



THE CHICAGO COUNCIL
ON GLOBAL AFFAIRS

Global Food For Thought

Global Agricultural Development Initiative

Weekly News Brief



Global Food for Thought Survey: The Chicago Council on Global Affairs requests your help in improving the Global Food for Thought news brief by completing [this short survey](#). Your feedback is requested by November 7, 2012. Thank you in advance for your assistance. Your thoughts will be invaluable as we strive to improve this news digest.

October 27th – November 2nd, 2012

Quote of the Week: - *“A genuine golden thread would tie together economic, social and political progress in countries the world over. And we need to make a new priority of strengthening the vital institutions that enable and defend that progress. Because only then will farmers be able to get their crops to market quickly and safely. Only then will people escape the fear of seeing their homes bulldozed just because they don't have property rights. And only then will women the world over have the same legal rights as men to own farms, take out loans or inherit the family home.”* – David Cameron in “Combating Poverty at Its Roots”, November 1, 2012

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.
- To receive *Global Food for Thought* weekly, please register [here](#).
- To unsubscribe from *Global Food for Thought* weekly, please click [here](#).
- Follow us on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).

CONTENTS

[Key Articles and Reports](#)

[Relevant U.S. Administration and Congressional Activities](#)

[Commentaries](#)

[Upcoming Events](#)

[Agricultural Issues](#)

[Foreign Assistance](#)

[Environment \(Water/Climate\)](#)

[Women & Girls](#)

[Market Access and Trade Issues](#)

[Agribusiness](#)

KEY ARTICLES AND REPORTS

Women's Secure Rights to Land: Benefits, Barriers, and Best Practices, Landesa, October 2012

Despite the overlapping barriers to women's secure rights, there are ways to address the legal constraints to those rights – and importantly – ways to help overcome social and cultural constraints. Removing those barriers will allow women to be full participants in the economy. When women have secure rights to land, they help lay the foundation for enduring social and economic transformation that benefits not only women

themselves, but also their families and their communities.

<http://www.landesa.org/wp-content/uploads/Landesa-Women-and-Land-Issue-Brief.pdf>

Beating Rural Poverty in South America, *IPS, October 31*

The development of agriculture through the adoption of technological innovations will help Latin America leave behind its status as the most unequal region in the world, and will especially benefit the Southern Cone, one of the planet's largest food reserves. Rural activity today can offer the conditions to improve the quality of life of those who work and live in the countryside, added Ruz, who is participating as a representative of PROCISUR in the Second Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development.

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/10/ beating-rural-poverty-in-south-america/>

SEE ALSO: Uruguay – Lessons from a Successful Rice Producer, *Opinion, Gonzalo Zorrilla, IPS, October 29*

The Uruguayan rice sector is as unique as it is surprising, as it actually has the third highest production rate of rice in the world, averaging eight tons per hectare of dry paddy. And it is thriving. With no special subsidies or protection from the government, it offers fair prices to farmers and stands up to fierce competition from other major rice producers such as the United States, Argentina, and Thailand. Using agricultural management practices to reduce its carbon and water footprints, it is also environmentally sustainable.

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/10/op-ed-uruguay-lessons-from-a-successful-rice-producer>

Combating Poverty At Its Roots, *Opinion, David Cameron, Wall Street Journal, November 1*

There is an old debate between those who say the way to tackle global poverty is to spend more on aid and those who believe instead that the solution is to deal with the weak institutions, corruption and conflict in developing countries. The truth is that right now, we need to do both. Britain's leadership on aid is still needed when preventable diseases like malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea kill almost seven million children every year. It is still needed when we face an acute hunger crisis, compounded by rising food prices, that leaves 165 million children in the world without the nutrition to grow to their full potential.

<http://professional.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970204712904578090571423009066.html>

SEE ALSO: David Cameron Hails Opportunity To End Extreme Global Poverty, *Guardian, November 1*

The UN says a post-2015 framework will have at its core the continuing fight against poverty, climate change and sustainable development, while addressing inclusive growth, equality, peace and security, and human rights.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2012/nov/01/david-cameron-opportunity-end-global-poverty>

Bush-Era Trade Deal With Panama Goes Into Force, *Reuters, November 1*

A U.S. free trade agreement with Panama went into force on Wednesday, five years after it was originally negotiated, opening the way for increased U.S. exports as the Central American country continues its canal expansion project. It also will immediately eliminate Panama's tariffs on roughly 50 percent of U.S. agriculture exports and guarantees U.S. companies access to Panama's highly services-dominated economy, especially in the areas of financial services, telecommunications, energy and professional services.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/11/01/us-usa-panama-trade-idUSBRE89U1U420121101>

SEE ALSO: U.S. Agriculture to Benefit from Panama Trade Agreement, *Erin Tindell, USDA Blog, November 1*

The Panama TPA implementation is especially exciting news for U.S. agriculture since Panama is already an important market for American farmers, ranchers and producers. The country imports 65 percent of its food products from the United States, and major U.S. agricultural exports to Panama include corn, soybean meal, wheat, poultry and rice.

<http://blogs.usda.gov/2012/11/01/u-s-agriculture-to-benefit-from-panama-trade-agreement/>

The Politics Of Global Food Security, *Al Jazeera, November 1*

Researchers are warning that rising global temperatures could see a shift in the world's traditional staples and who grows them. They predict that maize, wheat and rice production will decrease in many developing countries - forcing farmers to replace them with crops more resistant to heat, drought and flooding. But there

are other crops which scientists suggest could fill the gap. These include yam, starchy vegetable, millet, and lentils.

<http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/insidestory/2012/11/201211173914420692.html>

A Vote For A President To Lead On Climate Change, *Opinion, Michael Bloomberg, Bloomberg, November 1*
Our climate is changing. And while the increase in extreme weather we have experienced in NYC and around the world may or may not be the result of it, the risk that it might be - given this week's devastation - should compel all elected leaders to take immediate action. But we can't do it alone. We need leadership from the White House - and over the past four years, President Barack Obama has taken major steps to reduce our carbon consumption, including setting higher fuel-efficiency standards for cars and trucks.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-11-01/a-vote-for-a-president-to-lead-on-climate-change.html>

Battered Haiti Facing Food Shortages After Sandy Destroyed Crops, *Telegraph, October 31*

As many as 30,000 people in Haiti alone were affected after the hurricane skirted the Caribbean last week. Officials said as much as 70 percent of crops were destroyed by the hurricane in some areas. Assessments by the IFRC and Jamaican government estimated almost 3,000 hectares of farmland had been damaged, putting the livelihood of 31,000 farmers at risk.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/centralamericaandthecaribbean/haiti/9646894/Battered-Haiti-facing-food-shortages-after-Sandy-destroyed-crops.html>

SEE ALSO: Haiti Fears Cholera And Food Shortage Will Raise Storm's Death Toll, *The Independent, October 31*

Beyond the immediate crisis, the government must work out how to cope with the widespread destruction of crops and food supplies by the hurricane, which also killed 11 people in Cuba and caused damage in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/haiti-fears-cholera-and-food-shortages-will-raise-storms-death-toll-8262290.html>

SEE ALSO" Sandy: Haiti Fears Food Shortages After Hurricane, *BBC, October 31*

More than 70% of crops - including bananas, plantains and maize - were destroyed in the south of the country, officials said. Food insecurity, particularly in this part of Haiti, was already a major concern. Rising food prices have in the past triggered at times violent demonstrations in Haiti. In Jamaica, Sandy caused extensive damage to crops, including coffee and bananas.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-20151178>

India And The Price Of Rice, *Financial Times, October 30*

For the first time, India has overtaken Thailand to become the world's largest exporter of rice. It's largely a matter of policy: India is reaping the rewards of past reforms, while Thailand is stumbling over past mistakes. Thailand has lost competitiveness as the government has guaranteed to buy rice from its farmers at a floor price above that of the market. India is also reaping the benefits of previous policy decisions. A ban on the export of non-basmati rice was lifted in September 2011 and in July this year Delhi scrapped the floor price of \$700 a ton for exports of basmati rice.

<http://blogs.ft.com/beyond-brics/2012/10/30/india-and-the-price-of-rice/>

'Ocean-Grabbing' Seen As Serious A Threat As 'Land-Grabbing' - UN Expert, *Oliver De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur On The Right To Food, October 30*

The UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food warned of the threat of 'ocean-grabbing' to food security, and urged world governments and international bodies to halt the depletion of fish stocks, and take urgent steps to protect, sustain, and share the benefits of fisheries and marine environments.

<http://www.srfood.org/index.php/en/component/content/article/1-latest-news/2543-ocean-grabbing-as-serious-a-threat-as-land-grabbing-un-food-expert>

SEE ALSO: REPORT: The Right To Food, *UNGA, October 30*

Global marine and inland fisheries provide food security to millions of people, supplying a vital source of high-quality dietary protein and supporting livelihoods and incomes.

http://www.srfood.org/images/stories/pdf/officialreports/20121030_fish_en.pdf

SEE ALSO: U.N. Urges Foreign Fishing Fleets To Halt Ocean Grabbing, *Reuters, October 30*

"Ocean grabbing" or aggressive industrial fishing by foreign fleets is a threat to food security in

developing nations where governments should do more to promote local small-scale fisheries. The report said that local fishing was more efficient and less wasteful than industrial fishing, urging measures to promote small-scale fishing such as the creation of "artisanal fishing zones".

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/30/environment-fisheries-idUSL5E8LTFGR20121030>

The Ethanol Election Day: Why The US Burns 40% Of Its Corn, Despite A Global Food Shortage, *Opinion, Wall Street Journal, October 29*

It is time to relax the U.S. ethanol mandate, which diverts four of every 10 domestic bushels of corn into gas tanks. That's equal to 15% of international corn production, burned in internal combustion engines that could run on another fuel. Biofuel mandates are responsible for at least 192,000 premature deaths every year. Overall more people die from chronic hunger world-wide than malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS combined. President Obama declared in May that "As the wealthiest nation on Earth, I believe the United States has a moral obligation to lead the fight against chronic hunger and malnutrition, and to partner with others."

<http://professional.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970203922804578080950339799518.html>

Wild Weather Doesn't Have To Cause A Malthusian Nightmare, *Editorial, Bloomberg, October 28*

Almost 1 billion people around the world don't get enough to eat. Climate change, which is already contributing to food-price increases in poor and prosperous countries alike, promises to make it even harder to feed a growing population. Consider how weather can affect food prices. Increases have coincided with droughts in one or more of the world's major food-producing regions. Numerous studies also suggest that rising temperatures during the spring and summer growing seasons are reducing crop yields.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-10-28/wild-weather-doesn-t-have-to-cause-a-malthusian-nightmare.html>

George McGovern, *Economist, October 27*

His true talent lay behind the scenes. On the agricultural committees he worked for price supports, grain reserves, food stamps, rural development. Farmers had no better friend than George McGovern. In 1961 President Kennedy put him in charge of Food for Peace, which gave poor countries credits to buy American grain. Within a year, 10m more people were being fed from America's surplus.

<http://www.economist.com/news/obituary/21565131-george-mcgovern-politician-and-hunger-fighter-died-october-21st-aged-90-george-mcgovern>

Atlas of Health and Climate, *WHO, October 2012*

The Atlas of health and climate is a product of this unique collaboration between the meteorological and public health communities. It provides sound scientific information on the connections between weather and climate and major health challenges. These range from diseases of poverty to emergencies arising from extreme weather events and disease outbreaks. They also include environmental degradation, the increasing prevalence of noncommunicable diseases and the universal trend of demographic ageing.

<http://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/atlas/report/en/index.html>

SEE ALSO: Climate Information Can Protect Public Health, *VOA News, October 29*

Climate information and weather forecasts can help prevent or prepare ways to offset disease epidemics and improve health. The WMO says climate change is altering the magnitude, frequency and duration of extreme weather events. As the world's climate continues to change, it warns hazards to human health are increasing.

<http://www.voanews.com/content/who-climate-health/1535601.html>

RELEVANT U.S. ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Youth in Development, *USAID, October 2012*

Under this policy, we place a strong emphasis on integrating youth considerations as a crosscutting factor in all our programming. We also stress the importance of building diverse partnerships and fostering innovation with and on behalf of young people, and the need to better evaluate our youth programming. The policy highlights the need for new research, particularly around youth, food security and climate change where evidence is more limited.

http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/policy_planning_and_learning/documents/Youth_in_Development_Policy.pdf

All in a Week's Work—Fighting Hunger, *Opinion, Jonathan Shrier, DipNote, October 27*

Ending world hunger will require a collective effort among governments, international organizations, the private sector, and civil society. From the head of the United Nations to the student group, from ministers of agriculture to civil society leaders and corporate CEOs, it is a hopeful sign that so many are rallying to be part of the solution.

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

Devex Impact: Where the Conversation Is, *Opinion, Maura O'Neill, USAID Impact Blog, October 26*

USAID has a long history of working with businesses around the world. In the past decade, we have done over 1,600 partnerships. These partnerships often began as social responsibility for business. Centered in the philanthropic or community affairs part of companies, they weren't always connected to the profit and loss part of the business. Improvements for the world's poor were real but they didn't always provide lasting infrastructure to help eradicate poverty.

<http://blog.usaid.gov/2012/10/devex-impact-where-the-conversation-is/>

SEE ALSO: Connecting the Private Sector to Global Development, *Opinion, Stephanie Gross, DipNote, October 26*

In the 1960s, during USAID's founding decade, official development assistance represented 70 percent of all capital flows to developing countries. Today, foreign aid makes up just 13 percent, having been replaced over time by trade, investment, and other sources of private capital. This changing landscape means our impact can be even greater.

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

COMMENTARIES

Public-Private Partnerships Are a Must for Agricultural Development, *Amb. Christopher E. Goldthwait, November 2*

Initiatives like the G-8's \$20 billion commitment and the U.S. Government's [Feed the Future](#) have thankfully made agriculture a central development focus again after decades of neglect and underinvestment. Equally gratifying is the attention given to a whole-value-chain approach rather than just production agriculture. But the full dividends of renewed funding for agricultural development won't be realized without enormous emphasis on creating public-private partnerships (PPPs), especially at the middle and upper ends of the value chain.

<http://bit.ly/SwLQJY>

Going Local with PPPs for Smallholders, *David B. McGinty, November 2*

Complex agricultural development challenges cannot be solved by working in isolation. Whether public-private partnerships (PPPs) are intended to upgrade a value chain or facilitate access to capital, PPPs are a significant tool for enhancing private sector investments in agriculture and food security. PPPs designed to improve the livelihoods of smallholders ("inclusive PPPs") may present additional challenges in capacity, infrastructure, incentives, cost and time.

<http://bit.ly/VjqXhA>

The PPP Mix: Partners, Progress And Positive Outcomes (Oh, And Peanuts), *Opinion, Navyn Salem, November 1*

An ideal public-private partnership draws on a wide array of expertise to develop and implement a project both cost-effectively and with the right mix of innovation and reliance on past experience. I am pleased to be a small part of one such collaboration—involving the governments of both the United States and Haiti as well as researchers, product developers, manufacturers, nutritionists, and agronomists—all having a clear goal in mind: to improve the nutritional status of elementary school-aged children in developing countries.

<http://bit.ly/Td34E5>

Public-Private Partnerships: The Value Of Recognizing Each Others Value-Add To Curb Hunger, Sam Worthington, October 31

Newly-released [figures on world hunger](#) are heartening in their downward trajectory. The rate of undernourished people worldwide has declined over the last two decades. But one in eight people, or 12.5 percent of the world's population, still suffer from undernutrition, and the rate of progress has slowed in recent years. These hunger figures aren't just a shock to our global consciousness – they are a call to collective action. How can the world, with 7 billion people and growing, get to a point where it can feed itself?

<http://bit.ly/SzgtYu>

UPCOMING EVENTS

The Last Hunger Season

Date: November 8, 2012

Location: Washington, D.C.

U.S. agricultural development efforts have been focused on smallholder farmers throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. Mr. Thurow's latest book chronicles his experiences living with a group of farmers in rural Kenya, and the challenges and opportunities they face. Please join us for a discussion with Roger Thurow, author of *The Last Hunger Season: A Year in an African Farm Community on the Brink of Change*, and Stephanie Hanson, the Director of Policy Outreach at One Acre Fund as they share their experiences living and working with smallholder farmers in western Kenya. Please RSVP to Jiwon Jun at jjun@csis.org.

www.csis.org

U.S.-Africa Agribusiness Investment Forum

Date: November 12-14, 2012

Location: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The Corporate Council on Africa (CCA) will host the 2012 U.S.-Africa Agribusiness Investment Forum to showcase private sector opportunities in support of inclusive African agricultural growth. The conference will serve as the principal business conference linking U.S. companies to African agricultural opportunities and has received support from multilateral agencies, U.S. and African companies, governments and other stakeholders.

<http://www.cvent.com/d/zcqwxy/1Q>

4th International Forum on Food and Nutrition

Date: November 28-29, 2012

Location: Milan, Italy

The Forum's fourth edition will host two days of open debate during which the world's leading experts on matters of food production, consumption, and diet and nutrition will meet to exchange ideas on global food challenges. The objective is to offer important information and insights to policy makers, institutions and civil society in order to promote a better life and widespread and sustainable well-being for everyone.

<http://www.barillacfn.com/en/forum/forum-2012/?overview=y>

AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

Media Articles:

On The Horizon, A Dreaded Wave Of Locusts, New York Times, November 1

The UN FAO warns that large swarms of locusts are forming in Africa's Sahel region and are likely to push northward to Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Mauritania once they take flight. Now, with an unusually lush moist summer just past, another two succeeding generations are forming in Mali — where monitoring is also hampered, by an Islamist uprising — and will soon form in Chad and Niger, the organization said. From there, they are expected to head north to greener pastures, posing a major threat to harvests and food security.

<http://green.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/11/01/on-the-horizon-a-dreaded-wave-of-locusts/>

Zimbabwe Turns To Drought-Resistant Crops, *Christian Science Monitor*, November 1

Zimbabwean farmers have suffered a succession of poor harvests with yields far below what the country needs, forcing the agriculture ministry repeatedly to revise its projections for harvests. The Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre, in partnership with the University of Zimbabwe and Biotechnology Research Institute, has developed a drought-resistant variety of maize seed.

<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Making-a-difference/Change-Agent/2012/1101/Zimbabwe-turns-to-drought-resistant-crops>

New Methods Help Kenyan Farmers Become Self-Sufficient, *Telegraph*, October 31

Farm Africa is a British charity working with farmers to help them overcome the deadly, long-term threats of drought, famine and crop disease. They equip people with the knowledge to work their way out of poverty so they no longer need to rely on handouts. Farm Africa establishes field schools across Africa – supported by donations – where farmers can learn new methods to conserve water and nutrients in the soil, and trial new varieties of seed that resist disease and tolerate drought.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/sponsored/lifestyle/farm-africa/9646534/kenyan-farmers-self-sufficient.html>

Bananas Could Replace Potatoes In Warming World, *BBC*, October 30

Climate change could lead to crops from the banana family becoming a critical food source for millions of people, a new report says. Researchers from the CGIAR agricultural partnership say the fruit might replace potatoes in some developing countries. They predict that the world's three biggest crops in terms of calories provided - maize, rice and wheat - will decrease in many developing countries. They suggest that the potato, which grows best in cooler climates, could also suffer as temperatures increase.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-20126452>

Commission's Biofuels Policy 'Pushing Up Food Prices, *Irish Times*, October 30

The European Commission is under fire from environmentalists over its latest policy on biofuels, which they claim will cause further displacement of food crops and more greenhouse gas emissions. The EU's 2009 directive on renewable energy set a target to achieve 10 percent use of biofuels in road transport by 2020 on the basis that this would help reduce emissions. The latest proposal would reduce this to 5 per cent for "food-based biofuels" to stimulate development of alternatives, such as waste or straw.

<http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2012/1030/1224325894487.html>

BURKINA FASO: Preventing Conflict Between Farmers And Herders, *IRIN*, October 30

As violent incidents between animal breeders and sedentary farmers soar across northern and eastern Burkina Faso, the Ministry of Animal Resources has been holding a series of workshops for the two groups, alongside community leaders, local governors and mayors. As in much of the Sahel, conflict arises when farmers have encroached on transhumance paths, leading herders to move onto agricultural land to enable their animals to feed.

<http://www.irinnews.org/Report/96663/BURKINA-FASO-Preventing-conflict-between-farmers-and-herders>

Video: Growing Vegetables Without Soil On Gaza's Rooftops, *BBC*, October 29

A UN-led project in the Gaza Strip, one of the most densely populated areas in the world, has been creating vegetable gardens and fish farms on rooftops. Traditionally dependent on agriculture and fisheries, nowadays the local population has limited access to land because of conflict and construction.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-20125915>

Fish Near Fukushima Still Contaminated: Study, *AFP*, October 26

Elevated levels of cesium found in fish off Japan's east coast 18 months after the Fukushima nuclear disaster suggest a "continuing source" of radiation in the ocean. Reactors went into meltdown, spewing radiation over a large swathe of Japan's agriculture-heavy northeast, in the planet's worst atomic disaster for a generation.

<http://www.afp.com/en/node/619794>

Media Articles:

£10 Million In Aid To Uganda Ended Up In Bank Accounts Of PM's Aides, *The Telegraph, October 31*

Some £10 million was given by Ireland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden but the Irish government has since been told by Ugandan auditors that the sum has gone "missing." The money had been intended for a "peace recovery and development program" in the north of the country, which has seen decades of conflict and destruction. No British money was included in the missing fund, but Whitehall officials said that as a precaution they had suspended British aid payments of £4 million-a-year.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/uganda/9644722/10-million-in-aid-to-Uganda-ended-up-in-bank-accounts-of-PMs-aides.html>

Foreign Aid Cuts Affect Us All, *Opinion, Lisa Meadowcroft, InterAction Blog, October 31*

The final segment of the presidential debates is over. Unfortunately, not much was said about the importance and impact of U.S. aid to developing countries. We all know that the global economic climate is tough and it's unreasonable to expect any increases in foreign aid. But what we can expect and hope will come to pass no matter who is in elected president next month, is that foreign assistance for global health and humanitarian aid will not be cut disproportionately.

<http://www.interaction.org/blog/foreign-aid-cuts-affect-us-all>

Humanitarian Crisis Looms After Deadly Nigerian Floods, *VOA News, October 30*

Flooding in Nigeria has killed nearly 150 people and displaced hundreds of thousands of others this year. As families continue to languish in squalid camps short of food, water, shelter and the most basic of health care, this natural disaster is rapidly turning into a humanitarian crisis.

http://www.voanews.com/content/humanitarian_crisis_looms_after_deadly_nigerian_floods/1536206.html

Burundi Gets \$2 Billion Aid Pledge, UN Says, *Reuters, October 30*

Donors have pledged more than \$2 billion for Burundi's 2012-2015 development strategy to help the central African nation rebuild after civil war, the United Nations said on Tuesday. Burundi's poverty-reduction strategy focuses on growth, job creation and development of the private sector, with agribusiness, tourism and mining seen as key drivers of growth.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/30/burundi-un-aid-idUSL5E8LUIKN20121030>

Stop Expecting Me to Do Your Job for You, *Opinion, Matthew Frost, Huffington Post, October 31*

The year 2015 is significant because it marks the year by which we're all hoping the MDGs will be met. Some are on track or ahead of target, while others still have a long way to go, and 2015 marks the next moment when we, together as a global community, decide how we're going to advance in the fight against poverty. It's not just about finding more resources for those who don't have enough. It's about examining my, your and our levels of consumption of food, fuel, carbon, and acknowledging that if we continue at the rate we're going, we'll outgrow the planet and there will be nothing left for anyone.

http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/matthew-frost/poverty-millennium-development-goals_b_2049643.html

Millennium Development Goals – The Key Datasets You Need To Know, *The Guardian, October 31*

Progress on the MDGs has been mixed, however, with persistent inequalities both within and between countries. We've pulled together the key data on the eight goals. Although the MDG framework may seem overly technical, with its dozens of time-bound, results-based targets and indicators, it's the product of very political negotiations, with some issues receiving more attention and prominence than others.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2012/oct/31/millennium-development-goals-key-datasets?>

Nigeria: Millions Displaced By Floods Struggle With Escalating Food Prices, *Reuters AlertNet, October 30*

Since July, at least 1.4 million people have been displaced, 550,000 homes have been damaged, some 431 fatalities have been reported, and many more remain missing in devastating floods which affected 30 of the country's 36 states. By mid-October, there were 36 IDP camps situated throughout the most affected areas of the north-central regions. The situation in camps remains dire, with IDPs reporting a severe lack of food and clean drinking water, alongside reports of discrimination in aid delivery.

<http://www.trust.org/alertnet/news/news-alert-nigeria-millions-displaced-by-floods-struggle-with-escalating-food-prices>

We Ask Too Much Of The Military, *Opinion, Gordon Adams, Foreign Policy, October 29*

For decades, Americans have told the militaries of the world to stand down their social and economic programs, their corporate ownership, their civilian work, in their own countries. Militaries should do what militaries should do, not what governments and civil society should do. By "invading" with militarized "soft power," we are contradicting this message.

http://adams.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2012/10/29/we_ask_too_much_of_the_military

Burundi Seeks International Support For Development, *VOA News, October 29*

The Republic of Burundi is seeking support from international donors for a new four-year development plan. Gervais Ruyikiri said his government will need \$1 billion to implement its ambitious development program. Ruyikiri said his country should be able to generate 48 percent of the funds and hopes to secure the rest of the money from international donors.

<http://www.voanews.com/content/burundi-seeks-international-support-for-development/1535637.html>

What Can Africa Expect from a Romney Administration?, *Opinion, Andrew C. Miller, Council on Foreign Relations, October 28*

When it comes to foreign aid, Romney will face many of the same financial constraints that Obama has. Buoyed by a relatively strong economy, George W. Bush was able to increase U.S. assistance to sub-Saharan Africa from just more than \$1 billion when he took office to \$7 billion in 2008. Obama managed to get increases early in his term with aid peaking at \$8 billion in 2010, but ballooning federal deficits and the Republican takeover of the House has depressed assistance levels. With U.S. national debt at \$16 trillion and counting, increases in foreign aid also don't seem likely in a Romney administration.

<http://www.e-ir.info/2012/10/28/what-can-africa-expect-from-a-romney-administration/>

ENVIRONMENT (WATER/CLIMATE)

Reports:

Recalibrating Food Production In The Developing World: Global Warming Will Change More Than Just Climate, *Climate Change Agriculture And Food Security, October 2012*

An analysis of the effects of climate change on 22 critical agricultural commodities and three important natural resources in the developing world reveals a number of cross-cutting themes: The world's agricultural systems face an uphill struggle in feeding a projected nine to ten billion people by 2050. Climate change introduces a significant hurdle in this struggle. - Securing and maintaining necessary levels of calories, protein and nutrients for populations around the world will be an exceptional challenge.

<http://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/24696>

Climate Change And Food Systems, *Annual Review Of Environment and Resources, November 2012*

Food systems contribute 19%–29% of global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. Historical statistical studies and integrated assessment models provide evidence that climate change will affect agricultural yields and earnings, food prices, reliability of delivery, food quality, and, notably, food safety. Low-income producers and consumers of food will be more vulnerable to climate change owing to their comparatively limited ability to invest in adaptive institutions and technologies under increasing climatic risks.

<http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev-environ-020411-130608>

SEE ALSO: Food May Cause Almost A Third Of Greenhouse Emissions, *Reuters, October 30*

Food production accounts for up to 29 percent of man-made greenhouse gases, twice the amount the UN has estimated comes from farming. Looking at emissions across the food system - including forest clearance, fertilizer production and transport - rather than just farming itself - agriculture research organization CGIAR said much more work was needed to cut climate change emissions from food.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/31/climate-farms-idUSL5E8LUFDP20121031>

Media Articles:

NIGER: Farmers Must Prepare For More Flooding, *IRIN, November 1*

An inter-ministerial committee set up to assess and help manage flood damage estimates 700 fields in the Tillabéri region where Niamey is located, were flooded this year. Rice farmers usually produce 80,000 tons of the country's annual 130,000 ton production during the rainy season, while a further 200,000-300,000 tons of rice is imported each year. Flooding between July and October killed 81 people and affected 520,000 - hundreds of thousands of them displaced.

<http://www.irinnews.org/Report/96687/NIGER-Farmers-must-prepare-for-more-flooding>

Will Climate Change Get Some Respect Now?, *Opinion, Nicholas Kristof, New York Times, October 31*

It's true, of course, that no single storm or drought can be attributed to climate change. But many scientists believe that rising carbon emissions could make extreme weather — like Sandy — more likely. There are no easy solutions, but we may need to invest in cleaner energy, impose a carbon tax or other curbs on greenhouse gases, and, above all, rethink how we can reduce the toll of a changing climate.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/01/opinion/kristof-will-climate-get-some-respect-now.html>

Green Economy Key To Stemming Food Shortage In Africa, *Business Daily Africa, October 31*

This year's Global Hunger Index report indicated that sub-Saharan Africa continues to face the highest levels of starvation with Burundi. Eritrea and Haiti closely followed. Hunger still poses a challenge due to lack of sustainable food security. More than 20 per cent of cultivated land globally has decreasing productivity due to degradation thus the ecological foundation of agriculture is being undermined. These results from competition for water to meet new irrigation demands and the scramble for land to plant bio-energy crops.

<http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Corporate+News/Green+economy+key+to+stemming+food+shortage/-/539550/1607916/-/item/1/-/eka13n/-/index.html>

Indian Farmers Turn To Tech To Cultivate Sustainability, *Huffington Post, October 31*

Around 65 percent of India's working population are farmers. By connecting farmers with experts using voice technology, the OneWorld South Asia centre — a nonprofit affiliate of the OneWorld International Foundation — created a scalable way to disseminate quality information to farmers when they need it most. Participating farmers report an average 20 to 30 percent increase in productivity and income, improving opportunities for their families and providing more food to their communities.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/10/31/cisco-how-indian-farmers-are-us_n_1970290.html

Farmers Watching Their Water Use, *Wall Street Journal, October 28*

For decades, farmers here have tapped a vast underground reservoir to irrigate their fields to grow corn, soybeans and wheat. Now they are reluctantly starting to reduce their water use, fearing a dwindling supply could otherwise make them the last generation to grow bumper crops in this arid patch of the High Plains. Farmers, long fiercely protective of their water rights, fear use of the water at current rates could eventually end irrigated agriculture, and shrink the communities that rely on it, leaving few opportunities for the next generation.

<http://professional.wsj.com/article/SB10000872396390444592704578062901539482028.html>

Geoengineering: Testing The Waters, *Opinion, Naomi Klein, New York Times, October 27*

There, an American entrepreneur named Russ George dumped 120 tons of iron dust off the hull of a rented fishing boat; the plan was to create an algae bloom that would sequester carbon and thereby combat climate change. The risks are huge. Ocean fertilization could trigger dead zones and toxic tides. And multiple simulations have predicted that mimicking the effects of a volcano would interfere with monsoons in Asia and Africa, potentially threatening water and food security for billions of people.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/28/opinion/sunday/geoengineering-testing-the-waters.html?>

African Union Sets Deadline For Continent-Wide Maritime Strategy, *The Guardian, October 26*

The AU deadline for securing the continent's territorial waters – the world's last major geographical region without a maritime strategy – has been set for 2050, a target that may prove untenable. Approximately 70%

of the continent's rapidly growing population – which stands at more than 1 billion people – depends on fish for protein, highlighting the importance of policing and managing Africa's territorial waters.
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2012/oct/26/african-union-deadline-maritime-strategy>

WOMEN & GIRLS

Reports:

Born Equal, Save the Children, October 2012

In Born Equal Save the Children powerfully demonstrates the cost of inequality to children. The report reveals the growing gaps between the richest and the poorest children, and the costs that this has on children's health and development. No child should be subject to unfair opportunities before birth.

http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Born_Equal.pdf

SEE ALSO: Inequality 'Highest For 20 Years' - Save The Children, BBC, October 31

While the charity acknowledges progress has been made in goals such as reducing child mortality, the report says this has been uneven across income groups. Continuing inequality could hinder further progress in improving living standards, the charity says.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-20156365>

Media Articles:

Violence Against Women is an Agriculture and Economic Issue, Opinion, Mara Russell, November 1

Today, some practitioners assume that “gender integration” is as simple as involving more women in agriculture and economic growth projects. But, rather than applying the same activities and methods that we use for men, we need to consider different approaches for women. We need to ask ourselves how gender-based violence affects the lives of women in a particular country or culture. We also need to ask the women we partner with on the ground whether they have experienced abuse, and if so, under what circumstances.

<http://womenthrive.org/blog/violence-against-women-agriculture-and-economic-issue>

Women Adopt Innovative Agricultural Practices, Reuters Alert Net, November 1

In June 2011, Krishi Mahla Mandal was formed with 17 women members to address various issues in cultivation, labour and marketing on a collective basis. The women members of KMM now cultivate vegetables in three seasons, they have introduced inter-cropping methods that give extra income, prepare vermi-compost to reduce the cost instead of buying harmful fertilizers from the market to encourage on bio pesticides etc. After their success, KMM women want to bring more women to adopt these innovations.

<http://www.trust.org/alertnet/news/women-adopt-innovative-agricultural-practices>

30% Of Agri-Funds Used For Empowering Women Farmers: Pawar, First Post, October 31

Agriculture Minister Sharad Pawar today said 30 percent of total funds under various farm schemes are being allocated for empowering women farmers. Noting that rural women play a pivotal role in the entire gamut of agricultural operations ranging from land preparation to post-harvesting operations, Pawar stressed the need to enhance women farmers' access to crop inputs like seed, water, credit and subsidy.

<http://www.firstpost.com/fwire/30-of-agri-funds-used-for-empowering-women-farmers-pawar-510029.html>

Women Of Kenya Denied Law's Land Entitlement By Husbands, Bloomberg, October 26

Like women across the developing world, they need land rights to achieve any equality. Land gives women access to capital, bargaining power in family disputes, freedom to leave abusive marriages and, especially in rural areas, a clear path to making a contribution to the economy. Men like John Sadera, a Masaai who guesses his age at 57, are the hurdles as Kenya writes constitutional laws and sets up a civil system to enforce them. That'll take years, and he's not rushing to give his wife any of his 20 acres in the meantime.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-10-25/women-of-kenya-denied-law-s-land-entitlement-by-husbands.html>

Entrepreneurs and Women: Keys to Growth in Africa, *IPS News, October 25*

African women also represent a vast pool of potential that could drive broad, sustainable growth in Africa. An estimated two-thirds of African women participate in the labour force and, according to the World Bank, the rate of female entrepreneurship is higher in Africa than in any other region of the world. Many of these women are active entrepreneurs in their countries' informal economies.

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/10/entrepreneurs-and-women-keys-to-growth-in-africa/>

MARKET ACCESS AND TRADE ISSUES

Media Articles:

Strong Tanzania Economy Still Blighted By Poverty: World Bank, *Reuters, November 1*

Tanzania's economy is well placed to extend a run of strong growth, but the government should do more to ensure the extra wealth reaches its people, most of whom are mired in poverty, the World Bank said. The lack of inclusive growth threatened to undermine Tanzania's goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2025. The report added that income from agriculture, traditionally one of the biggest sectors, had stagnated, and agricultural production was barely growing faster than the population.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/11/01/us-holdtanzania-economy-idUSBRE8A00JF20121101>

Myanmar Clears Less Restrictive Investment Law, *Wall Street Journal, November 1*

Myanmar's parliament passed a more business-friendly foreign-investment law Thursday that removes some previous restrictions on foreign ownership of joint-venture companies. For some restricted sectors, such as agriculture, the bill defers restrictions about foreign-ownership caps—set at 50% under the initial draft—to new ratios that will be set out by Myanmar Investment Commission at a later date.

<http://professional.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970204707104578092810103878402.html>

EIU: The 25 African Cities That Matter, *Financial Times, October 31*

When it comes to Africa and the growth story, we tend to think in terms of countries. Handily, the Economist Intelligence Unit has got past that, and identified the key 25 cities that you need to know about. It makes sense, city dwellers tend to spend roughly twice what people living in rural areas spend.

<http://blogs.ft.com/beyond-brics/2012/10/31/eiu-the-african-cities-that-matter/>

Zambia: Foreign Farmers Undermine Food Security, *AllAfrica, November 1*

Most households in Zambia are currently food secure, with only 62,842 of the country's estimated 13.4 million people being acutely food insecure. Increased agricultural development in Zambia will actually compromise the country's food security as peasant farmers continue to be driven off their customary land to pave the way for large-scale local and foreign agribusiness.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201211010718.html>

Ukraine Softens Wheat Export Ban Stance, *Reuters, October 31*

Ukraine's Agriculture Ministry softened its position on a wheat export ban this season, saying it will consider all "necessary measures" if the country's wheat stocks fall to a critical level. Traders said that some curbs were likely as the country did not have enough grain in stock to keep exports at the present high level. They also said that the Farm Ministry had promised to avoid imposing any export limits until December 1.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/31/ukraine-grain-exports-idUSL5E8LVBLS20121031>

The Future Of Africa's Youth Hinges On Creating Employment, *Opinion, Jeffrey Herbst and Greg Mills, Financial Times, October 31*

Africa's recent growth is not self-sustaining. Much has been driven by higher commodity prices, which still dominate African exports. The boom has not led to much investment to boost businesses and start a virtuous cycle of true poverty reduction through job creation. This is imperative. Within 15 years sub-Saharan Africa's population will increase by 500m, accounting for a quarter of the world's youth, with 66 percent of its cohort of existing youth already unemployed. Nearly 80 per cent of Africans today subsist in self or informal

employment.

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/75716c80-17a4-11e2-8cbe-00144feabdc0.html>

Hungary Seeks To Protect Landownership, *New York Times*, October 30

Prime minister, Viktor Orban, has pledged to draw the lessons of decades of mismanagement and increase the competitiveness of its agriculture. News reports have described how foreign nationals have acquired large areas of land, and pocket contracts are willingly discussed off the record. No overall figures are available, however, to show the extent of the practice. In a statement online, the agriculture ministry says that a 1995 bill permits buying back or expropriating protected land or land proposed for protection.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/31/business/global/hungary-seeks-to-protect-landownership.html?>

Digital Revolution Lights Up Africa With Maps, Mobiles, Money And Markets, *The Guardian*, October 30

In Africa, necessity is the mother of invention. Instead of sharing photos on Instagram or hobbies on Pinterest, you are more likely to find a service to send money to a rural relative, or to monitor cows' gestation cycle, or for farmers to find out where they can get the best price for their goods. Information services via text message allow farmers to learn more about best practices, market prices and weather conditions. The unemployed can subscribe to text alerts about job vacancies instead of having to travel.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/oct/30/africa-digital-revolution-mobile-phones?>

European Dominance In Cocoa Challenged, *Financial Times*, October 29

The shift is making the cocoa market more difficult to trade, as analysts who could once rely on European and North American processing – or “grinding” – data as the last word on cocoa demand, must now scour data from Ivory Coast, Ghana or Malaysia. The shift away from Europe is being driven by two factors. First, European chocolate consumption has been hit by the state of the economy. As consumers in Asia and Latin America become relatively wealthier, they are eating a greater proportion of the world's chocolate.

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/f4757b20-e185-11e1-92f5-00144feab49a.html>

Myanmar Seeks To Restore Status Among Top Rice Exporters, *Bloomberg*, October 29

Myanmar, the world's top rice shipper before five decades of military dictatorship made it Southeast Asia's poorest nation, plans to double exports over five years, threatening to aggravate a global glut. Myanmar's strengths are low production costs, vast land and abundant water and labor. China's increasing demand for the grain may help mop up rising supplies from Myanmar, as imports soared to 1.9 million tons this year from 575,000 tons in 2011, vying with Iran as the largest buyer of the grain after Nigeria..

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-10-28/myanmar-seeks-to-regain-top-spot-in-rice-exports-southeast-asia.html>

Land Deals In Africa Have Led To A Wild West – Bring On The Sheriff, Says FAO, *Guardian*, October 29

Amid warnings that land deals are undermining food security, the head of the UN's FAO has compared "land grabs" in Africa to the "wild west", saying a "sheriff" is needed to restore the rule of law. Large land deals have accelerated since the surge in food prices in 2007-08, prompting companies and sovereign wealth funds to take steps to guarantee food supplies. Graziano da Silva, who was in charge of Brazil's widely praised "zero hunger" programme, expressed his frustration at the slow pace of creating a global governance structure to deal with land grabs, food security and similar problems.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2012/oct/29/land-deals-africa-wild-west-fao?>

What's Eating Australia? Foreign Buyers At The Farm Gate, *Reuters*, October 28

With its vast landmass, abundant natural resources and stable government, Australia has relied on foreign farm investments for more than 100 years, with interest set to grow as the world looks to dramatically boost food production to feed Asia's booming middle class over the next 40 years. But the growing interest has ignited a political debate and raised the risk of tighter foreign investment rules in a country generally seen as more open to investment than farming rivals Canada and New Zealand.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/28/us-australia-agriculture-idUSBRE89R0GX20121028>

Laos Offered WTO Membership, *VOA News*, October 26

After 15 years of negotiations, WTO officially invited Laos to become a member. The invitation is recognition

of the country's efforts to change laws and policies to comply with the trade club's requirements and the market access demands of its more than 150 members. It also comes after years of steady annual economic growth averaging more than six percent. This year it could top eight percent, the highest in Southeast Asia. <http://www.voanews.com/content/laos-offered-wto-membership-moves-to-diversify-economy/1533834.html>

How Midwest Drought Damaged US Economic Growth As Well As Farmland Crops, *Washington Post*, October 26

The government said Friday that the U.S. economy grew at a modest 2 percent annual rate from July through September. And the crop-killing drought reduced growth by 0.4 percentage points. That means normal weather would have lifted economic growth to 2.4 percent for the quarter, the Commerce Department said. http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/how-midwest-drought-damaged-us-economic-growth-as-well-as-farmland-crops/2012/10/26/a9da22b2-1fb2-11e2-8817-41b9a7aaabc7_story.html

DRC Faces Challenges In Revising Land Policy, *VOA News*, October 26

Farmers organizations have been meeting in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo to discuss changes to the country's land law. Experts say the current law is out of date and failing to prevent conflict. The land problems are acute in the country's North Kivu province. Peasant farmers' rights to their land are based on custom, meaning recognition by their traditional chiefs. They often have no written documents granting them land rights.

<http://www.voanews.com/content/drc-revises-land-policy/1534278.html>

AGRIBUSINESS

Media Articles:

Land O'Lakes International Development: E-Pub, *Land O Lakes*, October 2012

This e-library contains fact sheets and publications that detail the breadth and depth of our current operations worldwide, and our 30-year history working in nearly 80 countries. International Development acts as a not-for-profit and relies on external support, primarily from the USAID and the USDA, to generate economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance food security and improve health and nutrition around the world.

<http://bit.ly/WVKAwL>

Seed Companies Nearing Deal On Off-Patent GMO Technology, *Reuters*, October 31

The U.S. seed industry said it was a step closer to establishing a broad framework for the handling of GM seed technology as product patents expire. But with patent expiration approaching, the seed industry has had to grapple with an array of concerns, including who should bear the costs and responsibilities of maintaining regulatory approvals. That involves submitting data to foreign countries to maintain approval for sales of seeds in those countries. Monsanto has said it will maintain the regulatory approvals globally through 2021.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/31/usa-seeds-biotech-idUSL1E8LVC5W20121031>

How A Hershey Bar Might Prove Mightier Than A Gun, *Forbes*, October 31

The Hershey Company, announced plans to source 100 percent of its chocolate from sustainable cocoa production. West Africa, in fact, produces 70 percent of the world's chocolate. During the war, cocoa farmers, forced into hiding, abandoned their farms – which returned to wild jungles – and cocoa production plummeted across the country. Today, cocoa production in Sierra Leone is on the rise.

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/willyfoote/2012/10/31/how-a-hershey-bar-might-prove-mightier-than-a-gun/>

Potash In Talks To Buy Israel Chemicals, *Financial Times*, October 30

Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, one of the world's largest fertiliser groups, has approached the Israeli government for approval to buy rival Israel Chemicals. The consolidation has concentrated more than 80 percent of global potash supplies, a key nutrient for agriculture, in the hands of just six companies: Potash;

UralKali; Belarus-based Belaruskali; Mosaic of the US; ICL; and Germany-based K+S.

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/5c344550-2373-11e2-a46b-00144feabdc0.html#axzz2AznCzKWj>

SEE ALSO: Potash Chasing Russia As No. 1 In Israel Deal: Corporate Canada, *Bloomberg*, November 1

Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan Inc.'s proposed purchase of Israel Chemicals Ltd. would give it control of about 25 percent of global potash production capacity, making it the biggest producer and boosting sales to China and India.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-11-01/potash-chasing-russia-as-no-1-in-israel-deal-corporate-canada.html>

The Andersons: Target In Global Grains Race May Be A Steal, *Reuters*, October 30

With its grain silos and ethanol plants dotting the U.S. Midwest, The Andersons may be the next takeover target for global companies eager to expand their footprint in the world's top grain exporter. The diversified agricultural company may also be a bargain, say analysts and investors, as near-sighted shareholders punish it for the worst U.S. drought in 50 years, overlooking the long-term value of its assets.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/30/theandersons-target-grains-idUSL3E8LU1XA20121030>

Nestle Names Cantarell Head Of Nutrition Unit, *Reuters*, October 30

The world's biggest food group Nestle named Luis Cantarell as head of its nutrition division, which is grappling with the integration of the baby food business it bought from U.S. drugmaker Pfizer. Nestle bought Pfizer's baby food business for \$11.85 billion in April as it seeks dominance of fast-growing emerging markets.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/30/nestle-nutrition-idUSL5E8LU2P220121030>

Monsanto Helping Solve the Rubik's Cube of Farming, *Ag Professional*, October 29

"Farming is like trying to solve a Rubik's Cube," according to Ted Crosbie, Monsanto, vice-president global plant breeding. The more closely a farmer comes to solving the cube, the higher the optimal yields while using the fewest resources, and completely solving the cube would be the highest optimal yields utilizing advanced agronomic practices, seed genetics and innovative on-farm technology.

<http://www.agprofessional.com/news/Monsanto-helping-solve-the-Rubiks-Cube-of-farming-176237461.html>

Royal DSM To Buy Cargill's Cultures And Enzymes Business, *Wall Street Journal*, October 26

DSM, a life-sciences and materials-sciences company, said combining Cargill's cultures and enzymes business with its dairy business will allow it "to propel sales growth as well as capture sizable synergies in global manufacturing and customer reach as well as innovation capabilities in biotechnology and SG&A." The deal is DSM's eighth acquisition in the nutrition area since September 2010.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20121026-705298.html>

Land O'Lakes Foundation Donates \$150,000 To FFA To Fight Domestic and Global Hunger, *Wall Street Journal*, October 25

Through the Feeding Our Communities initiative announced in 2011, Land O'Lakes donated more than \$550,000 to organizations dedicated to hunger relief. That same year, the First Run program donated about 600,000 of fresh product made specifically for donation.

<http://professional.wsj.com/article/TPATRTAL0020121026e8ap0008j.html>

DuPont Cutting 1,500 Jobs; Profit Forecast Slashed, *Reuters*, October 23

The job cuts are one of the more extreme reactions so far this earnings season to slipping demand and global economic uncertainty, and recent data suggest more layoffs could be on the way. Wall Street worries that demand for the pigment could drop, leaving DuPont holding the bag. The 1,500 layoffs amount to about 2 percent of DuPont's 70,000-strong workforce; the job cuts will come around the world and in all businesses.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/23/us-dupont-results-idUSBRE89M0H320121023>