Executive Summary

The Jacques Diouf Award pays tribute to Jacques Diouf, FAO Director-General from 1993 to 2011. The Award is presented biennially to individuals or institutions, either national or regional, that have made a significant contribution towards the improvement of global food security. For 2012-2013 a shared award is being granted to the Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) for improving the food security of hundreds of thousands of poor self-employed women and their families, and to the European Commission for their implementation of the EU Food Facility (2009-2011).

1. The Jacques Diouf Award, a biennial award conferred to individuals or institutions, either national or regional, which have made a significant contribution towards the improvement of global food security, was established under FAO Conference Resolution 1/2011.

2. The Award consists of: (i) a medal inscribed with the name of the recipient; (ii) a scroll describing the recipient's achievements; (iii) a cash prize of USD 25,000; (iv) travel to FAO headquarters in Rome by the individual or a representative of the winning institution to participate in the Award Ceremony and to receive the award in person or on behalf of the institution.

Selection of the Winning Institution

3. The Jacques Diouf Award Selection Committee, chaired by the Director-General and comprising the Independent Chairperson of the Council, and the Chairpersons of the Programme and Finance Committees, selects the winning individual or institution. The selection is made from a shortlist drawn up by an Ad Hoc Interdepartmental Screening Committee, chaired by the Deputy Director-General and comprising the Assistant Directors-General of all the headquarters departments, the Legal Counsel, the Director of the Agricultural Development Economics Division and the Director of the Office for Communication, Partnerships and Advocacy.
4. Nominations are submitted by national, regional or global institutions to FAO Representatives, to FAO Regional and Subregional Representatives (in countries with no accredited FAO Representative) or to UNDP Resident Representatives, for endorsement and eventual submission to the FAO Awards Secretariat.

5. This year, a shared Award is being granted to the Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) for improving the food security of hundreds of thousands of poor self-employed women and their families and to the European Commission for their implementation of the EU Food Facility (2009-2011).

**Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA)**

6. India’s Self-Employed Women’s Association was founded in 1972 and is the largest trade union in India with over 1,300,000 members in 9 States including very poor vulnerable women workers such as small farmers, casual labourers, home based workers, porters, street vendors and waste pickers. SEWA is a self-run and demand-driven organization characterized by people-centred participatory approaches to development. Members share a determination and faith in organizing for their rights, to protect their livelihoods and to safeguard their rightful place in the economy.

7. SEWA’s main goals are to organize women workers for full employment and self-reliance. Their innovative and dedicated efforts have lifted hundreds of thousands of extremely poor women out of poverty and hunger through the integrated provision of agricultural extension, financial, literacy, education, housing, and health services.

8. SEWA has demonstrated over several decades that its model offers a sustainable pathway out of poverty and hunger. Their approach has also proven to be successful in empowering women and has great potential as a model for other countries and an inspiration for cooperatives and other grassroots organizations all over the world.

**The European Commission**

9. Following the European Commission’s announcement, during the G8 Summit in July 2008, of its intention to provide a EUR 1 billion food facility in response to the food price crisis, the European Union Food Facility (EUFF) was established in December 2008.

10. This rapid and massive response has improved the livelihoods of over 59 million people in 49 developing countries mainly through the improvement of smallholder agricultural production.

11. The EU Food Facility was the first major donor programme to help break a trend of more than 40 years where agriculture and food security were low on the political agenda. As a result, agriculture and food security are now back in many countries as entry points for growth and development strategies and increasingly selected as priorities for international development assistance.