

FOOD FOR ALL

AN AGENDA FOR ADDRESSING
ROOT CAUSES OF HUNGER

POLICY REPORT, MARCH 2010



TROCAIRE
Working for a Just World

TRÓCAIRE

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This policy report has been produced by Trócaire, the Irish Catholic Agency for World Development. Trócaire is a member of CIDSE and Caritas Internationalis. The report was written by Michael O'Brien, Trócaire Agriculture and Trade Policy Officer.

Cover Photo: Victoria Kabera sells tomatoes in Rwanda. Photo: Gary Moore.

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ACRONYMS

AfT	Aid for Trade
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CFA	Comprehensive Framework for Action
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GNI	Gross National Income
GPAFSN	Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security & Nutrition
HLTF	High Level Task Force
IHTF	Irish Hunger Task Force
IA	Irish Aid
IAASTD	International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development
LDC	Least Developed Country
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WB	World Bank
WDR	World Development Report
WTO	World Trade Organisation

PREFACE

In our globalised world the basic right to adequate food is denied to more than a billion people. This statistic represents the highest level of chronically hungry people recorded since 1970. The fact that one in six of the world's population are denied the most basic of human rights is an indictment of governance systems, which have clearly failed to incorporate the Right to Food as a guideline for policy making.

Violation of the right to basic needs such as adequate food and water condemns more than a billion people to live in extreme poverty, negatively impacting on peoples access to health and education services and undermining their futures and their countries development prospects. Trócaire's vision of a just and peaceful world where people's dignity is ensured and rights are respected informs our efforts to cultivate a public conscience that considers food and access to water as universal rights of all human beings without distinction or discrimination¹. Our approach is rights based, meaning championing the right to food requires that we address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The world food crisis of 2007-08 highlighted the persistent problem of hunger. The continuation and increase in hunger is not due to lack of food. Hunger is a political issue which can be resolved through political commitment. This crisis is a human rights crisis and a rights based approach to the crisis means placing the right to food at the heart of policy making. Ensuring the right to food is upheld is a legally binding responsibility on all states. While this right does not impose specific food policies on governments it provides a framework that can guide governments on how to increase food security. In 2002 an intergovernmental working group was set up in order to develop a set of Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realisation of the Right to Food in the context of national food security. The guidelines which were adopted by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) Council give practical advice to national governments. Adopting a right to food approach has implications for policy formation in a range of areas including agribusiness, trade, land, gender equality and climate change which are treated in this paper.

FOOD GOVERNANCE

Implementing a right to food approach, means action focussed on the most vulnerable, the poorest and the marginalised, a disproportionate number of whom are women and children. It means prioritising aid to and investment in agriculture in a way that supports the majority of the world's small farmers. It is a new approach, which is people focussed. This requires global solidarity and co-operation. Trócaire welcomes the progress being made to advance coherence in the governance of food security as reflected in the successful reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and endorsement of the International Assessment of Agriculture Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) report by sixty countries, including Ireland and the United Kingdom. However, uncertainties and contradictions prevail. The status of the Committee within this global partnership is a work in progress. Trócaire believes it is incumbent on all countries to:

- *Deliver a more effective global food security partnership. Overcoming the fragmentation of past efforts requires all governments to support congruence between the political, scientific and financial pillars of a global partnership.*
- *Such a partnership must adopt the right to food as a guideline for policy making.*

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Drafts of the political declaration to be agreed at the World Summit on Food Security (2009) included specific commitments to boost agricultural aid. Unfortunately, these commitments were dropped from the final declaration. Underinvestment in agriculture over the past three decades has negatively impacted on food security. Trócaire calls on donor countries to:

- *Increase their share of ODA in agriculture to levels last seen in the early 1980s.*
- *Prioritise investment for sustainable smallholder agriculture, supporting small scale producers and in particular women farmers.*
- *Support African governments to deliver on the Maputo Declaration that commit 10% of their GDP to agriculture and rural development.*

AGRIBUSINESS AND FOOD SECURITY

As public investment in agriculture declined the role of the private sector increased. The reduced role of the state in agriculture has not produced the anticipated results in terms of food security or poverty reduction. Instead there has been a concentration of market power and the creation of agribusiness monopolies which promote mono-cropping and industrial farming systems that have high social and environmental costs. Trócaire calls on governments to:

- *Regulate the multinational food and agricultural corporations in order to promote a fairer system for how food is produced, consumed and distributed, giving preference to local food systems and smallholder producers.*
- *Advance new international commodity agreements which seek to support fair and stable prices for smallholder exports.*
- *Support research in low input farming technologies controlled by farmers, rather than expensive high technology solutions patented by multinational corporations.*

TRADE AND THE RIGHT TO FOOD

The expansion of market led globalisation and industrial production has been facilitated by imbalanced agricultural trade liberalisation. Some of the agricultural policies Ireland has pursued as a member of the European Union in world trade talks conflict with our commitment to tackling hunger. As long as Ireland pursues conflicting agricultural trade rules our ability to lead internationally the fight against hunger is compromised. Separately, the international community has responded to developing countries request to help address their supply side constraints through a redefining of Aid for Trade (AfT). The wider definition of AfT presents new opportunities for donors to support the development of small-scale sustainable farming systems. In the area of trade policy and aid for trade finance Trócaire recommends that Irish Aid should take the lead in:

- *Further assessing the extent to which Irish agricultural trade and market liberalisation policy positions conflict with the development/food security objectives of our overseas aid programme.*
- *Articulate an Irish government strategy to address these contradictory policies.*
- *Finalise an Irish AfT strategy that is demand driven and pro-poor complementing other development interventions that are being made through government and civil society.*

GENDER EQUALITY

Women are the primary producers and providers of food for family needs. Before structural adjustment and agricultural trade liberalisation policies of the 1980s/90s, most women producers were able to sustain their family needs and raise incomes from their work.² Falling prices linked to trade liberalisation and the emphasis on agri-industrial production systems has increased food insecurity and poverty.³

While the role of women in increasing agricultural productivity is identified in a range of recent food and agriculture reports few treat gender equality issues as a fundamental question of justice and non-discrimination. This means addressing gender equality in a holistic manner, be it access to land, access to and delivery of extension services, research etc. Trócaire believes that all stakeholders, including governments need to address the gender equality dimension of food security by:

- *Recognising womens major role in food systems and ensure their voices and priorities shape strategic hunger and food security policies.*
- *Taking a justice perspective, based on gender equality and non-discrimination which ensures equal access to economic resources for both women and men.*

ACCESS TO LAND AND LAND REFORM

Land is one such economic resource. Land access, secure tenure and utilisation are all key to food security. The food crisis highlighted the sharp increase in competition for land. Capital rich but resource poor countries are actively pursuing land concessions/leases in developing countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa as are private entrepreneurs, many of whom are focussed on agrofuels/mono cropping. Within an increasingly competitive land market and fragile environment, peoples land rights need to be respected, protected and promoted alongside preservation of biodiversity. Trócaire believes governments have a responsibility to:

- *Regulate land reform in a manner that respects the tenure and traditional rights of local people in developing countries.*
- *Ensure international investments in land are transparent and inclusive, involving agreement of affected communities and should not undermine national land reform or food security processes.*

FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The paper concludes with a consideration of what type of agriculture is socially and environmentally sustainable, highlighting the importance of retaining biodiversity to build more resilient farm systems at a time of huge challenge arising from climate change. Trócaire encourages the international community to:

- *Ensure the worst scenarios for food insecurity caused by climate change are avoided by agreeing to legally binding global emission reduction of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, with rich countries doing their fair share by reducing emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2020.*
- *Ensure that vulnerable farmers in developing countries have the capacity to cope with the impacts of current and future climate change by providing adaptation financing, investment in research and transfer of technology that addresses the needs of the most vulnerable in a sustainable manner and in addition to ODA commitments of 0.7% GNI.*

SECTION ONE



Seeds in Kenyan farmer's hand.
Photo: Ross McDonnell

INTRODUCTION

Hunger in the world must be eliminated. Amidst the unprecedented riches of the twenty first century, the reality of one in six people living in hunger is unacceptable. Only ten years ago, world leaders greeted the new Millennium with confidence. The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) they agreed in 2000, represented an unprecedented commitment by heads of state and government to a set of numerical and time bound targets that addressed key elements of human development. Though ambitious they set these targets knowing them to be feasible, both financially and technologically. Starting with the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, MDG 1 aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people living in hunger by 2015.⁴

However, even before the consecutive food and economic crises⁵, food insecurity has been on the rise for the past decade. The most recent FAO undernourishment data show that no progress was actually being made towards the 1996 World Food Summit (WFS) target of halving the number of undernourished people by 2015 even before the two consecutive crises made the situation substantially worse.⁶ The number of hungry people increased between 1995-97 and 2004-06 in all regions of the world, except Latin America and the Caribbean. Even in this region, however, the downward trend was reversed because of the food and economic crises.⁷ The fact that hunger was increasing even before the food and economic crises suggests that present efforts are insufficient and that new approaches are needed. Amongst the main reasons for this lack of progress are firstly failures in global food governance, secondly a failure to follow through on commitments made and thirdly an almost exclusive focus on increasing food production instead of a more holistic response based on addressing the structural causes of food insecurity.

Section one of this paper looks at the issue of global food governance and moves afoot to overcome the fragmentation of efforts. Is the current reform of food governance systems likely to improve coordination and coherence in international strategies and policies so that the universal right to food is delivered? What are the opportunities and risks within this emerging and reformed architecture?

Section two considers how the neglect of agriculture over the past three decades needs to be reversed. In the Irish Hunger Task Force (IHTF) report, it was noted that 'agriculture has suffered decades of neglect from both national governments and donors'.⁸ The recognition of the negative impact underinvestment in smallholder agriculture has had, has elicited a virtual consensus on the need to prioritise investment that benefits the poorest, most marginalised farmers, often located in the least favourable environments. However to be really effective a prioritisation of investment in smallholder agriculture must be accompanied by measures which address the structural causes of food insecurity. Section two of this paper looks at five key issues, agribusiness, trade, land, gender equality and climate change.

PROGRESSING EFFECTIVE GLOBAL FOOD GOVERNANCE

The need for a mechanism that facilitates debate, convergence of views, policy coherence and coordination of action on food, agriculture and nutrition to advance food security is long recognised. In 1974 the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) was created as the intergovernmental body within the United Nations (UN) system to review and follow up policies concerning world food security.

However, since the formation of the Committee on World Food Security, lack of political engagement, resources and scientific expertise have compromised its work. In response to soaring food prices and the impact of the economic and financial crises, world food security and its governance has re-emerged since 2007 as an international political priority. While initially spurred by the need to address the effects of the crises the greater challenge is to treat the long term factors that contribute to food insecurity and hunger.

A Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (GPAFSN)

The concept of a Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition has gained momentum since the food crisis. In the declaration of the World Summit on Food Security the Committee on World Food Security is referred to as a 'central component' of the emerging Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition.⁹ What in practice this means, remains to be seen. It cannot be assumed that the Committee is in fact the engine driving the global partnership. However, with a remit that includes 'developing a global strategic framework for food security and nutrition' it is in pole position to fulfil such a role.

Since the successfully completed reform of the Committee in 2009 it is in a better position to deliver a more effective system of global food governance. Its enhanced potential arises from its inclusive composition, a supporting scientific base in the form of a high level panel of experts and provision of space for discussion and coordination. Given its wide composition, achieving a balance between inclusiveness and effectiveness will be its major challenge. The effectiveness of the Committee also hinges on decisions to be made in phase one of its implementation (Oct.09-Oct.10), such as the composition of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE). Other key questions will not be answered until phase two of implementation when decisions on accountability and monitoring are to be agreed. Despite its many advantages, most notably its universal composition of Member Nations of FAO and Member States of the United Nations, its openness to civil society, its neutral forum for dialogue, the proposed scientific base, its success also hinges on sustained pro-active political engagement, adequate resourcing for its constituent components and coherence across the political, scientific and financial pillars. (Diagram 1, Representation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition)

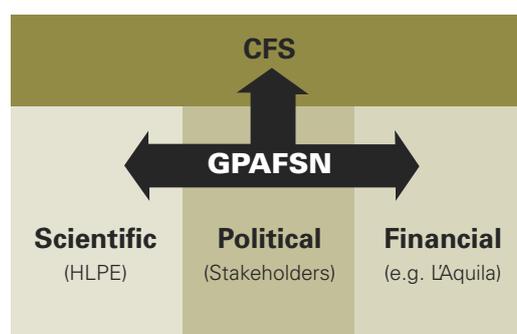


DIAGRAM 1 Representation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

Trócaire supports the rapid implementation of the reform of the Committee. Trócaire participated at the parallel forum to the World Food Summit on Food Security, where support for the renewed Committee was reflected in the social movements/NGOs/ CSOs Declaration. The Declaration noted that 'civil society has played a fundamentally important role in the CFS reform process, opening up a critical space which we intend to fully occupy... in so doing we will ensure that the voices of the excluded continue to be heard at the heart of food and agricultural policy making and governance, at all levels.'¹⁰ In collaboration with programme and policy partners, Trócaire seeks to enhance the strength of that voice. We are also committed to monitoring the Committee's work, ensuring governments follow through on their commitment to create an effective mechanism that is strong in its powers of coordination at all levels.

The Irish Hunger Task Force report to the Irish Government in 2008 had recommended that Ireland should support reform of the international architecture to tackle world hunger by promoting coherence across the UN agencies and the entire international system. Ireland has actively participated in the Committee on World Food Security reform process. Given the work that has gone into reforming the Committee, Ireland together with all member states must remain committed to expediting its potential to lead a more co-ordinated approach to food security.

While voting rights in the Committee on Food Security are reserved for member countries, non voting participants which includes, civil society, representatives of UN agencies, international agricultural research systems such as CGIAR, the International Financial Institutions, regional development banks, the World Trade Organisation and representatives of private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations are identified as key participants in the reformed Committee on World Food Security. An example of one such stakeholder is the UN High Level Task Force (Box 1).

Box 1: The High Level Task Force

The UN High Level Task Force on Food Security created at UNCTAD X11 by the UN Secretary General is a participant in the CFS. The task force produced the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) in July 2008. This plan details two sets of actions, those that contribute to short term outcomes related to immediate needs and long term outcomes needed for sustainable food systems. A progress report published in November 2009 describes the activities of the HLTf members since the publication of the CFA. The UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition and co-ordinator of the task force is overseeing an update of the CFA in the first half of 2010. The Representative has drawn specific attention to 'requests that have been made to strengthen the guidance on nutrition, social protection and trade'.¹¹

While no new financial commitments were made at the World Summit on Food Security, the G8 at their L'Aquila Summit did set the goal of mobilising USD 20 billion over three years for sustainable agricultural development.¹² At the Pittsburgh G20 meeting in September 2009 the World Bank was asked to develop a proposal for a multilateral trust fund, to assist in the implementation of pledges made at the G8 L'Aquila Summit.¹³ Contributors to this fund are not confined to G8 members. Questions remain around what constitutes the financial pillar of the global partnership and critically how funding streams, including L'Aquila, cohere with the work of the CFS. In this respect there would seem a need to clearly define the role of the Committee on Food Security and its relationship with other global institutions such as the World Bank.

Political will is at the heart of ensuring the right to food and eradicating hunger. It is clear that greater coherence in the global governance of food security is still needed to encourage convergence of policies and actions taken by all stakeholders.¹⁴ The work done to improve international food governance must be completed and not allowed to unravel. A return to the failed fragmentation of efforts approach of the past will further exacerbate food insecurity and hunger. The opportunity to forge a coherent, co-ordinated path has been laid with the reform of the Committee.

However, the major challenge ahead is to make this an effective vehicle for formulating policies at national and international levels. A collective common understanding amongst all stakeholders on the status of the Committee within the Global Partnership is important. An inclusive political pillar where policy priorities are informed by food security experts must in turn direct the financial arm of the Global Partnership.

Trócaire believes it is incumbent on all countries to:

- *Deliver a more effective global food security partnership. Overcoming the fragmentation of past efforts requires all governments to support congruence between the political, scientific and financial pillars of a global partnership.*
- *Such a partnership must adopt the right to food as a guideline for policy making.*

Guatemala: Making the right to food justiciable

‘The palm has more rights to water than we do’¹⁵

Guatemala is one of the countries which has adopted framework laws to make the right to food justiciable. In spite of the strong legal development of the right to adequate food in Guatemala according to a recent international fact finding mission on the Right to Food in Guatemala ‘the country presents the most alarming levels of malnutrition in Latin America’.

The Mission’s report includes case studies which document how the right to food is undermined. In all verified cases the Mission observed multiple discriminations against women, regarding their right to food, to health, their labour rights and their rights to land and water. The Mission also presented numerous examples of how the expansion of agrofuels and mega-projects have severe negative consequences on the right to food, the right to water and the right to housing.

Recommendations are made to both the Guatemalan state and the international community. Amongst the state recommendations are:

- The necessity of incorporating the gender aspect and the equal rights of peasant women, indigenous women and mothers living under conditions of social vulnerability in all public policies.
- To stop the expansion of agrofuel production, giving priority to the sustainable production of food and... the promotion of peasant and indigenous agriculture.

And to the international community to:

- Revise all trade policies and agreements which have been made or are in the negotiating process with the Guatemalan Government and the Central American region so as to examine and guarantee their consistency with human rights.

SECTION TWO



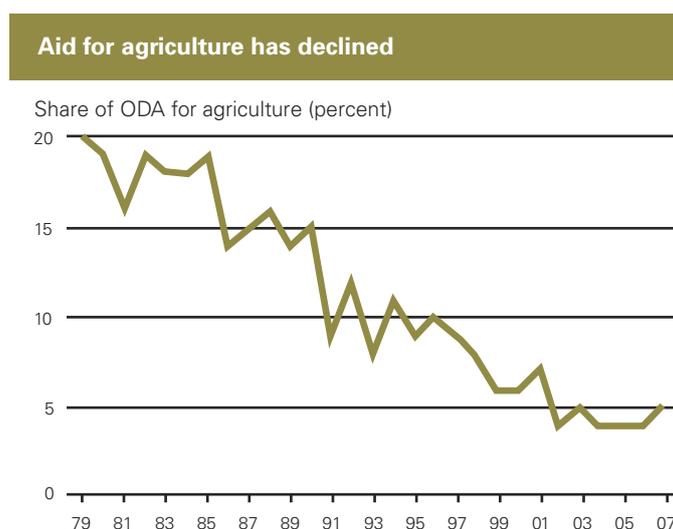
Tania Rodriguez da Costa turns on the light powered by cow dung. Photo: Kim Haughton

2.1 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Volume of Agricultural Investment needs to increase

Fulfilling everyone's right to food means addressing the immediate problem of large scale hunger but it also means preparing to meet the food demands arising from a growing global population, increasing urbanisation and income growth. The recent global food crisis has alerted governments of the need to put agriculture at the centre of their development agendas. The failure of southern governments and donor countries to invest in the agricultural sector has negatively impacted on production. In Africa there is clear evidence showing those countries which spend more than 10 percent of their budgets on agriculture are achieving reductions in the proportion of their populations living in hunger.¹⁶ In tandem with revitalising southern countries' investment in agriculture northern donors must do more. Throughout the 1990s the proportion of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) devoted to agriculture declined substantially; in 2007, after adjusting for inflation, the level of agricultural ODA was 37 percent lower than in 1988.¹⁷ (see Graph 1 Aid for Agriculture has declined) This decline is all the more striking because it happened in the face of rising hunger and rural poverty. The World Summit on Food Security delivered no new resources to agriculture while only a fraction of the G8 L'Aquila commitment to mobilise \$20 billion over three years is likely to represent additional finance and is proving slow in disbursement.

Graph 1¹⁸



The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) 2009 review of Ireland's aid programme expressed concern at the low levels of funding currently being provided in Ireland's ODA programme for agriculture and the private sector. It notes with approval that the 2006 White Paper on Irish Aid included a commitment to stimulating pro-poor economic growth in Africa through measures to improve the production and efficiency of agriculture but expresses concern regarding the decline in funding for agricultural production and also for water and sanitation as a percentage of total bilateral assistance between the 1995-99 period and 2005-06.¹⁹ The Irish Hunger Task Force report noted the need for a full audit to ascertain the complete picture of the current level of Irish Aid (IA) support through its entire range of programmes which contribute to the attainment of the key objective of the alleviation and eradication of hunger.²⁰ Such an audit needs to be fully transparent including a comprehensive list of all expenditure categories.

Quality of Agricultural Investment Matters

Improving the quality of southern and donor spending on agriculture is just as critical as increasing the amount. The World Bank in its 2008 World Development Report on Agriculture argues that for agriculture based countries, which include most of Sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture and its associated industries are essential to growth and to reducing mass poverty and food insecurity.²¹

The majority of farmers in these countries are small producers whose holdings are less than 2 hectares. Four-fifths are women. Livelihood challenges for these producers are aggravated further in regions of high HIV prevalence. The relative neglect of investment in agriculture over the last three decades and the promotion of an agri-industrial production model has led to a double neglect of these farmers. Reversing the disastrous results of such policies requires the promotion of small producer organisations and their engagement in policy development. Additionally it requires their access to productive resources, including land and water, inputs, credit, markets, training, extension services and information.

The recognition by the international community of the centrality of agriculture and rural development to an effective fight against hunger and poverty is welcome. The higher value being attached to support of small scale agriculture and women farmers is also positive. However this focus on small producers especially women producers needs to move beyond rhetoric. Its strength can be measured by actual increased investment and implementation of complementary policies that discriminate in favour of the small producer. The approach taken by governments, north and south, will ultimately determine who really benefits from the increased focus on agriculture and whether the opportunity to eradicate hunger is successfully progressed.

Donor countries need to:

- *Collectively increase their share of ODA in agriculture to levels last seen in the early 1980s.*
- *Prioritise investment for sustainable smallholder agriculture, supporting small scale producers and in particular women farmers.*
- *Support African governments to deliver on the Maputo Declaration that commit 10% of their GDP to agriculture and rural development.*

Alongside the broad issues of global food governance and resource allocations, Trócaire's programme experience has identified specific issues where the policies pursued can have significant impact on hunger and development. Five of these, namely agribusiness, trade, gender equality, land and climate change are treated below.

2.2 AGRIBUSINESS AND FOOD SECURITY

As public investment in agriculture declined the role of the private sector increased. However, it would be wrong to suppose that the private sector simply filled the vacuum left by the state. Liberalisation of markets and a reduced role by the state in agriculture has not produced the anticipated results in terms of poverty reduction and food security. Instead, there has been a concentration of market power and the creation of agribusiness monopolies. In its 2008 World Development Report (WDR), the World Bank highlights high concentration rates in various segments of commodity market chains such as coffee, tea and cocoa. For example, in the tea value chain, three companies control more than 80 percent of the world market.²²

On the input side, national and transnational agribusiness corporations, often with multilateral and government assistance, have been given greater control over access to capital, land, water and production inputs. In terms of post production distribution and trade, large retailers are playing an increasingly dominant role in controlling access to both international and domestic retail markets, setting

buying conditions that are often difficult to fulfil for smaller farmers.²³ Agribusiness shifts cropping, livestock raising and fisheries from diverse, seasonally appropriate and ecologically sustainable production towards mono-cropping, factory farming, industrial harvesting and centralised production, all of which diminish the potential of communities and countries to be food secure through their own means.

Agriculture not only produces food, it also produces public goods and services, including environmental conservation, rural development, balanced regional development and above all food security. The International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) report notes that the private sector will rarely provide public goods and services for which there is no market.²⁴ In the area of research, agribusiness has focussed on cost intensive technologies targeted towards rich producers neglecting the traditional crops of most relevance to small producers' food security. This highlights the important role the state has in the area of agricultural research and development in terms of support to smallholder production. The state is also responsible for addressing monopolistic behaviour and regulating agribusiness so that it supports good environmental practices and development objectives.

Over the years Trócaire has witnessed in many countries how large scale agribusiness has undermined people's livelihoods and rights. For example in Brazil the expansion of the agricultural frontier for large cattle ranches, soya production and more recently biofuels for the international market has led to the cutting down of the Amazon rainforest, displacement of indigenous populations and concentration of land in the hands of a few.

Core to Trócaire's livelihoods work is to support a locally appropriate and sustainable approach to the family farm and household economy. Trócaire prioritises household food security through increasing productivity and promoting diversification, favouring a sustainable low external input approach; improving family nutrition through increasing the variety of food available; assisting families to earn income from their farms through processing and marketing their extra production. Where people's livelihoods depend on international commodity markets we work to increase producers' negotiating position through co-operatives and alternative market networks.

Governments have a responsibility to:

- *Regulate the multinational food and agricultural corporations in order to promote a fairer system for how food is produced, consumed and distributed, giving preference to local food systems and smallholder producers.*
- *Advance new international commodity agreements which seek to support fair and stable prices for smallholder exports.*
- *Support research in low input farming technologies controlled by farmers, rather than expensive high technology solutions patented by multinational corporations.*

Laying the foundations of a new approach to agriculture

“Small and marginal farmers and the environment have become victims at the altar of sacrifice” Trócaire Partner, Pragati, India

Over the past 50 to 60 years, the focus of agricultural development has mainly been on maximising yields coupled with increasing specialisation in production and ever larger farm sizes. Research, technology, policy and resources have favoured an agribusiness approach which has neglected small farmers. The ever increasing costs of cultivation due to dependency on external inputs, fluctuations in market prices coupled with vagaries of weather have made agriculture based livelihoods for small farmers extremely fragile.

Trócaire has been working with partners to redress this imbalance by supporting approaches and research that increases small farmers' yields, promotes biodiversity, reduces dependency on high cost chemical inputs and ultimately improves farming families' livelihoods. One such approach is the System of Rice Intensification being promoted by Pragati in Koraput, Orissa, India. This approach strives to increase yields and reduce the cost of production through the utilisation of organic manures, pesticides and new crop production technologies.

The Jani Family

Dibakar Jani lives with his wife Bhagyabati, two sons and two daughters. Previously his rice yield could support the food requirement of his family for two months. For the rest of the year, he depended on wage labour since he has no alternate means of livelihood. In June 2006 Dibakar had the opportunity to be part of a 32 member team of farmers who received field based training and demonstration on organic practices and system of rice intensification technology of paddy cultivation. The resulting yield of rice increased fourfold from 1 quintal of rice to 4 quintals of rice from his half acre plot. The extra yield has increased the rice available for his family from 2 months to 6 months, reducing the amount of time he needs to spend searching for wage labour and facilitated investment in growing a summer vegetables crop further improving the food security of the Jani family.

2.3 TRADE AND THE RIGHT TO FOOD

Trade liberalisation has been a driver of globalisation over the past two decades. Liberalisation in agriculture has been a core part of structural adjustment programmes and more recently in the work programme of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The resulting growth in global supply chains has meant that both net food exporting countries and net food importers have become more dependent on international trade. While in theory the reduction of trade barriers in agriculture, enhanced market access for agricultural products and the gradual decrease in subsidies provided by rich countries to their farmers should all contribute to greater food security, the reality is quite different.

Trade liberalisation in itself entails social costs. This is because to be successful, the opening of markets requires solid social policies to redistribute wealth and provide safeguards to the men and women whose living conditions have been disrupted by changing trade rules and trade patterns. However, through non tariff barriers and the redefinition of northern domestic supports as largely non trade distorting, poorer countries are left to specialise in the production of a limited number of traditional primary commodity exports. This leads to two kinds of dependency, the first on foreign exchange earnings, which reduce over time and the second, for the ability of countries to feed their people when the price of food imports rise.

Addressing the theme of Human Rights, Trade and Macroeconomic Policy, the Director General of the WTO called for 'coherence between the local and the global, between the world of trade and the world of human rights'.²⁵ Such coherence is notably absent in the ongoing Doha Round negotiations. The conflicting views between those members who seek further market opening without effectively addressing current distortions in agricultural rules and those who seek to mitigate the negative impact of any further liberalisation on small farmers remains one of the core stumbling blocks to agreement. The Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the WTO coming just days after the World Summit on Food Security failed to make any explicit acknowledgement of the negative links between agricultural trade policies and the food crisis.

The Commitment to Development Index, which rates 22 donors on how they promote development and security in developing countries gave Ireland, along with other EU countries, a low ranking on trade. Ranked sixteenth on trade overall, Ireland received the very lowest rating of all donors for its high agricultural subsidies, which the Development Index estimates to represent the equivalent of a 16.8% tariff.²⁶ As long as Ireland pursues conflicting agricultural trade rules our commitment and ability to lead in the fight against hunger is compromised. The IHTF report argued that within the EU, Ireland should work towards promoting policy coherence in areas relevant to addressing hunger. These include issues such as supporting the development of trading arrangements which deliver genuine benefits for the food insecure in developing countries.²⁷ In a more recent publication on policy coherence by the Advisory Board for Irish Aid it is recommended that Irish Aid's special envoy for hunger should be asked to identify areas where greater policy coherence would contribute to fulfilment of the objectives of the Hunger Task Force report.²⁸

Trócaire supports small producers add value and access markets for their produce, improving their incomes and livelihood security. Programmes aimed at increasing production also support farmers to form marketing groups so that producers can secure a better price for their surplus production. Priority is given to supporting local market initiatives such as farmer markets and low cost local certification schemes for organic produce. In a number of countries farmers' groups have evolved to process at a scale that can supply domestic and international markets. Trócaire's trade policy work seeks to complement our programme work by advancing food security, livelihood security and rural development outcomes in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations.

Aid for Trade

The Irish Hunger Task Force report also made a number of recommendations to the Irish government aimed at improving smallholder productivity through support for diversification initiatives and improved rural infrastructure. Poor rural roads it noted 'in particular, block access to markets and are one of the major constraints faced by small scale farmers in trying to move from a subsistence basis to a more sustainable scale of production'.²⁹ Infrastructure, commodity information and market standards are among the constraints impeding small scale producers participation in markets.

The Aid for Trade (AfT) task force established after the Hong Kong WTO Ministerial (2005) expanded the working definition of AfT. Alongside the traditional support areas (providing assistance towards negotiating and implementing international trade agreements) were added new categories including trade related infrastructure and building productive capacity.³⁰ To advance poverty reduction and specifically MDG 1, AfT should encourage local, national and regional market development and not only focus on enhancing export orientation. AfT can address the production and trading constraints affecting the smallholder. Unfortunately, the EU's joint AfT strategy does not acknowledge that AfT should have such a pro-poor focus.³¹ How Ireland's commitment to poverty reduction and prioritisation of smallholders interests is being systematically pursued and the role identified for AfT in such a strategy is unclear in the absence of a clearly defined Irish AfT strategy.

As trade impacts directly on food security and eradicating hunger is a defining feature of Ireland's development cooperation programme Irish Aid should take the lead in:

- *Further assessing the extent to which Irish agricultural trade and market liberalisation policy positions conflict with the development/food security objectives of our overseas aid programme.*
- *Articulating an Irish government strategy to address these contradictory policies.*
- *Finalising an Irish AfT strategy that is demand-driven and pro-poor, complementing other development interventions that are being made through government and civil society.*

Dink Tomato Ketchup

Tomato products represent a new income generating opportunity for women producers and traders in the Dire Dawa region of Ethiopia.

Tomatoes can be transformed into a number of marketable products, from tomato paste to tomato juices. Despite demand for such products in the local and regional market, efforts to develop value added tomato products remain underdeveloped.

Poor storage, packaging and transport lead to significant wastage in the marketing process. Lack of market information, disorganised engagement with traders and the absence of business development services further conspire against maximising gains for producers.

Recognising the potential benefits to be derived from value addition, a tomato processing group comprising women from two local associations formed 'Dink Tomato' to produce ketchup for the local market. Delivering ketchup rather than tomatoes to market has raised a number of new challenges for these entrepreneurs.

The tomato processing machines were unsuitable to compress the tomato volumes necessary to make the business viable. Demand for ketchup in affordable and smaller packaging because of customers buying power and wish to reduce wastage in hot weather created further difficulties. Unable to source the necessary packaging, working with unsuitable processing machines and rising rental costs Dink tomato processing ground to a halt.

Suspension of tomato processing is temporary with links being established with the private sector and local government to overcome these constraints. As a result new machinery for processing and packaging is being sourced while market outlets for the higher level of production have been identified as far away as the capital, Addis Ababa.

Many other small-scale, local market oriented entrepreneurial activities face similar and additional constraints which Aid for Trade could help overcome.

2.4 GENDER EQUALITY

Women comprise approximately 70% of agricultural workers in developing countries and produce between 60-80% of food.³² In spite of this, women are more likely than men to suffer from hunger. The Irish Hunger Task Force report noted that this is partly related to the nutrition hierarchy within households, but is also associated with other disadvantages experienced by women.³³ Women face enormous inequality and discrimination when it comes to accessing assets and services, fulfilling their capabilities and realising their rights. Constraints include lack of access to and control of land, water and credit. Apart from the core agricultural work of hoeing, planting, weeding and harvesting, women also bear the brunt of domestic tasks such as preparing and cooking food and caring for children, the elderly and the sick. In Sub-Saharan Africa, this latter activity has assumed much greater significance in the face of the HIV and AIDS pandemic.³⁴

Specific policy measures are required to address the constraints facing women farmers and special consideration must be given to the needs of female heads of households. FAO has recommended that such measures aim to:

- *Ensure that women have equal opportunities with men to own land;*
- *Facilitate women's access to agricultural services and tailoring such services to their needs;*
- *Encourage the production of food crops through the use of incentives;*
- *Promote the adoption of appropriate inputs and technology to free up women's time for income-producing activities;*
- *Improve the nutritional status of women and children;*
- *Provide better employment and income earning opportunities;*
- *Promote women's organisations; and*
- *Review and re-orient government policies to ensure that the problems that constrain the role of women in food security are addressed.*³⁵

While the role of women in increasing agricultural productivity is identified in a range of recent food and agriculture reports few treat gender equality issues as a fundamental question of justice and non-discrimination. The IAASTD report does, however, make very concrete recommendations on gender justice, for example, encouraging significant investment in staffing and training for women within science and technology centres.

Trócaire promotes gender equality by promoting equitable access to and control of assets and resources for women and men. This involves redressing inequality in access to assets and resources by proactively supporting women's access to land, finance, agricultural inputs and technical assistance; promoting the economic empowerment of women through microfinance and income generating activities; encouraging the emergence of women leaders.

Governments need to address the gender dimension of food security by:

- *Recognising women's major role in food systems and ensure their voices and priorities shape strategic hunger and food security policies.*
- *Taking a justice perspective, based on gender equality and non-discrimination which ensures equal access to economic resources for both women and men.*

Practical Needs: Reconciling women and men's priorities in livelihood activities

Trócaire is committed to eliminating gender inequalities and ensuring that men and women have equal rights and opportunities in access to and control of resources and power. Part of this is advanced through understanding and addressing the different priorities and needs of women and men through our livelihoods programmes.

East Pokot is one of the poorest regions in Kenya with recurrent droughts, conflicts and very low scores on human development indicators. The Catholic mission has been supported by Trócaire to implement projects on water, livestock, and occasional emergency food assistance. Trócaire together with its partners challenges gender inequalities perpetuated through negative cultural practices such as female genital mutilation as well as designing livelihood supports that balance the needs of women and men.

The lack of water for both human and livestock consumption is a major problem in east Pokot. However men and women experience the problem very differently. The life of a man in Pokot revolves around livestock. His concern is largely water for livestock. Women bear the burden of providing domestic water and have to walk long distances thus increasing their workload. In order to balance the two priorities, Trócaire's partner has constructed modified tanks for domestic water supply that allows people to water their livestock without interfering with the quality of drinking water.

The programme is also helping communities to adopt improved livestock practices as a whole. Livestock production activities such as disease control is traditionally done by men. More recently women are also being trained as paravets increasing their status in the community.

Strategic Needs: Upholding Equal Pay Entitlements in Orissa, India

NAWO (National Alliance of Women, Orissa Chapter), through its 200 member organisations across the state of Orissa has been advocating for the proper implementation of the Government of India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) which entitles the rural poor to 100 days labour a year at the minimum wage. Across Orissa this scheme is failing to live up to its potential due to corruption and poor implementation.

A major issue that NAWO and other Trócaire partners have been addressing is the discrepancy between the wages being paid to men and women. While the Act provides for equal wages for men and women in practice this was not happening. However, as a result of awareness raising at a village level equal wages are now being paid to men and women in over 300 villages where Trócaire's partners are working.

Over the past number of years Trócaire has been supporting NAWO and other local NGOs to develop the leadership skills of rural women. Following training and capacity building women leaders are beginning to emerge in tribal and Dalit areas of rural Orissa, the most underdeveloped parts of the state. These women leaders, who are now occupying up to 50% of village leadership positions, understand their rights and entitlements and are playing an important role in ensuring the voices of women are heard. This process has also helped to ensure that contractors can no longer get away with discriminating against women when it comes to implementing government programmes.

2.5 ACCESS TO LAND AND LAND REFORM

Despite growing urbanisation the majority of poor households are still rural (70% on average in the LDCs) and a high percentage of these households are engaged in agriculture on small farm holdings. Access to natural resources, especially land, is an issue of life or death for many poor people. Lack of access denies people a livelihood and fuels poverty, hunger and conflict.

Rising food prices, promotion of agrofuels encouraged by fiscal incentives and subsidies in developed countries, population growth, exhaustion of natural resources in certain countries, and increased demand for certain raw commodities such as timber are among the factors that have aggravated demand for land, land speculation and what is referred to as 'land grab'. The growing competition for natural resources such as land compounds existing inequities in landholding patterns, rooted in cultural and historic experience. Liberalisation of trade facilitating the export of large volumes of primary commodities has reinforced processes of concentration of land ownership. Combined, these factors have resulted in the further marginalisation of smallholders, particularly women farmers, whose entitlement to land may be compromised by discriminatory laws, local conventions or gender stereotypes, which underestimate the contribution and role of women in agricultural production and food security. Land expulsions and displacement processes of farmers and local food production are common, exacerbating poverty and food insecurity.

A rights based approach to food in relation to land and land reform means addressing questions of how to protect smallholders' land rights, how to ensure a just distribution of land and advance a tenurial system based on rights. The Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food has elaborated a set of core principles and measures in order to frame the discussion on large scale land acquisitions or leases in human rights terms. These principles are based on the right to food, but they also aim to ensure the respect of agricultural workers rights and to protect land users from eviction that do not comply with certain conditions.³⁶

Land access and rights have been priority issues for Trócaire since its foundation in 1973. Securing and guaranteeing access to land, particularly for women, as well as the protection of common property resources, under threat from large scale development and commercial interests e.g mining, feature in our work.

Trócaire has borne witness to how the lack of access to land undermines the livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable. This denial of the most basic resource manifests itself in a number of ways that include:

- *Large commercial plantations with state of the art technology producing food for export while neighbouring communities go hungry;*
- *Large numbers of landless and small holders co-existing beside underutilised estates;*
- *Centuries old land rights systems disrupted by war and commercial interests such as mining;*
- *The privatisation and destruction of communally held forests, grazing lands and fisheries.*

Governments have a responsibility to:

- *Regulate land reform in a manner that respects the tenure and traditional rights of local people in developing countries.*
- *Ensure international investments in land are transparent and inclusive, involving agreement of affected communities and should not undermine national land reform processes.*

Land Rights for Women

Anna Grace was widowed at 18 years old and left with 4 young children to look after. She is illiterate and used to earn a living from digging the land that her late husband had left her. However, one of her late husband's elder cousins encroached on her land and took five of the six acres she owned. Because of this, Anna Grace was unable to provide sufficient food for herself and her children.

Anna Grace was targeted by her late husband's cousin because being illiterate and poor she would be unlikely to know her legal rights. This "land grab" was further facilitated by corruption within the local custom authority and council.

However, thanks to the intervention of LEMU (Land and Equity Movement Uganda) who assisted her with her appeal case by drafting legal documents, paying court fees and her transport, Anna Grace was successful in reclaiming her land.

Unfortunately, this case is all too common in Uganda, with many people being deprived of their ability to provide food for their families as they are being illegally bullied, harassed, and threatened until they leave/abandon their land. This is being allowed to happen as social and state systems that are supposed to help people protect their land rights are circumvented.

2.6 FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Peoples' ability to grow food is highly dependent on temperature and on rainfall patterns, with the vast majority of farmers in developing countries depending on rain fed agriculture. There is evidence that climate change is already reducing growing seasons in parts of Africa.³⁷ The resulting losses in agricultural production will lead to increased malnutrition and reduced opportunities for poverty reduction. Vulnerable populations will be most adversely affected. Within a few decades the number of people living in poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa at risk of hunger may double to 600 million.³⁸ Crop yields in some African countries are projected to drop by up to 50 percent as early as 2020 and net crop revenues could fall by as much as 90 percent by 2100, with smallholders the worst affected.³⁹ Adaptation to climate change is essential for any efforts to promote food security. Adaptation activities need to consider the opportunities and constraints that local farmers face and the diversity of systems they rely upon. Indeed, adapting to climate variability is not new to farmers. However, the need to increase production coinciding with accelerated changes in climate presents a significant challenge. Traditional ways of coping will need to be supplemented by strong research supporting more radical changes in agricultural practice. Left unchecked, however, climate change will overwhelm the ability of people to adapt to its impacts. It is therefore vital to avoid unnecessary future food insecurity by also tackling the causes of climate change.

What type of agriculture is socially and environmentally sustainable is a question currently receiving wide attention. Are intensive production systems reliant on finite inputs such as fossil fuels and phosphate really sustainable? What would a post-fossil fuel agriculture look like? Family farming traditionally manages with moderate external inputs, making the best use of local opportunities and on farm (nutrient) flows, so that production per unit (of input or land) is high. Farmers productivity can be enhanced further with appropriate information, know-how and technology, in addition to secure tenure rights so that family farmers can build up a viable farm. This raises contentious issues such as the role of genetic modification. What is clear is that a Green Revolution approach at a time of climate change, concentrating research into a few crops only, will work against building a resilient agriculture. In Africa there is a huge diversity of climates and thousands of different crop varieties that need to be at the core of research in order to build an agriculture that can adapt to the increasing challenges of climate change. IAASTD confirms that

biologically diverse, agro-ecological farming and grazing methods, especially those practised sustainably by small-scale food producers, particularly women, makes agriculture more resilient, adaptive and capable of eliminating hunger and rural poverty.

The reality of climate change is affecting poor farmers in developing countries the most even though it is the poor who have contributed least to the problem.

The international community must:

- *Ensure the worst scenarios for food insecurity caused by climate change are avoided by agreeing to legally binding global emission reduction of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, with rich countries doing their fair share by reducing emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2020.*
- *Ensure that vulnerable farmers in developing countries have the capacity to cope with the impacts of current and future climate change by providing adaptation financing, investment in research and transfer of technology that addresses the needs of the most vulnerable in a sustainable manner and in addition to ODA commitments of 0.7% GNI.*

Climate Change Undermining Food Security

Silas Ngera is 38 years old and lives with his wife and 3 daughters in the foothills of Mount Kenya in Tharaka, Kenya. Silas has been farming for the past 20 years and in this time has noticed considerable changes in the weather and his harvests. Decreasing rainfall has badly affected his crops and in the recent past, there have been times when the Ngera farm has produced nothing at all. Poor rains result in the failure of the millet crop and although Silas continues to replant in the hope of better rains, he knows there is a risk that the rains will not arrive again and that the family's valuable seeds and labour will have been wasted.

The family depends on their plot of land to provide them with a good harvest and enough food for the year; without rain, they have nothing. They have a small number of goats which they can sell to buy food but even this offers little support. At times of drought, the prices for animals go down so even though Silas may get 1,500 Kenyan shillings for a goat, a bag of maize will cost him 2,000 shillings. He worries about what will happen in the future if the harvests continue to fail. The family will have to sell all of their goats, the only asset they have to rely on during periods of drought and hunger. Changing weather patterns and inconsistent rains have meant that the family's future is now very uncertain.

RECOMMENDATIONS



To eradicate hunger, the right to food needs to be placed at the centre of policy making. A coherent food governance system needs to be established to overcome fragmentation and contradictory efforts. Significant progress has been made through the international community's reform of the CFS and the endorsement by sixty countries, including Ireland and the UK, of the IAASTD report. In parallel with these initiatives is the need to address structural causes of hunger, such as trade, in a manner consistent with the right to food. This report makes recommendations in relation to governance as well as underlying root causes of hunger.

It recommends that the **international community**:

- *Delivers a more effective global food security partnership. Overcoming the fragmentation of past efforts requires all governments to support congruence between the political, scientific and financial pillars of a global partnership.*
- *Such a partnership must adopt the right to food as a guideline for policy making.*

And that **governments**:

- *Regulate the multinational food and agricultural corporations in order to promote a fairer system for how food is produced, consumed and distributed, giving preference to local food systems and smallholder producers.*
- *Advance new international commodity agreements which seek to support fair and stable prices for smallholder exports.*
- *Support research in low input farming technologies controlled by farmers, rather than expensive high technology solutions patented by multinational corporations.*
- *Ensure the worst scenarios for food insecurity caused by climate change are avoided by agreeing to legally binding global emission reduction of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, with rich countries doing their fair share by reducing emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2020.*
- *Ensure that vulnerable farmers in developing countries have the capacity to cope with the impacts of current and future climate change by providing adaptation financing, investment in research and transfer of technology that addresses the needs of the most vulnerable in a sustainable manner and in addition to ODA commitments of 0.7% GNI.*
- *Recognising women's major role in food systems and ensure their voices and priorities shape strategic hunger and food security policies.*
- *Take a justice perspective, based on gender equality and non-discrimination which ensures equal access to economic resources for both women and men.*
- *Regulate land reform in a manner that respects the tenure and traditional rights of local people in developing countries.*
- *Ensure international investments in land are transparent and inclusive, involving agreement of affected communities and should not undermine national land reform processes.*

Donor **countries** must:

- *Increase their share of ODA in agriculture to levels last seen in the early 1980s.*
- *Prioritise investment for sustainable smallholder agriculture, supporting small scale producers and in particular women farmers.*
- *Support African governments to deliver on the Maputo Declaration that commit 10% of their GDP to agriculture and rural development.*

And **Irish Aid** specifically taking a lead in:

- *Further assessing the extent to which Irish agricultural trade and market liberalisation policy positions conflict with the development/food security objectives of our overseas aid programme.*
- *Articulate an Irish government strategy to address these contradictory policies.*
- *Finalise an Irish AfT strategy that is demand driven and pro-poor complementing other development interventions that are being made through government and civil society.*

ENDNOTES

- ¹ His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI spoke of such a public conscience in his address to the World Summit on Food Security, Rome, November 2009
- ² FAO (2000), 'Agriculture, Trade and Food Security'
- ³ Gender in Advocacy on Trade and Food Security, CIDSE/Caritas Internationalis background document, 2006, page 5
- ⁴ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/poverty.shtml>
- ⁵ Food crisis refers to the sharp rise in food prices that peaked in 2008. Economic crisis refers to general global economic conditions in 2008-09.
- ⁶ The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2009, FAO, page 8
- ⁷ Ibid
- ⁸ Irish Hunger Task Force Report, September 2008, page 30
- ⁹ Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security (November 2009)
- ¹⁰ Declaration from Social Movements/NGOS/CSOs Parallel Forum to the World Food Summit on Food Security, Rome, November 13-17 2009
- ¹¹ Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Food Security and Nutrition and Co-ordinator of the UN High Level Task Force for the Global Food Security Crisis letter on update of the Comprehensive Framework for Action, Geneva, 4 January 2010
- ¹² [http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security[1],0.pdf)
- ¹³ World Bank framework document for a Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), December 2009
- ¹⁴ The stakeholders include not only governments, expert national and international institutions and the private sector, but also civil society groups such as producer and consumer organisations.
- ¹⁵ Based on information extracted from report titled: International Fact Finding Mission on The Right to Food in Guatemala, March 2010, co-ordinated by FIAN International
- ¹⁶ ActionAid report '5 out of 10? Assessing progress towards AU's 10% budget target for agriculture' (June 2009)
- ¹⁷ The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2009, FAO, page 11
- ¹⁸ Ibid page 12
- ¹⁹ 'Ireland's foreign Aid in 2008' by Helen O'Neill, Centre of Development Studies, University College Dublin makes these points based on DAC Review of Ireland's aid programme, 2009, pages 39-40
- ²⁰ Hunger Task Force Report to the Government of Ireland, September 2008, page 49
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- ²² Concentration in the tea chain is cited as one example of concentration in the food system in Dialogue on Globalisation No. 46 on International Trade in Agriculture and the Right to Food by Olivier De Schutter and published by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (November 2009)
- ²³ The EU's Advancing African Agriculture (2007), page 9
- ²⁴ International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (2008) points on private sector treated in APRODEV et al paper on Agriculture in the Context of Global Food Security (2008) page 19
- ²⁵ Speech by Pascal Lamy titled : 'Towards shared responsibility and greater coherence: Human Rights, Trade and Macroeconomic Policy' to the Colloquium on Human Rights in the Global Economy, Geneva, 13 January 2010
- ²⁶ http://www.cgdev.org/doc/CDI/2009/country_reports/Ireland_2009.pdf
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- ²⁹ Hunger Task Force Report to the Government of Ireland, September 2008, pages 7/8
- ³⁰ Implementing Aid for Trade to Reduce Poverty, Trócaire Briefing Paper, March 2009 elaborates on the AfT categories
- ³¹ Aid for Trade: Is the EU helping small producers trade their way out of poverty? Fair Trade Advocacy Office, June 2009
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- ³³ IHTF Report, page 39
- ³⁴ Gelb, Alan 'Gender and Growth: Africa's missed potential'. *Development Outreach* World Bank Institute, September 2001
- ³⁵ <http://www.fao.org/SD/fsdirect/fbdirect/FSP001.htm>
- ³⁶ See UN Special Rapporteur's Recommendations on the Right to Food in relation to principles and measures to discipline land grabbing (June 2009)
- ³⁷ Inter-governmental panel on climate change (2007)a
- ³⁸ Human Development Report 2007-08 UNDP page 90
- ³⁹ Trade and Climate Change, WTO-UNEP report (2009), page 19

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