
















Follow the numbers to learn more about global and regional food security initiatives







Name	Leaders/Supporters	Funders/Advisors	Date Established	Call-to-Action	Priority Actions	Key Objectives	Progress 2010-2011
<p>1 </p> <p>U.N. Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF)</p>	22 members including UN specialised agencies, FAO, OECD, WFP, WHO, and the World Bank.	Leadership by the UN Secretary-General and FAO Director General.	Formed April 2008 by UN's Chief Executive Board.	"To promote comprehensive and unified response to the challenge of achieving food security."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mechanism for intensifying and coordinating the work of the UN system, donors and other stakeholders. Provide a Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) with recommended short and long-term actions for governments and organisations to take to improve food and nutrition security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide coordinated support for in-country action. Support institutions that provide social protection and emergency food assistance. Advance efforts to engage a broad range of public sector, business and civil society partners. Track progress and communicate results at national, regional and global levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Released Updated CFA (UCFA) in September 2010. The UCFA covers a wider range of issues on food and nutrition security and prioritises environmental sustainability, gender equity and the prerequisites for improved nutrition. It also acknowledges a multiplicity of actors that have a vital contribution to make.
<p>2 </p> <p>Committee on World Food Security (CFS)</p>	1 chair: Philippines + 12 member countries: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Russia, USA.	Advisory group: FAO, WFP, IFAD, Gates Foundation, HLTF, HLPE and other private, research, philanthropic, and financial institutions.	Established at 1974 World Food Conference. Reformed October 2009.	"The United Nations' forum for reviewing and following up on policies concerning world food security."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reformed committee includes a wider group of stakeholders to increase its ability to ensure food security and nutrition for all. Focus on the global coordination of efforts to ensure food security. Aims to be the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform dealing with food security and nutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a global strategic framework. Promote policy convergence through development of international strategies and guidelines based on best practices. Support and advise countries and regions. Coordinate at national and regional levels. Promote accountability and share best practices. Facilitate civil society participation in CFS discussions through the Civil Social Mechanism (CSM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the 36th session, the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN) became a member of the CFS Advisory group. Current areas of work: price volatility, land tenure and responsible agricultural investment. Consultation and proposals for the Global Strategic Framework for Policy Coherence underway.
<p>3 </p> <p>L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)</p>	G8	US\$22 billion pledged over three years. Endorsed by leaders of 26 countries and 15 organisations including the HLTF, the CFS, FAO, WFP, World Bank, and CGIAR.	G8 Summit July 2009.	"We will partner with vulnerable countries and regions to help them develop and implement their own food security strategies, and together substantially increase our commitments of financial and technical assistance."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive approach to food security, effective coordination, support for country-owned processes and plans and use of multilateral institutions whenever appropriate. Harmonisation of donor practices in line with the Rome Principles, as established in the L'Aquila statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase agriculture productivity. Stimulus to pre and post-harvest interventions. Emphasis on private sector growth, smallholders, women and families and preservation of the natural resource base. Support for good governance and policy reform. "Management for Development Results": tracking implementation of budget commitments to improve effectiveness and efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the \$22 billion, 22% has been disbursed while an additional 26% is on track to be disbursed. (Deauville, 2011). 2012 objectives: 1) collective-results oriented reporting on its members' and partner countries achievement and 2) promoting principles of results-based management and aid effectiveness.
<p>4 </p> <p>Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)</p>	Supervised by the World Bank and resource allocation managed by an external Steering Committee.	USA, Canada, Spain, South Korea, and the Gates Foundation have so far pledged US\$925m over three years.	First proposed by G8 in LAquila in 2009. Final approval January 2010. Implementation through to 2019.	"Improved incomes and food security of poor people in developing countries through more and better coordinated public and private sector investment in the agriculture [...] that is country-owned and led"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in existing national and regional strategic plans for agriculture in the world's poorest countries. Provide a more harmonised investment process in order that funds are readily available and aid flow is more predictable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide better access to seeds and technologies to increase productivity. Improve farmers' links to markets. Reduce risk and vulnerability by providing protection measures for farmers. Support non-farm rural livelihoods. Build infrastructure and institutions and provide training. Enhance environmental services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two new donor countries: Ireland and Australia. \$405 million received so far for private sector and \$50 million raised for private sector. Since 2010, has approved grants worth \$481 million for 12 countries (3 rounds of funding up to June 2011).
<p>5 </p> <p>A New Vision for Agriculture</p>	Led by a Project Board selected from the World Economic Forum's Consumer Industries' Community.	Advisory support from WEF's Global Agenda Council on Food Security, as well as high-level leaders of industry, government, institutions and civil society.	Announced at WEF Annual Meeting 2010 in Davos.	"Deepening public-private collaboration to accelerate growth in sustainable agriculture."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a shared agenda for action, tapping into both public and private sector insights and capacities, to meet food security, economic development and environmental sustainability goals through agriculture. Support existing initiatives that show potential for collaboration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and coordinate public-private partnerships to leverage investment for agricultural growth. Boost good stewardship practices of natural resources. Develop agricultural markets through improved infrastructure and policies. Driving economic growth through agriculture, including opportunities for small-scale farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Realising a New Vision for Agriculture: A roadmap for stakeholders" launched in 2011, outlining role of business in meeting food and nutrition needs. Two country-level partnerships launched: Kilimo Kwanza Growth Corridors Initiative (Tanzania) and Agriculture Growth in Vietnam.

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<p>6</p>   <p>Food Security Cluster</p>	FAO and WFP, and a Global Cluster Coordinator, also NGOs, the IRC and Red Crescent Movement.	Funding provided by Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission (ECHO), DfID and other donors.	Launched in April 2011.	"An international food security platform to improve the coordination of food security responses in humanitarian crises."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate food security responses in countries affected by large-scale natural disasters, conflicts and crises. Support country-level food security initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and guidance on coordinating responses more effectively. Filling human resources gaps in emergency situations. Capacity building and training. Improved information and knowledge-management. Strengthened and better coordinated advocacy work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After a consultative process, will be officially constituted in July/August 2011.
<p>7</p>  <p>UN Millennium Development Goal 1</p>	UN Millennium Project's Task Force on Hunger.	UN and 198 countries around the world.	UN Millennium Summit 2000.	"Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015." "Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the MDGs the centrepiece of national poverty reduction strategies supported by international processes. Provide recommendations for action at international, national and community levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move from political commitment to action. Reform policies and create an enabling environment. Increase agricultural productivity of food-insecure farmers. Improve nutrition for the chronically hungry and vulnerable. Reduce vulnerability for the acutely hungry through productive safety nets. Increase incomes and make markets work for the poor. Restore and conserve the natural resources essential for food security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDG 2010 progress report: overall poverty rate is expected to fall by 15% by 2015 – around 920 million people living in poverty, but the number of undernourished has continued to grow.
<p>8</p>  <p>CGIAR Fund</p>	Members of the CGIAR: numerous international organisations and foundations.	\$358 million for 2011. Administered by the World Bank and governed by the Fund Council.	Launched at COP16 in 2010.	"A multi-donor trust fund that supports international agricultural research."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance research guided by the CGIAR Strategy and Results Framework. Implement the strategy through the CGIAR and its partners through a portfolio of CGIAR Research programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce rural poverty, strengthen food security, improve human nutrition and health and enhance natural resources management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of April 2011, has approved programmes on forests, maize, drylands, rice productivity, climate change (CCAFS) and market access.
<p>9</p>  <p>Challenge Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)</p>	CGIAR Alliance Centers (Lead: CIAT) and the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP).	Budget proposal \$63.2 million in 2011 (\$41.4 million from CGIAR Fund). Partnerships include government, civil society and private sector such as FAO, FARA and WFP. Funded by CGIAR Fund, CIDA, DANIDA, the EU and IFAD.	A 2010-2020 initiative, formed in 2009.	"To promote a food-secure world through the provision of science-based efforts that support sustainable agriculture and enhance livelihoods while adapting to climate change and conserving natural resources and environmental services."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-year research program to help vulnerable communities overcome the threats of climate change. Collaboration between world's best researchers in agricultural science and climate science to develop more adaptable, resilient agriculture and food systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and test pro-poor adaptation and mitigation practices, technologies and policies. Provide diagnosis and analysis that will ensure cost-effective investments, the inclusion of agriculture in climate policies and vice versa. Four themes: Adaptation to Progressive Climate Change, Adaptation through Managing Climate Risk, Pro-poor Climate Change Mitigation and Integration for Decision Making. Support agriculture's role in the post-2012 international climate change regime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change launched involving senior natural and social scientists to produce policy recommendations to UNFCCC, Rio+20 and G20. First round of CCAFS sites in initial regions: East Africa, West Africa, and Indo-Gangetic Plains. New CCAFS proposal published. Staes programme reviews set for Year 5 and Year 10.

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<p>10  Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)</p>	African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), representing African leaders.	Advisory support from African Union, African governments, and financial backing from the CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund.	Established by AU assembly in Maputo in 2003.	"To help African countries reach a higher path of economic growth through agriculture-led development."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise annual agricultural productivity by at least 6% by 2010 and increase public investment in agriculture to 10% of African governments' annual national budgets. Help countries adapt to CAADP principles through improved coordination and sharing knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the area under sustainable land and water management. Improve rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access. Raise smallholder productivity and respond to food emergencies more efficiently. Improve agricultural research to disseminate new technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far, 25 countries have signed their CAADP compact and 8% have met their target of devoting 10% of their budgets to agriculture: Ghana, Ethiopia, Niger, Mali, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Guinea. Five of the eight countries that obtained GAFSP funding were from Africa.
<p>11  ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS) and Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security (SPA-FS)</p>	ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF).	Potential donor support from FAO, World Bank, IRRI, IFAD and ADB. Support also provided by ASEAN Development Fund and ASEAN Foundation.	2009 (until 2013 – a 5 year project).	"To ensure long-term food security and to improve the livelihoods of farmers in the ASEAN region."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide scope and joint pragmatic approaches for cooperation among ASEAN member states. Develop a long-term agricultural plan focusing on sustainable food production and trade. Compatible and consistent approach with the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) by the UN HLTf. 	Four components to the AIFS Framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security and emergency/shortage relief. Sustainable food trade development. Integrated food security information systems. Agricultural innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 2011, ASEAN plus Three (Japan, China and South Korea) will sign a food security commitment – the ASEAN plus Three Emergency Rice Resources (APTERR) to create a stock of 878,000 tonnes of rice for emergencies and for price stability.
<p>12  Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA)</p>	IRRI (Project Base), IFPRI, ILRI and CIMMYT, and public and private sector organisations in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan.	Funded by \$20m from the Gates Foundation and \$10m from USAID.	Launched January 2009. A 3-year project.	"To reverse the declines in annual cereal yield growth of recent years, decrease hunger and malnutrition and increase food and income security in South Asia."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate development and deployment of new cereal varieties, encourage sustainable cropping systems management practices and support agricultural policies. Help farmers increase their yield, nitrogen and water use efficiency and annual household income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread delivery and adaptation of technologies to increase production. Promote sustainable crop and resource management practices. Provide high-yielding, stress-tolerant and disease- and insect-resistant rice varieties. Support improved policies for inclusive agricultural growth. Train scientists and agronomists for cereal systems research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has delivered technologies to 60,000 farm families and 70,000 hectares of land over three years in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan. Has helped to increase farm household income by 350 US dollars per year per hectare within the three-year term.
<p>13  Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean (HFLAC)/ Iniciativa America Latina y Caribe Sin Hambre (ALCSH)</p>	Secretariat based at FAO. Supported by all countries in the region.	Funded by AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation).	First launched in 2005 by Brazil and Guatemala, Later endorsed by all countries in the region in December 2008.	<p>"To eradicate hunger and guarantee food and nutrition for all, in line with the framework of the MDGs."</p> <p>"Reduce chronic child malnutrition to a minimum level, below 2.5% in all participating countries."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct adequate institutional framework to help government bodies work together. Develop social awareness to problems and objectives. Create an agreement for monitoring malnutrition. Promote the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger and their Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a series of alliances and advocacy activities to place hunger in political agenda and stimulate awareness. Training program to improve understanding of officials and journalists. Technical assistance for specific projects. Support implementation of regional and national "hunger observatories". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six countries have approved food security laws, with support from HFLAC and nine more are in the process of doing so. The six countries are Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.
<p>14  Feed the Future</p>	USAID/ U.S. government	\$3.5 billion pledge from U.S. government at LAquila, 2009. Fund to be enhanced by private sector and other partner investments.	May 2010. A three-year funded programme.	"To sustainably reduce global hunger and poverty by tackling their root causes and employing proven strategies for achieving large scale and lasting impact."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support country-owned processes through which countries develop and implement food security investment plans that reflect their own needs, priorities and development strategies. 2011-2016 goals: Increase the purchasing power of 18 million people, generate \$2.8 billion through R&D, reach 7 million children to improve nutrition and health, leverage at least \$70 million in private investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in country-owned plans that support results based programs. Strengthen strategic coordination to mobilise and align the strengths of stakeholders. Ensure a comprehensive approach that emphasises agriculture-led growth. Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions to fill financial and technical gaps. Make sustained and accountable commitments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the US FY2012 budget, bilateral aid for FtF received about \$813 million and multilateral aid received \$100 million.

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<p>15</p>  <p>EUR 1 billion European Union Food Facility (EUFF)</p>	Funding is channelled through FAO, UNRWA, UNICEF, IFAD, UNDP, the World Bank and other country-specific UN agencies.	EUR 1 billion by the European Union.	Adopted in December 2008. A 2009-2011 initiative.	"To enable the EU to respond rapidly to problems caused by soaring food prices in developing countries."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridge the gap between emergency aid and medium to long-term development aid. Increase food supply and food production capacity, and deal with the effects of volatile food prices on local populations. Provide assistance to programmes in 50 high-priority countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to agricultural inputs and services with special attention to local facilities and availability. Provide safety-net measures to maintain agricultural production capacity and meet the basic food needs of vulnerable populations. Support small-scale production-boosting measures based on countries' individual needs and vocational training and support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009, carried out projects worth EUR228 million in 28 countries in Africa, Asia and LAC. Projects are to end mid-2011 when results will be published. FAO is working to integrate EUFF project interventions into existing national policies and projects to ensure continuity.
<p>16</p>  <p>EU Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change (FACCE JPI)</p>	Involves 20 European countries overall and is coordinated by France through the INRA and the UK, through BBSRC.	Scientific Advisory Board consisting of 12 scientists. Given a Recommendation by the European Commission who will also contribute about EUR 2 billion.	Proposal released November 2009. European Commission's Recommendation published April 2010. Launched June 2010.	"A European-level work programme to coordinate nationally funded research aimed at securing a safe and sustainable food supply."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring together researchers, improve the effectiveness of national funding totalling over EUR 1 billion annually, share existing research results and coordinate future work to avoid duplication and maximise value for money. Develop a common research agenda establishing medium and long-term research needs and objectives for food security. 	<p>Five core research themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable food security under climate change, based on an integrated food systems perspective. Environmentally sustainable growth and intensification of agricultural systems. Assessing and reducing trade-offs between food production, biodiversity and ecosystems services. Adaptation to climate change through the whole food chain. Greenhouse gas mitigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two new participants: Belgium and Switzerland. Scientific Research Agenda of JPI, adopted in December 2010, outlines 5 core research themes.
<p>17</p>  <p>Food Security Through Rural Development</p>	AusAID. Partnerships with Australian agricultural research organisations, governments and civil society. Funding also to CGIAR.	AUS\$464 million. Australian government.	Announced May 2009. A four-year initiative.	"To assist countries in Asia, Pacific and Africa affected by the global food crisis."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifting agricultural productivity, improving rural livelihoods and building community resilience in developing countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investments in international agricultural research. Promote increased trade and better functioning markets that directly benefit the poor. Strengthen and expand social protection programmes so poor people can purchase or access food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding allocations: Asia (\$182 million), Pacific (\$66 million) and Africa (\$100 million). Australia-Africa Food Security Initiative: includes research partnership with ACIAR and CSIRO to boost farm production and partnership with COMESA on improving rural markets.
<p>18</p>  <p>The King Abdullah Initiative for Saudi Agricultural Investment Abroad</p>	Saudi private sector, with possible partnerships with specialised multinational and local companies.	3 billion Saudi Riyals (about \$800m) by private sector Saudi companies.	Launched January 2009.	"Facing the world food crisis by taking sustainable measures, and securing food supplies for the Kingdom's citizens and residents."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build integrative partnerships with countries around the world that have high agricultural potential to develop and manage agricultural investments in several strategic crops. Establish a strategic reserve for basic commodities such as rice, maize, wheat, barley, sugar and livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify countries with agricultural investment capabilities. Choose cultivated crops and sign treaties with host countries to guarantee food reserve. Invest in necessary infrastructure for transporting the crops to market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has identified 12 countries for potential agricultural investment including Turkey, Ukraine, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kazakhstan, Vietnam, Poland and the Philippines.

Food security is an immediate and future priority for all countries worldwide. Since the food crisis erupted in 2008, a large number of global and regional food security initiatives have been launched or strengthened in response. While these developments are welcome, improving policy and implementation coherence is essential to ensure programmes have the desired impacts.

As we move towards action on these food security policies, Farming First urges policymakers to:

1. promote a clear joint focus on a common goal for food security at the global level through policy and operational coherence
2. encourage increased transparency on how much of pledged funding has been committed and to what types of programmes
3. engage a wide range of stakeholders to ensure that efforts are coordinated, clear, collaborative and ultimately successful.

Returning farmers to the centre of policy decisions is fundamental to sustainable development. Governments, businesses, scientists and civil society groups must focus attention on the source of our food security. Women farmers should become specially targeted recipients because of their vital roles in the agricultural workforce, household food procurement and preparation, and family unit support.

Productivity levels in most developing countries have to be raised exponentially while considering environmental sustainability. Policies encouraging investment in developing countries' agricultural sectors should be supported.

Governments should invest in their agricultural sectors and devise long-term agricultural development strategies supporting the development of local agricultural markets and farmers' ability to answer market demands.

Local production should also be stimulated by providing farmers with the technology, the knowledge and the adequate financial services they need.

Farming First

Farming First is a global coalition representing the world's farmers, scientists, engineers and industry as well as agricultural development organisations.

The coalition exists to strengthen the voice of groups with shared views on the importance of improving farming and farmers' livelihoods. It also aims at building synergies in promoting Farming First's mission.

Together, Farming First's supporters illustrate the strength and value of multi-stakeholder collaboration for building consensus and a common framework for future action. It also shows the importance of including civil society's voice within these international negotiations.

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