

MUSKOKA 2010



MUSKOKA ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

Assessing action and results against
Development-related commitments

Annex Five: G8 Member Reporting
Food Security



Reverse the Decline in Agricultural Investments

Reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, and to achieve significant increases in support of developing country initiatives, including – in Africa – through full and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) (Toyako, 2008: G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, 7a).

Inverser le déclin général de l'aide et de l'investissement dans le secteur agricole et arriver à accroître considérablement le soutien aux initiatives des pays en développement, y compris, en Afrique, par la mise en oeuvre complète et effective du Programme détaillé de développement de l'Agriculture Africaine (CAADP) (Toyako, 2008 : Déclaration des chefs d'État et de gouvernement du G8 sur la sécurité alimentaire mondiale, 7a)

The international community has come together around a shared approach to improving food security. In 2008, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) High-level Conference on World Food Security adopted a declaration aimed at increasing assistance for developing countries, particularly those most affected by high food prices. The G8 has helped to sustain momentum around this agenda, mobilizing action from others and influencing global policy. At the L'Aquila Summit, the G8 led 40 Leaders and heads of international organizations to reach a broad consensus on the main principles for a reinvigorated approach to food security.

The establishment of the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) at the 2009 Summit represented a major step towards the G8 objective of reversing the decline of investment in agriculture and improving food security. The agreement made by the G8 and other donors to mobilize \$20 billion for sustainable agricultural development over three years, while maintaining the provision of emergency food aid, was a landmark achievement. It also demonstrated the G8's commitment to a twin track approach to food security, combining both short-term emergency and long-term development measures. The amount pledged by donors now stands at over \$22 billion.

The creation and evolution of the AFSI group – comprised of G8 and other donors, developing country partners, and multilateral institutions – represents an important step towards improving the transparency of and accountability for financial commitments.

Supporting Country-led processes

Support country-led and regional processes to reverse the decline in investment and improve food security (Toyako, 2008: Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, 7)

Soutenir les processus nationaux et régionaux pour inverser le déclin dans les investissements et améliorer la sécurité alimentaire (Toyako, 2008 : Déclaration des chefs d'État et de gouvernement du G8 sur la sécurité alimentaire mondiale, 7)

Canada

Canada supports country and regional-led processes to increase food security investments by supporting the African institutions involved in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

(CAADP), and the work of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) in the Americas. Canada plays an active role in food security and agriculture related donor-working groups at the country level.

Le Canada appuie les processus nationaux et régionaux qui visent à stimuler l'investissement dans la sécurité alimentaire. Pour ce faire, il prête main-forte aux institutions africaines participant au Programme détaillé de développement de l'Agriculture Africaine et collabore avec l'Institut interaméricain de coopération pour l'agriculture (IICA) dans le travail qu'il effectue dans les Amériques. Le Canada joue également un rôle actif dans les groupes de travail des donateurs sur la sécurité alimentaire et l'agriculture à l'échelle nationale.

France

To intensify support for national and regional strategies, to develop national investment plans and to promote mutual responsibility in connection with the Paris Declaration, France supports : The CAADP / NEPAD. France made a contribution of 1,4 M\$ to the CAADP multi-donor trust fund in 2009. Elaboration and implementation of national and regional agricultural policies in Africa (ECOWAP of the ECOWAS in particular), in a coordinated way with other donors.

France remains committed to enhancing coordination and complementarity with other donors' actions, in support of countries and regions led processes in the context of existing and new financial instruments, in particular the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) of the WB, the CAADP multi-donor trust fund, the CGIAR multi-donor trust fund.

Germany

Germany has been supporting the CAADP process since an early phase of implementation. In the beginning Germany financed research and capacity building projects (including secondments) via German Development Institute and IFPRI. Currently two ongoing projects (approximately 13 million USD) are focussing on capacity development and stakeholder participation in the CAADP process complementary to the CAADP Trust Fund.

In addition Germany is in the process of reorienting its broad bilateral cooperation programs in Africa and aligning them with country-led and regional processes. A new German strategy for development cooperation in the field of rural development and its impact on global food security, which will be published soon, will give a strong emphasis on the alignment of donor support with CAADP and other partner-led processes. Germany chairs the CAADP DP Task Team in the GDPRD that acts as continental level donor working group and is hosting the GDPRD secretariat.

Italy

Agriculture and food security continue to be a key priority for Italy as it was remarked during the 2009 G8 through the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). In order to sustain agricultural development and to support partner countries, Italy is following a double track: on one hand, it continues to confer high attention to the participatory approach in identifying and implementing integrated rural development programmes, to the empowerment of the role of women in agriculture and to topics such as water scarcity and environmental protection and conservation; on the other hand, Italy is actively sustaining the CAADP process in Africa and is fully committed to its agenda. Italy has disbursed a financial contribution to CAADP through FAO and engaged in harmonizing its interventions in line with the CAADP framework.

During the Italian Presidency, Italy promoted the CAADP objectives of increasing agricultural annual growth rates to 6.2% and worked towards the goal of doubling production and trade of key food staples in and among African countries and increasing trade within the African region. Particular emphasis has been placed on fostering smallholder agriculture, markets and trade, inclusive rural growth contributing to the CAADP trust fund, and on supporting continental, regional and national initiatives and programmes in those African countries that are working towards the CAADP Compacts and strategies to address hunger and food insecurity and to respond to high food prices.

Japan

Based on the ODA Charter, Japan respects the ownership of developing countries and places priorities on their own development strategies as well as implements assistance in accordance with Country Assistance Programs reflecting the recipient countries' assistance needs.

Japan pledged \$2 million for MDTF on the occasion of TICAD IV in 2008 and aligned its support with CAADP strategies. Japan also implements support measures in agricultural sector under the TICAD process seeking alignment with the CAADP agenda, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) promotes the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), aiming at doubling rice production in African countries over ten years for ensuring food security in Africa.

With a view to boosting investment in the agricultural sector, G8 leaders in L'Aquila committed, upon a proposal by Japan, to work together to put together principles and good practices to promote responsible international investment in agriculture. As a follow-up, Japan, World Bank, FAO, IFAD and UNCTAD hosted a senior-official-level roundtable concurrent with the UN General Assembly in September 2009, which attracted a number of representatives from developing countries. Japan remains committed to take forward this initiative, which will eventually enable us to support the country-led and regional processes by translating agreed principles into tangible results on the ground.

Russia

Russia supports the examination of the feasibility for the establishment of international food reserves, in particular, for humanitarian purposes. Recalling that such a request was addressed by the G-8 Agriculture Ministers at Cison-de-Valmarino to relevant international organizations, Russia has made the stock management, in particular, the establishment of international grain stocks, one of the priority topics for the World Grain Forum in St.-Petersburg on 6-7 June 2009.

Russia supports the establishment of comprehensive system for agriculture statistic, and sees a leading role for the FAO in the creation of the relevant database. The partners and data clients of that system could be governments, private businesses, such international institutions as Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security, UN High Level Task Force on World Food Crisis, WFP, IFAD and others. Such low-cost and efficient system could use statistical database of other UN agencies, WB, OECD, regional organizations, with a view to the establishment of a common database, harmonization of data collection and processing methodology.

Russia transfers technologies and shares best practices in the field of veterinary cooperation. We provide the diagnostic kits and veterinary vaccines and support epizootic monitoring systems at the seat of endemic foot-and-mouth disease (the Caucasus and the Central Asia). We also maintain the OIE reference laboratory for the CIS area.

United Kingdom

- Strong advocacy for CAADP at an international level via Africa Regional Department and Food Group and others.
- Planning a \$15m contribution to the CAADP MDTF managed by the World Bank to support CAADP processes.
- Chairs CAADP DP Task Team that acts as continental level donor working group.
- Planning a programme to support COMESA's regional CAADP compact.
- Plays an active role in Ag Donor Working Group (e.g. Malawi and Rwanda).
- Worked with the Agriculture donor working group in Ethiopia, Kenya and Zambia and endorsed the CAADP compacts in Ghana and Nigeria in the spirit of good donor harmonisation.
- Watches' what the Agriculture donor working group in Ethiopia, Kenya and Zambia and endorsed the CAADP compacts in Ghana and Nigeria in the spirit of good donor harmonisation.
- Supports COMESA through the African Agricultural Markets Programme.
- CAADP window for AECF is under development, focussing on the Takoradi Corridor in Ghana/ Burkina Faso.

United States

The U.S. has launched Feed the Future, a comprehensive strategy based on consultations with a wide variety of stakeholders, which will support country-owned plans to reduce poverty, hunger and under nourishment. Additionally, the U.S. has contributed to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, a multi-donor trust fund that will provide additional and complementary financing for country-owned plans to strengthen food security and reduce poverty. USG missions and embassies in the proposed focus countries have submitted implementation plans and diplomatic strategies outlining actions to support host country food security policy development and country investment plan implementation. In Africa, the US has supported the CAADP process helping to develop donor and technical review standards for the development and of country strategies and investment plans. In December 2009, the US participated in the technical review of Rwanda's food security investment plan and a subsequent high-level stakeholders meeting in Kigali.

European Union

Through the €1 billion EU Food Facility, the Commission is providing the most significant additional contribution to stimulate agricultural development and fight hunger since the G8 pledges. To date, more than €830 million has been committed and €450 million already disbursed. 30 African countries have so far benefited from more than €520 million.

The Commission is a strong supporter of CAADP, both politically and financially. Helping create the Multi-donor Trust Fund, the Commission supports capacity building in key CAADP institutions and work at regional and national levels. Particular emphasis is given to CAADP Pillar IV on research and financial support to the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa and its regional components. The Commission also supports strengthening African farmers' organisations in national, regional and continental decision-making.

The Global Donor Platform on Rural Development is an important vehicle for facilitating donor coordination. The Commission is an active member of the Platform and supports the GDPRD with funding of €0.5 million per year.

Reforming International Agriculture and Food Security Architecture

Support reform of the international agricultural and food security architecture and the establishment of a global partnership (L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 113-114)

Appuyer la réforme de l'architecture internationale en matière d'agriculture et de sécurité alimentaire et l'établissement d'un partenariat mondial. (L'Aquila, 2009 : Un leadership responsable pour un avenir durable, 113-114)

Canada

Canada has played a leadership role to increase coherence, coordination and accountability of food security issues at international fora, and in fostering partnership among the international community through the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) group and the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD).

Canada continues to be supportive of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) reform, and as a key donor, is actively participating in many elements of the reform process. Canada has urged the CGIAR, as it reforms, to increase its focus on inclusive and innovative partnerships at all levels, including with other multilateral organizations. As part of delivering on Canada's commitment to L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), the G8's joint statement on global food security, Canada provided additional funding (\$32.5 million in 2010) to two CGIAR Challenge Programs over a three-year period.

Canada continues to support a complete reform of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO,) particularly the ongoing implementation of reforms during the 2010-2011 biennium, by working with FAO Management and other member countries to prioritize the organization's towards achieving its strategic objectives.

Canada was a strong supporter of the CFS reform process in 2009 and continues to participate in ongoing discussions to strengthen and improve the committee.

Le Canada a joué un rôle prépondérant pour accroître la cohérence et la coordination des questions de sécurité alimentaire dans les tribunes internationales et pour assurer une meilleure responsabilisation à cet égard. Il s'est aussi efforcé de cultiver des partenariats au sein de la communauté internationale par le truchement du groupe sur l'Initiative de L'Aquila pour la sécurité alimentaire (IASA) et de la Plateforme mondiale des donateurs pour le développement rural.

Le Canada continue d'appuyer la réforme du Groupe consultatif pour la recherche agricole internationale (GCRAI), et, à titre de principal donateur, participe activement à plusieurs aspects du processus de réforme. Le Canada a pressé le GCRAI de miser sur des partenariats inclusifs et novateurs dans toutes les sphères dans le cadre de sa réforme, y compris avec des organisations multilatérales. Fidèle à son engagement envers l'Initiative de L'Aquila pour la sécurité alimentaire, la déclaration conjointe des membres du G8 sur la sécurité alimentaire mondiale, le Canada a octroyé un financement additionnel (32,5 millions de dollars en 2010) à deux programmes spéciaux du GCRAI pour une période de trois ans.

Le Canada continue d'appuyer la réforme complète de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO), plus précisément la mise en oeuvre continue des réformes au cours de la période biennale 2010-2011. Pour ce faire, il a instauré un dialogue avec la direction de la FAO et d'autres pays membres dans le but d'établir l'ordre de priorité des activités de la FAO pour qu'elle atteigne ses objectifs stratégiques.

En 2009, le Canada s'est fait un ardent défenseur du processus de réforme du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale et continuera de participer aux discussions visant à renforcer et améliorer le comité.

France

France is actively taking part in the implementation of the new global governance of agriculture, food security and nutrition, notably through:

- Reform of the CFS
- The HLTF which assures complementarity and coherence between the international Organizations dealing with health, business, nutrition, agriculture, finance, environment.
- Reform and the revitalization of the Food Aid Committee, and the SCN to take better account of food security in all its dimensions and articulate these bodies with the CFS.
- The fast implementation and start up of the work of the HLPE. France strongly supports the European Union's call that HLPE addresses as a matter of priority themes concerning land-tenure, prices and climate change.
- CGIAR reform which will result in a new governance structure and a fiduciary fund, for which the programming priorities will be discussed during the GCARD in March 2010 in Montpellier.

Germany

- Germany is engaged in the UN Secretary General's High Level Task Force on the food security crisis (secondment, 1 staff member and support 1.2 million € via IFPRI).
- Germany is one of the largest donors in support of CGIAR and very committed to the ongoing CGIAR reform process (€21 million in 2010).
- As an active member of the AFSI Group Germany is very committed to the establishment of a global partnership that goes beyond the mobilization of donor resources and aims at a strategic orientation of all actions on donor and partner country side.
- Germany also has and will strongly support the ongoing reform processes in FAO and CFS to streamline the work of these bodies. Germany as well promotes a stronger role of UN SCN in this field.

Italy

Since FAO HLC (June 2008) and the Toyako Summit (July 2008) Italy has promoted and facilitated the setting up of the GPAFS, to ensure continued high level political attention at the global level to food security, and at the country level, to facilitate effective policies and plans for agricultural development, food security and nutrition. Italy has also supported the work of the HLTF on Global Food Security Crisis and the establishment of its Secretariat in Rome by offering logistical support and human resources (one APO). Italy has fully supported the FAO reform process through active participation in the ongoing processes within FAO bodies, also chairing working groups, and through a financial contribution to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund. Italy has remained fully active in supporting and promoting both the funding and the full implementation of the Immediate Plan of Action (IPA) and of the reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). Italy is supporting and participating in all working groups and ensuring

that the reformed CFS is able to prepare a consistent program of work towards global food security for the next Committee in October 2010.

The CGIAR reform has been followed by Italy with the objective that these centres and projects can increase agricultural productivity to achieve sustainable food security and reduce poverty in developing countries through scientific research and research-related activities in the fields of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, policy and environment. In the framework of the CGIAR reform Italy has promoted the revitalisation of the Global Forum for Agricultural Research for Development (GFAR).

Japan

At the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, G8 leaders called for the formation of Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS). In November of the same year, Japan hosted a meeting of the G8 Experts Group on Global Food Security, where experts agreed on a proposal on GPAFS and subsequently submitted it to the UN HLTF.

Japan has supported and actively engaged in discussing the FAO reform, which is an organizational reform to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of its management including by prioritizing areas where FAO has comparative advantages such as agricultural statistics and secretariat functions for treaties.

Japan has contributed to the debate on the reform of CFS (Committee on World Food Security of FAO) with the aim of ensuring that CFS becomes an inclusive platform for political discussions on food security. As a result of discussions, FAO member states agreed to a thorough reform of the committee and placed it as a central component of the GPAFS.

As for the CGIAR Reform, Japan supports the basic direction which aims at the efficient and effective implementation of research and the clear accountability for the overall research results, while stressing careful selection of research agenda for avoiding inefficiency due to complex procedures the reform may bring.

Russia

Russia stands on the position that reform of international agricultural and food security architecture is crucial. Russia has implemented a policy of establishing a global partnership in this context especially through the multilaterals. It supports the activities and programs of the World Bank, WFP, International Civil Defence Organization in the sphere of preventing food crises.

Russia supports the strategic aims and top priority tasks of FAO reform. In terms of assistance for the FAO adaptation to the present realities and strengthening its potential, Russia pledged to contribute in 2009-2011 US\$ 4.17 million (\$1.4 million in 2009) for introduction of the Russian language as the official FAO language. That would open for millions of farmers and other people of agricultural vocation in many of European and Asian countries, including the developing countries, the world of the FAO expertise and experience, in particular, guidelines, standards, best practices and technologies.

Russia is committed to the adoption of a complex of short-term, mid-term and long-term measures pursuant to the recommendations by the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA), developed by the UN High Level Task Force, aimed at the ensuring of food security and support of agriculture at the developing countries. At that, Russian National Strategy for International Development Assistance provides

the optimal combination between the assistance and the development aid, the latter being targeted at food security capacity-building, at the beneficiary countries.

Russia supports CGIAR reform aimed to implement effective research in the fields of agriculture policy and environment and provide clear results to ensure conditions for sustainable food security in developing countries. Russia intends to make financial contribution to CGIAR starting from 2010.

United Kingdom

- Ongoing policy advocacy in support of the Global Partnership and AFSI including inclusion of the Rome Principles in the WFS Declaration
- \$1m core contribution and 1 staff member seconded to the UN HLTF
- Progressing reforms of the CFS through European Regional Group. Nominated three candidates for the High Level Panel of Experts
- Chair of a working group on reform of the FAO
- Supported implementation of Immediate Plan of Action reform (contribution of \$500k) including work through the EU
- Since 2008 has supported the launch of the CGIAR Change Initiative which led to its adoption of new business model. Over \$7.5m in support of the reform process beyond core contribution to CGIAR. Since 2009 UK has attended working groups, including UK lead on M&E Framework; co-drafting Joint Declaration in December 2009 and Funding Framework. UK has a seat on the Funders Council
- Co-sponsor of forthcoming Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development

United States

Secretary Clinton and UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon co-hosted a meeting of more than 130 countries and other stakeholders at the UNGA in September 2009 to broaden support for the L'Aquila Principles which were agreed to at the G8 "Plus" summit in July, 2009. These principles gained wide international consensus with 193 countries endorsing the Rome Declaration on Sustainable Global Food Security. As part of the FAO's reform plan, the U.S. supported efforts to remake the FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS) into a body that will serve as a repository for sharing information and best practices in support of country-led efforts to advance food security and reduce poverty. In November 2009, the U.S. helped to establish joint donor guidelines and principles for the implementation of CAADP, signed by 14 major donors at the CAADP Partnership Platform meeting in Abuja Nigeria.

European Union

The European Commission supports strengthening the global architecture on food security with the Committee on World Food Security as its central component. The EU has been a driving force behind the Trust Fund to finance FAO Reform, and the Commission has contributed €1 million. The Commission is also committed to part funding the High Level Panel of Experts. More than €600 million of Commission support is channelled through the Rome-based agencies, showing the importance attached to them.

Through the CGIAR Executive Committee now replaced by the Fund Council, the Commission is actively pushing the reform of the CGIAR. The Commission provides the Executive Secretary and actively participates in the European Initiative on Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD) which has built and coordinated European support for CGIAR reform.