to assure its realisation. This will not happen naturally.

– Yurie Tanimichi Hoberg, World Bank

### // Interviews

Various interviews were conducted by the Platform in the past year with various partners and Platform focal points to explore ways of working with the private sector to drive agricultural development:

- Dyborn Chibonga, CEO of the National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi, on supporting business approaches to farming
- From the “Making the Connection” conference held in Addis Ababa in November 2012, Marie-Cécile Thirion of AFD on new value chain approaches, and Michael Hailu, CTA Director, on including agribusiness in the value chain discussions
- Albert Engel of GIZ on the role of the private sector in food security
- Elisabeth Atangana, the FAO's Special Ambassador for Cooperatives, and John Rouse and Renata Mirulla on the role of rural cooperatives
- Nikita Eriksen-Hamel of CIDA on innovative models of public-private partnerships in agriculture and rural development

“ The old model of development had the public and private sectors working apart. I'm thrilled this is changing, and new impetus has resulted.”

– Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, NEPAD

# ➤ Looking forward

## // Food, farmers and markets at the annual general assembly



Upon the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands, 100 Platform members and partners convened for two days in The Hague in January 2013 for the Platform's flagship event, to share knowledge and experiences, learn from others, create connections between the donor community and other networks, and plan for the future. Under the theme **food, farmers and markets**, they explored critical questions around food security, linking smallholder farmers to markets, and the role of the private sector and international community in this process.





“The harvest is now, but we have also to think about what kind of seeds we want to plant for the future.

– Monique Calon, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Tim Lang, professor of food policy at City University London, and Gordon Conway, author of “One Billion Hungry: Can We Feed the World?” delivered the keynote addresses. In his presentation, Public Health Needs to Feature in Agriculture Thinking, Lang questioned what was commonly viewed as progress in nutrition, equitable distribution and public health. He drew a dire picture of today’s food system, which was not under producing, but overproducing. He argued, “The problem is maldistribution and social inequality, not technology.” A new good food system was needed, one that shifts away from a productionist paradigm towards sustainable diets.

Gordon Conway addressed specific approaches that governments can use to ensure that smallholder farmers are more effectively connected to markets at scale. They needed to create a conducive environment by exploring access to domestic and regional markets (not just export markets), focusing on returns for smallholders, embracing the use of smart subsidies in some circumstances, encouraging smallholder farmer groupings, and ensuring that the private sector was not just included, but had a central role in smallholder agricultural development. A commitment to training and capacity building was also key.

Twenty-two different world cafe sessions and breakout sessions were held during the AGA, addressing issues such as financing smallholder farmers, enhancing nutritional content of food, climate-smart agriculture and commodity markets and trade. The Platform organised live coverage of the AGA, real-time Twitter conversations, video, photos and interviews. All presentations, videos and interviews are available on the Platform website.

Based on the outcomes of the AGA, some of the Platform’s forward-looking issues for 2013 and beyond include greater emphasis on linking smallholder farmers to markets, engaging the private sector and ensuring a more sustainable and secure food system.

## // The post-2015 development agenda

As the world approaches 2015, the target date for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, several initiatives have been launched to advance the global development agenda beyond 2015, with sustainable, equitable development at its core. For instance, the UN Secretary General has appointed a Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning, a High Level Panel of Eminent Persons, a UN System Task Team as well as several national and global thematic consultations.

Platform focal points are frequently exchanging ideas on possible inputs and entry points to the post-2015 dialogues. At the board and two subsequent telcos, they agreed on the importance to supply concrete evidence on the multifunctionality of agriculture to address hunger. The currently considered approach is two-pronged, advocating for a “hunger & FSN goal” and specifying inputs on particular targets/indicators. Since member agencies are at the early stages of drafting their strategies and priorities, focal points will collaborate to give their views additional visibility.

“We must keep up the momentum for food security that has been generated in the past few years and feed this into the post-2015 process to help shape the future development agenda

– Nikita Eriksen-Hamel

## // UN high-level panel on the post-2015 development agenda



The aim of the UN Task Team is to coordinate system-wide preparations and to propose a unified vision and road map

for the definition of a UN development agenda beyond the year 2015. In July 2012, in order to foster discussion between member countries, civil society and private sector, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the 27 members of a High-level Panel (HLP) to advise on the global development framework beyond 2015. The Panel is co-chaired by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, and Prime Minister David Cameron of the United Kingdom, and it includes leaders from civil society, private sector, academia and local and national governments. The three overarching themes the panel deals with are: social equity, environmental sustainability, and economic transformation.

The work of the Panel will reflect new development challenges while also drawing on experience gained in implementing the MDGs, both in terms of results achieved and areas for improvement. It will be closely coordinated with that of the intergovernmental working group tasked to design Sustainable Development Goals, as agreed at the Rio+20 conference. The reports of both groups will be submitted to member states for further deliberation.

## // UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

Established by the UN Secretary-General in January 2012, the UN System Task Team assembles more than 60 UN agencies and international organisations to provide analytical thinking and substantial inputs. In June 2012,

the Task Team published its first report, *Realising the Future We Want for All*, outlining the UN's vision of the global development agenda beyond 2015. This report served as a first reference for the broader consultations on the post-2015 UN development agenda, which are currently taking place.

## // National, global and thematic consultations

National consultations are taking place in more than 60 developing and developed countries and take various forms and shapes. They include online and offline outreach tailored to national circumstances and needs, and they are closely linked to national development priorities. In order to facilitate a global conversation where each citizen can make their voice be heard, the initiative *My World* was established to facilitate a global conversation, where every citizen can select their six priorities out of a list of 16 different themes.

Eleven multistakeholder consultations have been convened on the following themes: education; inequalities; health; governance; conflict and fragility; growth and employment; environmental sustainability; hunger, nutrition and food security; population dynamics; energy; and water. Each consultation was led by two or more UN agencies who work closely together with representatives from civil society, the private sector and academia as well as with co-hosting governments. The World We Want 2015 website is the central hub for the 11 thematic consultations on the post-2015 agenda, one of which deals with hunger, food security and nutrition.





The Platform seeks to ensure that ARD, food security and nutrition are addressed in the construction of the post-2015 development agenda. As the MDG deadline fast approaches, Platform members have identified key themes of interest and relevance to their work and their common objective to increase and improve the quality of development assistance in ARD, food security and nutrition. Out of a rather large array of themes, the following have been established as central for joint Platform attention in the years ahead:

- Aid and development effectiveness and results in ARD, including CAADP
- Climate change and resilience in agriculture
- Gender equity and youth
- Agricultural research for development
- Private sector development in ARD
- Nutrition and agricultural development
- Livestock and pastoralism
- Postharvest losses and food waste
- Land governance and water management

## //Common ground for the future

Platform members have identified common ground for future work in the above-mentioned thematic streams, for example:

- Work to deepen national ownership of ARD and food security strategies and support inclusive policy processes and accountability to citizens in partner countries
- Take a human rights-based approach for meaningful and effective participation of vulnerable groups at all stages of activities
- Ensure supply and access to sustainable, clean and renewable sources of energy in rural areas as an important contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Adopt a twin-track approach, combining short term relief with support for medium to long term development and food security goals—including social protection—in contexts that are particularly vulnerable to adverse weather events, conflict and famine
- Ensure farming is a viable and stimulating business venture for youth through education and information communications technology
- Put together inventories of existing agricultural innovations most susceptible to immediate scaling up
- Provide incentives to private sector operators to work with small-scale farmers through PPPs, innovative financial instruments, and assistance in achieving quality and sustainability standards
- Support the global movement to scale-up nutrition and nutrition-sensitive interventions at country level, particularly in regions such as Africa that suffer high levels of malnutrition
- Encourage greater collaboration and partnership between the public and private sector institutions involved in livestock development
- Including postharvest management within agricultural development programmes and share postharvest loss knowledge and experience
- Improve women's and vulnerable smallholders' secure access to land, water and natural resources



## Expenditures and financial contributions for Platform activities in 2012

Platform activities are funded by annual membership contributions towards the Platform trust fund managed by GIZ. Members contributing EUR 50,000.00 annually or more qualify for Platform board membership.

Work plan and budget 2012 were based on the Platform Strategic Plan 2012–2014. Approved by the board in March 2012, this document resembles an update and extension of the 2009–2011 Strategic Plan.

### // Contributions 2012

There were 14 Platform board members in 2012. The adoption of the 2012–2014 Strategic Plan allowed a number of members to make longer-term commitments. Eight members signed multi-year contribution agreements.

In 2012, member contributions to the trust fund to implement the Platform work plan reached EUR 1,712,278.70 (funds received). Thereof EUR 648,449.56 were dedicated exclusively to calendar year 2012, whereas EUR 1,063,829.14 were dedicated as contribution available for implementation in 2012 and beyond – EUR 50,000.00 thereof were to be used by March 2012.

Of the signed agreements dedicated to the 2012–2014 phase of the strategic plan, funds in the amount of EUR 1,987,522.00 had not been received as of 31 December 2012.

### // Budget and expenditure 2012

Actual expenditure in 2012 was EUR 1,238,257.66 – which was less than the approved 2012 indicative budget of EUR 1,428,666.00.

Lower than planned spending is largely attributable to adjustments within Platform activities (amongst others less costed projects implemented in several work streams and lower than planned costs, i.e. mainly website and IT support, staffing, staff travel).

At the same time, expenditures to the amount of EUR 268,044.72 occurred in 2012 for activities implemented in 2011, incl. support to the CCAFS Commission on Sustainable Agriculture [EUR 100,000.00] and Platform Knowledge Pieces [EUR 138,395.29].



**TABLE 1: Expenditures and endorsed activities 2012**

Activity areas	Euro
Website and IT support	58,833.99
Web conferencing	9,346.84
Annual general assembly	40,450.51
Board meetings	600.00
Policy briefs (incl. consultants, layout, printing and dissemination)	35,557.31
Studies (incl. consultants, layout, printing and dissemination; topics as indicated in workplan, like results indicators and mapping)	177,447.18
Learning events/roadshows/workshops as identified in the workstreams (incl. consultants)	125,414.65
Development and running of issue/event websites	0.00
Side events/co-organisation at conferences as indicated by members	-87.40
Annual report	29,128.72
Sponsoring of travel/participation	14,649.37
<b>Sub-total activity areas (I)</b>	<b>491,341.17</b>
<b>Secretariat, administration and management</b>	<b>Euro</b>
Secretariat coordinator	
Task leader ARD policy	
Communications officer	
CAADP task leader	
Junior professional officer	
Office manager (70%)	
Contract and finance administrator-1	
Contract and finance administrator-2 (50%)	
Interns	
<b>sub-total staff</b>	<b>481,378.78</b>
Office rent and communication infrastructure	48,054.02
General admin and management	23,599.27
Independent external audit	11,595.22
EC-evaluations (for EC purposes only)	0.00
Staff travels	39,834.78
<b>Sub-total secretariat, administration and management (II)</b>	<b>604,462.07</b>
<b>Total outputs (I+II)</b>	<b>1,095,803.24</b>
GLZ Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	142,454.42
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES IN 2012</b>	<b>1,238,257.66</b>

<b>TABLE 2: Financial contributions to the Platform in 2012 (funds received)</b>	<b>Euro</b>
African Development Bank (AfDB)	50,000.00
Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)	150,000.00
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	213,829.14
European Commission (EC)	500,000.00
Finland - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	50,000.00
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)*	50,000.00
Italy - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (via IFAD)**	50,000.00
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	57,012.50
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC/DEZA)	100,000.00
World Bank (IBRD)	50,000.00
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	441,437.06
<b>Total financial contributions to the Platform in 2012 (funds received)</b>	<b>1,712,278.70</b>

\*funds received 29 Nov. 2011 for 2012, arrangement signed 01/2012

\*\*funds received 30 Dec. 2011 for 2011, arrangement signed 02/2012

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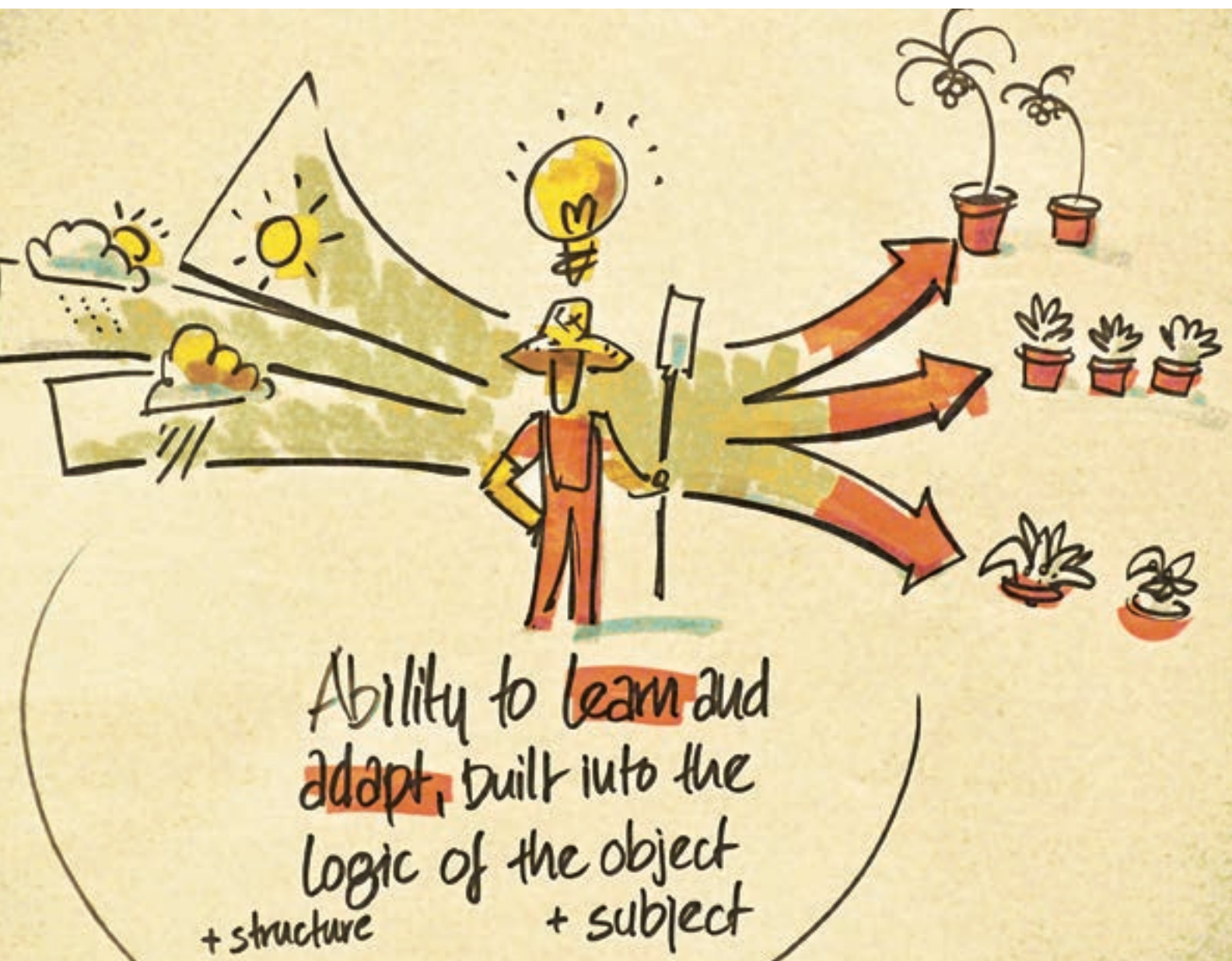
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