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from:	General Secretariat
to:	Delegations
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Subject:	G20 Agriculture Vice Ministers/Deputies meeting (17-18 May 2012, Mexico City)

- joint letter of the Danish Presidency and the Commission

Delegations will find attached the above letter, which contains in Annex I the Report adopted by the Agriculture Vice Ministers/Deputies at their meeting in Mexico City on 17-18 May 2012, and in Annex II the draft recommendations on food security (version of 1 June 2012) with a view to the Los Cabos Final Declaration by G20 leaders at their meeting on 18-19 June 2012.



DANISH PRESIDENCY
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION 2012

5 June 2012
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Dear colleagues,

Following the adoption of the G20 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture by the Cannes G20 Summit in November 2011, the Mexican G20 Presidency has continued work on food security and commodity price volatility as one of the G20 priorities in 2012.

G20 Agriculture Vice Ministers/Deputies met twice in Mexico City (on 12-13 April and 17-18 May 2012) to assess the state of play in the fulfilment of the commitments set out in the Action Plan in general and to discuss, in particular progress made in the first pillar of the Action Plan (agricultural production and productivity), with a special emphasis on the role of smallholders. The purpose of these meetings was to agree on a set of recommendations to further develop initiatives that can help increase world agricultural production and improve productivity in a sustainable manner and build upon the 2011 Plan.

For the EU, the Danish Presidency and the Commission, along with Germany, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK, participated in these meetings, on the basis of EU Guidelines endorsed by the Council on 14 May 2012 (doc. 9114/12). At the final session on 18 May 2012, EU participants agreed to the final report and the draft recommendations to be submitted for endorsement to the G20 Summit in Los Cabos (18-19 June 2012). The adopted report and the recommendations emerging from the agriculture stream that will be submitted to the Leaders' are set out in the Annex to this letter.

G20 Agriculture deliberations in Mexico City were framed by the compilation of contributions sent by G20 members in reply to a G20 questionnaire on agricultural research and innovation, as well as the Joint Report prepared by a number of International Organisations (led by FAO and OECD), entitled "Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth and Bridging the Gap for small family farms" containing a number of draft recommendations.

Participants in the meetings in Mexico City acknowledged the considerable progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan, particularly on the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), the Rapid Response Forum (RRF), the International Research Initiative for Wheat Improvement (IRIWI) and the Global Agriculture GEO-Monitoring Initiative (GEO GLAM). They also reiterated their commitment to continue to support these initiatives and pursue further follow up work on all pillars in the 2011 Action Plan.

They also underlined the importance, from a global governance perspective, of the "Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security", which were approved on 11 May 2012 at the Special Session of the Committee on World Food Security in Rome. They considered the adoption of these Voluntary Guidelines as a first step towards addressing – in a coordinated manner - the phenomenon of "land grabbing" and highlighted that ongoing work on the "Principles of Responsible Agricultural Investment" should dovetail with the Voluntary Guidelines.

Participants also highlighted that the private sector has an important role to play in increasing agricultural production and productivity, by actively contributing to sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and thus raising millions (especially in Africa) out of poverty. In this respect, they acknowledged that any initiatives in the G20 outreach process relating to Sub Saharan Africa should be streamlined through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), in particular the CAADP Investment Plans in Sub Saharan African states.

Consistency and coordination of work on food security within the different G20 streams was generally recognised as a matter of great importance. The G20 Agriculture stream can only achieve meaningful results if it is properly linked up with work on food security ongoing in the G20 Development and Finance streams. In this respect it was recognised that the Finance stream, in assessing the report prepared by the International Organisations, particularly as regards the effects of commodity price volatility on economic growth, should take due account of the 2011 Action Plan.

The Commission, in close consultation with the Danish Presidency and the future Cyprus Presidency, will keep the Council fully updated on follow-up work in the G20 Agriculture stream, particularly by providing regular updated information in the various Council Working Parties and other preparatory bodies.



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Commissioner for Agriculture
and Rural Development*



*Mette GJERSKOV
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Enclosures: 2

G20 Mexico 2012
Agriculture Vice Ministers / Deputies Meeting
REPORT

Mexico City, May 18th 2012

- (1) Under Mexico's G-20 Presidency, Vice Ministers/Deputies of Agriculture from the countries of the G20, and invited countries¹ (the "G20 Agriculture Group") met in Mexico City with the aim of articulating goals, focusing efforts and establishing sound commitments to address food security challenges under a global perspective.
- (2) In view of the Summit of the Heads of State of the G20 Countries to be held in Los Cabos, Mexico in June 18th and 19th 2012, and in consistency with the Development Working Group, we present the following Report including: i) a state of play on the implementation of initiatives established in the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture (the Action Plan) and ii) Key findings and Recommendations on sustainable agricultural production and productivity growth, which was the focus of our work this year.

I) Implementation of the actions and initiatives established in the "Action Plan"

- (3) The Action Plan adopted by the Ministers of Agriculture of the G20 in Paris in June 2011, addressed the impacts of rising world food demand and increased agricultural commodities price volatility on the lives of millions of people across the world. The Action Plan developed a blueprint for joint cooperation initiatives on food security and food price volatility. The Cannes Summit final declaration endorsed the Action Plan and confirmed the five main objectives: (i) improving agricultural production and productivity, (ii) increasing market information and transparency, (iii) reducing the effects of price volatility for the most vulnerable, (iv) strengthening international policy coordination and (v) improving the functioning of agricultural commodities derivatives' markets.
- (4) One of the main priorities for the 2012 work on food security is the implementation of the 2011 commitments as established in the Action Plan. To this end, special attention was given to ensuring that the actions and initiatives launched last year have the necessary support to succeed. The progress made to date, and the main achievements of the following actions and initiatives are:

¹¹ Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, New Zealand and Spain.

- i. **Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).** AMIS was launched in September 2011 with the participation of the G20 countries. The AMIS, whose Secretariat¹ is hosted by FAO, has the main objective of encouraging major players on agri-food markets to share data and enhance existing information systems, in order to promote cooperation for greater understanding of food price developments and further policy dialogue.

The AMIS website was released in December 2011 (www.amis-outlook.org) containing all the information about the initiative. France was the Chair for the first year of the initiative and the United States will assume this position in October 2012.

Although the initiative is making steady progress, we have identified that stronger engagement of all stakeholders and support for capacity-building is needed to improve data collection systems and to ensure high quality data is provided to AMIS.

- ii. **Rapid Response Forum (RRF).** **One meeting** Two meetings of this forum, linked to AMIS, took place have taken place. One in September 2011 in Rome and another in Mexico City in April 2012. In this meeting, participants, discussed global market situation and started discussions on the definition of appropriate market indicators and procedures that RRF could adopt to cope with market conditions. We commit to continue working on the implementation of this initiative to strengthen international policy coordination.
- iii. **International Research Initiative for Wheat Improvement (IRIWI).** The launching of this initiative took place in September 2011. The IRIWI aims to identify synergies and nurture collaborations via facilitated open communications between research programs for wheat improvement, research and technology development. The governance structure and several working groups of this initiative have been established. We reaffirm our commitment to continue supporting this initiative. A Global Action Plan on wheat has been developed by CGIAR.
- iv. **The Global Agriculture GEO-Monitoring Initiative (GEO GLAM).** The GEO GLAM aims to strengthen the international community's capacity to produce and disseminate relevant, timely and accurate forecasts of agricultural production at national, regional and global scales, by enhancing national and international agricultural reporting systems. This initiative started in September 2011, headed by the Group on Earth Observation, which developed a working plan with the following components: global and regional monitoring systems; national capacity development; regional systems for countries at risk; coordinating Earth Observation data; and R&D to improve agricultural monitoring and disseminate information, and improve satellite data sharing for countries in need. We welcome these efforts and encourage further voluntary participation.

¹ FAO, IFAD, IFPRI, OECD, World Bank and WTO

- v. **Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP).** The TAP, coordinated by FAO and other organizations, focuses on enhancing capacity-building and knowledge sharing to improve agricultural production and productivity. Within this framework a consultation process has been conducted among all participants and stakeholders to gather feedback on the scope and nature of this initiative. We support the TAP to achieve its goals for fostering the generation, sharing and utilization of agricultural technologies and practices for smallholders in developing countries.
- vi. **Food Purchases for Humanitarian Non-commercial Purposes by the World Food Program (WFP).** The Action Plan recognized that the first responsibility of each member state is to ensure the food security of its own population and that food export barriers restricting humanitarian aid penalize the most needy. G20 countries also agreed to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and not to impose them in the future. We reaffirm our commitment on this matter and noted the need to continue seeking a resolution of this issue in the WTO.
- vii. **Regional Emergency Humanitarian Food Reserves.** We welcome the commitment to establish a Pilot Project for Emergency Humanitarian Food Reserves under the political leadership of the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) and its member countries, and we encourage them to move forward on this important initiative. We also expect ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) will contribute to this initiative.
- viii. **Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.** These guidelines were approved in May 2012 by the UN Committee on World Food Security. We encourage country-level implementation of these guidelines as a means for strengthening governance on issues related to land tenure, as appropriate.
- ix. **Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI).** We reaffirm our commitment to uphold the PRAI. We welcome the ongoing work of the IOs on responsible agricultural investment¹. We welcome the progress of the PRAI Pilot Projects launched in February 2012 and look forward to the summary report that will be issued in September 2012 by the IOs involved. We support the UN Committee on World Food Security consultation on responsible agricultural investment and on-going work of the Pilot Projects to field test and operationalize the PRAI.
- x. **Risk Management.** Commitments on this key issue have been implemented since the G20 Agricultural Ministerial meeting of June 2011. The World Bank has created several tools to help developing countries to cope with the adverse impacts of excessive price volatility for agricultural commodities, such as the Agricultural Price Risk Management (APRM) implemented by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in Latin America, the Mediterranean region and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Moreover, the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), the World Bank, the Agence Française du Développement (AFD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), have conducted efforts to create the Platform on Agricultural Risk Management (PARM). We recognize the importance of these mechanisms to help developing countries identifying and implementing sound risk management strategies and tools.

- xi. **Financial Regulations:** Following the endorsement of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodities Derivatives Markets by the G20 Leader's in Cannes, the International Organization of Securities Commission (IOSCO) will assess their implementation and present a progress report in November 2012. We welcome efforts by the G20 Finance Track to examine the macroeconomic effects and consequences of excessive commodity price volatility. In particular, we look forward to the report with inputs from the IOs of an assessment of policy options that a country could consider as per their national circumstances to reduce adverse effects of excessive price volatility or mitigate effects on growth.

(5) We recognize the important role that international trade can play in improving food security and increasing agricultural productivity and reaffirm our Ministers commitments as per paragraphs 37 and 38 of the Action Plan.

(6) **II) Key findings and Recommendations on sustainable agricultural production and productivity growth.** The Action Plan recognized that to feed a world population expected to reach more than 9.3 billion in 2050, it is estimated that agricultural production will have to increase by 50-70 percent over the same period, and more specifically by almost 100 percent in developing countries. Likewise, the Cannes Summit Final Declaration of 2011 states that increasing agricultural production and productivity is essential to promote food security and foster sustainable economic growth.

(7) Under Mexico's G-20 Presidency, we recognize the work of the IOs, coordinated by FAO and OECD, to produce a report on "Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth and Bridging the Gap for Small Family Farms" as an input for the discussions of the G20 Agriculture Group. The report sheds light on the pressing challenge of increasing agricultural productivity worldwide in a sustainable manner, and offers recommendations on areas where countries could focus cooperation efforts with an emphasis on small family farms. These include: investment in agriculture; facilitating responsible private investment; R&D and innovation; technology transfer, extension services and training; trade, and risk management.

¹ FAO, IFAD, IFPRI, UNCTAD, OECD and the World Bank.

(8) We commend the efforts of the B-20 Task Force on Food Security which delivered its own set of recommendations, showing the willingness of the private sector to engage in the strengthening of agricultural production and the enormous potential that entrepreneurs have to contribute in this field. The recommendations put forth by the private sector are part of an independent track conducted under the B-20 process and do not necessarily represent the views of all of the Members of the G-20 and invited countries, but represents an important dialogue between governments and the private sector.

(9) Increasing production and productivity in a sustainable basis in economic, social and environmental terms while considering the diversity of agricultural conditions is one of the most important challenges that the world faces today. This will have global implications in strengthening the resilience of food markets, enhancing food security, improving well-being, and promoting the rural economy, and contributing to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources, in particular land, water and biodiversity. Therefore, we agree to:

- i. Undertake further analysis of current national approaches and best policy practices to increase sustainable agricultural productivity growth. As an initial step, and without creating new institutions, we call on the FAO, OECD and other relevant IOs to propose a consistent framework for analysis for our consideration before the end of 2012. Countries may choose on a voluntary basis to follow this framework.
- ii. Enhance investment in productivity growth in each country's agricultural sector paying attention to the specific infrastructure and market integration requirements of smallholder farmers in those countries where this is a key factor in agricultural productivity.
- iii. Encourage all relevant stakeholders to invest in the agricultural sector, taking into account the Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and PRAI, including the ongoing consultation process on the latter in the UN Committee on World Food Security.
- iv. Promote the implementation of public policies which contribute to a market-oriented investment environment to encourage private sector, involvement in sustainable agricultural productivity growth, and promote market integration of farmers.
- v. Take note of the World Agriculture Watch initiative, hosted by FAO, in partnership with France and IFAD, which aims at a better understanding of agricultural transformation and smallholder issues around the world and to inform policy dialogue and improve multi-stakeholder planning and policy formulation related to agricultural transformation at local, national and international levels.

(10) Considering that increasing access to, and efficient use of agricultural inputs in developing countries, constitutes a key strategy to boost productivity among smallholders, we stress the importance of improving the functioning of input markets. As a first step, we call on relevant international and regional organizations to further examine how to strengthen competition in the global fertilizer industry while promoting a sustainable use of these inputs. This analysis should be further extended to other relevant inputs

(11) We encourage countries to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems of their smallholders targeted input subsidy programs, improve smallholders targeting methods and graduation mechanisms, and implement specific training to enhance farmers' knowledge of precision approaches to promote sustainable input applications, on a gender equal basis.

(12) We recognized the need to effectively reduce post-harvest losses and waste, and strengthen the market competitiveness by improving quality. Thus, we encourage best practices sharing within the G20 on this issue and we commit to support public policy and international cooperation initiatives aimed at promoting an efficient and stable food distribution system, with the goal of optimizing the food value chain and reducing post-harvest losses and food waste. Therefore, we encourage countries to explore value chain approaches to improve production, storage, processing, distribution and marketing sales.

(13) Recognizing the importance of establishing a policy environment that may attract increased investment in the agri-food sector, we call on relevant international organizations, private sector stakeholders, the B20, and farmers' organizations to engage in a series of consultations to assess the potential of various public-private partnership (PPP) models and sharing best practices to increase foreign direct investment and R&D and promote and scale-up appropriate partnership models in developing countries' agriculture, that empower in particular smallholders as competitive suppliers within value chains, noting in particular the activities and partnership models of the UN Committee on World Food Security, the World Economic Forum (WEF) New Vision for Agriculture, and the Grow Africa Partnership, and the Purchase for Progress Programme of the WFP.

(14) Given the importance of Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS) and, especially R&D activities in each country's respective production systems, we commit to explore additional ways of enhancing international cooperation for the effective management of R&D activities and agree to:

- i. Facilitate the exchange of experiences and policy dialogue on AIS at a high level, as a follow up of the G20 Conference on Agricultural Research for Development, we support :
 - a. The Meeting of the GCARD to take place in Uruguay in October 2012.

- b. Meetings of G20 Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS) or high-level agricultural research officials from G20 members, other interested countries, and International Research Organizations such as CGIAR, with the goal of identifying global research priorities and targets, facilitating research collaboration by public and private sectors research organizations in the key areas most likely to drive sustainable productivity gains, and tracking progress on established research goals over time. The first MACS meeting will take place in Mexico in September 2012.
 - b. Invite existing mechanisms and platforms to consider ways to facilitate international collaboration and information exchange on sustainable agricultural innovation and growth.
 - c. Focusing agricultural R&D cooperation on helping developing countries, particularly those least developed to enhance capacity-building and promote agricultural knowledge sharing and transfer.
 - d. In addition, we emphasize the need to strengthen efforts at the national, regional and global levels to assess, identify, prioritize, monitor and evaluate investments in AIS in order to a) collect and maintain a comprehensive database on expenditures on agricultural innovation; and b) develop tools and methods to assess the performance and impact of innovation systems.
- ii. Promote effective mechanisms to facilitate voluntary public-private technology transfer to developing countries, and take note of the importance of supporting countries in improving their own intellectual property rights frameworks, and encourage developed countries to establish the tools to promote innovation and technology transfer to promote agricultural productivity, in accordance with each country's international obligations. In this regard G20 countries encourage the generation and dissemination of technologies that may generate positive changes in the production systems, particularly for small farmers.
- iii. Support the development and promotion of a global information sharing system on plant and animal genetic resources, as a tool to boost breeding and to sustainably increase agricultural productivity, both worldwide and at small-scale farmer levels, taking into account the ongoing efforts in the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food Agriculture and for the countries involved, the work of Bioversity International, CGIAR, the Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDDT) , the ITPGRFA, and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. We also encourage making available the information on agricultural genetic resources preserved in G20 countries' public gene banks or in situ collections.

(15) We recognize the importance of promoting, the entry of new participants into the field of agricultural science through international cooperation aimed at creating new university departments in developing countries and strengthening capabilities of current research centers. We believe that increasing the pipeline of scientists would lead to the development and diffusion of new and existing technologies and innovations that could contribute in meeting productivity challenges.

(16) We welcome the launch of the Pilot Projects of the Agriculture Pull Mechanism (AGPM): nutrient fortified crops, post-harvest storage solutions and crop quality technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa, and continue to support the promotion of innovative funding for agricultural research needs, mainly in low-income countries. The AGPM is designed to bridge the gap between public and private investment in the agriculture sector in support of improved agricultural productivity and global food security. The initiative is expected to address key market failures in agriculture through the use of results-based payments and we endorse the Development Working Group's encouragement of broader participation.

(17) We reaffirm our commitment to support rice research, particularly through the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRISP) and the Coalition for Africa Rice Development (CARD). These initiatives will strengthen food security and well-being of smallholder farmers, particularly in Asia and Africa.

(18) We encourage the implementation of the International MAIZE Plan (IMP) in order to coordinate the research efforts on this major crop for world food security. This initiative, targeted on maize for food and feed, integrates an international research agenda with national research and development bodies as well as the CGIAR research programs.

(19) After assessing the results yielded by Mexico's Sustainable Modernization of Traditional Agriculture Initiative (MasAgro), and building upon the International MAIZE Plan (IMP), and the Wheat Initiative, we believe that this important experience could serve as a useful model to coordinate R&D, innovation, technology transfer and PPPs in order to increase productivity in small farms. We, therefore, propose to hold an international dialogue to explore the implementation of similar models in other countries, particularly in developing and low-income countries, taking into account their capacities and necessities. This initiative could be addressed in the upcoming MACS meeting to be held in Mexico during the month of September 2012.

(20) Recognizing the need to address the short-term imperatives of ensuring food security while increasing the resilience and sustainability of food systems for the longer-term, we:

- i. Encourage the assessment of national policies that may encourage unsustainable use of natural resources in accordance with nationally defined priorities. We also call on countries to promote as appropriate, the integration of natural resource management and agricultural policy making for sustainable development.
- ii. Support countries in designing, reforming and implementing nationally-defined policies taking into account the relationships between food security, nutrition, food production and sustainable development. We also welcome the work of IOs in developing initiatives to help countries undertake economic analyses of food security, taking into account these inter-relationships.

(21) We recognize the importance of well-known practices and techniques such as soil fertility enhancement, minimum tillage and agroforestry, the use of which should be more widely disseminated. At the same time, we acknowledge that innovations are necessary and we encourage stronger cooperation in R&D through existing mechanisms and to further develop agriculture technologies and practices which help to respond to the challenge identified by the Action Plan in relation to climate change. Additionally, we stress the need of deepening international cooperation to foster linkages between climate change and food security in accordance with UNFCCC principles and provisions as well as the work done by UNFCCC in this regard. We take note of the ongoing work of the Global Research Alliance on Greenhouse Gases and of the Second Global Conference on Agriculture, food security and climate change.

(22) Recognizing the importance of improving the efficiency of water use in agriculture and to safeguard the quality of water, as an integral part of sustainable productivity growth, we:

- i. Recognize the need to have integrated policies on water and food security, ensuring at the same time an efficient use and conservation of water resources.
- ii. Support countries in considering a range of policy responses to address the increasing importance of improving agricultural water management for sustainable productivity growth. This includes strategic investments in water storage and supply infrastructure with the involvement of water user associations, including farmers, through private – public partnerships.
- iii. Encourage research and national information systems on water related issues, and outreach to farmers and other stakeholders at the water catchment level.
- iv. Build resilience to address the increasing risks of water associated with climate change.

- v. Seek to encourage rural stakeholders to participate effectively on water resource management.
- vi. Take note of the voluntary recommendations concerning food security and water made in the Declaration of the World Water Forum, Marseille, France March 2012.
- vii. We call upon relevant International Organizations particularly FAO, WFP, IFAD, IFPRI, IICA, OECD and the World Bank to provide a report on science based and policy based options to improve the efficiency of water use in agriculture.

(23) We commit to counter the main causes of loss of biodiversity by participating actively in international fora where these issues are being addressed. We take note of the work of the One Health initiative aiming at strengthening links between animal and human health and managements of natural resources, in particular biodiversity and ecosystem services; this initiative involves in particular FAO, the OIE and WHO.

(24) Considering the importance of mitigating risks in agriculture, we agree to:

- iii. Support the efforts of relevant IOs and existing risk management initiatives, such as the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management, the Global Index Insurance Facility, the Weather Risk Management Facility, the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative and the Weather Info for All, to provide smallholders with innovative and effective market-based risk management options, including weather index insurance.
- iv. Strengthen efforts towards improving and exchanging weather information, including the recovery of historical meteorological information to facilitate the development of weather index insurance and re-insurance market.
- v. Promote the exchange of experiences to achieve greater coverage of agricultural insurance mainly for smallholder farmers. In addition, we underscore the importance of competition in insurance markets.

(25) We recognize the equal importance of the roles of women and men farmers in promoting sustainable agricultural productivity growth, the critical need to bridge gender productivity gaps in agriculture, and the need for measures to improve gender equality, specifically concerning access to land, water, education, services, technology and decent rural employment. In particular, the use of tools such as the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index to assess the impact of policies and investment on women should be promoted.

(26) We encourage the development of well-designed and gender-sensitive social safety-net programmes that meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of smallholders and their households, and that also help reduce risks and costs associated with the adoption of more productive and sustainable practices and technologies, including the empowerment of smallholders through groups and cooperatives for improving their access to technology and markets.

(27) We call for continued collaboration and support to the UN Committee on World Food Security, relevant IOs and initiatives, including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the African Agriculture Fund, in order to develop sustainable solutions to the most pressing food security and nutrition challenges and whose nature require globally coordinated action.

(28) We support the work of the G20 Finance Track to take the appropriate decisions for ensuring better functioning and more transparent international commodity markets.

(29) Recognizing the great efforts required to carry out the actions and commitments put forth in this Report, we urge all participants and IOs to continue to support and promote international cooperation to strengthen global food security and ultimately improve the well-being of all citizens.

Mexico City, May 18th 2012

Glossary of Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française du Développement
AIS	Agricultural Innovation System
AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
AGPM	Agricultural Pull Mechanism
APRM	Agricultural Price Risk Management
ASTI	Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
ECOWAS	Economic Community of Western African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HLTF	High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGC	International Grains Council
IMP	International MAIZE Plan
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IOs	International Organizations
MasAgro	Sustainable Modernization of Traditional Agriculture Initiative
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PARM	Platform on Agricultural Risk Management
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRAI	Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment
R&D	Research and Development
RRF	Rapid Response Forum
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TAP	Tropical Agriculture Platform

UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFP	World Food Program
WTO	World Trade Organization

Draft Recommendations on Food Security for the
Los Cabos Final Declaration of 18-19 June 2012
(version of 1 June 2012)

Food Security

The Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture adopted by the Ministers of Agriculture in June 2011 underlined that to feed a world population expected to exceed 9.3 billion by 2050, agricultural production will have to increase between 50 and 70 percent, and by almost 100 percent in developing countries. We recognize that increasing production and productivity sustainably while considering the diversity of agricultural conditions is one of the most important challenges that the world faces today. We also note that chronic malnutrition is an enormous drain on a country's financial and human resources, and we therefore fully support the Scaling Up Nutrition movement.

We welcome the considerable progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan and the food security pillar of the Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, including the Rapid Response Forum, the Tropical Agriculture Platform, and the removal of food export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program. In recognition of the fact that improved sharing of national stock and market information can play an important role in reducing volatility, we welcome progress on the Agricultural Market Information System.

We endorse the G20 Agriculture Vice-Ministers' Report of 2012 which assessed progress on previous commitments and made recommendations on sustainable agricultural production, productivity growth and investment, including: public investment in agriculture; policies to increase sustainable agricultural productivity growth and private investment; facilitating public-private partnerships and the proper functioning of input markets; and enhancing international coordination on research and development for agriculture. We commit to ensure the proper implementation of all the initiatives and actions set out in this report.

We strongly welcome the launch of the “Agriculture Pull Mechanisms”, aimed at improving food security for the poor and vulnerable by overcoming market failures in agriculture and encouraging private sector innovation to develop new products. We look forward to the implementation of the first generation of pilot projects focused on innovations in nutrient-fortified crops, post-harvest storage solutions and crop quality technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

We agree on the need to adapt to climate change and to implement policies that allow for a better and more efficient use of water and soil. To this end, we support a greater use of techniques such as soil fertility enhancement, minimum tillage and agroforestry, and call upon International Organizations to provide a report on science-based options to improve the efficiency of water use in agriculture.

We recognize the work of the International Organizations, coordinated by the Food and Agricultural Organization and the OECD, to produce a report on “Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Bridging the Gap for Small Family Farms” and take note of the recommendations made by the Business 20, civil society and other international fora where food security issues have been discussed.

[An additional paragraph on price volatility will be discussed by Finance Deputies and included in this section].
