

IMPLICATIONS OF AGENDA 2030 FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Global Donor Platform
for Rural Development

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John Barrett, August/October 2016

john.barrett@oxon.org

[The views expressed in this document are those of the consultant author and do not necessarily represent the views of the Secretariat or the Members of the Platform]

Graphic design and production

Gudrun Barenbrock

Photos

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Magebi (p. 17)

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Contact:

Secretariat of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36

53113 Bonn, Germany

Phone: +49 228 4460 3448

Twitter: [@donorplatform](https://twitter.com/donorplatform)

Email: secretariat@donorplatform.org

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1.

INTRODUCTION

Three major processes culminated in 2015 which fundamentally changed the landscape in which donors, governments and others pursue global poverty reduction and international development. They frame the '2030 Agenda'.

First and perhaps foremost, the 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs) were replaced by 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs: see following Table) and 169 associated targets. These differ substantially from the MDGs in both their scope and nature, reflecting an extensive consultation process in their preparation. The inclusion of SDG 2 (*End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*) is an important step forwards although many of the other SDGs are also highly relevant to the role of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD: The Platform) as summarised in Annex 1.

Following the Financing for Development (FFD) conference in Addis Ababa in July 2015, global ambition has shifted from *aid effectiveness* to *development effectiveness*. This means embracing the totality of funding (both public and private) in developing countries rather than just that which comes from donors. The resulting Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA; UN, 2015) is particularly significant for The Platform, which has engaged deeply on aid effectiveness issues (the Paris and Accra agenda) and which by its nature has focused on coordination and information exchange among donors.

Finally, in December 2015 at the Paris Conference of Parties (COP 21) of the International Framework Convention on Climate Change (IFCCC), world leaders agreed ambitious goals to limit climate change (UNFCCC, 2015). They also pledged substantial new finance to support developing countries to respond to climate change, in which agriculture and forestry are important sub-sectors in terms of both impact on poor people and the scope for contributing to mitigation goals.

TABLE 1: THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
GOAL 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
GOAL 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
GOAL 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
GOAL 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
GOAL 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
GOAL 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
GOAL 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
GOAL 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
GOAL 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
GOAL 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
GOAL 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
GOAL 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
GOAL 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
GOAL 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
GOAL 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
GOAL 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

2. SCOPE OF THIS PAPER

Building on discussions at the Platform's Annual General Assembly (AGA) in Florence in January 2015, the Platform secretariat commissioned John Barrett to prepare a report on the implications of Agenda 2030 for the future work of the Platform, for presentation to members at the Geneva AGA in January 2016. The work aligned closely with parallel consultancies undertaken to elaborate the Platform's Strategic Plan (by Michael Wales) and revisiting the Platform's 2013 policy document *On Common Ground* (by Juergen Hagmann). The work comprised:

- reviewing relevant policy documentation from leading donors and other relevant literature (Annex 2);
- one-to-one exchange of views (through meetings, phone calls, email exchanges) with experts and thought leaders among donors, think tanks, development practitioners and other relevant stakeholders (Annex 3.1);
- a brainstorming meeting with selected experts in London on 28 September 2015, hosted by the Overseas Development Institute¹, at which a preliminary paper was tabled for discussion (Annex 3.2);
- participation in a meeting with EU Heads of Agriculture and Rural Development, hosted by the European Commission² in October 2015 (Annex 3.3);
- participation in a meeting with Platform board members at a meeting held in Thun, Switzerland in October 2015, hosted by the Swiss Development Cooperation Agency³ (Annex 3.4).

¹ Thanks are due to Steve Wiggins of ODI for helping to organise this event.

² Thanks are due to Ria Ketting (Platform Board member) for helping to organise this event.

³ Thanks are due to Felix Fellsman of SDC for hosting this event, which was facilitated by Juergen Hagmann.

The time and budget available for the study precluded any primary research, data analysis or more systematic review of the evidence, or consultation with stakeholders in developing countries.

The headline issues which the Platform needs to consider seem clear: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for the rural population will require a broader approach than support to agriculture and food security alone, although the sector is likely to be central in any rural development approach in poorer countries. It is timely to rethink what such a broader approach would involve – which might be framed as rural transformation, with differing interpretations by different stakeholders. At the same time, it is clear that at country level the situation is likely to be highly diverse, complex, dynamic and potentially unique, requiring country-specific diagnostics.

3. THE CHANGING CONTEXT

For donors engaged in agriculture and rural development, policy and spending priorities remain fundamentally shaped by the food crisis of 2008, when the world awakened to the fact that this sector had been neglected for some two decades. The inclusion of ending hunger as a specific global goal (SDG 2: see following box) underlines an ongoing political commitment to supporting agriculture and food

GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- 2.1 **End hunger** and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
 - 2.2 **End all forms of malnutrition**, reducing **stunting and wasting** in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
 - 2.3 **Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers**, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other resources.
 - 2.4 Ensure **sustainable food production systems** and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, maintain ecosystems, enhance adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality .
 - 2.5 Maintain the **genetic diversity** of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed animals and their related wild species, and promote equitable sharing of benefits.
- 2.a Increase investment in **rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services**, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks
 - 2.b Address **trade** restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets.
 - 2.c Ensure the proper functioning of **food commodity markets** and ... limit extreme **food price volatility**.

security. This is likely to remain centred on the large proportion of the world's poor who are dependent on smallholder farming. Activities under SDG2 will include a spectrum of activities from social transfers to people in chronic poverty with limited opportunity to help themselves (with an emphasis on supporting consumption and nutritional outcomes), to market development programmes for those who have the capability and access to resources to take advantage of economic opportunity with appropriate support.

The world in 2015 is not where we expected it to be back in 2008, when food prices appeared on a firm upward trend, linked with rising costs of energy and steadily rising demand for staple grains. A global financial crisis has led to economic difficulties around the world, impacting on demand for commodities. Crude oil prices have been below US\$50 per barrel for much of 2016, compared with prices over \$100 over much of the previous five years. While demand has slackened, shale gas has emerged as a significant new source of energy. Diversion of food commodities into biofuels no longer seems a major threat to global food supply. The recent slackening of economic growth in China may have eased the growth in imports of animal feeds to meet the demand of middle income Chinese consumers for meat and dairy products. While extreme weather events remain a threat to global food security, the prospect of 'a perfect storm' of events as led to the 2008 food crisis (Beddington, 2009) seems to have receded from popular attention – in the short term. Public and political focus on this issue is slowly declining from the levels which followed the 2008 global food crisis.

Practitioners and advocates for agriculture and rural development are rightly unwavering in their

conviction of the ongoing priority of tackling hunger in the world – not necessarily as a global issue, but as an issue of widespread, intractable rural poverty. People mainly go hungry because they are poor. The majority of the world's smallholder farmers simply don't grow enough to meet their own food needs.

The recent global economic crisis has proved deep, protracted and globally systemic. Ongoing domestic economic difficulties and emerging geo-political threats are capturing the attention of leaders in the richer countries – such as the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, particularly in the Middle East and parts of Africa, leading to challenging levels of international migration; and tensions between Russia and G7 countries over events in Eastern Europe and the Middle East. A succession of donor countries have either scaled back their funding for international development, and/or reorganised the way it is managed and implemented so as to make international development more coherent and coordinated with national objectives relating to security and trade. This is all consistent with a new era of development effectiveness rather than aid effectiveness, recognising that an increasing proportion of the world's poorest people live in fragile and conflicted affected states – a trend which is likely to continue. But there seems to be little appetite for short-term increases in the global aid spending, and pressures to spend more of the available money in ways which are relevant to domestic interests relating to trade, defence and climate change commitments.

Looking at the outcome documents from recent G7 and G20 summits, the leaders of the world's leading economies today are particularly focused on economic growth and job creation; and stabilisation in areas of fragility and conflict.

4. THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION

Agriculture, food and wider rural development are barely mentioned in relation to SDG 8 (economic growth and employment), although it is widely recognised that agriculture is a major contributor to both GDP and employment in many of the poorest countries. This may not appear to be an issue, in that actors involved in food security and agricultural development already support a range of programmes designed to support market-led approaches to development.

For donors and development practitioners whose starting point is not agriculture and rural development it may be less obvious that rural development, anchored in agriculture, should be among the priorities for driving wider economic growth and job creation. This is a contested area, where some of the analysis and arguments set out comprehensively in the 2008 World Development Report (Agriculture for Development) are challenged by leading thinkers such as Collier and Dercon (2014) who reviewed much of the recent academic literature on this issue. They envisage a fundamental change in the rural space in many poorer countries in coming decades and call for new thinking about how transition can be supported appropriately and effectively.

The fundamental question is not about ‘either/or’ agricultural development and formal sector non-farm (usually but not always urban) economic growth

and job creation, but about the inter-relationship and relative priority between them – which is likely to vary from one country to another according to the specific circumstances. This will depend in part on where the country is situated on the trajectory from agriculture-based, to transforming, to urban-based to developed economy (World Bank, 2008).

For most countries in Africa the present situation is very different from that in Latin America or South East Asia, but there may be much scope for transfer of lessons and experience. For example, the highly dynamic evolution of agricultural value chains in Asia has been well studied (e.g. Reardon *et al.*, 2014; Reardon, 2015). Similar processes are already happening across Africa (e.g. Tschirley *et al.*, 2014). It is somewhat paradoxical that more than 90 per cent of African agriculture is reportedly still rain-fed, with relatively low use of external inputs; some 40 per cent of Africa’s population is now urban. UN population projections suggest that most of future population growth will appear as urban growth, with the global rural population remaining close to present levels. Growth in the urban population, alongside rising urban incomes in poorer countries, particularly in Africa, presents a large and growing domestic/regional market, with increasing opportunity to support for market-led farming, not only in traditional food staples but also for added value and diversified products.

Rural development needs to be framed not only in terms of supporting a rural population to achieve food and nutritional security, through improved subsistence production and better farm livelihoods built on market-led opportunities, but about supporting a long-term process of fundamental structural change in the rural space. This means going beyond ‘agricultural transformation’ (e.g. African Development Bank, 2015) to look at wider ‘rural transformation’ in which livelihoods are increasingly built upon non-farm activities (e.g. Haggblade *et al.*, 2007; UNCTAD, 2015), not only in agricultural value chains but also in the services and other jobs that are created through multiplier effects – in both rural and urban settings. This is highly relevant to the growing challenge of urbanisation and youth unemployment in many countries.

GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

- 8.1 Sustain per capita **economic growth** (at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries).
- 8.2 Increase **economic productivity** through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, focusing on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
- 8.3 Policies to support productive activities, **decent job creation, entrepreneurship**, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, **small- and medium-sized enterprises**, including through access to financial services.
- 8.4 Improve **global resource efficiency; decouple economic growth from environmental degradation**.
- 8.5 Achieve **full and productive employment and decent work** for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.6 Substantially reduce the proportion of **youth** not in employment, education or training.
- 8.7 Eradicate **forced labour, end modern slavery, human trafficking, child labour**, and recruitment and use of **child soldiers**.
- 8.8 Protect **labour rights**; and promote safe/secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- 8.9 Devise and implement policies to promote **sustainable tourism** that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 8.10 Strengthen **domestic financial institutions** to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and **financial services for all**.
- 8.a Increase **Aid for Trade**, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
- 8.b Develop and operationalize a global strategy for **youth employment** and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

5. RETHINKING RURAL TRANSFORMATION, TRANSITION, DEVELOPMENT

One implication of such an approach is that more attention is needed to the role of cash crops (both food and non-food) in economic growth, transformation and job creation – and consequently to improved food and nutritional security. Such a framework should include but look beyond the major food systems (staple grains, pulses, fruit and vegetables, meat and eggs) to encompass non-food cash crops – beverage crops (tea, coffee, cocoa); forestry products (timber, pulp and paper); fibres (cotton, sisal, jute); oil seeds produced primarily for industrial use or as animal feeds (castor oil); animal by-products (hides and skins, leather industry, dairy products); and plantation crops such as rubber, sugar and palm oil, etc.. The scope for domestic value addition and job creation is considerable, in both formal and informal sectors of the economy.

In the above context, the 2030 Agenda provides The Platform with an opportunity to refresh its strategic vision for ‘Rural Development’.

While there is a specific goal for urban development (SDG 11: *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*) there is not one for rural development or transformation. Apart from linking with SDGs 2 and 8, rural development is a key entry point for SDGs 1 and 11, in terms of ensuring that no-one is left behind – rural poverty is almost certainly going to be the deepest and most intractable challenge if the SDGs are to be achieved by 2030. This challenge is heightened by the prospective impacts of climate change, (SDG 13) which are likely to hit the rural poor in particular. The most relevant SDG targets (full list: Annex 1) include:

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

There is clearly a strong foundation within the SDGs on which to advocate for more and better attention to **rural development and transformation** – not only as a contributor to and participant in wider economic growth and transformation. What is less clear, is what this means in terms of priorities for public investment, policy reforms and institutional development. There may be scope for the Platform to help donors and other stakeholders to find common ground on this agenda, which presently appears broad. There appears to be a significant diversity of thinking about these issues, with contested or weak evidence about what is really happening on the ground in many countries and what works in terms of policies and programmes (e.g. Wiggins, 2015, p33).

A more holistic approach to rural development has emerged in Latin America (e.g. Schejtman and Berdegué, 2004; Berdegué et al., 2014), based on a **‘territorial development’** approach which looks at the institutional enabling environment across traditional administrative structures. Proctor (2014) has recently extended some of this thinking to sub-Saharan Africa, arguing that *‘governments should mainstream rural development within national strategies and commit to the long term. Rural and urban development policies should be brought together, ideally within a territorial or regional development framework, to strengthen the market and service linkages between rural and urban areas.’*

In January 2016, an International Conference on Territorial Inequality and Development was held in Puebla, Mexico (Proctor *et al.* 2016). Some of the headlines that emerged from presentations were that:

- Territorial inequality is real, large; it does not go away on its own and has serious consequences for development.
- It is possible to address territorial inequalities and to promote territorial development.
- While place-based development policies are highly diverse and context-related,

they share some essential characteristics, being: bottom-up; multi-actor; multi-sectorial; engaging multiple levels of governance; strategic and transformative.

- Urban areas and urban-rural linkages must be explicitly included in the diagnostics and intervention planning.
- Enhancement in capacity for coordination and governance is prerequisite in many situations.
- Better frameworks for monitoring, evaluation, learning and sharing of what works are needed.

A number of developing countries are renewing their political commitment to **decentralisation**, which provides a real opportunity to ‘do development differently’ (DDD, 2014) – achieving greater and more sustainable impact through locally-owned approaches.

A more nuanced understanding of processes of **urbanisation** is emerging – with increasing recognition of the importance of secondary towns rather than megacities. For example, Christiaensen and Yanuki (2013) at the World Bank looked at cross-country panel data for developing countries spanning 1980–2004. They found that migration out of agriculture into what they call ‘the missing middle’ (the rural nonfarm economy and secondary towns) yields more inclusive growth patterns and faster poverty reduction than agglomeration in megacities. They argue that patterns of urbanization deserve much more attention when striving for faster poverty reduction.

While ‘rural’ is a major context for intractable poverty, **gender** is also very important. Women are disproportionately represented in the rural population, where their opportunities are even more constrained than those of rural men (e.g. UNCTAD, 2015), because of prevailing cultural norms in many traditional settings, compounded by the institutional

environment – such as land ownership and other rights. Tackling rural poverty is a priority entry point for working towards SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), in particular:

- 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

An emerging priority group is **youth** – traditional smallholder agriculture, dominated by an older generation and traditional land ownership systems, is simply not providing the quantity or quality of livelihoods required to meet the needs of continuing population growth. Too many countries, particularly in Africa, appear to be experiencing urban and economic growth without corresponding levels of job creation – especially where growth has been built on extractive industries. This is possibly contributing to a worsening of inequality in such countries and increasing pressure for international economic migration. In some countries unemployed youth, feeling both economically and politically excluded, are seen as potentially vulnerable to criminalisation and radicalisation, with national security implications.

6. EMERGING DONOR THINKING

At the G7 summit in Schloss Elmau (June 2015), leaders underlined their ongoing commitment to the ‘post-2015 agenda’. They set out their vision for a Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach which emphasised a ‘dynamic transformation of the rural world’ – including ‘to promote agricultural and food value chain approaches that link smallholder farmers with business, attract investment, and generate much needed non-farm employment and income’. At the G7 summit in Ise-Shima (May 2016) leaders reiterated their support for food security and nutrition, which “*could include expanding farming opportunities, revitalizing rural communities, and enhancing production, productivity, responsible investment, trade and sustainability in agriculture and food systems*”.

UNCTAD’s 2015 Least Developed Countries Report (UNCTAD, 2015) was titled ‘*Transforming Rural Economies*’. The 2030 Agenda both highlights the need and provides the opportunity for a new approach to rural development centred on poverty-oriented structural transformation (POST), to generate higher incomes backed by higher productivity. In rural areas, this means upgrading agriculture, developing viable non-farm activities, and fully exploiting the synergies between the two, through appropriately designed and sequenced efforts to achieve the SDGs.

The UNCTAD report advocates differentiation between peri-urban, intermediate, remote and isolated rural areas and argues, and recognition that the more remote areas tend to have the poorest households and the least opportunity for income diversification. UNCTAD advocate a Poverty-Oriented Rural Transformation (POST) approach

which can be promoted by labour-based methods and local procurement in infrastructure investment to stimulate demand, coupled with parallel measures to strengthen local supply response. This would involve appropriate sequencing of infrastructure investment and interventions and provision of information about prospective changes in demand and market conditions. The report also identifies gender-specific measures as a priority need; and access to appropriate technologies, inputs, skills and affordable finance needs to be fostered. Effective policy coordination is required nationally, while producers' associations, cooperatives and women's networks can play a key role locally. The report also proposed that innovative approaches to trade and cross-border investment could make a substantial contribution.

This year, the OECD (2016) published a major report calling for "*a new paradigm for rural development that is equipped to meet the challenges and harness the opportunities of the 21st century – including climate change, demographic shifts, international competition and fast-moving technological change*". The report points to three billion people living in rural areas in developing countries, for whom conditions are worse than for their urban counterparts when measured by almost any development indicator, from extreme poverty, to child mortality and access to electricity and sanitation.

This gulf is widening, contributing to large-scale migration to urban areas, despite half a century of rural development theories and approaches. The proposed new approach is multi-sectorial (including but not limited to smallholder agricultural transformation), multi-stakeholder, multi-level, and looking at comprehensive framework of social, economic, infrastructure and environmental challenges – with emphasis on a package of measures which are going to be location- and context-specific, based on good diagnostics.

The **World Bank's** Global Agriculture Practice has established a number of focus areas, two of which are on jobs and on agribusiness and value chains, to ensure that these issues are properly addressed in the \$8 billion annual spend across the Bank in this sector⁴.

Among the Rome-based UN agencies, the **International Fund for Agricultural Development** (IFAD, 2015) has set out their post-2015 agenda in terms of rural transformation, in which they advocate moving beyond 'outmoded concepts of the rural-urban divide', and supporting the development of a diverse range of efficient and sustainable goods and services.

The **Committee on Food Security**, under the Rome-Based Agencies, has identified Urbanisation and Rural Transformation as a priority area for its engagement. This will be the subject of a major Forum to take place in October 2016 in the margins of the next CFS meeting⁵. Preparatory Technical Workshops have been held in February and June 2016, with participation of a wide range of donors and other stakeholders, including the Platform Secretariat.

In the **United Kingdom**, DFID has consulted widely to refresh their approach to agriculture and food security (DFID, 2015) – building on a conceptual framework (Dorward, 2009) involving a triangle of contexts, from 'hanging in' to 'stepping up' and 'stepping out'. This gives explicit attention to the long-term trajectory of rural transformation. (see figure 1, p. 13)

In **Germany**, GIZ has been given particular attention to better understanding issues around rural transformation (e.g. Wiggins, 2015). BMZ's special initiative on '*One World – No Hunger*' (BMZ, 2015) emphasises that a large proportion of the world's hungriest people live in rural areas, and includes

⁴ Personal communication, Marc Sadler, August 2015

⁵ See: <http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/activities/rural/en/>

‘structural transformation in rural areas’ as one of six key areas in the Initiative.

France, among others has particularly championed the territorial approach to development, which has been explored for some 15 years in Latin America (Schejtman and Berdegue, 2007). This gives emphasis for the need for greater coherence and coordination between the institutions operating at state, district and local level as the basis for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the rural economy and its integration with the formal urban sector. This was a central theme in the Platform AGA held in Paris in January 2014 (GDPRD, 2014).

Italy’s Milan Expo 2015 provided the framework within which an international conference on territorial development was headlined as an approach to food security and nutrition (FAO-OECD-UNCDF, 2015), with active involvement of a number of donor organisations.

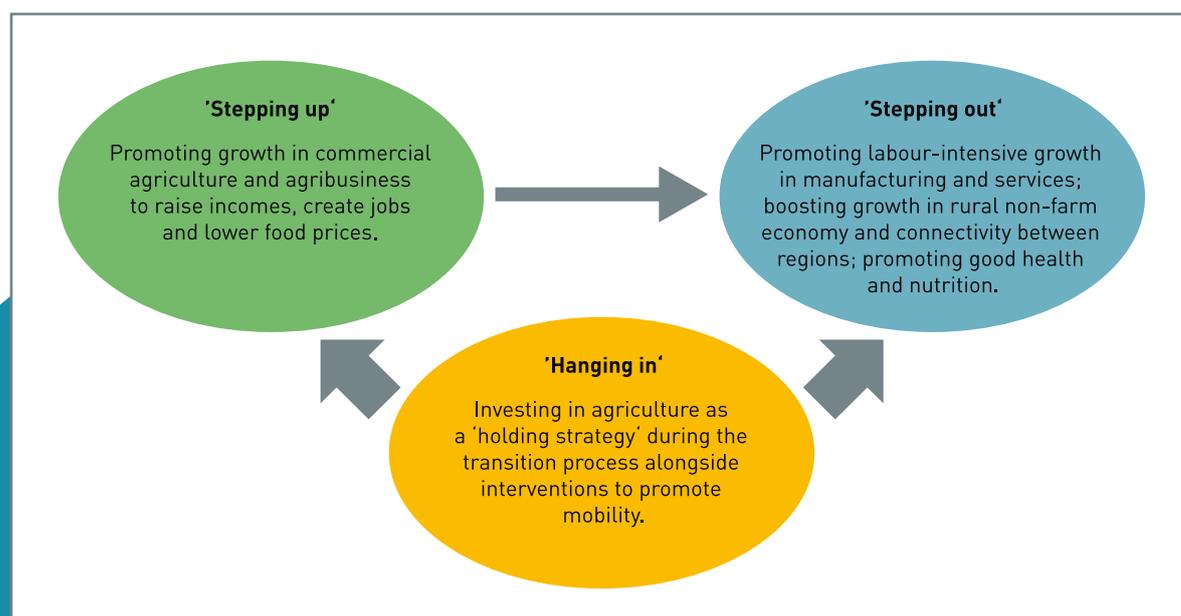
The **European Commission** has a long-standing interest in rural development, both within the European Union and in international development (EC, 2015). A range of stakeholders contributed to a useful Brussels Briefing event (CTA, 2011) on drivers of rural transformation in Africa. There was strong

interest from both Commission staff and Member States at the consultation workshop held in Brussels in October 2015 in the course of the present study.

The **United States** has consistently included economic development and job creation as central to their approach to agricultural development and food security. USAID has consistently supported market development and strengthening of the private sector in their ‘Feed the Future’ programme (USAID, 2015a). USAID’s (2015b) ‘*Vision for Ending Extreme Poverty*’ underlines that a disproportionate share of the world’s one billion most poor and vulnerable are found in rural areas, where support for agriculture is of critical importance. Nonetheless, this report notes that non-farm earnings account for half of rural income in Asia and Latin America, and at least one-third in Africa, often with significantly higher labour productivity. This points to the priority for supporting local and national economic transformation as a long term strategy for sustainable escapes from extreme poverty.

Despite the plethora of interest in rethinking approaches to rural development and transformation, there appears to be limited overlap of participants in some of the above events and processes, and limited high-level coordination.

FIGURE 1: ECONOMIC AND LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES



7. EMERGING APPROACHES OF PARTNER COUNTRIES

Whatever post-2015 agenda is common ground among donors, it will be critical that this fits with the strategic vision and approach of their partner countries. In looking to elaborate the role of agriculture within SDG 8, the key context in Africa is probably the **Malabo Declaration** by African Heads of State on ‘*Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods*’. African leaders pledged:

1. Recommitment to the principles and values of the CAADP process
2. Recommitment to enhance investment finance in agriculture
 - (a) Uphold 10% public spending target
 - (b) Operationalize the African Investment Bank
3. Commitment to ending hunger by 2025
 - (a) At least double productivity (focusing on Inputs, irrigation, mechanisation)
 - (b) Reduce PHL at least by half
 - (c) Nutrition: reduce and underweight to 5 % and stunting to 10%
4. Commitment to halving poverty, by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation
 - (a) Sustain annual sector growth in Agricultural GDP at least 6%
 - (b) Establish and/or strengthen inclusive public-private partnerships for at least Five (5) priority agricultural commodity value chains with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture
 - (c) Create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains
 - (d) Preferential entry and participation by women and youth in gainful and attractive agribusiness
5. Commitment to boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services
 - (a) Triple intra-Africa trade in agricultural commodities and services
 - (b) Fast track continental free trade area and transition to a continental Common External tariff scheme
6. Commitment to enhancing resilience in livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other shocks
 - (a) Ensure that by 2025, at least 30% of farm/pastoral households are resilient to shocks
 - (b) Enhance investments for resilience building initiatives, including social security for rural workers and other vulnerable social groups, as well as for vulnerable ecosystems
 - (c) Mainstream resilience and risk management in policies, strategies and investment plans
7. Commitment to mutual accountability to actions and results
 - (a) Through the CAADP Result Framework – conduct a biennial Agricultural Review Process

In ‘*the kind of agriculture Africa wants*’, two key issues stand out, namely (a) aligning purpose for agriculture and associated levels of ambition more towards wealth creation objectives at both household and national level and (b) significant policy and investments alignment to scale-up local agro-based industry and commerce including entrepreneurship.

African leaders recognize that agriculture success will need active and collaborative engagements and partnerships across Government departments/ ministries and across sectors. It is implicit that agricultural development will only be achieved and sustained if wider rural development/transformation takes place. Women and youth are priority target groups.

Supported by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the 2015 Annual Report of the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSSAKS) of the Africa Union’s Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) gave particular attention to transformation issues (Badiane and Makombe, 2015), titled “*Transforming African Economies for Sustained Growth with Rising Employment and Incomes*”. The report argues that real economic transformation is now beginning to take off at scale across Africa, having stalled for some decades, resulting in jobless economic growth and urbanization, and calls for a new approach to industrialization to maintain and accelerate the positive trends that are now appearing.

NEPAD has given attention to rural transformation since 2010, when it established its “**Rural Futures**” programme (NEPAD, 2010). It recognises the fact that ‘rural’ is not just about agriculture – but to date this does not seem to have met with great engagement from either donors or national Governments. It may be an entry point for future engagement by The Platform.

In collaboration with OECD, CIRAD, FAO, GIZ and AfDB among others, NEPAD will host the 2nd Africa Rural Development Forum in Yaoundé, Cameroon from 8 to 10 September, 2016. Under the theme “*Transforming Africa’s Rural Space through*

Youth Empowerment, Job Creation and Skills Development”, the Conference will provide a platform for exchange and peer learning on experiences and insights in catalyzing and fostering job creation and skills development in rural areas, both in and outside agricultural value chains, as key components to advance rural development. Key objectives will be:

1. To raise awareness of the magnitude of the challenges that Africa is facing in coming decades; as well as the need for transformational development strategies based on multi-sectoral, place-based and participatory approaches, for job creation.
2. To review and share lessons on available tools and methodologies for designing and implementing multi-sectoral, place-based, and participatory strategies and projects for youth employment.
3. To support the potential creation of added value and decent jobs for young people in the informal economy, and to propose relevant measures and public policies to achieve the ambitions structural transformation of Africa economies on the basis of sectors and niches, and their training and skills needs and inclusive financing for youth and entrepreneurs.
4. To support member states in aligning employment policies with their growth and development agenda

Outside of Africa and parts of South East Asia, most of the countries which were low-income countries 25 years ago are today **middle income countries** or nearly so. Yet these countries still contain a significant proportion of the world's poorest people (mainly in rural areas) reflecting high levels of income inequality in some of them. Achievement of the SDGs in the middle income countries is going to require a very different relationship between national governments, the donor community and other actors, one which is not based on official development assistance.

While urbanisation is creating an important and rapidly expanding domestic market for agricultural produce and processing in many poor countries, **trade development** is going to remain a priority, as reflected in the Malabo agenda. Patterns of trade are likely to continue to be highly dynamic. Traditional markets in Europe and North America are likely to decline in their share of global trade, as emerging economies increase their import requirements. In Africa, regional trade will continue to be a priority for development, where private sector investments and activities will be as important as those of donors and governments.

8. WHAT IS DIFFERENT LOOKING AHEAD?

If the Platform rethinks its approach to rural development and transformation, it will be critical to do this in the broader context of Agenda 2030. Issues which need greater attention in coming years in the context of agricultural and rural development may include:

- Development which is not only sustainable (in the terms of planetary limits to renewable resources and ecosystem services – SDGs 14 and 15), but also resilient – to climate change (extreme weather events and long-term trend changes) and other shocks (SDG 13; COP21).
- Development which is inclusive, building social cohesion and stability, especially in countries at risk of conflict (SDG 16).
- Development which draws in not only public investment, but also creates a conducive environment for more and better private financial flows into poorer countries, with good outcomes for poor people (Financing for Development).

This paper has given only superficial attention to the hugely important implications of the Paris agreement (UNFCCC, 2015) on climate change – there will be pressure on existing aid resources to take better account of the climate change, and new resources are likely to be forthcoming. Rural smallholder farmers are among those likely to be worst affected by climate change, and least equipped to deal with it. Agriculture (including forestry and livestock production) is a significant contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions. Improved land use practices can contribute to mitigation of carbon emissions. For all of these reasons, agriculture and related rural development will need priority attention from all relevant parties in coming decades.

9.

CHALLENGES FOR THE DONOR PLATFORM

The proposition for members of The Platform is that renewal of its Strategic Vision around Agenda 2030 should be founded on a broad-based approach to rural transformation. This would include:

- Building common ground within the Platform and with other stakeholders on a broad approach to rural transformation, that includes social, economic and environmental perspectives.
- Continuing attention to agricultural transformation.
- Continuing attention to food and nutritional security.
- Greater attention to non-farm jobs.
- Greater attention to rural transitions and urban linkages.
- Knowledge generation and sharing, advocacy and networking about advances in policy and practice

Support for smallholder agricultural development and food security would thus remain fundamental to the agenda. But explicit attention should also be given to non-farm rural development, and the broad rural policies and investments which lead to successful rural transformation and transition. At the moment there is no clear and shared understanding of what rural transformation means, or how best to achieve it. There is considerable scope, according to Platform member interests, to build 'common ground', in terms of new concepts, advocacy, knowledge-sharing and networking in the coming year and beyond. It is an agenda that is likely to have a wide range of champions and stakeholders beyond the donor community.



10. AGENDA 2030 AND RELEVANT SDGS FOR RURAL TRANSFORMATION: HOW HOLISTIC CAN DONORS BE?

A presentation at a Round Table on
The Future Donor Programmes in Rural Development
13–14 October, Botanical Garden, Rome, Italy

1. REPRISE

This presentation builds upon the paper (Barrett, 2016) tabled at the Platform AGA in January 2016. It had been developed during 2015 through consultation with Platform members, other stakeholders and a review of available information and literature. It was lightly updated in August 2016 and was included in the background papers for this meeting.

The central narrative in that paper was that members of the Platform need to think beyond SDG 2 (*End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*) in considering the challenges and opportunities ahead. What might this mean for areas of joint working through the Platform? While agriculture, food and nutritional security should remain a major focus of attention, world leaders are increasingly preoccupied by challenges in the global economy and the need for job creation. In particular, the background paper pointed to SDG 8 (*Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*) as one with which Platform members should engage, especially in the context of the rural population. This means not only looking at livelihoods in primary production, but also in the value chains and non-farm economy, much of which is interdependent with agriculture's progress. Attention is needed not only to those who are 'hanging in' or 'stepping up', but also for those who are trying to 'step out' of agriculture (DFID, 2015. See figure 1 on page 13).



The paper made the case for the Platform to think more strategically and coherently about rural transformation in the 2030 Agenda:

The paper set out the evidence that donors are already doing this, in different ways, while partners are also giving greater attention to job creation and economic growth as outcomes of agricultural development.

Furthermore, a new framing of rural development should not be limited to SDGs 2 and 8. A review of all 17 SDGs and 169 targets suggested that agriculture and rural development (ARD) provides a primary entry point for achieving SDG 13 (*Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*). ARD policies and programmes can also contribute very significantly to other global goals, including:

- Building common ground within the Platform and with other stakeholders on a broad approach to rural transformation that includes social, economic and environmental perspectives.
- Continuing attention to agricultural transformation.
- Continuing attention to food and nutritional security.
- Greater attention to non-farm jobs.
- Greater attention to rural transitions and urban linkages.
- Knowledge generation and sharing, advocacy and networking about advances in policy and practice

- SDG 1** End poverty in all its forms everywhere (given that poverty is often deepest, most intractable and at greatest scale in rural areas)
- SDG 5** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (given the feminisation of agriculture)
- SDG 10** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- SDG 15** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

2. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Other presentations at this meeting show the rapid growth of interest and activity relating to rural transformation over the last year. In particular, IFAD's flagship Rural Development Report (IFAD, 2016) on 'Fostering inclusive rural transformation' provides comprehensive review of the data and evidence. The UN Committee on Food Security (CFS) is developing a work stream on urbanisation and rural transformation. OECD, FAO and UNCDF have been working jointly on the territorial approach to rural development (OECD/FAO/UNCDF, 2016). This was also the subject of a major international conference earlier this year (Proctor *et al.*, 2016). The NEPAD Rural Futures conference held in Cameroon in September 2016 (NEPAD, 2016) set out the evidence of and a vision for a "new emerging rural world" in which employment and empowerment of youth and women would be a high priority (Pesche *et al.*, 2016). The strategy proposed for achieving this would include catalysing the food and agriculture system; stimulating growth of rural non-farm economies, building and sustaining the rural human capital base; building institutions for rural transformation and ensuring political will as the over-riding mover of rural transformation in Africa.

3. UNCERTAIN TIMES

The British referendum decision to leave the European Union may seem to have limited relevance to the issue of rural transformation; or the acrimonious public policy debate in the United States in the run-up to next month's presidential election. What both situations reveal is the unpredictable and potentially enormous consequences of protracted economic difficulties, and the way in which public opinion can change when people become disaffected with the status quo and feel that their governments either do not recognise their plight, do not care or are ineffective to take action.

Nick Hurd, UK Minister of State at the recently created Department for Business, Enterprise and Industrial Strategy, commented recently that the UK is developing a new Industrial Development Strategy which will differ from previous ones in ways which are rooted in 'an understanding of place' – recognising the swathe of people who feel disconnected from Britain's recent economic success.

This sense of a growing constituency whose lives and communities are disconnected from national politics and the economy is not restricted to Britain and North America. It has emerged in several southern European countries in recent years. It was perhaps evident in the outcome of recent regional elections in Germany and may surface in the French presidential elections next year.

A recent report by the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI, 2016) suggested that in many advanced economies not only is income inequality worsening, but the current generation of young people may experience significantly lower incomes than their parents, which is unprecedented.



The shifts align (as cause, effect or both?) with a significant decrease in the overall level of public and political support for internationalism; a significant slowing down of globalisation; increasing protectionism in a number of emerging economies; and a slowing of world trade, which may grow this year more slowly than the rate of global economic growth, for the first time in some 15 years.

This is impacting on donor funding for overseas development assistance, not only in relation to maintaining aid budgets, but also in the appetite for preferring international development spending which simultaneously contributes to wider national objectives such as trade, security, migration or geopolitical interests.

In this context, the onus is upon ARD policy makers and development practitioners to underline the critical contribution of inclusive rural development and transformation to social and political stability in partner countries. ‘Leaving no-one behind’ (SDG10) is a deeply political agenda, not just a moral responsibility to tackle hunger and poverty in countries which are unable to do so without our support.

4. SO WHAT DOES IT ACTUALLY MEAN IN PRACTICE?

So are we advocating a return to integrated rural development programmes? This was a dominant paradigm among the donors from the late 1960s onwards, until overtaken by sector-wide and structural adjustment approaches led largely by the international financial institutions. The answer here is a clear ‘no’. The lessons learned from that period were that area-based donor-funded investments were ineffective without changes in the policy environment, where political will was often lacking and institutional capacity was weak. Results were generally unsustainable and un-scalable without external technical and financial support.

A new approach to rural development and transformation would build on the proven success of recent decades about what works in development:

- Strong ownership by national stakeholders, including not only government (at multiple levels) but also private sector (in its diversity, including farmer organisations) and civil society.
- Tackling policies as well as investments (both public and private) with accountability and transparency.
- Evidence-based approaches which are both resilient and sustainable.
- Creating the enabling environment for responsible, inclusive private sector investment.
- People-centred approaches, seeking local solutions to local challenges and opportunities.

A *systems* rather than *integrated* approach is needed – a systems analysis means understanding the key interlinkages between different strands of the rural economy; and selecting a limited number of evidence-based interventions (policy reform or public investment) that will unlock a step-change in the rate of sustainable and resilient development.

A new approach to rural transformation must also take into account that the rural world is (a) very different to what it was even ten years ago and (b) extremely dynamic, complex and diverse, even within a given country.

The connectedness of the rural population to the modern economy has changed and continues to change dramatically in many places – whether in terms of proximity to a secondary town, through access to mobile banking by cell phone; through access to off-grid electricity, rural transport or market information. Health services and education levels have greatly improved in many rural areas, albeit not everywhere. Accountability of public authorities for the delivery of services is steadily improving. There are new and rapidly growing urban markets for rural produce, providing opportunities for both value addition of traditional agricultural produce and diversification to meet the needs of changing urban diets.

This makes it critical that a strategy for rural transformation is based on the specific context of the country and region concerned, and involving the local stakeholders in needs assessment and prioritisation of the strategic response – in relation to both policy/regulatory reform and public spending. There will be no golden bullets or one-size-fits-all. On the other hand, we do need to document and share the plenty of evidence about what does work: it is important to win the hearts and minds of policy makers and other stakeholders that rural transformation is both feasible and worthwhile.

What we do know is that each country is now in the process of prioritising among the SDG goals and putting metrics on their national targets. This is the time for donors to be at the table with national stakeholders to help ensure coherence of policies and programmes that impact on rural areas, in ways which meet both short-term needs for food and nutritional security but also longer term aspirations for rural and structural transformation. One of the key messages coming out of the 2016 IFAD Rural Development Report is that inclusive rural transformation is fundamentally dependent on political leadership within the partner country.



ANNEX 1: THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The following table lists the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the associated targets. These have been colour-coded as follows, in relation to their relevance to development policy makers and practitioners working on agriculture and food security, broadly defined – i.e. including renewable natural resources management, arable agriculture, livestock production and processing, forestry, fisheries, rural livelihoods, rural development, value chains, food security, agricultural commodity systems and food systems.

These are personal views and do not represent a scientific analysis or consensus. The shading could be argued darker or lighter for many of these targets, according to the interpretation and bias of the individual stakeholder.

RELEVANCE	POLICIES AND SPENDING ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT ARE LIKELY TO BE
High	The primary way of achieving the goal/target
Moderate	Contribute significantly to achieving the goal/target
Some	Affected by wider policies and measure to achieve the goal/target
Less	Incidental

GOAL 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

- 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

- 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

GOAL 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

- 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

- 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

GOAL 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

GOAL 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

- 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

GOAL 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

GOAL 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

GOAL 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

GOAL 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

GOAL 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
-
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
-
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
-
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
-
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
-
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
-
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
-
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

GOAL 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
-
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
-
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
-
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
-
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
-
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
-
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
-
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

**GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
(Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change)**

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

GOAL 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

GOAL 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

GOAL 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

GOAL 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

- 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-Building

- 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

- 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

- 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues (Policy and Institutional coherence)

- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable

Systemic issues (Multi-stakeholder partnerships)

- 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Systemic issues (Data, monitoring and accountability)

- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

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ANNEX 3

RECORD OF CONSULTATION PROCESS

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3.1 Individuals (not otherwise listed below) contacted for one-to-one exchange of views (through meetings, phone calls, email exchanges)

- Ousmane Badiaane, IFPRI
- Marc Sadler, World Bank
- Marketa Jonasova, World Bank
- Graeme Dixie, World Bank
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- Tom Reardon, MSU
- Vincent Gainey, DFID
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- Frank Hartwich, Agribusiness Development Branch, UNIDO

3.2 Participants in a brainstorming meeting in London on 28 September, hosted by the Overseas Development Institute

- Steve Wiggins, ODI Research Fellow
- Marjaana Pekkola, GDPRD Co-Chairperson
- Ghirotti Mauro, GDPRD Co-Chairperson
- Shantanu Mathur, IFAD
- Heike Höffler, GIZ
- Felicity Proctor, Independent consultant
- Yvonne Pinto, Firetail Consultants
- Michael Bergoo, Biovision
- Sean de Cleene, Vice President, Yara and Chairperson, New Vision for Agriculture

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- Jean-Pierre Halkin, EC
- Ria Ketting, EC
- Laura Gualdi, EC
- Regis Meritans, EC
- Waltraud Rabitsch, Austria
- Reinout Van Vaerenbergh, Belgium
- Barbara Schweiger, BMZ Germany
- Heike Henn, BMZ Germany
- Emmanuelle Beguin, DFID UK
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- David Hegwood, USAID
- Maria Ketting, EC
- Marie Paviot, France
- Marjaana Pekkola, Finland
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- Shantanu Mathur, IFAD
- Felix Fellmann
- Frits van der Wal, Netherlands
- Jim Woodhill, Australia
- Guy Evers, FAO
- Barbara Schweiger, GIZ Germany
- Petra Jacobi, GIZ Germany
- Christel Weller-Molungua, GIZ Germany
- Tarikua Woldetsadick, CTA
- Peter Bieler, Switzerland
- Thomas Heimgartner, Switzerland
- Judica Peters, SECO