	Trade solutions
National level	 Waiver / Exemption for the LDCs on the food export restrictions Further operationalise the NFIDCs Decision in WTO and
Regional level	• To Transform it into a Food crisis-plagued LDCs (PCPLDCs)
International/ Multilateral levels	 Rethink and renegotiate the WTO Preferences for the LDCs in Agriculture Rethink possibilities for the LDCs to reconsider bound rates in the agricultural sector

	Trade solutions
National level	 Monitoring mechanism Re-examine benefits of Duty-free export schemes
Regional level	• New disciplines on food restrictions and on food aid, in particular in GATT Article
International/ Multilateral levels	*Insert in EIF and in A4T provisions for sustainable agriculture and predictable resources for enhancing food outputs, including through allocations for food

crisis emergencies

Trade solutions • Identify the provisions for flexibilities in genetically-modified crops **National level** Rethink the neo-liberal solutions in the agricultural sector in LDCs Regional level Re-assess the IMF conditionalities as linked to trade International/ • DDA negotiations on Agricultural to Multilateral cater for solutions on the food crisis in levels relation to the three pillars in the AoA Monetization of food aid (transport,

	Non-Trade solutions
	• Insurance schemes for producers and financing for agriculture inputs
National level Regional level	• Buffer food stocks, in particular for the vulnerable segments of the population
	• Productive capacities (quality, quantities, equipments, storage facilities, local)
	• Value and supply chain strategy (processing of local food staples)
	• Design of targeted projects on food aid to be financed
	• Incentives for LDCs farmers to produce food staples
	• Land reforms and farmers rights

	Non-Trade solutions
	•Institutional taxation systems reforms and for the public expenditures
National level	• To strengthen the role of women in the agricultural sector, as well as the family and small-scale producers
Regional level	• Cross-border food buffer stocks
8	• Alternative forms of food production in light of the climate changes
	• Harmonisation of the taxation systems
	• Research and Development in Agriculture
	• Increase the technical assistance for food crisis and food production in the LDCs

	Non-Trade solutions	
International/ Multilateral levels	• Assess the feasibility for crop Insurance schemes for producers on large-scale calamities	
	• Risks management on agriculture production	
	•Alternative schemes on energy crisis	
	•Technical assistance in putting in place buffer food stocks, through relevant international and	
	regional organisations (FAO, WFP, IFAD)	
	• Provisions for financing the targeted projects on food aid	
	• Implementation of the actual commitments from the FAO Summit and the G8	
	•Monitoring mechanism	
	•Trade facilitation	

International/ Multilateral levels

Non-Trade solutions

- ·Increase the technical assistance for food crisis and food production in the LDCs
- Assess the feasibility for creating a
- "Common Agricultural Policy" (CAP)
- Support and enhance the support for current initiatives in creating a "Common Agricultural Policy" (CAP)
- Assess the impact of agricultural policies of OECD countries on the LDCs
- Develop elements on the right to food

Non-Trade solutions Call for a HIPC-wise Initiative for the LDCs from the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to cope with the financial difficulties, in particular on the BOP • To operationalise the Decision on Coherence International between the WTO and the IFIs Transfer of technologies and increased Multilateral investments on agriculture levels Policy research and Development on the structural trends of the food crisis and on tentative solutions at the three levels: national, regional and international, as well as on trade and on non-trade issues

International/ Multilateral levels

Non-Trade solutions

- Financing of food aid through gains from oil and food exports (to follow the Saudi Arabia grant to WFP)
- Financing mechanisms to be set by the IFIs and access to information to the existing ones (IMF)
- •To address the supply side constraints from the local producers of food
- To set up Early Warning Systems (EWS) on food security
- To develop new methodology to assess the vulnerability to the food external shocks through basic indicators and variables
- To develop larger information channels on the data on climate changes and other relevant indicators
- Take into account the losses from the food crisis in the attainment of the MDGs