








**INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES
FACCE JPI**







Global initiatives

No	Sustainable food security under climate change	Environmentally sustainable growth and intensification of agriculture	Assessing and reducing trade-offs between food supply, biodiversity and ecosystem services	Adaptation to climate change	Mitigation of climate change
1	<p>U.N. Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF) www.un.org/issues/food/taskforce</p> 	<p>A New Vision for Agriculture www.weforum.org</p> 	<p>http://www.agritrade.org/index.html</p> 	<p>International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA) http://www.fertilizer.org/</p> 	<p>Global Water Partnership http://www.gwp.org/</p> 
2	<p>Committee on World Food Security (CFS) www.fao.org/cfs/</p> 	<p>UN Millennium Development Goal 1 www.un.org/millenniumgoals/</p> 	<p>www.diversitas-international.org/cross_agriculture.html</p> 	<p>CropLife International http://www.croplife.org/</p> 	<p>The International Agrifood Network http://www.agrifood.net/</p>
3	<p>L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) www.fao.org</p> 	<p>Farming first www.farmingfirst.org/foodsecurity</p>	<p>www.cbd.int Convention on Biological Diversity</p> 	<p>International seed Federation http://www.worldseed.org/</p> 	<p>Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/</p> 
4	Global Agriculture and Food	International Federation of		International Plant Nutrition	World Climate Research

	<p>Security Programme (GAFSP) http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/</p> 	<p>Agricultural Producers http://www.ifap.org/home/</p> 		<p>Institute (IPNI) www.ipni.net</p> 	<p>Programme http://www.wcrp-climate.org/</p> 
5	<p>Challenge Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) www.ccafs.cgiar.org</p> 			<p>The CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF) http://www.waterandfood.org/</p>	<p>World Meteorological Organization www.wmo.int/</p> 
6	<p>International Association for Cereal Science and Technology http://www.icc.or.at/</p> 				

Regional Initiatives

No	Sustainable food security under climate change	Environmentally sustainable growth and intensification of agriculture	Assessing and reducing trade-offs between food supply, biodiversity and ecosystem services	Adaptation to climate change	Mitigation of climate change
1	<p>FREAP. Federation of European Aquaculture Producers http://www.feap.info/</p> 	<p>COPA – COGECA – Agricultural Organisations and Cooperatives http://www.copa-cogeca.be</p> 	<p>EVA – European Vending Association http://www.vending-europe.eu</p> 	<p>Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) www.ilri.org/csisa</p> 	
2	<p>ILSI. International Life Sciences Institute http://www.ilsilife.org/</p> 	<p>European Technology Platform “Plants for the Future” http://www.plantetp.org/</p> 	<p>FERCO – European Federation of Contracting Catering Organisation http://www.ferco-catering.org</p> 		
3	<p>ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS) and Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security (SPA-FS) www.asean.org</p> 	<p>European Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Platform, http://www.eatip.eu/</p> 	<p>EUR 1 billion European Union Food Facility (EUFF) http://www.eubusiness.com/topics/food/food-facility.01/</p> 		
4	<p>Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean (HFLAC)/</p>	<p>Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)</p>	<p>Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network</p>		

	<p>Iniciativa America Latina y Caribe Sin Hambre (ALCSH) www.iaahp.net</p> 	<p>www.nepad-caadp.net/</p> 	<p>www.fanrpan.org</p> 		
5	<p>Feed the Future www.feedthefuture.gov/</p> 	<p>Food Security Through Rural Development www.usaid.gov.au</p> 			
6	<p>The King Abdullah Initiative for Saudi Agricultural Investment Abroad www.isdb.org</p> 				

DESCRIPTION

1. Sustainable food security under climate change

No	Name	Description
Global initiatives		
1	U.N. Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF) www.un.org/issues/food/taskforce	Formed April 2008 by UN's Chief Executive Board. Leadership by the UN Secretary-General and FAO Director General. 22 members including UN specialised agencies, FAO, OECD, WFP, WHO, and the World Bank (WB). Call-to-Action: "To promote comprehensive and unified response to the challenge of achieving food security." Priority Actions: 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. Key Focus Areas: Provide coordinated support for in-country action. Support institutions that provide social protection and emergency food assistance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) www.fao.org/cfs/	Established at 1974 World Food Conference. Reformed October 2009. 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. Call-to-Action: "The United Nations' forum for reviewing and following up on policies concerning world food security." Priority Actions: <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. Key Focus Areas: <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) www.fao.org	G8 Summit July 2009. US\$22 billion pledged over 3 years. Endorsed by leaders of 26 countries and 14 organisations including the HLTF, the CFS, FAO, WFP, WB and CGIAR. Call-to-Action: "partner with vulnerable countries and regions to help them develop and implement their own food security strategies..." Priority Actions: <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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of donor practices in line with the Rome Principles, as established in the L'Aquila statement.
4	<p>Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/</p>	<p>First proposed by G8 in L'Aquila in 2009. Final approval January 2010. Implementation through to 2019. 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\$900 m over 3 years.</p> <p>Call-to-Action: "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."</p> <p>Priority Actions:</p> <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. <p>Key Focus Areas:</p> <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.
5	<p>Challenge Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) www.ccafs.cgiar.org</p>	<p>A 2010-2020 initiative, formed in 2009. 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.</p> <p>Call-to-Action: "To overcome the threats posed by a changing climate to achieving food security, enhancing livelihoods and improving environmental management."</p> <p>Priority Actions:</p> <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. <p>Key Focus Areas:</p> <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.
Regional initiatives		
1	<p>FREAP. Federation of European Aquaculture Producers</p>	<p>The basic aims of the Federation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop and establish a common policy on questions relating to the production and the commercialisation of aquaculture species that are reared professionally.

	<p>http://www.feap.info/ Rue de Paris, 9 B-4020 Liege Belgium E-mail: secretariat@feap.info Tel: +32 (0)4 3382995 Fax: +32 (0)4 3379846</p>	<p>- To make known to the appropriate authorities the common policies envisaged above. For the purposes of consultation, the FEAP maintains a policy of constructive dialogue and transparency. In order that this policy is respected, it has established formal links to the following institutions and organisations: - The Commission of the European Union (DG MARE) - Member Organisation of the Advisory Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture - The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), a. European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC) – Observer b. General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) – Observer - Working Group for Aquaculture of the COPA/COGECA – Observer - Maritime Industries Forum - Member of Panel 2 - Marine Resources - European Aquaculture Interface (ad-hoc Group), with European Aquaculture Society a. AquaTT b. CIHEAM c. FAO</p>
2	<p>ILSI. International Life Sciences Institute http://www.ilsi.org/ Ph: +1-202-659-0074 Fax: +1-202-659-3859 E-mail: info@ilsi.org Mail: International Life Sciences Institute 1156 Fifteenth Street, NW Suite 200 Washington, DC 20005, USA</p>	<p>The International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) is a non-profit, worldwide foundation established in 1978 to advance the understanding of scientific issues relating to nutrition, food safety, toxicology, risk assessment, and the environment. By bringing together scientists from academia, government, industry, and the public sector, ILSI seeks a balanced approach to solving problems of common concern for the well being of the general public. ILSI is headquartered in Washington, DC, USA. Branches include Argentina, Brazil, Europe, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, North Africa and Gulf Region, North America, North Andean, South Africa, South Andean, Southeast Asia Region, the focal point in China, and the ILSI Health and Environmental Sciences Institute (HESI). ILSI is affiliated with the World Health Organization as a non-governmental organisation (NGO) and has specialised consultative status with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.. ILSI Europe is funded primarily by its industry members</p>
3	<p>ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS) and Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security (SPA-FS) www.asean.org</p>	<p>2009 (until 2013 –a 5 year project). 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. Call-to-Action: “To ensure long-term food security and to improve the livelihoods of farmers in the ASEAN region.” Priority Actions: <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. Key Focus Areas: <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 </p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable agriculture practices • Improve regional emergency food relief • Identify and address emerging issues.
4	<p>Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean (HFLAC)/ Iniciativa America Latina y Caribe Sin Hambre (ALCSH)</p> <p>www.iaahp.net</p>	<p>First launched in 2005 by Brazil and Guatemala, Later endorsed by all countries in the region in December 2008 Secretariat based at FAO.</p> <p>Supported by all countries in the region. Funded by AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation.</p> <p>Call-to-Action: “To eradicate hunger and guarantee food and nutrition for all, in line with the framework of the MDGs.” “Reduce chronic child malnutrition to a minimum level, below 2.5% in all participating countries.”</p> <p>Priority Actions:</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. <p>Key Focus Areas:</p> <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”.
5	<p>Feed the Future</p> <p>www.feedthefuture.gov</p>	<p>May 2010. A three-year funded programme.</p> <p>USAID/ U.S. government</p> <p>\$3.5 billion pledge from U.S. government at L’Aquila, 2009.</p> <p>Fund to be enhanced by private sector and other partner investments.</p> <p>Call-to-Action: “To sustainably reduce global hunger and poverty by tackling their root causes and employing proven strategies for achieving large scale and lasting impact.”</p> <p>Priority Actions</p> <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. <p>Key Focus Areas</p> <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.
6	<p>The King Abdullah Initiative for Saudi Agricultural Investment Abroad</p> <p>www.isdb.org</p>	<p>Launched January 2009.</p> <p>Saudi private sector, with possible partnerships with specialised multinational and local companies.</p> <p>3 billion Saudi Riyals (about \$800m) by private sector Saudi companies.</p> <p>Call-to-Action: “Facing the world food crisis by taking sustainable measures, and securing food supplies for the Kingdom’s citizens and residents.”</p>

		<p>Priority Actions:</p> <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. <p>Key Focus Areas</p> <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.
7	International Association for Cereal Science and Technology http://www.icc.or.at/	<p>ICC is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an independent, internationally recognized organisation of experts • a neutral forum for all cereal scientists and technologists • publisher of international standard methods and a scientific journal • an important organiser of national and international events • a promoter of international cooperation on a global, regional and national level • a mediator between science and technology research and practice • conducting research to improve food quality and safety • coordinating and participating in international research projects <hr/> <p>ICC is the pre-eminent international association in the field of cereal science and technology, committed to international cooperation through the dissemination of knowledge, conducting research, and developing standard methods that contribute to improved food quality, food safety and food security for the health and well-being of all people.</p> <hr/> <p>The International Association for Cereal Science and Technology was founded in 1955 on the occasion of the 3rd International Bread Congress in Hamburg, Germany as "International Association for Cereal"</p> <p>Its original objective was the development of internationally approved and accepted standard testing procedures for cereals and flour. Today the ICC is one of the foremost international organisations in our field dedicated to international cooperation and to the dissemination of up-to-date knowledge. The Association has its headquarters and its General Secretariat in Vienna, Austria. At present some 35 countries from all five continents are represented in the ICC.</p>

2. Environmentally sustainable growth and intensification of agriculture

No	Name	Description
Global initiatives		

1	<p>A New Vision for Agriculture www.weforum.org</p>	<p>Announced at WEF Annual Meeting 2010 in Davos. 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. Call-to-Action: “Deepening publicprivate collaboration to accelerate growth in sustainable agriculture.” Priority Actions:</p> <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. <p>Key Focus Areas:</p> <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.
2	<p>UN Millennium Development Goal 1 www.un.org/millenniumgoals/</p>	<p>UN Millennium Summit 2000. UN MillenniumProject’s Task Force on Hunger. UN and 198 countries around the world. Call-to-Action: “Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.” “Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.” Priority Actions:</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. <p>Key Focus Areas:</p> <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.
3	<p>Farming First www.farmingfirst.org Twitter: @FarmingFirst Email: info@farmingfirst.org Action Plan: www.farmingfirst.org/principles Video Interviews: www.farmingfirst.org/videos Supporter List: www.farmingfirst.org/supporters</p>	<p>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 multistakeholder 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. The Farming First framework proposes six interlinked imperatives for sustainable development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safeguard natural resources 2. Share knowledge 3. Build local access and capacity

		<p>4. Protect harvests</p> <p>5. Enable access to markets</p> <p>6. Prioritise research imperatives</p>
4	<p>International Federation of Agricultural Producers</p> <p>http://www.ifap.org/home/</p>	<p>IFAP is the voice of the world's farmers, representing 112 national organizations in 87 countries. It is a global network in which farmers from industrialized and developing countries exchange concerns and set common priorities. IFAP has been advocating farmers' interests at the international level since 1946 and has General Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.</p> <p>To Act as a platform or forum in which leaders of national farmers' organizations can meet to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Highlight mutual interests and take co-ordinated action to further such interests; ○ Develop an understanding of world problems and ○ Exchange information, experiences and ideas. <p>Keep members informed about international events of concern to them as farmer organizations.</p> <p>Act as a recognized spokesperson for the world's farmers, bringing concerns of agricultural producers to the attention of international meetings of governments and other bodies.</p> <p>Promote the creation and strengthening of independent, representative organizations of farmers throughout the world.</p>
Regional initiatives		
1	<p>COPA – COGECA – Agricultural Organisations and Cooperatives</p> <p>http://www.copa-cogeca.be</p> <p>Rue de Trèves 61, 1040 Bruselas</p> <p>Tél.: +32 (0)2/287.27.11</p> <p>Fax: +32 (0)2/287.27.00</p> <p>mail@copa-cogeca.eu</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to examine any matters related to the development of the Common Agricultural Policy - to represent the interests of the agricultural sector as a whole - to seek solutions which are of common interest, and - to maintain and develop relations with the Community authorities and with any other representative organisations or social partners established at European level.
2	<p>European Technology Platform 'Plants for the Future'</p> <p>http://www.plantetp.org/</p>	<p>The European Technology Platform (ETP) 'Plants for the Future' is a stakeholder forum for the plant sector with members from industry, academia and the farming community. It serves as a platform for all stakeholders concerned with plants to provide their views and represent their interests in an open discussion process. It provides a 20-year vision and a short-, medium- and long-term Strategic Research Agenda for Europe's plant sector setting out a consensus on the research needed to fulfil the vision. In addition, the platform brings key issues to the attention of European bodies such as the European Commission and the European Parliament. These issues include the growing importance of plants and plant sciences to tackle the future challenges for our societies and the crucial support for efforts to give plants an adequate standing and importance in the public view and the political perception. This future role of plants is best expressed in the vision of a Knowledge-Based Bio-Economy (KBBE), in which plants are a main pillar.</p>
3	<p>European Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Platform</p> <p>http://www.eatip.eu/</p>	<p>European aquaculture (including the European Union and the European Economic Area) encompasses the cultivation of a wide range of fish and mollusc species and is a true pan-European production activity, which has grown rapidly from a cottage industry in the 1960s into an industrial sector that is composed of multi-national companies, SMEs and family firms.</p>
4	<p>Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)</p> <p>www.nepad-caadp.net/</p>	<p>Established by AU assembly in Maputo in 2003.</p> <p>African Union's NewPartnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), representing African leaders.</p> <p>Advisory support from African Union, African governments, and financial backing from the CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund.</p> <p>Call-to-Action: "To help African countries reach a higher path of economic growth through agriculture-led</p>

		<p>development.”</p> <p>Priority Actions:</p> <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. <p>Key Focus Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the area under sustainable land and water management. • Improve rural infrastructure and traderelated capacities for market access. • Raise smallholder productivity and respond to food emergencies more efficiently. • Improve agricultural research to disseminate new technologies.
5	<p>Food Security Through Rural Development</p> <p>www.usaid.gov.au</p>	<p>Announced May 2009.</p> <p>A four-year initiative.</p> <p>AusAID. Partnerships with Australian agricultural research organisations, governments and civil society. Funding also to CGIAR. AUS\$464 million. Australian government.</p> <p>Call-to-Action: “To assist countries in Asia, Pacific and Africa affected by the global food crisis.”</p> <p>Priority Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifting agricultural productivity, improving rural livelihoods and building community resilience in developing countries. <p>Key Focus Areas”:</p> <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.

3. Assessing and reducing trade-offs between food supply, biodiversity and ecosystem services

No	Name	Description
Global Initiatives		
1	<p>International Food&Agricultural Trade Policy Council</p> <p>http://www.agritrade.org/index.html</p>	<p>The International Food & Agricultural Trade Policy Council promotes the role of trade in creating a more open, equitable, productive and sustainable global food & agricultural system. IPC makes pragmatic trade policy recommendations to help solve the major challenges facing the global food & agricultural system in the 21st century—the need to promote global food security, to sustainably increase productivity, and to contribute to economic growth and development.</p> <p>IPC convenes influential policymakers, agribusiness executives, farm and civil society leaders, and academics from around the world in order to clarify complex issues, foster broad stakeholder participation in policy deliberations, and build consensus around pragmatic policy recommendations.</p> <p>IPC concentrates on the following policy initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Productivity & Sustainability</u>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security • Economic Growth & Development <p>IPC is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization</p>
2	<p>agroBIODIVERSITY A new science agenda agroBIODIVERSITY Science Plan and Implementation Strategy</p> <p>Contact address Louise Jackson, Professor Department of Land, Air, and Water Resources University of California, Davis Davis, CA 95616, USA Tel: +1-530-754-9116 Fax: +1-530-752-1552 Email: Lejackson@ucdavis.edu www.diversitas-international.org/cross_agriculture.html</p>	<p>DIVERSITAS is an international, non-governmental programme with a dual mission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote an integrative biodiversity science, linking biological, ecological and social disciplines in an effort to produce socially relevant new knowledge; - To provide the scientific basis for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
3	<p>Convention on Biologic Diversity</p> <p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>413, Saint Jacques Street, suite 800 Montreal QC H2Y 1N9 Canada Tel: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588 E-Mail: secretariat@cbd.int Web: www.cbd.int</p> <p>The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is located in downtown Montreal.</p>	<p>Thematic Programmes and Cross-Cutting Issues</p> <p>Thematic Programmes</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties (COP) has established seven thematic programmes of work (listed below) which correspond to some of the major biomes on the planet. Each programme establishes a vision for, and basic principles to guide future work. They also set out key issues for consideration, identify potential outputs, and suggest a timetable and means for achieving these. Implementation of the work programmes depends on contributions from Parties, the Secretariat, relevant intergovernmental and other organizations. Periodically, the COP and the SBSTTA review the state of implementation of the work programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Biodiversity Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity Forest Biodiversity Inland Waters Biodiversity/Island Biodiversity Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Mountain Biodiversity <p>Agricultural Biodiversity</p> <p>Agricultural biodiversity provides not only food and income but also raw materials for clothing, shelter, medicines, breeding new varieties, and performs other services such as maintenance of soil fertility and biota, and soil and water conservation, all of which are essential to human survival. Nearly one third of the world's land area is used for food production. More »</p> <p>What's new 30 June 2011 Press Release: Policy makers and senior officials briefed on the coherent implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic</p>

		Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol
Regional initiatives		
1	EVA – European Vending Association http://www.vending-europe.eu	The European Vending Association (EVA) is a not-for-profit organisation, established in Brussels since 1994. The EVA represents the interests of the whole European vending industry vis-à-vis the European Institutions and other relevant authorities or bodies. A vending machine is defined in the EVA statutes as: 'A device aimed for the self-service sale or provision of goods and/or services that can be operated by entering a coin, a bank note, a token, a chip or other card/key or by other command. This does not cover entertainment and gambling machines.'
2	FERCO – European Federation of Contracting Catering Organisation http://www.ferco-catering.org Bastion Tower 5 place du Champ de Mars - Boîte 14 B-1050 Brussels info@ferco-catering.org	12 national associations of contract caterers (Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom).
3	EUR 1 billion European Union Food Facility (EUFF) http://www.eubusiness.com/topics/food/food-facility.01/	Adopted in December 2008. A 2009-2011 initiative. 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. Call-to-Action: “To enable the EU to respond rapidly to problems caused by soaring food prices in developing countries.” Priority Actions <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. Key Focus Areas <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.
4	Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network www.fanrpan.org	Vision: A food secure southern Africa free from hunger and poverty. Mission: To promote effective Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) policies by: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Facilitating linkages and partnerships between government and civil society,2. Building the capacity for policy analysis and policy dialogue in southern Africa, and supporting demand-driven policy research and analysis. FANRPAN is a regional policy research and advocacy network whose operations are informed by major regional policy frameworks and processes in Southern Africa. These are currently the SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), the SADC Heads of State Dar es Salaam Declaration, the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) of the New Partnership for Agricultural Development (NEPAD) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA Agricultural Plan. At the

		<p>international level, after decades of declining support, there is renewed hope that development agencies will pay more attention. One of the elements of that hope is the World Development Report 2008 which is dedicated to "Agriculture for Development" and emphasises the importance of agricultural productivity growth in Africa for stimulating growth, overcoming poverty, and enhancing food security.</p> <p>FANRPAN is currently operating in 14 countries in Africa and soon to establish nodes in east Africa and operates through an inter-sectoral network platform in each country designated as a Country Node.</p> <p>Each country node is served by a hosting institution which provides a secretariat and coordination services. The node hosting institution is supported by a steering committee. The node hosting institution is selected on the basis of the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. its ability to engage with a wide range of stakeholders, including good relations with government; 2. its ability to convene high level policy engagements with all key stakeholders; 3. its staff and their ability to maintain good communications with stakeholders and the rest of FANRPAN; and 4. Its capacity to secure and effectively manage grants and contracts on behalf of FANRPAN. <p>In addition to these formal tools, FANRPAN has been reinforcing the scale and scope of its informal networks through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The incorporation of new, "non-traditional" stakeholders such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Parliamentarians who can help increase the political importance of agriculture in the region and influence the translation of FANRPAN policy recommendations into policy decisions; b. Media professionals who can contribute to the sensitization of policymakers and key stakeholders on critical policy issues, the intake of strategic agricultural development issues on national and regional policy agendas, attract and maximize attention of the general public to current and emerging agricultural development issues c. Customer groups (in 2008) 2. The creation of an environment (e.g. at the annual policy dialogues) conducive to extroverted attitudes, especially by disadvantaged groups such as small farmers and women 3. The reduction of communication barriers between policymakers, researchers and civil society <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sharing of information and knowledge among members and stakeholders through conventional and ICT based tools b. Direct contacts with senior decision-makers and other policy actors which have contributed to mutual trust and allowed FANRPAN to access information and better understand their perceptions, constraints and needs. c. A well designed website that is regularly updated and has become an important information hub on agricultural related issues. <p>FANRPAN works through partnerships. FANRPAN has established formal partnership agreements with nearly twenty national and international organizations, spanning from farmer organisations (e.g. SACAU and the Eastern Africa farmers federation (EAFF), to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIARs) (ICRISAT, IWMI, IFPRI), national universities and regional coordinating bodies (RUFORUM). FANRPAN leverages this network to deliver unbiased, high quality policy dialogue and analyses, particularly on broad trends and cross - country issues that are of significance for the entire region.</p>
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4. Adaptation to climate change

No	Name	Description
Global initiatives		

1	International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA) http://www.fertilizer.org/	<p>IFA has some 525 members in about 85 countries. About half of the membership is based in developing countries. IFA member companies represent all activities related to the production, trade, transport and distribution of every type of fertilizer, their raw materials and intermediates</p> <p>IFA's membership also includes organizations involved in construction, engineering, consulting, agronomic research The global fertilizer industry produces some 170 million tonnes of fertilizer nutrients annually. These are used in every corner of the globe to support agricultural production. There is no substitute for the nutrients absorbed by crops. As a major source of these, fertilizers therefore represent an essential ingredient in the drive towards world food security.</p>
2	CropLife International http://www.croplife.org/	<p>It is a global federation representing the plant science industry. It is a network of regional and national associations in 91 countries. The member companies are committed to supporting sustainable agriculture through innovation in crop protection, plant biotechnology and seed production.</p> <p>On the industry's behalf, it addresses international developments in crop protection and agricultural biotechnology.</p> <p>It promotes approaches that enhance sustainable agriculture in the interests of farmers, consumers and the environment. CropLife International aims to provide transparent information to its stakeholders and welcomes open dialogue with parties interested in the future of food and farming.</p> <p>It is committed to supporting the safe and responsible use of the industry's products in order to provide a secure, varied, healthy and affordable diet for consumers..</p> <p>The activities are financed by our member associations and our research and development-driven member companies</p> <p>Companies: BASF, Bayer CropScience, Dow AgroSciences, DuPont, FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta</p> <p>Regional associations: CropLife Africa Middle East, CropLife America, CropLife Asia, CropLife Latin America, European Crop Protection Association, Japan Crop Protection Association, CropLife Canada, Israel Crop Protection Association</p> <p>Biotech associations: AfricaBio, AgroBIO Mexico, AgroBio Brazil, ArgenBio, BIO Production Agriculture Association, CIB, CBI Japan, EuropaBio</p>
3	International seed Federation http://www.worldseed.org/	<p>The mission of the ISF is to facilitate the international movement of seed, related know-how and technology; to mobilize and represent the seed industry at a global level; to inform its members; and to promote the interests and the image of the seed industry.</p> <p>In order to fulfil its mission the ISF promotes strong co-operation among national and regional seed associations. It endeavours to work in partnership with organizations responsible for international treaties, conventions and agreements and those that shape policies that impact the seed industry.</p> <p>Representation</p> <p>Represent the seed industry at intergovernmental organisations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) • UPOV (International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants) • ISTA (International Seed Testing Association) • IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) • FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN) • CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) • WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) <p>and others that have an impact on the international movement of seed. ISF defends the general interests of its members, notably in improving the conditions of international seed trade and strengthening intellectual property rights worldwide.</p>

4	<p>International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI)</p> <p>3500 Parkway Lane, Suite 550, Norcross, Georgia 30092 U.S.A.</p> <p>www.ipni.net</p> <p>E-mail: info@ipni.net</p>	<p>The International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI) is a not-for-profit, science-based organization dedicated to the responsible management of plant nutrition for the benefit of the human family. IPNI began operating in January of 2007 and now has active programs in Africa, Australia/New Zealand, Brazil, China, Eastern Europe/Central Asia and Middle East, Latin America-Southern Cone, Mexico and Central America, Northern Latin America, North America (Canada and U.S.A.), South Asia, and Southeast Asia.</p> <p>As a global organization, IPNI has initiatives addressing the world's growing need for food, fuel, fiber, and feed. There is widespread concern for issues such as food security and the relationship of crop production to the environment and ecosystems. IPNI programs are achieving positive results in many areas. The program coordinators and IPNI regional directors are Ph.D. scientists. Through cooperation and partnering with respected institutions around the world, IPNI adds its strengths to agronomic research, education, demonstrations, training, and other endeavors. Best management practices for nutrient stewardship encourage the concept of applying the right product (source), at the right rate, at the right time, and in the right place.</p> <p>Membership in IPNI is composed of companies that are basic producers of one or more of the major plant nutrients (nitrogen, phosphate, potash, and sulfur) for agricultural purposes. Large retail organizations that do not qualify as basic producers may qualify as associate members. Certain other organizations qualify as affiliate members.</p>
5	<p>The CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF)</p> <p>http://www.waterandfood.org/</p>	<p>The CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF) is an international, multi-institutional research initiative with a strong emphasis on partnerships, adaptive management and participation. The program focuses in improving how water is managed and used for improved food production</p> <p>The CPWF represents the largest, most comprehensive investment in the world on water, food and environment research. Through the paradigm of water productivity - developing ways to produce more food within limited water availability - it offers a new approach to natural resources management research within the CGIAR. The CPWF works together in with institutions, NGOs and community groups in partnerships which seek meaningful impact for the people who use the new innovations developed by scientific research.</p> <p>The CPWF does this by focusing research on this intersection, then linking relevant research outputs with the broader development community. This implies working in a way that emphasizes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrated and participatory research • strategic planning and decision-making across scales to support efficiency and effectiveness of outputs and outcomes delivery; and a partnership approach to research design, implementation and uptake of outputs that involves key stakeholders, and builds capacity.
Regional initiatives		
1	<p>Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA)</p> <p>www.ilri.org/csisa</p>	<p>Launched January 2009. A 3-year project. 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.</p> <p>Call-to-Action: "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."</p> <p>Priority Actions</p> <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. <p>Key Focus Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread delivery and adaptation of technologies to increase production.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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5. Mitigation of climate change

No	Name	Description
1	Global Water Partnership http://www.gwp.org/	<p>GWP is a global network and because it works at all levels, our Strategy must both articulate what GWP will deliver through the network, and provide strategic direction for GWP's semiautonomous regional bodies.</p> <p>The GWP Strategy 2009-2013 sets out the guiding parameters and strategic goals for the network. Within this framework, GWP Regional and Country Partnerships, the GWP Secretariat and the Technical Committee, based on the needs and priorities of the constituencies they serve, will design their own strategies and annual work plans to meet the strategic goals.</p> <p>The Global Strategy provides the strategic direction for the whole network, but acknowledges that it is not feasible to set detailed indicators for regions as dissimilar as Southern Africa, South America or China. Each Regional Water Partnership has developed its own Regional Strategy that specifies outcomes in detail specific to the characteristics and priorities of each region. The Regional Strategies contain the most appropriate indicators for monitoring and evaluating progress towards strategic goals. The Global and Regional Strategies are thus complementary and are implemented through annual work plans.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote water as a key part of sustainable national development • Address critical development challenges • Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications • Build a more effective network <p>The Sponsoring Partners are the States (Argentina, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Jordan, The Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, The World Bank, World Meteorological Organization), and international organisations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) in 2002 – the intergovernmental organisation which is the legal representative of the GWP Network. The Sponsoring Partners appoint the Chair, members of the Steering Committee and the Auditor.</p>
2	The International Agri-Food Network http://www.agrifood.net/	<p>It is an informal coalition of international trade associations involved in the agri-food sector at the global level. The aim of the network is to facilitate informal liaison among the professional organizations and towards international organizations in the agri-food chain at global level. The network represents the agri-food business group in a number of international settings, such as the Committee on World Food Security and Nutrition (CFS) hosted at the FAO.</p> <p>The following key areas are the subject of work at CFS and will need private sector input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land tenure; - Global strategic framework; - Responsible Investment in Ag; - Gender, Food Security and Nutrition; - Food PriceVolatility;

		Climate Change.
3	Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/	<p>Launched in 2010, the Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme is working to make agriculture more climate-smart. A multidisciplinary programme funded by Finland, Germany and Norway, MICCA builds on FAO's long-standing work carried out by its different technical departments and collaborates with international and national organizations. MICCA complements other FAO and United Nations efforts to address climate change and collaborates with the UN-REDD Programme. The technical information generated by the Programme supports negotiation processes undertaken through the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</p> <p>Activities carried out through the MICCA Programme can be grouped into four broad, interconnected categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building the knowledge base • supporting decision making • generating reliable data • pilot projects
4	World Climate Research Programme http://www.wcrp-climate.org/	<p>The World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) organization comprises many partners and stakeholders around the world. Each of these contributes services, information, solutions or funds into the global WCRP enterprise. The overarching objectives of all members of this network are to contribute to improved understanding of the climate system, climatic change and the interactions between climate, people and the environment.</p> <p>Together with the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP) and DIVERSITAS, WCRP provides the international framework for scientific cooperation in the study of global environmental change through the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP).</p> <p>WCRP participates in many WMO activities. It works closely with National Meteorological and Hydrological Services on the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services, in which it is expected to act as the main research component. Together with the WMO Atmospheric Research and Environment Programme, WCRP is developing a "seamless prediction system" to enable a wide range of weather, climate, hydrological and environmental predictions.</p> <p>Research observations are an essential element of monitoring climate variability and change, understanding trends, and initializing models for climate prediction. WCRP's key partnership with the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) advocates for the complete implementation of the climate observing system, with sustained support for quality-assured observations.</p> <p>WCRP is a co-sponsor of the SysTEM for Analysis, Research and Training (START), a programme to make the knowledge and the tools of climate predictions available to scientists from developing countries. The ultimate goal of WCRP is to foster scientific capacity in all nations of the world in order to address challenges and opportunities resulting from climate variability and change at the regional and global levels. WCRP's research and network facilitation is an important contributor to efforts to meet the UN Millennium Development Goals, especially environmental sustainability and combating malaria and other diseases. WCRP is partnering with DIVERSITAS and other global environmental change programmes to build on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.</p> <p>To achieve its objectives, WCRP adopts a multi-disciplinary approach, organizes large-scale observational and modelling projects and provides the international forum to align efforts of thousands of climate scientists to provide the best possible climate information.</p> <p>WCRP is currently implementing its Strategic Framework for the years 2005-2015 entitled Coordinated Observation and Prediction of the Earth System (COPES). Launched in 2005, COPES aims to translate WCRP achievements in fundamental understanding of climate processes into a range of products, predictions, projections and climate assessments of high societal value for a broad range of users.</p> <p>In 2009, WCRP underwent an independent review commissioned by the programme sponsors (the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO). WCRP response to the major recommendations resulted in and overall programme assessment and planning activity that is currently continuing.</p>

5	World Meteorological Organization www.wmo.int/	WMO scientific and technical programmes World Weather Watch (WWW) Programme Global Observing System Global Telecommunication System and WMO Information System Global Data-processing and Forecasting System Data Management and System Support Activities WWW Operational Information Service Emergency Response Activities Instruments and Methods of Observation Programme WMO Polar Activities Tropical Cyclone Programme World Climate Programme (WCP) Climate Coordination Activities Agricultural Meteorology Programme World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies World Climate Data and Monitoring Programme World Climate Applications and Services Programme, including the Climate Information and Prediction Service Project Global Atmosphere Watch Programme (GAW) World Weather Research Programme (WWRP) Applications of Meteorology Programme (AMP) Public Weather Services Programme Aeronautical Meteorology Programme Marine Meteorology and Oceanography Programme Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay (AMDAR) Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWRP) Basic Systems in Hydrology Hydrological Forecasting in Water Resources Management Capacity-building in Hydrology and Water Resources Management Cooperation in Water-related Issues Associated Programme on Flood Management Education and Training Programme (ETRP) Technical Cooperation Programme (TCOP) Programme for the Least Developed Countries Voluntary Cooperation Programme Emergency Disaster Assistance Regional Programme (RP) WMO Space Programme (SAT) Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRR)
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		<p>Co-sponsored programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) <p>Other major projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev Africa) Data Buoy Cooperation Panel (DBCP) Hydrological Operational Multipurpose System (HOMS) Integrated Flood Management (IFM) Helpdesk Hydrological Information Referral Service (INFOHYDRO) Severe Weather Information Centre (SWIC) World AgroMeteorological Information Service (WAMIS) World Hydrological Cycle Observing System (WHYCOS) WMO Information System (WIS) WMO Integrated Observing System (WIGOS) World Weather Information Service (WWIS)
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