

**AC&SD 2016 – Agri-Chains & Sustainable Development  
Montpellier 12-14 December 2016**



**Nora McKeon – Rome 3 University Masters in Human Development and Food Security +  
International University College, Turin**



## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

- **MULTISTAKEHOLDER** governance
- **WIN-WIN** PPPs
- **INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT** agri-chains



# Multistakeholder Governance:

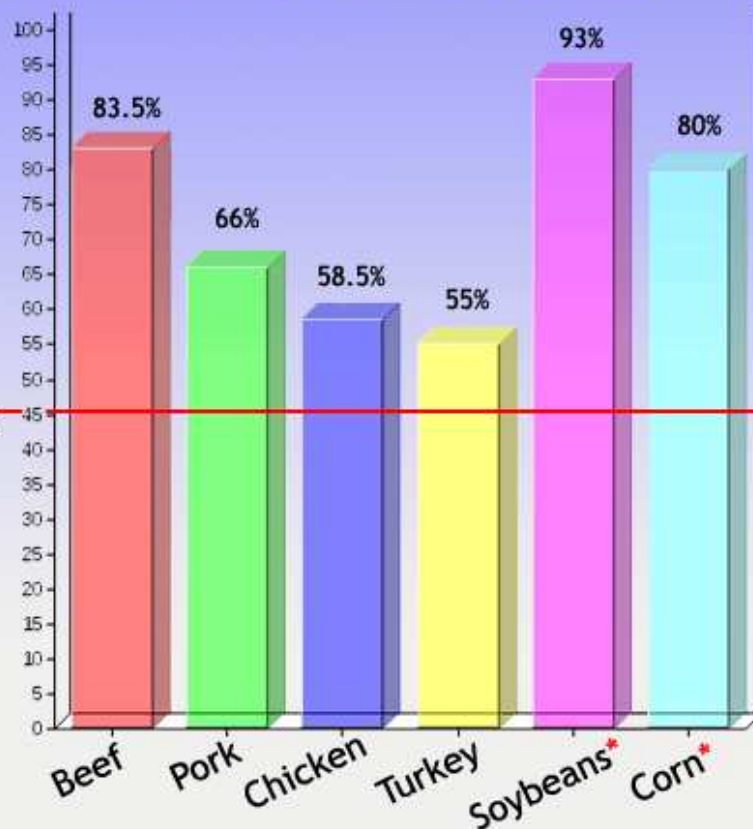
Foxes and chickens in the same coop....?



# Corporate concentration in agrifood supply chains

## Corporate Concentration in Agriculture

Percentage controlled by four largest companies in each industry



Anything above 45% is highly-concentrated & abuses are likely

\* Grown from Monsanto-patented seeds

A graphic with a dark wood background. At the top, it features the logos for MONSANTO and Bayer CropScience. Below them, the text 'The Monsanto-Bayer tie-up is just one of seven' is written in large, bold, orange letters. Underneath, in white text, it says 'Mega-Mergers & Big Data Domination Threaten Seeds, Food Security'. At the bottom, there is a row of logos: DOW, BASF (The Chemical Company), syngenta, DUPONT, and PIONEER BRAND SEEDS. Below these logos is the logo for GMOINSIDE.ORG, with the text 'Coalition Powered by Green America' underneath it.

MONSANTO Bayer CropScience

**The Monsanto-Bayer tie-up is just one of seven**

Mega-Mergers & Big Data Domination Threaten Seeds, Food Security

DOW BASF The Chemical Company syngenta DUPONT PIONEER BRAND SEEDS

GMOINSIDE.ORG Coalition Powered by Green America



# From UN intergovernmental processes to «global governance»

**1945:** States are THE actors.

International non-governmental organizations can be observers.



From **the '80s:**

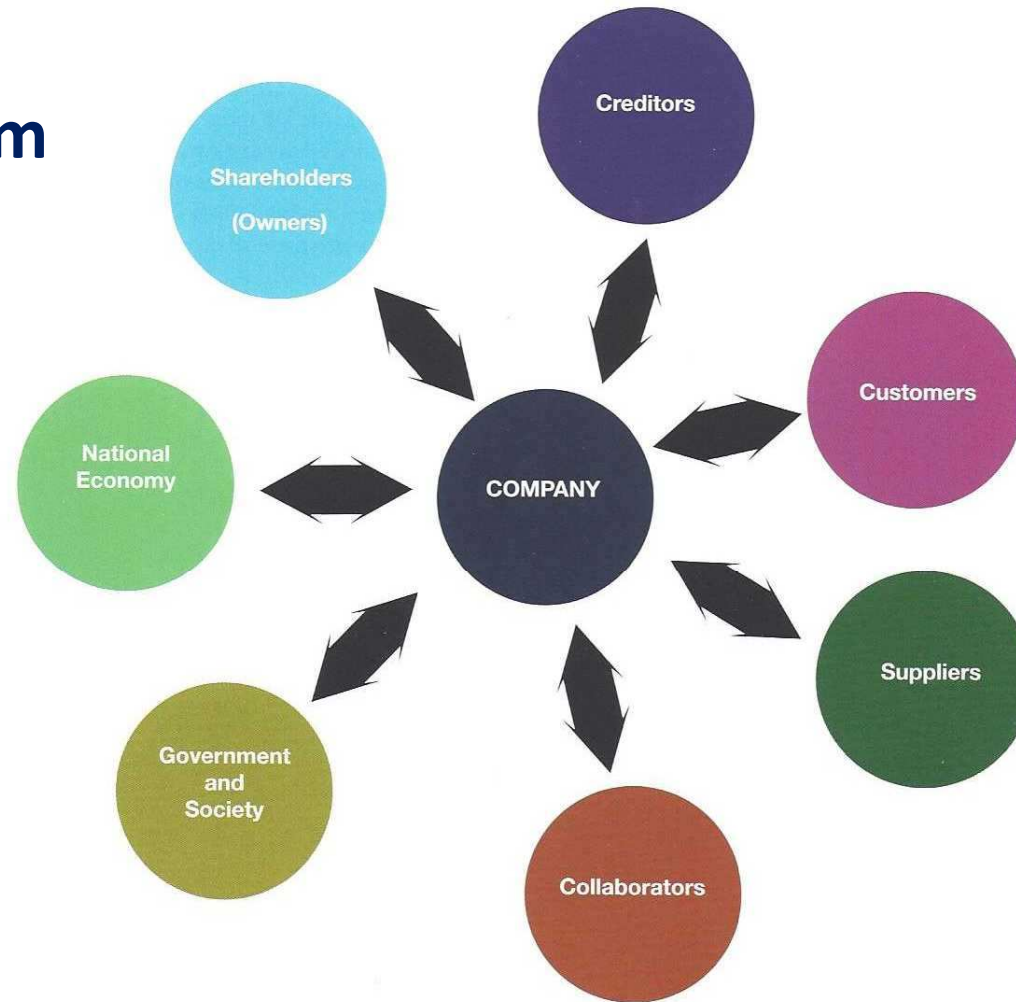
- End of the Cold War.
- Economic globalization and its social and environmental impacts.
- Neoliberal policies divest the state and invest private actors with governance responsibilities.



# UN Summits of the '90s

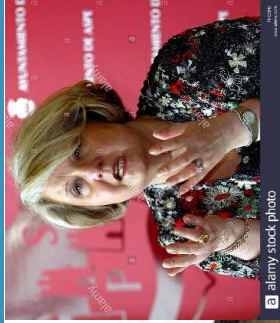


# Multistakeholderism in the corporate world



As shown in Klaus Schwab's book *Moderne Unternehmensführung im Maschinenbau*, the company is at the centre, surrounded by its stakeholders.





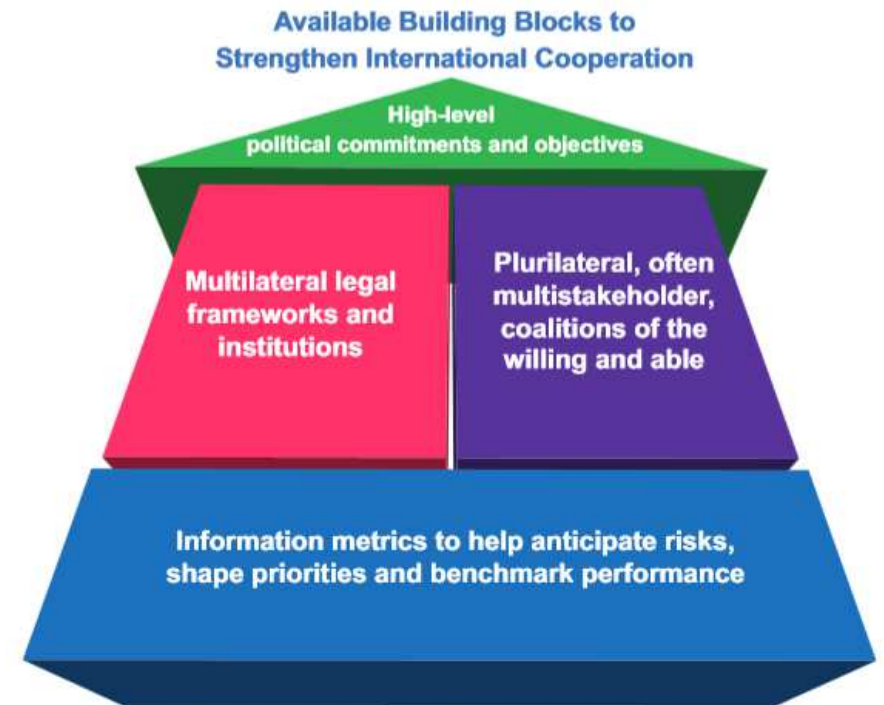
HELSINKI  
process  
GLOBALISATION AND DEMOCRACY

# FINAL REPORT OF THE HELSINKI PROCESS ON GLOBALISATION AND DEMOCRACY A CASE FOR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COOPERATION



## World Economic Forum – Global Redesign Initiative (2010)

“Redefine the international system as a wider system of global cooperation in which intergovernmental legal frameworks and institutions are embedded but are not the sole and sometimes not the most crucial component.”





**Everybody's Business:  
Strengthening International Cooperation  
in a More Interdependent World**

*Report of the Global Redesign Initiative*

- TNCs influence framing of global issues
- Selection of participants not subject to public review and favors corporate interests
- Decision-making processes without concern for power imbalances and different roles, interests, responsibilities
- Corporations lead the process, but do not assume the obligations traditionally assigned to nation states

## The SUN approach – Global level

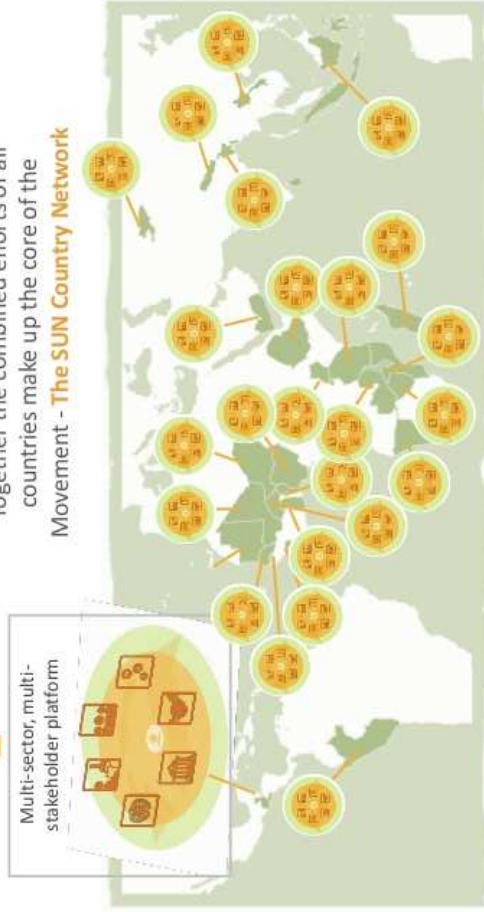


These efforts are underway in all SUN countries



Using a unique approach that works for each country.

Together the combined efforts of all countries make up the core of the Movement - **The SUN Country Network**



## What is the Global Forum on Agricultural Research?

- Multi-stakeholder platform
- 
- Agricultural Research for Development
  - Poverty, food security and environmental degradation



Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance



# NETmundial



## Accountable governments vs vaporous multistakeholderism

- Who's around the table ? National actors only or also bilaterals and multilaterals, multinational corporations ?



- Confusion of different actors and their roles and responsibilities.
- Blurring of decision-making and accountability.
- Power imbalances.



## Private sector: who are we talking about ?

“The private sector includes enterprises, companies or businesses, **regardless of size, ownership and structure**: a broad array of entities that **range from farmer organizations, cooperatives and SMEs to the largest international corporations.**” *FAO*



# Public-Private Partnerships

## Win-win deals?

“The empirical evidence on the effectiveness and efficiency of PPP’s is scarce. PPP evaluations pay little attention to the risk-sharing and revenue distribution dimension of partnerships.”

*Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

## Smallholder-inclusive?

“Who can claim that, in such an unbalanced relationship between a multinational and a small African farmer, one will not lose? What serious and reliable recourse do we offer to farmers in case of excesses?”

*Peasant leader Mamadou Cissokho*





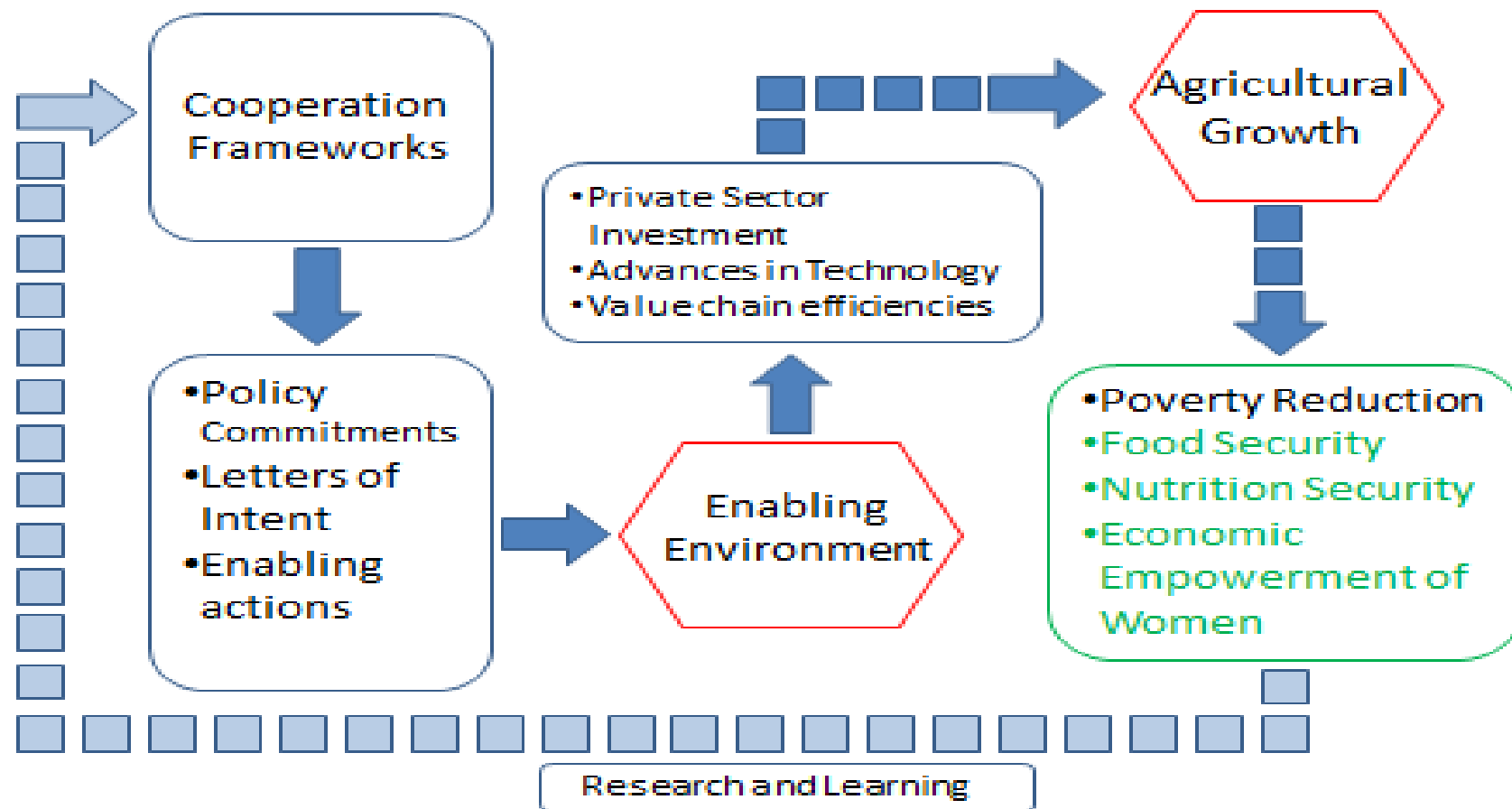
«**Patient capital** combines the best of charity and capitalism.» (!!!)

## The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition





“We need to elaborate a clear theory of change that will enable us to research key linkages between outputs, outcomes and impact and test the underlying assumptions...”



## Corporate influence on the UN system...

“The functioning of the UN is being changed through stakeholder-selected activities and financing rather than multi-lateral, transparent and accountable decision-making.”

*Fit for Whose Purpose (2015)*



...and on SDGs



LEAD Group

**A NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP:  
ERADICATE POVERTY AND TRANSFORM  
ECONOMIES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT**

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The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on  
the Post-2015 Development Agenda





Global partnership engagement in  
support of the **Sustainable  
Development Goals**

BROWSE INITIATIVES

REGISTER INITIATIVE



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/>



**What difference does it make when small-scale food producers are sitting at the global governance table?**

**The reformed Committee for World Food Security**



**Rural social movements have organized progressively - from local to national levels and on up.....**





## An occasion to «go global»: the World Food Summits and civil society forums of 1996 & 2002









## The 2009 reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS): what social movements fought for and won:

- **Foremost** inclusive global forum promoting **policy coherence**.
- **Human rights-based** - defending the right to food.
- **Civil society actors** – small food producers especially – are **full participants**. Not confounded with private sector.
- **Year-round process**: deciding agenda and rules of the game.
- Decision-making inclusive and transparent. **Governments can be held accountable**.
- **High Level Panel of Experts** acknowledges expertise of farmers and practitioners.
- **Links between** multi-actor policy spaces at **global, regional, national levels**.

## Autonomous, self-organized Civil Society Mechanism

“Priority to ensuring that the voices of **smallholder producers, fisherfolk, pastoralists, indigenous, urban poor, migrants, agricultural workers** etc. are heard. Special efforts to support the capacity of the marginalized to follow and participate in the CFS process.”

(CFS:2010/9)



## CFS Tenure Guidelines (May 2012) supporting peoples' struggles



Argentina



Mali



India



### LAND GRABBING IN ROMANIA

Fact finding mission report

grabbing farmland | speculation | forests | rural social impact

Europe

## Discursive change in the CFS

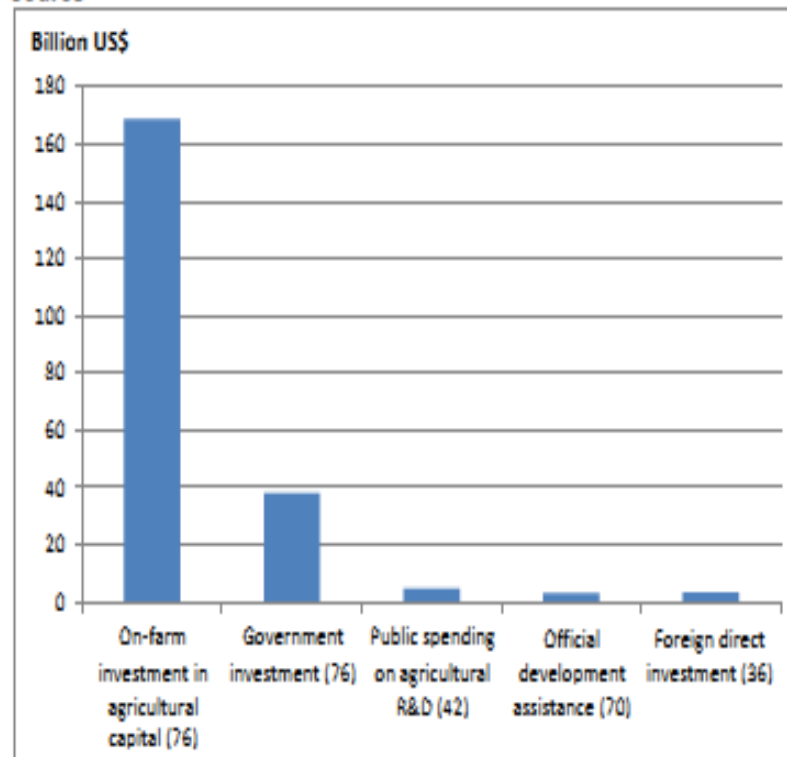
Small-scale producers are responsible for most food produced world-wide + most investment in agriculture.

...so....need to:

- prioritize public policies that defend + support their investments;
- promote markets that benefit smallholders and local food systems;

(CFS 2013)

Average annual investment in agriculture in selected low- and middle-income countries, by source





Discursive change in the CFS: 'Connecting smallholders to markets'....  
from **agri-chains**.....

.....to embedded food webs





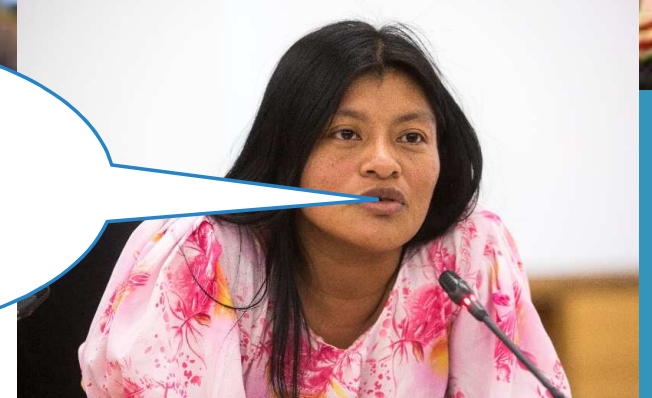
The private sector can help you break the subsistence cycle and become entrepreneurs.

We don't want to become entrepreneurs!



The G8 New Alliance is giving you a hand by increasing your access to new technologies and seeds.

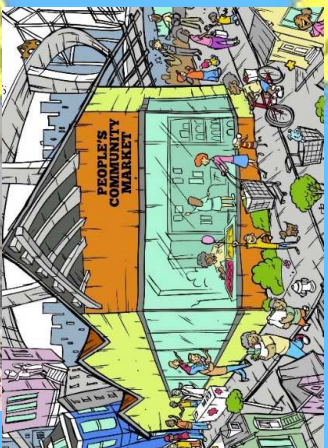
We're the ones who are feeding the world and cooling the planet.



We want public policy support for our technologies and markets.









# CONNECTING SMALLHOLDERS TO MARKETS

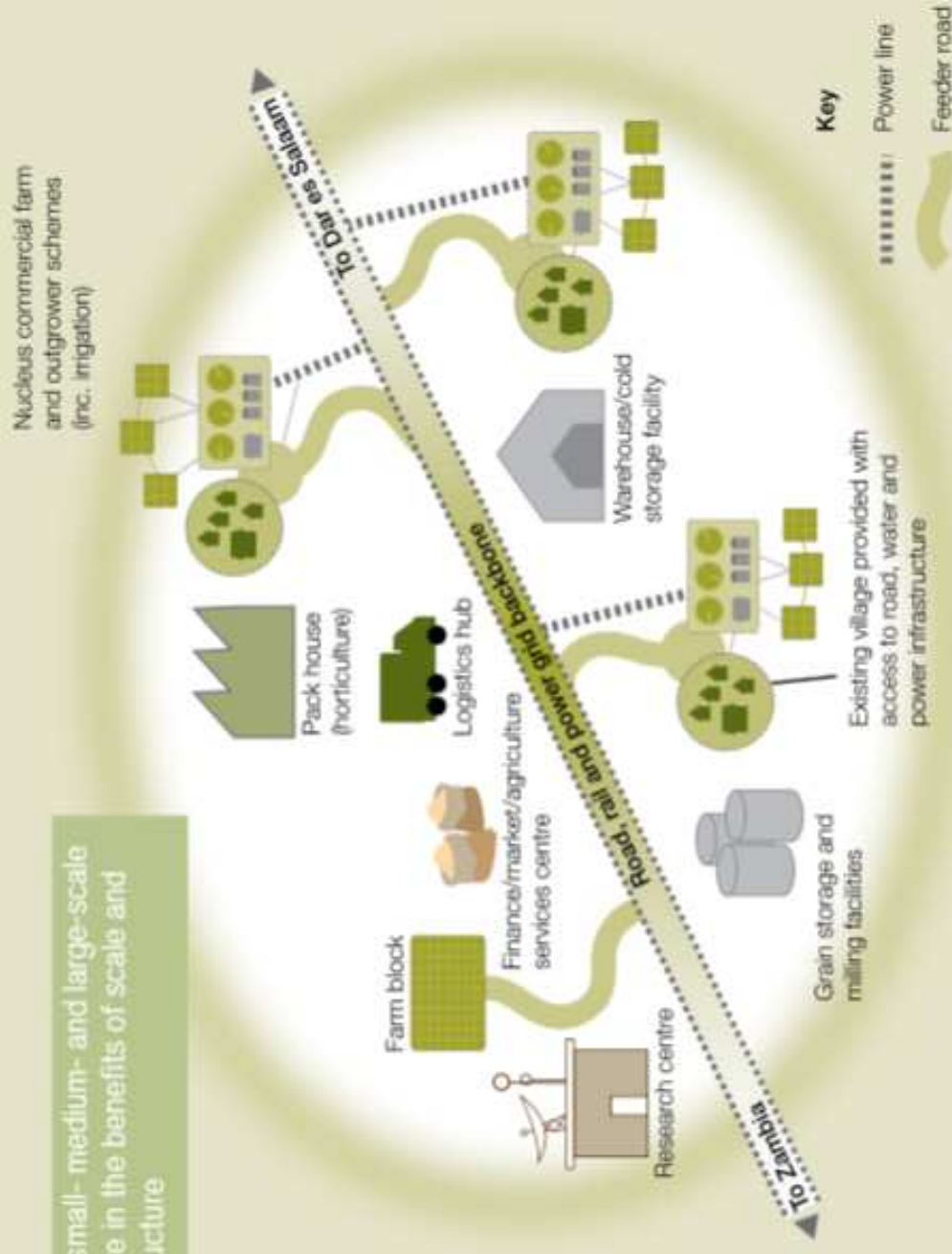


AN ANALYTICAL GUIDE



## Illustration of an agricultural cluster and a value chain

Clusters allow small- medium- and large-scale farmers to share in the benefits of scale and access infrastructure



## Webs and chains in Dar-es Salaam





**Cassava: family  
farms and women  
processors or  
plantations and  
Industrial  
processing.**





## Public policies

### Food safety

# Food Safety in Informal Markets

Delia Grace

Research Theme Leader, CGIAR research program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health  
Program Leader, Food Safety & Zoonoses, International Livestock Research Institute

IFPRI 2020 Policy Consultation and Conference  
Side event on **Food Safety: Options for Addressing a Growing Crisis**  
Addis Ababa, 15-17 May 2014



ILRI  
INTERNATIONAL  
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

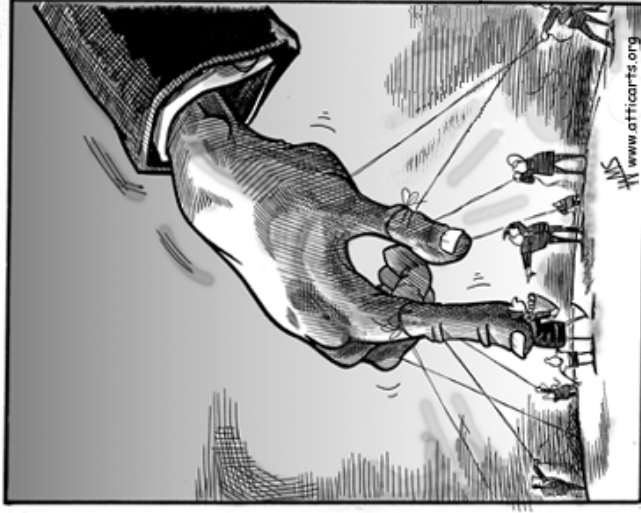
CGIAR

### Public procurement





Trust in the Invisible Hand



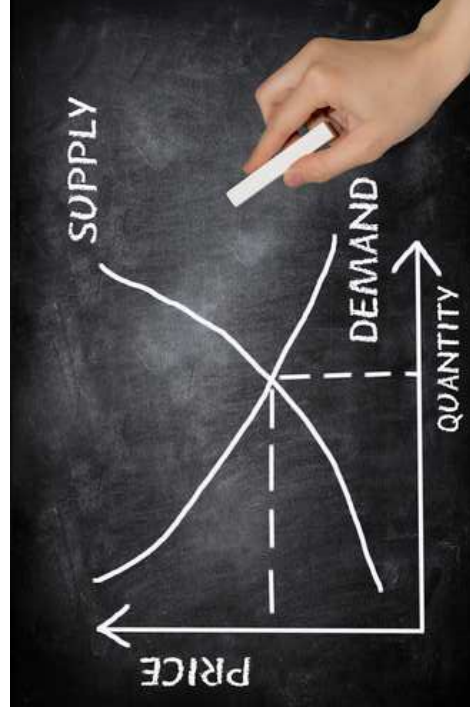
THE  
**INVISIBLE  
HAND,**  
BY  
ADAM SMITH.



IT IS NOT FROM THE *benevolence*  
OF THE BUTCHER, THE BREWER,  
OR THE BAKER  
THAT WE EXPECT OUR DINNER,  
BUT FROM THEIR REGARD  
TO *their own interest.*

Penguin Books  
GREAT IDEAS

THE INVISIBLE HAND  
OF THE MARKET  
ALWAYS MOVES  
FASTER AND BETTER  
THAN THE HEAVY  
HAND OF  
GOVERNMENT



**Building links between what happens globally.....and...social/political mobilization from below.**



**World Agriculture Watch**

*Monitoring structural changes in agriculture,  
Informing policy dialogue.*

