



Global Programme Food Security

Strategy 2017 – 2020

Concept Note

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1. Context Analysis / Objectives of Swiss Foreign Policy

Food Security and Nutrition continue to be a major global challenge despite the fact that as many as 72 developing countries out of 129 have reached the MDG hunger target. The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions having fallen by almost half since 1990 (from 23.3 percent in 1990-92 to 12.9 percent in 2014 -16), almost 800 million people worldwide suffer from hunger and are unable to consume enough food to conduct an active and healthy life. In addition to acute hunger, 2 billion suffer from micronutrient deficiencies. At the same time 1.9 billion are overweight, increasingly as well in the global South. Scores for the Global Hunger Index, based on indicators related to undernourishment, wasting, stunting, and child mortality are showing highest needs in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Food insecurity is not an exclusively rural phenomenon. A growing part of food insecure people live in urban areas. All are marginalized in different ways. Politicians do not listen to them and as they lack their “voice” being heard, they are excluded from public decision making. Being often insufficiently educated, they lack skills and (access to) information on job and market opportunities. As often they do not have access to credit, investments become too risky. Not having regular income, they are in constant need of cash in order to purchase food and other essential goods or pay for school fees and health costs. Hungry people neither have the possibility nor the information to provide their children a diverse and nutritious meal. Breaking the vicious circle of malnutrition means avoiding that children start their lives stunted (too short for their age). Rural small-holder families¹ often concentrate their agricultural production on few staple food crops and have very little material savings. Living in remote areas or not being in a position to afford payable services they tend to be neglected from advisory services and to lose the bargaining power required with market actors such as agro dealers or money lenders. Access to land for them and in particular for the women is often not secured; their land may be taken away by investors holding titles and by non-agricultural ventures. Common lands are increasingly scarce. The children of rural poor people are tempted to migrate without having non-agricultural skills, again to be caught in a poverty trap. Traditional (family) safety nets and social norms may lose their cohesiveness. Having very limited assets - few animals and seeds - any shock endangers their survival. With the changing climate as well as political and economic volatilities, their livelihood remains extremely vulnerable. Nevertheless, reciprocity within traditional social (family) networks and – for rural producers - local experiential knowledge are assets to be utilized in strategies against food insecurity.

People migrating to urban areas and to foreign countries in search for a decent life, people living in situations of protracted crises and conflicts and migrating out of them, and generally growing disparities and inequalities put the global food system's² capacity to provide affordable food for all under substantial stress. The pollution and degradation of air, soil, water, the loss of the genetic heritage, and the changing and increasingly unpredictable climate continue to threaten the foundation of food production and livelihood of the world population. The current global food system does not provide all people with a healthy diet and does not generate adequate livelihoods for millions of people. Defined by international trade policies, global food markets often leave poor people exposed to volatile prices and instable supplies. The global food price crises during the last decade showed the fragility of the food system by pushing people into poverty and hunger and triggering political riots and major geopolitical changes. The increased volatility of staple food prices further evidenced the specific vulnerability of low-income, net food-importing countries. The system is furthermore destabilized by international trade of agricultural products subject to domestic support to border protection in OECD countries to regions mainly depending on agricultural production in the global South, competing out local food production and supply systems. The global food system does not reflect the value of external benefits such as safeguarding agrobiodiversity that are created by the large number of low external input small farms. Conventional agricultural and food security policies tend to promote exclusively agricultural productivity, favoring input intensive conventional over more sustainable practices. Nutritional aspects addressing sustainable diets³ are hardly ever addressed by public policies. There is thus a pressing need to shift towards more sustainable food systems.

The global community addresses these challenges with a number of instruments and global mechanisms. Of particular relevance to the GPFS are:

- The **Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development** with the SDG 2 seeking to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” and other goals with links of sustainable agriculture to water, consumption and production, climate change adaptation and mitigation, land use and gender equality. Sustainable agriculture will play an important role in achieving these SDGs.
- The **Committee on World Food Security (CFS)** provides evidence-based policy norms and recommendations such as the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries

¹ *Smallholders* are small-scale farmers, pastoralists, forest keepers, fishers who manage areas varying from less than one hectare to 10 hectares. Smallholders are characterized by family-focused motives such as favoring the stability of the farm household system, using mainly family labor for production and using part of the produce for family consumption (FAO 2012).

² A *food system* gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes (HLPE/CFS 2014).

³ *Sustainable diets* are those diets with low environmental impacts which contribute to food and nutrition security and to healthy lives for present and future generations. Sustainable diets are protective and respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems, culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable; nutritionally adequate, safe and healthy; while optimizing natural and human resources (FAO 2010).

and Forests (VGGT) and the principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI).

- The **Human Rights Council** and the right to food instruments, including the Voluntary Guidelines on the right to food adopted by the FAO Council, which provide respectively recommendations and practical guidance to governments to progressively realize the right to adequate food.
- The **International Agricultural Research Partnership** (CGIAR) provides high-quality basic research in the areas of poverty and hunger reduction, improvement of human nutrition and enhancement of ecosystem resilience including addressing adaptation and mitigation challenges in the context of climate change.
- The **Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement** works across multiple sectors including highest levels of government and local community leaders. The **UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)** promotes cooperation among UN agencies and partner organizations to end malnutrition in this generation.
- The **UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** advocates for the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources. The **International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** linked with the **UN Convention on Biological Diversity** and together with the **Crop Diversity Trust Fund** aims at the conservation (gene banks) and sustainable use of all plant genetic resources.
- The **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)** focuses its investments on the poor in rural areas and contributes to an inclusive rural transformation.
- The **Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS)** facilitates the dissemination of state of the art practices and the **Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD)** enables exchange among development actors to promote harmonized approaches.
- In Africa, the **Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)** provides a policy framework aiming at ending hunger in Africa by 2025.
- The **International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD, 2009)** gives direction on how agricultural knowledge, science and technology can be used to reduce hunger and poverty.

In the **Dispatch 2017 – 2020** the Federal Council, within targeting the different forms of poverty, discrimination, exclusion and vulnerability, outlines the mandate to help to reduce global risks in the field of sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition. Making reference to the Agenda 2030 as a major orientation framework and in particular to SDG 2, the mandate in the theme food security and nutrition includes: (i) support Research & Development in agriculture; (ii) implement international frameworks for land use rights and land tenure; (iii) reduce lack of access to healthy food; (iv) support seed systems; (v) promote sustainable growth of private and financial sector development and services targeted at smallholder farmers; (vi) increase efforts in biodiversity conservation; and (vii) combat desertification (UNCCD). Engaging for systemic change toward more equality of men and women, adhering to principles of good governance and fight against corruption are to be respected in all projects. Furthermore, the Federal Council insists on striving for more policy coherence for development.

The following emerging issues are expected to exacerbate the global food security challenges outlined above:

- **Climate change:** Research and development ("breeding") of new plant varieties; the pace of climate change now supersedes the pace of breeding progress.
- **Political economy of land and seeds:** For a large number of smallholders, securing access to land and seeds becomes an issue of survival and of maintaining rural production systems.
- **Urbanization:** Urban food insecurity due to the rapid urbanization, rural-urban migration, exacerbated by competing interests for land, needs attention. (Peri-)urban food production gains importance.
- **Exotic and invasive species:** As a side effect of the globalizing world and industrialized agriculture, invasive species and spreading of exotic plant diseases threaten agricultural production and human health.

2. Results of Previous Strategy / Implications

The efforts of GPFS led to major achievements in the following, selected policy fields:

- Being the 10th largest donor and holding one of the 15 seats in the System Council, SDC actively contributed to the reform of the governance of the **CGIAR**. GPFS chaired the European donor group (2011 – 2013) and, in 2016, acted as co-lead of the latest CGIAR governance system changes. The research led to large up- and out-scaling in supporting national research systems. Examples are: farmers in Southeast Asia have harvested an additional USD 1.46 billion worth of rice each year from improved varieties. Drought-tolerant maize has increased yields by 20-30 percent.
- Through its support to the GFRAS, SDC influences policies on **Rural Advisory Services (RAS)** at the World Bank, IFAD and FAO. A Policy Compendium tool, over a 150 quality training videos translated into 60 local languages realized with Swiss support will guide policy processes for RAS worldwide and inform farmers. Other innovations include mobile phone services that now reach millions of smallholders. RAS is an integral part of any agricultural innovation system and of high relevance for rural transformation.
- **Land:** Through supporting the implementation of the VGGT, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food, the RAI and the African Union (AU) land policy, SDC contributed to overarching frameworks for investments in agriculture and food systems and to securing access/tenure of land for smallholders. Changes in land governance need a long term engagement and complementary efforts at national level.

- SDC/GPFS is a catalyst for **Agro-ecology**. Through the Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) Initiative, implementing the AU policy on organic agriculture, platforms in eight countries to mainstream EOA were established. The SDC co-funded scientific research of FiBL shows the potential of organic agriculture. Related methods together with efficient water use are crucial to reducing the footprint in agriculture.
- **Postharvest Management**: SDC/GPFS has been a driving force in reducing post-harvest food loss in Africa with FAO, operating a global level, IFAD and WFP as key partners. In 2014, the AU agreed to aim at reducing by 50 percent the post-harvest losses by 2025. Based on the substantial investment of the GPFS in African post-harvest management policies, implementation at national level is now required.
- Switzerland is an alternate member of the Governing Board of the **International Fund for Agricultural Development** (IFAD). Besides of its multilateral contribution, it has played an important role in formulating the gender strategy.

The **Agriculture & Food Security Network** in collaboration with other SDC networks and external partners, successfully facilitated learning on postharvest management; making markets work for the poor; rural advisory services; land governance; pastoral economy; and gender equity. Thematic conferences organized jointly with Swiss NGO focused on themes such as GMO and food security for small holder; and agroecology in Africa.

- Benefitting two million farmers worldwide, the **CABI-Plantwise** programme helps local agricultural services to set up and run plant clinics. Over 2000 community based plant clinics in 34 countries help farmers identify and combat plant pests and diseases. Plantwise won the OECD/DAC Prize 2015.
- The UNCCD recognised **WOCAT** of the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE) of the University of Bern as the primary database for best practices on Sustainable Land Management technologies.
- SDC's 16-year investment into the **Irrigated Rice Research Consortium** proved a 6-fold return to the benefit for rice farmers in South East Asia, reducing the ecological foot print of rice production through e.g. more efficient use of water and reduction of pesticides. The long-term engagement was key.
- Through its support to **Farmers' Organisations** in Africa and Asia, GPFS ensured that the voice of rural populations is heard in global policy making mechanisms
- With strong support from SDC, the Scaling-Up Nutrition (**SUN**) Movement has led to the creation of civil society alliances in 22 countries.
- In the preparation of the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition SDC in collaboration with FIAN was successful in incorporating the **Right to adequate food**.

Implications

In general, the strategic orientation of the previous **Strategic Framework 2013-2017 remains valid and relevant**. Continuity is being ensured in particular:

- in supporting the development and implementation of international soft law and other international regulatory and guiding frameworks advocating for food security and nutrition, including the right to food, using international multi-stakeholder platforms and join alliances with likeminded donors.
- in promoting innovations, scalable solutions testing new instruments, including partnerships with private sector actors.

Emerging issues such as urban food insecurity and (peri-)urban food production; innovations in climate change related agricultural research; biosafety challenges; and secured access to land and seeds for poor smallholders will be identified within the Thematic Priorities outlined in chapter 3 below.

The promotion of cooperation between and coordination with GPFS partners at global and regional level with SDC partners in priority countries and harnessing synergies between global programs, with bilateral and humanitarian cooperation will be crucial.

The components and thematic priorities of the new Strategy 2017 – 2020 as described in the following chapter take into account a) GPFS' existing strategy 2013-2017 (continuity); b) an analysis of the most compelling global food security challenges; c) a review of SDC's overall agriculture, food security and nutrition portfolio, d) key requirements outlined in the dispatch 2017 – 2020, e) recommendations provided by 2015 evaluation of SDC's global programs, and f) the vision of a world free of hunger as aimed at by the Agenda 2030.

3. Mission, Objectives and Priorities

GPFS' Mission: *By inducing change in public and institutional policies and regulatory frameworks, private standards and practices on food security and nutrition, promoting innovations in favor of smallholders families, facilitating institutional learning and awareness raising, and by its efforts to increase the coherence and effectiveness of Switzerland's foreign policies, the GPFS contributes to a world free of hunger and malnutrition in which smallholder rural and (peri-)urban farmers, woman and men equally, produce healthy and nutritious food accessible to all while improving their income and safeguarding the environment.*

With the following eight **Thematic Priorities** structured into two **Components** GPFS makes a thought-out strategic choice to make tailor-made, most effective contributions to endeavors in the search of solutions to the global food security challenges outlined above:

Component 1: Sustainable agriculture and food systems⁴

Targeted support towards more effective agricultural research systems that respond to the needs and demand of the world's 500 million often vulnerable smallholder families, in particular to women-headed ones, together with frameworks and initiatives of more sustainable, resource efficient, and agro-ecological agriculture to reduce the environmental impact and to safeguard agrobiodiversity will induce more sustainable agriculture and food systems that provide healthy, diverse and nutritious food accessible to all.

Thematic priority 1.1 → Effective agricultural innovation and extension systems: International agricultural research in cooperation with national research and extension systems remain a cornerstone in GPFS' strategy. Research delivers crucial new knowledge and solutions (i.e. drought resistant varieties, climate change sensitive cultivation methods, market integration of smallholder farmers) to face major challenges to global food security and nutrition. Innovative solutions with the potential to reach millions of poor smallholder farmers and to leverage their knowledge shall be tested. **Thematic priority 1.2 → Reduced ecological footprint of agriculture:** The world's degrading natural resource base requires a change in the overall course of agriculture towards a more eco-friendly, resource efficient production pattern. Reducing the ecological footprint of agriculture is inevitable if long-term food security is to be maintained. GPFS' focuses on initiatives and solutions that promote agro-ecological and resource efficient agriculture, including technical approaches to increase water efficiency. **Thematic priority 1.3 → Sustainably used agrobiodiversity:** Agrobiodiversity plays a crucial role in food security and nutrition diversity, as well as in the provision of ecosystem's services and livelihoods. Nonetheless, the world's gene pool of cultivable crops is rapidly narrowing. GPFS supports the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and in particular smallholder farmers' rights to local and quality seeds. **Thematic priority 1.4 → Innovative agricultural safety nets:** Both, livelihoods of smallholders and societies in low endowed, famine prone developing countries are vulnerable to external shocks such as extreme weather events, price hikes, political and economic instability. New innovative mechanisms have recently emerged that provide new risk management tools such as micro insurances to smallholder families or drought risk insurances for entire countries. GPFS will support the development and implementation of such innovative safety nets that help smallholder farm families, in particular women-headed ones, increase their resilience against external shocks.

Component 2: Conducive regulatory frameworks for food security and nutrition

Advocacy and support to the development and the implementation of international normative frameworks, voluntary guidelines and technical standards that guide both national policy development and private sector based initiatives lead to a more conducive environment that *inter alia* allow smallholder families, women and youth in particular, secured access to land and other natural resources and the implementation of the human right to adequate food for all.

Thematic priority 2.1 → Global governance for food security and nutrition: Improving normative frameworks related to food security and nutrition is urgently needed at all levels. GPFS supports the development, the implementation and the monitoring of international soft law, including the accountability on the right to adequate food, through international councils and platforms such as the human rights council and the Committee on World Food Security, deemed to be the foremost inclusive international multi-stakeholder platform for the promotion of food security and nutrition. **Thematic priority 2.2 → Secured tenure and access to land:** Secure tenure and access to land plays a central role in the livelihood of the majority of the world's smallholder farmers. They are key requisites for economic and social development. Regulatory frameworks need to be put in place, enforced and monitored at all levels to ensure that the legitimate tenure rights of smallholder farmers, in particular of women and vulnerable groups, are duly respected. GPFS supports policy initiatives, reforms and tools that lead to regulatory frameworks that protect and respect the access rights of smallholder farmer families. **Thematic priority 2.3 → Responsible agricultural investments:** Agriculture and food systems need investments to keep up with a multiple and increasingly complex demand. Yet, investments, from both state and private sector side, need to be socially, economically and ecologically responsible. The principles of responsible agricultural investments and other innovative business standards form a basis to guide investments for the benefit of all. GPFS embarks on this new priority to support the widespread implementation of these principles. **Thematic priority 2.4 → Improved nutrition for all:** Malnutrition of millions leads to stunted growth leaving a heavy burden to future generations. Access to nutritious and diversified diets is particularly important to women and young children. GPFS supports policies, initiatives and movements that seek to scale up nutrition sensitive sustainable agriculture and food system policies with the ultimate objective to increase the nutritional value of diets for all, but particularly for women, children and other vulnerable population groups.

With the objective to increase efficiency and effectiveness, **GPFS sharpens significantly the profile of its thematic portfolio** in the new strategy (from 12 thematic priorities in the Strategy 2013-2017 to 8 in the strategy 2017-2020). The following former thematic priorities will be gradually phased out: a) support to farmers' organizations, pursued traditionally by programs of the South Cooperation Domain, will be limited to their participation in international policy fora; b) post-harvest management and food loss reduction has seen a dramatic propagation in recent years in Africa thanks to many efforts including GPFS'. Implementation initiatives

⁴ A sustainable food system reconciles ecological, social and economic imperatives, and is based on a hierarchy of nested objectives such as equitable access to diverse and healthy food, local sustainable production, increased income and employment, safeguarded (agro-)biodiversity and many others.

will now be required at national level; c) soil and land management, although still of considerable overall importance, but with little critical mass within the GPFS portfolio; d) a fourth former thematic priority, water efficiency, will be partially covered in the new strategy by the above described thematic priority “reducing ecological footprint of agriculture”.

4. Implementation, Modalities, Instruments

Mandate & Modalities: In line with the mandate defined in the Dispatch 2017-2020, GPFS makes use of a mix of the following three different cooperation modalities: 1) international policy and norm setting including implementation and monitoring at global, continental and regional level with a clear outreach to national levels; 2) innovation and scalable solutions that have the potential to reach millions of smallholder farm families, and 3) knowledge generation, exchange and dissemination. GPFS' fourth modality is to assure that food security and nutrition perspectives of developing countries are taken into account in ordinary Swiss policy consultation processes with the objective to increase policy coherence for development of Swiss foreign policy.

Instruments & partnerships: In relation with policy and norm setting and the provision of global public goods through research or knowledge dissemination, GPFS cooperates with selected key food security and nutrition stakeholders at the international level such as CFS, FAO, IFAD, CGIAR, UNCCD, SUN, GFRAS, AU and others, thereby using contributions as the foremost aid instrument. Open calls and tenders will be launched in particular for the identification of innovation and knowledge related programs. In selected thematic priorities (reduced ecological footprint, responsible agricultural investments, and innovative agricultural safety nets), GPFS continues to invest in new forms of partnerships in particular with the private sector. In a selected number of partner organizations such as CFS, CGIAR, IFAD, GPFS will exert a firm and noticeable steering role.

Agriculture & Food Security Network: The A&FS network is an important instrument of GPFS for knowledge management, for providing strategic orientation on agriculture, food security and nutrition, thus, for maintaining and assuring thematic competence and quality within SDC. The network Focal Point connects the GPFS with other donors, through coordination and relevant international knowledge platforms such as the GDPRD. Through learning journeys, experience capitalization and support to strategy development processes, the network contributes to internal institutional learning while communicating externally. The mandate of the A&FS network is → to promote learning and enhance professional and methodological knowledge; → to provide theme-related operational advice to the SDC organizational units; → to capitalize on experience and formulate good practices; → to link global initiatives and policy dialog with field activities and vice versa. The Network has identified the following thematic priorities: land governance; RAS and agricultural education; nutrition; and postharvest management, in close relation to bilateral programmes.

Cooperation and Synergies with other units of the federal administration: GPFS strives for a closer and tailored cooperation with other SDC and federal administration units with the objective to better reap the benefits of synergies between and coordination with the programs supported by these units. A better coordination is sought namely with other Global Programs (A&P → Policy coherence for development, intellectual property rights, investment protection treaty; GP Water Initiatives → water efficiency and water for food; joining efforts at the Addis Ababa Global Cooperation hub; GP Health → health and nutrition; GP Climate Change: climate sensitive agriculture; mountain agenda), with the South Cooperation Domain (West Africa → farmers organizations, land issues, East Africa, Horn of Africa → land issues, agro-ecology, agrobiodiversity/seeds; South East Asia → land issues; South East Asia & Latin America + E&I Focal Point → agricultural safety nets; nutrition); with the Humanitarian Aid Domain (→ joint programming related to food security in protracted crises and conflicts, including innovative agricultural safety nets, cash-based transfers, LRRD-approach; WFP, CFS, SUN); with other FDFA Directorates (Human Security Division → right to adequate food; Sectoral Foreign Policies Division → agrobiodiversity, sustainable land management, intellectual property rights;); the State Secretary for Economic Affairs (→ land issues; organic value chains) and the Federal Office for Agriculture (→ FAO, CFS, VGGT, RAI; 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Program). Program portfolios of SDC priority countries (thematic issue and partners) are regularly and thoroughly analyzed to enable synergies right from the programs' outset.

Transversal issues: A transversal focus will be given to *gender* and to the *principles of good governance*. A proven commitment to these principles is a condition for existing and potential partners. GPFS engages for systemic change towards more equality of men and women.

Geographical orientation: Despite being conceived as a global program, GPFS targets its actions to the world's hot spots of food insecurity and malnutrition. Geographically, the lion's share of GPFS's programs will be located and active in Africa and South (East) Asia where undernutrition is still widely prevalent. Some of the global public goods (agricultural research, international voluntary norms) will be of a more global nature.

Portfolio Management: Besides the thematic concentration, a consolidation is also aspired at the program portfolio level. In the medium term, each thematic priority shall encompass on average one to two multi-year flagship programs that are ideally mutually reinforcing. Short-term, time bound and opportunity driven actions may complement these flagship programs including GPFS' supportive advocacy work. The contract portfolio will also be closely monitored with the objective to limit the administrative burden and assure sufficient capacity of program personnel for knowledge related, conceptual based, and policy advocacy work. As GPFS aims at structural change in complex issues such as i.e. regulatory frameworks or land issues, an important share

of GPFS's programs will have longer term project cycles (at least 8-10 years). Nonetheless, GPFS keeps maintaining financial flexibility to cope with changes in the overall budget and to be able to react to upcoming investment opportunities in line with this strategy.

Human Resources & Locations: The current staffing of 9 program officers and 2 co-heads, of which one person is based in Addis Ababa and another in Rome will be reduced by 1 program officer by mid-2017. This new staffing level is still considered sufficient as some of the capacity decrease will be offset by the portfolio measures described above. The operational team of GPFS is supported by 3 financial and administrative assistants. GPFS' liaison office located in the Swiss Embassy in Addis Ababa is still considered highly relevant to the program as a series of important partners and initiatives have their basis either in Addis Ababa or Nairobi. The link to the Permanent Representation of Switzerland to FAO, IFAD and WFP in Rome remains likewise critical as Rome is home to a series of GPFS key international partners (CFS, FAO, IFAD, ILC).

Budget & Resources: As of today, GPFS's indicative overall budget is estimated at 55.2 m CHF in 2017 with a gradual increase to 59.8 m CHF in 2020 (annex 2). The larger part of these resources (32.2 to 33.8 m CHF) consists of contributions to the three multilateral partners of GPFS' responsibility: CGIAR, IFAD and UNCCD. Between 23 and 27 million CHF p.a. are allocated to bilateral program. Within the bilateral resources, distribution among thematic priorities will not be even. Long-standing, mature and resource intensive thematic priorities such as agricultural and innovation systems and secured tenure and access to land will absorb considerably more resources than incipient thematic priorities such as agricultural investment principals. GPFS will keep a minimum flexibility throughout the time horizon of this strategy through an appropriate mix of instruments which allows for short term increases and decreases of annual overall disbursements in line with potential changes in the overall budget allocated to GPFS.

Administration wide institutional responsibilities: Within the federal administration, lead responsibilities of the following key institutions are with GPFS: IFAD, CGIAR, CFS (together with FOAG), UNCCD, and Global Crop Diversity Trust Fund. Responsibilities for other key food security and nutrition partners at international level are with FOAG (FAO) and Humanitarian Aid Domain (WFP).

5. Steering, Monitoring, Risk Management

Impact and Results Orientation: International norms, policy frameworks, voluntary guidelines and also newly generated knowledge unfold their hoped effects on farmers' livelihoods frequently only after a considerable amount of time has elapsed and too often not entirely in the way they had been conceived at the outset. Strict causality and mono-directional attribution of such policies to farmers' livelihoods are not only unlikely but also difficult to prove. Despite the complexity in the chain of effects and the methodological challenges to measure such results empirically, GPFS is committed to achieve and to account for measurable results. New programs will be identified *inter alia* on the basis of their impact potential for a large number of smallholder farmers; existing ones will be closed prematurely if their performance is deemed insufficient.

Risk & risk management: GPFS program portfolio entails a series of noticeable risks. For policy and norm setting at the international or regional level, the non-adoption by national policy makers and other stakeholders may be considered the most important risk. As the trickle down of international soft law is frequently slow and beyond GPFS' control, careful ex-ante selection of new projects is crucial. Lobbying and coordination with SDC's partners in priority countries at the national level can increase the effectiveness. Result and impact measurement will be difficult as attribution and causality is difficult to prove. Cost inefficiency is occasionally an issue when working with large international institutions. Negotiations, tough cost controls and strict requirements regarding achieved results limit these risks. Fiduciary risks exist with smaller institutional partners that lack the sophisticated internal control mechanism large international and multilateral partners usually have in place. Careful selection and specific audits do limit such risks. Reputational risks of GPFS are limited in principal as international cooperation in food security still enjoys an excellent perception among Swiss citizens. However, programs that can be related to Genetic Modified Organisms bear a considerable reputational risk. The one only program that will be related to GMO in future is the GPFS' contribution to CGIAR (CGIAR estimates its GMO related research at 1-3% of the overall budget). The reputational risk is considered limited with CGIAR as GPFS contributes to large multi-donor research endeavor where Switzerland cannot unilaterally dictate the terms of reference.

Monitoring & Evaluation: GPFS' strategy will be subject to regular monitoring to keep track of the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the program portfolio. To the degree and periodicity possible, the results will be measured using the Food Security Reference Indicators as well as SDC's Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARI) at the project and if possible at the outcome level (per thematic priority). Annual reporting, however, will continue to use anecdotal, non-systematic, descriptive methods to account for achieved results in particular for outcomes that cannot be measured quantitatively (i.e. newly endorsed frameworks). A backstopping arrangement will be put in place to strengthen GPFS' capacity to compile, monitor and account for results.

Annex 1 : List of Abbreviations
Annex 2 : Results Framework
Annex 3 : Indicative Budget

Annex 1: List of Abbreviations

A&FS	Agriculture and Food Security Network, SDC
A&P	Analysis & Policy Division, SDC
AFAAS	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
ARI	Aggregated Reference Indicators
AU	African Union
BvAT	Biovision Africa Trust
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
E&I	Employment and Income Network of SDC
EOA	Ecological Organic Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization(UN)
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland
FIAN	Food First Information and Action Network
FibL	Forschungsanstalt für biologischen Landbau
FOAG	Federal Office for Agriculture, Switzerland
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GDPRD	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development
GFRAS	Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services
GP	Global Programme
GPFS	Global Programme Food Security
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
IAASTD	International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RAI	Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments
RAS	Rural Advisory Services
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling-up Nutrition Movement
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNSCN	UN Standing Committee on Nutrition
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
WFP	World Food Programme (UN)
WOCAT	World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies

Annex 2: GPFS strategy 2017 – 2020 : Results Framework

Mission

By inducing change in public and institutional policies and regulatory frameworks, private standards and practices on food security and nutrition, promoting innovations in favor of smallholders families, facilitating institutional learning and awareness raising, and by its efforts to increase the coherence and effectiveness of Switzerland's foreign policies, the GPFS contributes to a world free of hunger and malnutrition in which smallholder rural and (peri-)urban farmers, woman and men equally, produce healthy and nutritious food accessible to all while improving their income and safeguarding the environment.

Major targeted SDGs



Component 1: Sustainable agriculture and food systems

Policy impact hypothesis: Targeted support towards more effective agricultural research and innovation systems that respond to the needs of the world's 500 million often vulnerable smallholder families, in particular to women-headed ones, together with the support to international frameworks and initiatives of more sustainable, resource efficient, and agro-ecological production to reduce the environmental impact of agriculture and to maintain agrobiodiversity, and initiatives to improve the resilience of smallholder livelihoods against external shocks caused by climatic variability and extreme weather events as well as socio-economic insecurities and political instability, will contribute significantly to a more sustainable agri-food system that provides healthy, diverse and nutritious food accessible to all.

*Partners*⁵: CGIAR, IFAD, FAO, Biovision, Bioversity International, FiBL, African Union, African Risk Capacity, International, private sector (RIICE and others), other Swiss and international non-governmental organizations

		Indicators
Thematic priority 1.1: <i>Effective agricultural innovation and extension systems</i>	Measurement ⁶	ARI ⁷
Outcome 1.1.1: International agricultural research in cooperation with national agricultural research and innovation systems delivers knowledge and solutions that are scaled up reach the millions of poor small and medium sized farm households. Policy choices are influenced for a more diversified dietary choice, a more climate change resilient agriculture, a significant up-take of more sustainable cultivation methods, better performing markets and value chains, for the ultimate benefit of smallholder farmers and the nutrition of poor populations.	Empirical evidence provided by partners shows innovations such as improved advisory services, new crop varieties, new cultivation and transformation, new bio-pesticides, improved incomes through better market integration etc. accessible to smallholder families.	ARI FS 1 ARI FS 3 ARI FS 4

⁵ Current partners 2016/2017.

⁶ Indicators will be determined in the course of the portfolio development, based on the "Reference Indicators" for "Agriculture and Food Security".

⁷ SDC aggregated reference indicators (ARIs) will be measured where relevant on an occasional, non-regularly, non-systematic basis provided by partners. They serve the monitoring of the Dispatch 2017 – 2020.

Outcome 1.1.2: Innovative and strengthened rural advisory services systems, which encompass public and private sector based service providers, deliver cost-efficient, effective and accessible knowledge and services to millions of smallholder families. The rural advisory services system connects agricultural research with the realities and livelihoods of millions of smallholder families.	Evidence on improved services and services' delivery including innovation of processes and services (i.e. training videos, mobile phone services, etc.)	ARI FS 1
Thematic priority 1.2: Reduced ecological footprint of agriculture		
Outcome 1.2.1: Enhanced knowledge and knowhow about ecologically sustainable agricultural practices and food systems is available and shape policy frameworks, contributing to the reduction of the ecological footprint of agriculture and food systems at local, national, regional and global levels.	Evidence shows that agricultural and food system policies shift towards more ecological principles.	ARI FS 1 ARI FS 4
Outcome 1.2.2: Sustainable use of natural resources in agriculture, in particular the use of more efficient water management technologies and approaches, through other technologies and information exchange and networking.	Evidence show that promising practices of ecologically sustainable use of natural resources, in particular water use in agricultural production are disseminated and implemented.	ARI FS 4
Thematic priority 1.3: Sustainably used agrobiodiversity		
Outcome 1.3.1: Seed systems and related policies reflect the needs and realities of poorer and vulnerable smallholders - women and men - stipulating the complementarity of informal and formal seed systems at local, national, regional and global levels.	Evidence shows increased awareness of decision makers and other relevant stakeholders about the benefits of informal seed systems; related policies reflect these systems in complementarity to the formal seed systems.	ARI FS 1
Outcome 1.3.2: Smallholders, women and men, increase their productivity and income and are more resilient to climate change and other shocks, through access to sufficient, affordable, diversified and locally adapted plant genetic resources.	Evidence shows increased number of crop varieties available in international collections; number of countries receiving samples. Evidence shows reduced vulnerability of smallholders through sustainably using diversified and locally adapted plant varieties.	ARI FS 4
Thematic priority 1.4: Innovative agricultural safety nets		
Outcome 1.4.1: National food security and natural disaster management policies / regulatory frameworks address risk management in agricultural production through innovative insurance approaches at household, community and national levels.	Evidence shows that national food security and natural disaster management policies and related legal and institutional frameworks promote innovative agricultural insurance ap-	ARI E2

	proaches.	
Component 2: Conducive regulatory frameworks for food security and nutrition <p><i>Policy impact hypothesis:</i> Advocacy and support to the development and the implementation of international normative frameworks, voluntary guidelines and technical standards that guide both national policy development and private sector based initiatives lead to a more conducive environment that <i>inter alia</i> allow smallholder families, women and youth in particular secured access to land and other natural resources and the realization of the human right to adequate and nutritious food for all.</p> <p><i>Partners</i>⁸: Committee on World Food Security, IFAD, FAO, International Land Coalition, UNECA, UNCCD, FIAN International, continental farmers' federations, private sector initiatives</p>		
	Indicators	
Thematic priority 2.1: Improved global governance for food security and nutrition	Measurement	ARI⁹
Outcome 2.1.1: International food security and nutrition norms and policies which support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition at global, regional and national level established, implemented and monitored through strengthened, effective and more inclusive global and regional food security and nutrition stakeholders and platforms.	Evidence on influence of global norms on food security and nutrition at the national and local levels.	ARI FS 1 ARI FS 3
Outcome 2.1.2: Accountability mechanisms are reinforced to ensure that these norms and policies on food security and nutrition are formulated and implemented in a way that contributes to sustainable development and inclusion, in line with the Agenda 2030 and the international human rights framework.	Evidence of progress in establishing institutions and mechanisms that effectively formulate, implement and establish accountability mechanisms at global and regional levels.	ARI FS 1 ARI FS 3
Thematic priority 2.2: Secured tenure and access to land		
Outcome 2.2.1: The promotion and implementation of regulatory frameworks such as VGGT, RAI and AU F&G lead to improved national policies and regulatory frameworks, responsible governance of land tenure and more equitable land governance, in particular to the benefit of vulnerable and marginalized people.	Evidence shows that national land policies and related legal and institutional frameworks reflect the principles of global/regional frameworks (VGGT, RAI, AU F&G) of good land governance, in particular in the Mekong Region and in the Sahelian countries.	ARI FS 2
Thematic priority 2.3: Responsible agricultural investments		

⁸ Current partners 2016/2017.

⁹ SDC aggregated reference indicators (ARIs) will be measured where relevant on an occasional, non-regularly, non-systematic basis provided by partners. ARI FS 1: Global challenges – Food security and nutrition policies; ARI FS 2: Access to resources – Land; ARI FS 3: Access to resources – Nutrition; ARI FS 4: Basic services – Agriculture productivity; ARI E 2: Economic development – Financial inclusion.

Outcome 2.3.1: More sustainable investments in agriculture in developing countries at the benefit of small-holder farmers, both men and women, achieved through the promotion and application of the “responsible agricultural investment” principles (CFS-RAI) and other innovative business standards through public and private sector based international initiatives.	<p>Evidence shows the successful implementation of parts or whole of FAO umbrella programme for RAI.</p> <p>Evidence shows increased investment in agriculture through mechanisms with clear due diligence requirements in line with the CFS-RAI</p>	ARI FS 1
Thematic priority 2.4: Improved nutrition for all		
Outcome 2.4.1: Nutrition relevant agricultural and food systems’ laws, policies, strategies and plans are developed and implemented, improving nutrition for in particular poorer and vulnerable men, women and children.	Evidence shows that sustainable agricultural and food systems’ laws, policies, strategies and investment plans are nutrition sensitive.	ARI FS 3

Annex 3: GPFS strategy 2017 – 2020 : Indicative Budget in Swiss Francs¹⁰

1. Bilateral Resources ¹¹		2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Component 1	Committed	12'400'000	10'650'000	10'050'000	6'000'000	39'100'000
	To be committed	650'000	400'000	2'650'000	7'150'000	10'850'000
Component 2	Committed	7'200'000	10'350'000	9'100'000	4'300'000	30'950'000
	To be committed	800'000	900'000	2'600'000	8'050'000	12'350'000
General	Global credit, network, general support	1'950'000	1'700'000	1'600'000	1'500'000	6'750'000
Total		23'000'000	24'000'000	26'000'000	27'000'000	100'000'000
2. Multilateral Resources						
Multilateral	CGIAR	16'800'000	16'800'000	16'800'000	16'800'000	67'200'000
	IFAD	15'000'000	15'000'000	15'750'000	15'000'000	60'750'000
	UNCCD	400'000	1'500'000	1'000'000	1'000'000	3'9000
Total		32'200'000	33'300'000	33'550'000	32'800'000	131'850'000
3. Total GPFS Resources 2017 – 2020						
Total		55'200'000	57'300'000	59'550'000	59'800'000	231'850'000

¹⁰ Indicative. All projections are based on budget allocations provided by the Global Cooperation Domain in October 2016.

¹¹ Rounded to ± 50'000 CHF.