

GLOBAL FOOD FOR THOUGHT

THE WEEKLY NEWS BRIEF OF THE GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE



July 9th – July 15th, 2011

Quote of the Week: – *“The 1 percent of our budget we spend on all diplomacy and development is not what is driving our deficit. Not only can we afford to maintain a strong civilian presence; we cannot afford not to. The simple truth is if we don’t seize the opportunities available today, other countries will. Other countries will fight for their companies while ours fend for themselves. Other countries will promote their own models and serve their own interests instead of opening markets, reinforcing the rule of law, and creating widespread inclusive growth.”* – Hillary Clinton, U.S. Secretary of State at the 2011 U.S. Global Leadership Coalition Conference, July 12, 2011

For more information:

- The [Global Food for Thought Blog](#) provides expert commentary, debate, and updates on key developments in real time.
- Background information on the Global Agricultural Development Initiative, and previous editions of *Global Food for Thought*, can be found on the Initiative’s website: www.thechicagocouncil.org/globalagdevelopment.
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KEY ARTICLES AND REPORTS

Agriculture Accountability Holding Donors to their L’Aquila Promises, *One Campaign*, July 2011

At the 2009 L’Aquila G8 Summit, the G8 and five other donors committed to provide \$22 billion in financing for agriculture and food security, of which \$6 billion was new money. They also promised to do the following: (1) deliver the funds within three years; (2) agree to a set of principles to guide how they would spend this money; and (3) remain transparent and accountable on their commitments.

http://one.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdfs/Agriculture_Accountability_Report_ENGLISH.pdf

Secretary Clinton's Remarks at the 2011 U.S. Global Leadership Coalition Conference, U.S. Department of State, July 12

We are supporting foreign aid and development work to build up tomorrow's trading partners and create opportunities for American companies. With your help, I have advocated for elevating development alongside defense and diplomacy. Now there is, of course, the imperative moral case that our development and humanitarian work saves the lives of the hungry and the sick, helps countries become self-sufficient, and helps people live up to their own God-given potential.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/07/168061.htm>

SEE ALSO: Clinton: Don't slash Foreign Affairs Budget, Washington Post, July 12

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton is making the case against deep cuts in the international affairs budget, arguing that diplomats provide critical support to American businesses overseas. "The 1 percent of our budget we spend on all diplomacy and development is not what is driving our deficit. Not only can we afford to maintain a strong civilian presence [overseas] — we cannot afford not to."

http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/checkpoint-washington/post/clinton-campaigns-against-cuts-to-foreign-affairs-budget/2011/07/12/gIQAqibjAI_blog.html

SEE ALSO: Diplomacy Key to Job Creation in US, Associated Press, July 12

Clinton warned that retreating from the international arena would jeopardize America's standing as a global leader, a position she said had to be continually earned with commitments of time, energy and resources. Withdrawing will cost American jobs by allowing other countries to get footholds in foreign markets where they can push their business interests without competition from the US.

<http://www.seattlepi.com/news/article/Clinton-Diplomacy-key-to-job-creation-in-US-1462380.php>

SEE ALSO: Hillary Clinton tells U.S. Businesses 'We Need to Up Our Game' Abroad, CNN, June 12

Clinton urged U.S. companies to "roll up their sleeves, get out there and engage with the economic opportunities that are emerging across the world." Clinton made a pitch for three trade agreements which, "have potential to create tens of thousands of new American jobs." The U.S. Korea Free Trade Agreement, she said, is projected to grow the U.S. economy by at least \$10 billion annually.

<http://www.cnn.com/2011/US/07/12/clinton.business.abroad/>

Time to Close the Investment Gap, Opinion, Tom Daschle, Agri-Pulse, July 15

Food shortages and spikes in food prices will continue to threaten the shaky ground developing countries already find themselves on, threatening their own stability as well as ours. Investment in an agricultural economy can be foundational in society, creating jobs, food and the underpinnings of a developing economy. That investment must come from all stakeholders. But private sector investment is perhaps most critical to creating the kinds of sustainable solutions in developing markets to accomplish food security and to encourage growth and stability.

http://www.agri-pulse.com/GHI_Investment_Gap_TD_07132011.asp

A Future of Price Spikes, Time, July 14

Food prices are near historic highs, driven upward by an ever larger, ever hungrier population. Every report of drought or flooding raises fears of global shortages. About 925 million people go to bed hungry every night. And every day we add 219,000 mouths to feed, while the land, water and other resources needed to produce additional food edge closer to their apparent limits. What we need is a new green revolution. That will require money — lots of it. In addition, we need better technology.

<http://www.time.com/time/business/article/0,8599,2083276,00.html>

Why Food Price Volatility Doesn't Matter, Opinion, Christopher B. Barrett and Marc F. Bellemare, Foreign Affairs, July 12

High food price levels and high food price volatility are not the same things. Food price levels are at historic highs, but food price volatility, although high these past few years, is not out of line with historical experience and is generally lower than it was in the 1970s. This means that the world does not necessarily face a price volatility problem. It faces a high food price problem. The effects of each phenomenon on the well-being of the poor differ.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/67981/christopher-b-barrett-and-marc-f-bellemare/why-food->

[price-volatility-doesnt-matter](#)

Empty Promises, Empty Stomachs, *Roger Thurow, Senior Fellow on Global Agriculture and Food Policy, The Chicago Council on Global Affairs, Global Food for Thought Blog, July 15*

This week brought a revealing, and tragic, juxtaposition of those facts. On Monday, ONE, an advocacy organization pushing for policies that eliminate hunger and extreme poverty, presented a report that found that donors are falling far short of their L'Aquila commitment to mobilize \$22 billion by the end of 2012 to finance agriculture development in the poorest countries. And, ONE noted, it isn't only the money that is failing; the political will needed to prevent future food crises is also lagging.

<http://globalfoodforthought.typepad.com/global-food-for-thought/2011/07/roger-thurow-outrage-and-inspire-empty-promises-empty-stomachs-.html>

RELEVANT U.S. ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Chairwoman Stabenow: Rural Job Sector Poised to Grow Through Bio-based Manufacturing, Energy Efficiency Boom, *Senate Agriculture Committee, July 14*

Senator Debbie Stabenow said that bio-based manufacturing and energy efficiency efforts in rural areas will be key in creating jobs and growing the rural and national economy. Noting that 16 million Americans have jobs because of agriculture, Chairwoman Stabenow called the rural economy a bright spot and underscored the potential for a manufacturing boom in the bio-based sector – where innovators and entrepreneurs are processing American grown agriculture products for use in manufactured goods and displacing the need for foreign petroleum.

<http://ag.senate.gov/site/news.html>

Statement by Suzanne Heinen, Acting Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Services, *U.S. House Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture, July 13*

The food aid and development programs administered by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service are making a difference in the lives of poor and hungry people. These programs support international assistance and development activities that alleviate hunger and improve nutrition, education, and agriculture in some of the world's poorest countries. Since 2003, the McGovern-Dole Program has supported projects in 41 countries and has fed up to five million schoolchildren each year.

<http://agriculture.house.gov/pdf/hearings/Heinen110713.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Ag Trade Programs should stay at USDA, *Hagstrom Report, July 13*

Agricultural trade programs should not be moved from USDA to a proposed combined trade agency the Obama administration is considering, the acting administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service said, noting that she has so advised the White House Office of Management and Budget.

www.hagstromreport.com

U.S. Launches "Women in Trade Initiative" in Pakistan, *U.S. Department of State Blog, July 13*

The USAID is launching the "Women in Trade Initiative" in order to increase the participation of Pakistani women in the international trade sector. USAID has arranged three-month internships for 17 female university graduates with well-known companies such. These women will gain skills in sourcing and marketing of products, product development and diversification, and supply chain management.

http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/women_trade_initiative

Green Jobs for Our Health and Our Economy, *Opinion, Lisa Jackson, Huffington Post, July 12*

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency is following through on that priority by supporting the creation of good, green jobs for Americans across the country. The EPA is awarding more than \$6.2 million in workforce development and job training grants to 21 communities nationwide. In addition to providing marketable skills, part of the grant funding will help place those newly trained workers into available employment -- creating a straight line between our investment and new jobs.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/lisa-p-jackson/green-jobs-economy_b_895673.html

World Population Day: Why Seven Billion Matters, *Scott Radloff, USAID Impact Blog, July 11*

This October 31st the UN has projected that the world population will reach 7 billion. In my lifetime, the world population has passed the 3, 4, 5, and 6 billion milestones. During that time the world has become much more interconnected and great advances have been made to help people across the globe live healthier and longer lives. One place to start is by meeting the reproductive health needs of the more than 215 million women in the world who would like to postpone or stop having children but are not using modern contraception.

<http://blog.usaid.gov/2011/07/world-population-day-why-seven-billion-matters/>

UPCOMING EVENTS

Conservation Science and Policy

Date: July 17th – 20th, 2011

Location: Washington, DC

The theme of the meeting is, "Conservation Science and Policy: Global Perspectives and Applications." The focus for this year's meeting is exploring ways to improve the linkages among conservation science, policy, and application at local, national, and international scales. Secretary Glickman will share his thoughts and personal experiences on the long-term implications of food and agricultural policy on conversation in the United States and around the world.

<http://www.swcs.org/>

Climate Change and its Global Implications for People, Ethics and Equity

Date: July 21-22, 2011

Location: Rio De Janeiro, Brazil

The Climate Change Conference is for any person with an interest in, and concern for, scientific, policy and strategic perspectives in climate change. It will address a range of critically important themes relating to the vexing question of climate change.

<http://on-climate.com/conference-2011/>

World Food Prize 25th Anniversary

Date: October 12th – 14th, 2011

Location: Des Moines, IA

The World Food Prize will celebrate its 25th Anniversary this fall during the annual Norman E. Borlaug International Symposium and the World Food Prize Laureate Award Ceremony. The topic of the symposium this year is "The Next Generation" and will focus on future leaders, challenges and technologies in the fight against hunger. This year, events will also include the Grand Opening of the Norman E. Borlaug Hall of Laureates, a permanent home for the World Food Prize and an event center and educational facility to honor humanitarian heroes and inspire the next generation of scientific leaders. Stay tuned and learn more at

www.worldfoodprize.org.

American Society of Agronomy Annual Meeting

Date: October 16th – 19th, 2011

Location: San Antonio, TX

The American Society of Agronomy, together with the Crop Science Society of America and Soil Science Society of America, will host their International Annual Meetings, which brings together 4,000 scientists, professionals, educators, and students. The theme of the this year's meeting is "Fundamental for Life: Soil, Crop, & Environmental Sciences," and features the symposium, "Feed the Future -- Global Food Security," one of hundreds of symposia and sessions that will be presented throughout the week. For more information, visit

www.acsmeetings.org

Future-Proof Farming

Date: November 9, 2011

Place: Bibliothèque Solvay, Brussels

Representatives from the farming sector will go into discussion with EU policymakers and experts from academic circles and civil society to debate the challenges facing European agriculture, European farmers and

the role a reformed CAP should play in solving the world's food challenges.

<http://www.friendsofeurope.org/Contentnavigation/Events/Eventsoverview/tabid/1187/EventType/EventView/EventId/1066/Futureprooffarming.aspx>

World Biofuels Markets

Date: March 13th – 15th, 2012

Location: Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Over 250 biofuels thought leaders will share their experiences and expertise on all aspects of the biofuels value chain during three days of interactive conference sessions.

<http://www.worldbiofuelsmarkets.com/>

Jobs, Food & Farming

Date: March 19-21, 2012

Location: Accra, Ghana

The conference will critically examine, from both research and policy perspectives: 1) Dominant and alternative framings and narratives, and recent empirical data, relating to how young people engage with the agri-food sector in Africa; 2) The dynamics of change in different components of the agri-food sector and the implications of these dynamics for young people; 3) The implications for young people of alternative policy approaches to the development of the agri-food sector.

<http://www.future-agricultures.org/index.php>

AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

Reports:

Fixing the 2012 Farm Bill, AEI, July 2011

Today, farm policy consists of an array of subsidies, regulations, spending programs, and land-use restrictions that are widely blamed for the increased cost of food, environmental degradation, fiscal burdens, and the failure of global trade negotiations. These inefficient and outdated policies, subsidized by US taxpayers in the 2008 Farm Bill at a cost of \$307 billion, are once again up for approval.

SEE ALSO: American Boondoggle: Fixing the 2012 Farm Bill

This overview paper reviews the implications of some important basic facts and analyses as guidance for the 2012 Farm Bill.

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Goodwin-Smith-Sumner.pdf>

SEE ALSO: We're Not in Kansas Anymore: Is There Any Case for Ag Subsidies?

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Goodwin.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Something for Nothing? Direct Payment and Title I Farm Programs

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Babcock.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Corn Belt Moonshine: The Costs and Benefits of US Ethanol Subsidies

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Knittel.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Picking on the Poor: How US Agricultural Policy Hurts the Developing World

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Sumner.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Stuck in the Mud: How Farm Policy Undermines Free Trade

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Josling.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Conserving Our Future: How to Reform Title II of the Farm Bill

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Vukina.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Premium Payments: Why Crop Insurance Costs Too Much

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Smith.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Agricultural Disaster Aid Programs: A Sure Invitation to Wasteful Spending

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Watts-and-Bekkerman.pdf>

SEE ALSO: For Want of a Nail: The Case for Increased Agricultural R&D Spending

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Pardey-and-Akston.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Milking Consumers and Taxpayers: The Folly of US Dairy Policy

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Balagtas.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Sweets for Sweet: The Costly Benefits of the US Sugar Program
<http://www.aei.org/docLib/Final-Wohlgenant.pdf>

Media Articles:

USAID should Focus on African Corruption, *Hagstrom Report*, July 15

The Obama administration's "Feed the Future" initiative should focus more on fighting corruption and the rule of law in Africa, said a former Republican Agriculture Department official and lobbyist who now heads the Global Harvest Initiative. More investment in agriculture research is needed now, he said, because "research projects in the laboratory may take 10 to 15 years" before they are put into use.

www.hagstromreport.com

Don't let America lose its Agricultural Edge, *Opinion*, Clayton Yeutter, July 15

Companies that invest hundreds of millions of dollars in yield enhancing, cost reducing, or nutrition-enhancing research are losing faith in this regulatory process. By law APHIS is required to approve or disapprove new plants within 180 days, but that time limit has been stretched as long as five years. At a time of mounting economic challenges to our nation, there is just no reason not to streamline the regulatory processes for technologies that will benefit the U.S. economically, environmentally, and nutritionally.

http://www.agri-pulse.com/Yeutter_agricultural_technology_edge_07132011.asp

The Struggle to Eat, *The Economist*, July 14

As Congress wrangles over spending cuts, surging numbers of Americans are relying on the government just to put food on the table. Republican leaders want to rein in the program's runaway growth. Advocates for the poor consider such cuts unconscionable. Food stamps, they argue, are far from lavish. It is also hard to argue that food-stamp recipients are undeserving. About half of them are children, and another 8% are elderly.

<http://www.economist.com/node/18958475>

To Abolish Hunger And Malnutrition, Africa Must Embrace GM Technology, *Opinion*, Mark Lynas, *AllAfrica*, July 14

How do we ensure that farmers produce enough food to feed themselves? The solution must be a radical change to agriculture on the continent. It is promising, therefore, that the Government of Kenya, a country also affected by drought, announced plans to open its borders to genetically modified crops for the first time. Importantly for Africa, GM crops have substantially increased yields, meaning more food for the hungry and a greater harvest per acre or gallon of water.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201107150058.html>

Miscanthus, Switchgrass Show Promise as Corn Replacements, *New York Times*, July 14

The Midwest could produce more food, more fuel, less nitrogen runoff and lower greenhouse gas emissions if farmers switched some corn plantings to dedicated energy crops, according to a new study. Pointing out that 30 percent of the 2009 corn crop was dedicated to ethanol, the authors argue that redirecting the land on which that corn was planted could have a significant impact on domestic land use without triggering major food and feed market changes.

<http://www.nytimes.com/gwire/2011/07/14/14greenwire-miscanthus-switchgrass-show-promise-as-corn-re-35815.html>

Farm Groups: Let the Agriculture Committees decide on Spending Cuts, *Agri-Pulse*, July 13

Leaders of the nation's leading corn, soybean and wheat organizations want lawmakers to know that agriculture has already contributed to deficit reduction and any further cuts should be made by the House and Senate Agriculture Committees.

http://www.agri-pulse.com/Farm_groups_agriculture_spending_cuts_07132011.asp

FAO encouraged by New System as means to Improve Food Security, *Agweek*, July 11

The agriculture ministers from the G-20 group of countries launched the new Agricultural Market Information System to try to increase the efficiency of world wheat, maize, rice and soybean markets and reduce price volatility. The G-20 agriculture ministers also tried to put an accuracy check into the new

information effort by setting up a Global Agricultural Geomonitoring Initiative that would use remote sensing tools for crop production projections and weather forecasting.

<http://www.agweek.com/event/article/id/18739/>

Scientists Map Potato Genome, *Financial Times*, July 10

Scientists have succeeded in mapping the genome of the potato, the first leading UK crop plant to be fully sequenced. The scientists said the achievement could speed the process and cut the cost of developing new varieties of potato, helping to ensure food security because of improved yield, quality, nutritional value, and resistance to pests and diseases. At present it takes up to 12 years to breed a new variety.

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/2/aa435404-aa2d-11e0-94a6-00144feabdc0.html>

A Taste Test for Hunger, *Opinion*, Robert Jensen and Nolan Miller, *New York Times*, July 9

In China and India, hunger appears to be growing even as incomes increase at phenomenal rates. There are a few possible explanations: unequal distribution of wealth, inefficient or indifferent governments and aid agencies, and recent increases in world food prices. While these factors may play a role, at least part of the answer may be much simpler: we are measuring hunger incorrectly.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/10/opinion/sunday/10gray.html>

Combating Global Hunger and Rising Food Prices, Mary Creagh, *Huffington Post*, July 9

The challenge for G20 is set out a credible plan of action to deal with global prices and the needs of developing countries. The final communiqué from agricultural summit urged finance ministers to improve the rules and supervision of commodity markets, far short of the crackdown on speculators. This is something that G20 Finance ministers need to address when they meet in July.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/mary-creagh/combating-global-hunger-a_b_892216.html

SPECIAL COVERAGE: DROUGHT IN HORN OF AFRICA

Media Articles:

Somalis Displaced by Drought hit by Mogadishu Rains, *BBC News*, July 15

People who have fled the drought in Somalia to camps near the capital Mogadishu have now been hit by days of heavy rain. The International Committee of the Red Cross is reporting a dramatic rise in malnutrition rates even in the part of Somalia normally considered to be the breadbasket of the country.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14165509>

Horn of Africa Drought: Why is Somalia Worst Affected?, *BBC*, July 14

The 1973 famine in Ethiopia occurred against the background of a creeping coup against Haile Selassie. The 1984 famine there came at the height of the war between the government of Col Mengistu Haile Mariam and Tigrayan rebels. And the 1992 food crisis in Somalia occurred as the country was descending into anarchy. This year, the food shortages have been exacerbated by the lack of humanitarian access to many areas, and accompanied by a sharp increase in food prices.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14143562>

East Africa Famine Threatens Regional Stability, USAID Chief Says, *Huffington Post*, July 13

The long-suffering nations in the Horn of East Africa are enduring the worst drought conditions in more than half a century, and are at risk of "massive famine," Rajiv Shah, the administrator of the USAID said. USAID has facilitated the distribution of more than \$350 million in aid, but Shah says that emergency response efforts are not sufficient to curb a growing - and seemingly chronic - problem in the region.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/07/13/famine-in-africa-usaid_n_897644.html

Aid Effort for Drought-hit Horn of Africa must include Long-Term Measures, *UN News Centre*, July 13

Participants at a UN meeting on food security said that short-term drought assistance to millions of people in the Horn of Africa must be linked to long-term sustainability aimed at putting an end to the "cycle of recurring crises." The Task Force, which comprises the heads of more than 20 UN departments, also emphasized the role of trade and commodity markets in helping with improved agricultural productivity and enterprise

building among small-scale farmers, especially women, in the developing world.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=39028>

Child Malnutrition in Somalia at Dire Levels, *Reuters*, July 13

One in 10 children in parts of drought-hit Somalia is at risk of starving to death, twice as many as recently as March. The WFP said it had continued to provide food to 1.5 million people in Mogadishu and central and northern Somalia. The independent aid agency said that even in the Bay and Lower Shabelle regions, the traditional breadbaskets, nearly 11 percent of children under five had severe acute malnutrition.

<http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJOE76C0FV20110713>

Agencies Seek Immediate, Long-Term Solutions for Horn of Africa, *VOA News*, July 12

Relief experts also say long-term solutions are needed to address underlying problems with African agriculture. Mofatt Ngugi, a climate change advisor with the Bureau for Food Security at the U.S. Agency for International Development, says there are no quick fixes. So, in June, the U.S. launched a new program - Feed the Future - aimed at fighting food insecurities.

<http://www.voanews.com/english/news/africa/Agencies-Seek-Immediate-Long-Term-Solutions-for-Horn-of-Africa-125455258.html>

The East Africa Food Crisis, *Guardian*, July 12

East Africa's most severe drought in 60 years has left 10 million people desperately short of food. But what can be done, and should the call for help have been made sooner? Everybody knows the answers. The problem is getting there. The signs of optimism is that agriculture is now high on the international agenda.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2011/jul/12/east-africa-drought-food-crisis>

Statement By the World Food Programme Executive Director, *WFP*, July 12

The drought afflicting the Horn of Africa region has left millions at the mercy of hunger, threatening the livelihoods of farmers and pastoralists, and putting the lives of hundreds of thousands of children at risk. Protecting the brains and bodies of young children, and pregnant and lactating women through special nutritional food is our top priority.

<http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/statement-world-food-programme-executive-director-josette-sheeran-hunger-horn-afri>

Hungry Somalis endure Death in Weeks-Long Walk to Find Food at Camps, *Washington Post*, July 11

Tens of thousands of Somalis have watched their land dry up after years without rain. Then the livestock died. Finally all the food ran out. Now they are making the perilous journey over parched earth to refugee camps in Kenya and Ethiopia, regions that also have been hit hard by drought. The Ethiopian government announced that 4.5 million people need food aid there, 40 percent more than last year.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/ethiopia-says-45-million-people-need-food-aid-because-of-east-africa-drought/2011/07/11/gIQASgyd8H_story.html

In the Horn of Africa, Drought Threatens Millions, *Reuters*, July 11

Drought and fighting in Somalia mean about 2.85 million people -- a third of the population -- need humanitarian aid, while some 4.5 million out of a population of 80 million are affected in Ethiopia. In Kenya, the region's economic powerhouse, some 3.5 million are at risk of starvation.

<http://af.reuters.com/article/commoditiesNews/idAFLDE76A0F320110711>

The Horn of Africa Drought: The Endless Plight, *Foreign Policy Association*, July 10

Between 1900 and now, more than 18 famine periods were registered in the region's history. Addressing drought in the region requires a multifaceted multicultural long term approach. Food security problems have been present since the 1970s. Unless the root causes are adequately addressed now, the amount of food shortages will continue.

<http://foreignpolicyblogs.com/2011/07/10/horn-africa-drought-endless-plight/>

U.S. Response to Drought in Horn of Africa, *Donald Steinberg*, *USAID Impact Blog*, July 8

This week, USAID activated a disaster assistance response team operating out of Ethiopia and Kenya to work

with the World Food Program, UNICEF, and over a dozen other organizations to coordinate emergency efforts to relieve the crisis. So far this year, the United States has provided more than \$366 million to respond to the drought in the Horn of Africa, and continues to explore additional ways to assist those in need.

<http://blog.usaid.gov/2011/07/u-s-response-to-drought-in-horn-of-africa/>

Drought Exposes Familiar Aid Pattern, *Financial Times*, July 8

The US-funded famine early warning system, set up in the wake of the 1984-5 crisis in Ethiopia and aimed at preventing drought and conflict from causing starvation, has been sounding the alarm for months. Like the drought that withers parts of east Africa with increasing regularity, the crisis reflects a perennial problem for humanitarian agencies: often it is only possible to raise funds in an emergency when, for many, it is too late.

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/e41ac36e-a993-11e0-a04a-00144feabdc0.html>

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Media Articles:

Foreign Aid Funding is a Matter of National Security, *Foreign Policy*, July 14

The State Department and USAID are facing their toughest budget season ever as the GOP looks to international affairs accounts for major cuts. Tom Nides argues that all the funding should now be defended on national security grounds. Of the 1,140 civilians in Afghanistan now, about 500 are from State, 300 are from USAID, and the rest come from various other government agencies.

http://thecable.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2011/07/14/nides_foreign_aid_funding_is_a_matter_of_national_security

Britain Suspends Aid to Malawi, *Guardian*, July 14

Britain has indefinitely suspended part of its aid program, worth £19m, for Malawi over the country's repeated failure to address concerns over economic management and governance. This is not the first time Britain has suspended aid to Malawi. It suspended general budget support in 2001 and 2004.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2011/jul/14/britain-suspends-aid-to-malawi>

Pawlenty Would Defend State and Foreign Aid Budget, *Foreign Policy*, July 13

Former Minnesota Governor Tim Pawlenty may be the only GOP presidential candidate who intends to preserve full funding for U.S. aid abroad. In his June 29 speech at the Council on Foreign Relations, Pawlenty said, "We must redirect foreign aid away from efforts to merely build good will, and we must direct those efforts toward building good allies, genuine democracies governed by free people according to the rule of law. And we must insist that our international partners get off the sidelines and do the same."

http://thecable.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2011/07/13/pawlenty_would_defense_foreign_aid_budget

Afghans will need Aid for Road Maintenance, *Trust.org*, July 13

Afghanistan's government does not have the money to maintain hundreds of roads being built by the international community and will have to rely on foreign aid for their upkeep for the foreseeable future. The international community has committed to building or refurbishing some 3,000 miles of regional and national highways in Afghanistan, with the US committing to about a third of the work.

<http://www.trust.org/alertnet/news/afghans-will-need-aid-for-road-maintenance-german-general>

Foreign Aid Myths? It's About Real People and Equity, *Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation*, July 12

Cutting our foreign aid is not just a game of percentages; or a simple set of myths that can be countered to decide whether we spend 0.7 or 0.44 or even 0.01 percent of our national income on "aid." Rooted in a business mentality, our founders are also keen to ensure that their investments are spent wisely. Vaccines are a perfect example of such smart aid.

<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/foundationnotes/Pages/joe-cerrell-foreign-aid-myths.aspx>

Australia to increase Aid to Asia and Africa, *Guardian*, July 12

Australia is to increase aid to South Asia and Africa following recommendations in the first review of the country's aid policies in 15 years. In 2009-10, total Australian aid came to A\$3.8bn, or 0.3% of gross national

income. The Australian government says there is bipartisan commitment to the millennium development goals, and to increasing aid to 0.5% of GNI by 2015-16.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2011/jul/12/australia-aid-programme-2011-review>

Invest in U.S. Global Leadership, *Opinion, Tom Daschle and Tom Ridge, Politico, July 11*

Increasing America's share of exports, a critical part of our economic recovery, will require substantial investments in programs that forge international partnerships, open new markets and help develop the kind of local environment - whether through building relationships or raising standards of living — where U.S. products and services can be sold successfully. The international affairs budget can do just that. Long-term national security interests also depend on the success of our diplomacy and development efforts.

<http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0711/58692.html>

Private Sector has Potential to Aid Development, but Beware the Pitfalls, *Guardian, July 11*

DfID's optimism about the private sector seems absolute, almost unwavering. However, is it entirely warranted? The private sector certainly has the potential to raise incomes and living standards of people across the developing world. But it also has the ability to exclude many from the benefits of economic growth. In this new approach, DfID must think critically about where the benefits of private sector involvement in international development might be outweighed by its costs.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/jul/11/private-sector-aid-potential-and-pitfalls>

In Pakistan, Analysts say US Aid cuts Harm American Efforts against Al-Qaida, lessen US power,

Washington Post, July 11

Holding back the \$800 million in aid is unlikely to pressure Pakistan to increase cooperation with the U.S. and could strengthen those in the government who argue that Washington is a fickle ally who can't be trusted, they said. Despite billions of dollars in American aid since the attacks on Sept. 11, 2001, the relationship has long been tense because of Pakistan's reluctance to target Taliban militants on its territory.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia-pacific/experts-us-military-aid-cut-to-pakistan-greater-blow-to-american-goals/2011/07/11/gIQAUOQW8H_story.html

SEE ALSO: Washington's Empty Gesture, *Editorial, Financial Times, July 11*

American grandstanding will have little impact on Pakistan's trajectory. Moreover, the Pakistani elite will expect any suspension to be short-lived. Since American aid began flowing into Pakistan in the 1950s, the US has curtailed it at least six times, only to restart it later.

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/7cc9387a-abf1-11e0-945a-00144feabdc0.html>

SEE ALSO: Pakistan says It doesn't need US Military Aid, *Christian Science Monitor, July 11*

Pakistan's Army said that a US military aid cut worth some \$800 million won't affect its ability to conduct combat operations. The symbolism of the cut is likely to outweigh the operational significance.

<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Asia-South-Central/2011/0711/Pakistan-says-it-doesn-t-need-US-military-aid>

SEE ALSO: Sixty Years of US Aid to Pakistan: Get the Data, *Guardian, July 12*

Here we've pulled out all the figures for both US military aid and economic assistance (including development assistance) to Pakistan between 1948 and 2010.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/jul/11/us-aid-to-pakistan>

How to Fix USAID, *Joshua Foust, The Atlantic, July 7*

The way you make USAID an effective, efficient agency is by changing USAID so that it becomes more effective and efficient: hiring more direct staff, ditching the messy and counterproductive reliance on projects, investing in strategic design, hiring a competent contracting management team, and so on. You do not fix USAID by giving the DOD more money and telling its soldiers, who are not trained, to then execute complicated infrastructure and economic and governmental development projects.

<http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2011/07/how-to-fix-usaid/241585/>

Media Articles:

Texas Drought Causing Drinking Problem for Cattle, *Washington Post*, July 13

The unrelenting Texas drought has produced a cruelly ironic twist: cattle dying from too much water. Producers are losing cattle after moving them from withered pastures where water tanks have dried up. Once in new pastures, cattle that die take in too much water too quickly. Texas is coming off its driest nine-month period ever and its hottest June on record. The situation isn't likely to improve any time soon.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/national/texas-drought-causing-drinking-problem-for-cattle-too-much-or-too-little-water-causing-deaths/2011/07/13/gIQASm2zCI_story.html

\$1M fine for Carbon Tax Price Gougers in Australia, *Forbes*, July 12

Australia's government warned businesses that they face fines of up to \$1 million if they indulge in price gouging using an unpopular tax on polluting industries as an excuse. The carbon tax will force the country's 500 worst polluters to pay AU\$23 for every metric ton of carbon they emit. The government hopes the tax will prompt companies to seek out clean energy alternatives to avoid the higher bills.

http://www.forbes.com/feeds/ap/2011/07/12/general-as-australia-carbon-tax_8561936.html

SEE ALSO: Carbon Tax and Emissions Trading: How Countries Compare, *Guardian*, July 11

As Australia unveils a radical plan to tax carbon emissions, how do China, the US, Europe and India measure up?

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/jul/10/carbon-tax-emissions-trading-international>

Al Gore Returns with New Climate Campaign, *Guardian*, July 12

Five years after Al Gore launched his original documentary project, the former vice-president returned with a new campaign aimed at exposing the full scale of the climate crisis. Gore's Climate Reality project announced it would kick off with a 24-hour live streamed event on 14 September.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/jul/12/al-gore-climate-change>

Suffering in the Parched South, *Editorial*, *New York Times*, July 12

Droughts are measured in dollars as well as degrees. The prospects for cattle and wheat, corn and cotton crops across the South are dire. Farmers have been using crop insurance payments, and federal relief is available in disaster areas, including much of Texas.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/13/opinion/13wed4.html>

Southern Africa: Majority Still Lack Access to Safe Water, *IPS*, July 12

Only two in every five people in the Southern African Development Community has access to safe water for drinking and household use. Three quarters of those lacking access, live in rural areas and the majority of these are women and children. According to a report by the UNEP, the DRC possesses half of the water resources in Africa, but more than 50 million Congolese do not have access to water.

<http://ipsnews.net/africa/text/news.asp?idnews=56443>

Drinking Water Seems Safe After Spill, *New York Times*, July 11

Ten days into the oil spill on the Yellowstone River in Montana, the federal government is releasing test data indicating that the air and drinking water do not appear to pose safety risks. The E.P.A. has said in earlier statements that the odor of evaporating oil is not causing severe air pollution but that some people could experience symptoms like nausea and headaches.

<http://green.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/07/11/well-water-safe-so-far-spot-tests-show-after-oil-spill/>

Drought Spreads Pain From Florida to Arizona, *The New York Times*, July 11

Drought has spread across 14 states, from Florida, where severe water restrictions are in place, to Arizona, where ranchers could be forced to sell off entire herds of cattle because they simply cannot feed them. With states and towns short on cash and unemployment still high, the stress on the land and the people who rely on it for a living is being amplified by political and economic forces.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/12/us/12drought.html>

An Aggressive Ruling on Clean Air, *Editorial, New York Times, July 10*

The EPA issued a welcome and overdue rule compelling power plants in 27 states and the District of Columbia to reduce smokestack emissions that pollute the air and poison forests, lakes and streams across the eastern United States. These rules should lead to cleaner air, a reduction in greenhouse gases and, in the case of the automobile standards, reduced dependence on foreign oil.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/11/opinion/11mon1.html>

WOMEN & GIRLS

Media Articles:

The Struggle for Women to Own Land, *IPS, July 14*

Even at the best of times, obtaining a title deed from the ministry of lands is a difficult process. The situation is worse for poor women who lack the economic muscle to fight for land ownership against a backdrop of gender-insensitive customary laws that continue to sideline them. Consequently, women still hold a negligible percentage of land title deeds. In Kenya, only a paltry three percent of women have land title deeds and in Tanzania only one percent own land.

<http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=56481>

Fault Lines in France on Women, *Elaine Sciolino, New York Times, July 14*

French women were allowed to study in universities only in 1880 and got the vote in 1944. Today, they hold a meager 18 percent of the seats in Parliament; women's salaries are nearly 20 percent lower than men's. The Strauss-Kahn scandal has triggered a messy, mean debate about feminism and how to reconcile it with femininity.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/15/world/europe/15iht-letter15.html>

Embracing Straight Talk about Family Planning for the World's Women, *Suzanne Ehlers, Huffington Post, July 14*

I mean more mention of women, and more acknowledgement of the world's best-kept little secret -- that family planning saves lives, boosts economic growth and makes for a safer world. What comes first, however, is access to family planning, because no poor woman in Zambia or Pakistan is opening up a bank account if she's busy at home taking care of three kids under the age of 5, while pregnant again.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/suzanne-ehlers/family-planning-women_b_898831.html

In Mogadishu: A Lifeline For Somali Rape Victims, *Opinion, Lisa Shannon, New York Times, July 13*

The women of Somalia—recently named one of the five worst places to be female—face multi-layered issues: The culture devalues women, with rigid structures of inequality including near universal female genital mutilation, domestic violence, and economic dependence. Add to that the chaos of conflict, forcing women to pack up and run from here to there and back again to avoid flying bullets, daily struggles to keep their children alive amid food shortages, all in the face of rampant sexual violence.

<http://kristof.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/07/12/in-mogadishu-a-lifeline-for-somali-rape-victims/>

Debt Deal may be Unfair to Women, *Opinion, Michelle Singletary, Washington Post, July 13*

Putting everything on the table, including reductions in social safety net programs, will disproportionately hurt women already struggling to make ends meet. Without access to Social Security, 58 percent of women and 48 percent of men 75 and older would be living below the poverty line.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/debt-deal-may-be-unfair-to-women/2011/07/13/gIQAY3mDDI_story.html

In India, Maids Need Protection and Respect, *New York Times, July 12*

The International Labor Organization estimates that there are at least 4.75 million domestic workers employed in private households in India, of which 3.4 million, or roughly 72 percent, are women. Until a few years ago, domestic workers in India had few rights and were poorly organized. For some, the sense of powerlessness is still strong.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/13/world/asia/13iht-letter13.html>

Interview with Dutch Ambassador Laetita van den Assum: More Women Need to Vie for Political Seats Next Year, *AllAfrica*, July 12

Women need to be encouraged to apply and to put themselves up as candidates for elections. If you look at neighboring countries like Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania, they have many more women in high political office and certainly in Parliament. Here, we have only 10% of women in Parliament.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201107120794.html>

Gender Justice: Is Bangladesh Ignoring 'Fatwa' Violence Against Women?, *Times*, July 11

Although the country's law technically protects women's rights, local councils regularly flout the rules. They issue *de-facto* 'fatwas,' religious opinions that are supposed to be issued by Islamic scholars, and order punishments that can range from public lashing, to forcing women to blacken their face or cut their hair. Of course, it's not just Bangladesh.

<http://globalspin.blogs.time.com/2011/07/11/gender-justice-is-bangladesh-ignoring-fatwa-violence-against-women/>

MARKET ACCESS AND TRADE ISSUES

Media Articles:

Bumper Wheat Harvest in Australia May Cool Near Record Global Food Prices, *Bloomberg*, July 14

Australia, the fourth-biggest wheat exporter, is set for its second straight bumper harvest as rains in the west boost crops, helping curb global food costs. The crop may be 25 million metric tons in the coming year. While that's 5 percent below the record 26.3 million tons the previous year, it's 15 percent above the drought-hit 21.8 million tons in 2009-2010, government data show.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-07-14/bumper-wheat-harvest-in-australia-may-cool-near-record-global-food-prices.html>

Pigs at Front Line in China Inflation Battle, *Financial Times*, July 13

For economists bringing the price of China's pork under control represents one of the keys to bringing Chinese inflation under control. Pork prices have also become a priority for the Chinese leadership in recent weeks as complaints around the dinner table grow. The Chinese are among the world's top pork consumers, tucking away some 37kg per person each year. That appetite means pork prices figure prominently in calculating monthly consumer price inflation.

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/da17e3d8-ad3a-11e0-a24e-00144feabdc0.html>

SEE ALSO: China Struggles to Tame Pork Prices, *Wall Street Journal*, July 14

With sharply higher pork prices stoking Chinese inflation, Beijing said it would resume a 2.5 billion yuan investment program to support large-scale pig farms. China's pork prices have been rising since March 2010, reaching a record 23.61 yuan a kilogram in mid-June, 57% higher than a year earlier.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702303406104576445402964849090.html>

Import Prices Fall for First Time in a Year, *New York Times*, July 13

Prices of goods imported to the US fell in June for the first time in a year as oil and food expenses retreated. The 0.5 percent fall in the import-price index followed a revised 0.1 percent gain in May. Excluding all fuels, import prices decreased 0.1 percent from the previous month and were up 4.8 percent from June 2010. Imported food was 1.9 percent cheaper last month, the largest decline since February 2009.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/14/business/economy/import-prices-decline-for-first-time-in-a-year.html>

World Bank Transport Facilitation Project Boosts Trade in East Africa, *World Bank*, July 13

A \$199 million World Bank trade and transport facilitation project in East Africa is improving the trade environment by lowering transit costs and transport times along a key route linking Kenya's international seaport at Mombasa with Uganda and other landlocked countries in Africa's interior. The corridor is a vital

trade link for landlocked countries in the region since 95 percent of the goods that are imported into, or exported out of, Uganda pass through the port of Mombasa.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE/0..contentMDK:22960919~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:239071.00.html>

Brazilian President announces \$19 billion Investment Program for Family Farms, *Washington Post*, July 12

Brazil says it will invest \$10 billion to help family farms in Latin America's biggest country. The investment will help small farmers working on land received from Brazil's agrarian reform program, indigenous communities and communities of descendants of runaway slaves that started being formed in the 17th century.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/industries/brazilian-president-announces-19-billion-investment-program-for-family-farms/2011/07/12/gIQA2fHBB1_story.html

US Trade Deficit Widens to More than \$50bn in May, *BBC*, July 12

The US trade deficit widened to \$50.2bn in May, the highest level for 31 months, as oil imports surged. The trade gap rose from a downwardly revised \$43.6bn in April. The unexpected 2.6% rise in imports to \$225.1bn may prompt economists to revise US domestic growth figures.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-14121300>

Wheat, Corn Jump as New Supply Forecasts Fall Short of Expectations, *Washington Post*, July 12

Both grains benefited from concerns about hot weather that could affect crops in key farming states. Wheat rose 5.1 percent while corn was up 4 percent. Other commodities mostly settled higher. Wheat for September delivery rose 32.75 cents to \$6.72 a bushel and December corn gained 25.25 cents, to settle at \$6.58 a bushel.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/markets/wheat-corn-jump-as-new-supply-forecasts-fall-short-of-expectations-gold-oil-also-higher/2011/07/12/gIQA5oO8A1_story.html

US Ethanol Refiners use More Corn than Farmers, *Financial Times*, July 12

US ethanol refiners are consuming more domestic corn than livestock and poultry farmers for the first time, underscoring how a government-supported biofuels industry has contributed to surging grain demand. The USDA estimated that in the year to August 31 ethanol producers will have consumed 5.05bn bushels of corn, or more than 40 percent of last year's harvest. Animal feed and residual demand accounted for 5bn bushels.

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/77dfcd98-ac9f-11e0-a2f3-00144feabdc0.html>

India Allows Rice Exports, *Wall Street Journal*, July 11

An Indian ministerial panel Monday allowed private traders to export one million metric tons of rice, but deferred a decision on permitting wheat shipments, two food ministry officials said. Rice exports have been allowed at a minimum \$400 a ton. Exports by India, the world's second largest rice producer, are likely to dampen international prices of the grain currently quoting in a range of \$430-\$500/ton.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702303678704576439832019176212.html>

Brazil looks to US to Kickstart Biofuels, *Financial Times*, July 10

Moves by the US to scrap ethanol subsidies and tariffs could prove to be the catalyst that transforms Brazil's biofuel industry into the world's alternative energy hub. Brazil is the second-largest producer of ethanol behind the US. But it is a more efficient one as it generates the biofuel from sugar rather than corn, making the Latin American country an attractive target for companies looking to get into the market.

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/b1157124-aafd-11e0-b4d8-00144feabdc0.html>

China's Struggle With Inflation Continues as Price Index Rises, *New York Times*, July 9

Rising wages among migrant workers, higher prices for food and gasoline, as well as droughts and flooding in key agricultural regions have all contributed to inflation this year. Many analysts say that China will succeed in its efforts to battle inflation and that the economy will ease but not face a difficult hard landing later this year. But with severe power shortages expected this summer and few signs of food prices easing, it's unclear whether Beijing will be successful.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/10/business/global/chinese-inflation-jumps-again-as-pork-prices->

[soar.html](#)

China's Hunger for Corn Turns Market on Ear, *Wall Street Journal*, July 9

The country's economic success is translating into more of its people adopting middle-class tastes for things such as milk from grain-fed cows, meat from corn-fed hogs, and foods fried in soybean oil. Although China is one of the world's great agricultural powers - it is the world's largest producer of wheat and rice, and the second-largest producer of corn, behind the U.S. - Beijing's ability to feed its population is one of its most sensitive domestic political issues.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702304793504576434261682404834.html>

AGRIBUSINESS

Media Articles:

Yum Brands Bracing for Another US Profit Decline, *Associated Press*, July 14

Fast-food restaurant operator Yum Brands Inc. said that its domestic business remains in the doldrums as Taco Bell, its most profitable brand in the U.S., struggles to recover from publicity surrounding a dropped lawsuit over the beef content of its taco filling. Louisville, Ky.,-based Yum generates nearly three-fourths of its operating profit from China and other foreign countries —which together host just under half of Yum's nearly 38,000 restaurants worldwide.

<http://news.yahoo.com/yum-brands-bracing-another-us-profit-decline-145522211.html>

Industry Calls for Cutting Junk Food Ads for Kids, *MSNBC*, July 14

A coalition of food companies - including General Mills, ConAgra Foods and Kellogg - said the effort will vastly change what is advertised, forcing them to curb advertising on one out of three products currently marketed to children. The new standards, which will allow companies to advertise food and beverage products to children if they meet certain nutritional criteria, could force some brands to change recipes to include less sodium, fat, sugars and calories.

http://today.msnbc.msn.com/id/43757287/ns/business-consumer_news/

SEE ALSO: Industries Lobby against Voluntary Nutrition Guidelines for Food Marketed to Kids, *Washington Post*, July 9

The food and advertising industries have launched a multi-pronged campaign to squash government efforts to create voluntary nutritional guidelines for foods marketed to children. The standards would be voluntary and not regulations; companies would not be required to meet them, and the government would have no way to enforce them.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/industries-lobby-against-voluntary-nutrition-guidelines-for-food-marketed-to-kids/2011/07/08/gIQAZSZu5H_story.html

Dean Foods Reaches Settlement With Dairy Farmers, *Wall Street Journal*, July 13

Big dairy processor Dean Foods Co. said it reached an agreement with a class of dairy farmers to settle a lawsuit they brought alleging that Dean and cooperatives that are major buyers of the farmers' milk worked together to keep prices artificially low. Dean said it will pay \$140 million over four to five years into a fund available for distribution to class members in a number of Southeastern states.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702303812104576442730573755942.html>

Monsanto, Sinochem in Deal Talks: Crop-Technology Company Negotiates With Sinochem Over Use of Farm Products, *Wall Street Journal*, July 11

Chemicals conglomerate Sinochem Corp. is in advanced discussions with Monsanto Co. to deepen their ties significantly, an important sign of China's growing appetite for U.S. crops and biotechnology. With a market value of \$40 billion, Monsanto dominates crop biotechnology. Although China is the world's largest producer of wheat and rice, and the second-largest producer of corn, the country isn't producing enough.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702303678704576438151534829450.html>

Nestle buys majority stake in Chinese candy maker Hsu Fu Chi for \$1.7 billion, *Washington Post*, July 11

The Swiss manufacturer of Nescafe coffee, KitKat bars and Dreyer's ice cream, said it will acquire 60 percent of shares in Singapore-listed Hsu Fu Chi, which had sales of almost \$800 million last year. In April, Nestle bought a controlling stake in Yinlu Foods Group, a Chinese producer of ready-to-drink peanut milk and canned rice porridge, for an undisclosed amount.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/industries/nestle-buys-majority-stake-in-chinese-candy-maker-hsu-fu-chi-for-17-billion/2011/07/11/glQAqwRK8H_story.html

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