



# News Bulletin

## ■GLOBAL

DEVELOPMENT - Agriculture in developing countries must become 'climate-smart' in order to cope with the combined challenge of feeding a warmer, more heavily populated world, says a new UNFAO report. Climate change is expected to reduce agriculture productivity, stability and incomes in many areas that already experience high levels of food insecurity — yet world agriculture production will need to increase by 70 percent over the coming four decades in order to meet the food requirements of growing world population, according to ['Climate-Smart' Agriculture: Policies, Practices and Financing for Food Security, Adaptation, and Mitigation.](#)

## ■AFRICA

MALAWI - Malawian President and African Union chairman, Bingu wa Mutharika, called on Thursday for more subsidies for poor smallholder farmers in Africa. A subsidy programme in Malawi has boosted farmers' harvests and economic growth at an annual average of seven per cent in the past four years.

SUDAN - Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Darfur not only suffer the psychological consequences but also have to contend with a weak judicial system. A culture of impunity means survivors are reluctant to speak out and can find themselves ostracized from their communities.

UGANDA - The Ugandan government has found that the number of people living in poverty in the country has decreased by 15 per cent in the past four years. A survey by the state-run National Bureau of Statistics reveals that 7.1 million people were living in poverty in Uganda in 2009-2010, compared to the 8.4 million found in the previous survey from 2005-2006.

## ■ASIA

PAKISTAN - Flood-ravaged Pakistan is facing a worsening humanitarian crisis as international aid organisations warn that relief funds are running out. The UN estimates that ten million Pakistanis are still in need of immediate food assistance.

## ■LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

MEXICO - Native tourism companies dedicated to the preservation and promotion of indigenous culture and to sustainable development face a number of hurdles, especially in terms of marketing and commercialising their services.

PARAGUAY's economy is currently growing at the fastest rate in Latin America, due to by growing demand and high prices for agricultural products, especially soy, which is driving the expansion. But the question is whether the benefits of the boom will trickle down to the poor majority.

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