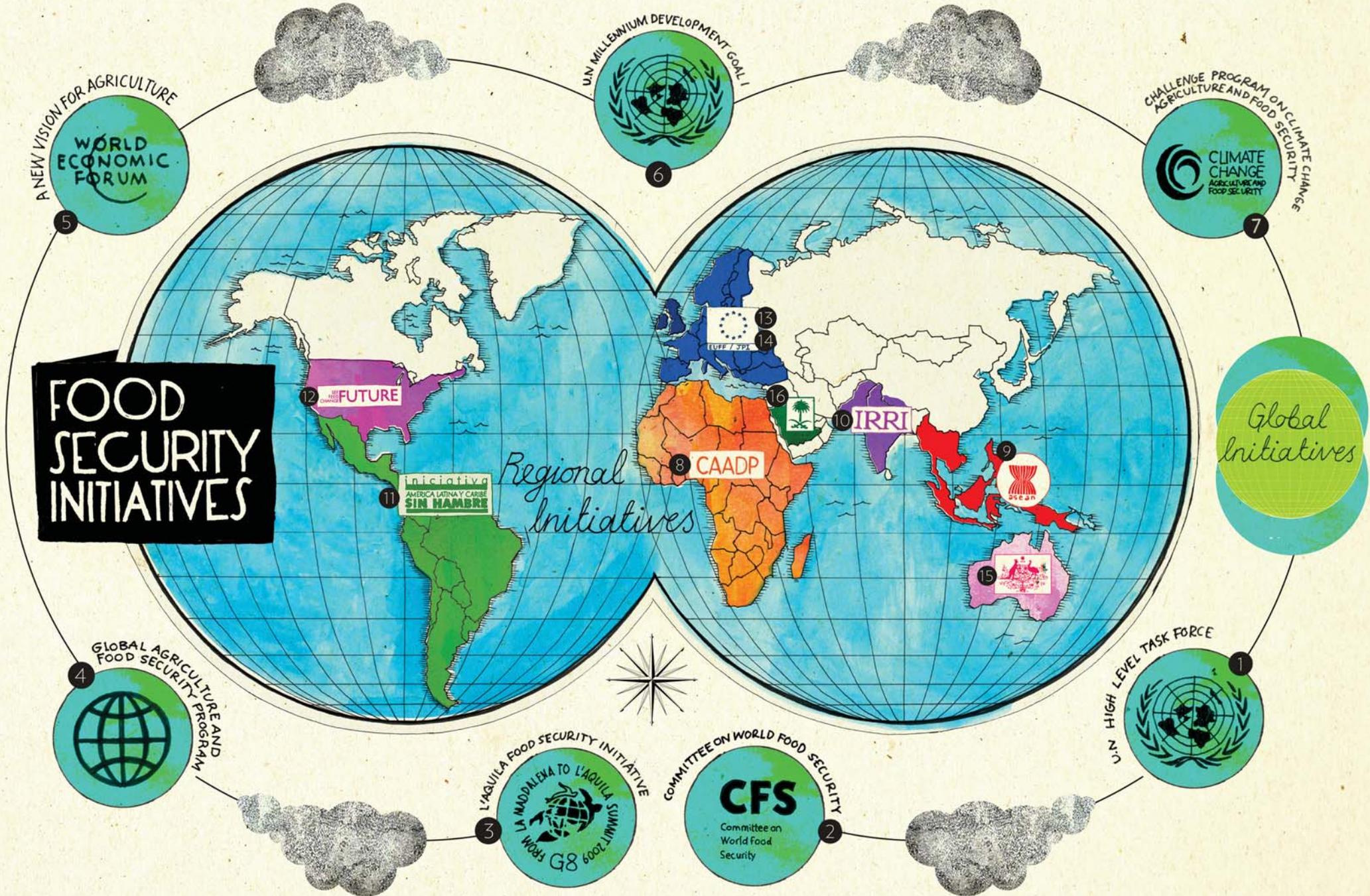


Follow the numbers to learn more about global and regional food security initiatives



	Name	Leaders/ Supporters	Funders/ Advisors	Date Established	Call-to-Action	Priority Actions	Key Focus Areas
1	 U.N. Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF)	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. Develop a Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) to outline possible short and long-term actions for governments and organisations to take to secure a global food supply. 	<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.
2	 Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	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. Develop a global food security initiative (GAFSP).
3	 L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)	G8.	US\$22 billion pledged over 3 years. Endorsed by leaders of 26 countries and 14 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. Harmonization 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.
4	 Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)	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\$900m over 3 years.	First proposed by G8 in L'Aquila 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.

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5 	A New Vision for Agriculture	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"> Set up a series of dialogues to 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"> Increase public and private sector 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.
6 	UN Millennium Development Goal 1	UN Millennium Project's Task Force on Hunger.	UN and 198 countries around the world.	UN Millennium Summit 2000.	<p>"Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015."</p> <p>"Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger."</p>	<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.
7 	Challenge Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)	CGIAR Alliance Centers and the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP).	Potential partnerships include government, civil society and private sector such as FAO, FARA and WFP. Funded by CIDA, DANIDA, the EU and IFAD.	A 2010-2020 initiative, formed in 2009.	"To overcome the threats posed by a changing climate to achieving food security, enhancing livelihoods and improving environmental management."	<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"> To close critical gaps in knowledge of how to enhance food security, livelihood and environmental goals in the face of a changing climate. This includes understanding the tradeoffs between food security, livelihood and environmental goals. To develop and evaluate options for adapting to a changing climate to inform agricultural development, food security policy and donor investment strategies. To enable and assist farmers, policymakers, researchers and donors to track, assess and adjust the actions they take to deal with changes in climate.

	Name	Leaders/ Supporters	Funders/ Advisors	Date Established	Call-to-Action	Priority Actions	Key Focus Areas
8	 Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)	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 co-ordination 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.
9	 ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS) and Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security (SPA-FS)	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage greater investment in food industry Create markets for agricultural commodities Strengthen food security information systems for forecasting and monitoring Promote sustainable agriculture practices Improve regional emergency food relief Identify and address emerging issues.
10	 Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA)	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.
11	 Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean (HFLAC)/ Iniciativa America Latina y Caribe Sin Hambre (ALCSH)	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".
12	 Feed the Future	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. Engage in partnerships at all levels and with all stakeholders – public and private. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in country-owned plans that support results based programs Strengthen strategic coordination to mobilize 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.

* Compiled from public sources for informational purposes only. Please consult materials provided by each programme for verification of any details.

	Name	Leaders/ Supporters	Funders/ Advisors	Date Established	Call-to-Action	Priority Actions	Key Focus Areas
13	 EUR 1 billion European Union Food Facility (EUFF)	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.
14	 EU Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate adaptation, mitigation and food security in the agriculture, forestry and land use sector. Identify measures to reduce emissions and increasing resilience of farming, forestry and biodiversity to climate change. Develop a systemic understanding integrating climatology, ecology, agronomy, forestry and other disciplines. Conduct cost-benefit analyses of short- and long-term mitigation strategies.
15	 Food Security Through Rural Development	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.
16	 The King Abdullah Initiative for Saudi Agricultural Investment Abroad	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 live stock. 	<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.

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 of 131 organisations, representing the world's farmers, scientists, engineers and industry.

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.

Web: www.farmingfirst.org

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Action Plan: www.farmingfirst.org/principles

Video Interviews: www.farmingfirst.org/videos

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