

MEETING REPORT UNITED NATIONS PRIVATE SECTOR FORUM

**“The Millennium Development Goals
and Food Sustainability”**

24 September 2008, New York



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Executive Summary

Approximately 100 chief executives, Heads of State and Government, heads of UN agencies, funds and programmes, and heads of civil society gathered at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 24 September 2008 for the first UN Private Sector Forum on the topic of the Millennium Development Goals and Food Sustainability.

The Forum was convened by the UN Global Compact in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs (in its role as coordinator of the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis), UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs-Global Alliance for ICT and Develop-

ment (DESA-GAID), and the UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP), with additional support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Bank.

The Forum was organized around seven critical areas where the private sector can play an important role in contributing to food sustainability and the MDGs. Each theme was organized by a lead agency from the UN system or Bretton Woods institutions. The themes and lead organizers were:

- Water Access and Management (UN Global Compact Office)
- Agricultural Inputs and Infrastructure (Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development)
- Financial Mechanisms and Risk Management Instruments (World Bank and the International Finance Corporation)
- Nutrition (World Food Programme)
- Energy and Biofuels (UN Environment Programme and the UN Office for Partnerships)
- The Role of Information and Communication Technology (UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs-Global Alliance for ICT and Development (DESA-GAID))
- Job Creation for Low-Income Populations (UN Development Programme).

Each roundtable was multi-stakeholder, with representatives from the UN, civil society, Governments and a minimum of five private sector participants per table. The discussions were solutions-oriented and participants were asked to present recommendations for actions that business, governments and the United Nations should take to overcome key challenges.

Outcomes

The Forum demonstrated that the United Nations and the private sector have embarked upon a new phase of collaboration — with leaders from business, civil society, Governments, and the UN committing to deeper levels of partnership.



- Nearly 20 new commitments were announced in support of specific Millennium Development Goals.
- Concrete recommendations were made with respect to urgent actions to be taken by business, Governments and the UN on the critical areas related to food sustainability.
- UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched a new inspirational publication, *“Food Sustainability – A guide to Private Sector Action”*, designed to inspire broader engagement from the private sector with respect to these issues. It highlights over 30 good practical examples of companies from different sectors engaging on these issues around the world.
- A new framework for UN-business collaboration was also launched, designed to more effectively mobilize private sector engagement in the work of the United Nations.
- Several ongoing and promising initiatives — such as the Global Alliance for Improved

Nutrition, the CEO Water Mandate; and Caring for Climate — were scaled up with new commitments by business leaders and stakeholders.

- Six representatives of the private sector brought forward the outcomes of the Forum to Heads of State and Government convening the following day at the United Nations to discuss progress toward the Millennium Development Goals. Outcomes were also reported to the Secretary-General and then included in his report on outcomes and commitments made during the forum. In addition, it is envisioned that the outcomes will also be taken forward by the co-organizing partners — DESA, FAO, IFAD, IFC, ILO, the Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, UNEP, UNOP and the World Bank.

DELIVERABLES

BUSINESS CALL TO ACTION

The Business Call to Action challenges companies to find new business opportunities for the 21st century — using companies' core business in a way that both contributes to the MDGs and to their success. The Global Partnership for the Business Call to Action with UNDP, the UN Global Compact, the Clinton Global Initiative and the International Business Leaders Forum, alongside the UK Government, will take forward and extend the reach of the Business Call to Action towards 2015. The Partnership will track commitments companies make and learn lessons on what works well for businesses and poor communities. It is envisioned that the lessons learned will be replicated and implemented globally.

FOOD SUSTAINABILITY – A GUIDE TO PRIVATE SECTOR ACTION

A new guide on Food Sustainability and the role of the private sector, compiled by the UN Global Compact Office, was launched at the Forum. It highlights how companies from a broad range of industry sectors impact long-term food sustainability through their operations and activities. The guide presents concrete actions to mobilize broader commitment and engagement from the business community around these issues.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR – A FRAMEWORK FOR COLLABORATION

This new framework outlines different ways in which the private sector can collaborate with UN agencies, funds and programmes to address global challenges. Specifically, it describes how business can make an effective contribution through their core business operations, through social investments and philanthropy, and through advocacy, policy dialogue and institutional frameworks.

New Commitments

Several new commitments were announced by participants during the 2008 UN Private Sector Forum.

Actor	Commitment	Target region
Business	FINLAY International commits to create 10,000 new jobs in Bangladesh by 2011 by bringing poultry and dairy facilities to people.	Bangladesh
Business	Free Rice commits to donate 45 billion rice grains from 45bn to 90 bn.	Global
Business	Yara International announced a \$60 million investment to build fertilizer terminals in two key African ports in Tanzania and Mozambique, which will significantly improve port efficiencies for agricultural inputs, seen as crucial in meeting anticipated small scale farmer agricultural growth and increased productivity targets throughout the sub region. In addition, the port investments are to be a catalyst for a broader, government endorsed, multi sector partnership that will see the ports acting as regional hubs, triggering new investments along the value chain to create Agriculture Growth Corridors.	Regional - Africa
Business	Yara International announced an expansion and scaling up of its pilot programme which it currently engaged with IFAD in Ghana.	Ghana
Business	MAP International is supporting the expansion of a cell phone based banking model that is based on biometric identification. It will provide financial services to people who have never before had access to bank accounts.	Global
Organization	The GAVI Alliance is raising \$4 billion in bond markets which can be used to finance investments in developing countries.	Global
Business	Nedbank, along with three other large banks in South Africa, is developing a program to lower the costs of finance for smallholders.	South- Africa
Organization	The Commonwealth Business Council is supporting the creation of mega-farms in 16 African countries. These farms will support small farmers, ensure a market and a price for the production, supply local silos, and potentially provide insurance cover for natural disaster risks.	Regional - Africa
Business	KPMG is providing auditing expertise via no-fee engagements to help evaluate potential new agricultural investments in Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, and Mozambique.	Regional - Africa
Business	Ericsson commits to create an Innovation Centre comprised of 3 regionally placed development hubs which will focus on developing applications and tools for the rural poor in Africa.	Nigeria, Kenya, South-Africa
Business	Ericsson commits to start a project to install weather stations to monitor local parametres.	Global
Business	Partner Re is working with the World Bank and IFC to set up a global reinsurance program that will underwrite developing country agricultural risk using parametric based products.	Global
UN	WFP commits to put together a consortium of leaders to improve nutritional impact targeting key demographics like children.	Global
Business	Four companies endorsed the CEO Water Mandate (Hong Kong Beijing Air, Arup Group, Finlay International, Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Organization).	Global
Business	Global Catalyst Partners commits to create a campaign for the MDGs with a view make the goals known to the general population.	Global

Opening Plenary Presentations

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon officially opened the first UN Private Sector Forum by thanking participants for their leadership and willingness to engage on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and food sustainability. He said it was the first time that the United Nations had reached out to business while national government leaders met for their annual General Assembly debate.

The Secretary-General expressed concern about the speed of progress towards the MDGs and said that many countries are not on track in terms of achieving the goals. Noting that the goals are the primary responsibility of governments, he stressed that it is also critical that we mobilize additional private sector engagement. “Boosting public-private alliances,” the Secretary-General said, is essential “to bringing knowledge, resources and innovation together in a way that links sustainability with opportunities for growth.”

The Secretary-General said that the UN is strengthening ties with businesses to develop sustainable responses to the food crisis and to achieve development objectives. He noted that the Global Compact has achieved significant success with nearly 5,000 businesses from over 130 countries advancing responsible business practices and contributing to the Millennium Development Goals. “Whenever I have traveled, I have met Global Compact leaders. And if there is no Global Compact, I try to launch a Global Compact during my visit. That has become one of my missions, one of my pleasures,” the Secretary-General said.

He further called on business leaders to join UN-Business initiatives, such as the CEO Water Mandate, Global Alliance for IT and Development, Caring for Climate and the Business Call to Action. He also launched a new guide, entitled *Food Sustainability - A Guide to Private Sector Action*, which profiles inspirational examples of how business can make a difference and contribute positively to development.

He encouraged the participants to take the opportunity of the Forum to share experiences and find common ground to reach shared goals.

“You already know how to seize oppor-

tunities and enter new markets,” said the Secretary General. “You launch new products all the time. Now it is time to use that expertise to reach our shared goals. We have to turn the responsibility of business into the business of responsibility.”





Mr. Marcel Bruins, Secretary-General, International Seed Federation, speaking on behalf of the participants of the roundtable on Agricultural Inputs and Infrastructure, said that increasing the use of quality agricultural inputs — such as good seeds, fertilizer, feed and crop protection products — is one of the principal ways of alleviating poverty and improving food and nutrition security. Many business and industry initiatives — such as WEMA (Water Efficient Maize for Africa), the International Rice Research Consortium (IRRC), the Global Feed and Food Congress — are continuing to find solutions to the challenges outlined in the MDGs. “Better crop management practices and better feed and seeds have tremendous potential to increase food supply and improve the lives of farmers,” he said. The food crisis will not be solved by any one sector or business; it requires an integrated approach by all actors.

Mr. A.Q.I. Chowdhury, OBE, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer Finlay International Limited, said that overcoming the challenges of poverty and hunger have been central to Finley’s business success. The company was forced to implement changes to its operations as a result of lower world prices for tea. Changes included modernizing factories, creating new crops as well as new programmes for workers. As a result, Finlay created 17,000 jobs — almost doubling its workforce — and has achieved all targets and indicators related to the MDGs for its workers. Mr. Chowdhury called on participants to explore ways to better link their efforts with development objectives, to share ideas and to be inspired by each others’ work. But, he stressed that business needs the support of governments to create jobs in innovative ways. He committed to creating 10,000 new jobs by 2011 by establishing a modern dairy and poultry farm on Finley’s estate.

Mr. Nirmala Gihan Wickremeratne, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Hayleys Plc, speaking on the topic of Water Access and Management said that the global challenges of poverty and access to food and water are linked in inextricable ways. To increase agricultural production, greater effort is needed in the areas of water conservation and water management practices. Businesses need to

look into how they can create opportunities to make a position contribution in areas which have traditionally been the preserve of Governments. It is important, he said, to get businesses to think and engage in these matters, especially through the platform of the UN Private Sector Forum and the CEO Water Mandate.

Mr. Charles O. Holliday, Jr., Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, DuPont, said that the recent food price crisis is a fundamental supply and demand problem and that we need to increase supply either through putting more land in production or increasing the productivity of the land we have. Comparatively, he pointed out, the latter is genuinely more feasible.

Mr. Holliday further noted that productivity is five times higher in developed countries due to better business systems. The solution is to implement these business systems in developing countries.

He said that four elements are of particular importance. First, markets must be created for subsistence farmers to sell their crops, and there must be an efficient way to get crops to the market. Second, there must be a financing system in place to ensure a profitable way to finance these crops. Third, knowledge and technology must be shared, as it is in the developed world. A system must be created to make knowledge available to farmers. Fourth, productivity techniques and inputs — the best seeds, chemicals and fertilizer, and the knowledge to implement them — must be available to farmers.

Mr. Holliday said that if we can put these four elements of the business system together, it will then be possible to close at least half of the productivity gap in a very short time.

“Markets can flourish only in societies that are healthy. And societies need healthy markets to flourish.”

— H.E. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General





Lunch Remarks

H.E. Mr. Leonel Antonio Fernández Reyna, President, Dominican Republic, said that the Global Compact aims to channel the power of markets towards more sustainable economic and social development and said that the Dominican Republic has relied upon the Global Compact as a tool for promoting development. The President said that although governments have the primary responsibility of achieving the MDGs, no progress is sustainable without contributions from partners within the private sector. Ambitious public-private partnerships and responsible business practices are necessary to achieve the MDGs and ensure the well-being of all citizens.

Mr. Bob Geldof, KBE, Musician and Activist, ONE, pointed out that the number of hungry people has increased this year by 75 million and that failure to achieve the MDGs by 2015 will represent a great failure of civilization. He stressed the urgent need for more agricultural investment in Africa in addition to more investment from the international business community.

“Africa is a continent that has yet to be built and is open for business,” said Mr. Geldof. “There is nothing that [should compel] you go to Africa with a bleeding heart or with sympathy or anything different than just creating profit through opportunity and growth, thus unleashing that massive potential, dynamism, creativity, humanity and dignity that is afforded by allowing someone to look up finally from [the] ground and approach [their] future. The only way is through the private sector. It is the correct response from our part of the world.”

He further asked why Chinese and Indian entrepreneurs have turned their eyes on Africa while European and American companies are lagging behind. “We don’t need African resources? We don’t need African ingenuity? We don’t need 900 million producers and consumers? We are desperate for business! We are knocking on doors. Why aren’t we there?”

Mr. Geldof said that responsible investment in Africa that respects local cultural norms and produces profit and growth for everyone is our moral obligation. He called on participants to explore potential business opportunities in African countries that are currently void of international business. “Not achieving the MDGs and not investing in these countries would mean losing out on a great opportunity,” said Mr. Geldof.

“There is nothing that [should compel] you to go to Africa with a bleeding heart or with sympathy or anything different than just creating profit through opportunity and growth, thus **unleashing that massive potential, dynamism, creativity, humanity and dignity** that is afforded by allowing someone to look up finally from the ground and approach the future. **The only way is through the private sector.** It is the correct response from our part of the world.”

—Mr. Bob Geldof, KBE, Musician and Activist, ONE





Launch Of The “Business Call To Action” Platform

Mr. Kemal Derviş, Administrator, UNDP, began by comparing the USD 1.3 trillion spent on armaments last year and the USD 700 billion needed for the US financial sector to try and overcome the current crisis. He pointed out that the funds needed to achieve the MDGs is not as huge. He also added that private initiatives are necessary together with public money.

Mr. Derviş said that recent discussions are distinguished by the strong emphasis on the sustainability of business in addition to charity. There needs to be more focus directed at businesses that can help develop markets where poor people are the consumers and producers. In conjunction with that, we need to also figure out how we can make these markets not only work, but also sustainable. And sustainability, of course, requires profit. Business cannot be sustainable without making money.

The challenge is figuring out how to invest in new markets with new types of customers and new types of producers, all the while ensuring profitability and sustainability.

H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame, President, Rwanda, officially launched the Business Call to Action platform, saying that the focus should now be on putting what we know into action in order to bring about results. In particular, President Kagame said it is important to bring governments, businesses and civil society together in figuring out how to include the two billion poorest people on the planet into the processes geared to ending poverty and hunger, so that they can bring about change for themselves. He said that we have heard the examples and we know what needs to be done to make poverty history. “We need to keep challenging and questioning ourselves, and keep working together to find what we can each do within our competencies to bring about these results.”

He also said that there are many good stories in Africa that should encourage us, such as companies that enter the continent to make a difference, but end up making a profit by creating new markets. Stories of strategies that benefit both society and business can also be found, such as Ericsson ensuring ICT connectivity in rural areas or Voxiva distributing medicine in Rwanda.

Mr. Douglas Alexander, Secretary of State, Department For International Development, United Kingdom, encouraged all business leaders present to take practical action inspired by discussions at the Forum and to spread this message to their peers. The current credit, fuel and resource crises will only worsen the development emergency the world is facing. Urgent action is needed.

A year ago, 21 multinational companies signed up to a call to action and pledged to create business opportunities and profits within developing countries. The Call to Action is not an exercise in corporate philanthropy, Mr. Douglas emphasized, “it is a recognition of the extent to which the core business processes of your enterprises can be put in the service of generating jobs, creating innovation and providing the kind of global benefits we need to see if we are going to see a successful conclusion to the MDGs”. Today, more than 60 companies have signed up to the initiative.

Mr. Douglas announced that the UK Government, along with the UNDP, the UN Global Compact and the Clinton Global Initiative, and the IBLF, will take forward the Business Call to Action Partnership and will continue its work by tracking commitments made and sharing lessons learned. He finally made a call to the business leaders present to sign up to the Business Call to Action and translate the sentiments in the room into practical actions and communicate this to other businesses.

Actions and Commitments – The Roundtable Discussions

Mr. John Holmes, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Coordinator of the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, in introducing the roundtable discussion session said that the UN and Bretton Woods institutions have worked together to achieve a united analysis of the current food security crisis, as seen in the Comprehensive Framework for Action document. He stressed that the global food crisis is not over. Although farmers in the developed world are beginning to produce more, smallholder farmers in the developing world are planting less because of the price of

their inputs. Mr. Holmes said we need to do more to increase the productivity and income of these farmers.

Noting that public funding is absolutely vital, Mr. Holmes underlined the need to engage the private sector since agriculture is essentially a private sector activity. “Unless we can engage the private sector, we are not going to make the progress we need,” he said. “It is important that all of you are here to figure out how we can better work together because sustainable investment in research, in technology and agricultural productivity will have to come from business.”



1. WATER ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT

The current international food crisis — characterized by shortages and soaring commodity prices — has a direct and important relationship with another resource crisis that remains vastly underreported and poorly understood: the global water crisis. As a result of population trends, urbanization, industrialization, climate change and other factors, a growing number of regions around the world face significant water shortages, causing great suffering in humanitarian, social, environmental, and economic terms. If current trends continue, it is projected that approximately two-thirds of humanity will live in water-stressed regions by 2025.

It is clear that the judicious management of water resources — encompassing irrigation and watersheds as well as industrial/municipal use and sanitation — will play a key role in moving from a state of food crisis to one of food sustainability. Indeed, in order to satisfy the needs related to food production and productivity in the 21st century, a greater emphasis on “water stewardship” will be crucial as food security and water security remain inextricably linked.

The private sector is beginning to recognize the importance of water stewardship. Many companies are embracing the opportunity to become part of the solution, rather than being seen — in many cases — as part of the problem. Through initiatives such as the UN Global Compact’s CEO Water Mandate, business leaders are mobilizing. But, the potential for greater and more concerted action remains vast.

Challenges

In considering the issue of Water Access and Management with respect to food sustainability, a number of challenges and questions stand out, including:

- How can we raise awareness of the importance of Water Access and Management across the international business community? [“Access” entailing: i) the ways in which the private sector — in partnership with other stakeholders — can improve communities’ access to adequate and reliable water supply; and ii) the ways in which businesses themselves can access and manage area water resources more responsibly.]

- How can we broaden the utilization of more efficient irrigation methods and other water-efficiency techniques and technologies in crop and food production?
- How can we encourage companies to implement comprehensive water-management strategies, rooted in a cleaner production and consumption approach, within core operations and throughout supply chains?

Main Outcomes

- Participants agreed that water must be seen as a cross-cutting issue, relating to agriculture, food, nutrition, ecosystems and urban growth.
- More efficient use of water resources must be a part of the solutions (e.g. irrigation, addressing leakage, better water capture).
- While greater efficiencies will be crucial, there must be provisions and access for the poor and underserved.
- Public-private initiatives such as the CEO Water Mandate, which involves NGO’s, offer engagement platforms and opportunities to scale-up solutions.

Suggested Actions for Business

- Become active in water sustainability initiatives, such as the CEO Water Mandate, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Economic Forum (WEF);
- Involve NGOs more actively in local projects;
- Go beyond business-as-usual approaches and embrace water stewardship as a principle.

Suggested Actions for Governments

- Make improving water efficiencies, in agriculture and in urban areas, a priority;
- Encourage business investment to maximize water efficiencies and address access for the poor;
- See water as a global and regional issue, as well as local;
- Involve the private sector and other stakeholders in finding better integrated planning for water, land, energy and other things.

Suggested Actions for the UN

- Raise awareness of the CEO Water Mandate and encourage companies to join;
- Raise awareness, generally, of the water crisis, particularly highlighting the impacted

Lead Organizer:
UN Global Compact Office



- areas and solutions;
- Procure more funding for NGO's and local groups;
- Institute better mechanisms to reduce barriers to trade in the context of water. Borders should not be barriers;
- Identify and package success stories and spread the knowledge and ideas.

Closing Plenary Remarks

Reporting on the roundtable on Water Access and Management, **Dr. Annie Wu, Managing Director, Hong Kong Beijing Air Catering Ltd.** presented four main points from the discussion. There is a need for:

- More accurate assessment of water use across different areas (drinking, sanitation, agriculture, industry);
- Better public-private partnerships that would ensure the efficient use of water and create and monitor better awareness in local communities around water application;
- Better understanding of how to capture water in dry areas where water is disappearing into the ground or is wasted and one is not able to retain it; and
- Better design and supply of water in the growing urban areas around the world where demand for water is growing. Participants were concerned with the costs

associated with a lack of appropriate assessment, particularly related to water supply and treatment.

Dr. Wu also presented six concrete recommendations developed by the roundtable participants:

- Strengthen the CEO Water Mandate and encourage more CEOs to endorse the Mandate;
- The UN should set rules and provide guidelines regarding efficient water use and how to maximize savings in different regions, particularly in developing countries;
- Partnerships should be established with NGOs so they can help to attain and monitor the better use and sustainable development of water projects;
- The UN should provide better facilities and funding to educate students and NGOs to assist on the local and regional level and help local communities take part in water saving exercises;
- The UN, through the CEO Water Mandate, should conduct studies of water issues on the global and the local level;
- New models of corporate responsibility should be developed to get companies to work together and help local areas on water treatment.

Roundtable Participants

- Chair: Ms. Ann Veneman, Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Rapporteur/Issue Presenter: Mr. Peter Gleick, President, Pacific Institute
- Mr. Ajit Gulabchand, Chairman & Managing Director, Hindustan Construction
- Mr. Charles Moore, Executive Director, Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy
- Dr. Annie Wu, Managing Director, Hong Kong Beijing Air Catering Ltd.
- Ms. Nan Dale, Executive Director, Action Against Hunger
- Mr. N.G. Wickremeratne, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Hayleys Group
- Mr. Dean Hirsch, President, World Vision International
- Mr. Gregory Hodkinson, Chairman, Americas, Arup Group
- Mr. Jean-Louis Chaussade, Chief Executive Officer, Suez Environnement



2. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Lead Organizer:

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



MDG1 calls for the proportion of people who suffer from hunger to be halved between 1990 and 2015. Already, before the recent global food crisis, some 854 million people worldwide were estimated to be undernourished. Escalating food prices since 2005 have increased the severity of the problem and the number of people suffering from hunger and living in poverty. While risks may be more pronounced in urban areas, they are significant in rural areas as well, where 75 per cent of the poor reside and the majority depends directly or indirectly on one or more combinations of farming, herding, fishing and forest resources for their livelihoods and food security.

Smallholder farmers and their families represent some two billion people, nearly a third of the global population, and are central to any solution to today's global food crisis and the long term problems of hunger and poverty. About 85 per cent of farms worldwide (or 450 million farms) measure less than two hectares (five acres). With increased migration and off-farm employment, many smallholdings are now run by women who have disadvantages in terms of access to farm inputs and services. A majority of smallholders are net buyers of food and live on less than USD 2 a day. The capacity of smallholder farms to grow more food for their own needs and benefit from high food prices by contributing to food availability in general is constrained by inadequate rural infrastructure and access to markets. Other reasons for this constraint also include their inability to afford quality seeds or inputs such as fertilizer, appropriate tools, veterinary drugs and services; they are not using existing knowledge and technologies to improve productivity through water control and soil fertility enhancement; and there is poor management of pests and diseases of crops and livestock.

Better access to critical production inputs needs to be complemented by urgent measures to improve local infrastructure, reduce post-harvest losses and remove policy-based marketing constraints. Existing public and private extension services need to provide information to farmers on the best use of inputs and other resources at their disposal.

Critical local infrastructure, such as rural roads and bridges, and public storage facilities and existing, small scale irrigation facilities require rehabilitation. Combined with the removal of internal policies that restrict or impede the movement of agricultural products, these measures can significantly lower costs and improve the incentives for farmers to increase production.

The long-term benefits from immediate actions to boost food production from smallholder farmers also depend on increased and sustained investment in the agricultural sector. Governments, donors and private investors. In an effort to boost food supply, it is essential to increase public and private investments throughout the food chain (from producer to consumer), i.e. at farm-level, in production infrastructure, access to inputs and to output markets, and processing, including through public-private partnerships.

A more enabling policy and institutional framework is also needed. While the focus of publicly supported actions in the current food crisis is on smallholder farming, these actions will greatly benefit larger farmers too, especially through investments in "public goods" such as the establishment of a conducive framework for public and private investment, improvements to rural infrastructure, promotion of markets for agricultural inputs and produce, sustainable management of water, genetic and other natural resources, development of financial services and agricultural research and technology dissemination. In addition, there is a necessity to strengthen producer organizations, which reduces transaction costs for smallholders; input supply and food marketing companies. More broadly, there is a need to further improve governance throughout agricultural and food systems at local, regional and global levels in order to improve the effectiveness and quality of investments and results.

Challenges

- Scarcity of quality seed, fertilizer, safe pesticides, veterinary medicines, animal feed, and livestock food supplements, appropriate tools and equipment in rural areas, and the size of input packs offered by commer-



cial companies is often too large for many smallholders;

- Stockists, smallholders and extensionists have inadequate knowledge of how to use inputs optimally;
- The majority of poor smallholders cannot afford inputs due to lack of capital or ready access to affordable finance;
- Risks for the private sector and high transaction costs in dealing with smallholders;
- Lack of capacity in developing countries to develop improved varieties for stress tolerance and other technologies for adaptation to climate change;
- Rural infrastructure (farm to market roads, processing, storage and marketing facilities, and irrigation schemes) is inadequate and poorly maintained;
- Shortage of practical expertise in design, maintenance and repair of small to large scale rural infrastructure;
- Lack of enabling environments that facilitate practical participation of private sector and civil society in strategic planning at the country level, such as a Chamber of Agriculture.

While agricultural production is a private sector activity, free or below cost distribution of inputs can be considered a public good for selected target groups and in the context of post crisis recovery. For the hungry poor farmers who cannot afford inputs and those who have lost access to inputs due to a disaster or conflict, public support can be justified as a moral imperative and social safety net. The costs of hunger can manifest itself through a number of negative coping strategies such as the selling of assets, sex working, forced migration and higher rates of human morbidity, which in turn reduces physical, mental and economic potential; all of which can result in permanent destitution and contribute to conflict.

Good design of productivity-enhancing safety nets is needed to ensure the assistance is well targeted, stimulates rather than undermines private sector suppliers, and that the support does not become recurrent and create dependency. There is general agreement among development practitioners that modalities for increasing access to inputs should be market-based. They may include providing vouchers to the poorest smallholders for

Roundtable Participants

- H.E. Mr. Leonel Fernández, President, Dominican Republic
- Co-Chair/Issue Presenter: Dr. Jacques Diouf, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Co-Chair/Issue Presenter: Mr. Lennart Båge, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Rapporteur: Mr. Thorleif Enger, Chief Executive Officer, Yara International ASA
- Mr. Marcel Bruins, Secretary General, International Seed Federation
- Mr. Amit Roy, President and Chief Executive Officer, International Center for Soil Fertility & Agricultural Development (IFDC)
- Mr. Fred Stephens, President, International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF)
- Mr. David King, Secretary-General, International Federation of Agricultural Producers
- Mr. Howard Minigh, President & Chief Executive Officer, CropLife International
- Mr. Hans Jöhr, President, Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform
- Dr. Namanga Ngongi, President, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa

purchasing inputs from the private sector, where markets are working and inputs are available. Where inputs are not adequately available, vouchers would likely contribute to inflation of input prices and make inputs less accessible to non-recipients of vouchers. Where input markets are not working, input distribution contracts with existing private dealers, NGOs, projects and government services are an alternative.

Main Outcomes

- The private sector, foundations, Governments and UN agencies committed themselves to working together to create opportunities for the development of partnerships and the creation of an enabling environment for these partnerships to grow and flourish;
- Input manufacturers, sellers and related associations agreed to contribute to the design, training and support for smallholders’ input supply schemes;
- Participants also acknowledged the need for modernizing agriculture. They called upon reform of the supply-chain structures to ensure smallholders are able to get cheaper fertilizers and higher-yield seeds in order to improve their productivity. All reaffirmed that the production increases will mostly likely take place in developing countries. This is needed in order to meet the growing needs of the populations (poor and hungry) and expected demographic growth in the developed world.

Suggested Actions for Business

- Civil engineering companies were called upon to provide training in design, maintenance and repair of small-to-large scale rural infrastructure;
- Companies should engage with national governments and UN institutions and provide investments and know-how in building much needed storage and processing facilities in rural areas;
- Business should provide technological know-how and support to small holder farmers.

Suggested Actions for Governments

- Governments must continue and improve the regulatory reforms to make it easier for businesses to engage and invest in their countries;
- Trade liberalization is critical in creating

market opportunities and enabling economic growth, which will bring about food production;

- Governments must create fertile conditions for the growth of agricultural industries by removing the regulatory and institutional constraints which serve to hold back growth in this sector, especially since approximately 80% of all food sales now involves some degree of processing;
- An urgent call was made for Governments to re-vitalize their agricultural extension system in order to have better inputs to farmers and enable them to produce a more sustainable and economically viable farming industry.

Suggested Actions for the UN

- The UN must remain an effective facilitator and broker with Governments to enable and create opportunities for full collaboration and engagement with private sector;
- The business associations called for regular consultations on an annual basis among different partners and associations under the auspices of FAO and UN partners to leverage knowledge and information sharing as well as create synergies for collaboration.

Closing Plenary Remarks

Reporting on the roundtable on Agricultural Inputs and Infrastructure, **Mr. Thorleif Enger, Chief Executive Officer, Yara International ASA** said that participants agreed upon the factors required to improve the productivity of smallholder farmers. He said that examples show that farming in Africa can easily double or triple by getting the right seed and fertilizer to the farmer, and that this can be done in one or two years.

Mr. Enger also highlighted the need to improve the agricultural value-chain — from production to the farmer to the market. He stressed this should be done through effective public-private partnership. He urged “businesses that play different roles in the agricultural value-chain should get together and interact with governments and NGOs to form effective partnerships”. Lastly, he said that the food crisis is an opportunity to increase overall support and investment for agriculture.

Mr. Enger also announced a new commitment from Yara International to invest 60 million dollars to improve port facilities in Mozambique and Tanzania — one of the biggest barriers in the agricultural value-chain.





“We have a number of examples that show that we could easily double or triple the output of farming in many countries in Africa **by getting the right seeds and fertilizer to the farmers.** Not in five years, but in one or two years. (...) We need to look at Africa in a different way. There are huge opportunities ahead.”

— Mr. Thorleif Enger, Chief Executive Officer, Yara International ASA

3. FINANCIAL MECHANISMS AND RISK MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

Lead Organizers:

World Bank and International Finance Corporation (IFC)



THE WORLD BANK



Roundtable Participants

- Chair: Ms. Evelyn Oputu, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, Bank of Industry Lagos, Nigeria
- Rapporteur: Mr. Michael Landau, Chairman, MAP International (USA/ Business Association)
- Mr. Julian Lob-Levyt, Executive Secretary, GAVI Alliance
- Mr. Selby Baqwa, Chief Governance & Compliance Officer, Nedbank Group
- Mr. Mohan Kaul, Director General & Chief Executive Officer, Commonwealth Business Council
- Mr. Patrick Thiele, President & Chief Executive Officer, Partner Re
- Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Managing Director, World Bank
- Ms. Cecilia Ibru, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, Oceanic Bank International
- Lord Michael Hastings, Scarisbrick CBE (Global Head of Citizenship and Diversity, KPMG)
- Ms. Ntombifuthi Mtoba, Chairperson, Deloitte South Africa
- Ms. Henrietta H. Fore, USAID Administrator

The food price crisis has raised awareness of the need to develop strategies to help low income countries mitigate risks. Commodity price risk and weather risks are particularly problematic for low income countries since many are heavily dependent on agriculture. But currency, logistics and operational risks, as well as credit risks, also create serious problems for enterprises from developing countries. As illustrated by the current set of national responses to the food crisis, ex post policy choices for managing risk can be costly, inefficient, and destructive to markets and trade. The alternative — ex ante risk management — can help avoid such problems, yet lower income countries typically do not engage in pro-active risk management. Constraints such as lack of knowledge, access, and capital create a serious market gap between the banks, insurance companies, and trading companies that can offer innovative financial products and developing countries that need them.

Challenges

The three key challenges for improving access to financial products and risk management instruments are:

- How can we reduce the counterparty risk and other constraints that limit the ability of private sector companies to offer solutions to developing countries?
- How do we encourage governments, companies, and international organizations to invest in risk management ahead of time instead of simply reacting to catastrophes after they occur?
- How do we strengthen technical capacity within developing countries to assess and quantify risk and implement sound financial strategies?

Main Outcomes

- Reducing risk in agriculture is critical to unlocking the investment that will be needed to increase agricultural production.
- Efforts to connect small farmers to banking services are an important first step and will need to focus on basic things such as biometric identification, use of cell-phone

based services, and dissemination of market information.

- Risk mitigation at the level of government and local private markets will require new products since there is no existing solution that covers all risks for business in agriculture (such as political risk, insurance).

Suggested Actions for Business

- Businesses have to develop local insurance mechanisms; they cannot parachute in the solutions from developed countries without customization;
- Expertise on risk assessment is very important and business/consulting companies need to share these skills;
- Companies need to be prepared to take on new and different risks;
- Businesses should support credit bureaus, community leasing, credit guarantee schemes and financing at every aspect of the value-chain, from production to processing to marketing.

Suggested Actions for Governments

- Instituting commercial law that underpins financial mechanisms is critical;
- Pushing local financial institutions beyond the thinking that small farmers are “unbankable”.

Suggested Actions for the UN

- Systematically review what new products and models are working and share lessons learned.

Closing Plenary Remarks

Reporting on the roundtable on Financial Mechanisms and Risk Management Instruments, **Mr. Patrick Thiele, President & Chief Executive Officer, PartnerRe Ltd** said that the key issue is how to increase investment in agricultural products and agriculture in general when long-term investment in agriculture is extremely risky (due to price risks, the risk of natural disasters etc.). In order to generate the longer-term investments needed to develop the productive capacity of the world’s agricultural community, we need to find a way to manage risk so investors believe they will receive an adequate rate of return.



However, Mr. Thiele said the problem lies in the fact that such mechanisms currently do not exist. There is a need to develop a series of new initiatives — from getting the local farmer into the banking system, to new risk mitigation activities starting at the government and insurance level, where they need to develop an agricultural insurance market, which exists in developed markets. (This can only work through productive

public-private partnerships.) Local insurers also need access to the broader reinsurance and capital markets.

Mr. Thiele announced that Partner Re is working with the World Bank and IFC to set up a reinsurance company, Index Re, that will provide risk mitigation and risk financing tools to local insurance companies in developing economies.

Lead Organizer:
World Food Programme (WFP)



Roundtable Participants

- Chair: Ms. Josette Sheeran, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP)
- Rapporteur: Mr. Marc Van Ameringen, Executive Director, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
- Ms. Felicidad Cristobal, Managing Director, ArcelorMittal Foundation
- Mr. Tom Arnold, Chief Executive Officer, Concern Worldwide
- Mr. Jim Prokopanko, President & Chief Executive Officer, the Mosaic Company
- Mr. Ajay Vashee, President, Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU)
- Mr. Michael Robach, President, Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE)
- Ms. Jacqueline Butcher De Rivas, President, El Centro Mexicano para la Filantropía-CEMEFI (Mexican Center for Philanthropy)
- Mr. John Breen, Founder, FreeRice
- Mr. Brian Camastral, Global President Mars Food, Mars Inc.

4. NUTRITION

The food crisis that has gripped the world over the past year underscores an urgent need to improve food and nutrition security world-wide. Before the crisis 854 million people were hungry. Today, the World Bank, IMF and the World Food Programme estimate that another 100 to 130 million people have been pushed into the ranks of the poor and hungry.

Those that are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition include the urban poor, who rely exclusively on markets; the rural poor, where 75% of households are net-buyers of food; women and children; those facing discrimination and social exclusion such as indigenous communities, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, older persons, displaced populations, stateless people and migrants; and individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

Coping strategies include reducing qualities and quantities of meals, causing unbalanced diets. These dietary changes can have implications for the health and nutritional status of hundreds of millions of vulnerable people, increasing under nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and susceptibility to infections, reducing growth, and in some cases even unpredictable weight gain due to the consumption of energy-dense, micronutrient-poor diets. Any overweight resulting from such a situation is strongly associated with increased risk of chronic diseases among adults.

Furthermore under-nutrition also reduces resilience to disease and shocks. This offsets progress made toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals as a whole, increases the risk of maternal and child deaths due to under-nutrition, and reduces young children’s educational and income-earning potential for the rest of their lives.

The food crisis is thus a dual threat to health: under-nutrition among vulnerable population groups, including young children, and chronic diseases among adults (heart disease, diabetes, and some cancers) that are strongly linked to improper diet in childhood.

Challenges

- Address the immediate food and nutritional needs of vulnerable populations, including the growing number of urban poor;
- Review national and global food and nutrition policies to improve accessibility and affordability of healthy and nutritious food.

Main Outcomes

- The UN should develop metrics and goals for increasing the nutritional impact of food assistance;
- The private sector should invest in innovation to better develop, process and package nutritional foods;
- Governments should invest in lowering malnutrition.

Suggested Actions for Business

- Contribute expertise and help governments build capacity;
- Pursue innovations in developing, processing and packaging nutritional foods;
- Practice sustainable contracting.

Suggested Actions for Governments

- Invest in lowering malnutrition;
- Leverage resources in place through NGO’s.

Suggested actions for the UN

- Help break problems into manageable targets (i.e. 25 US cents fills a cup of food, USD 3 billion a year can end hunger among school children);
- Suggest model mandates on regulations;
- Partner with governments to model best practices;
- Provide leadership and voice;
- Set goals and metrics for reducing child malnutrition.

Closing Plenary Remarks

Reporting on the roundtable on Nutrition, **Mr. Marc Van Ameringen, Executive Director, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)** said that partnerships are the only way of addressing the problem of the millions of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition, and the private sector is a critical partner, as both a food producer and distributor. Mr. Van Ameringen said that there is a need for new corporate citizenship models where companies start to treat responsibility as their core business, not as an add-on. He also said there is a need for more comprehensive approaches across the whole supply-chain and for sustainable contracting with farmers.

The private sector, Mr. Van Ameringen said, has enormous expertise in creating products and packaging, and partnerships are needed as a vehicle to share this exper-



tise. Governments, on the other hand, must invest more in addressing malnutrition and should work to create the right incentives for different parts of society to combat the problem. He pointed out that the UN has shown good leadership on the food crisis and that it is important, with practical guidance, for companies to also engage. Finally, Mr. Van Ameringen announced that GAIN and WFP committed to jointly convene a meeting of industry leaders to seek their assistance in developing quality products with high nutrition content for the food basket, as well as request business assistance in providing technical support and expertise to agencies such as WFP, GAIN and others.

Lead Organizers:
UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP)



5. ENERGY AND BIOFUELS

Energy access is crucial to achieving the MDGs as energy services underpin economic activity and enable basic human needs of nutrition, warmth and lighting, in addition to education and health.

Biofuels offer an opportunity to many nations to produce their own efficient and sustainable energy from agriculture, forestry and urban wastes as part of a wider energy mix, applied alongside energy efficiency. Biofuel production can harness agricultural growth for broader rural development, reducing poverty and the drain on government budgets to pay for fossil energy imports, particularly in developing countries where 75% of the world's poor depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and where many of the 2.5 billion that rely on traditional use of biomass live.



Whether these benefits materialize depends on how this development takes place, to what extent small farmers are involved, and whether the energy produced will be available for local use. In addition, environmental risks, such as climate change, biodiversity and natural resources, e.g. water and soil, as well as social risks such as labour rights, land tenure and food security, need to be addressed.

Over the past months, we have witnessed a sharp increase in food prices. Different factors have contributed to this, with biofuel development being seen as one current and/or potential major contributor. Population increase, changing diets to more energy intensive food such as meat, ever increasing demand for energy and impacts of climate change on agriculture, might further increase the competition between food and fuel use of biomass. At the same time, higher prices may help raise farm incomes in developing countries and encourage farmers to produce more food, which may in turn increase the availability of food over the medium to long term. Bioenergy development could be one component of the required investment in hiking up agriculture — if introduced in a balanced manner.

Key Issues

- Rules of the game are needed to ensure sustainability both on the macro and on the project level, including guidance on management of risk to climate change mitigation, biodiversity, water, soil, air, land tenure, labour conditions and food security. Companies should actively engage in the development of such a standard for sustainable biofuel production, and test, refine and apply it.
- New and innovative ways to provide both food and fuel need to be developed and promoted. R&D needs to be expanded for new technologies enabling (a) increased productivity, including ecological intensification; (b) intercropping, multi-purpose crops, cascading use of biomass; and (c) use of degraded land (i.e. not suitable for food production and without conservation value in terms of carbon storage and/or biodiversity), including developing incentives to use such land.

- The potential benefits and related infrastructure for markets for biofuel production in rural areas of developing countries need to be explored.

Main Outcomes

- Biofuels are an opportunity but they need to be done the right way. They will not be the panacea but a part of the solutions to satisfy an increasing energy demand. All energy sources need to be considered, and need to be produced in a smarter and cleaner manner as well.
- Biofuels need not impact food security. Productivity gains and use of underutilized lands in combination with new technologies allowing use of agricultural waste and cellulose material can help provide all four F's: food, fibre, fodder and fuel.
- Biofuels can help reduce GHG emissions and help address the climate change challenge.
- The environment will be a limiting factor, both in terms of land use change (biodiversity and climate change) and water and soil already under stress.
- Biofuels are a global market that requires a global answer: a sustainability standard that balances all three pillars of sustainability and ensures free trade without protectionist measures.
- Sustainability standards should be applied not only to biofuels, but to other agricultural products and other energy sources.
- Energy is a prerequisite for development. Development is key to achieving global equity. Developing biofuels in developing countries can contribute to this, and is a means to reducing oil import bills.

Suggested Actions for Business

- Make production of all energy sources smarter and cleaner;
- Contribute to the development of a balanced sustainability standard for biofuels;
- Contribute to collecting and disseminating science-based information;
- Work on new technologies that help increase resource efficiency.

Suggested Actions for Governments

- Provide incentives to spur development of a biofuels market, with sunset clauses i.e.

an indication at time of inception when the measure will be phased out;

- Agree on and put into place a balanced sustainability standard (based on all three pillars of sustainability);
- Allow free trade for biofuels and do not apply protectionist measures.

Suggested actions for the UN

- Bring together industry and governments to prepare authoritative science-based information and to develop a global communication strategy on biofuels;
- Bring together stakeholders to help define a balanced sustainability standard for biofuels (based on all three pillars of sustainability);
- Assess of all energy sources in terms of benefits and risks.

Closing Plenary Remarks

Reporting on the roundtable on Energy and Biofuels, **Mr. Marcos Jank, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Brazilian Sugarcane Industry Association (UNICA)** noted that the world is facing significant energy shortages and that we need to diversify our resources as a core part of any strategy for energy security. Mr. Jank pointed out that global sustainable biofuels are part of the solution; they don't only save money, they can also help fight global warming by reducing GHG emissions. He said that participants in his roundtable agreed that balanced standards and criteria for sustainable biofuels production, as well as for oil and other sources of energy, need to be developed.

"In modern agriculture we can produce food, feed, fiber, forest and fuels; it is not one or the other," said Mr. Jank, while pointing out that biofuels only occupy 1 per cent of the world's agricultural land. Participants agreed that technology is the solution and that there is a need for better communication around the food versus fuel debate. Finally, he said that good public policy is needed to establish this industry. Biofuels is an opportunity for developing countries, and a cost effective and sustainable energy sector can be established in more than 100 countries as renewable energy is more democratic than other sources of energy.

Roundtable Participants

- Chair/Rapporteur: Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- Issue Presenter1: Mr. Timothy E. Wirth, President, UN Foundation
- Issue Presenter2: Mr. Jeff Broin, Chief Executive Officer, Poet LLC
- Mr. Marcos Jank, President, UNICA Sugar Cane Industry Association
- Mr. José Sergio Gabrielli de Azevedo, President & Chief Executive Officer, Petrobras
- Mr. Tianwen Huang, President, Sinosteel Corporation
- Mr. Jean-Jacques Guilbaud, Chief Administrative Officer, Total S.A.
- Ms. Ana Palacio, Member of the Executive Committee, Areva
- Mr. Howard G. Buffett, UN Ambassador Against Hunger, Howard G. Buffett Foundation
- Mr. Henrik O. Madsen, President & Chief Executive Officer, Det Norske Veritas



“We need to diversify our energy sources. This is at the core of any strategy for energy security.”

—Mr. Marcos Jank, President and Chief Executive Officer,
The Brazilian Sugarcane Industry Association (UNICA)

6. THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

Rocketing food prices exacerbate poverty and hunger in the developing world by reducing the real incomes of households and pushing many below the poverty line. High energy prices and costs of inputs, rising demand due to population and income growth in many countries, speculation in commodity markets, and even the impacts of climate change leading to poor harvests in producing countries, pushed food prices up beyond the reach of millions of people, severely affecting vulnerable groups such as women and children.

While the issue of food security is directly related to the achievement of the MDG on ending poverty and hunger (MDG 1), it can also put at risk the chances of achieving other MDGs related to education, child and maternal health, and the spread of major diseases.

Concerted and intensive efforts must be exerted to find solutions that not only make food accessible to the most vulnerable, but also increase food output for food security and sustainability.

Role of New Technologies

New technologies can play a critical role in promoting food security and sustainability by increasing agricultural and food productivity, lowering production and distributions costs, and improving the functioning of markets. Biotechnology, genetic engineering, and farming technologies for improving crops, fisheries and livestock can significantly help in boosting production. Information and communication technologies (ICT), in particular, can help mitigate food crisis in the short run, and accelerate agricultural development in the long run by increasing the food production and improving marketing and distribution. For example:

- ICT can be used as an alarm system for helping linking together different stakeholders in sharing information and preventing food shortage crises;
- ICT can create strategic decentralized networks that would link producers, distribution centers and consumers, which is critical to commercial and non-commercial environments for development;
- ICT applications can enable the exchange

of information about innovations in farming technologies, crop varieties, pest control, manuring, weather forecasting, irrigation efficient and monitoring methods. Mobile phones, the Internet and satellite-based systems facilitate communications and create opportunities among producers and consumers.

- ICT can aid in the marketing and distribution of agricultural produce by linking farmers into regional, national and international trade systems.

ICT offer tremendous opportunities for improving rural livelihood and augmenting agricultural production through better information and communication. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) recommended addressing six areas of action in order to achieve effective use of ICTs for development in rural areas. They include: 1) establishing appropriate ICT policies; 2) ensuring sustainability; 3) system design; 4) capacity-building; 5) applications development; and 6) research.

Challenges

- Lack of adequate infrastructure in developing countries for access and connectivity;
- Making new technologies widely available especially to developing countries and rural communities; need for technology transfer and to develop locally-adapted technologies related to food production and distribution;
- Helping developing countries and rural farmers in the adoption and maintenance of new technologies through adequate investments in scientific and technological research on agricultural production;
- Getting Governments to formulate agricultural development policies and programs that leverage on new technologies and ICT.

Main Outcomes

- Solutions to the food crisis should address a variety of elements: the sharing of knowledge and the transfer of productivity techniques, the development of a market, a financial system suited to the needs of the poor communities.
- Efforts should focus on making the production system work and the communities

Lead Organizer:

UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs-Global Alliance for ICT and Development (DESA-GAID)



Roundtable Participants

- Co-chair: Mr. Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- Co-chair: Mr. Craig Barrett, Chairman, Intel Corporation
- Issue Presenter: Mr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Organization
- Rapporteur: Mr. Guy Sebban, Secretary-General, International Chamber of Commerce
- Mr. Bob Geldof, KBE, Musician and Activist, ONE
- Mr. Charles O. Holliday, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, DuPont
- Mr José María Sanz-Magallón, Chief Executive Officer, Telefonica USA
- Ms. Ingrid Srinath, Secretary General, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation
- Mr. Zahid Torres-Rahman, Director, Business Action for Africa
- Mr. Carlos Ejercito, President & Chief Executive Officer, United Laboratories, Inc (UNILAB)
- Mr. Hiromasa Yonekura, President, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

empowered with local capacities in using technology.

- Biotechnology, genetic engineering, farm-level technologies for improving crops, fisheries and livestock can help boost food production. ICT, in particular, can be a strategic enabler in improving agricultural production and promoting food sustainability.
- In addition to Official Development Assistance (ODA), efforts should also focus on encouraging and supporting profit-making, sustainable enterprise to help countries create self-sufficient producers. Part of the ODA may also be spent on supporting profitable projects (job creation, capacity building, and technology transfer).
- Distinguish between the needs of big agribusiness and small subsistence farmers. The former needs an enabling environment. The latter needs an access and connectivity, know-how, and financing (including micro-financing).
- Bring technology and know-how to Africa, build infrastructure, and support private investment.

Suggested Actions for Business

- Invest in infrastructure and bring existing technology and know-how to Africa and other areas with low levels of agricultural productivity.
- Collaborate with Governments in developing local content that is useful and customized to the needs of local communities and farmers. Local content can empower the communities and guide them in creating solutions that are customized to their needs and priorities. The key is to empower the users with ICT tools to create their own solutions that are meaningful to them.
- Invest in ICT infrastructure and devices (e.g. cell phone networks) to facilitate the efficient functioning of markets and the exchange of information.

Suggested Actions for Governments

- Create an enabling environment that promotes investments in technology and ICT.
- In partnership with the private sector, make credit more accessible.
- Ensure that technological solutions such as appropriate seed, fertilizers, farming techniques are locally available to improve local capacity and promote local productivity.
- Help promote cooperatives as a viable solu-

tion to pool both financial and logistical resources for farmers, and in particular new forms of financing through grassroots organizations.

Suggested Actions for the UN

- Act as a convening platform and promoter of technology to the masses and intensify and strengthen advocacy efforts towards bridging the digital divide.
- Advocate to Governments, private sector, local communities and UN organizations to work together and develop breakthrough solutions using ICT as a tool to achieve MDGs and food sustainability goals.

Closing Plenary Remarks:

Reporting on the Role of Technological Innovations, **Mr. Craig R. Barrett, Chairman, Intel Corporation** in this context refers either to agricultural technology or information and communications technology (ICT). The participants looked at a bimodal solution to the problem: on the one hand, requiring large agribusiness to bring technology to areas which are currently not cultivated; on the other, focusing on the small subsistence farmer where ICT can bring benefits.

Mr. Barrett said that smallholder farmers struggle to have access to market information, distribution and marketing systems. However, ICT can be used all the way from microfinance to the final distribution of products. For microfinance, technology helps align lenders from around the world to loan recipients. It can also be used for local farmers to collectively (e.g. telecentre kiosk) get access to information about fertilizers, crops, etc, to improve productivity. Finally, ICT can be used to identify the best markets to sell, transport and deliver their goods.

Closing Plenary Remarks

Reporting on the second roundtable on the Role of Technological Innovations, **Mr. Carl-Henric Svanberg, Chief Executive Officer, Ericsson** said that most of the drivers and solutions to the food crisis are known and understood.

Mr. Svanberg said that participants recognized that the mobile telephone has been one of the most important tools in driving development in poor areas. In order to change and increase productivity in farming communities, there is a need to spread information and knowledge to give people a chance at



learning. Information about farming techniques and markets is critical and changes peoples’ lives.

Pointing to Ericsson’s commitment to cover all Millennium Villages with connectivity, Mr. Svanberg said that connectivity can make a huge difference for people in poor areas because it breaks isolation and closes the digital divide. “If we want to develop the world, we cannot have one part of the world leaving the other behind. And the digital divide could be a bigger divide than any other divide we have seen in the past,” said Mr. Svanberg.

Mr. Svanberg announced that Ericsson will start three development innovation centers in Africa — in Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa — to develop application software that is important for the people in these markets as their needs are different from ours. Mr. Svanberg also said that his company is working with the UN to include weather sensors in all of Ericsson’s radio stations to make information about weather patterns more immediately available to farmers.

Roundtable Participants

- H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame, President, Rwanda
- Co-Chair: Dr. Hamadoun I. Touré, Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Co-Chair: Mr. Gary Shapiro, President & Chief Executive Officer, Consumer Electronics Association
- Issue Presenter: Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on the MDGs/ Director of the Earth Institute
- Ms. Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, UN Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Mr. Carl-Henric Svanberg, President & Chief Executive Officer, Ericsson
- Rapporteur: Mr. Kamran Elahian, Chairman & Co Founder, Global Catalyst Partners
- Mr. James Mwangi, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, Equity Bank Limited
- Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, Founder, Sulabh International Social Service
- Mr. Mr. Ramón Alberto Garza, President and Chief Executive Officer, Indigo Media Mexico
- Mr. Jerry Steiner, Chief Development and Sustainability Officer, Monsanto Company



“Local farmers get the best local information for the highest productivity using information technology.”

– Mr. Craig R. Barrett, Chairman, Intel Corporation

Lead Organizers:

UN Development Programme (UNDP) and International Labour Organization (ILO)



International Labour Organization

7. JOB-CREATION FOR LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS

Work is central to human lives and productive and decent employment is the principle way out of poverty. Employment should provide predictable income to help meet basic needs, including food, education, health, housing, energy and other basic necessities. It is also essential for the achievement of MDGs (and it is a new target itself, in MDG 1). Employment and income also contribute to a broader sense of empowerment, human dignity and hope for the future.

The current global food crisis characterized, for instance, by over 130 per cent increase in wheat prices over the last year, has led to greater numbers of hungry people with an inability to access food. The solution to strengthening the ability of the poor and low income population to buy enough food is to increase the production and, more importantly, create jobs for those with inadequate incomes to put food in their plates.

A majority of the global poor continue to live in the rural sector where employment growth has been dormant and investments declined. While a transformation of the national economy entails people moving out of agriculture and into other sectors, it necessitates the need for significant investments to increase agricultural production and productivity that would also create decent jobs in other sectors including construction, engineering, irrigation, services, etc.

A recent report by UNDP — *Creating Value for All: Strategies for Doing Business with the Poor* — demonstrates the effectiveness of business models that include the world's poor as employees, producers and consumers. It provides excellent examples of firms that are generating profits, creating new growth potential and improving poor people's lives. Similarly, the ILO produced a report on the promotion of rural employment for poverty reduction for the International Labour Conference (2008). It highlights the need for and provides examples of comprehensive strategies to address the significant decent work deficits in rural areas.

Multinational enterprises, with their influence, global reach and resources can effectively scale and replicate successful business models. Yet smaller, local or regional businesses create most of the jobs and wealth

required to meet the MDGs and can provide important insights into strategies that work.

Key Challenges

- Reducing decent work deficits: strengthening rights, social protection, opportunities for decent and productive employment and giving greater voice and representation to poor people.
- Investing in human capital: to improve productivity and competitiveness, to enhance creativity and innovation and facilitate greater participation in productive employment.
- Improved access to finance and physical infrastructure: to broaden and deepen markets and to increase market efficiencies.
- Enhanced role of Government and strong and effective institutions: to unleash the power of business to create jobs by improving market conditions, removing barriers and constraints to participation in markets, whilst providing standards and safeguards against market failures and abuses and promoting social justice.

Main Outcomes

- In terms of overall human development, the MDGs represent a baseline and not a ceiling to reach. The nexus between human rights and development should be an integral component of the Comprehensive Framework for Action.
- Poverty cannot be alleviated in the absence of creating abundant productive opportunities in the economy. Job creation interpreted as decent work opportunities is a necessary bare minimum. In order to meet the MDGs it is necessary to design actions in the framework of creating productive opportunities and strengthening the role of businesses. Investment in physical infrastructure is a key enabler to make this happen. It is vital to job creation through enhanced access to markets, education and health services, etc. Another key enabler includes access to capital and financial services including through microfinance institutions by the poor and the disadvantaged.
- Partnerships between diverse stakeholders, viz. Government, private sector, civil society and trade unions are an important



inclusive development. It is equally important to simplify the language of inclusiveness, ensure that “ordinary people” are part of this equation, and reinforce organization, voice, participation, transparency and accountability. Youth must be actively engaged.

Suggested Actions for Business

- Mobilize investments; generate direct and indirect decent work opportunities at the local levels; and stimulate access to capital and financial services for low income populations as well as small and medium enterprises;
- Willingness to create/strengthen markets and business models to meet the consumption needs of the poor; leverage the employment/entrepreneurial opportunities of the poor including through local procurements along the entire value chain;
- Contribute to increased productivity through innovative and appropriate technologies, high yielding raw materials and resources; mobilize business networks to

reach the poor people and poor communities;

- Talent management competence is essential to increase decent jobs, improve quality and sustainability of employment, especially in bringing young people. Ensure the existence of equitable human capital management strategies, including talent management;
- Generate innovative PPPs that leverage comparative advantages of the partners, viz., with governments and civil society organizations.

Suggested Actions for Governments

- Create an enabling environment, a rule of law, economic governance for creation of inclusive markets and removal of barriers to stimulate private sector and businesses;
- Create incentives and strengthen transparency, participation and accountability to mobilize businesses; engender inclusive markets that embrace poor and low income population as consumers and producers;
- Empower “ordinary people”; create entre-

Roundtable Participants

- Chair/Issue Presenter: Mr. Juan Somavia, Director-General, International Labor Organization (ILO)
- Rapporteur: Mr. Adam Leach, Chief Executive Officer, International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF)
- Mr. AQI Chowdhury, OBE, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, Finlay International Limited
- Mr. Neville Isdell, Chairman, The Coca-Cola Company
- Mr. Edwin H. Futa, General Secretary, Rotary International
- Mr. Anis Dowla, Chairman, Advanced Chemical Industries Limited
- Mr. Roberto Bissio, Executive Director, Third World Institute-Social Watch
- Mr. John Groom, Chief Operating Officer, International Council on Mining and Metals
- Ms. Ricarda McFalls, Managing Director, Would Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- Mr. Liberato Bautista, President and Chief Executive Officer, Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations
- Mr. Douglas Alexander, Secretary of State, Department for International Development, UK

preneurship opportunities; ensure the legal recognition of those in the informal economy—provide them equitable representation and voice; and improve productivity, efficiencies to increase the returns for the businesses in the informal economy;

- Create innovative and flexible opportunities for investments in the physical infrastructure;
- Enhance access to goods and services including financial services by the low income population;
- Facilitate investments in physical infrastructure locally and nationally; ensure the inclusion of infrastructure creation as an asset and not simply an expense in the national income accounts; and
- Catalyze and facilitate PPPs.

Suggested Actions for the UN

- Ensure that measurement of poverty is not limited solely to indices but is grounded in measurable aspirations of people and the quality of life, including work mobility, geographical mobility and access to health and social security systems, etc;
- Create inclusive markets and work with businesses to support the inclusion of the poor in their core strategies thereby creating financial gains for businesses while furthering human development;
- Generate a new knowledge base, good practices and business models that include the world’s poor as employees, producers and consumers.
- Facilitate investments in goods and services including enhanced access to inclusive financial services by the low income population;
- Facilitate investments in physical infrastructure for developing countries; ensure the modification of global/multilateral income accounting to include infrastructure creation as asset creation rather than simply an expense;
- Catalyze and facilitate PPPs to meet the MDGs and promote sustainable human development; and
- Work together to mainstream in their activities full and productive employment and decent work, including through the Toolkit approved by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) as called for by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Closing Plenary Remarks

Reporting on the roundtable on Job Creation for Low-Income Populations, **Mr. Neville Isdell, Chairman, The Coca-Cola Company** said that the belief in the multiplier effect that we can get from the triad of governments, civil society and business working together is finally being accepted and is an important part of moving this agenda forward. Mr. Isdell said within this new context, participants discussed different aspects of job creation, such as type of jobs (formal or informal sector), how we ensure that the jobs are real and sustainable, and also that there is mobility from not only the USD 2 a day jobs but from the USD 4 to 5 a day jobs. We need to look at this as a continuum, and how we move people up along this continuum while we at the same time focus on the very poor people.

Participants agreed that it is also important to look at the key enablers for agricultural production, such as microcredit, water, education, good governance, sound legal structure and so on, as well as investigating the reasons for why agricultural production doesn’t go to market. Mr. Isdell asked, “Why is it that in business capital expenditure is something that you advertise over a period of time, and for governments it is something that in fact has to be expensed through the budget? This needs to be looked at because this is one of the great enablers.”

Finally, Mr. Isdell stressed the need to include local people when decisions are made to avoid previous failures of development policy.



Summary of UN Roundtables

The “Coordinated Engagement with the Private Sector” roundtable focused primarily on the potentialities of UN-private sector partnerships and the infrastructure supporting the synergy between participating businesses and the UN.

Talks began with background information on the High Level Task Force (HLTF), its associations with groups like the World Economic Forum (WEF) and the International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF). The groups came to the conclusion that existing private sector links and structures of the Task Force agencies would be built upon rather than replaced or replicated.

There followed a discussion on the role of “convening” organizations such as the WEF and IBLF, which in some cases were considered good entry points to businesses but can also be used to deflect negative attention away from individual companies. It was agreed that these business organizations are key players in the public sector, particularly on the development of policy issues. However, it is important that in working with the private sector the UN finds areas of converging interest, finds a common language, and aligns objectives and results. The UN was advised to understand the strategies of the companies they are targeting in order to facilitate partnerships. It was reported that the Office for Partnerships has a role in matching companies and their corporate responsibility platforms with UN agencies, at least with regard to philanthropy.

The discussion then turned to the specific needs of partnerships related to the food crisis. It was explained that Task Force and the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) anticipated country action plans which would stimulate private sector engagement on research, applications, and corporate relations. Areas of cooperation included: seeds, fertilizers, storage, processing technologies, credit and insurance, telecommunications and information, and infrastructure.

It was reported that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has good models for private sector engagement including relations with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. Through the discussions, it appeared

that the UN as a whole did not have similar networks, at least not formally, and that no regular consultation mechanisms were in place. In any case, it was agreed that a more specific mechanism for the HLTF and the food crisis would be preferable. While the main focus of the HLTF private sector interface would likely be for development of global policy agreements, a few specific pilot projects with specific industries or companies in select countries should also be pursued.

The discussion then focused on how to promote technology transfers, or draw from innovations from the private sector. Examples of GMO transfers and biotech were discussed, but it was recognized that project financing often limits the impact of these.

The round table wrapped with a brief discussion on the risks to improving the UN-private sector partnerships. The first challenge is the failure to secure public support, especially around controversial issues like GMOs. Another risk was creating heavy bureaucratic processes or mechanisms which will make it difficult for the private sector to engage or to move forward on policy initiatives. It was recommended that informal dialogue should be pursued, while at the same time avoiding big meetings to which participants would need to travel.

Roundtable Participants

- Mr. John Holmes, USG for Humanitarian Affairs, Coordinator of the UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis
- Mr. Georg Kell, Executive Director, UN Global Compact Office
- Mr. Thomas Stelzer, Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- Mr. Robert Orr, Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Strategic Planning
- Mr. Hansjoerg Strohmeyer, Chief, Food Policy Support Team, the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis
- Mr. Amir Dossal, Executive Director, UN Office for Partnerships
- Mr. Bruce Jenks, Director of the Bureau for Resources & Strategic Partnerships, UNDP



Roundtable Participants

- Chair: Dr. David Nabarro, Deputy Coordinator of High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis
- Mr. Kiyotaka Akasaka, Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)
- Mrs. Soraya Rodríguez, Secretary of State, Spain
- H.E. Mr. Juan López-Dóriga, Director General for Development Policies, Spain
- Mr. Howard W. Buffet, Special Advisor to UNOP
- Mr. Kandeh Yumkella, Director General, UNIDO
- Mr. Richard Samans, Managing Director, Centre for Public-Private Partnerships, World Economic Forum
- Ms. Jane Nelson, IBLF Director and Director of the Corporate Social Initiative at Harvard Kennedy School
- Dr. Maxwell Mkwezalamba, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission
- Ms. Mary Robinson, President, Realizing Rights: the Ethical Globalization Initiative
- Mr. Sarbuland Khan, Executive Coordinator, Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies for Development, DESA



Special Address

President William J. Clinton, Founder of the William J. Clinton Foundation and 42nd President of the United States of America, said that discussions related to agriculture have tended to focus on either rich countries' subsidies or humanitarian relief. Lacking from the discussion, he said, has been the need to create agricultural self-sufficiency in developing countries by increasing the capacity and productivity of local farmers.

President Clinton said that many developing countries suffer from severe organizational and investment shortfalls. "I realized that there was place after place after place where we had not destroyed the top soil by cutting all the trees down or overgrazing it. But, people were literally not organized to minimize the cost of farming inputs, maximize yields, store the food, market it cooperatively and use it to increase the incomes of ordinary people."

President Clinton also stressed the need to change agricultural policies that have moved the focus away from agricultural productivity investment. The focus should rather be on developing new policies that prioritize the growing of food and increasing agricultural productivity closer to where people live.

President Clinton also called on the international community to make affordable agricultural inputs available to farmers and to improve storage systems, distribution, supply-chains and marketing. A more family oriented, effective, sustainable and self-sufficient agriculture in developing countries, he said, will also create job opportunities in rural areas, prevent urbanization and help address the issue of climate change by reducing GHG emissions associated with urbanization.



“Agriculture lends itself naturally to be an antidote to the concentrated wealth and increasing inequality that every country on earth is struggling with.”

— President William J. Clinton, 42nd President of the United States of America



Mr. Robert Zoellick, President, The World Bank Group, officially closing the meeting, noted that developing countries have been doubly hurt by current food and fuel crises, and that these crises, which have pushed 100 million more people back into poverty, are not over. He warned that one of the biggest dangers associated with the food crisis, in particular, is malnutrition — a forgotten MDG, the largest cause of child deaths and a multiplier for other MDGs.

Mr. Zoellick said that the challenge lies in the interconnectivity of the crisis, which involves food, energy and water. For instance, as a percentage of agricultural production, energy is becoming an increasingly important input as it raises the costs of fertilizers and transportation. This means that poor people are not planting as they no longer have affordable access to these resources. He also highlighted the fact that 70% of water is used for agriculture. Water issues are also related to health and sanitation.

“Developing countries are at the frontline of this trauma, and some 40 countries in the world have had serious riots because of this,” said Mr. Zoellick.

Markets are breaking down as governments respond with bans and restrictions on food, imposing price controls and stopping markets from working. At the same time, he said, the Doha Round is hanging by a thread and people are starting to question economic markets and models. But, Mr. Zoellick said that avoiding and pushing aside markets is not the solution to this problem. “There are tremendous benefits from globalization, but there are also dangers. What we have focused on is trying to create an inclusive and sustainable globalization. We cannot afford to leave that bottom billion behind. It is in our interest as well as our moral purpose.”

Mr. Zoellick stressed the importance of realizing the opportunities in agriculture to overcome poverty and increase incomes by building agricultural production and productivity over the medium- to long-term, looking at the whole value chain and starting with property rights, research and development, and improved seeds.

The point, he said, is that although the current picture is bleak, the world has managed to reduce the percentage of people living in extreme poverty since 1990. Countries like China and India, which were poor 15 years ago, are now representing an alternative pole of growth despite the financial crisis. Also, for the first time in three decades, sub-Saharan Africa’s growth rate is now the same as the rest of the developing world if you exclude China and India. Over the last ten years, 17 countries in the region, representing about a third of the population, grew on average 5.9 per cent without oil resources. Another 8 oil producing countries, with another third of the population, grew on average 8.1 per cent. “With the right policies and the right strategies, Africa could be the next pole of growth,” he said.

Noting the tendency for people to criticize current markets, he emphasized the need to connect public and private. “The problem for the poor is not that there are too many markets, but that there are not enough markets. If you are poor, you have a hard time getting credit. If you are poor, you may not be able to have a savings system. If you have a telephone, all of a sudden you can transform this. The challenge is how to get the right public policies and private markets to create a different result.”



“There are tremendous benefits from globalization, but there are also dangers. What we have focused on is trying to create an inclusive and sustainable globalization. We cannot afford to leave that bottom billion behind. It is in our interest as well as our moral purpose.”

— Robert Zoellick, President, The World Bank Group



Agenda

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| <p>11.00 Welcome Reception</p> <p>12.00 Opening Address
H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General</p> <p>12.10 Interactive Session with Private Sector Representatives
Moderator: Mr. Kemal Derviş, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Interventions by:
Mr. Marcel Bruijns, Secretary-General, International Seed Federation
Mr. AQI Chowdhury, OBE, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer Finlay International Limited
Mr. Nirmala Gihan Wickremeratne, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Hayleys Plc.
Mr. Charles O. Holliday, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, DuPont</p> | <p>12.30 Lunch Remarks
H.E. Mr. Leonel Antonio Fernández, President, Dominican Republic
Sir Bob Geldof, KBE, Musician and Activist, ONE</p> <p>13.05 Launch of the “Business Call to Action” Platform
Mr. Kemal Derviş, Administrator, UNDP
H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame, President, Rwanda
Mr. Douglas Alexander, Secretary of State, Department for International Development, UK</p> <p>13.20 Introduction to the Roundtable Discussion Session
Mr. John Holmes, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Coordinator of the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis</p> |
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Agenda

13.30 **Roundtable Discussions**

1.WATER ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT
Chair: Ms. Ann Veneman, Executive Director, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
Rapporteur and Issue Presenter:
Mr. Peter Gleick, President, Pacific Institute

2.AGRICULTURAL INPUTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Co-Chairs: Dr. Jacques Diouf, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and Mr. Lennart Båge, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Rapporteur: Mr. Thorleif Enger, Chief Executive Officer, Yara International ASA

3. FINANCIAL MECHANISMS AND RISK MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS
Chair: Ms. Evelyn Oputu, Chief Executive Officer, Bank of Industry
Rapporteur: Mr. Michael Landau, Chairman, Map International

4. NUTRITION
Chair: Ms. Josette Sheeran, Executive Director, World Food Program (WFP)
Rapporteur: Mr. Marc Van Ameringen, Executive Director, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)

5. Energy and Biofuels
Chair and Rapporteur: Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Issue Presenters: Mr. Timothy E. Wirth, President, UN Foundation (UNF), and Mr. Jeff Broin, Chief Executive Officer, Poet LLC

6. THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS
Co-Chairs: Mr. Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), and Mr. Craig Barrett, Chairman, Intel Corporation
Issue Presenter: Mr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Organization
Rapporteur: Mr. Guy Sebban, Secretary-General, International Chamber of Commerce

7. THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS
Co-Chairs: Mr. Hamadoun I. Touré, Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and Mr. Gary Shapiro, President & Chief Executive Officer, Consumer Electronics Association
Issue Presenter: Mr. Jeffrey Sachs, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General on the MDGs
Rapporteur: Mr. Kamran Elahian, Chairman & Co-founder, Global Catalyst Partners

8. JOB CREATION FOR LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS
Chair and Issue Presenter: Mr. Juan Somavia, Director-General, International Labour Organization (ILO)
Rapporteur: Mr. Adam Leach, Chief Executive Officer, International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF)

14.25 Special Address
President William J. Clinton, Founder of the William J. Clinton Foundation and 42nd President of the United States of America

14.35 The Way Forward: Commitments and Actions by the Private Sector
Moderator: Mr. Georg Kell, Executive Director, United Nations Global Compact
Mr. Craig Barrett, Chairman, Intel Corporation
Mr. Thorleif Enger, Chief Executive Officer, Yara International ASA
Dr. Annie Wu, Managing Director, Hong Kong Beijing Air Catering Ltd.
Mr. Patrick Thiele, President & Chief Executive Officer, PartnerRe Ltd
Mr. Marc Van Ameringen, Executive Director, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
Mr. Marcos Jank, President, The Brazilian Sugar cane Industry Association (UNICA)
Mr. Carl-Henric Svanberg, Chief Executive Officer, Ericsson
Mr. Neville Isdell, Chairman, The Coca-Cola Company

15.20 Closing Keynote Address
Mr. Robert Zoellick, President, The World Bank Group

Participant List

Business	Name	Title	Country
Advanced Chemical Industries Limited	Mr. Anis Dowla	Chairman	Bangladesh
Areva	Ms. Ana Palacio	Member of the Executive Committee	France
Arup Group	Mr. Gregory Hodgkinson	Chairman, Americas	USA
Bank of Industry	Ms. Evelyn Oputu	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	Nigeria
Deloitte South Africa	Ms. Ntombifuthi Mtoba	Chairperson	South Africa
Det Norske Veritas	Mr. Henrik O. Madsen	President & Chief Executive Officer	Norway
DuPont	Mr. Charles O. Holliday	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	USA
Equity Bank Limited	Mr. James Mwangi	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	Kenya
Ericsson	Mr. Carl-Henric Svanberg	President & Chief Executive Officer	Sweden
Finlay International Limited	Mr. AQI Chowdhury, OBE	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	Bangladesh
Global Catalyst Partners	Mr. Kamran Elahian	Chairman & Co-founder	USA
Hayleys PLC	Mr. Nirmala Gihan Wickremeratne	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	Sri Lanka
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	Mr. Ajit Gulabchand	Chairman & Managing Director	India
Hong Kong Beijing Air Catering Ltd	Dr. Annie Wu	Managing Director	China
Indigomedia México	Mr. Ramón Alberto Garza	President & Chief Executive Officer	Mexico
Intel Corporation	Mr. Craig Barrett	Chairman	USA
KPMG	Lord Michael Hastings	Global Head of Citizenship and Diversity	UK
Mars, Incorporated	Mr. Brian Camastral	Global President Mars Food	USA
Monsanto Company	Mr. Jerry Steiner	Chief Development and Sustainability Officer	USA
Nedbank Group	Mr. Selby Baqwa	Chief Governance and Compliance Officer	South Africa

Business	Name	Title	Country
Oceanic Bank International	Ms. Cecilia Ibru	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	Nigeria
PartnerRe Ltd.	Mr. Patrick Thiele	President & Chief Executive Officer	Bermuda
Petróleo Brasileiro SA - Petrobras	Mr. José Sergio Gabrielli de Azevedo	President & Chief Executive Officer	Brazil
Poet, LLC	Mr. Jeff Broin	Chief Executive Officer	USA
Sinosteel Corporation	Mr. Tianwen Huang	President	China
Suez Environnement	Mr. Jean-Louis Chaussade	Chief Executive Officer	France
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	Mr. Hiromasa Yonekura	President	Japan
Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Organization	Mr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	Egypt
Telefónica	Mr José María Sanz-Magallón	Chief Executive Officer, Telefonica USA	Spain
The Coca-Cola Company	Mr. Neville Isdell	Chairman	USA
The Mosaic Company	Mr. Jim Prokopanko	President & Chief Executive Officer	USA
Total S.A.	Mr. Jean-Jacques Guillaud	Chief Administrative Officer	France
United Laboratories, Inc (UNILAB)	Mr. Carlos Ejercito	President & Chief Executive Officer	Philippines
Yara International ASA	Mr. Thorleif Enger	Chief Executive Officer	Norway

Organization	Name	Title	Country
Business Action for Africa	Mr. Zahid Torres-Rahman	Director	UK
Commonwealth Business Council	Mr. Mohan Kaul	Director General & Chief Executive Officer	UK
Consumer Electronics Association	Mr. Gary Shapiro	President & Chief Executive Officer	USA
CropLife International	Mr. Howard Minigh	President & Chief Executive Officer	USA
El Centro Mexicano para la Filantropía (Mexican Center for Philanthropy)	Ms. Jacqueline Butcher de Rivas	President	Mexico

Organization	Name	Title	Country
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	Mr. Marc Van Ameringen	Executive Director	International
International Chamber of Commerce	Mr. Guy Sebban	Secretary-General	International
International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)	Mr. John Groom	Chief Operating Officer	UK
International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF)	Mr. Fred Stephens	President	International
International Seed Federation	Mr. Marcel Bruins	Secretary-General	International
Map International	Mr. Michael Landau	Chairman	USA
Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions	Mr. Ajay Vashee	President	Zambia
Sustainable Agricultural Initiative (SAI) Platform	Mr. Hans Jöhr	President	International
The Brazilian Sugarcane Industry Association (UNICA)	Mr. Marcos Jank	President	Brazil
World Business Council for Sustainable Development	Ms. Ricarda McFalls	Managing Director	International
World Economic Forum	Mr. Richard Samans	Managing Director	International
ArcelorMittal Foundation	Ms. Felicidad Cristobal	Managing Director	Luxembourg
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	Dr. Namanga Ngongi	President	Regional
Howard G. Buffett Foundation	Mr. Howard G. Buffett	UN Ambassador Against Hunger	USA
Action Against Hunger-USA	Ms. Nan Dale	Executive Director	USA
CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation	Ms. Ingrid Srinath	Secretary-General	International
Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy	Mr. Charles Moore	Executive Director	USA
Concern Worldwide	Mr. Tom Arnold	Chief Executive Officer	Ireland
Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO)	Mr. Liberato Bautista	President & Chief Executive Officer	International
FreeRice	Mr. John Breen	Founder	USA
GAVI Alliance	Mr. Julian Lob-Levyt	Executive Secretary	International

Organization	Name	Title	Country
Howard G. Buffett Foundation	Mr. Howard W. Buffet	Special Advisor to UNOP	
IBLF	Ms. Jane Nelson	IBLF Director and Director of the Corporate Social Initiative at Harvard Kennedy School	
International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development (IFDC)	Mr. Amit Roy	President & Chief Executive Officer	USA
International Federation of Agricultural Producers	Mr. David King	Secretary-General	International
ONE	Mr. Bob Geldof, KBE	Musician & Activist	Ireland
Pacific Institute	Mr. Peter Gleick	President	USA
Realizing Rights: the Ethical Globalization Initiative	Ms. Mary Robinson	President	USA
Rotary International	Mr. Edwin H. Futa	General Secretary	International
Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere	Mr. Michael Robach	President	USA
Sulabh International Social Service	Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak	Founder	India
Third World Institute-Social Watch	Mr. Roberto Bissio	Executive Director	Uruguay
The William J. Clinton Foundation	President William J. Clinton	Founder of the William J. Clinton Foundation and 42nd President of the United States of America	USA
World Vision International	Mr. Dean Hirsch	President	USA

Government	Name	Title
Dominican Republic	H.E. Mr. Leonel Fernández	President
Rwanda	H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame	President
Spain	Ms. Soraya Rodriguez Ramos	Secretary of State, Department of International Cooperation, Spain
Spain	Mr. Juan López-Dóriga	Director General for Development Policies, Spain
United Kingdom	Mr. Douglas Alexander	Secretary of State, Department for International, Development, UK
United States of America	Ms. Henrietta H. Fore	Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development

United Nations	Name	Title
United Nations	H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon	Secretary-General
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Dr. Jacques Diouf	Director-General
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Mr. Lennart Båge	President
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Mr. Juan Somavia	Director-General
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Mr. Hamadoun I. Touré	Secretary-General
The World Bank Group	Mr. Robert Zoellick	President
The World Bank Group	Ms. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala	Managing Director
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Ms. Ann Veneman	Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Mr. Achim Steiner	Executive Director
United Nations Foundation (UNF)	Mr. Timothy E. Wirth	President
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)	Mr. Sha Zukang	Under-Secretary-General
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Mr. Achim Steiner	Executive Director
United Nations Foundation (UNF)	Mr. Timothy E. Wirth	President
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)	Mr. Sha Zukang	Under-Secretary-General
United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)	Mr. Kiyotaka Akasaka	Under-Secretary-General
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Mr. Kemal Derviş	Administrator
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Ms. Thoraya Ahmed Obaid	Executive Director
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Dr. Kandeh Yumkella	Director-General
United Nations/The Earth Institute	Mr. Jeffrey Sachs	Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on the MDGs/ Director
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	Mr. John Holmes	Under-Secretary-General/ Coordinator of the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis

Organization	Name	Title
World Food Programme (WFP)	Ms. Josette Sheeran	Executive Director
UN Global Compact Office	Mr. Georg Kell	Executive Director
UNDESA	Mr. Thomas Stelzer	Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs
EOSG	Mr. Robert Orr	Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Strategic Planning
UNOCHA	Mr. Hansjoerg Strohmeyer	Chief, Food Policy Support Team, the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis
UN Office for Partnerships	Mr. Amir Dossal	Executive Director
UNDP	Mr. Bruce Jenks	Director, the Bureau for Resources & Strategic Partnerships
UN	Dr. David Nabarro	Deputy Coordinator of High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis
DESA	Mr. Sarbuland Khan	Executive Coordinator, Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies for Development

The ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Principle 1** Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
Principle 2 make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

LABOUR

- Principle 3** Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
Principle 4 the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
Principle 5 the effective abolition of child labour; and
Principle 6 the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

ENVIRONMENT

- Principle 7** Businesses are asked to support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
Principle 8 undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
Principle 9 encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies

ANTI-CORRUPTION

- Principle 10** Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

The Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - eight goals with 18 targets - to be achieved by 2015, are drawn from the Millennium Declaration that was adopted by 189 nations in 2000.

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| 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | 5 Improve maternal health |
| 2 Achieve universal primary education | 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases |
| 3 Promote gender equality and empower women | 7 Ensure environmental sustainability |
| 4 Reduce child mortality | 8 Develop a global partnership for development |

For more information: www.un.org/millenniumgoals

