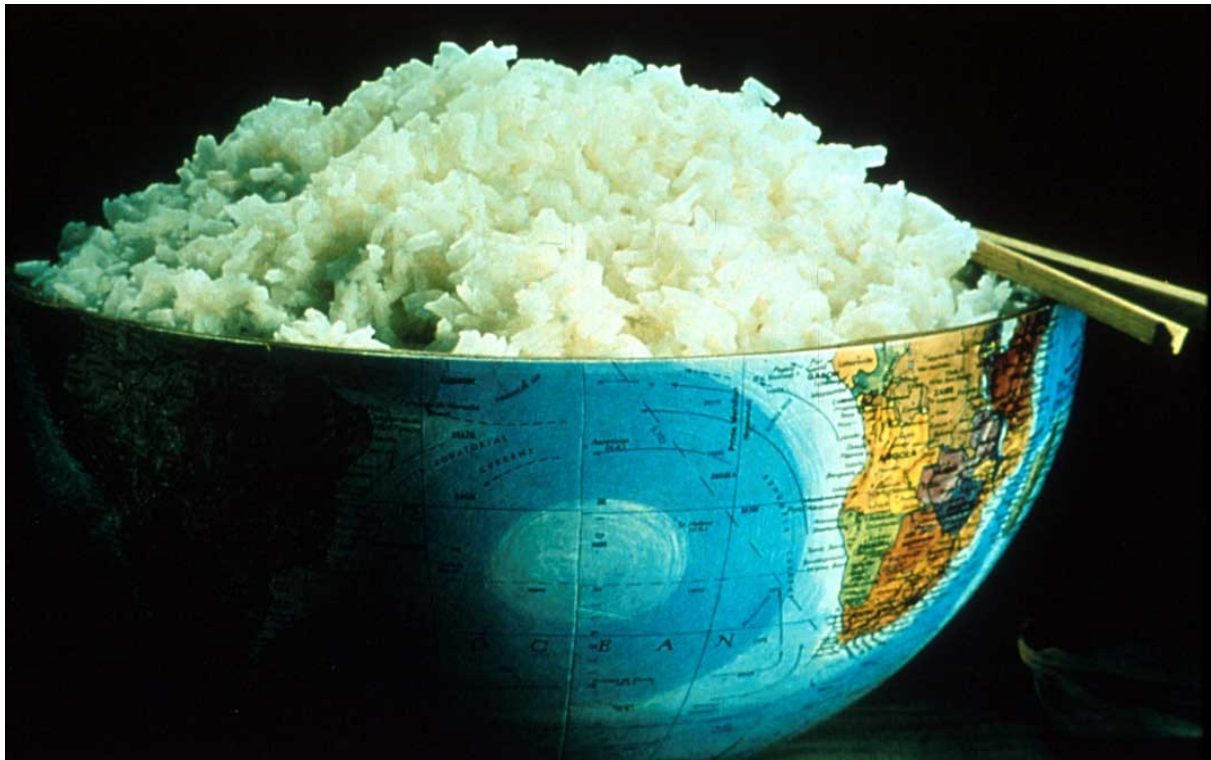




SDC Global Programme Food Security (GPFS) Strategic Framework 2010 - 2015

October 2010



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1. RATIONALE FOR A GLOBAL PROGRAMME ON FOOD SECURITY

"Food security exists when all people have continuous access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (see Annex 1). While first priority was given to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 in 2000, steady progress was made for several years mainly owing to success achieved in emerging economies. However, the global food security crisis in 2007-2008 pushed an additional 100 million people worldwide into poverty and hunger. Moreover, the crisis highlighted the intrinsic fragility of all countries, notably because of the global interconnectedness and dependency on trade. The volatility of the prices of staple food brought the specific vulnerability of low-income, net-food importing states and of their populations to the fore. Three quarters of the billion of hungry people live in rural areas of agriculture-based developing economies, which are, and will be most affected by demographic growth and environmental challenges in the future (see Annex 2 for a general analysis).

Additional instruments and mechanisms have been developed by governments, international development agencies and regional organisations to respond more efficiently to the global nature of crisis and to address root causes of food insecurity and extreme poverty. Within the UN system, the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis managed to garner more than 20 different UN institutions and agencies under a common conceptual framework (see Annex 3) to improve the quality and the efficiency of the UN system response. Several affected countries have increased the level of their investment in agriculture and rural development, while industrialised countries (for instance those participating in the G-8-led L'Aquila Food Security Initiative) pledged to increase their Overseas Development Aid (ODA) allocations in these fields. The necessary contributions of private sector and civil society organisations (such as Farmers' Organisations, NGOs) to the search for global solutions to hunger and food insecurity have been recognized. For that reason, the building of an inclusive, effective and transparent "Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition" is being sought.

Against this background, SDC's Global Programme Food Security (GPFS) represents an additional contribution of Switzerland to addressing global food security challenges. The programme has the responsibility to manage Switzerland's multilateral development portfolio in agriculture and rural development. Since its creation in October 2008, it has initiated innovative thematic partnerships notably on rural advisory services and global land governance. Drawing partly from the conceptual framework of SDC-SECO Report on Effectiveness 2010 as well as building upon close interactions with SDC Regional Cooperation, SDC Humanitarian Aid, the Federal Office for Agriculture and the Swiss Permanent Representation to FAO, WFP and IFAD in Rome, the present strategic framework defines selected entry points for global engagement out of a set of identified core issues. It takes due consideration of SDC longstanding engagement, experience and know-how in some of these issues and it delineates areas of comparative advantage for SDC GPFS. The following document describes the mission and role of the GPFS, the core issues and the expected outcomes of SDC Global Programme Food Security in the period 2010-2015.

2. MISSION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOOD SECURITY

The GPFS aims to contribute to collective efforts, as stated in MDG 1 (hunger and extreme poverty), MDG 3 (gender equality) and MDG 7 (environment), through know/how and specific activities that influence global food security frameworks, institutions and policies to increase in a sustainable manner the production and productivity of smallholders and to improve the food security of vulnerable populations, particularly women. In a rapidly evolving and interconnected context, the GPFS considers food security as a global public good that must be addressed through a comprehensive approach based on the following four pillars: availability and stability of food supply, access to and utilisation of food. Therefore, it operates primarily at global level with a view to contributing to international policy responses for an improved food security, to the ultimate benefit of the rural poor population in low income food deficit countries.

3. THE ROLE OF SDC GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOOD SECURITY

The GPFS works synergistically and complementarily to other SDC organisational units. Through this strategic framework, the GPFS also provides added value to SDC bilateral and multilateral cooperation (Humanitarian Aid Department included). The programme intervenes selectively, and must be flexible enough to respond to the rapidly changing international context in that field. It will:

1. Address underlying global factors driving food security through influencing policy dialogue at international level, and with targeted, innovative activities that contribute to food security worldwide and that can improve in a sustainable manner the food security of smallholders and other vulnerable groups in food deficit countries in particular.
2. Ensure Switzerland's contribution and its partnerships to multilateral institutions and networks in the field of agricultural research for development (AR4D) and of rural development.
3. Contribute to knowledge management, institutional learning, and awareness raising in relation to food security, agriculture and rural development, within SDC — through the GPFS section and the Agriculture and Rural Development (A&RD) Network — and in collaboration with partners.
4. Leverage support and expertise within the Swiss Federal Administration and from Swiss public and private institutions to increase the coherence and effectiveness of Switzerland's engagement for global food security.
5. Steer SDC contribution for food security policy dialogue in Switzerland, including participation in public events, providing inputs to related policy coherence for development debates (Swiss Federal Administration, Parliament, etc.).

4. FROM GLOBAL CORE ISSUES TO THE PROGRAMME'S EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Following an analytical review of existing responses, institutions and debates, the challenges to global food security have been typified in to six core issues (CI): **Sustainability of production systems CI (1)**, **Competing claims on natural resources CI (2)**, **Improved access to food CI (3)**, **Policy coherence CI (4)**, **Linking fragility, vulnerability to food security CI (5)** and **International trade regime CI (6)**. A description of these core issues is presented in Annex 4. The GPFS will engage in each of them, but the level of its engagement will be uneven in intensity and depth according to the issues, to the institutional context as well as to the existing knowledge and internal capacities. Consequently, the first three core issues will form the backbone of the Programme: **CI (1) Sustainability of production systems** and **CI (2) Competing claims on natural resources**, both benefiting from strong SDC knowledge base in agricultural research for development and in the sustainable management of natural resources. The **CI (3) Improved access to food** complements at global and continental levels existing support to local, national and sub-regional institutions by SDC Regional Cooperation. **CI (4) Policy coherence** will add to SDC existing engagement at country and multilateral levels for a more transparent and better functioning global food security governance. The GPFS will focus in **CI (5) Linking Fragility, Vulnerability to Food Security** onto bridging conceptual and knowledge gaps between humanitarian and development practitioners, agricultural research and related competence centres as well as private sector stakeholders. In **CI (6) International trade regime**, the GPFS will primarily advocate for including food security concerns in a systematic manner as a necessary contribution for a more equitable trade regime.

For each core issue, selected entry points have been identified based on the following criteria:

- a) SDC's objectives and activities of Global Programmes (detailed in Annex 5)
- b) comparative advantage and leverage of Swiss know-how
- c) potential for testing, replication, up-scaling and mainstreaming, and
- d) existing human and financial resources.

The achievement of GPFS's expected outcomes will be assessed in 2015. A mid-term review of the programme will be conducted at the end of 2012 building upon this results framework.

| CORE ISSUE 1: SUSTAINABILITY OF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS | |
|---|---|
| Entry point 1: Strengthen Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D) | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the potential of organic agriculture farming systems in tropical ecosystems Support the development and scale up of innovative crop improvement technologies that enhance production system productivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term experiments deliver adequate knowledge for policy making Innovative research resulted in more sustainable and efficient technologies that are accessible to and used by smallholders |
| Entry point 2: Strengthen agricultural innovation systems | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support global and continental initiatives strengthening agricultural innovation systems and effective advisory service delivery Collaborate with Swiss companies to promote sustainable and equitable private sector chains in selected sub-sectors (incl. agro-food) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural advisory services drive rural development notably through strengthened flexible, enterprising and efficient institutions and networks Enhanced awareness and measurable involvement of selected Swiss companies to sustainable and ethically sound agricultural / rural development outcomes |
| Entry point 3: Improve resilience to climate change | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support selected activities of the Global Action Plan derived from the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Agriculture Reinforce global plant health surveillance system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable genetic resources that are adapted to changing production conditions are used by smallholders Smallholders adopt adequate coping strategies thanks to effective crop health surveillance system |
| CORE ISSUE 2: COMPETING CLAIMS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | |
| Entry point 1: Improve regulatory frameworks on governance of land and other natural resources from a food security perspective | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote inclusive frameworks on governance of land and natural resources Engage with private sector investors on the implementation of criteria for responsible agro-investment (in land) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of international frameworks leads to more equitable land governance that benefit in priority to the rural poor Private sector international investment in agriculture improves local food security and the livelihood of local communities respecting their land tenure and resource rights |
| Entry point 2: Promote technological and financial approaches to reduce water consumption of agricultural production | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test water saving technologies in combination with innovative financial compensation schemes through catalytic projects linking researchers, policy makers and practitioners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative and financially sustainable practices in Integrated Water Resources Management are scaled up and contribute to smallholders' food security |

| Entry point 3: Improve the quality, the accessibility and the monitoring of information on desertification and land degradation | |
|--|---|
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the documentation of efficient approaches to prevent and reverse desertification and land degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved food security for rural populations through effective, replicable and sustainable approaches to prevent and reverse desertification and land degradation |
| CORE ISSUE 3: IMPROVED ACCESS TO FOOD | |
| Entry point 1: Address weak collective capabilities and organization of food-insecure populations | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the strengthening of organisations representing food-insecure populations at regional, continental and global levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved representation of civil society organisations in international policy dialogue leads to food security policies and programmes that effectively contribute to poverty reduction and to improved food security |

The following three Core Issues will need less financial and human resources from the Section GPFS compared to the previous ones. They constitute core building blocks of the Programme nonetheless.

| CORE ISSUE 4: POLICY COHERENCE | |
|---|---|
| Entry point 1: Improve the effectiveness of global coordination mechanisms, platforms and institutions | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support a better coordinated and more effective response of the multilateral system to the global food security crisis Monitor, and provide inputs, the systemic coherence of global food security multi-stakeholder architecture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved coherence and effectiveness in the UN system response to the global food security crisis Increased inclusiveness, better coordination and enhanced relevance of the global architecture lead to a more favourable enabling environment to implement effective pro-poor food security policies |
| Entry point 2: Advocate for food security development agenda in Swiss Federal Administration processes and coordination bodies | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to policy coherence for development on food security issues within Swiss Federal Administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security-related issues increasingly addressed in sector policies and discussions (such as Intellectual Property Rights, Biodiversity, Climate Change) |
| CORE ISSUE 5: LINKING FRAGILITY, VULNERABILITY TO FOOD SECURITY | |
| Entry point 1: Address conceptual and knowledge gaps on food security in fragile and post-crisis situations | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and test approaches and pilots that improve the resilience and response capacities of smallholders to external shocks. Contribute to testing of technical schemes that reduce vulnerability of rural populations to external shocks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smallholders and rural poor can access to adapted inputs and services in post-crisis situations. Lessons learnt from schemes contribute to sustainable management of ecosystems by smallholders in fragile and post-crisis situations |

| Entry point 2: Explore feasibility of redistributive mechanism in food commodities | |
|---|--|
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to developing and possibly testing a pilot redistributive mechanism in selected vulnerable low-income food deficit countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development, review and replication of the mechanism in low income food deficit countries feeds into global policy discussions on equity and redistribution issues |
| CORE ISSUE 6: INTERNATIONAL TRADE REGIME | |
| Entry point 1: Advocate for an equitable international trade regime that is conducive to agriculture production and rural development in low income food deficit countries | |
| Activity lines | Expected outcomes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build internal capacities to bring a "food security and rural development" perspective into Swiss trade positions and policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swiss trade positions and policies progressively factor in the need for adequate framework conditions for agriculture and rural development in low income food deficit countries |

5. DIRECT PARTNERS

Collaboration within SDC

SDC Agriculture and Rural Development (A&RD) Network is hosted by the GPFS section, where the Network focal point is a full staff member. The GPFS thus contributes to shaping and implementing the activities of A&RD-Network alongside the representatives of SDC Regional Cooperation Divisions at Headquarters and Field Level. All members contribute to institutional and thematic dialogue as well as to awareness raising on food security.

The GPFS seeks to foster complementary and coherent approaches with SDC Humanitarian Aid and Regional Cooperation. It brings SDC field-based experiences to the global level and it ensures that SDC operations are adequately connected to global and regional debates, platforms and networks.

Due to the cross-cutting nature of all issues addressed by SDC Global Programmes, the GPFS will systematically coordinate its engagement in selected entry points with the Global Programme on Climate Change (GPCC) and the Water Initiatives Section (WI). The GPFS will also deepen its collaboration with SDC Humanitarian Aid Department, as shown in CI 5. The GPFS will finally participate in relevant SDC Networks such as Employment and Income (E+I), Climate Change and Political Economy for Development – as well as in specific knowledge platforms (such as the Food Security and Disaster Risk Reduction Group hosted by SDC Humanitarian Aid Department).

Partners in Switzerland

With regard to Swiss Federal Administration, in addition to providing inputs to IKEZ, the GPFS collaborates closely with the Federal Office for Agriculture (FOAG) in CI 1 and through the shared responsibility for the Permanent Representation of Switzerland to the FAO, IFAD and WFP in Rome, with regard to the Comité National Suisse de la FAO (CNS-FAO), and through joint advocacy and knowledge sharing activities in Switzerland. GPFS also interacts selectively with the Federal Office of Environment (FOEN) in CI 2, UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) mainly in CI 6. Within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, a close link is established with the Human Rights Section of Political Division IV on the "Right to Food" CI 3.

The GPFS is a member of the Swiss Forum on International Agriculture Research (SFIAR), and it nurtures regular work relationships to the main competence and research centres for AR4D in Switzerland throughout CI 1 and CI 2. It also related to Swiss non-governmental organisations and institutions involved in food security, agriculture and rural development issues in Switzerland and abroad.

International partners

The GPFS is actively engaged in multi-bilateral cooperation and/or in policy influencing processes with the following institutions and networks:

- i. Institutional responsibility of Switzerland's contribution to the Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research System (CGIAR), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Centre of Applied Bioscience International (CABI) and it leads Switzerland's participation in the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
- ii. The GPFS section is SDC's entry point for the Global Donor Platform on Rural Development (GDPRD), a grouping of bilateral and multilateral development agencies.
- iii. It manages SDC's contribution to the Global Forum on Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS) and it participates as an observer in the Council (Governing body) of the International Land Coalition (ILC), a global alliance of grassroots and international institutions involved in land issues.
- iv. At the European level, GPFS is member of the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD), which it chairs during the biennium 2011-2012. GPFS is also a member of the European Research Area – Agricultural Research for Development (ERA-ARD) where it is engaged in coordination and development activities at programme level.

Private sector

The GPFS supports umbrella Farmers' Organisations, respectively Consumers' Organisations in low income food deficit countries. Furthermore, it will directly address different components of domestic and international private sector throughout activities derived from its core issues and from the respective entry points. Thus, GPFS will also engage in a flexible manner in public-private development partnerships with Swiss or internationally based global private sector stakeholders ready to share a common agenda, through engaging in defining and testing food security relevant guidelines and standards, as well as in creating partnerships in research or value chains which benefit GPFS' main target groups.

6. HUMAN RESOURCES, BUDGET AND MONITORING

Headquarters: Head of Section, Deputy Head of Section, Programme Managers 500%, including 100% for the Focal Point for SDC A&RD Network, Financial Administration and Programme Assistance (190%). The section collaborates closely with the **Permanent Representation of Switzerland to FAO, IFAD and WFP in Rome**, in accordance to the established terms of reference.

From 2011 onwards, the GPFS has a **regional representation in Addis Ababa**, covering Sub-Saharan Africa with a regional (= continental) perspective. Based at the Swiss Embassy, the Senior Adviser will identify and establish collaborative arrangements with relevant public and private actors, with a view to complementing and adding value to other SDC programmes (Regional Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid). The GPFS will examine opportunities to extend its outreach in close collaboration with other SDC units.

GPFS's indicative annual **budget** amounts to about CHF 35 million, of which CHF 13 million for bilateral and CHF 22 million for multilateral cooperation (i.e. mainly contributions to the CGIAR system and to IFAD's replenishment). A breakdown of the planned financial resources according to the programme's core issues is presented in Annex 6.

In order to ensure proper guidance and response to the rapidly changing nature of the global context, as well as to fit into the 2013 - 2016 strategic and financial framework regarding Switzerland's international cooperation, a **mid-term review** of the GPFS will be conducted towards the end of 2012.

7. ANNEXES

SDC Global Programme Food Security (GPFS) **Strategic Framework 2010 - 2015 (October 2010)**

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|---------|---|
| Annex 1 | Food security: a matter of definition |
| Annex 2 | Food security: from national to global concern |
| Annex 3 | Institutional landscape and global initiatives |
| Annex 4 | Core Issues to be addressed by a global food security programme |
| Annex 5 | Rationale for, objectives and activities of SDC Global Programmes |
| Annex 6 | Indicative Budget (2010 – 2015) |
| Annex 7 | List of Acronyms |

Annex 1 Food security: a matter of definition

Concepts of food security have evolved over the last 30 years to reflect changes in official political thinking. The term first originated in the mid-1970's, when the World Food Conference in 1974 defined food security in terms of food supply -assuring the availability and price stability of basic food stuffs at the international and national level. Since then, the definition has been progressively revised to include the individual and household level, the distinction between chronic food insecurity, associated with problems of continuing or structural poverty and low incomes, and transitory food insecurity, which involves periods of intensified pressure caused by natural disasters, economic collapse or conflict. Ethical and human rights dimension of food security have gradually come into focus. In 1996, a milestone was set in the World Food Summit with the Right to Adequate Food concept.. It pointed the way towards the possibility of a rights based approach to food security. Then, the FAO Council adopted "Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security " in 2004. The Right to Food approach is now being advocated in various documents (World Summit on Food Security, 2009) and policy frameworks (Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action, 2010).

Food security is a fundamental component to poverty reduction. As defined by **FAO, food security** *"[is] a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life"*. This definition, the last of a long list, comes from The State of Food Insecurity 2001 and reflects the evolution and understanding of the concept of food security. This rather technical definition is now universally accepted and utilized. According to this definition, **Food security** is composed of four pillars: availability, stability of supply, access and utilization.

The concept of "**Food sovereignty**" on the other hand is not firmly anchored. It asserts the right of peoples and sovereign states to democratically determine their own agricultural and food policies.

The debate around food security has been channelled in the past years by the targets set by the **Millennium Development Goal 1** to be reached by 2015.

The eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 is being monitored through three sub-targets with specific indicators for each one:

1. Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day, to be measured through the proportion of population below \$ 1 (at purchasing power) per day, the poverty gap ratio and the share of poorest quintile in national consumption.
2. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, to be measured through growth rate of GDP per person employed, employment-to-population ratio, proportion of employed people living below \$ 1 (purchasing power) per day, proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
3. Reduce by half to proportion of people who suffer from hunger, to be measured through the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age, proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

Annex 2 Food security: from national to global concern

In the period from the end of the Fifties that culminated with a food price peak and subsequent first World Food Summit in 1974, food security in developing countries was to be assured by a blend of locally based social safety nets and state owned domestic systems of production, procurement, storage and distribution of grains at controlled prices. These systems, put in place after decolonization, could not impede a series of famines.

Ever since 1974, land reforms and changes in tenure rights in East Asia allowed to lift hundreds of millions of peasants out of poverty, whilst green revolution technologies invigorated production worldwide. World food exports jumped from 220 billion of USD in 1980 to a record high of 910 billion in 2007. Increased trade coincided with a reduction in cereal prices as a result of continued productivity increases based on agricultural mechanisation, use of new varieties, fertilizers and irrigation. Most tradable cereal production concentrated in few emerging and in the developed countries,.

In developing countries, the 80s and 90s saw a progressive disengagement of governments in matters affecting food security, as a response to Structural Adjustment Programs, and an increased reliance on trade. On the other side, low transport cost, subsidized production in Northern countries, international food aid and increased supply from emerging countries, all allowed to keep world agricultural product prices low and therefore to mask a latent crisis: the productive and distributive fragility of the poorest developing countries. When prices started to increase in 2005 – at unprecedented volatility fired by the imbalances of the global financial system – a list of around 30 chronic net food import countries had to be drawn. The structural character of their plight and of food security as a global concern became apparent.

Annex 3 Institutional landscape and global initiatives

Milestones towards a Global Partnership on Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

In 2008, at the peak of the Global Food Security Crisis, the Hokkaido G8 Summit statement underlined that internationally coordinated measures were needed, as well as a comprehensive strategy to overcome the challenges posed by global food security. It was pointed out that world markets had to be robust and that world food production should be stimulated through a number of initiatives. For that matter the G8 asked for a Global Partnership that would engage all actors involved with food security. This led to the L'Aquila statement¹, which was endorsed by 30 countries in 2009, opening the way for the Declaration of the Summit on World Food Security², held in Rome in November 2009. This outcome document recognized the urgency of addressing the global food crisis through strengthened international coordination and governance for food security. Heads of State committed themselves "... to take urgent action to eradicate hunger from the world" ... [and] ... "set the world on a path to achieving the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security". For this purpose the Summit agreed on the five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security:



5 Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security

- Principle 1: Invest in country-owned plans, aimed at channelling resources to well-designed and results-based programmes and partnerships.
- Principle 2: Foster strategic coordination at national, regional and global level.
- Principle 3: Strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security.
- Principle 4: Ensure a strong role for the multilateral system.
- Principle 5: Ensure sustained and substantial commitment by all partners to investment in agriculture, food security and nutrition.

Food Security as a systemic link between global markets and local production - WPI

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In practice, and according to the L'Aquila principles, the targeting of smallholders production (support of farmers according to their specificity and their role in production, such as land issues, peri-urban farming, and knowledge exchange as access to assets) and the question of equitable access to food (support to net food import countries in the elaboration of specific policies) was fostered. Others declarations followed, like the G20 Pittsburgh summit (2009), to move forward in implementing these principles.

¹ see "L'Aquila" Joint Statement on Global Food Security *L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)*
http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security%5B1%5D.0.pdf (10.3.2010)

² see Declaration Of The World Summit On Food Security
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wfs/Summit/Docs/Final_Declaration/WSFS09_Declaration.pdf (10.3.2010)

The UN High Level Task Force (HLTF) and the reformed Committee on Food Security (CFS)

As a consequence of a renewed political commitment for food security, the UN established the High Level *Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis* (HLTF) in April 2008. The task force is placed under the chairmanship of Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon, with FAO Director General Jacques Diouf as Vice Chair. Heads of 22 UN institutions (incl. Bretton Woods institutions and specialized agencies) form its membership. The task force Secretariat led by Dr. D. Nabarro has offices in Rome, Geneva and New York.

The main aim of the task force has been to coordinate a unified response to food prices volatility and monitor its implementation at national level. A Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA), revised in 2010, divides urgent actions related to immediate needs of vulnerable populations and medium to long term actions. Immediate needs have to be covered through emergency food assistance, smallholder farmer food production boosting, adjustment of trade and tax policies and management of macro-economic implications; long term objectives have to concentrate on the expansion of social protection systems, smallholders food production growth, improvement of international food markets and development of a consensus on biofuels production and the strengthening of a global information and monitoring systems related to food needs.

The HLTF is not a permanent body. Its mandate is limited to the development of a CFA and to “energize” national leadership in assessing food security level, preparing a strategic response as well as helping in providing the link to possible external financing. Since HLTF mandate was at least partially overlapping with the institutional mandate of the Rome based Committee on Food Security (CFS), an institutional body created in FAO after the 1974 food crisis. Even though the CFS has been arguably underperforming for all this period, UN member states agreed that a reformed CFS might provide the best institutional vehicle to treat food security at global level³.

“The CFS is and remains an intergovernmental Committee in FAO. The reformed CFS as a central component of the evolving Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition will constitute the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings. The CFS will strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security”⁴.

HLTF secretariat and CFS are currently joining efforts, with the support of a High Level Panel of Experts and external support, to align to a common agenda and way forward, with as a first concrete output a tool to map food security actions at country level⁵

World Bank’s efforts converged into the setting up of a new Trust Fund

In response to the severity of the food crisis and the need for prompt action, the World Bank Group set up the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP) in May 2008 to provide immediate relief to affected countries. The World Bank is supporting the implementation of the joint Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA). With grants ranging from \$35 to \$50 million, it aimed at boosting yields in staples like rice, maize and cassava or at improving farmers’ access to better seeds, technical advice and better ways to link farmers to markets.

In April 2010, the WB established the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) a multi donor trust fund benefiting from the support of five donors with an initial pledge of \$900 million. This was done in response to the call of G-20 leaders in Pittsburgh for the World Bank Group to work with interested donors to channel additional pledges made by G-8 leaders in L’Aquila in July 2009.

³ Oxfam briefing note, “Bridging the divide. The reform of global food security governance”, 16.11.09 in <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/12/44622683.pdf?contentId=44622684> (10.3.2010)

⁴ See text on reformed CFS at http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/CFS_2009/CFS_Reform_Final_en.pdf (10.3.2010)

⁵ see Mapping food security actions at country level. A concept note <http://www.donorplatform.org/content/view/376/209/>(10.3.2010)

Annex 4 Core issues to be addressed by a global food security programme

Core Issue 1: Sustainability of production systems

With the growing world population, largest increases in demand for food will come from developing countries, which are already experiencing food production insecurity. Meeting this demand while land, water and 'fuel' resources, on which agricultural production depends, are themselves declining in quantity and quality constitutes a challenge in itself. This challenge will be amplified in fragile ecosystems particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The support and the promotion of (socially, economically and ecologically) 'sustainable increases in agricultural productivity' of smallholder farming systems is key in addressing these challenges, as it will contribute significantly to i) the stabilization and increases of food production, and ii) a strengthened resilience of farmers in food insecure countries and climate change affected environments. Furthermore, a global environment that helps re-establish social and environmental sustainability of impacted value chains needs to be created.

Core Issue 2: Competing claims on natural resources

Secure access to land and other natural resources is crucial for poverty alleviation. Land (soil), water and plant and animal biodiversity provide the basis for food and shelter, for economic production and for the provision of environmental services. Societal processes such as population growth, urbanization, changing food consumption patterns, growing demands for agricultural land and for new energy sources (bio-energy) add pressure on natural resources. In combination with human induced bio-physical processes such as land degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change, they result in a continuous depletion of the natural resource base and in increased competition in terms of access to and control over land and natural resources, which affects negatively the livelihood and the food security of the rural poor.

Core Issue 3: Improved access to food

Global food insecurity has reached new dimensions through the increased share of urban poor and the sheer number of chronic food importing countries. Access to food can be enhanced by improving employment and income opportunities as well as by effective safety nets, respectively by social protection floor to make food more affordable for a larger number of people. The realisation of the Right to Food has been successfully implemented and monitored in various contexts and it needs to be further disseminated at country level. In addition to that, it is necessary to intervene at global and regional (continental) levels by strengthening the role and capacities of key umbrella organisations representing smallholders, rural populations and other vulnerable groups to support and strengthen their presence in selected relevant platforms, bodies and mechanisms that effectively contribute to pro-poor policy responses to the global food security crisis.

Core Issue 4: Policy coherence

In spite of notable improvements, food security governance structures are still suboptimal: inconsistencies, areas of overlapping or lack of regulation in particular issues have hampered the effectiveness of the response to the root causes of the global food security crisis internationally and at domestic level. Policy coherence for food security, which covers various policy sectors, needs to be further explored and monitored within Switzerland. At global level, the sheer complexity of the global food security architecture cannot be tackled without effective and inclusive coordination mechanisms and institutions.

Core Issue 5: Linking fragility and vulnerability to food security

Disasters, protracted crisis situations and insufficient governance have weakened resilience of agriculture-based economies and of the social fabric ("traditional safety nets") in many low-income countries. Their path to recovery often remains uncertain and unsustainable, what calls for a redefinition of the role of international aid agencies. Innovative approaches are therefore needed to better sustain the "continuum" from disasters, conflicts and crises to recovery and sustainable development, as well as to assure a functioning and more efficient "contiguum" of a plurality of actors with their specific instruments in fragile situations.

Core Issue 6: International trade regime

International trade is a determinant factor to the availability, the stability and the access to food: An ever-increasing share of foodstuff is being traded across boundaries. International trade can contribute to an improved availability of food worldwide as well as on national markets. However, the current world situation in terms of commodity and capital flows in the food sector shows imbalances and distortions, in spite of the existence of a regulating body such as the WTO as well as of a multiplicity of free-trade areas and agreements. These imbalances and distortions, expressed through unfair competition and volatile food prices, are a major factor contributing to food insecurity in developing countries. Particularly vulnerable are low-income, net-food importing countries. Their economies are characterised simultaneously by a progressively weakened national agricultural sector and a disproportionate dependency on international food supply. In this sense, agricultural/rural development cannot be observed in isolation from national and international trade policies: the trade regimes (expressed through bilateral, regional or global trade agreements) should not undermine, but rather enhance sustainable national production and the capacity of developing countries to integrate global markets.

Annex 5 Rationale for, objectives and activities of SDC Global Programmes

(Adapted from input delivered by SDC Management to GPFS Strategic Workshop September 2010)

Global programmes are additional responses of Switzerland to global development problems and challenges. They work towards reaching international solutions (agreements, frameworks) where needed. The Global Programmes also support Swiss foreign policy, because Switzerland directly benefits from a stable international environment.

The Global Programmes' core **objectives** are to ensure that

- Global public goods are used in a sustainable way
- The benefits of globalization are shared in an equitable manner and in support to poverty reduction
- Switzerland's commitment to the promotion of global public goods is duly recognized.

The Global Programmes main **activities** are

- Policy influencing at international / multilateral level (setting frameworks + implementation)
- Introduction of innovative solutions in relevant regional contexts (incl. replication and up scaling)
- Promotion of coherent Swiss policies

Global Issues are common concern to the whole of SDC. They are anchored in the Global Cooperation Domain and they work in synergy with other Domains. Direct implementation of activities is a preferred option. Presence at country, respectively at regional level, is justified according to the specific issue, context and institutional context.

Annex 6 Indicative Budget (2010 – 2015)

| Bilateral | Planned | | Envisaged | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 2010 | 2011* | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| 1. Sustainability of Production systems | 3'290'872.00 | 6'643'306.00 | 5'500'000.00 | 5'500'000.00 | 5'500'000.00 | 5'500'000.00 |
| 2. Competing claims on natural resources | 3'426'000.00 | 4'566'500.00 | 2'500'000.00 | 2'500'000.00 | 2'500'000.00 | 2'500'000.00 |
| 3. Improved access to food | 1'390'000.00 | 1'520'000.00 | 1'500'000.00 | 1'500'000.00 | 1'500'000.00 | 1'500'000.00 |
| 4. Policy coherence | 897'395.00 | 1'040'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 |
| 5. Linking fragility, vulnerability and food security | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1'000'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 |
| 6. International Trade regime | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500'000.00 | 500'000.00 | 500'000.00 | 500'000.00 |
| 7. FS General, KM & Network ARD | 2'433'770.00 | 1'488'400.00 | 1'000'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 | 1'000'000.00 |
| Total Bilateral | 11'438'037.00 | 15'258'206.00 | 13'000'000.00 | 13'000'000.00 | 13'000'000.00 | 13'000'000.00 |

| Multilateral | 2010** | 2011** | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Sustainability of Production systems | 18'579'850.00 | 18'780'000.00 | 16'480'000.00 | 16'446'666.65 | 16'446'666.65 | 16'333'333.35 | |
| 2. Competing claims on natural resources | 5'743'976.00 | 5'247'560.00 | 2'900'000.00 | 2'866'666.65 | 3'066'666.65 | 3'033'333.35 | |
| 3. Improved access to food | 5'000'000.00 | 4'700'000.00 | 2'400'000.00 | 2'366'666.70 | 2'366'666.70 | 2'333'333.30 | |
| Total multilateral | 29'323'826.00 | 28'727'560.00 | 21'780'000.00 | 21'680'000.00 | 21'880'000.00 | 21'700'000.00 | |
| Aufteilung Multilateral: | | | | | | | |
| Core Issue 1 | IFAD (33%) | 4'666'666.65 | 4'700'000.00 | 2'400'000.00 | 2'366'666.65 | 2'366'666.65 | 2'333'333.35 |
| | CGIAR | 13'500'000.00 | 14'000'000.00 | 14'000'000.00 | 14'000'000.00 | 14'000'000.00 | 14'000'000.00 |
| | CABI | 79'850.00 | 80'000.00 | 80'000.00 | 80'000.00 | 80'000.00 | 0.00 |
| Core Issue 2 | IFAD (33%) | 4'666'666.65 | 4'700'000.00 | 2'400'000.00 | 2'366'666.65 | 2'366'666.65 | 2'333'333.35 |
| | UNCCD | 743'976.00 | 547'560.00 | 500'000.00 | 500'000.00 | 700'000.00 | 700'000.00 |
| Core Issue 3 | IFAD (33%) | 4'666'666.70 | 4'700'000.00 | 2'400'000.00 | 2'366'666.70 | 2'366'666.70 | 2'333'333.30 |

* according to planning

**includes a contribution to Haiti's debt relief to IFAD (CHF 1 mio) in 2010 and a revised encashment schedule to IFAD-VIII (2010-2012) for 2010 and 2011.

Annex 7 List of Acronyms

| | |
|-----------|--|
| A&RD | Agriculture and Rural Development |
| AR4D | Agricultural Research for Development |
| CAADP | Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme |
| CABI | Centre for Applied Bioscience International |
| CDE | Centre for Development and Environment (University of Berne) |
| CFS | Committee on World Food Security (FAO) |
| CGIAR | Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States (French : CEDEAO) |
| EIARD | European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development |
| ERA-ARD | European Research Area – Agricultural Research for Development |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organisation (UN) |
| FOs | Farmers' Organisations |
| FOAG | Federal Office for Agriculture (German : BLW ; French OFAG) |
| FOEN | Federal Office of Environment (German : BAFU ; French OFEV) |
| FS | Food Security |
| FTA | Free Trade Agreement |
| GDPRD | Global Donor Platform on Rural Development |
| GFRAS | Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services |
| GP | Global Programme |
| GPCC | Global Programme Climate Change |
| GPFS | Global Programme on Food Security |
| GPG | Global Public Goods |
| HLTF | High Level Task Force of the UN Secretary General on the Global FS Crisis |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development (UN) |
| IKEZ | Interdepartementales Komitee für internationale Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit |
| ILC | International Land Coalition |
| MDG | Millenium Development Goals |
| NGOs/CSOs | Non Governmental Organizations / Civil Society Organisations |
| NW | Network |
| ODA | Overseas Development Aid |
| RSB | Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| SDC-HA | SDC – Humanitarian Aid Department |
| SDC-RC | SDC – Regional Cooperation |
| SECO | State Secretariat for Economic Affairs |
| SFIAR | Swiss Forum on International Agriculture Research |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCCD | UN Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNCTAD | UN Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNFCCC | UN Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| USD | US Dollar |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme (UN) |
| WI | Water Initiatives Section |
| WOCAT | World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |