



Like minds, diverse strengths

// Annual Report 2009



Global Donor Platform
for Rural Development

↙ Global Donor Platform for Rural Development // Annual Report 2009



Global Donor Platform for Rural Development

- Three-quarters of the world's 1.4 billion extremely poor people live in rural areas in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Worldwide over 950 million men, women and children are undernourished. Food price peaks in 2008 pushed an additional 100 million people into poverty.
- Rural development is an opportunity for governments and donors to leverage their efforts in the fight against poverty.
- Created in 2003, the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development is a network of bilateral and multilateral donors, international financing institutions, intergovernmental organisations and development agencies that share a common vision of the role agriculture and rural development plays in reducing poverty. They are committed to strengthening the impact of aid in agriculture and rural development.

Vision

- To be a collective, recognised and influential voice, adding value to and reinforcing the goals of aid effectiveness in the agricultural and rural development strategies and actions of member agencies in support of partner countries.

Mission

- To achieve increased development assistance impact and more effective investment in rural development and agriculture.

Goal

- To contribute to reducing poverty in developing countries and enhance sustainable economic growth in rural areas through improved cooperation and collaboration between international development partners and coordinated dialogue with partner countries.

Objectives

- A bigger share of members' official development assistance for agriculture and rural development.
- Tangible progress in the implementation of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action commitments at country level.
- Greater use of programme-based and sector-wide approaches in agriculture and rural development programmes.
- A rationalisation of support to agriculture and rural development by Platform member agencies.

Strategy

- The result of wide consultation, the Platform's strategic plan 2009–11 sets out the Platform's direction and defines its two key roles – advocating and knowledge brokering.



The Strategic Plan 2009–11 [PDF](#)

– endorsed by the Board in 2009 guides operational business plans, work plans and budget.

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↳ About the Platform



>About the Platform



Improving rural growth is critical for equitable development across Indonesia. The Australia Indonesia Partnership contributes to rural growth and improved household incomes by increasing farmer productivity and supporting better and more equitable access to markets. Good practices strengthen the impact of rural development investment.

Photo by Josh Estey.
AusAID photo library

The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development is a network of organisations committed to improving the impact of aid in agriculture and rural development. As of December 2009 the 33 members included bilateral and multilateral donors, international financing institutions, intergovernmental organisations and development agencies.

// Like minds – diverse strengths

Operating at global, regional and national levels, Platform members' priorities differ widely – from fighting hunger worldwide and improving land and water management, to promoting economic growth through trade and investment strategies and phasing out the cultivation of illicit drugs.

What brings members together is their common belief that tackling rural poverty requires a co-ordinated approach. They are convinced that when international development efforts effectively reach the rural poor, the result is sustainable development. Through the Platform, members share learning and consolidate better practices in order to raise the impact of their efforts at national, regional and global levels. Drawing on their individual strengths, they combine their different interests in pursuit of the common aim of lessening poverty among rural people.

The Platform today increasingly influences the international agriculture and rural development landscape. It has demonstrated agility in building consensus around key debates, competency in contributing to global processes, and an aptitude for facilitating the uptake of emerging issues in donors' everyday work. Backed by shared knowledge, the Platform's work has proved effective in raising the profile of agricultural and rural development among donors, development agencies, governments and other parties. What the Platform achieves – the collective achievement – stems from like minds sharing common concerns, pooling information and experience, draw-

ing on diverse strengths, promoting 'division of labour' amongst donors and enhancing programme alignment at country level – all towards a common goal.

Speaking with one voice and individually, Platform members influence global development agendas on such issues as food security, climate change and aid effectiveness. Platform messages targeting global leaders and policy makers have supported the rising prominence of the agriculture-for-development agenda. Meanwhile, Platform facilitated knowledge sharing between policy makers and practitioners have helped agencies develop and adopt common principles and best practices to guide their assistance to rural development. Developing countries and regional development entities are following suit. International support for agriculture and rural development is indeed becoming more efficient and effective.

What the Platform achieves – the collective achievement – stems from like minds sharing common concerns, pooling information and experience, drawing on diverse strengths, promoting a 'division of labour' amongst donors and enhancing programme alignment at country level – all towards a common goal.

// Platform members and partners

In 2009 Platform membership grew to 33. The Australian Agency for International Development, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the African Development Bank and the World Food Programme joined as associate members, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency became a full member. The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa became a partner.



Platform members join forces to influence rural development agendas and lessen poverty.

Photos by Platform Secretariat.



// Members

- African Development Bank Group (AfDB)
 - Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 - Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
 - Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
 - Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC)
 - Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)*
 - Department for International Development UK (DFID)*
 - European Commission – Directorate-General for Development (EC DG DEV)*
 - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 - French Development Agency (AFD)
 - German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)*
 - German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
 - Global Mechanism of UNCCD (UNCCD GM)*
 - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)*
 - Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
 - Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs
 - KfW Entwicklungsbank
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Austria
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Denmark
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Finland
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – France*
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Italy*
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Luxembourg
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Norway
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation – Spain*
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – The Netherlands
 - Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
 - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)*
 - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)*
 - The World Bank*
 - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
 - United States Agency for International Development (USAID)*
 - World Food Programme (WFP)
- As of 31 December 2009

* Board members

// Partners

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

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

As of 31 December 2009

// Platform secretariat

The secretariat transformed substantially in 2009: CAADP task leader Yihenew Zewdie relocated to Addis Ababa, Christoph Langenkamp succeeded Sonja Palm as secretariat coordinator and was succeeded by Rasit Pertev as ARD policy expert, Marion Thompson succeeded Mark Witzel in finance and administration, Shaughn McArthur succeeded Ada Hakobyan as junior professional officer and Pascal Corbé succeeded Daniel Gerecke as communications officer.



Maria Pia Rizzo, Chair,
and Brian Baldwin, Vice Chair.

Photos by Platform Secretariat.

// From the Chair and Vice Chair

The 2009 Platform annual report draws a detailed picture of the actions members took in relation to agriculture and rural development. It illustrates how the collective efforts of Platform members still underpin the increased efficiency and effectiveness needed to avoid future food crises and ensure vulnerable people – especially women – have access to sufficient, affordable and safe food. The food crisis has refocused attention on rural development and agriculture as the basis for food security.

The halfway point towards the 2015 target date for achieving the Millennium Development Goals has long passed. Despite progress, substantial challenges remain. From today's standpoint, it is uncertain that MDG 1, the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, will be reached. This adds urgency to our call for an effective and sustainable approach to agriculture and rural development.

Food security is a cross-cutting issue that demands a coordinated approach. Our success in avoiding recurrent global food crises is directly linked to our ability to address other global challenges: from poverty eradication and environmental sustainability to climate change impact, fluctuating food and energy costs, and financial turmoil in world economies. It is therefore imperative that global risks be dealt with through an integrated approach, listening to all actors involved and giving voice to the most vulnerable, especially women farmers.

The past year has been a period of unprecedented activity for the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development. Let us recall some of its most important engagements:

- **The Madrid High Level Meeting on Food Security for All**, where the Platform co-chaired the discussion on intensifying and coordinating country level action on reducing hunger through food and nutrition assistance, and policies for food security and agriculture
- **The L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)**, launched at the G8 Summit through a joint statement signed by the Platform together with 27 heads of state and government and 15 international and regional organisations. The Platform provided critical input toward the finalisation of the statement
- The coordination and publication of the **Joint Donor Principles for Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes** and the **Guidelines for Support to CAADP Process at a Country-Level** demonstrated the Platform's ability to support the coordination and alignment efforts of its members and to promote focused dialogue on the way donors act at country and at headquarter levels
- Preparations for the **Land, Investment and Development** event, hosted by FAO/IFAD and SDC in January 2010, which brought members together with civil society and the private sector to share knowledge on the diversity of ongoing initiatives related to land policies and land tenure
- **Agriculture and Rural Development Day** and the **COP15 side event** provided opportunities for agriculture and rural development as well as forestry stakeholders to come together and advance key issues for the evolving international climate regime



Platform achievements can be summarised as having contributed to international debates while advocating for sustainable agriculture, rural development and nutrition at two different levels: internally – working among Platform members to harmonise donor approaches in agriculture and rural development. And globally – reaching out through members to stakeholders of other key disciplines and thereby advancing debates on the inter-linkages between agriculture, nutrition, poverty reduction and climate change.

In 2009 the Platform proved that it is delivering on its promises: through information sharing and knowledge management, it supported its members and the entire agriculture and rural development community to better respond to the steadily rising demand of growing populations for agricultural products, including food, fibre and fuel. In doing so, we increasingly recognise that the Platform has set out a new way of doing business. The Platform and its members stand ready to support this.

In 2010 the Platform will build on its achievements to facilitate and advocate for a new governance of global food security and nutrition at global, regional and local levels, and to ensure that AFSI is put into action. In this context, building on the comparative advantage of the Rome-based agencies and international organisations, supporting dialogue with the UNHILTF while engaging with the private sector, the Platform will continue to support initiatives to scale up efforts to address the multifaceted aspects of agriculture and rural development.

The Platform furthermore will, in 2010, focus on the themes of climate change adaptation and mitigation and how agriculture will contribute; the ongoing dialogue on promoting responsibility in investing in land and ensuring all stakeholders are involved; delivering CAADP compacts by members at country level; and strengthening food security and advancing the Millennium Development Goals in the poorest parts of the world through continued involvement in the aid effectiveness debate.

We reaffirm our mission – to achieve an increased development assistance impact and more effective investment in agriculture and rural development – as well as our commitment to improve coordination and harmonisation of our policies at international and headquarter level and through members' interventions at field level.

As for our vision, we can surely state that the Platform has emerged as a collective, recognised and influential voice, adding value to and reinforcing the goals of aid effectiveness in the agriculture and rural development strategies and actions of member agencies in support of partner countries.

Thanks to all members whose contributions have enabled us to produce this report



Maria Pia Rizzo,
Chair

Brian Baldwin,
Vice Chair



→ Tackling rural
poverty together

↙ Tackling rural poverty together

// Agriculture and Rural Development in 2009

// Weathering the crises

For donors in agriculture and rural development, 2009 should have been a time to regroup, collect lessons learned and consolidate political progress. Following the food and fuel price shocks of 2007/8, declines in commodity prices seemed set to continue easing pressures on the livelihoods of the world's poor. Determined to avoid a repeat, governments around the world started paying more attention to the rural poor and food security.

No sooner had this assessment emerged than the severity of the financial crisis became clear. As talk of a "triple F" – food, fuel and finance – crisis began to amplify, so did fears that developing countries would soon face a worldwide reduction in public expenditure on poverty alleviation. Calling the financial crisis a "development emergency", the World Bank's Global Monitoring Report 2009 estimated the crisis would push an additional 50 million people into extreme poverty by the end of the year. DFID estimated that figure could rise to 90 million by the end of 2010.

With a view to curtailing some of the worst impacts, several processes were launched to keep the international community on track towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). From the G8 Summit in L'Aquila to the World Summit on Food Security, governments and intergovernmental organisations encouraged one another not to waver on poverty reduction. Working together and within their organisations, Platform members responded by redoubling their efforts to ensure tightening aid budgets were used more effectively. One result was the donors' unprecedented recognition of CAADP (the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme). Acknowledging

CAADP as an African initiative and framework for operationalising the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action in the African rural development context, the Platform facilitated donor support and alignment with its principles.

Climate change also came to the fore as an issue posing additional challenges and requiring a decisive response from the agriculture and rural development community in 2009. As the dependants and stewards of vast terrestrial ecosystems likely to be worst hit by changing weather and atmospheric temperatures, smallscale farmers in the global south carry immense potential to mitigate carbon emissions, and to help the growing populations of the world adapt to its threats. With COP15 offering the prospect of an international climate change deal at the end of the year, the Platform helped forge a broad coalition to support the message that a deal without agriculture is no deal.

This annual report revisits the challenges that confronted the agriculture and rural development community in 2009 from the Platform's particular perspective as a convener, advocate and knowledge broker. It looks at what Platform members did and achieved together, and individually. It distills their diverse priorities and approaches, and forebodes the processes and interventions to be carried by the Platform through 2010.

// Milestones 2009

In 2009 the Platform drew on collective and individual strengths and interests to influence key processes in rural development. Platform members were active at events in partner countries, regionally and globally. Constant communication – working group meetings, updates, teleconferences, videoconferences and emails – fuelled the momentum.



A farmer group works on a sisal pilot plantation in Nyanduga village, Tanzania. Members aerate the land and prepare it for intercropping with sorghum, maize, beans, potatoes and sunflowers.

Photo by
Robert Grossman.
IFAD photo library.

Stressing the role of rural development in food security

High Level Meeting on Food Security for All Platform co-chaired roundtable on intensifying and coordinating country-level action	January, Madrid
Policy Dialogue on High Food Prices: Outlook and Mid-term Donor Response Co-organised by Platform, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	February, Paris
UK Parliamentary Inquiry into the Global Food Crisis Vice-Chair represented Platform as panellist	April, London
International Food and Agricultural Trade Policy Council Event Platform Chair presented and was a panellist	October, Washington
World Summit on Food Security	November, Rome

Making aid for rural development more effective

General Assembly of Sector Network Rural Development-Africa	February, Nairobi
World Bank Rural Week 2009 - Agriculture in a changing world	March, Washington DC
G8 Summit	July, L'Aquila
Road from L'Aquila	September, Washington DC
Neuchâtel Initiative Annual Consultation Meeting	September, Assisi
Roundtable on Promoting Responsible International Investment in Agriculture	September, New York
European Development Days	October, Stockholm
Enhancing Dialogue, Coordinating Agendas - Platform/EIARD joint workshop	November, Eschborn



Linking rural development and climate change

Advancing Agriculture in a Copenhagen Agreed Outcome and Beyond Co-organised by Platform, European Commission	June, Brussels
9th Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and 7th Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA)	October, Bangkok
Agriculture and Rural Development Day Co-organised by Platform, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), University of Copenhagen, International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP)	December, Copenhagen
Forest Day 3	December, Copenhagen
COP-15 side event Beyond Copenhagen: Agriculture and Forestry are Part of the Solution Co-organised by Platform, International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	December, Copenhagen

Involving civil society organisations and the private sector in rural development

Effectiveness In Aid To Agriculture – Czech Action To Strengthen Food Security French Development Agency (AFD), Department of International Cooperation UK (DFID), European Commission (EC) and secretariat presented	February, Prague
FoRS [Czech NGO platform] Conference on Civil Society Organisations Aid Effectiveness Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Focal Point presented on CSOs and aid effectiveness in agriculture and rural development	June, Prague
AgriBusiness Forum 2009: Boosting Agricultural Productivity for Economic Growth in Africa Vice-Chair presented on the role of donors and international finance institutions in meeting rural investment needs	June, Cape Town

Coffee farmer Marwa James and his wife Bhole James harvesting coffee beans from their one hectare plantation. An IFAD project provided them with coffee seedlings and training.

Photo by
Robert Grossman.
IFAD photo library.



Supporting rural development in Africa through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

4th CAADP Partnership Platform meeting Co-organised by Platform, African Union Commission (AUC), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	March, Pretoria
CAADP Day Co-organised by Platform, AUC, NEPAD	July, Tripoli
CAADP Donors and Partners Meeting Co-organised by Platform, AUC, NEPAD	September, Addis Ababa
5th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting Organisational support by Platform Secretariat	November, Abuja
CAADP Africa Forum 2009	December, Nairobi

Information products

In 2009 the Platform consolidated lessons learned and research findings into numerous information products. These were distributed widely among both Platform members and stakeholders with the intention of helping them raise the quality and impact of aid to rural development.



Platform publications 2009

- **Harmonisation and alignment // Platform Joint Approaches**
 - Joint Donor Principles for Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes: Incentives for Change
 - Guidelines for Donor Support to CAADP Process at a Country-Level

- **Aid modalities // Platform Study**
 - Sharpening the Rural Focus of Poverty Reduction Strategies: Context, Lessons and Way Forward



- **Agriculture and climate change // Platform Issue Papers**
 - No. 1: Taking Stock after the Bonn Climate Change Talks
 - No. 2: Addressing the Technicalities
 - No. 3: An ARD Roadmap to Copenhagen
 - No. 4: Why and How to Include Agriculture in a Post-2012 Agreement
 - No. 5: Agriculture in the LCA
 - No. 6: Agriculture in the Climate Change Negotiations
 - No. 7: Issues for Barcelona
 - No. 8: Agriculture and Copenhagen

- **Research linkages // Platform Discussion Papers**
 - Co-published with European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD)
 - No. 1: Maximising the Contribution of Agricultural Research
 - No. 2: Strengthening the Demand Side of Agricultural Research



↘ Like minds

↓ Like minds



Tackling rural poverty together in 2009 – priorities

- Contributing to processes to improve global governance and promote donor harmonisation and alignment in agriculture and rural development
- Facilitating the coordination of donor support to CAADP at country, regional and continental levels
- Linking agriculture and rural development to climate change



Advances in rural development in 2009 – highlights

- Increasing recognition of the role of agriculture, food security and development in the climate change debate
- Smallholder agriculture stressed as a key to food security in the G8 L'Aquila Statement, under which donors committed over US\$20 billion in new aid to agriculture and rural development
- Joint Donor Principles for Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes endorsed
- Progress with the CAADP process, supported by increasing donor coordination at headquarter and field levels

// Advancing global governance and aid effectiveness in agriculture and rural development

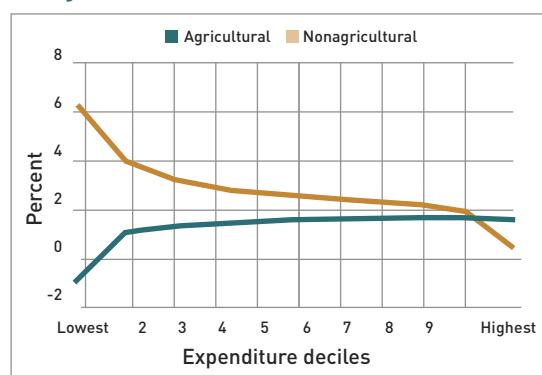
Better global governance and aid effectiveness in agriculture and rural development is central to achieving the MDGs. In 2009 the Platform intensified efforts to coordinate discussions

among members and build understanding of rural development as the foundation of sustainable international development. Amid timidity in the financial markets, the Platform contributed to the understanding that growth originating in agriculture is two to four times more effective in reducing poverty than growth in other sectors.

"Amid timidity in the financial markets, the Platform contributed to the understanding that growth originating in agriculture is two to four times more effective in reducing poverty than growth in other sectors."

Toward this end, the Platform supported member coordination around initiatives such as the Common Framework for Action (CFA) and the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS), and in response to the growing land acquisition debate. The Platform also contributed to and signed the G8 L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security – a landmark international agreement that recognises the need for international investment in agricultural development as a safeguard against future food crises.

// Expenditure gains influenced by 1% GDP Growth



GDP growth originating in agriculture benefits the poor people more

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 2008, p.6



Uganda – Hoima Kibaale Districts Integrated Community Development Project. A potential credit applicant and member of the Busiisi SIDA women's group works on her food crop. Achieving the MDGs requires strong partnerships between countries and development agencies.

Photo by Radhika Chalasani. IFAD photo library.



Answering the call for a coordinated global response to major agricultural investment and acquisition of rights to land

- Major agricultural investment – and acquisition of rights to land and related resources in the developing world – is an emerging issue. In 2009, various stakeholders including G8 leaders called for agreement on principles for responsible investment. Appropriate land governance is critical to food security and development outcomes.
- The Platform seeks to harmonise the efforts of member organisations working on land issues. Launching this process, Platform members – the World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

(SDC), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – together with representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), took part in discussions on ways to coordinate responses at a round table held in New York in September concurrently with the 64th United Nations General Assembly. The round table was organised by the Government of Japan.

- Addressing appropriate land governance – by keeping members informed and sharing information – will be a key thrust for the Platform in 2010.

// Encouraging broad-based and inclusive partnerships to promote food security

Decision makers increasingly acknowledge the need to work together to address challenges related to international food security. At the [High Level Meeting on Food Security for All](#) in Madrid in January, key decision makers considered how to move forward on the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA). The Platform coordinated member input to the event and co-chaired a round table on the need to harmonise and align efforts.

The outcome of the meeting was a statement stressing the need to mobilise additional resources for food security in poor countries and to coordinate the use of these resources in a better way through the High Level Task Force (HLTF). Consensus on the need for broad-based, inclusive partnerships to promote food security – involving civil society and the private sector at

national, regional and global levels – led to the establishment of a Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS). The Platform is now working with the HLTF and GPAFS processes to move these agendas forward.

Contributing to coherent policies on agriculture and food security

The global debate on food security that followed the food price crisis of 2007/08 led to a broader awareness in the public and willingness of political circles to address the need for more coherent rural development policies in line with the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action. Seizing the opportunity of these developments at the time, the OECD Development Cooperation Directorate and the Platform organised the Policy Dialogue on High Food Prices: [Outlook and Donor Mid-term Response](#) in Paris in February. The dialogue helped shape the OECD policy advice for enhancing food security in a coordinated manner.



Improving incomes and access to markets in Indonesia. Muhamid Siudi and his wife Nur Halima with one of their calves at their Po-syandu Sapi, or Baby Cow Clinic. Australia's support for rural growth aims to help grow the economy, create employment and alleviate poverty for men and women.

Photo by Josh Estey.
AusAID photo library.

Enhancing support to smallholder agriculture as a key to food security

Any initiatives to avert future food security crises must include long-term support to smallholder agriculture. Again seeking to enhance understanding and gain support at the highest levels, Platform members at the G8 Summit called for donor coordination and support for small farmers in agricultural and rural development programmes – the L'Aquila Statement issued at the close of the summit endorsed both principles. Donors at the summit committed to mobilise US\$20 billion over three years to agricultural and rural development.

"We are determined to improve coordination of financing mechanisms and stand ready to ensure that new resources complement existing facilities and programmes and catalyse additional funds around country-owned strategies, in particular to increase food production, improve access to food and empower smallholder farmers to gain access to enhanced inputs, technologies, credit and markets."

L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security, L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), G8 July 2009

As a signatory to the L'Aquila Statement, the Platform subsequently took part in the [Road from L'Aquila meeting](#) in Washington in September, and the World Summit on Food Security in Rome in November. Here, a start was made on tracking commitments made at L'Aquila and translating them into action.



Donors commit US\$20 billion for agricultural and rural development

Citing the Accra Agenda for Action, the G8 Summit called for investments to be leveraged according to the principles of development effectiveness – donor coordination, adherence to government development strategies, partnerships with the private sector and civil society, country ownership, knowledge-based policy and capacity development. Responding to this call, donors committed to mobilising over US\$20 billion over three years to agricultural and rural development.

// Strengthening intersectoral linkages

Research agencies, civil society organisations, networks and private sector actors each occupy an important and integral part of international development processes. As such, those organisations sharing the Platform's interests need to be brought into discussions on rural development, the effectiveness of aid and their role in



Working to improve rural livelihoods and food security through the Seeds of Life programme, with support from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research.

Photo by Philippa Vennin.
AusAID photo library.



moving development forward. Their involvement will nurture more inclusive development processes and ownership of outcomes.

The research community and rural advisory services

The 15th Annual Consultation Meeting of the Neuchâtel Initiative hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Assisi in September took bold steps to reinvigorate support for rural advisory services. The outcome of this meeting was an agreement to initiate a [Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services \(GPRAS\)](#). The initiative, to be launched at the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) 2010 in Montpellier, envisions a role for the Platform as the link between GPRAS and the donor community.

The Platform continued to strengthen its links with the research community through a joint workshop with the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD) in Eschborn in November. Workshop participants underscored the importance of:

- Greater investment in agricultural education and extension
- Strengthening demand-driven research to serve the needs of smallholders and representative farmers' organisations

The private sector

The Platform took advantage of opportunities to connect with the private sector, for example at AgriBusiness Forum 2009: Boosting Agricultural Productivity for Economic Growth in Africa in Cape Town in June. In his presentation, Platform Vice-Chair Brian Baldwin highlighted the role of international financial institutions and donor organisations in creating conditions for increased investment in agricultural development.

Civil society

Two events hosted by the Czech Presidency of the European Union in 2009 provided openings for the Platform to engage with and strengthen links with civil society.

At a meeting on [Effectiveness in Aid To Agriculture](#) hosted by Czech Action to Strengthen Food Security in February, the French Development Agency (AFD), European Commission (EC), UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Platform secretariat highlighted the importance of donor coordination, and outlined best strategies and approaches for development effectiveness on behalf of the Platform.

Representing the Platform at the Conference on Civil Society Organisations Aid Effectiveness in June, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) advocated for improved donor-civil society coordination in line with the Accra Agenda for Action.

// Promoting harmonisation and alignment for more effective aid

The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action have strengthened the resolve of donors to align their efforts and provide more joined-up assistance to partner governments. The Platform, as a neutral convenor, builds consensus and shares best practice in the donor community to adapt the principles of aid effectiveness to the realities of rural development. In 2009 the Platform passed a milestone towards this goal when it adapted the principles of aid effectiveness to the sector-specific realities in agriculture and rural development.

Platform endorses Joint Donor Principles for Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes

The Joint Donor Principles for Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes are a prime ex-



A Ghanaian woman works in a rice processing centre. In Ghana, 45 per cent of the population lives on less than one US\$ a day. Agriculture is helping to reduce poverty and stimulate the country's economy. The Platform seeks to increase the overall effectiveness of aid in rural development.

Photo by
Roger LeMoine.
© ACDI-CIDA.

ample of the value added by Platform processes to individual efforts. Extensive consultations allowed successive drafts of the principles to integrate the considerable feedback gathered at meetings and in partner countries, culminating in their endorsement in 2009. Based on the principles, the Platform has developed guidelines for harmonising support for country-led agriculture and rural development in Africa that are already being followed by donors and governments.

Work on aid effectiveness to pick up pace in 2010

The Platform's aid effectiveness work is expected to pick up pace in 2010 as Platform members prepare for the 4th High Level Forum in Seoul in 2011. Just as it did in Accra, the Platform will contribute its donor coordination and rural development expertise throughout the Seoul process. Through the kindling Seoul process and in all its work, the Platform will continue to advance understanding of assistance to agriculture and rural development as inherently more effective in reducing poverty than aid to other sectors, and vital to the world's food security.

// Strengthening donor coordination in support of CAADP

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is an African led and owned framework for agricultural development, set up under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) – an initiative implemented by the African Union (AU) and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA). A vehicle for aligning diverse stakeholders toward a set of commonly agreed objectives, CAADP embodies the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action. Founded on similar values and committed to CAADP's success, the Platform facilitates donor coordination in support of its implementation.

Principles – a milestone in aid coordination

- The [Joint Donor Principles for Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes: Incentives for Change PDF](#) – the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action principles tailored to rural development.

Putting principles into practice

During the year, the Platform also distributed two new publications setting out best practices

- [Tracking Results in Agriculture and Rural Development in Less-Than-Ideal Conditions PDF](#) was in high demand in 2009 by members and by agriculture and rural development practitioners in developing countries. It is a sourcebook on results-based indicators and workable approaches for monitoring and evaluating agriculture and rural development programmes.

- [Sharpening the Rural Focus of Poverty Reduction Strategies PDF](#) promotes good practices in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, related expenditure frameworks and sector budget processes.



// Consolidating support

Through the CAADP Development Partners' Task Team, Platform members work in tandem to coordinate their support for CAADP.

In 2009 these efforts attained new ground.

The [Donors and Partners Meeting](#), coorganised by the African Union Commission and the Plat-



A greenhouse prospers in the mountains of Peru, thanks to cooperation between local and Canadian organisations. Half of Peru's 27 million people are poor, with five million living in extreme poverty on less than a dollar a day.

Photo by Joshua Kraemer. © ACDI-CIDA



form in Addis Ababa in September, provided a unique opportunity for representatives of development partners from both headquarter and field offices, African governments and regional institutions to build consensus, strategies and processes for supporting CAADP as the African-led initiative to boost agricultural productivity. Within this context, much thought was given to the best modalities and principles for streamlining donor support to the CAADP process. It led to the endorsement of the Guidelines for Donor Support to CAADP Process at a Country Level. The guidelines are already leading to more effective donor engagement amid quickening CAADP implementation.

Engaging effectively with CAADP

Platform activities bring about greater trust and understanding between the donor community and key continental, regional and national agencies in Africa. In 2009 the CAADP Development Partners Task Team

- Advocated for political buy-in to CAADP at the global level
- Strengthened the drive for Platform members to increase support to key CAADP actors such as farmers' organisations
- Established communication between CAADP and global initiatives and networks on African agriculture
- Provided planning and organisational support to CAADP Partnership Platform meetings
- Supported conceptualisation and development of regional CAADP compacts
- Directly engaged with country-level donor groups concerned with agriculture on the role of development partners in the CAADP process
- Provided political, organisational and technical support to CAADP-generated processes of investment appraisal at country level



Guide to harmonising support for rural development in Africa

- The Guidelines for Donor Support to CAADP Process at a Country Level, jointly published by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the Platform, and endorsed by the AUC and 13 development partners, will have far-reaching positive impacts on the way donors respond to the imperatives of agriculture in Africa. The guidelines are available in English [PDF](#) and French [PDF](#) on the Platform website.

Comprising representatives from about half of the Platform member organisations, the CAADP Development Partners' Task Team works informally, agreeing on action by consensus. As well as encouraging ongoing communication on CAADP, members of the task team arrange side meetings at major agricultural conferences and workshops to consolidate support.



Participants of CAADP Day in Tripoli in June.

Jeff Hill (USAID) and Salifou Ousseini (ECOWAS) at the 5th CAADP Partnership Platform meeting in Abuja in November.

Photos by Platform and NEPAD Secretariats.

// CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund

The Platform strongly supports the establishment of the CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). A joint financing facility set up at and managed by the World Bank, the MDTF is a mechanism for channelling financial support for CAADP processes to get agriculture in Africa moving in the right direction.

The CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund is a means to build African capacity to effectively lead, implement, monitor and evaluate CAADP processes and support the formulation of investment programmes of CAADP through harnessing Africa's own capacities and global best practices.

// Key stakeholders reaffirm commitment

Key CAADP stakeholders took a further step forward in consolidating their support for the programme at [CAADP Day](#), held on the eve of the 13th African Union Summit, in Tripoli in June. Important players in Africa and the international development community used the opportunity to reaffirm their commitment to CAADP. The development partners who took part further underscored the importance of country ownership and coalition building in agriculture.

// Ongoing engagement

Two Partnership Platform meetings held in 2009 gave development partners the opportunity to hold comprehensive discussions with African Union institutions entrusted with CAADP oversight.

The [4th Partnership Platform](#) in Pretoria in March laid the foundations for robust and coordinated engagement of in-country development partners with the CAADP agenda. At the [5th Partnership Platform](#), development partners officially committed to the Guidelines for Donor Support to the CAADP Process at a Country Level, and to a CAADP Mutual Accountability Framework.

Contributing to the momentum, the [CAADP Donors and Partners](#) meeting in Addis Ababa in September set a new precedent by gathering donors and CAADP institutions under a single roof.

// Keeping the momentum

The Platform will seek to maximise the exchange of CAADP experiences to ensure Platform members' support to agriculture in Africa benefits from engagement with the CAADP agenda. In 2010 this will involve donor coordination around CAADP through three main activities:

- Supporting the implementation of Guidelines for Donor Support to CAADP Process at a Country-Level
- Developing and implementing a CAADP Mutual Accountability Framework
- Providing planning and organisational assistance to the convening of CAADP Partnership Platform meetings



A seedling farm that generates income for women in southern Somalia. The seedlings are planted where trees were cut down for wood. These communities could benefit from payments for sequestering carbon to mitigate climate change.

Photo by Peter Smerdon. WFP photo library.



// Linking rural development and climate change

Agriculture and forestry account for over a third of greenhouse gas emissions. Farmers in developing countries are likely to be amongst those most affected by climate change. With the world's population set to grow to over nine billion people in 2050 and increasing demand for agricultural outputs, climate change threatens to reduce agricultural productivity and further imperil global food security.

Any measures to address climate change should embrace farmers' potential to mitigate emissions and sequester carbon, while helping to build their resilience and adapt to climate change. For example, carbon trading schemes could include payments to the rural poor for managing landscapes and governments could provide incentives for rural communities to sequester carbon. Such international mechanisms must in turn be mainstreamed in development partners' support for rural development.

// Positioning agriculture on the climate change agenda

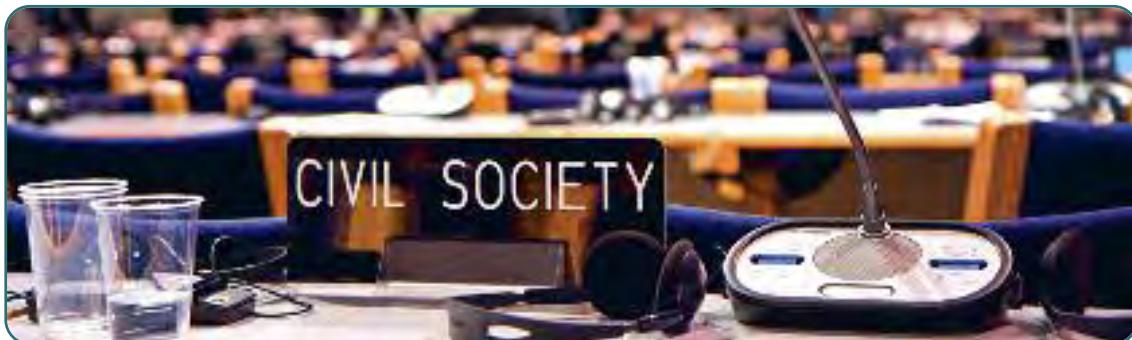
In 2009 the Platform drew together members and partners to focus minds on this key message. Its aim was to get agriculture and rural development written into the agreement at the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen in December.

Rural development, climate change and poverty

Agriculture plays an important role in development:

- The world will need to feed 9.1 billion people by 2050 and at the same time reduce poverty through agricultural growth
- Agriculture is the mainstay of 75 per cent of the developing world's poor and any measures to build resilience to climate change must involve agriculture
- Agriculture, as a major emitter of greenhouse gases, is both part of the challenge and – with its potential to mitigate emissions and sequester carbon – part of the solution
- Agriculture is important for safeguarding the environment

COP15 fell short of expectations. But for the agriculture and rural development community Copenhagen brought about important progress, including a broad shift towards greater recognition of the roles of agriculture, food security and development in the climate change debate. It also instigated the fomentation of a broad coalition of agriculture, development and forestry stakeholders, working in tandem to advance dialogue and understanding on the ways their constituents affect and interact with the global climate architecture.



COP15 left observers disappointed – for ARD stakeholders it marked a shift towards greater recognition of agriculture in the climate change debate.

Photo:
Platform secretariat

// Progress at COP15



Progress in agriculture, forestry and food security

Despite the shortcomings of the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) in Copenhagen, progress was made both inside and outside the negotiations in relation to agriculture, forestry and food security:

- Recognition that agriculture needs to be part of an eventual climate change agreement
- Calls for the establishment of a mechanism, including Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Countries (REDD plus) for mobilising financial resources
- Pledges of US\$150 billion to a Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases by 21 countries
- Establishment of a Copenhagen Green Climate Fund of US\$30 billion in the period 2010–12, increasing to US\$100 billion by 2020

// Advancing agriculture at Copenhagen and beyond

- **Tracking the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiating texts** – the Platform supported agriculture and rural development stakeholders' efforts to lobby the case of agriculture and rural development throughout the negotiation process
- **Convening key stakeholders** – the Platform facilitated the development of a set of messages, shared by the agriculture and forestry communities, to be fed into the UNFCCC negotiations



Advancing Agriculture in a Copenhagen Agreed Outcome and Beyond, coorganised by the Platform and the European Commission in Brussels in June, enabled key stakeholders to agree a road map for engagement at COP15

Photos:
Platform secretariat.



Niger has been severely affected by a food crisis aggravated by drought and locust invasions. The Platform works to link agriculture, food security and climate change on global agendas.

Photo by
Benedicte Pansier.
WFP photo library.



// Updating stakeholders

The UNFCCC negotiating texts representing the two tracks of negotiations – the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) – were long and complex.

Cutting through the clutter, a series of eight Platform Issue Papers tracked key passages relating to agriculture as they evolved over the course of the

year. The papers also stressed the multiple dividends to be gained by channelling climate change finances into agriculture and rural development, including supporting populations in poor countries to adapt to climate change and mitigate carbon emissions while contributing to world food security.

The papers helped stakeholders synthesise their positions on agriculture and climate change, and to alert their governments and negotiators to key risks and opportunities as the negotiations progressed.



Keeping stakeholders up-to-date on the UNFCCC negotiating text

Issue Paper No. 1: Taking Stock after the Bonn Climate Change Talks

- Analyses the achievements for agriculture and rural development

Issue Paper No. 2: Addressing the Technicalities

- Identifies the challenges for effectively mitigating emissions from agriculture and helping farmers adapt to climate change

Issue Paper No. 3: An ARD Roadmap to Copenhagen

- Lists the events leading up to UNFCCC COP15

Issue Paper No. 4: Why and How to Include Agriculture in a Post-2012 Agreement

- Sets out issues to be addressed for agriculture by a post-2012 agreements

Issue Paper No. 5: Agriculture in the Long-term Cooperative Action

- Analyses the latest negotiating text for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA)
- Identifies agriculture issues to be addressed by negotiators

- Highlights references to agriculture in the Long-term Cooperative Action (LCA) negotiating text for climate change talks in Bonn, 10–14 August

Issue Paper No. 6: Agriculture in the Climate Change Negotiations

- Analyses the latest negotiating text for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA)
- Identifies agriculture issues to be addressed by negotiators
- Gives reasons for including agriculture in post-2012 agreements
- Highlights recent research and research gaps

Issue Paper No. 7: Issues for Barcelona

- Gives reasons for including agriculture in post-2012 agreements
- Highlights recent research and research gaps

Issue Paper No. 8: Agriculture and Copenhagen

- Elaborates how agriculture features in the negotiation texts
- Sets out the arguments for including agriculture in a COP15 agreement



On the eve of COP15,
Issue Paper No. 8:
Agriculture and Copenhagen [PDF](#) highlighted negotiating text
passages relating to
agriculture.



Agriculture and forestry constituencies joined forces at an official COP15 side-event, where they stressed that any climate change deal needs to recognise the potential contribution of forestry and agriculture to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Photo:
Platform secretariat.

// Influencing Copenhagen

The Platform's main objective at COP15 was to stress the links between agriculture and climate change. To ensure negotiators heard the messages, members worked in a consortium of like-minded partners to agree on common positions.

Forestry and agriculture are where poverty reduction, food security and climate change come together and must be addressed in an integrated fashion.

Agriculture and Rural Development Day, a major event coorganised by the Platform, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) and the University of Copenhagen, clearly set out how small farmers in developing countries can make a difference to climate change. A joint statement produced at the event was later fed into the negotiations via an official COP15 side event titled **Beyond Copenhagen: Agriculture and Forestry are Part of the Solution**. Hosted by agriculture and forestry stakeholders, the event spelled out the key messages on agriculture, development and forestry to be addressed on the negotiating floor.



Why agriculture is part of the solution to climate change

Participants at Agriculture and Rural Development Day argued that UNFCCC negotiations should recognise that agriculture is part of the solution to climate change.

Endorsing the proposed target of cutting greenhouse gas emissions to avoid a temperature increase of more than 2° Celsius they stressed that:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture is essential for achieving the target
- Farmers and researchers are already finding climate change solutions that reduce emissions while increasing agricultural production sustainably and will continue to do so
- While adapting to unpredictable conditions, agriculture must double food production to meet the food needs of nine billion by 2050 without increasing emissions
- Substantially more financing and investment will be needed across the entire rural value chain. New investments must ensure that adaptation and mitigation are not undermined by reducing support for global food security and rural development
- New investment must be accessible to all stakeholders, including researchers and civil society, and especially farmers and their associations
- Climate negotiators must agree to set up a work programme for agriculture under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) immediately

US Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack at his key note address at Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2009 expressing his vision that climate change would be a defining issue for the community in the coming decades. He also made time to participate in a number of break-out sessions at the event.

Photo:
Platform secretariat.

New skills and training in areas of northern Ghana where jobs are few will help families survive, adapt to changes in climate and boost the local economy.

Photo by Roger LeMoine. © ACDI-CIDA.



Key messages on agriculture and forestry for negotiators

Beyond Copenhagen: Agriculture and Forestry are Part of the Solution spelled out a set of messages for the COP15 negotiators

- Food security must be integrated into the Long-term Cooperative Action text in order to open the door for support for adaptation and mitigation measures in agriculture
- A work programme on agriculture should be launched immediately under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)
- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) schemes should include agriculture, forestry and other land uses
- The Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) accounting system needs to be favourable to agriculture
- Strengthen cross-sector cooperation to address the drivers of deforestation, enhance sustainable agricultural growth and foster rural development

// Moving agriculture forward from the Copenhagen Accord

The Copenhagen Accord provides four main avenues for the Platform to move forward on linking agriculture and rural development to climate change:

1. Donors and developing countries can allocate some of the US\$30 billion fast track funding to programmes for adapting agriculture to climate change and mitigating its effects.
2. Donors and developing countries can support the development of REDD++ and address the issue of agriculture as one of the main drivers of deforestation.
3. Donors can support developing countries that indicate that their agricultural sector could play a role in mitigating climate change.
4. Systems for monitoring, reporting and verification should be developed so as to embrace agriculture.



Agronomists inspect a field of sorghum in Mali. Sorghum ranks fifth worldwide among cereals after maize, rice, wheat and barley. CIDA supports projects that help farmers in Mali to improve their harvests and thus eat better.

Photo by
Pierre St-Jacques.
© ACDI-CIDA

// Building on success

Encouraged by the success in bringing together a high-calibre consortium of actors on agriculture and rural development in Copenhagen, the Platform Agriculture and Climate Change Working Group is determined to redouble its efforts in 2010. Alliances with civil society and farmer organisations will strengthen these efforts.

The Working Group plans to continue to support discussion within and outside UNFCCC processes. Work in support of agriculture and climate change linkages will be guided by two main goals:

- To mainstream agriculture, rural development and food security in the international climate change debate.
- To mainstream climate change in development partners' agriculture and rural development programming.

To do this the Working Group will seek to strengthen the alliances and consensus built among agriculture and forestry stakeholders in 2009. Not least, the Platform will step up work to engage developing countries in discussions on the climate change and agriculture agenda.

- It will encourage decision on a Work Programme on Agriculture by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice of the UNFCCC, which will meet in Bonn in June.
- Through Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010, it will seek to influence negotiations at COP16 in Cancun.
- Several publications, infomails and constant communication between Platform members and partners will help fuel the momentum.



// Budget and expenditure

Platform activities are funded by annual membership contributions towards the Platform trust fund managed by GTZ. Members contributing €50,000 annually or more qualify for full membership and a seat on the board. Following a network evaluation in 2008, the Platform embarked on a process to improve its focus and strategic direction. The process led to the formulation of the strategic plan 2009–2011, on which the work programme 2009 and the budget 2009 were built.

// Contributions 2009

In 2009 the number of full members increased from nine to 13. The introduction of a strategic plan allowed members to make longer term commitments for the first time. Three members signed three-year contribution agreements by the end of 2009.

Overall, member contributions into the trust fund to implement the work programme rose by 85% from €856,154 in 2008 to €1,587,537 in 2009. These contributions included an amount of €110,783 earmarked for the CAADP donor–partner meeting as well as co-organising Agriculture Day at the COP15 in Copenhagen. The balance of €1,476,754 were untied contributions.

// Budget and Expenditure 2009

Actual expenditure in 2009 reached €1,050,372 – which was not only less than the approved budget of €1,465,045 but also less than what had been received in terms of contributions. Most contributions were made for implementation periods other than the calendar year 2009 and allow for implementation well into 2010. In addition, some activities planned for 2009 were shifted into 2010 such as the Platform Annual General Assembly and Land Day. Besides, some activities carried out in 2009 will only incur expenses in 2010 at the time when invoices are paid. Substantial cases are the expenses related to Agriculture Day and COP15.

	Contributions 2009 (in €)	Expenditure (in €)	Balance (in €)
Platform Trust Fund	1,587,537	1,050,372	537,165

// Expenditures and financial contributions for the activities of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development in 2009

// Financial Overview

Table 1. Expenditures and endorsed activities

OUTPUT 1: Advocacy	Euro
Support implementation of CFA and GPAFS	0
Strengthen outreach to CSOs	0
Develop and strengthen membership	0
Strengthen links with agriculture research (joint workshop)	126
Identify themes for targeted messages, disseminated and advanced Themes	0
Finalise JPs, disseminate and refine as needed	0
Adapt lessons learned from JPs and KM for advocacy use	0
Support HLF Food Prices Madrid, January	0
Support AU Summit on Agriculture	0
Support members towards COP 15	0
Co-organize international conference with member agency	0
OECD Policy Dialogue on Food Prices, February	9,267
Knowledge event Rural Week	0
CAADP PPs and advocacy in HQs	0
Agriculture day COP 15	14,668
Land Day	0
Co-organize international conference with member agency	0
Facilitate participation of and participate at identified HLFs and other events	5,714
Layout & Print Jobs	41,310
Proportionate staff cost Advocacy (%)	172,618
Proportionate travels	42,224
Sub total 1: OUTPUT 1	285,927



The World Food Programme in Ethiopia, Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition (MERET), supports sustainable land and water management and increased productivity in food-insecure communities. MERET was recognized at the Copenhagen Climate Conference at the end of 2009 as one of the ways forward to combat climate change. It has great potential for countries that are unable to withstand climate shocks and proves how community based land and water management can halt serious deterioration of the environment.

Photo Mario Di Bari.
WFP photo library.



Table 1. Expenditures and endorsed activities

OUTPUT 2: Fostering Knowledge	Euro
Implement a scoping KM exercise	0
Develop and implement a realistic KM system	0
Further develop webpage as Web 2.0 instrument, provide information via e-mail and webcalendar	35,645
Organize regular telephone and videoconferences	7,875
Organise and implement the Annual General Assembly	2,404
Organise and implement bi-annual Board	767
Host knowledge event on climate change and ARD	27,266
Prepare and disseminate regular newsletter	0
Identify contentious/emerging issues and facilitate discussion	5,696
Develop and provide ARD/AE training for: policy practitioners	532
- In Country, Africa and Asia	19,338
Joint Knowledge piece	0
Prepare Platform policy briefs and discussion papers	36,126
Review seminal major publication	0
Implement scoping exercise and design monitoring system	0
Assessment of national, regional and sub-regional level ARD donor coordination in Africa	668
Oversee study on post-compact funding, policy reorientation CAADP	0
Planning and organisational assistance for members and African partners for CAADP	0
Support implementation of PP deliberations	0
CAADP day	0
CAADP donor partner meeting	48,154
proportionate staff cost Knowledge (%)	224,403
proportionate travels	42,685
Sub-total 2: OUTPUT 2	451,559

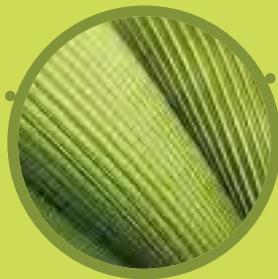
Table 1. Expenditures and endorsed activities

Platform Management and Governance	Euro
Secretariat Coordinator	
Task Leader ARD policy	
Communications officer	
CAADP Task Leader	
Junior Professional Officer	
Office assistant	
Finance Administrator (50%)	
Platform Interns	
sub total personell (not put forward)	466,068
Proportionate Staff cost Management %	69,047
Office rent, communication	69,396
Office equipment	6,646
Independent ext. Evaluation	38,198
Financial and contract management	8,760
Office Assistance/Management	0
Sub-total 3: Management and Governance	192,047
Total OUTPUT	929,533
GTZ Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	120,839
Total expenditures in 2009	1,050,372

Table 2. Financial Contributions to the Platform 2009

	Euro
CIDA	92,838
SDC	50,000
DFID	162,502
EC	500,000
Global Mechanism of UNCCD	45,755
IFAD	50,000
Irish Aid	25,000
Ministry od Foreign Affairs – France	50,000
Ministry od Foreign Affairs – Netherlands	25,000
SIDA	80,753
The World Bank	60,783
BMZ	444,906
Total financial contributions to the Platform received in 2009	1,587,537
Difference to expenditures 2009	537,165

↳ Diverse
strengths



▼ Diverse strengths

The year 2009 saw the global financial crisis reach its climax. Governments took bold steps to avert turmoil in world markets, and to secure adequate food supplies for their populations in the future. In this atmosphere of reflection and reform, the Platform encouraged donors to ensure that recent increases in aid to agriculture and rural development were not lost, but rather accelerated to prepare for future challenges including climate change, population growth and land use.

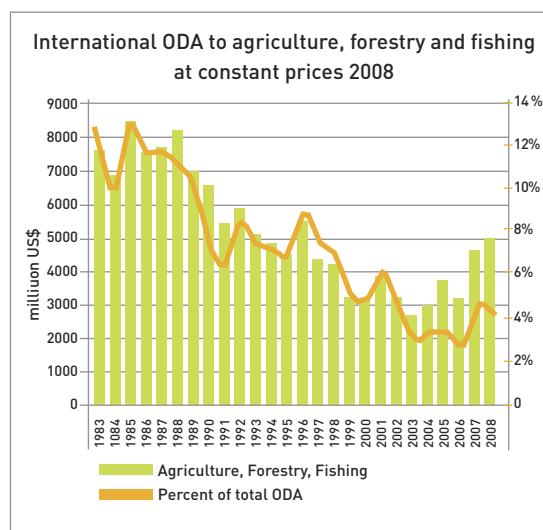
Today, the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative and the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS) provide frameworks that help governments keep their commitments and coordinate their responses to the needs of the rural poor. Progress with CAADP implementation shows that the principles of aid effectiveness can indeed be transformed into tangible outcomes at regional and national levels.

The first part of this annual report revisited the challenges that confronted the agriculture and rural development community in 2009 from the Platform's particular perspective as a convener, advocate and knowledge broker. This second part narrows in on what Platform members did individually. It distils their diverse priorities and approaches, and forebodes the processes and interventions to be carried by the Platform through 2010.

Members constitute the building blocks of the Platform. Through the Platform they align their approaches.

Their diverse perspectives and strengths broaden the Platform, enhancing its capacity to influence agriculture and rural development policy landscapes.

// Improving trends in development aid to agriculture



Source: OECD DAC

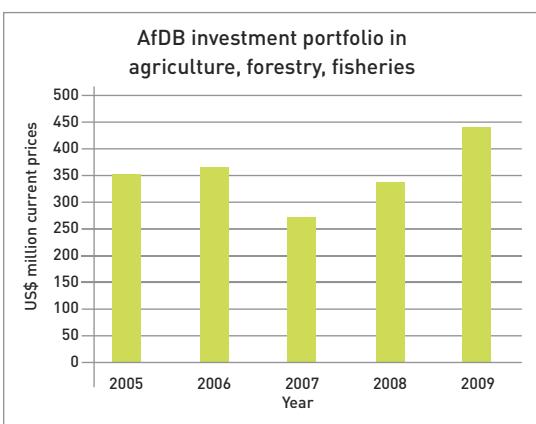
African Development Bank Group (AfDB)



AfDB aims to assist African countries – individually and collectively – in their efforts to achieve sustainable economic development and social progress.

AfDB also finalised the strategy, planning and procedures for three pilot projects for the Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism and launched a five-year plan to improve agricultural water management.

// AfDB investment portfolio in agriculture, forestry, fisheries



// AfDB and the Platform

The bank has used Platform reports to inform its work in areas such as agricultural infrastructure development, natural resources management, and environment and climate change

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Evaluation of AfDB and IFAD work in Africa

During 2009, AfDB and the International Fund for Agricultural Development completed a joint evaluation of their agriculture and rural development policies and operations in Africa. The findings will guide the two organisations' future work. Both are important actors in agriculture and rural development, until recently contributing around half the multilateral official development assistance to agriculture and rural development.

// Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism

In 2009, AfDB prepared and finalised the strategy, operational plan for 2009-2011, the procedures manual and three pilot projects for the Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism. As US\$10 million is still needed to start the fund, the Governing Council set up two high-level committees to mobilise financing.

// Congo Basin Forest Fund

AfDB is responsible for the general operation of the CBFF, which helps people and institutions in the Congo Basin better manage forests, in a way that enables them to make a living by conserving the forests and reducing the rate of deforestation. In 2009, CBFF recruited staff and a fund management agent, approved the operational procedures manual and organised an event at the Copenhagen climate change summit in December.

// Climate for Development in Africa Programme

ClimDev-Africa is a strategic framework for adapting to climate variability and change led by the African Union Commission, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and AfDB.

The African Development Bank supports ClimDev-Africa through two related initiatives. The first is a US\$30 million institutional support project. This will strengthen the capacities of four African regional climate centres to generate relevant climatic information and make it widely available to support development planning. In the second initiative, the bank has endorsed the creation of the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund, a multi-donor facility to finance the framework's activities.

// Agricultural water and water storage

In 2009, AfDB launched a five-year plan to improve agricultural water management on 500,000 hectares and boost water storage capacity by at least one per cent, or 8.5 billion cubic metres. Together with partners, AfDB will mobilise investments to achieve these targets.

// AfDB lessons learned

To improve project effectiveness, projects should be designed with fewer and easily implemented components. Projects are more effective when effort is divided among development partners according to their comparative strengths.

// Priorities

Agriculture infrastructure development: US\$318.74 million

Natural resources management, environment and climate change: US\$127.62 million

(The sums given here are disbursed over the project life, on average five years.)

Building today, a better
Africa tomorrow



www.afdb.org/en/



www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/congo-basin-forest-fund/

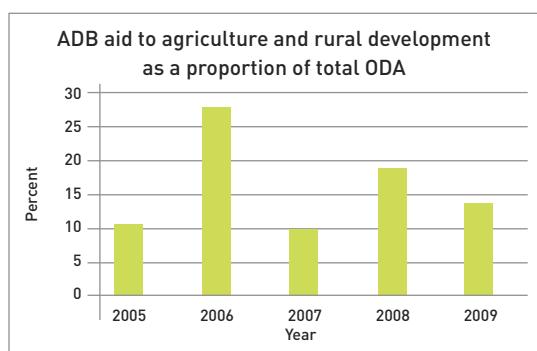
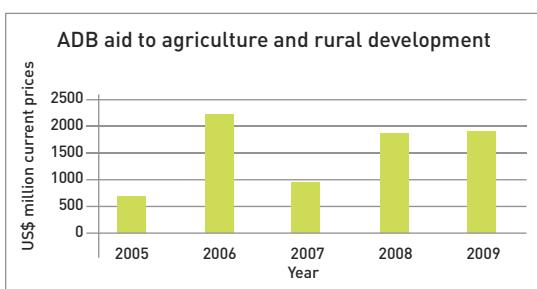
↓ Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB

The Operational Plan for Sustainable Food Security defines ADB's approach, which is programmatic, multi-sectoral and complements the work of development partners and specialised agencies. The bank's approach also emphasises long-term support for agricultural and natural resources research.

During 2009, ADB collaborated with partners to identify key research needs and priorities for sustainable food security in Asia and the Pacific. ADB also works with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Plus Three (APT) to develop its integrated food security framework and strategic plan of action.

// ADB aid to agriculture and rural development



// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

In 2009 ADB collaborated with the Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions and the Global Forum on Agricultural Research to identify key agricultural and natural resources research needs. The results were used to recommend research priorities and implementation mechanisms for sustainable food security in Asia and the Pacific.

ADB also assists APT with its integrated food security framework and strategic plan of action. Specifically, the project will help authorities develop a business model for a regional rice reserve, expanding rice trade in the region and broadening the outreach of the food security information system.

// Showcase

// Publications

ADB published three major reports on agriculture in the Asia-Pacific region in 2009.

- Singh, R.B. [Regional Report on Agricultural Research for Development in the Asia-Pacific Region](#). [PDF](#) This report identifies research priorities for ADB long-term programming.
- IFPRI-ADB. [Building Climate Resilience in the Agriculture Sector in Asia and the Pacific](#). [PDF](#) This report evaluates the impact of climate change on agriculture in order to inform adaptation and mitigation policies and practices.
- ADB. [Policy Implementation and Impact of Agriculture and Natural Resources Research](#). [PDF](#) This report evaluates policy implementation and the impacts of agricultural research. Its findings were used to develop a new operational plan for ADB's engagement with regard to food security.

// Priorities

Area	Programmes	Amount disbursed/approved	Anticipated outcomes
Capacity development	Water resources and natural resources management, water supply and sanitation improvement	US\$1.037 billion	Improved capacity of countries to manage water supply and sanitation services
Inclusive social development	Flood damage rehabilitation	US\$462 million	Rural productivity raised through rehabilitated infrastructure
Environmental sustainability	Integrated agricultural development, rural infrastructure	US\$1.6 million	Agricultural productivity enhanced

// Events

Events during the year included a technical meeting on cross-border agriculture that generated inputs for the Greater Mekong subregion agriculture trade facilitation strategy. ADB also held a workshop to develop guidelines for water and climate change adaptation strategies that will be used by ADB and the Network of Asian River Basin Organizations.

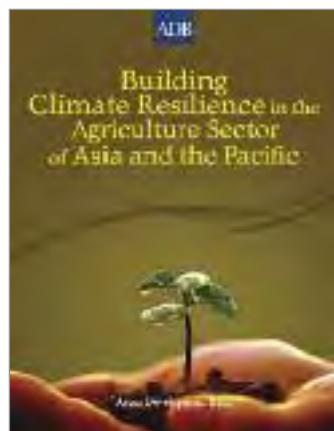
Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at donorplatform.org.

Fighting Poverty in Asia
and the Pacific

// Websites



www.adb.org



www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Building-Climate-Resilience-Agriculture-Sector/default.asp

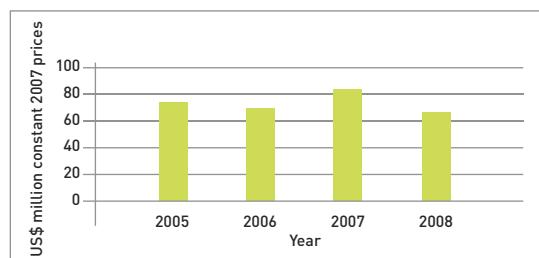
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)



Australian Government
AusAID

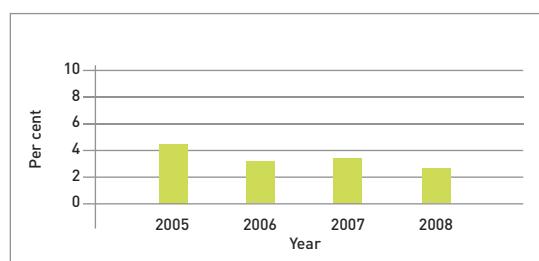
In the financial year 2009–2010, Australia's Government announced a new Food Security through Rural Development budget of AU\$464 million over four years. This will be used to boost agricultural productivity, improve rural livelihoods and build community resilience. Most of the budget will be spent in 2011–2012 and 2012–2013.

// AusAID aid for agriculture



Source: OECD

// AusAID aid to agriculture as a proportion of total ODA



Source: OECD

// AusAID and the Platform

The Platform has added value by helping to guide and inform Australia's engagement on food security, broadly in Africa, and by developing and sharing ideas on agriculture and climate change in the build-up to the Copenhagen summit in December 2009.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

An internal evaluation of AusAID-funded rural development began in 2009 and is due to be completed in mid-2010.

Other highlights include a series of initiatives, such as a new financial services strategy, being conceptualised, designed or expanded under the Food Security through Rural Development budget measure.

Australia also launched two pilot projects in Indonesia as part of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). The projects are Forest Carbon Partnerships in Kalimantan and Sumatra.

// Priorities

Australia's priorities are lifting agricultural productivity, improving rural livelihoods, building community resilience and expanding financial services for the poor. Australia is consolidating its efforts in these priority areas rather than continuing to cover agriculture and rural development more broadly.

// Showcase

The majority of poor people remain excluded from financial services. In 2009, therefore, AusAID began developing [Financial Services for the Poor: A strategy for the Australian aid program 2010–15](#). [PDF](#) This sets out how Australia will broaden its focus on expanding access to financial services to help poor people improve their standard of living. AusAID will double its spending in this area over the next few years.



Improving rural growth is critical for equitable development across Indonesia. The Australia Indonesia Partnership aims to increase farmers' productivity and support better and more equitable access to markets.

Photo by
John Gyovai
© iStock



AusAID's work concentrates on its own Asia-Pacific neighbourhood, but extends to South and East Asia, Africa and the Middle East

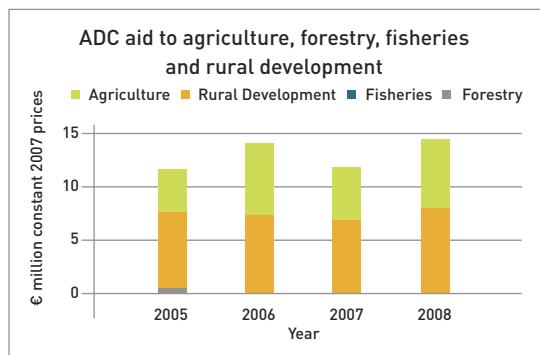
ausaid.gov.au/publications/pubout.cfm?ID=3645_1909_4834_7583_9490&Type=PubPolicyDocuments&FromSection=Publications

ausaid.gov.au/about/ausaidmap.cfm

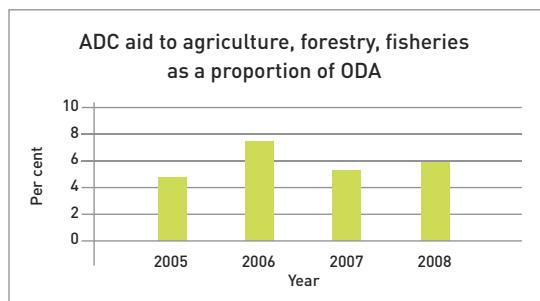
↓ Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) via Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs of Austria/Austrian Development Agency (ADA)

Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs = Austrian Development Agency

// ADC aid to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development



ADA compiles information in accordance with the OECD-DAC sector codes. Thus, for example, ADA has some small projects in livestock and veterinary services which may not be included here. Most ADA rural development programmes have a strong focus on agriculture; only a few deal with other sectors. Data is not yet available for 2009, but proportions will remain at about the same level as in 2008. ADA only deals with bilateral programmes.



// ADA and the Platform

In 2009 the Austrian Development Agency and other Platform members discussed organic agriculture in the context of climate change. The Platform also added value to the work of ADA through its study on SWAps, and discussion papers and briefs on topics such as bio-fuels and rural-urban linkages. The Platform publication *Tracking Results in Agriculture and Rural Development in Less-Than-Ideal Conditions: A Sourcebook of Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation* also proved extremely helpful to Austria's work.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

ADA focused on improving its impact on reducing poverty in 2009. It did this by concentrating on results and results-based management and the development of the sustainable capacity – in the sense of change management – of partners and other stakeholders. With respect to the latter, some lessons learned are:

- Until recently, capacity development activities and benefits had been biased towards the top level. Austria therefore now focuses on strengthening capacities at local levels.
- ‘Capacity traps’ are often related to power relations, vested interests, access and attitudes. A detailed analysis of capacity traps is needed, but this should not be done by donors, but by the people concerned and by local and national experts and institutions.

// Priorities

Area	Programmes	Anticipated outcomes
Organic agriculture	Interventions in ADC partner countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for production and marketing of organic products (Nicaragua) New and continuing research and NGO cooperation projects in organic agriculture 	Support for farmers, especially smallholders, in sustainable production to improve their livelihoods
Local economic development, with a focus on agriculture	Interventions in ADC partner countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme supporting the local economy and enhancement of citizens' participation (Guatemala) Support for integrated forest and livestock systems and production of cacao (Nicaragua) 	Enhanced local value chains with a focus on smallholder farmers, empowerment and inclusive participation among others
Agricultural SWAps	ProAgri II in Mozambique (Austrian contribution committed for Sofala Province)	Successful implementation of national policy and improved capacities at local levels
Decentralised local development, with a focus on agriculture, sound natural resource management and land issues	Interventions in ADC partner countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme for rural development: local development funds in provinces of Bale and Houet, Burkina Faso Regional programme in Boucle de Mouhoun (Burkina Faso) Sustainable resource management in North Gondar, Ethiopia 	Very much the same as local economic development, but with a stronger focus on natural resource management

- The tendency is to focus on organisations and to neglect framework conditions and relationships. Austria therefore now considers society as a whole – individuals, organisations and the enabling environment – and does not restrict its endeavours to agriculture and rural development.

// Events

Internal workshop and discussion on results-orientation and results-based management in rural and local development programmes in the Amhara and Somali regions of Ethiopia.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Initiatives

ADA, with the participation of the concerned ministries, research institutions and NGOs, set up an informal task force on the Right to Food. This has resulted in discussion papers on topics such as bio-fuels.

// Showcase

// Publications

In 2009 ADA published a focus paper, **Food security – international goal and human right** [PDF](#) (in German), which outlined Austria's response to the food crisis. It also followed up on its 2007 draft strategy paper on organic agriculture and reflected on the status of organic agriculture in development cooperation.

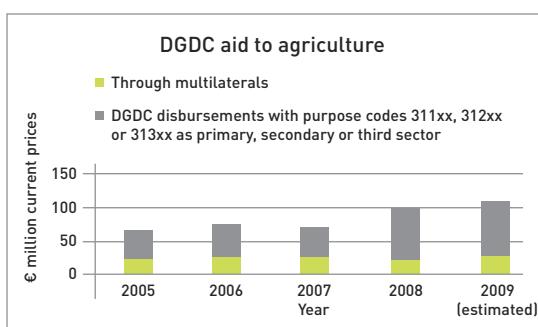
Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC)

THE BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION .be

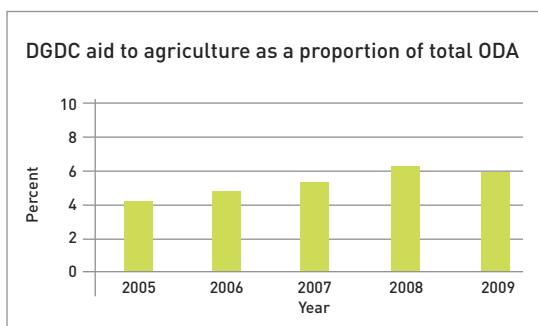
DGDC does not have specific programmes in agricultural development. However, 11 out of 18 partner countries now cooperate with DGDC on agriculture and rural development. What is more, DGDC has raised its contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

Activities in 2009 included a new type of intervention linking policy and regulation with operations in the field in Burundi, Benin and Niger; and taking a value-chain approach to local economic development in Peru.

// DGDC aid to agriculture and rural development



311xx: Agriculture; 312xx: Forestry; 313xx: Fishing. Belgium's internal system allows up to three purpose codes, of which only the first is taken into account for reporting to OECD-DAC. Thus, agriculture-related humanitarian interventions for example are given a humanitarian purpose code and are not reported here.



// DGDC and the Platform

The Platform has helped Belgium improve the effectiveness of its aid -- with papers on the Platform website being particularly useful in drafting the new Belgian agriculture and food security strategy. Discussions with the Platform about the Copenhagen summit on climate change and issue papers on the subject helped DGDC better orientate its position, especially on integrating agriculture into discussions on climate change.

Coordination and engagement with the European Initiative on Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD) have been very informative and further cooperation will certainly add value. The Platform provided networking opportunities and helped the Belgian Development Agency (BTC) identify speakers for its international seminar on agriculture and pro-poor growth in Brussels in December 2009.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Agriculture is back in the picture

Eleven of DGDC's 18 bilateral development partners now have agriculture and rural development as a sector for cooperation. In 2009, DGDC doubled its contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development to €6.54 million and allocated additional funding of €3 million to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) for 2009–2011.

// Aid effectiveness

DGDC is reflecting on different scenarios for anchoring bilateral governmental cooperation in institutions in the agricultural sector.

// Sector programmes

DGDC is evolving towards sector-programme approaches in a number of countries, moving away from separate project interventions.

// Policy and regulation

DGDC has introduced a new type of intervention that links the policy-making and regulating functions of the agriculture and livestock ministries of Burundi, Benin and Niger with operations in the field. Known as 'double anchorage', the approach establishes clear feedback mechanisms between the two levels.

// Value-chain approach

DGDC is taking a value-chain approach to local economic development in Peru.

// Priorities

The DGDC budget is not thematic, but is based on partner country envelopes. DGDC does not have specific programmes in agriculture and rural development, but in countries where agriculture is a priority sector it responds to requests from partners.

Following a commitment in 2008 to increase the share of official development assistance for agriculture to 10 per cent by 2010 and 15 per cent by 2015, DGDC is drafting a new national policy on agriculture and food security.

// Showcase

// Publications

DGDC produced several agriculture-related publications, most notably the brochure [Food aid–Food security](#) [PDF](#), and articles in the DGDC publication [Dimension 3](#).[www](#) All these publications have helped raise public awareness.

// Events

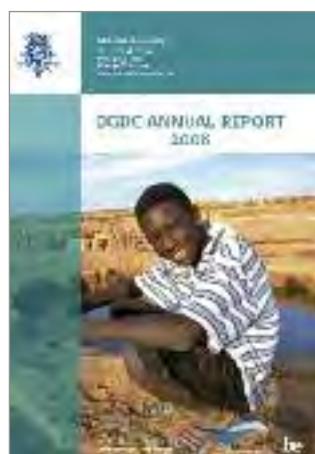
DGDC has participated in several events relating to agriculture, including the International Fair for Agriculture, Stockbreeding, Garden, Parks and Green Spaces (AGRIBEX).

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Initiatives

DGDC has provided input to the new national agriculture and food security strategy. In addition, it has set up New Indicative Cooperation Programmes with partner countries where agriculture has been selected as a priority sector.

DGDC has also established a new Belgian Fund for Food Security, replacing the Belgian Survival Fund that ended in 2009. The new fund has a budget of €287 million for structural interventions in food security in sub-Saharan Africa over the next 10 years.



[PDF](#) diplomatie.belgium.be/en/binaries/jaarverslag2008_en_tcm312-65475.pdf

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

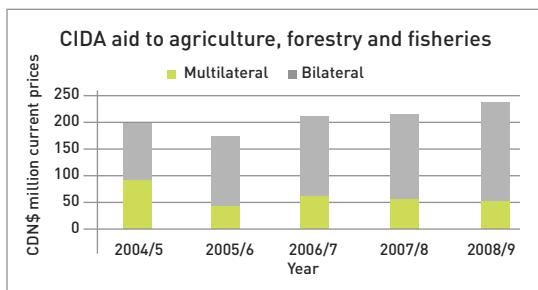


Canadian International Development Agency

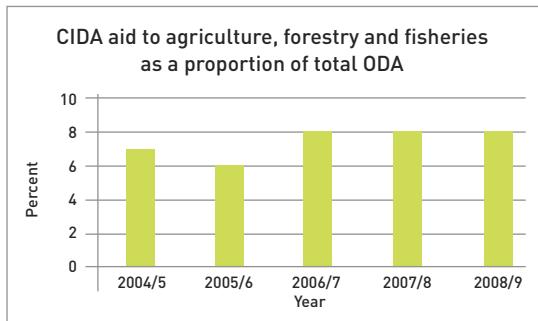
Agence canadienne de développement international

At the 2009 G8 Summit, Canada committed CDN\$600 million in new and additional funds for sustainable agricultural development over three years. As a result, CIDA is providing renewed support for national and regional programmes to increase agricultural production and smallholder productivity. CIDA has also increased its support for key multilateral organisations and for research on locally adapted technologies, more nutritional crops and production systems that are sustainable and resistant to climate change.

// CIDA aid to agriculture, forestry and fisheries



Data includes agriculture, forestry and fisheries. CIDA does not consider forestry and fisheries to be part of its food security commitments.



// CIDA and the Platform

CIDA considers the Platform's Development Partners Task Team for CAADP to be a very useful mechanism for improving coordination and communication with other development partners. It is an important model for improving donor harmonisation and coordination of activities

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

CIDA's Food Security Strategy builds on Canada's Prime Minister's 2009 announcement of an extra CDN\$600 million for sustainable agricultural development.

This investment will allow Canada to broaden and deepen its bilateral commitments with key countries. It will also increase the financial support given to critical multilateral organisations, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and the World Food Programme.

// Showcase

// Publications

CIDA produced Canada's Food Security Strategy – the objective of which is to respond to immediate food needs while increasing access to quality, nutritious food over the longer term. The strategy also seeks to improve governance of the global food system.

// Events

CIDA held consultations with civil society, the private sector and development partners on the development of the Food Security Strategy. It represented the Platform at the international Civil Society Organizations Development Effectiveness conference, where it delivered a presentation advocating improved donor-CSO coordination, in line with the Accra Agenda for Action.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at donorplatform.org.



Photo by SirName
Photocase

// Initiatives

CIDA has provided co-leadership in the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). It has helped de-

velop stronger accountability and tracking of commitments made at L'Aquila through the AFSI group.

// Priorities

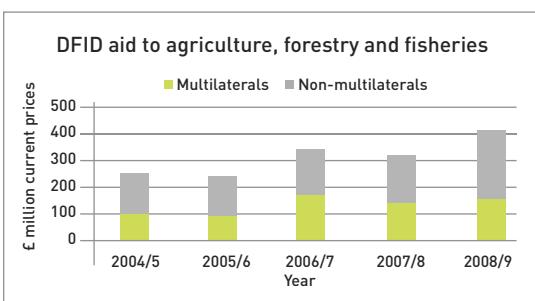
Area	Programmes	Anticipated outcomes
Agriculture	Support for national and regional agricultural strategies and their implementation at all levels, in particular support for CAADP	More sustainable agricultural production and higher productivity of rural smallholder farmers, especially women
	Support for key multilateral organisations working to address the food security of vulnerable populations and support smallholder farmers	Stronger policies, more accountable institutions and better management processes within partner organisations
Agricultural research	Support for research organisations: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa	Better access to new and locally adapted technologies and specialised expertise for farmers in developing countries
	Budget support for agriculture ministries that support national agricultural research systems (NARS)	More environmentally sustainable agricultural production and higher productivity
	Research projects of civil society partners	More nutritional crops and farming systems that are resilient to climate change

↓ Department for International Development (DFID) – UK

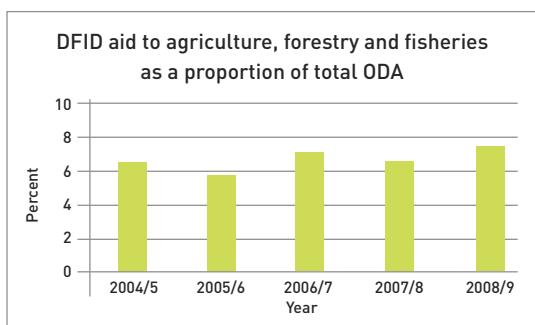


DFID recently increased its annual spending on agriculture, forestry and fisheries to £411 million. During 2009, it funded agricultural research, shaped a strong, coordinated international response to the global food crisis and continued to spearhead the Food Retail Industry Challenge Fund. DFID also invested in African fisheries and gave substantial country-level support to countries including Rwanda, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh and India.

// DFID aid to agriculture, forestry and fisheries



Figures exclude emergency food aid



// DFID and the Platform

Platform support for the CAADP Partnership Platform has been highly valuable. The development of the Platform website to support the CAADP Development Partners' Task Team has been useful and DFID is keen to see further development.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Research

In 2009, DFID spent £67 million on four programme pillars: agriculture research, regional agriculture research in Africa linked to CAADP, advanced research, and getting research into use through public-private partnerships. DFID provides eight per cent of the CGIAR's total funding.

// Influencing the international response to the food crisis

DFID has shaped a strong, coordinated, international response to addressing the causes of hunger, and has focused on supporting country-led processes. This is now being taken forward through the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative, which includes an international commitment to US\$22 billion for agriculture and food security.

// Food Retail Industry Challenge Fund

The Food Retail Industry Challenge Fund, which aims to get more African products onto UK supermarket shelves, was launched in 2008 with £1.9 million from DFID. With matching funds from implementing companies, the total commitment to the eight projects set up so far is now £3.87 million.

// Linking growth to social protection

DFID engaged the Overseas Development Institute to build the evidence base for growth-promoting social protection mechanisms in small-scale agriculture.

// Fisheries

Investment in fisheries has enabled new and existing knowledge to be used to tackle international policy issues. The Partnership for African Fisheries emerged from the detailed scoping led by DFID.

// Sub-Saharan Africa

In Rwanda, DFID contributed £20 million to the agricultural sector through support for Land

Tenure Regularisation, and in Zimbabwe provided agricultural inputs that enabled two million people to grow more food. In Ethiopia, DFID's productive safety nets programme helped 7.8 million people consume more and better quality food.

// Bangladesh

Both the Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction and the Chars Livelihoods programmes demonstrated the strength of the asset-transfer model as a means of lifting people out of extreme poverty.

// India

In the Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Programme successful bottom-up micro-planning has put in place sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood options. In addition, in the Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Programme, the livelihoods-based participatory watershed development approach is seen as best practice and is being replicated by the state government.

The Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme is a good example of donor harmonisation (IFAD, DFID, WFP) in a programme supporting state governments.

// CAADP

A lesson learned is that lack of clarity from the Platform steering committee about the extent

of support the Platform should provide to CAADP at country level caused some confusion among development partners during 2009.

“Leading the UK government's fight against world poverty”

// Showcase

// Publications

In 2009, DFID released its nutrition strategy, *The neglected crisis of undernutrition*. [PDF](#) It also published research papers on world and African food prices and on markets and food security in Bangladesh. It produced various publications on rural development in India, and made substantial inputs into the Platform's *Guidelines for Donor Support to CAADP Process at a Country-Level*. [PDF](#) Other research publications are available through the websites of DFID, ODI and other partners.

// Events

DFID held CAADP donor working group meetings, an Extreme Poverty Day in Bangladesh, and a Workshop on Social Inclusion in Rural Development in India.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 [publications](#) [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at donorplatform.org.

// Priorities

Area	Programmes	Expenditure 2004/5–2008/9	Anticipated outcomes
Agriculture	Agriculture policy and administrative management, agricultural services, agricultural development, agricultural land resources, livestock	£297 million	Improved agricultural sector and yields
Rural development	Integrated rural development projects	£165 million	Less rural poverty, contributing to the achievement of MDG1
Agricultural research	All forms of renewable natural resources, agricultural and forestry research	£152 million	Improved policy and agricultural growth
Food aid and food security	Food supply under national or international programmes; cash payments for food supplies; project food aid (excludes emergency food aid)	£141 million	Safety nets provided for the poorest

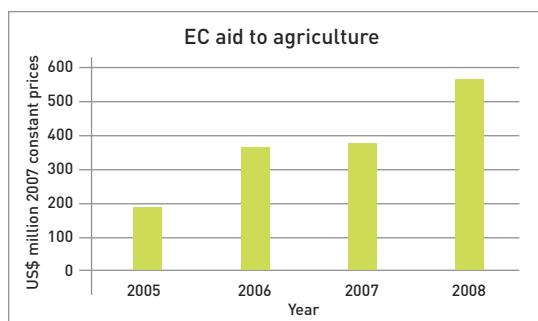
↓ European Commission – Directorate-General for Development (EC DG DEV)



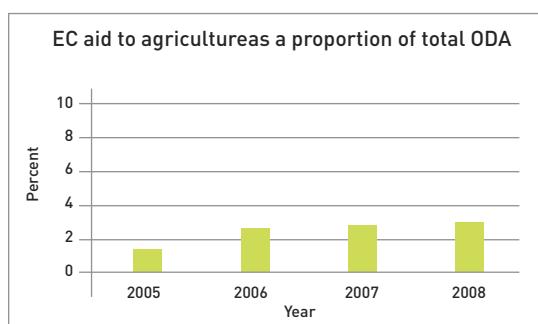
European Commission

In 2009 the European Commission launched three packages of projects as part of its €1 billion Food Facility, set up in response to the growing food security problems faced by many developing countries. The facility operates from 2009-2011 and supports agricultural projects. The Commission also provided funds to CAADP and at the G8 L'Aquila meeting pledged €2.7 billion for food security interventions in 2010-2012.

// European Commission development assistance to agriculture



Source: OECD DAC Official bilateral commitments by sector



Source: OECD DAC official bilateral commitments by sector

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Launch of €1 billion Food Facility

In March 2009, the European Commission launched a €314 million package of projects to support agriculture and improve food security in 23 developing countries. This is the first tranche in the framework of the €1 billion Food Facility set up at the end of 2008 in response to the growing food security problems faced by many developing countries. The Commission also agreed to an overall plan for the use of the facility, targeting 50 developing countries

// Food Facility second tranche

A second tranche of €394 million in the framework of the €1 billion Food Facility was launched in April 2009. The facility operates for three years until 2011 and supports agricultural projects. Funding generated by the Food Facility is channelled through international organisations, NGOs and the private sector.

Together for a better world

// Food Facility third tranche

A third set of measures with a value of €122 million was agreed in December 2009. A €7.75 million support programme for Tajikistan was decided on separately.

// G8 L'Aquila pledge

At the G8 meeting, the European Commission stressed that priorities should harmonise with national priorities and plans and focus on smallholders in line with the Accra Agenda for Action. The EC signed the L'Aquila Declaration on agriculture and food security and pledged US\$3.8 billion (€2.7 billion) for food security interventions from 2010 to 2012.

// CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund

The Commission pledged US\$7.2 million to the CAADP MDTF, with half that sum granted so far. It is anticipated that contributions from other development partners will boost the MDTF to about US\$60 million by 2012.

// European Initiative for Agricultural Research and Development

The Commission confirmed its interest in strengthening links with agricultural research and specifically the European Initiative on Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD). The EC indicated that resources were available to support this initiative through a project administered by German Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

// Advancing agriculture at Copenhagen and beyond

Jointly hosted by the Platform and European Commission, this meeting in Brussels in June 2009 led to an agreement by participants to coordinate their approaches in the lead-up to the Copenhagen climate-change summit and beyond.

// Agribusiness Forum 2009

The Commission, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization and International Fund for Agricultural Development, represented the Platform at the agribusiness forum, Empowering the Private Sector to Boost Productivity and Growth, in Cape Town, South Africa.



The EC Directorate-General for Development partner countries

// Priority

The European Commission's priority is to improve food security by boosting agriculture and strengthening safety nets through its €1 billion Food Facility. Around half of the facility has so far been disbursed.

// Showcase

In 2009, the European Commission Directorate-General for Development held the European Development Days in Stockholm and developed a new Food Security Policy.

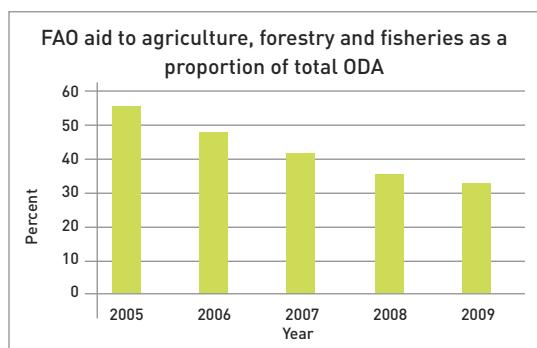
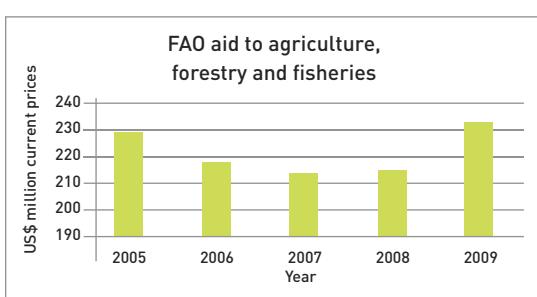
↓ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



In November 2009, FAO hosted the World Summit on Food Security – a major event at which world leaders unanimously adopted a declaration pledging renewed commitment to eradicate hunger.

Also in 2009, FAO received historic donations from China and the European Union, published its flagship reports on the state of five key sectors, and tackled issues ranging from climate-change mitigation by forests to livestock emergencies, seed supply and illegal fishing.

// FAO aid to agriculture and rural development



The 2009 Initiative on Soaring Food Prices explains the lower proportion for agriculture, forestry and fisheries in that year.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

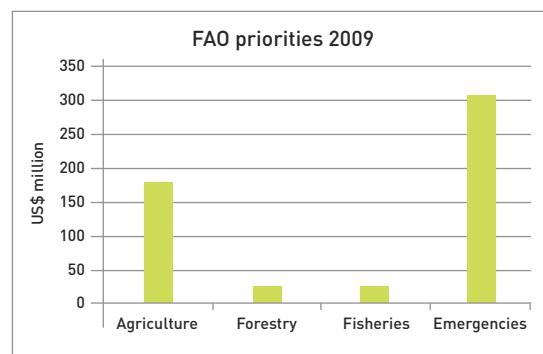
In March 2009, FAO received its first funds from China, which set up a US\$30 million trust fund to help developing countries improve agricultural productivity, in order to reduce hunger and poverty.

In May 2009, FAO signed its largest ever agreement with the European Union. The EU provided €106 million for this assistance package to 10 countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean who suffered most from the 2007-2008 food price crisis. Under the EU-FAO partnership, over €200 million (US\$285 million) is being channelled from the EU Food Facility through FAO for operations in 25 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In October 2009, a fisheries commission for Central Asia and the Caucasus was created as a new regional fisheries management body.

A major new study by the FAO Forestry Department found that planted forests help combat the effects of global warming by reducing the loss of forest area and absorbing up to 1.5 gigatonnes of carbon each year.

// Priorities



// Showcase

// Flagship publications

The FAO published surveys of the state of five key sectors:

- The State of Food and Agriculture [PDF](#)
- The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture [PDF](#)
- The State of the World's Forests [PDF](#)
- The State of Food Insecurity in the World [PDF](#)
- The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets [PDF](#)

The fourth edition of the Codex Alimentarius: [Food Hygiene \(Basic Texts\)](#) [PDF](#) was also published in 2009, as was the FAO Statistical Yearbook and the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2008-2017. [PDF](#)

// Events

The High-Level Expert Forum on How to Feed the World in 2050 was organised by FAO in October 2009 and contributed to the debate and outcome of the November World Summit on Food Security. The Summit, also held at FAO, renewed the commitment to eradicating hunger as soon as possible, and produced the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, which prioritise the actions needed.

The International Year of Natural Fibres 2009 emphasised the importance of natural fibres to the economies of developing countries and farmers.

// Websites

The Capacity Building portal strengthens knowledge sharing: [www.fao.org/capacitybuilding](#).

The national basic food prices data and analysis tool allows price comparisons and analyses of domestic and international markets to be made: [www.fao.org/giews/pricetool](#).



“For a world without hunger”

// Initiatives

The new guidelines for livestock emergencies (LEGs), which support emergency interventions with local communities and service providers, were the result of just one of the many FAO initiatives begun or underway in 2009.

Others include the Seed Alliance Without Boundaries (SAWIB), which cuts across crop production and food industry domains, and a US\$60 million FAO multi-donor, five-year programme to aid climate change mitigation. This promotes sustainable, low-emission agriculture in developing countries.

In November 2009, the new FAO/IFAD/WFP joint food security strategy was launched. This combines the expertise and comparative advantages of the three food agencies. Also the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing was approved and deposited at FAO. This is the first global treaty addressing the problem of IUU fishing.

FAO developed the [www EX-ACT carbon balance appraisal tool](#) during 2009. This can be used to evaluate the carbon impact of land-based agricultural development projects before they start.



[www.fao.org/docrep/011/i0250e/i0250e00.htm](#)



[www.fao.org/publications/sofa/en/](#)

↓ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung

German development cooperation promotes self-reliance and improving livelihoods, holistic rural development, sustainable multi-sector approaches, coordinated action to improve living conditions in rural areas, and stronger effectiveness through cooperation. Current initiatives include the promotion of sustainable irrigation in Mali, the support of rural development in Laos and Peru, and the support of reform processes in Africa.

// BMZ aid to agriculture and rural development

BMZ commissions the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) to implement the majority of its technical cooperation programming, while the KfW Development Bank handles the mainstay of its financial cooperation portfolio.

// Priorities

// Promoting self-reliance and improving livelihoods

The goal of cooperation in rural development is to support and empower people to advance the development of their region. People should be able to secure their own livelihood, improve their living conditions and contribute to social and economic development. One thing is certain: only rural development that targets the varied causes of poverty and hunger will have a lasting effect and achieve the MDGs.

// Holistic rural development

German development cooperation relies on comprehensive system and process-oriented approaches to rural development. The different aspects of rural development are made compatible and combined into an overall strategy with the participation of public and private players.

// Sustainable multi-sector approaches

Successful rural development requires a multi-sector master plan with rural people, their potential and their development goals at its core. This master plan encompasses economic, social, ecological and institutional elements. Key issues:

- Secure access to land and water
- Sustainable use of biomass and agricultural production systems while safeguarding biodiversity
- Responsible fisheries management
- Impacts of agriculture on climate change
- Strengthening agricultural research and rural services
- Strengthening agricultural commodity markets and trade
- Reforming agriculture and rural development policies
- Establishing quality standards and norms for sustainable economic activity
- Expanding rural fallback systems and basic social services
- Improving rural infrastructure
- Strengthening decentralisation and local development
- Strengthening economic cycles

// Coordinated action to improve living conditions in rural areas

Guidance and capacity building in rural areas combined with goal-oriented financial investments create a development impetus. Entrepreneurial commitment is mobilised when private companies are involved; innovative development partnerships with business create momentum for the sustainable improvement of rural living conditions.

// Stronger effectiveness through cooperation

Programmes promoting rural development and improving food security only succeed when they are embedded in a country's national strategy and coordinated with other donors. Therefore, global partnerships are essential to coordinate global efforts for greater food security.



The goal of cooperation in rural development is to support and empower people. They should be able to secure their own livelihoods and improve their living conditions.

Photo by
Nick Westover.
© ACDI-CIDA

// BMZ and the Platform

The Platform contributes to the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. BMZ actively supported the establishment of the Platform in 2003.

// Showcase

// Initiatives

Promotion of agricultural economy and sustainable agricultural irrigation, Mali

Mali's Ministry of Agriculture, with the support of BMZ, is developing and implementing a national programme for small-scale irrigation. GTZ, KfW Development Bank and the German Development Service (DED) work closely together on this programme. The approach in Mali is programme-based – aid measures are coordinated on-site with Canadian and Dutch partners.

Sustainable rural development, Peru

In Peru, GTZ, KfW Entwicklungsbank, CIM, DED, and Capacity Building International (InWEnt) are coordinating their efforts to achieve sustainable rural development, including the protection and sustainable management of natural resources.

Integrated rural development of mountain regions, Laos

This programme supports Lao's government in implementing national growth and poverty reduction strategies in three regions. The goal of the programme, conducted in cooperation with KfW Development Bank and DED, is to enhance the economic and social living conditions in poor and food insecure mountain regions. The programme is coordinated with initiatives from other donors, such as the University of Florida, the EU and the Swiss and French development aid agencies.

Pan-African reform processes to promote the agricultural economy in Africa

BMZ has been supporting the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) since 2002, and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) since 2007. Together, InWEnt and GTZ support the NEPAD/CAADP office coordinating African reform processes in the agricultural sector.

↓ German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

gtz Partner für Perspektiven.
Weltweit.

GTZ is a federal government organisation that works in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. Its core competency is capacity development – building the ability of people, organisations and societies to shape development on a sustainable basis. In 2009, work continued on sustainable agriculture, fisheries and coastal zone management, as well as on agricultural research and climate-change adaptation and mitigation. GTZ also released several important publications, for example on land tenure and land grabbing.

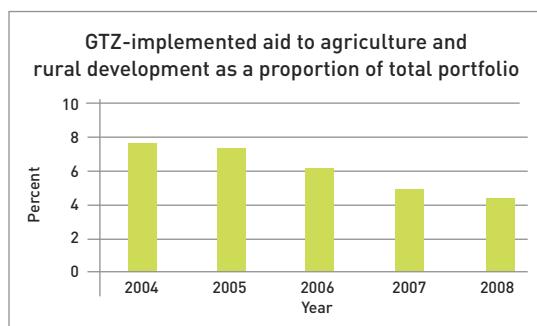
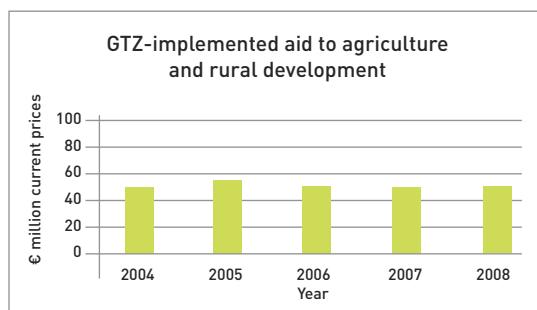
// GTZ and the Platform

The Platform's Agriculture and Rural Development Day at the Copenhagen climate-change summit in December 2009 added value to GTZ's climate initiatives.

// Priorities

Area	Programmes
Access to land	Foreign direct investment, land grabbing, governance
Sustainable use of natural resources and land management	Multifunctional agriculture, conservation agriculture
Sustainable use of aquatic resources	Integrated coastal zone management, support for certification process
Agriculture and climate change	Development of adaption strategies, protection and use of biodiversity
Agricultural research	Advisory Services on Development Oriented Rural Agricultural Research (BEAF)
Forest certification	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) programme

// GTZ implemented aid to agriculture and rural development





Food security from breeding seedlings in Ethiopia.

Photo, left by:
GTZ/Michael Tsegaye

A woman looks after her own cows in India, thanks to micro-credit.

Photo, right by:
GTZ/Martin Egbert

// Showcase

// Publications

GTZ was involved in the publication of many contributions to international cooperation for sustainable development. Particularly noteworthy were its [Guidelines for tackling the food crisis and competition for land](#) [PDF](#) (in the journal *Rural 21*) and a discussion paper, [Development Policy Stance on the Topic of Land Grabbing](#). [PDF](#)

Partner for the Future.
Worldwide.

Thought-provoking papers were delivered at the annual Eschborn Dialogue titled Developing Security – Securing Development. Two significant papers covered sustainable local land-management strategies in Mozambique and Brazil, and land tenure, land conflicts and cocoa production in Ghana.

// Events

In 2009, GTZ organised or took part in more than 30 events to raise awareness of the importance of rural development. Especially outstanding were a high-level conference on Land Policy and Land Administration in Support of the MDGs in Washington, the AgriBusiness Forum 2009 on Empowering the Private Sector to Boost Productivity and Growth in Africa in Cape Town, and Climate Change and Agriculture Trade: Risks and Responses in Washington.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at donorplatform.org.

// Websites

GTZ's Rural Development Theme covers work ranging from rural services and economic development to food security and fisheries
[www gtz.de/en/themen/863.htm](#)

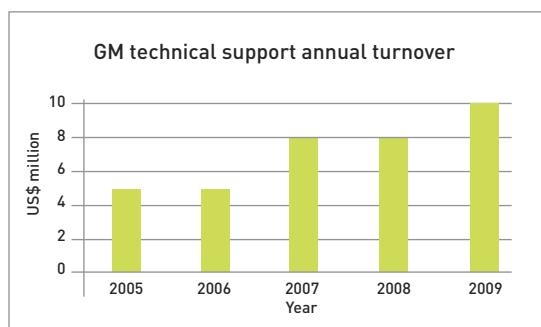
GTZ's Programme on Social and Ecological Standards includes results of initiatives on sustainable, responsible or certified production of coffee, cocoa, soy and timber
[www gtz.de/en/themen/uebergreifende-themen/sozial-oekostandards/28456.htm](#)

↓ Global Mechanism of UNCCD (UNCCD GM)



In 2009, 12 countries drew up their own Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS) – an approach to investing in sustainable land management developed by the Global Mechanism (GM) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The GM also developed a new methodology for accurately assessing the value and impact of investments in sustainable land management.

// Global Mechanism funding: technical support



// GM and the Platform

The Platform has added value to three main areas of GM's work. First, it provided information and facilitated joint donor support for GM's role in the process of CAADP. Second, the Platform helped sharpen GM's focus on agriculture in the climate change debate. Third, it provided information and partnership-building to tackle food security.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Integrated Financing Strategy

The IFS is the GM's primary instrument for helping countries establish integrated investment frameworks. In addition to domestic budgets and international funding, the strategy aims to mobilise a variety of resources, including water and climate-change financing mechanisms and innovative sources linked with land, such as market access and trade.

Twelve countries have now developed an IFS, with four already endorsed at the ministerial level.

Portfolio reviews - Measuring the returns on investment

The GM, in collaboration with its partners, has developed a portfolio review methodology which is casting new light on the value and impact of investments in sustainable land management (SLM) and paves the way for a more systematic monitoring and evaluation of them. The first review covered a portfolio of around 900 loans and grants approved by the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

New partnerships

The GM has formed a new partnership with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). Centred on the UNDP's Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States Targeted Portfolio Approach for Capacity Development and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management, the partnership has increased the overall financing available to the 47 countries under this initiative to US\$29.6 million, including US\$5 million from the GM.

Breakthrough on aid for trade and agriculture
At the Platform's Annual General Assembly, the GM facilitated an Aid for Trade (AfT) session that brought together the trade and agriculture sectors and produced a major breakthrough by initiating a dialogue between Platform members and the AfT community. Already, Uganda has developed an AfT agenda for agriculture and SLM that includes a framework for financing and cross-sectoral projects.

Decentralised cooperation

As a result of the GM's efforts, SLM issues are now mainstreamed into France's decentralised cooperation scheme. The GM has also provided technical and financial support to African communities to enable them to apply to the European Commission, and has helped develop a South-South partnership and financing platform of local communities in Africa (SolArid/FLEUVE).

Innovative methodologies for the valuation of land, land degradation and SLM

The GM has carried out country-level studies for example, in Cambodia, Tanzania and Zambia to put a price tag on the real impacts of the use of natural resources in fragile ecosystems affected by land degradation.

// Websites

Visit the GM's **Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation (FIELD)**, a dynamic knowledge management system for searching, sharing and harnessing information related to sustainable land management financing.



www.gmfield.info/English/Field/main.htm

Promoting sustainable development through land management

// Showcase

// Publications

In 2009, the GM published **Incentive and Market-based Mechanisms to Promote Sustainable Land Management: Framework and Tool to Assess Applicability**. [PDF](#) The report identifies the 14 most promising mechanisms for sustainable land management and a methodology for applicability that was piloted in Cameroon.

// Events

The GM held 12 workshops on developing IFSs in 2009. These helped countries to better coordinate and align processes and mobilise financial resources for sustainable land management in Asia Pacific, Latin America and Africa.

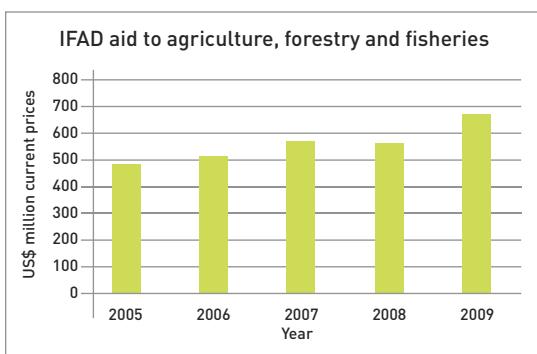
Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at donorplatform.org.

↓ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



IFAD funds rural development projects specifically aimed at assisting the poorest of the poor, including small farmers, artisanal fishers, rural poor women and landless workers. In 2009, its funding for these projects was 20 per cent higher than in 2008. In addition, IFAD now has a new corporate strategic framework, a strategy on climate change, and new policies on issues ranging from the environment and natural resource management to grants and indigenous peoples.

// IFAD aid to agriculture, forestry and fisheries and fisheries



// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// New corporate strategic framework

To maintain its relevance and to provide more valuable support for the global effort, IFAD has developed a new corporate strategic framework to guide its operations. This is underpinned by a strategy on climate change and by new policies on the environment and natural resource management, on indigenous peoples and on middle-income countries. A new policy on grants will permit IFAD to award grants to private-sector entities.

// More focus on government performance

Government performance is emerging as a key determinant in reducing rural poverty. It will warrant deeper attention in the future, especially in

fragile states, the 'bottom billion' countries, and the countries with low scores in the World Bank's country policy and institutional assessment.

// Systematic approach to market access

Access to markets was one of IFAD's learning themes in 2009. Improving market access for the rural poor is essential for long-term poverty reduction, and while IFAD's past performance has been mixed, it is now moving in the right direction. It now has a more systematic and focused approach to market access and value chain analysis, and there are more examples of innovative practice. However, the fact remains that constraints on improving market access are enormous and there are no easy solutions.

Five priority areas have been identified for IFAD: understand value chains better, diversify approaches to rural financial services, innovate more widely, work on partnerships and policy and share knowledge.

// Priorities in 2009

Area	Anticipated outcomes
Agricultural production	Household food security
Natural resource management	Mitigation of climate change
Rural financial services	Employment generation, micro-enterprise support and financial stability
Access to markets	Water management, community development and village and land development

// Showcase

// Publications

The IFAD adaptive approach to participatory mapping [PDF](#) describes how mapping processes can be used to help secure access to land and natural resources, to facilitate the management of these resources and to support community advocacy on land-related issues. Mapping is increasingly playing a role in the empowerment of people and communities.

IFAD's response to climate change through support to adaptation and related actions [PDF](#) sets out principles of engagement conducive to adaptation planning. It also examines activities that address climate risks and variability, support that can strengthen indigenous people's adaptive capacity, and the potential of IFAD grants for scaling up climate-change adaptation.

The difference we make [PDF](#) describes the collective work of IFAD management, staff and membership in transforming the organisation into an effective, efficient and modern development institution.

// Events

Knowledge ShareFair, Rome, January 2009

IFAD, along with four other Rome-based agricultural bodies, organised the first Knowledge ShareFair to showcase, recreate and invent ways to share knowledge and improve access to it. The FAO Atrium was transformed into a colourful market place with stalls, booths, workshops and short presentation sessions.

World Summit on Food Security, Rome, November 2009

In his address to the summit, IFAD president Kanayo F. Nwanze called on international donors to ensure that the resources promised at L'Aquila would be forthcoming and to enter into a sustained and strong partnership with the developing world.

Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS): Policy address on smallholder farms as agribusinesses, April 2010

The President of IFAD, Kanayo F. Nwanze, has been calling for small farmers to be seen as entrepreneurs ever since he took up his role in April 2009. Such a view would require a change of thinking, he said in his CSIS address [www](#) a year

on, but that change would be attainable with the commitment of all stakeholders – governments, private sector operators and the donor community.

World Bank Annual Conference on Land Policy and Administration, April 2010

As an official event partner, in 2009 IFAD helped to set the agenda and prepare for this conference, at which its President, Kanayo F. Nwanze, gave the [opening address](#) [www](#). He stressed that, with sustained investment and the right policy guidelines, much can be achieved to ensure poor rural people have access to the land, and can profit from it. Partnership between international organisations, governments, the private sector, civil society and local organisations is the key.

// Websites

IFAD has a strong presence on the internet. Besides their own website, IFAD's activities can be followed on Facebook, Twitter, Blogspot, Blip.TV, YouTube, Picasa and SlideShare.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 [publications](#) [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).



[PDF](#)ifad.org/pub/brochure/corporate/e.pdf

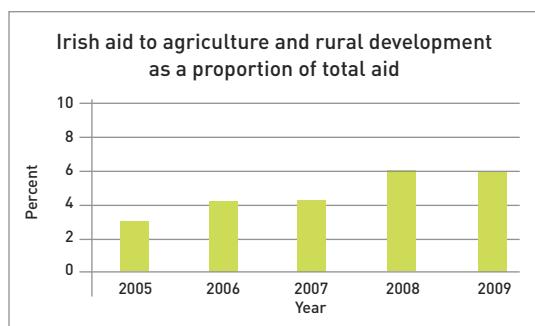
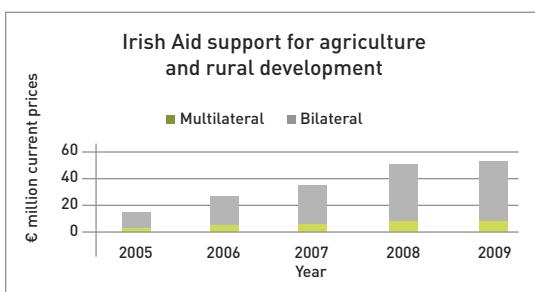
Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs



For Irish Aid, 2009 was a year of progress in global governance on agriculture and food security. The year also saw a consolidation of consensus over the approach required for agriculture, especially the need to develop value chains, invest in infrastructure and support the private sector.

During 2009, Irish Aid continued to support the CGIAR centres, CAADP and the Global Forum on Agricultural Research. Smallholder agricultural production, an Irish Aid priority, was boosted by work in Mozambique and Tanzania. Improved household food security was promoted in Malawi.

// Irish Aid support for agriculture and rural development



// Irish Aid and the Platform

Irish Aid's discussions with Platform members have provided information and momentum concerning cooperation with CAADP. In addition, discussions provided useful policy analysis in the lead-up to the Copenhagen summit and beyond.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

The CGIAR adopted a new business model after two years of consultations within and beyond the partnership. Reforms have also taken place in CAADP, in the L'Aquila Initiative and in cooperation between the Rome-based agencies and the Committee on World Food Security.

The High Level Task Force has demonstrated its ongoing relevance in assessing the UN response to the food crisis at country level and in engaging civil society in the Comprehensive Framework for Action.

Consensus also developed on the approach required for agriculture, with respect to working on value chain development, infrastructure investment and enabling the private sector. However, one must not lose sight of the MDGs and the role of agriculture in poverty and hunger alleviation in the short-to-medium term. In this regard, the evidence base for best practice in agricultural responses to under-nutrition should be strengthened.

// Showcase

// Events

World Food Day in Dublin focused on pro-poor agricultural research in collaboration with CGIAR centres. It helped raise awareness of the CGIAR's work nationally and forged closer ties between the CGIAR and Ireland's own research community.

Irish Aid co-funded the CAADP Donors' and Partners' Meeting in Addis Ababa in September. The meeting was able to reach consensus on an approach to supporting country processes.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at donorplatform.org.

// Initiatives

In January, Ireland's Minister of State for Overseas Development launched Irish Aid's response to Ireland's Hunger Task Force Report. The report endorsed Irish Aid's focus on smallholder productivity, together with maternal and infant under-nutrition. Irish Aid committed itself to targeting 20 per cent of development aid to hunger-related programmes by 2012.

Irish Aid's new country strategy in Malawi was fully aligned with the Hunger Task Force's recommendations and a Special Envoy for Hunger was appointed. The envoy began a review of Irish Aid's programme and visited Ethiopia, Malawi and Lesotho.

// Priorities

Areas	Programmes	Amount disbursed	Anticipated outcomes
Smallholder agricultural production	SWAps in Mozambique and Tanzania	€1.5 million and €4 million	Improved extension and research into use; improved production
	Malawi programme (seed sector; CGIAR projects and conservation agriculture with CSOs)	Approx. €5 million	Improved household food security
	Support to IFAD, including Board membership	€2 million	Ongoing reform of IFAD supported; improved effectiveness of IFAD programmes
Pro-poor agricultural research	Support for eight CGIAR centres	€5 million in core funding €3 million in projects	Continued reform momentum Pro-poor innovations made available
	Contribution to GFAR consultations	€150,000	A demand-driven Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) in 2010
Global governance	Support for CAADP processes (Multi-Donor Trust Fund)	€1.5 million	Accelerated momentum of national-level Compacts and international support

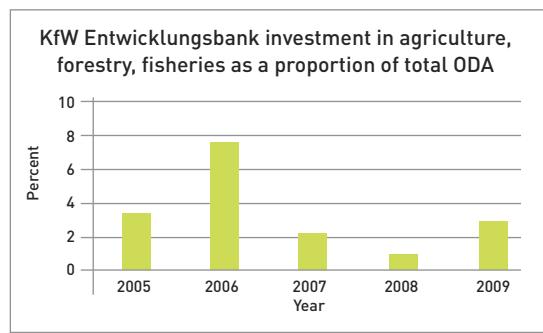
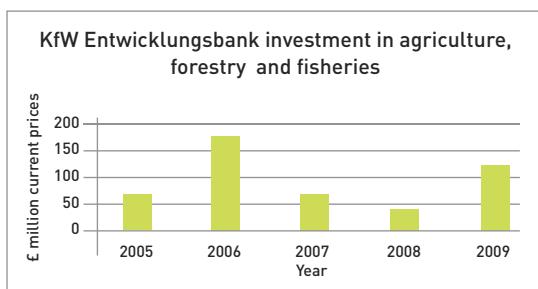
↓ KfW Entwicklungsbank (German Development Bank)



KfW Entwicklungsbank mainly invests in agriculture, forestry and fisheries on behalf of Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Investment increased in 2009 compared with 2008, a major beneficiary being sub-Saharan Africa where the bank successfully negotiated contracts to support irrigation in Mali and to link smallholder farmers to the private sector in Kenya. Another highlight, this time from Latin America, was the study that KfW conducted on the outcomes of 30 years of German cooperation in irrigation in Bolivia.

// KfW Entwicklungsbank investment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries



The data represent contracts signed each year; the amount disbursed differs. For example, in 2009, KfW transferred €81.6 million and in 2008 €59.4 million.

// KfW Entwicklungsbank and the Platform

In 2009, KfW Entwicklungsbank and other Platform members discussed food security, agriculture and climate change and the importance and possible impacts of bilateral cooperation with CAADP.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Sub-Saharan Africa

In 2009 in sub-Saharan Africa, KfW Entwicklungsbank successfully negotiated contracts to support irrigation in Mali and to link smallholder farmers to the private sector in Kenya. The sub-Saharan Africa department is especially interested in supporting rural development by investing in sustainable production and market access. Irrigation and water supply for agriculture, and ensuring these are adapted to changing environmental conditions, also remain a focus.

// Latin America

In Latin America in 2009, KfW Entwicklungsbank focused on the link between agriculture and adaptation to climate change such as watershed management, adaptation to changing rainfall patterns, and production security. The regional focus is on South America with Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru and Central America with Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. In 2009 KfW, together with GTZ and the Berlin Seminar of Rural Development, conducted a study of the outcomes of 30 years of German cooperation in irrigation in Bolivia.

// Asia and Eastern Europe

In Asia and in Eastern Europe KfW Entwicklungsbank's focus was on the link between environmental protection and agriculture. The Asia department has been successful in its cooperation, for example in China in the fight against desertification, wind strips.

// Priorities

Programmes	Amount disbursed	Anticipated outcomes
Small scale irrigation, rehabilitation of dams and irrigation systems, modernisation of production systems, erosion control	€55 million	Higher incomes for small-holder farmers, food security
Reforestation and integrated forest management, agroforestry	€15 million	Slowing of desertification, safeguarding of biodiversity, prevention of soil erosion, food security
Support to small and medium enterprises, contract farming	€7 million	Higher incomes for small-holder farmers, rural development

// Showcase

// Publications

In 2009, KfW Entwicklungsbank published **Common Responsibility for Climate and Development** [PDF](#), a position paper on food security and adaptation to climate change. It also published **More Water, Less Poverty** [PDF](#), a study of 30 years of German cooperation on irrigation in Bolivia. In addition, the bank's annual report **2008, Water – fundamental for development** [PDF](#), raised partners' awareness of the importance of water in the context of food security.



KfW Entwicklungsbank
partner countries
(shown in orange)

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Websites

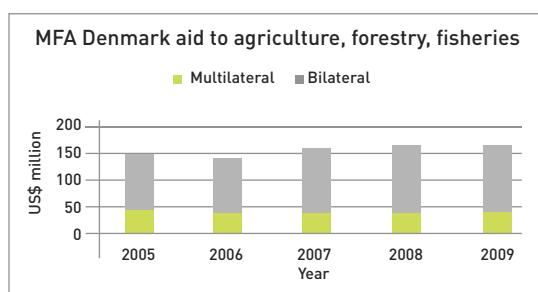
[www](#) KfW Entwicklungsbank Countries,
Programmes and Projects

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Denmark

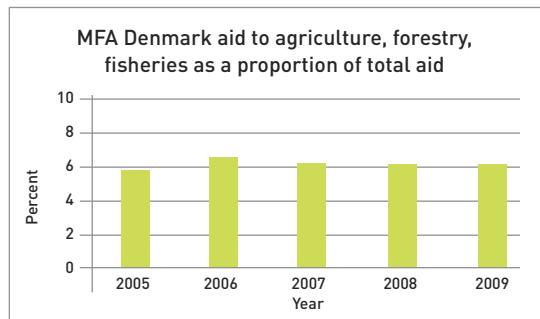


MFA Denmark's priorities in 2009 were primarily related to finalising the Danish Africa Commission's report *Realising the Potential of Africa's Youth* [PDF](#), which emphasised private sector-led growth and employment creation as a strategy for economic development and poverty eradication. Agriculture is seen in this context as part of the private sector. The report resulted in five concrete international initiatives that are now being established. In addition, a sector programme in Uganda for private-sector development in agriculture was approved in 2009.

// MFA Denmark aid to agriculture, forestry and fisheries



Data for 2009 is tentative. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries include support to WFP and IFAD. Support for several other multilateral organisations also includes agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Total in US dollars does not include administration of development assistance, repayment of state loans etc.



// Denmark and the Platform

The added value of the Platform cuts across Denmark's work, especially in relation to implementing the aid effectiveness agenda in agriculture and promoting the link between climate change and agriculture with the Copenhagen summit and the CAADP process.

// Showcase

// Publications

Realising the Potential of Africa's Youth [PDF](#) was published by the Africa Commission in May 2009. It has resulted in five international initiatives, including support for the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and the Universities, Business and Research in Agricultural Innovation (UniBRAIN) project.

// Events

In 2009, the Danida Development Days, which took place in Copenhagen in June, focused on the initiatives and recommendations of the Africa Commission.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 [publications](#) [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Websites

[www](#) Africa Commission

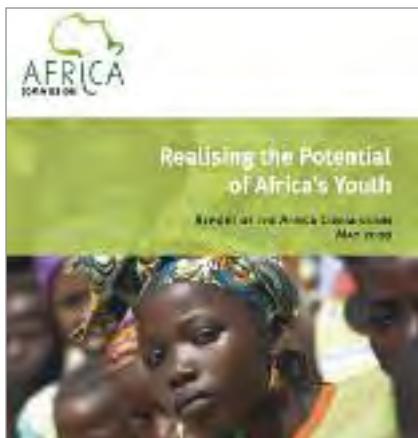
[www](#) Danida DevForum

[www](#) Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[www](#) Danida

// Priorities

Areas	Programmes	Amount disbursed	Anticipated outcomes
Agribusiness and infrastructure	Uganda Growth (2010–2013)	US\$80 million	The Agribusiness Initiative will directly impact over 100,000 farm families and 300 firms or farmer organisations, support 35,000 new loans provided by banks, and improve the incomes of more than 2,000 women farmers or entrepreneurs. The intervention will create over 475,000 new jobs and increase the income of over 130,000 farmers. This does not include employment impacts from public sector interventions. A total of 3,000 km of district roads, of which 500 km can be directly ascribed to Denmark's contribution, will be rehabilitated. The Ministry of Agriculture will be helped to implement its reform plans and to obtain support for a major joint programme.
University, Research, Agro-Business initiative	Africa Commission; Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) (2010–2011)	US\$5.5 million	<p>The purpose of FARA's Universities, Business and Research in Agricultural Innovation (UniBRAIN) is to foster agricultural innovation that will create employment for young people through private sector-led growth and improved competitiveness of African economies. It will be achieved through three interrelated and interdependent activities, each corresponding to an objective of the initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing agricultural business innovations • producing agribusiness entrepreneurs and innovators • up-scaling innovation capacity and practices.



[PDF um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/3B1B9EC7-98C9-4EB1-84F0-1132B5DCFBF0/Reportofthe-AfricaCommission2ndedition.pdf](http://www.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/3B1B9EC7-98C9-4EB1-84F0-1132B5DCFBF0/Reportofthe-AfricaCommission2ndedition.pdf)

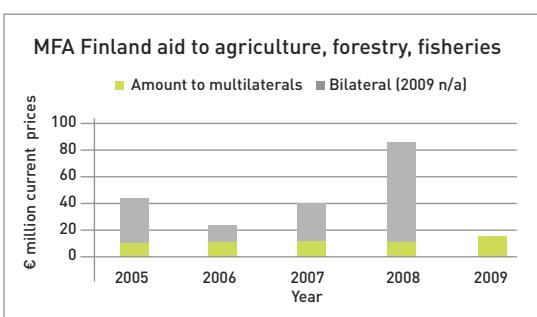
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Finland

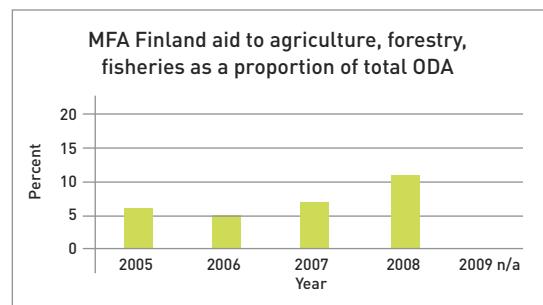


Finland's aid to agriculture and rural development is increasing. Two new bilateral projects in the sector are planned and the second phases of ongoing projects are being implemented. In addition, aid to multilateral organisations is increasing.

// MFA Finland aid to agriculture and rural development



Data for 2009 are tentative. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries include support to WFP and IFAD. Support for several other multilateral organisations also includes agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Total in US dollars does not include administration of development assistance, repayment of state loans etc.



// MFA Finland and the Platform

The Platform has provided useful publications and guidelines in agricultural and rural development and food security. Finland had also benefited from good, timely expert reports and analysis from international meetings on food security and climate change.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

The evaluation of agriculture sector cooperation and several mid-term reviews of bilateral projects provided valuable information for planning new interventions in the sector.

// Showcase

// Publications

Development policy guidelines have been published for the forest sector [PDF](#), the water sector [PDF](#) and the environment. Also published in 2009 was Sustainable Rural Development with Emphasis on Agriculture and Food Security within the Climate Change Setting [PDF](#), which reports the results of research funded by MFA Finland.

Policy guidelines for agriculture and food security are being revised.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 [publications](#) [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Priorities

Areas	Programmes	Amount disbursed	Anticipated outcomes
Agriculture and rural development	PROAGRI in Mozambique	€4 million	Less poverty, more food security
	PRORURAL Nicaragua	€2.33 million	
Food security	Bilateral programmes in Zambia, Mozambique and Nicaragua	Total 2009: €9.35 million	More food security and better incomes in the agriculture sector



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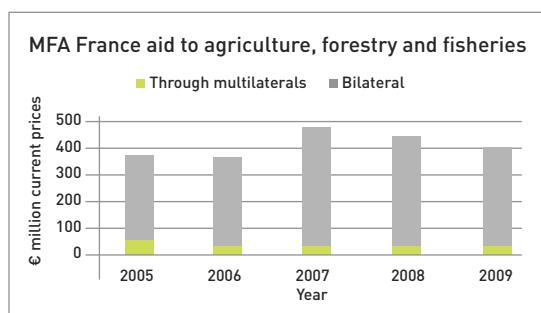
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – France/French Development Agency (AFD)



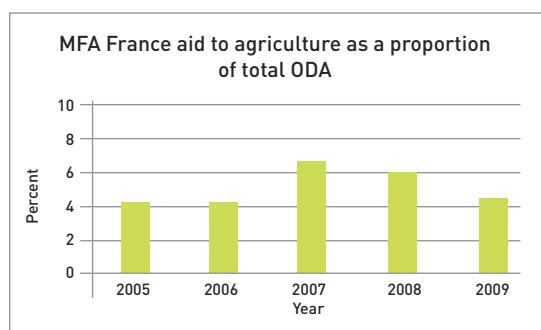
AFD, along with several other donors, was a major proponent of reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in 2009. The successful outcome of the reform process means that we are now ready to initiate the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS) and new governance at the global level.

Another major development was the international conference for financing West African agricultural policy as part of the CAADP framework. The conference concluded a process of pulling together regional investment plans and economic measures that France supported financially.

// AFD aid to agriculture and rural development



Data for multilaterals refer to specialised organisations such as FAO, IFAD, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and WFP. They do not include global contributions to multilateral organisations such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Environmental Defense Fund.



// AFD and the Platform

The Platform has helped spread the idea that reinvestment in agriculture is essential in the fight against rural poverty. After a period when donors were reluctant to invest in public infrastructure in the water sector, they now recognise that a mix of public investment, private initiative and measures for capital conservation is the key to sustainable growth in agriculture.

The Platform stimulated productive exchanges among donors about their experiences in supporting national and regional processes, such as CAADP. As France is more involved in Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, discussions about harmonisation and the advantages and disadvantages of comparative approaches were useful.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

AFD's efforts to promote renewed support for agriculture and rural development at different levels have been rewarded by two major events:

- The reform of the Committee on World Food Security is a result of efforts by several donors, including France as a major supporter of the process. It can be seen as the starting point for the implementation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security and new governance at the global level.

// Priorities

Areas	Programmes	Amount disbursed	Anticipated outcomes
Irrigation and water management	Irrigation schemes in Morocco and Vietnam, water supply for pastoralists in Chad	€67 million	Increased production of staple foods
Microfinance	Comoros, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic	€8 million	Better access for poor rural households to microcredit
Prevention and control of animal diseases	Support for veterinary laboratories in African countries and for research (avian flu)	€2.5 million	Increased social benefit of maintaining sanitary safety as a public good
Agricultural policy in African countries	Contribution to CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund and support for ECOWAS agricultural policy	€1.5 million	Strengthened regional integration and empowerment of African countries in implementing their own agricultural policies

- The international conference on financing West African agricultural policy as part of the CAADP framework concludes a process of pulling together regional investment plans and economic measures that France supported financially. ECOWAS is an example of leadership in the CAADP process.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Initiatives

France and the African Development Bank signed an agreement in April 2009 to create a new investment fund for African agriculture. The fund targets private companies and cooperatives that implement strategies to increase and diversify agricultural production in Africa [www](#). The likely size of the fund is €500 million.

Following the reform of the Committee on World Food Security, a new high-level panel of experts has been formed to summarise scientific knowledge and assist political decision-makers. AFD has issued a policy brief [PDF](#) on the subject.

Shaping sustainable futures

// Websites

Working group on land issues:

[www.foncier-developpement.org](#)

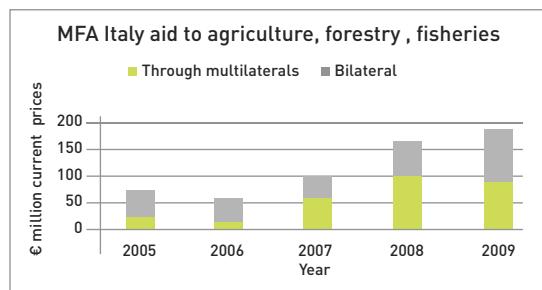
New pages from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after recent changes in global governance on food security: [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr](#)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Italy

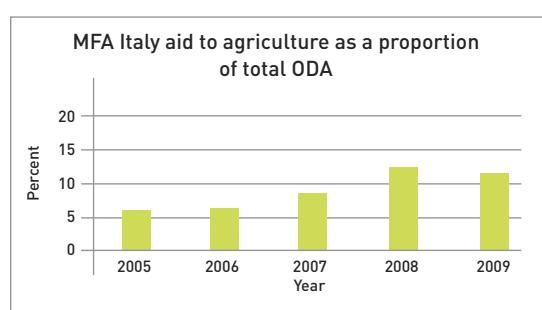


A reaffirmed political commitment to global food security and nutrition kept agriculture and food security as key priorities for Italy in 2009. Italy focuses on participatory approaches for identifying and implementing integrated rural development programmes, but it also supports the CAADP process and is fully committed to its agenda. Italy has helped set up the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS) and promoted the revitalisation of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR).

// Italy's aid to agriculture and rural development



The data presented are for two OECD-DAC categories: 32161 (agro-industry) and 43040 (rural development). Multilateral contributions to international organisations dealing with agriculture-related issues, even if targeted to specific initiatives, are not considered in DAC reporting.



// MFA Italy and the Platform

The global food security challenge, as highlighted by the Platform, has been streamlined into Italian development policy and strategy. Guidelines for cooperation in agriculture and food security, currently being developed, have benefited from Platform publications.

The Platform's work has enhanced collaboration between the Overseas Agronomic Institute, the scientific branch of MFA Italy, and other partners. A better understanding of CAADP resulting from discussions with other Platform partners has prompted the revision of Italian CAADP programmes. The Italian Aid Effectiveness Action Plan has also been inspired by the Platform's work.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Participation and harmonisation

Italy's endorsement of the Joint Statement through the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative reaffirmed its political commitment to global food security, agriculture and nutrition. Italy uses a participatory approach in its work on integrated rural development, empowering women in agriculture, environmental protection and tackling water scarcity. It also supports the CAADP process in Africa financially, and is harmonising interventions in line with the CAADP framework.

// Agriculture and food security

Italy has helped set up the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security to ensure continued high-level attention at the global level to food security policy. At the country level, Italy works to facilitate effective policies and plans for agricultural development, food security and nutrition. Italy has also supported the

// Priorities

	Programmes	Amount disbursed	Anticipated outcomes
Food security	Commercialisation and income-generating activities throughout the entire value chain, transformation of agriculture into a modern, diversified and competitive commercial sector, and control of transboundary animal and plant diseases	€20 million	Strengthened capacity of farmers to identify their needs for investment in agriculture
Water and natural resources management	Coping with water scarcity and improving capacity of partners' ministries	€6.5 million	Regional approaches facilitating dialogue between countries on cross-border issues
Normative activities	Policy-support interventions at both country and regional level	€2 million	Enhanced results-based approach to monitoring and evaluation
Agricultural research	Support to the CGIAR, GFAR and Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)	€5.3 million	Better coordination of agricultural research

work of the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis and considers FAO reform to be of utmost importance.

// Agricultural research reform

The reform of the CGIAR has been actively pursued by Italy because it believes it is vital that their projects increase productivity to achieve sustainable food security and reduce poverty. Italy has also promoted the revitalisation of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) to ensure effective stakeholder participation and strengthen ownership of national and regional research systems.

[Guidelines and Directions](#) place agriculture and food security at the top of the list of priorities for Italian cooperation.

// Events

Meetings of the G8 Experts Group on Global Food Security were arranged before and after the L'Aquila Summit. They aimed to develop a common vision and roadmap for tackling food security and nutrition.

A Farmers' Union meeting on the challenge of the food crisis and food security, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, ensured national and international policy coherence.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Websites

Italian cooperation on development: [www cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it](#)

// Showcase

// Publications

A response to the global food prices crisis was published in the [Italian Cooperation Bulletin](#) (DIPCO), while the [2009–2011 Programming](#)

↓ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation – Spain

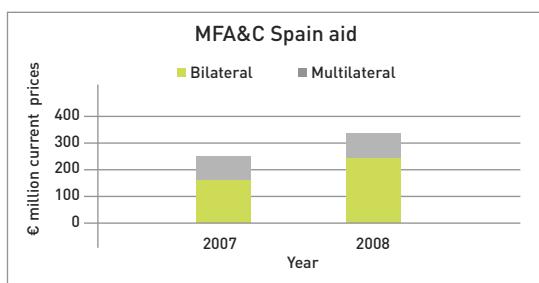


The High Level Meeting on Food Security for All was held in Madrid in January 2009. Convened by the Government of Spain and the United Nations, the meeting brought together a broad range of stakeholders from more than 126 countries, including representatives from Member States, civil society, trade unions, the private sector, academia, donor agencies and multilateral organisations.

// MFA Italy and the PlatformMFA&C Spain and the Platform

Spain is committed to the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. The Platform provides a very useful forum for discussion, for sharing experiences and lessons learned, and for aligning work, and thus contributes to increased aid effectiveness.

// IMFA&C Spain aid to agriculture and rural development



Data refer to DAC Creditor Reporting System sectors 52010, 43040, 311, 312 and 313. In 2009, Spain channelled €322.36 million through multilaterals.

// Showcase

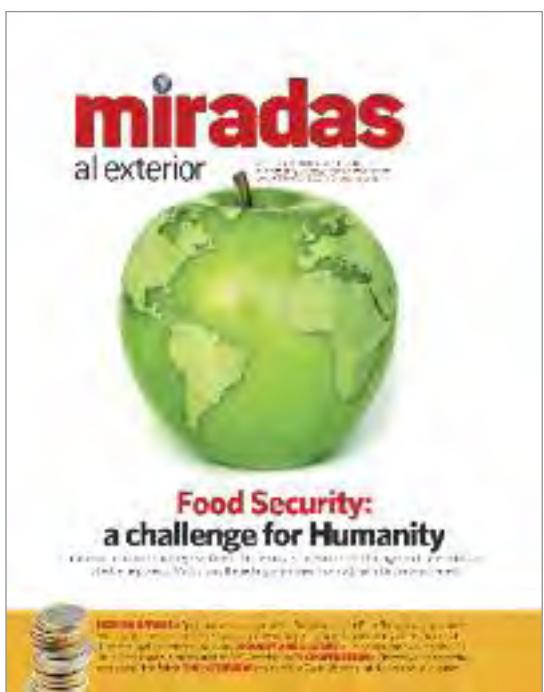
// Initiatives

The High Level Meeting on Food Security for All was convened by the Government of Spain and the United Nations, 26-27 January 2009. At the meeting, the UN Secretary General made the Right to Food the third track for achieving food security.



The 2009–2012 Africa Plan, published by Spain's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, sets out the efforts planned for Africa. This includes work in the rural development and combating hunger sector of intervention, which aims "To help to make effective the human right to food and improve the living conditions and food security of rural and urban populations".

[PDF](http://maec.es/es/Home/Documents/PLANAFRICA09_12EN.pdf) maec.es/es/Home/Documents/PLANAFRICA09_12EN.pdf



Spain's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation featured the 2009 Madrid High Level Meeting on Food Security for All in its quarterly magazine.

[PDF](http://maec.es/es/MenuPpal/Actualidad/RevistaMiradasalexterior/Documents/MIRADAS_9EN.pdf) maec.es/es/MenuPpal/Actualidad/RevistaMiradasalexterior/Documents/MIRADAS_9EN.pdf

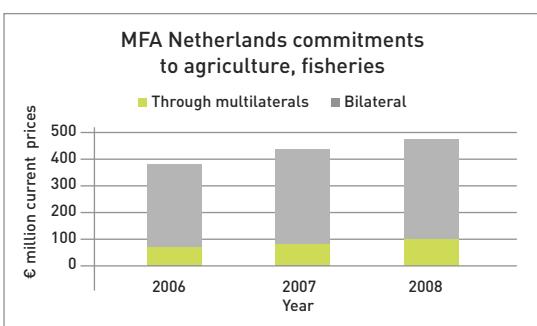
↓ Ministry of Foreign Affairs – The Netherlands



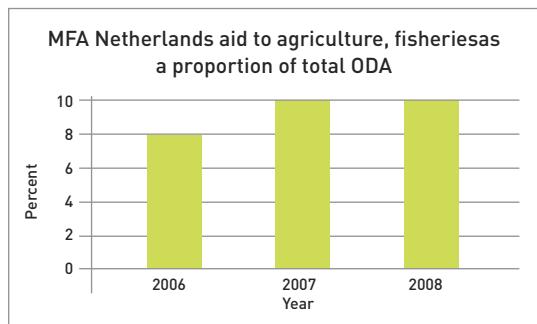
Development Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

During 2009, The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs increased its aid to agriculture and rural development compared with 2008, one of the main aims being to build public-private partnerships. The Netherlands is also investing €20 million a year in productive safety nets to reduce dependency on food aid, offer better protection for the productive assets of the chronically poor and improve rural infrastructure.

// Netherlands aid to agriculture and rural development



The increase through bilateral channels, compared with 2006, was €30 million in 2008, €40 million in 2009 and is expected to be €70 million in 2010. The data do not include forestry activities or Aid for Trade.



Achieving agricultural and rural development through private sector development

// MFA Netherlands and the Platform

Excellent work is being done with CAADP to harmonise donor support and understanding of its programme and to maintain close contact with NEPAD and the African Union Commission. Platform position papers are useful in helping to determine The Netherlands' position, while events such as Land Day and the Platform's Annual General Assembly offer opportunities to discuss issues with a wide range of donors.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Public-private partnerships

One of the main thrusts of The Netherlands' development cooperation policy is building public-private partnerships. Some examples are the introduction of innovative cassava processing technology in Nigeria and Ghana, switching from coca and poppy production in Colombia to coffee and bananas, and setting up small energy companies in sub-Saharan Africa to promote rural electrification.

// Initiative for Sustainable Trade

The Netherlands has extended the Initiative for Sustainable Trade (IDH) from 2013 to 2015 and committed an extra €20 million for 2011. The programme covers six sectors – cacao, tea, natural stone, soy, tourism and tropical timber – and is actively exploring new sectors.

// Improving regional trade in agricultural inputs (MIR+)

New laws and regulations have been adopted to regulate trade in seeds, fertiliser and pesticides under the International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development-Marketing Inputs Regionally (IFDC-MIR) Project in West Africa. The project helps to promote efficient, transparent and competitive markets.

// Priorities

Area	Programmes*	Amount disbursed	Anticipated outcomes
Research and innovation	ICARDA (International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas)	€6 million (2009–2011)	Poverty reduction and productivity improvement in arid zones
Public service provision and institutions	Farmers Fighting Poverty	€18 million (2007–2010)	Strengthened farmers' organisations and 2.5 million farmers reached
	CAADP	€5 million (2008–2012) through World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund	Capacity-building and institutional support to help African partners increase agricultural productivity
Sustainable value-chain development	Initiative for Sustainable Trade	€4.8 million in 2009 (Total budget 2009–2013 of €33 million. Extra €20 million committed for 2011)	Enhanced public–private cooperation
Improving market access	Second phase of MIR+ (Marketing Inputs Regionally) programme	€10 million (2009–2013)	Improved access to inputs through developing agri-input markets in West Africa
Food security and transfer mechanisms	Productive safety nets (e.g. in Ethiopia and Rwanda)	€20 million (annually)	Less food aid dependency, better protection of productive assets of the chronically poor, better rural infrastructure

*Only larger programmes are listed here.

// Agricultural value-chain development (Strategic Alliance for Agricultural Development in Africa)

The incomes of small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs in West Africa have increased by 30% on average under this five-year programme to make market chains work. The programme will end in 2010.

// Farmers Fighting Poverty

A major lesson from the Farmers Fighting Poverty programme is that it is crucial to equip farmers' organisations to debate policy on compacts and investment plans with their governments. The approach involves eight agri-agencies, 145 farmers' organisations, 296 projects and 2.5 million farmers.

// Showcase

// Publications

The MFA published a policy memorandum on Social Protection, Rural Economic Development and Food Security.

// Events

MFA Netherlands launched the Amsterdam Initiative against Malnutrition to improve the nutrition of 100 million poorer people by 2015.

The Netherlands partnership on land governance was launched with a two-day international seminar on land grabbing, at which a joint five-year action plan was approved.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at donorplatform.org.

↓ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit



OECD is not a donor organisation and does not fund development projects and programmes. However, the Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit is one of several OECD units and directorates dedicated to agriculture and rural development.

The support unit prepares policy papers and advice and arranges meetings for the Africa Partnership Forum (APF) – a high-level forum for dialogue between Africa and development partner countries established following the G8 Summit in Evian in 2003.

// Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit and the Platform

The Platform database and papers on climate change, food security and agricultural development in Africa have been useful when drafting policy papers. The Platform provides a forum and informal network for exchange of information among donor institutions and specialists on topics of concern to African development and, importantly, for enhancing policy coherence.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

In 2009, the Africa Partnership Forum continued to be the voice of Africa in development policy forums and to promote more effective policies and strategies for African development and poverty reduction. Highlights:

- The Climate Change Special Session of the APF was held in Addis Ababa, September 2009. Policy statements highlighted African concerns and priorities and fed into the Copenhagen climate change summit in December.
- Technical and policy papers were prepared for the APF in June. Joint statements from African and development partner country members of the APF, which highlighted African development priorities and concerns, were sent to the G20 Summit Chairs in London and Pittsburgh.
- The publication *A Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness* [PDF](#) was distributed widely in Africa and among development partners. This report highlighted African and development partner commitments and performance in 15 areas and sectors, including agriculture under sustainable economic growth. A similar review for 2010 was requested by African states and finance ministers.

To win development community recognition of the importance of agriculture and rural development, there is a need to demonstrate the relevance of agriculture to:

- High and fluctuating food prices
- The global financial and economic crisis
- Climate change - especially with regard to mitigation and adaptation
- Promoting innovation
- Fostering coherence of development policy.

Priorities for agricultural development:

- Higher levels of public investment, especially in irrigation, fertiliser use, rural infrastructure and services – all critical to tackling supply-side constraints
- Improved policy reform
- More action to promote private sector involvement and create incentives for agribusiness to undertake investment
- Increased investment in science and technology
- Continued efforts to promote the expansion of intra-regional trade and market integration.

**For a stronger, cleaner,
fairer world economy**

It is also necessary to demonstrate that African agriculture is the key to achieving food security, but that it can only do this through higher productivity and investment. Key emerging issues include climate change, bio-energy and food prices.

Priority actions for development partners are:

- Intensified efforts on market access and reducing subsidies
- Urgent action on climate change and increased support for adaptation
- More support for research and development in African agriculture
- Enhanced food assistance to counter the impact of higher global food prices
- More attention and more funding to the agricultural sector and related priorities, such as rural infrastructure.

// Showcase**// Publications**

The Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa 2009 [PDF](#) is intended to be of practical use to political leaders in dealing with the key policy challenges ahead. It includes a chapter on agriculture.

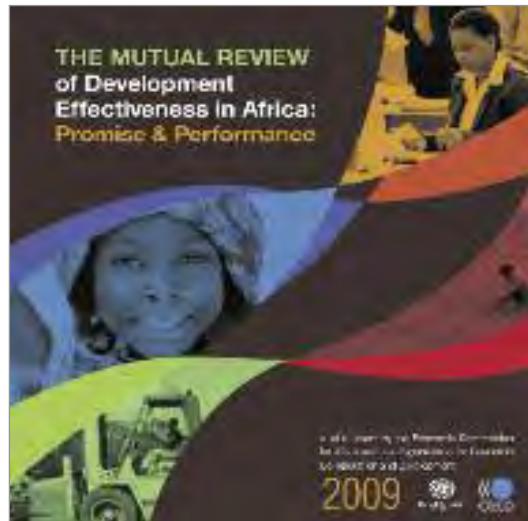
// Events

At the APF's forum in Rome in June 2009 and at its Climate Change Special Session in Addis Ababa in September 2009, reports were presented on climate change, drug trafficking and piracy and the impact of the financial and economic crisis on Africa.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 [publications](#) [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Initiatives

The APF Technical Advisor is a member of the Scientific Committee for the International Symposium on Innovation and Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Food to be held in Montpellier, 28–30 June 2010 [www](#) [isda2010.net](#). African priorities, concerns and policy issues have clearly emerged as topics for debate at this conference.



[PDF](#) oecd.org/dataoecd/62/43/42179846.pdf

↓ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Sahel and West Africa Club



OECD is not a donor organisation and does not fund development projects and programmes, but the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) is one of several OECD units and directorates dedicated to agriculture and rural development.

The SWAC, together with governments, regional institutions and civil society organisations, supports the development and implementation of regional strategies and policies.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

The experience of SWAC demonstrates the importance of building inclusive policy measures and responses to maximise impact and effectiveness.

In 2009, the [Guiding Principles for the Development of the Livestock Industry](#) [PDF](#) were approved by ministers of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) following a consultation involving local actors and livestock professionals at all levels. This process laid the foundations for translating the guidelines into a regional action plan in 2010.

The negotiations leading to the Food Aid Charter built consensus among key stakeholders, in advance of the final version that would be produced in 2010.

**For a stronger, cleaner,
fairer world economy**

// Showcase

// Publications

[Livestock and regional market in the Sahel and West Africa: Potentials and challenges](#) [PDF](#) contains key messages and recommendations for the development of the livestock industry in West Africa.

[Enhanced management of other shared natural resources](#) (French) [PDF](#) is a contribution to the Regional Investment Programme for Agriculture (PRIA) and the Regional Partnership Compact for the Implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP.

[Food security and nutrition in the Sahel and West Africa](#) [PDF](#) (RPCA Policy Note) and the monthly Food Security Information Note (CILSS/SWAC) both monitor and analyse food and nutrition in West Africa.

// Events

The Regional Livestock Forum, Niamey, Niger, February 2009 led to the adoption of the Guiding Principles for the Development of the Livestock Industry by ECOWAS Ministers.

The 25th annual meeting of the [Food Crisis Prevention Network \(RPCA\)](#) in Bamako, Mali in December 2009 focused on markets, local-product processing and food security. The final communiqué provides an assessment of the 2008/09 season and information on future prospects.

The SWAC forum on [Pressures on West African land: reconciling development and investment policies](#), also held in Bamako, Mali in December 2009, brought together some 200 participants with a wide diversity of views.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 [publications](#) [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Priorities

Area	Programmes	Anticipated outcomes
Agricultural policy	Development of the livestock industry	Adoption of guiding principles for the development of the livestock industry
	Regional Investment Programme for Agriculture (PRIA)	Support for ECOWAS in setting priorities for the implementation of its regional agricultural policy (ECOWAP/CAADP)
Food security	Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA)	Provision of consensual recommendations to policymakers in order to manage the food crisis in the Sahel and West Africa
	Revised Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management in West Africa	The Revised Charter goes beyond the original text, having evolved from coordinated food aid management to a food crisis prevention and management tool. It underlines the roles and responsibilities of regional organisations and expands its geographic coverage from the Sahel to all of West Africa

// Websites

[www.Commit4Africa](http://www.commit4africa.org), part-sponsored by OECD, is a compendium of development commitments in Africa, searchable by theme, organisation and country. It includes all G8, NEPAD and African Union commitments to agricultural development in Africa. This site is a valuable resource for Platform members.

// Initiatives

A joint initiative was undertaken by SWAC/OECD, CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel), ECOWAS and UEMOA (The West African Economic and Monetary Union) to revise the food aid charter adopted in 1990. The initiative involved civil society and development partners.



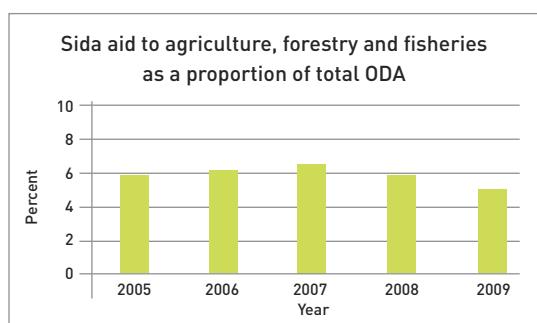
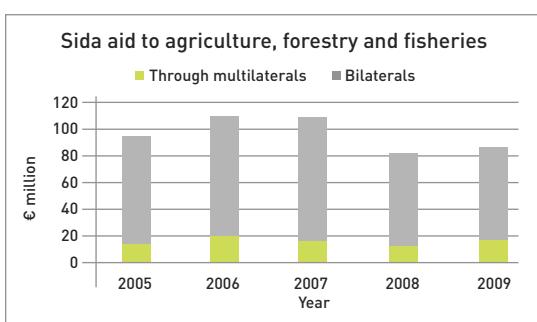
www.commit4africa.org

↙ Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)



Sida's spending on agriculture, forestry and fisheries amounts to around half of Sweden's total official development assistance. The country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs funds the remainder, and a proportion is provided as core support to UN and World Bank bodies. Experience during 2009 shows the need to be flexible about applying a sector-based approach in the agriculture sector.

// Sida aid to agriculture and rural development



// Sida and the Platform

The Platform added value by facilitating donor coordination and providing information on the CAADP. The Platform also carried out advocacy and synthesised knowledge on the importance of agriculture for climate-change mitigation. In addition, it provided an overview of and contact with the international processes concerned with land issues.

Area	Programmes
Agricultural production and marketing	Fondeagro, Nicaragua East Africa Grain Council (EAGC), Malonda, Niassa Province, Mozambique
Sector budget support	ProAgri, Mozambique PRORURAL, Nicaragua
Land tenure	Sida-Amhara Rural Development Programme (SARDP), Ethiopia ITC, Mozambique
Agricultural extension	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP), Kenya

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

An important lesson learned in 2009 is the need to be more flexible when applying a sector-based approach to development cooperation in the agriculture sector. An example is not working solely with the public sector, but also including the private sector.

// Showcase

// Publications

Sida Studies no. 23 [PDF](#), **Natural Resource Tenure – a critical aspect of poverty reduction and human rights**, is a broad study covering urban as well as agricultural land. It shows how strongly development priorities, such as pro-poor growth and the fulfilment of human rights, apply to natural resource tenure.

Biofuels – Potentials and Challenges for Developing Countries [PDF](#) is a policy brief on bio-energy.

Sida Studies no. 14 [PDF](#), **Wealth of the Poor: Eliminating Poverty through Market and Private Sector Development** is a Sida background document on pro-poor growth.



www.siani.se/



www.sida.se/English/About-us/How-we-operate/Important-Areas-of-Development/Economic-Opportunities/natural-resources/

// Events

Sida organised two seminars: one on natural resource tenure and bioenergy and the other on modalities for development cooperation support for agriculture. It also convened a conference called One World, One Health.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 [publications](#) [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at donorplatform.org.

// Websites

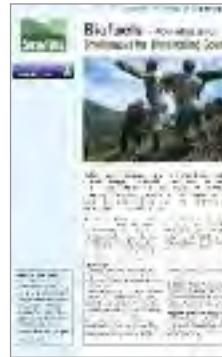
[www](#) **Swedish International Agriculture Network (SIANI)** is a platform guiding the Swedish organisations that work in development cooperation related to sustainable agriculture and global food security.

// Initiatives

Evaluation Study on Gender in Agriculture



PDF sida.se/Global/Development%20and%20cooperation/Economic%20opportunities/SidaStudies23_SIDA51603en_web.pdf



PDF swedbio.com/dokument/factsheet-biofuel-en.pdf

↓ Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

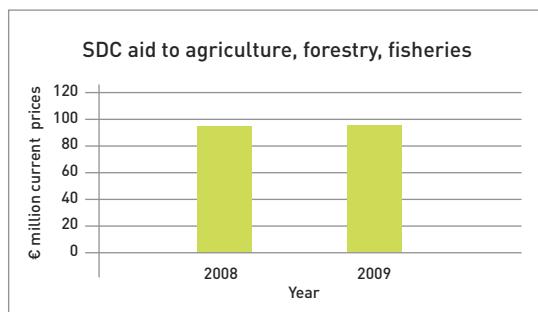


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

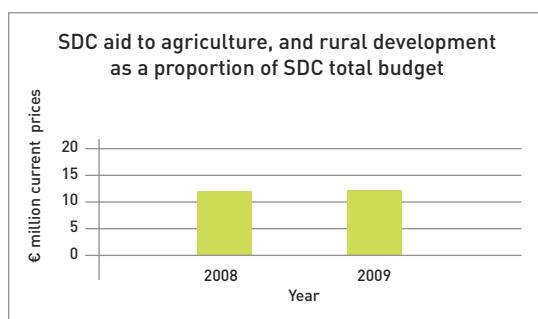
Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

The SDC is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). It engages in direct operations, supports the programmes of multilateral organisations and helps finance programmes run by Swiss and international relief organisations.

// SDC aid to agriculture and rural development



Latin America + Asia + Africa = €90 million, ex-Soviet Republics and Eastern Europe = €6 million (annual averages). Bilateral and contribution to IFAD: €4.7 million pa. Swiss contribution to FAO is not included in this data - it is funded by other government departments. Other Swiss agriculture and rural development contributions to multilaterals cannot be identified separately.



The SDC's budget is not the same as the total Swiss ODA.

// SDC and the Platform

In policy and agricultural research, the Platform provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences, resulting in mutual learning, better coordination and the development of common views, positions and priorities. This increased complementarity between donors helps them make better use of their resources.

// Showcase

// Publications

Asia Briefs inform development practitioners and the public about the impacts of Swiss development cooperation in Asia. [Preserving the Green Gold of Mongolia](#) [PDF](#) summarises work on rehabilitating Mongolia's pastures and empowering the herders who depend on them. [Under biological control – Enhancing maize production in DPR Korea](#) [PDF](#) summarises integrated pest management and capacity development of maize farmers.

[SDC's contribution towards biodiversity: Impact in the Andean region](#) [PDF](#) is an external evaluation of SDC's work in this region.

[Metal silos and food security](#) [PDF](#) gives an account of lessons learned from a successful Central American post-harvest programme (in Spanish and English).

// Events

The SDC Land Day, which included contributions from the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the International Land Coalition and private sector representatives, aimed to share information and build awareness among the Swiss people.

SDC also contributed to the Platform Land Day to promote a common understanding of the topic and develop ideas towards shared or complementary positions.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 publications [www](#) and events [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at donorplatform.org.

// Websites

[www](#) **SDC Agriculture and Rural Development:** SDC's network covering major ARD themes as well as two in-depth themes: land governance and rural advisory services.

[www](#) **Postcosecha:** the post-harvest approach using metal silos funded by SDC.

// Priorities

Area	Number of programmes	Amount disbursed	Anticipated outcomes
Agricultural research	29	€26 million	Agricultural research better oriented towards the interests of smallholders
Production	32	€21 million	Enhanced production by smallholders
Market	22	€21 million	Better market access for smallholders and remote rural areas; higher incomes; enhanced food security
Sustainable management of natural resources	16	€11 million	Improved management of natural resources (soil, water, vegetation, biodiversity) in relation to agriculture and rural development
Agricultural policy	14	€11 million	Coherent, poverty-relevant policies in agriculture and rural development



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

// Initiatives

An SDC-wide network on agriculture and rural development is being developed to reach partners, other institutions and centres of competence. The aim is to increase institutional knowledge and competence in agriculture and rural development. This should result in more relevant and efficient programmes and more meaningful policy dialogue in the sector.

Together with other Platform members, SDC contributed to the launch of the Platform Land Working Group. The group aims to share knowledge and develop common understanding, priorities and positions.



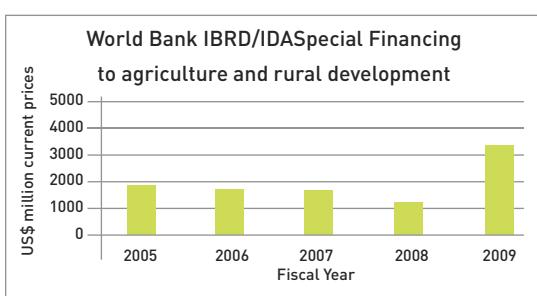
[www.postcosecha.net/](http://postcosecha.net/)

↓ The World Bank

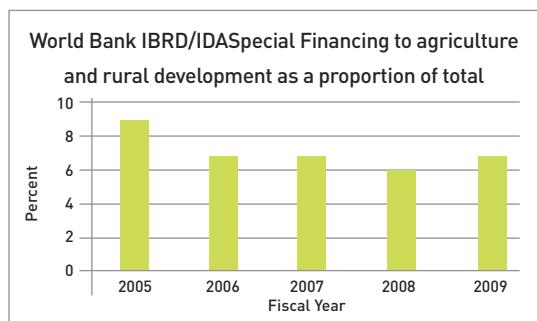


The World Bank Group increased the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP) which pays for food for the poor, provides nutritional supplements to women and children and covers the cost of food imports and seed.

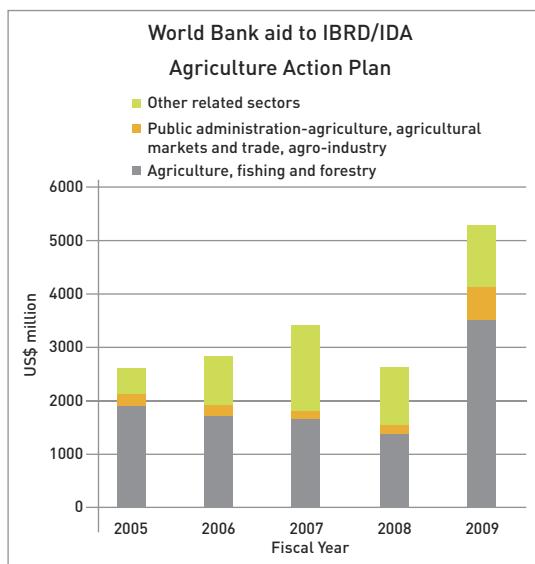
// World Bank aid to agriculture and rural development



IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
IDA: International Development Association.



Working for a world free of poverty



// World Bank and the Platform

The Platform provides exceptional added value through engagement and knowledge exchange with a broad group of actors in agriculture and climate change. The World Bank benefited from engagement and knowledge exchanges about large-scale responsible agricultural investments and from broad interactions about the food and agriculture agenda and aid architecture.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP)

The World Bank Group increased the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP) to US\$2 billion in April 2009 to provide immediate relief to countries hard hit by high food prices. GFCRP was created in May 2008 to reduce the threat that high food prices and rising agricultural production and marketing costs pose to the world's poor.

The money is used to feed poor children and other vulnerable groups and to provide nutritional supplements to pregnant women, lactating mothers, infants and small children. It also meets the additional expenses of food imports and the purchase of seeds for the new season.

The Bank's response has been articulated in coordination with the United Nations' High-Level Task Force on food security. Through its response, the Bank is supporting the implementation of the joint Comprehensive Framework for Action.

Programme	Amount committed
Agricultural productivity	US\$2.23 billion
Linking farmers to markets	US\$1.08 billion
Rural non-farm	US\$1.96 billion
Reducing risk and vulnerability	US\$0.84 billion
Environmental services and sustainability	US\$1.36 billion

// Showcase

// Publications

Rethinking Forest Partnerships and Benefit Sharing [PDF](#) provides insights on factors and contexts that make collaborative arrangements work for communities and landowners.

Roots for Good Forest Outcomes [PDF](#) presents an analytical framework for governance reforms.

// Events

[www](#) **Agriculture and Rural Development Day** at the Copenhagen summit was attended by 160 Bank staff and 40 external development professionals, including staff from many Platform member organisations.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 [publications](#) [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

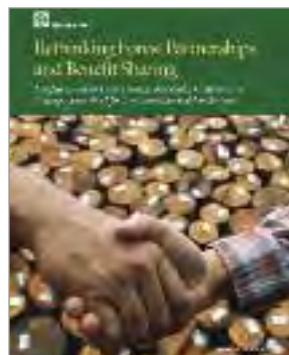
// Websites

[www](#) **Agricultural Risk Management** includes frameworks and guidelines for assessing supply-chain risk and also covers weather and food-price risk management.

[www](#) **Rural Livelihoods** presents the World Bank's approaches and projects in areas ranging from community mobilization and skills training to market access and financial services.



[www](#) worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOP-ICS/EXTARD/EXTRURLIV/0,,menuPK:5097036~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:5097010,0,0.html



[www](#) siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/Benefit_Sharing_WEB.pdf

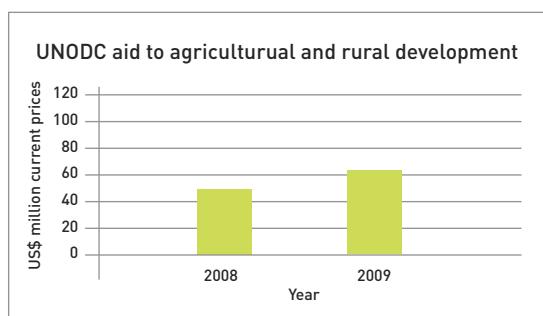
↓ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



UNODC increases food security and productivity by raising awareness among small farmers about illegal activities and providing incentives for cultivating alternatives to illicit drugs.

Among the lessons learned are that government involvement is critical to success and that the involvement of grassroots beneficiaries promotes community participation. Alternative development strategies should be included in national plans and mainstreamed into the broader development agenda.

// UNODC aid to agriculture and rural development



// UNODC and the Platform

UNODC benefits from presentations by Platform members and other stakeholders during annual meetings. The continuous exchange of information and experiences, and access to members' information and technical reports is also very useful.

// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

// Achievements

- Facilitated South-South cooperation, especially among Latin American and South East Asian states
- Raised awareness of small farmers about the impacts of illegal logging and poaching
- Provided legal incentives for income-generating opportunities for small farmers engaged in illicit drug cultivation
- Improved food security
- Increased agricultural productivity and market links.

// Successes

- Decreased the number of households dependent on illicit drug cultivation
- Improved the socio-economic situation of small farmers
- Increased the involvement of women in most aspects of rural development
- Promoted access to a multinational supermarket chain (Carrefour) for agricultural products.

// Lessons learned

- Government involvement at all levels is critical to success and sustainability
- Involvement of grassroots beneficiaries drives community participation and ownership
- Proper sequencing between development and law enforcement is necessary
- Proposed agricultural substitutes must have pre-identified, secured markets
- Alternative development policies and approaches should be incorporated into national plans
- International financial institutions must be engaged to make a sustainable impact on farmers' livelihoods and to make progress on the MDGs
- Drug control and alternative development approaches must be mainstreamed into the broader development agenda

// Priorities

Area	Programme	Amount disbursed	Anticipated outcomes
Food security through illicit cultivation	Lao PDR and Myanmar: Increasing food security and promoting licit crop production and small farmer development	US\$136,000 (project started December 2009)	Improved food security and capacities for the creation of farmers' organisations, local entrepreneurship and small enterprises, to help small farmers reintegrate into the mainstream
	Myanmar: Two food security programmes (delays in implementation)	US\$165,000 US\$831,000	Improved food security and decreasing poverty and dependency on illicit cultivation
Sustainable income generation and poverty reduction	Bolivia: Vocational training and promotion of microenterprises	US\$270,000	Replacement of illicit coca production and trafficking by licit economic alternatives
	Lao PDR: Houaphan alternative development	US\$339,000	Improved food security and assistance in reaching the MDGs
	Lao PDR: Rehabilitation of former opium-growing communities	US\$547,000	Reduction in poverty levels
Environmental protection	Peru: Alternative development with an environmental approach in Pichis-Palcazu, Aguaytia and Huallaga	US\$1.2 million	Agricultural production and improved natural resource management
	Peru: Alternative development with an environmental approach in Apurimac-Ene and southeastern coca valleys	US\$985,000	Expansion and consolidation of licit farming economy
	Bolivia: Sustainable and integrated management of natural resources	US\$131,000	Improved employment opportunities for young people in the traditional coca production zone
	Colombia: Alternative development in Antioquia Department	US\$1.2 million	Increased specialty coffee and cacao production
Environment and sustainable income generation	Colombia: Support for the monitoring and implementation of illicit crop reduction and alternative development strategy	US\$56.4 million	Increased agricultural production and verification of reforestation programme

► United States Agency for International Development (USAID)



At the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, global leaders pledged to take decisive action to address the challenge of global food insecurity. US President Obama committed at least US\$3.5 billion over three years to improve food security, triggering an additional US\$18.5 billion from other donors. With the renewed US commitment to halve poverty and hunger by 2015, USAID will expand agricultural research and capacity-building programming over the next five years.

// Priorities

// Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI): Feed the Future

To fulfil its commitment to achieving the first Millennium Development Goal, the United States began the GHFSI and released a consultation document on this in September 2009. Under the initiative, the US would work with host governments, development partners and other stakeholders who are committed to tackling the root causes of global hunger. The work would be implemented through the Feed the Future initiative, due to be launched in 2010.

// Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

USAID is building the institutional capacity of government organisations, regional economic communities and civil society groups to lead and manage CAADP. Through the CAADP Partnership Platform, USAID encourages a stronger role for partners by developing strategies to coordinate activities better to achieve CAADP objectives.

// Science and technology

In the push to meet the MDGs, USAID has increased its focus on science and technology. In 2009, the agency was one of the top five donors to the CGIAR and was an active participant in the reform process that has been ongoing for two years.

From the American people

USAID also provides research support through the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs). These programmes are long-term, multidisciplinary research and training initiatives that recognise that international agricultural research is most successful through collaboration. Researchers from US universities work with scientists from universities in developing countries, national agricultural research systems, the CGIAR, US agricultural companies and NGOs to identify research needs, design projects, analyse results and disseminate knowledge.

Other agriculture-related science and technology programmes supported by USAID include the Agriculture Biotechnology Support Program II, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, the International Fertilizer Development Center, the Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program, and the US Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program.

// Climate change

Addressing the causes and effects of climate change has been a key focus of USAID's development assistance for over a decade. USAID has funded environmental programmes that have reduced growth in greenhouse-gas emissions while promoting energy efficiency, forest conservation, biodiversity and other development goals.

This multiple-benefits approach aids economic development without sacrificing environmental protection. Active in more than 40 countries, the programme integrates climate change into the broad range of USAID's development assistance activities.

// USAID Collaborative Research Support Programs promote food security and sustainable solutions

The CRSPs are an important part of the food security initiative and promote sustainable solutions. For example, the Integrated Pest Management CRSP received the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development's Silver Medal 2008 for improving rural livelihoods and promoting sustainable and safer vegetable production in Bangladesh.

The programme taught cucumber and melon growers how to use pheromone traps to monitor and control fruit flies. It encouraged a national policy change, as the Department of Agriculture in Bangladesh supported the import of pheromones. The programme continues to grow as non-government organisations have adopted the techniques and are training more farmers.



www.nepad-caadp.net/



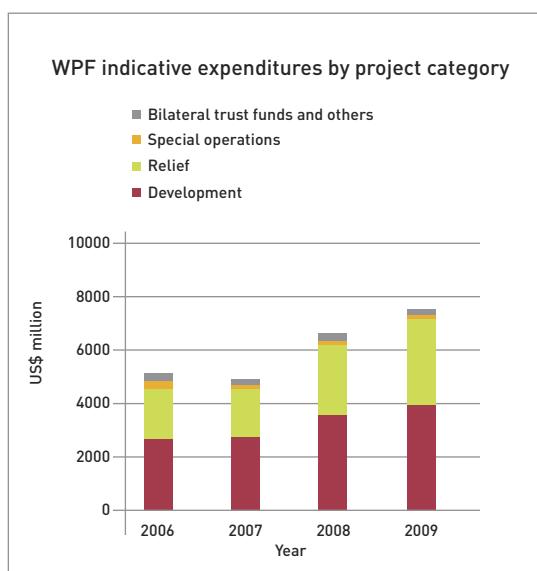
www.usaid.gov/our_work/agriculture/food_security.htm

World Food Programme (WFP)



In 2009, WFP helped 101.3 million hungry people – 10 per cent of the world's undernourished people. Over 80 per cent of those assisted were women and children. WFP's total expenditure in 2009 was US\$7.69 billion, up 13% from 2008.

// WFP indicative expenditures



// Achievements, success stories, lessons learned

- Addressing food access facilitates agricultural development
- Locally supplied food and nutrition safety nets support local agricultural production
- Productive and social safety nets are critical to sustaining gains in food production
- Food-for-training programmes can focus on food and agricultural skills and practices
- Short, medium and long-term interventions provide opportunities for partnerships
- Purchasing food locally stimulates agriculture and market development
- Innovative procurement practices develop new interventions to support smallholder farmers

- School feeding helps break the cycle of hunger and poverty
- Throughout 2009, WFP supported government and community capacities in responding to climate change
- WFP has made disaster preparedness and management a key objective of its strategic plan
- WFP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development jointly established a mechanism to reduce smallholder farmers' vulnerability to extreme weather events
- In 2009, WFP committed to a comprehensive effort to address the environmental risks associated with displacement.

// Showcase

// Publications

The World Hunger Series *Hunger and Markets* [PDF](#) book (2009) analyses the workings of markets in order to identify the sources of market failures in addressing hunger and malnutrition, and to highlight the ways in which they can be improved.

The *Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis Guidelines* [PDF](#) is a unique tool designed to describe the profiles of food insecurity, identify the causes of hunger and analyse the risks among populations in crisis-prone countries.

In addition to these, WFP produced over 20 publications relevant to agriculture and rural development.

Lists of all Platform members' 2009 [publications](#) [www](#) and [events](#) [www](#) relevant to agriculture and rural development available at [donorplatform.org](#).

// Priorities 2009

Area	Programmes	Estimated direct expenses	Anticipated outcomes
Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash transfers and vouchers Emergency school feeding Global food distribution Micronutrient supplementation Supplementary feeding Special operations 	US\$1.8 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save lives and reduce acute malnutrition Protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance Reach refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups
Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food for aid/work Food for training Global food distribution Capacity development (disaster/emergency preparedness) 	US\$280 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacities of governments to respond to acute hunger Strengthen resilience of communities through safety nets or asset creation
Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash transfers and/or vouchers Food for aid/work Food for training Global food distribution School feeding Special operations 	US\$110 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the return of refugees and IDPs Support the re-establishment of livelihoods and food and nutrition security Assist in rebuilding food supply or delivery capacities of countries and communities
Reduce chronic hunger and under-nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care and treatment (TB, ART and PMTCT) Cash transfers and/or vouchers Food for aid/work Food for training Micronutrient supplementation Mitigation/safety nets (AIDS-affected households and OVC) Mother-and-child health and nutrition School feeding 	US\$630 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help countries bring under-nutrition below critical levels Increase levels of education and basic nutrition and health Meet the food and nutrition needs of those affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other pandemics
Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including hand-over strategies and local purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development (local procurement/hand-over/advocacy) Special operations 	US\$130 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the sustainable development of food and nutrition security systems Develop clear hand-over strategies to enhance nationally owned solutions Strengthen the capacities of countries to predict and reduce hunger

Prepared by
Platform Secretariat

Editors
Pascal Corbé, Shaughn McArthur

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

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Frontcover: Alison Preston, AusAID // Joshua Krämer, ACDI-CIDA // Surrender, Fotolia
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