

## WFP

### Comments for the second meeting of the CFS Nutrition Open Ended Working Group

The WFP agrees with the new draft of the ToRs highlighting the need for a holistic approach spanning across food environments, consumer behaviour and supply chains. However, we would like to re-iterate some points we find necessary to the drafting of the new ToRs for the Conference of the 15<sup>th</sup> of June.

First and foremost, we would like to express formal support to the suggestion of building upon already existing CFS' documents. Yet, we also feel the urge need to further explore relevant available documents beyond CFS's publications. In this regard, we recommend including WFP's publications *Food System Strategy*<sup>1</sup> and *Food Systems Guidance Manual*<sup>2</sup> (please refer to the links in the footnotes).

Secondly, while acknowledging the importance of the existing paragraph on conflicts, we believe the guidelines should re-iterate the nexus between food systems and emergencies, addressing the humanitarian-development-peace divide by focusing on humanitarian crises. WFP's food assistance portfolio straddles food systems and it is uniquely positioned at the intersection of the domains of humanitarian action and hunger reduction: there is considerable evidence to support the concept of food assistance as a bridging investment at the interface of humanitarian action and hunger reduction. Recommendation 2b in the HLPE 12 states that to strengthen global cooperation to end hunger and malnutrition, national governments and IGOs should- "avert devastating, costly famines, by strengthening local food systems and longer-term development support, and by investing in humanitarian aid that supports communities' capacities and resilience" (HLPE 12, pg17).

Figures show that 50% of the global poor live in fragile countries, and that by 2030 an estimated 80% of the global poor will be living in similar situations. Sixty percent of the world's hungry currently live in war zones, where 489 million people are suffering man-made, preventable hunger. These figures cannot be neglected in the preparation of the final draft of the ToRs. Rather, they should be key elements in the drafting of the report, linking consumer behaviours, food environments and supply chains. The guidelines could help countries strengthening food systems' resilience while linking emergency relief interventions with long term strategies for sustainable development. Within this framework, food assistance plays a key role in bridging humanitarian actions and long-term hunger reduction strategies, if done

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<sup>1</sup> <https://mobile.wfp.org/+CSCO+1h756767633A2F2F61726A74622E6A73632E626574++/documents/wfp-food-system-strategy>

<sup>2</sup> <https://mobile.wfp.org/+CSCO+1h756767633A2F2F61726A74622E6A73632E626574++/services/food-systems-guidance-manual>

in a way it addresses problems at their roots and aims to improve food system performance in humanitarian emergencies.

**Intersessional Events:**

Regarding Intersessional events, we would like to support a session on the HLPE Report.

We also support CSM's proposal of an element paper to gather all the relevant comments that could prove constructive to the formulation of Draft 0, while leaving the ToRs concise.