

GLOBAL FOOD FOR THOUGHT

THE WEEKLY NEWS BRIEF OF THE GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE



September 17th – 24th, 2010

Quote of the Week: *"We are changing how we view the ultimate goal of development. Our focus on assistance has saved lives in the short term, but it hasn't always improved those societies over the long term. Consider the millions of people who have relied on food assistance for decades. That's not development, that's dependence, and it's a cycle we need to break. Instead of just managing poverty, we have to offer nations and peoples a path out of poverty. Instead of simply handing out food, our food security initiative is helping countries like Guatemala and Rwanda and Bangladesh develop their agriculture and improve crop yields and help farmers get their products to market."* – U.S. President Barack Obama, Remarks by President Obama at the Millennium Development Goals Summit in New York, New York, September 22, 2010.

For more information:

- The [Global Food for Thought Blog](#) provides expert commentary, debate, and updates on key developments in real time.
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CONTENTS

[Key Articles and Reports](#)

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

[Upcoming Events](#)

[Agricultural Issues](#)

[Foreign Assistance](#)

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

[Women & Girls](#)

[Market Access and Trade Issues](#)

[Agribusiness](#)

KEY ARTICLES AND REPORTS

Remarks by President Obama at the Millennium Development Goals Summit in New York, *The White House, September 22*

"We are changing how we view the ultimate goal of development. Our focus on assistance has saved lives in the short term, but it hasn't always improved those societies over the long term. Consider the millions of people who have relied on food assistance for decades. That's not development, that's dependence, and it's a cycle we need to break. Instead of just managing poverty, we have to offer nations and peoples a path out of poverty. Instead of simply handing out food, our food security initiative is helping countries like Guatemala and Rwanda and Bangladesh develop their agriculture and improve crop yields and help farmers get their products to market."

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/09/22/remarks-president-millennium-development-goals-summit-new-york-new-york>

SEE ALSO: Remarks by President Obama to the United Nations General Assembly, *The White House, September 23*

“There is no reason why Africa should not be an exporter of agriculture, which is why our food security initiative is empowering farmers.”

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/09/23/remarks-president-united-nations-general-assembly>

SEE ALSO: Fact Sheet: U.S. Global Development Policy, *The White House*

Today, the President signed a Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, the first of its kind by a U.S. administration. The directive recognizes that development is vital to U.S. national security and is a strategic, economic, and moral imperative for the United States. It calls for the elevation of development as a core pillar of American power and charts a course for development, diplomacy and defense to mutually reinforce and complement one another in an integrated comprehensive approach to national security. It provides clear policy guidance to all U.S. Government agencies and enumerates our core objectives, our operational model, and the modern architecture we need to implement this policy.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/files/fp_uploaded_documents/100922_PPD%20Development%20Fact%20Sheet%20FINAL.pdf

SEE ALSO: President Obama's Global Development Policy and Global Food Security, *The White House*

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Food_Security_Fact_Sheet.pdf

SEE ALSO: President Obama's Development Policy and the Global Health Initiative, *The White House*

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Global_Health_Fact_Sheet.pdf

SEE ALSO: USAID and the President's Global Development Policy, *USAID*

<http://www.usaid.gov/unga/ppd.html>

SEE ALSO: Barack Obama offers new global approach, *Politico, September 22*

The plan, he said, places an emphasis on “investing” in poor countries and discourages measuring development in money and supplies. By putting money and resources into technology, health-care systems and agriculture production, the approach is intended to put developing nations on the long-term path to prosperity; it also could systematically reduce the grinding poverty that breeds terrorism.

<http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0910/42582.html>

SEE ALSO: Obama at UN summit: foreign aid is 'core pillar of American power', *Christian Science Monitor, September 22*

At the UN Wednesday, President Obama unveiled a plan to revitalize US foreign aid programs, which have been marginalized since the end of the cold war.

<http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/Foreign-Policy/2010/0922/Obama-at-UN-summit-foreign-aid-is-core-pillar-of-American-power>

SEE ALSO: No Easy Fix for U.S. Foreign Aid, *Foreign Policy, September 23*

Obama's got the right idea, but it will be harder than he thinks.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/09/23/no_easy_fix_for_us_foreign_aid

Keeping the promise: United to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, *Outcome Document, UN Millennium Development Goals Summit, September 2010*

We recognize that progress, including on poverty eradication, is being made despite setbacks, including setbacks caused by the financial and economic crisis. In this context, we recognize the deeply inspiring examples of progress made by countries in all regions of the world through cooperation, partnerships, actions and solidarity. We are deeply concerned, however, that the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger surpasses 1 billion and that inequalities between and within countries remains a significant challenge. We are also deeply concerned about the alarming global levels of maternal and child mortality. We believe that eradication of poverty and hunger, as well as combating inequality at all levels, is essential to create a more prosperous and sustainable future for all.

<http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/pdf/mdg%20outcome%20document.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Reaching the MDGs: Macroeconomic Prospects & Challenges in Low-Income Countries, *Background Note by IMF Staff for the United Nations MDG Summit, September 2010*

The crisis has set back progress toward the MDGs. Poverty rates will continue to fall after the crisis, but more slowly, as the recovery will not make up all the lost ground. As a result of the crisis, illustrative estimates from growth analysis suggest that 71 million fewer people will have escaped poverty by 2020. The impact on other MDGs may also be considerable.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/mdg/2010/091610.pdf>

SEE ALSO: Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report Card: Measuring Progress Across Countries, *Overseas Development Institute, September 2010*

This report presents data on how countries are closing in on the MDG targets. It unpacks the targets and indicators to map out how the development process is playing out across countries and continents.

<http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5027.pdf>

SEE ALSO: MDGs: a list of the progress reports, *The Guardian, September 20*

A brief look at some of the key reports on MDG progress published to coincide with the UN summit in New York.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2010/sep/20/millennium-development-goals-progress-reports1>

SEE ALSO: The Millennium Development Goals: Meeting targets, *The Economist, September 22*

http://www.economist.com/research/articlesBySubject/displaystory.cfm?subjectid=7933596&story_id=17090456

SEE ALSO: U.N. Poverty Goals Face Accountability Questions, *New York Times, September 18*

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/19/world/19nations.html>

Celebrate, Innovate, and Sustain: Toward 2015 and Beyond, *The United States' Strategy for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, September 2010*

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a symbol of our common humanity. They are a declaration of the world's commitment to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving gender equality and environmental sustainability, and extending hope and opportunity to millions across the developing world. The eight goals, organized around internationally agreed targets, have provided a framework to translate our highest ideals into concrete action. They also have helped mobilize unprecedented political support and resources for development. Enormous progress has been made toward meeting the MDGs, and we must recognize, celebrate, and support these achievements. But much more remains to be done.

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/mdg/USMDGStrategy.pdf

SEE ALSO: U.S. leadership key to MDG progress, *Op-Ed, Jim Kolbe, Politico, September 21*

<http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0910/42476.html>

SEE ALSO: Putting poor people first, *Op-Ed, Raymond Offenheiser, The Hill, September 22*

<http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/foreign-policy/120195-putting-poor-people-first>

1,000 Days: Change a Life, Change the Future, *U.S. Department of State, September 21*

CLINTON: "When I talk about nutrition, people are often surprised to learn that undernutrition is major problem for which we have basic, affordable solutions, such as vitamin and mineral supplements, fortified foods, and nutrition education. We also know enough about the science of nutrition to know these interventions have the biggest impact when they occur during the first 1,000 days of a child's existence. That begins with pregnancy and continues through a child's second birthday. Interventions after that second birthday make a difference, but often cannot undo the damage that was done because of the undernutrition during the first 1,000 days. So we can be very targeted with our investments to save and improve the greatest number of lives."

BAN KI-MOON: "The L'Aquila initiative, which draws on the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, organizes smallholder farmers, sustainable agriculture, the links between climate change and agriculture, and interest of women both as farmers and as care providers. It highlights the importance of safety nets and social protection. It is a recipe for people to enjoy their right to food, long-term increases in food production, stable food supplies and prices, universal access to essential nutrition. We are making progress in bringing the initiative to life. Such progress gives me hope, hope that we can better

coordinate agriculture, health, and social protections, and improve links between research and investment to achieve long-term results.”

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/09/147512.htm>

SEE ALSO: A Road Map for Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN), *United Nations, September 2010*

Meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) requires immediate action on nutrition. At this time a quarter of all children are undernourished. This increases their chance of death, undermines their potential to learn in school and reduces their capacity to earn a living. Proven solutions are available and nations want to act on this knowledge. Investments in Scaling-up Nutrition will yield immediate returns. They will save lives, enable children - and their mothers - to have a better future, contribute to livelihoods, reduce poverty and contribute to the economic growth of nations.

<http://un-foodsecurity.org/sites/default/files/SUNRoadMap.pdf>

SEE ALSO: 1,000 Days: Change a Life, Change the Future, *Fact Sheet, September 2010*

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/147647.pdf>

Keynote Lunch Remarks by Dr. Rajiv Shah, Administrator, USAID, *Remarks at the 2010 Clinton Global Initiative, September 21*

“But investing in agriculture was really just the start on a path to progress. A productive agricultural sector provided opportunities for farmers to move into other fields, diversifying a country’s economic base. And as agriculture matured into agribusiness – as farmers left wheat fields to work in wheat mills – they developed technologies that could fuel economic growth in new sectors. We now have the data to back up this theory. Thanks to the latest research, we know that economic growth that comes from increasing agricultural productivity is nearly three times more effective in raising the income of the poorest than increases in manufacturing or service productivity.”

<http://www.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2010/sp100921.html>

Remarks for Opening Plenary of the High-Level UN Meetings on the MDGs, *Robert B. Zoellick, President, World Bank Group, September 20*

“But success has been uneven, and the triple-blow of the food, fuel, and financial crises since 2008 has slowed down and even reversed progress towards the MDGs in many countries around the world. The World Bank estimates that 64 million more people are living in extreme poverty in 2010, and some 40 million more people went hungry last year because of the food, fuel, and financial crises. We are expanding our support to agriculture, so central to boosting incomes, employment, and food security in many low-income countries.”

<http://go.worldbank.org/KK69QM3P90>

SEE ALSO: Pursuing More Growth, Less Poverty and Hunger in an Uncertain World, *Op-Ed, Robert B. Zoellick, President, World Bank Group, September 18*

The drive to overcome extreme poverty and hunger has been at the heart of global efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) since their adoption a decade ago. Until the food, fuel and financial crises in the last two years, developing countries were making progress in overcoming poverty. But this progress has not been shared by all. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to lag in overcoming poverty. Hunger and malnutrition rates have been falling, but not fast enough to meet the goal of eradicating hunger by 2015. Too many of the world’s people remain hungry, poor, or vulnerable to poverty, with too few jobs and too little access to services and economic opportunity.

<http://go.worldbank.org/TUSFFS25C0>

M.D.G.’s for Beginners ... and Finishers, *Op-Ed, Bono, New York Times, September 18*

The gains made by countries like Ghana show the progress the Millennium Goals have helped create. At the same time, the struggles of places like Congo remind us of the distance left to travel. There are serious headwinds: 64 million people have been thrown back into poverty as a result of the financial crises, and 150 million are hungry because of the food crisis. And extending the metaphor, there are storms on the horizon: the poor will be hit first — and worst — by climate change.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/19/opinion/19bono.html>

SEE ALSO: Missed Goals, *Editorial, New York Times, September 22*

It was disappointing that President Obama made no hard commitment to increase development aid when he addressed the United Nations conference on Wednesday. The legalistic claims by some of

his aides that the United States never really signed on to hard aid targets sends precisely the wrong message. If Washington isn't willing to fully ante up, there is little hope others will.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/23/opinion/23thu1.html>

Africa must learn to feed itself, *Op-Ed, Roger Thurow, Senior Fellow on Global Agriculture and Food Policy, The Chicago Council on Global Affairs, Globe & Mail, September 21*

The way to an agricultural revolution in Africa has long been clear: Promote research, put the latest technology in the hands of the farmers and boost investment in rural infrastructure. It is the will that has been missing – at least until now, if we heed a rising chorus of African leaders.

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/opinions/africa-must-learn-to-feed-itself/article1717277/>

SEE ALSO: For a Better Tomorrow, *Roger Thurow, Senior Fellow on Global Agriculture and Food Policy, The Chicago Council on Global Affairs, Global Food for Thought Blog, September 21*

The malnutrition that results from a lack of vital micronutrients – vitamin A, iron, zinc and many, many others – is often called Hidden Hunger, because it may not be manifested so clearly as hunger from a lack of food. Still, this Hidden Hunger has left 150 million children under the age of five stunted from malnourishment, which means they likely never will reach their full potential, physically or mentally. Part of the hidden nature of malnourishment is that it is often overlooked in the talk of food security. The emphasis has usually been on boosting production of food, not necessarily on improving the nutrition of that food as well.

<http://globalfoodforthought.typepad.com/global-food-for-thought/2010/09/roger-thurow-outrage-inspire-nutrition.html>

RELEVANT U.S. ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Briefing on Millennium Development Goals, President's New Development Policy, and Administration's Commitment to Open Government and Civil Society, *Rajiv Shah, USAID Administrator, Anne-Marie Slaughter, Director of Policy Planning, Michael Froman, Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economics, Gayle Smith, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for International Development, Samantha Power, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Multilateral Affairs, September 23*

SMITH: "On the food security side, that was launched at a time when the spike in world food prices was destabilizing pretty much every country in the world, and we recognized, collectively, we were providing more money in world – in food aid than to support agricultural development, the sector that the majority of the world's poor relies on. So again, it's a very robust development initiative designed to help make these economies work."

SHAH: "One part of that answer is environmental sustainability, and a core part of our Feed The Future initiative, which invests in agricultural productivity and research, is investing in no-till agricultural systems, investing in more climate-resilient systems, like the introduction of drought-tolerant or water-stress-tolerant seeds, coming up with systems that allow for using less fertilizer in a more effective way when appropriate. So, environmental sustainability is critical."

FROMAN: "There are technologies that are developed in India that are more appropriate than technologies that we might develop in the U.S. in terms of agricultural productivity in Africa, and we're trying to find ways of working with the Government of India and the Indian agricultural sector to partner in places like Africa. The same is true of Brazil, that it's doing a great deal in Africa right now on agricultural productivity. And so it will be a more comprehensive approach to development, in part because of who you have around the table."

<http://www.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2010/sp100923.html>

Millions in Additional Aid for UN World Food Program Announced by USAID Administrator, *USAID, September 19*

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Administrator Dr. Rajiv Shah announced additional funds to the United Nations World Food Program to help feed over 6 million people. "Today, I have the privilege in announcing an additional \$75 million to the United Nations World Food Program to help feed over 6 million Pakistanis affected by the devastating floods," said Shah.

<http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100919.html>

SEE ALSO: Holbrooke and Shah announce more aid to flood ravaged Pakistan, *Foreign Policy (The Cable blog)*, September 20

http://thecable.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/09/20/holbrooke_and_shah_announce_more_aid_to_flood_ravaged_pakistan

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Expands Partnership With Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) in Feed The Future and Global Health Initiative Countries, *USAID*, September 20

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) announced \$1 million to expand efforts to reduce the growing burden of malnutrition. The announcement will be made today at a historic gathering of the First Ladies of Africa, who convened to declare nutrition as a critical priority for eliminating poverty, improving health and advancing food security in their nations.

<http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100920.html>

Remarks on Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves at the Clinton Global Initiative, *Hillary Rodham Clinton, U.S. Secretary of State*, September 21

“As we meet here in New York, women are cooking dinner for their families in homes and villages around the world. As many as 3 billion people are gathering around open fires or old and inefficient stoves in small kitchens and poorly ventilated houses. Many of the women have labored over these hearths for hours, often with their infant babies strapped to their backs, and they have spent many more hours gathering the fuel. The food they prepare is different on every continent, but the air they breathe is shockingly similar: a toxic mix of chemicals released by burning wood or other solid fuel that can reach 200 times the amount that our EPA considers safe for breathing.”

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/09/147500.htm>

SEE ALSO: The United States and the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, *U.S. Department of State*, September 21

Encouraging the development and use of clean cookstoves in cultures, communities, and countries throughout the developing world is consistent with the core principles of U.S. foreign policy and development efforts, which focus on improving the lives of the world's most vulnerable populations. It is also consistent with U.S. commitments to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. This initiative is working toward reversing the negative health, security, and climate implications of traditional cookstoves and open fires.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/09/147490.htm>

Statement by Administrator Shah on Private Sector Partnerships for Development, *USAID*, September 22

Through innovative public-private alliances, the development community can facilitate access to broader financing options and invest in the world's most disadvantaged countries at less risk. Additionally, private sector companies can bring fresh perspectives to addressing the principal development challenges of our day – from food security and global health, to climate change and inclusive economic growth.

http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100922_1.html

Two USAID senior officials confirmed, *Foreign Policy (The Cable Blog)*, September 17

The Senate confirmed two top officials to the U.S. Agency for International Development, making them the first senior USAID leadership positions to be filled other than Administrator Rajiv Shah. The officials who were confirmed are Mark Feierstein as assistant administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Nisha Desai Biswal as assistant administrator for Asia. Of the top 12 leadership slots at USAID, only two more officials have even been nominated and nine more slots are currently vacant or being staffed by "acting" officials: Nancy Lindborg, for assistant administrator of USAID's Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Affairs Bureau and Donald K. Steinberg as deputy administrator of USAID. One notable vacancy at USAID is the slot for director of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

http://thecable.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/09/17/two_usaid_senior_officials_confirmed

Durbin-Corker Water for the World Act Passes Senate, *Office of Sen. Richard Durbin*, September 20

The Water for the World Act, introduced by Assistant Senate Majority Leader Dick Durbin (D-IL) and Senator Bob Corker (R-TN), passed the Senate and was sent to the House of Representatives for consideration. The Water for the World Act places water in the forefront of America's development priorities, seeking to reach 100 million people around the world with sustainable access to clean water and sanitation over the next six years.

<http://durbin.senate.gov/showRelease.cfm?releaseId=327833>

SEE ALSO: Senate passes global clean water bill, UPI, September 20

http://www.upi.com/Top_News/US/2010/09/20/Senate-passes-global-clean-water-bill/UPI-80041285034906/

UPCOMING EVENTS

U.S. Global Leadership Coalition – 2010 Washington Conference

Date: September 28th-29th, 2010

Location: Washington, D.C.

Join us at our September conference as we bring you informative and timely sessions with today's leading foreign policy luminaries, including addresses by David Gregory of NBC News' Meet the Press and USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah.

<http://www.usglc.org/2010/08/05/2010-wash-conferenc/>

2010 Borlaug Dialogue - "Take It to the Farmers": Reaching the World's Smallholders

Date: October 13th – 15th, 2010

Location: Des Moines, Iowa

Inspired by the last words of Nobel Laureate and World Food Prize Founder Dr. Norman Borlaug, the 2010 Borlaug Dialogue international symposium will gather the top minds and foremost leaders in global agriculture, food, and development this October in Des Moines – with a special focus on the world's small-scale farmers.

<http://www.worldfoodprize.org/symposium/2010.htm>

International Annual Meetings of American Society of Agronomy - Crop Science Society of America - Soil Science Society of America

Date: Oct. 31st - Nov. 3rd, 2010

Location: Long Beach, CA

Plans are underway for the 2010 Annual Meetings of the American Society of Agronomy, Crop Science Society of America, and Soil Science Society of America, 31 October–3 November in Long Beach, CA. The year's Annual Meetings theme connects attendees to the growing global challenges of "Green Revolution 2.0: Food+Energy and Environmental Security." Consider joining your colleagues in Long Beach! More than 2,700 scientists, professionals, and students will present the latest research and discuss emerging trends in agriculture, energy, climate change, environmental science, and related issues. The Annual Meetings program features keynote and plenary lectures, 2,500 oral and poster presentations, an Exhibit Hall, Career Center, tours, workshops, and plenty of networking events. For additional information on the ASA-CSSA-SSSA Annual Meetings, please visit: www.acsmeetings.org

The Hague Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change

Date: October 31st – November 5th, 2010

Location: The Hague, The Netherlands

The Hague Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change aims to develop a roadmap with concrete actions linking agriculture-related investments, policies, and measures with the transition to climate smart growth.

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

The International Rice Congress 2010

Date: November 8th –12th, 2010

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam

Hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
<http://www.ricecongress.com/cmsdetail.php?id=1>

First Global Conference on Biofortification: From Discovery to Delivery

Date: November 11th – 12th, 2010

Location: Washington, D.C.

The First Global Conference on Biofortification is the first international effort to take stock of progress made in developing nutrient-rich crops, share lessons learned, and chart the future of biofortification. This three-day event will bring agricultural scientists, public health specialists, policymakers, donors, and business leaders together to move this emerging agricultural intervention for public health forward.

<http://www.harvestplus.org/content/first-global-conference-biofortification>

Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health

Date: February 10th – 12th, 2011

Location: New Delhi, India

Agriculture impacts poor people's nutrition and health, and people's nutrition and health in turn affects their productivity. As a supplier of food, a source of income, and an engine of growth, agriculture has the potential to significantly and sustainably improve poor people's nutrition and health. This conference will inform, influence, and catalyze action to better use investments in agriculture to achieve nutrition security and good health for the world's poor people.

<http://www.ifpri.org/2020-agriculture-nutrition-health>

Second World Conference of Humanitarian Studies

Date: June 2nd – June 5th, 2011

Location: Tufts University, Medford, MA, USA

Humanitarian crises and the responses they trigger are evolving rapidly. This conference looks at the opportunities and threats for addressing these crises, as well as at the strengths and weaknesses of the actual responses. The conference provides a unique forum for both scholars and practitioners to present research and debate these issues. In particular, the conference focuses on four broad themes: Emerging from protracted crises; New Directions in Policy; Innovations in Humanitarian Practice; Advances in Public Health and Food Security in Crises.

<http://www.humanitarianstudies2011.org/>

AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

Reports:

FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Haiti, August 2010, *September 2010*

Food production in Haiti is slowly recovering but still remains significantly below the levels that existed prior to the January 2010 earthquake, according to the report of an FAO-WFP joint assessment mission. Haiti's 2010 spring harvest, compared to 2009, saw bean production drop by 17 percent and declines in maize, sorghum and plaintain of eight, four and five percent respectively, it found.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/ak353e/ak353e00.pdf>

Media Articles:

Farmland: The Next Boom?, *Wall Street Journal, September 24*

Is farmland going to be the next gold?

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704062804575510101294267136.html>

Agricultural Budget Out of Reach of Small-Scale Farmers, *IPS, September 23*

Although the majority of Kenyans are agricultural producers, only 3.6 percent of the country's national budget goes towards the sector. This falls severely short of government's promise to spend at least ten percent on agriculture.

<http://www.ipsnews.net/africa/nota.asp?idnews=52944>

Smallholders can boost crop output, *Letter to the Editor, Financial Times, September 22*

Earlier this year the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation stated that only nine African governments have met the target of allocating 10 per cent of national budgets to agriculture despite promising to do so seven years ago. Furthermore, the share of overseas aid from rich countries spent on agriculture has fallen from 19 per cent in 1989 to about 5 per cent today. The international development community, institutional investors and multinationals need to redouble efforts to empower smallholders to boost food production.

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/e0a859ce-c5de-11df-b53e-00144feab49a.html>

World is far from running out of phosphate –report, *Reuters, September 22*

There is enough phosphate rock to make fertilizer for several hundred years, according to a new report, knocking down speculation that the world is poised to run out of phosphorus, a nutrient crucial to agriculture production.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSN2223379920100922>

Insurance Initiative Could Protect Farmers Against Drought in Kenya, *VOA News, September 22*

With the news of a coming drought looming over east Africa, small farmers walk a thin line between survival and ruin. But a new micro-insurance program could provide some measure of stability for residents in country's driest areas.

<http://www.voanews.com/english/news/africa/east/Insurance-Initiative-Could-Protect-Farmers-Against-Drought-in-Kenya-103547919.html>

Celebrating Nigeria's yummy yams, *BBC, September 22*

For Nigerians currently feasting on and celebrating the yam harvest with carnival-like festivities, the starchy tuber is more than a food staple.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-11385436>

Aquaculture "vital" to Asia's food security, *IRIN, September 22*

Improvements in aquaculture could be an important tool in combating Asia's increasing food insecurity, specialists say.

<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=90549>

The FDA Versus Africa, *Editorial, Wall Street Journal, September 21*

Hysteria over genetically modified crops hampers solutions to diarrhea mortality.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703440604575495411241720760.html>

NEPAL: Lack of fertilizer hampers food security, *IRIN, September 21*

Farmers in Nepal face an acute lack of fertilizers that could aggravate food insecurity, experts warn.

<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=90539>

At South Africa summit, hard-liners pushing to seize white farms, *Christian Science Monitor, September 20*

In a Monitor interview, hard-liner Julius Malema outlines a young generation's vision for how South Africa can emulate Zimbabwe's land reform.

<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Africa/2010/0920/At-South-Africa-summit-hard-liners-pushing-to-seize-white-farms>

Pakistan agriculture may need 2 yrs for flood recovery, *Reuters, September 20*

Pakistan's agriculture industry -- a pillar of the economy -- could take up to two years to start recovering from devastating summer floods, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) said. The ADB and the World Bank are assessing the damage caused by one of Pakistan's worst natural disasters, which destroyed 1.3 million hectares of crops just before the harvest of key products such as rice, maize and sugarcane.

<http://www.foxbusiness.com/markets/2010/09/20/pakistan-agriculture-need-yrs-flood-recovery/>

Why We Need a New Green Revolution to Stop Hunger, *Der Spiegel*, September 20

World leaders are meeting in New York this week to discuss progress on the UN's Millennium Development Goals. The world's nations have failed miserably in addressing one of the main goals, the fight against hunger. Researchers believe that small farmers, not large-scale farms, are the key to feeding the planet.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/0,1518,718387,00.html>

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Reports:

Development Co-operation Report 2010, *OECD*, September 2010

With only five years left to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), much remains to be done. The task has become even more challenging given the economic, food and climate change crises of recent years. This report describes how the DAC has responded swiftly, putting the development dimension of these crises firmly on the political agenda and keeping the development community focused on providing more aid, and delivering it more effectively.

http://www.oecd.org/document/62/0,3343,en_2649_33721_42195902_1_1_1_1,00.html

Media Articles:

The rhetoric on increased investment in African agriculture must become reality, *Christie Peacock*, *The Guardian*, September 21

In a continent where farming is the main industry, rural prosperity would be a development catalyst - so getting the promised aid is vital.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2010/sep/21/mdgs-christie-peacock-farming-africa>

Pool resources and reinvent global aid, *Op-ed*, *Jeffrey Sachs*, *Financial Times*, September 20

There have been two important aid stories over the past 10 years. In the first, a series of large pronouncements – at Monterrey in 2002 (to reach 0.7 per cent of GNP in development aid), Gleneagles in 2005 (to double African aid by 2010), L'Aquila in 2009 (to direct \$22bn over three years to raise productivity of smallholder farming) and Copenhagen in 2009 (to add \$30bn over three years for climate change adaptation and mitigation) – were easily made but not delivered. The second story is vastly more positive, and has come when aid operates on a different model – one that scales up investments in smallholder agriculture, health, education and infrastructure, complementing the rising flows of private capital entering the developing world.

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/4c510f34-c4fb-11df-9134-00144feab49a.html>

SEE ALSO: Millennium Goals, Five Years to Go, *Op-Ed*, *Jeffrey Sachs*, *International Herald Tribune*, September 17

Dozens of African governments have now adopted national planning strategies based on the Millennium Goals. Nations around the world now have specific, time-bound, outcome-oriented plans that are showing real progress because they are tapping into the synergies of poverty reduction, increased agricultural output, disease control, increased school enrollments and improved infrastructure as targeted by the Millennium Development Goals.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/18/opinion/18iht-edsachs.html>

The Save-the-World Clock, *Elizabeth Dickinson*, *Foreign Policy*, September 20

The ranks of the hungry have grown along with food prices, hitting an all-time high of more than 1 billion people in 2009. A recent report from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization finds that this number has fallen slightly, but warns, "The recent increase in food prices, if it persists, will create additional obstacles in the fight to further reduce hunger." G-20 countries have responded, for example by creating a global agriculture fund in 2009. But today, just 6 percent of the promised contributions have arrived.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/09/20/save_the_world_clock

U.N. Millennium Development Goals appear out of reach in Africa, *Los Angeles Times*, September 20

With only five years left to meet the targets of poverty reduction and healthcare improvements set for 2015, most of sub-Saharan Africa lags behind amid the lack of aid and political will.

<http://www.latimes.com/health/la-fg-africa-millennium-goals-20100920.0.393254.story>

Crying Crisis, *Todd Moss, Foreign Policy, September 20*

The MDGs aimed too high, and millions will still be poor and suffering in five years' time. But screaming for billions more in aid money makes light of the significant gains that have been made.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/09/20/crying_crisis

Red tape risks US push to increase aid, *Financial Times, September 19*

This week, President Barack Obama will assure world leaders gathered at the UN of the US's strong support for raising billions of the world's poor out of poverty. Yet back home in Washington his administration's bold drive to improve the US's notoriously bureaucratic and dysfunctional foreign aid programme is setting out with highly uncertain chances of success.

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/bb03c848-c417-11df-b827-00144feab49a.html>

UN Holds High Level Meeting on Pakistan, Few New Contributions, *VOA News, September 19*

A high-level meeting on Pakistan's flood crisis held at the United Nations yielded only a few new contributions to a \$2 billion humanitarian appeal. U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon hosted the meeting Sunday evening ahead of the U.N.'s annual gathering this week. It comes on the heels of Friday's largest U.N. humanitarian appeal ever, asking for more than \$2 billion for the next 12 months to assist flood victims. Those funds are designated for nearly 500 projects covering essential sectors such as housing, food, water, sanitation, hygiene and agriculture.

<http://www.voanews.com/english/news/UN-Holds-High-Level-Meeting-on-Pakistan-Few-New-Contributions-103252089.html>

ENVIRONMENT (WATER/CLIMATE)

Media Articles:

Why is 'food security' sparking unrest?, *CNN, September 24*

While nations debate what to do about long-term problems such as climate change and dwindling water supplies, two words send immediate shivers down the spines of government officials across the world: Food security.

<http://edition.cnn.com/2010/BUSINESS/09/22/un.food.security.poverty/>

A special report on forests: Something stirs, *Economist, September 23*

But to save the forests, the world needs to find somewhere else to grow its food.

http://www.economist.com/node/17062727?story_id=17062727&CFID=148580411&CFTOKEN=27158058

SEE ALSO: Seeing the wood, *Economist, September 23*

The Earth's population is expected to increase by half over the next four decades, to around 9 billion, and most of the additional 3 billion-odd hungry mouths will be in developing countries, especially tropical ones. The population of Congo, now 70m, will double in that time. Demand for food in these countries will also double, which, at their current low levels of agricultural productivity, will drive up demand for forest land.

http://www.economist.com/node/17062713?story_id=17062713&CFID=148580411&CFTOKEN=27158058

SEE ALSO: Less smoke, less ire, *Economist, September 23*

Brazil, long the world's deforester-in-chief, is mending its ways,

http://www.economist.com/node/17062681?story_id=17062681&CFID=148580411&CFTOKEN=27158058

SEE ALSO: The long road to sustainability, *Economist, September 23*

Western consciences can do only so much to conserve forests.

http://www.economist.com/node/17062671?story_id=17062671&CFID=148580411&CFTOKEN=27158058

SEE ALSO: Not a small problem, *Economist*, September 23

Will REDD trample on the rights of traditional forest folk?

http://www.economist.com/node/17062693?story_id=17062693&CFID=148580411&CFTOKEN=27158058

SEE ALSO: Better REDD than dead, *Economist*, September 23

Tropical forests' best hope.

http://www.economist.com/node/17062737?story_id=17062737&CFID=148580411&CFTOKEN=27158058

SEE ALSO: Money can grow on trees, *Economist*, September 23

Forests are disappearing because they are undervalued.

http://www.economist.com/node/17062651?story_id=17062651&CFID=148580411&CFTOKEN=27158058

Russia Gets a Rainy Reprieve, *Wall Street Journal*, September 23

With drought-ravaged Russia playing an increasing role in the international food chain, the health of the new winter wheat crop is being watched by traders, food companies and aid agencies around the globe, amid fears that the world could face a possible food shortage next year.

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704814204575507930191387148.html>

Climate change could benefit UK farmers, *Financial Times*, September 17

Climate change and global food shortages could bring unexpected benefits for British farmers in the next two decades, ultimately relieving taxpayers of the burden of subsidising them, Caroline Spelman, environment secretary, has claimed.

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/4e2c238e-c276-11df-956e-00144feab49a.html>

WOMEN & GIRLS

Reports

Global strategy for women's and children's health, *United Nations*, September 2010

With just five years left to achieve the Millennium development goals (MDGs), global leaders must intensify their efforts to improve women's and children's health. The world has failed to invest enough in the health of women, adolescent girls, newborns, infants, and children. As a result, millions of preventable deaths occur each year, and we have made less progress on MDG 5, improving maternal health, than any other. Yet we now have an opportunity to achieve real, lasting progress – because global leaders increasingly recognize that the health of women and children is the key to progress on all development goals.

http://www.un.org/sg/hf/Global_StrategyEN.pdf

SEE ALSO: UN Launches \$40 Billion Campaign to Improve Women, Children's Health, *VOA News*, September 22

<http://www.voanews.com/english/news/UN-Launches-40-Billion-Global-Health-Campaign-103528084.html>

Women & Mobile: A Global Opportunity, *Cherie Blair Foundation for Women*, 2010

The report attempts to understand the nature of women mobile ownership in low and middle-income countries and highlights the barriers women face in adopting mobile technologies. It also shows that, by extending the benefits of mobile phone ownership to more women, a host of social and economic goals can be advanced. The Foundation is now using this ground breaking research to develop a three year programme aimed at supporting women entrepreneurs to start and expand their businesses using mobile technology.

http://www.cherieblairfoundation.org/uploads/pdf/women_and_mobile_a_global_opportunity.pdf

Media Articles:

Boast, Build and Sell, Op-Ed, Nicholas Kristof, September 23

This United Nations summit meeting is marked by the publication of tedious reports on poverty that almost no one will read, when it might gain more support with, say, a music video. After all, one of the most powerful tools to spread the word about educating girls was a "Girl Effect" video designed by the marketing geniuses at Nike. The [first Girl Effect video](#) went viral and has been watched by about 10 million people; [its successor](#) was released this week.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/23/opinion/23kristof.html>

Focus on Women and Girls Key to MDG Success, AllAfrica.com, September 21

The MDGs also provide an opportunity – to focus on ensuring basic rights and access to health services for women and girls as the path to achieve the MDG goals. The administration of U.S. President Barack Obama, which has made women and girls a cornerstone of its Global Health Initiative, should seize the opportunity to turn these enlightened MDG goals into effective policies and programs, by making global health, development and gender interlinked components of foreign policy.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201009210904.html>

Bill Clinton: Economy, disasters imperil millions, Associated Press, September 21

Clinton also pressed attendees on the need to educate and empower women and girls in developing countries, saying the global economy would improve with women's full participation. "There are still a lot of places in this world where women are part human and part property and where men define their meaning in life," Clinton said. The former president's wife, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, was also attending the conference and planned to focus on issues connected to women and girls.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5iey-9eKlG-ccGNr6XXht20LLRaQD9ICEDD00>

Is India Doing Enough for Its Children?, TIME, September 20

Despite its drastic economic advances in the last two decades, India still accounts for 20% of the world's child mortality. Of the 26 million children born in India each year, nearly 2 million still die before age 5. Half of those deaths occur within a month of birth from preventable causes like malnutrition, diarrhea and pneumonia. Forty-eight percent of India's children under the age of 5 are chronically malnourished and 22% of India's babies are born with a low birth weight. India's rate of underweight children is three times higher than Ethiopia's.

<http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2020256,00.html>

African First Ladies Sign Declaration to End Maternal and Child Malnutrition, Press Release, September 20

As part of the opening of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Summit, H.E. Ida Odinga, wife of the Prime Minister of Kenya, today convened the First Ladies of Africa Roundtable, to champion effective solutions to end women and children malnutrition. The event highlighted the First Ladies' commitment to raising awareness of the growing burden of malnutrition globally.

<http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/african-first-ladies-sign-declaration-to-end-maternal-and-child-malnutrition-103296844.html>

Unicef's Idea, Editorial, New York Times, September 18

World leaders will gather at the United Nations this week to discuss what more needs to be done to meet the ambitious goals set in 2000 for reducing global poverty, hunger and disease. That discussion should include a serious look at counterintuitive and compelling new research by Unicef, the United Nations Children's Fund. The study contends that providing services to the world's poorest children in the most impoverished communities is not only just, it is also more cost-effective than the current policy of mainly helping the less poor in areas that are easier to reach.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/19/opinion/19sun2.html>

SEE ALSO: Progress for Children: Achieving the MDGs with Equity, UNICEF, September 2010

Stunting, an indicator of chronic undernutrition, remains a problem of larger magnitude than underweight. In the developing world, children living in rural areas are almost 1.5 times as likely to be stunted as those in urban areas. Children in the poorest 20 per cent of households are twice as likely to be stunted as children in the richest 20 per cent of households.

http://www.unicef.org/media/files/Progress_for_Children-No.9_EN_081710.pdf

SEE ALSO: Narrowing the Gaps to Meet the Goals, UNICEF, September 2010

A new UNICEF study has arrived at a surprising and significant conclusion: An equity-based strategy can move us more quickly and cost-effectively towards meeting Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 – reduce child mortality and improve maternal health – than our current path, with the potential of averting millions of maternal and child deaths by the 2015 deadline.

http://www.unicef.org/media/files/Narrowing_the_Gaps_to_Meet_the_Goals_090310_2a.pdf

MARKET ACCESS AND TRADE ISSUES

Reports:

Food Commodities Speculation and Food Price Crises: Regulation to reduce the risks of price volatility, Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, September 2010

In this briefing note, the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food examines the impact of speculation on the volatility of the prices of basic food commodities, and he identifies possible solutions forward. The global food price crisis that occurred between 2007 and 2008, and which affects many developing countries to this day, had a number of causes. The initial causes related to market fundamentals, including the supply and demand for food commodities, transportation and storage costs, and an increase in the price of agricultural inputs. However, a significant portion of the increases in price and volatility of essential food commodities can only be explained by the emergence of a speculative bubble.

http://www.srfood.org/images/stories/pdf/otherdocuments/20102309_briefing_note_02_en.pdf

SEE ALSO: UN warned of major new food crisis at emergency meeting in Rome, *The Guardian*, September 24

Environmental disasters and speculative investors are to blame for volatile food commodities markets, says UN's special adviser.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/sep/24/food-crisis-un-emergency-meeting-rome>

Liberalizing foodgrains markets: Experiences, impact, and lessons from South Asia, *International Food Policy Research Institute*, September 2010

South Asia is home to the largest concentration of poor and undernourished people in the world, so food security—especially in basic staples such as wheat, rice, and corn—continues to be a major concern. With both persistent and re-emerging food price inflation reaching new heights in 2007–08 in global markets, South Asia saw sharp inflation—between 50 and 100 percent—in basic staples in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. These drastic price spikes drew comprehensive policy responses from the governments of these countries, addressing both supply and demand for foodgrains. This report studies the nature of reforms in foodgrains markets (both within-border and at-border reforms), their evolution, and their effects on food economy in general and food security in particular.

<http://www.ifpri.org/publication/liberalizing-foodgrains-markets-0>

Aid for Trade: Building on Progress to Date, *World Bank*, September 2010

Aid for trade is financial and technical assistance that facilitates the integration of developing countries into the global economy through initiatives that expand trade. By furthering economic growth and development, the benefits of aid for trade are shared by all trading nations. This includes not only the poor in least developed and other low-income countries, but also citizens in middle income countries and those in the most developed nations of the globe. Trade benefits all nations. This paper reviews recent trends in the delivery of aid for trade, its allocation by country and type of assistance and analyses of impact and effectiveness.

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEC/Resources/84797-1275071905763/Aid_for_Trade-Hoekman_and_Wilson.pdf

SEE ALSO: Aid Effectiveness: Why Trade Facilitation is Important, *World Bank*, June 2010

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTRADECOSTANDFACILITATION/Resources/1697815-1275602172199/Aid_Effectiveness_Why_Trade_Facilitation_Is_Important.pdf

Agri-Trade Forum Newsletter, *International Food & Agricultural Trade Policy Council, September 2010*
http://www.agritrade.org/Publications/documents/Newsletter_September_2010.pdf

Media Articles:

Food crisis: what's happened to the price of rice, wheat and maize?, *The Guardian, September 24*
Are we on the brink of another food crisis? The UN thinks so and we're bringing you the latest data on the prices of major commodities rice, maize and wheat.
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/datablog/2010/sep/24/food-crisis-rice-wheat-maize-prices>

Food traders share global ambitions, *Financial Times, September 24*
Agricultural commodities traders used to be content to intermeditate between farmers and merchants, a business of large flows but razor thin margins. Today, they aim to reach from the farm to the fork, moving into more lucrative processing.
<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/73571224-c805-11df-ae3a-00144feab49a.html>

Louis Dreyfus and Olam in merger talks, *Financial Times, September 24*
Louis Dreyfus, the 159-year-old family-owned commodities trading house, has highlighted the shift in global food demand towards Asia by entering merger talks with Singapore-based rival Olam International to create the world's third largest agricultural trader. Food consumption in Asia is booming as the emerging middle class of China, India and other regional nations demand a bigger and richer diet, shifting away from rice and other traditional staples into meat, dairy products and processed food.
<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/3de3a5b4-c7a4-11df-8683-00144feab49a.html>

Global food risk from China-Russia pincer, *Telegraph, September 22*
World food supplies are caught in a pincer as China becomes a net importer of corn for the first time in modern history and Russia's drought inflicts even more damage than expected, raising the risk of a global grain shock in 2011.
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/china-business/8019004/Global-food-risk-from-China-Russia-pincer.html>

The 21st-Century Land Rush, *Blake Hurst, American Enterprise Institute, September 22*
The move toward securing farmland in faraway places can be seen not only as a bet on increasing food prices, but also as a hedge against a breakdown in world trade.
<http://www.american.com/archive/2010/september/the-21st-century-land-rush>

Agriculture: Trade deals and technology boost exports from foothills of the Andes, *Financial Times, September 21*
As US farmers will unhappily attest, it was a 1991 trade deal – in part aimed at luring farmers from coca, the base ingredient for cocaine – that helped Peru become the world's top exporter of asparagus. The country is now also the world's leading producer of speciality coffees, paprika and organic bananas. Other important crops include cocoa, avocado, artichoke, sugar and mango.
http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/abd61b26-c513-11df-b785-00144feab49a.dwp_uuid=02a5476a-c483-11df-bc11-00144feab49a.html

SEE ALSO: FT interview transcript: Alan García, President, Peru, *Financial Times, September 21*

“Now, the third point is that the policy for urban growth and modernising agriculture which involves finding large markets to make it profitable, would also draw poor farmers away from producing drugs, partly because the price of drugs will always fluctuate because it is based on a whim.”

http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/7b64d764-c263-11df-a91c-00144feab49a.dwp_uuid=02a5476a-c483-11df-bc11-00144feab49a.html

Ethiopia Commodity Exchange hopes to improve food security, *BBC, September 20*

Ethiopia's economy is one of the fastest growing in Africa - it is expected to expand by around 11% this year. Yet food security is still a major concern. The BBC has been examining one way the country is trying to strengthen the all-important agricultural sector. Africa Business Report's Tsigie Shiferaw went to talk to CEO of the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange, Eleni Gabre-Madhin.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-11346643>

Egyptians pay cost of wasteful food trade, *Financial Times*, September 20

Street markets such as this one and small retailers dominate Egypt's internal food trade. There are very few big supermarkets with modern supply chains serving a country of 80m people. Experts say an under-developed internal trade system bears part of the responsibility for mounting food prices that in recent months have prompted much public disgruntlement and even small protests. They say too many middlemen between farmers and consumers push up prices and that a lack of modern facilities, such as refrigerated trucks and warehouses, makes for more spoilage.

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/75f42240-c4d3-11df-9134-00144feab49a.html>

AGRIBUSINESS

Media Articles:

PotashCorp files to halt BHP bid, *Financial Times*, September 22

PotashCorp has stepped up its defence against a \$39bn hostile bid from BHP Billiton, asking a Chicago court to block the bid and accusing the miner of misleading shareholders.

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/6b695628-c650-11df-9cda-00144feab49a.html>

SEE ALSO: Sinochem waits patiently in Potash drama, *Financial Times*, September 19

Signs are growing that Sinochem, a state-owned conglomerate that prides itself on being almost as old as the People's Republic of China, is considering ways to block BHP Billiton's \$39bn hostile bid for PotashCorp.

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/27316c98-c416-11df-b827-00144feab49a.html>

DuPont Leader: Agriculture is a Key Driver to Meet UN Millennium Development Goals, *Press Release*, September 22

Increasing agricultural productivity and food availability are essential factors in meeting the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals by 2015, said DuPont Executive Vice President James C. Borel in remarks delivered to attendees of the UN Summit on the Millennium Development Goals held this week in New York. "Agriculture is the primary driver to abate hunger and reduce poverty," said Borel. "Throughout history, agricultural prosperity has led to successful economies, and food security has a direct impact on national and political security."

<http://www.prweb.com/releases/dupont-agriculture/un-development/prweb4553174.htm>

EPA emissions rules could hinder ethanol, *Des Moines Register*, September 19

Biofuels producers don't like to think of themselves as a cause of global warming, but that's how they could be regulated under the Obama administration's regulations on greenhouse gases.

<http://www.desmoinesregister.com/article/20100919/BUSINESS01/9190325/-1/caucusright/EPA-emissions-rules-could-hinder-ethanol>

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