



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Thirty-ninth Session
Rome, Italy, 15-20 October 2012
FINAL REPORT

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Thirty-ninth Session from 15 to 20 October 2012 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 116 Members of the Committee; 15 non-Member States of the Committee and by participants from:

- 11 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 111 Civil society and non-governmental organizations¹;
- 2 International agricultural research organizations;
- 3 International and regional financial institutions;
- 46 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations²; and,
- 32 observers.

Twenty-four Ministers registered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available as document CFS 2012/39/Inf.4 (<http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs39/en/>).

2. The report contains the following annexes: Appendix A - Agenda of the Session; Appendix B - Membership of the Committee; Appendix C - List of documents and Appendix D – Proposed Terms of Reference to develop principles for responsible agricultural investments.

3. The Committee was informed that the European Union (EU) was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.

4. The Session was opened by the Chairperson of the Committee, Mr Yaya Olaniran of Nigeria.

5. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, India, Japan, Jordan, Russian Federation, Sweden,

¹ Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the International Food Security & Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes 91 NGOs/CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.

² This figure includes 41 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America. The Drafting Committee was chaired by Ambassador Thenjiwe Ethel Mtintso (Republic of South Africa).

II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 39

6. Opening statements were delivered by Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, United Nations (video), Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Mr Kanayo Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Ms Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), Mr Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE). The statements are available as CFS information documents at <http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs39/en/>.

III. POLICY CONVERGENCE

A. Policy Round Table: Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition

7. The Committee considered documents CFS 2012/39/2 “Policy Roundtable: Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition”, CFS 2012/39/2 Add.1 “Executive Summary of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Social Protection for Food Security”, and “Social Protection for Food Security. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security”, Rome 2012.

8. The Committee endorsed the following recommendations regarding Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition:

- a) urged Member States to design and put in place, or strengthen, comprehensive, nationally-owned, context-sensitive social protection systems for food security and nutrition, considering:
 - inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination, including the agriculture sector, to ensure that social protection is integrated with broader food security and nutrition programming;
 - the progressive development of comprehensive country-led social protection portfolios and action plans that ensure active, inclusive, meaningful stakeholder participation, and are sensitive to country differences in terms of policy, institutions and financial capacity;
 - appropriate national assessments, including food security and nutrition and gender assessments, to ensure the inclusion of food and nutrition insecurity-sensitive targeting, effective registration methods, gender-sensitive programming, institutional arrangements, delivery mechanisms, robust monitoring, accountability and evaluation;
 - the particular challenges faced by least developed countries, fragile states and countries in protracted crises, including linkages between short-term social transfers and longer-term social protection programmes, taking into account the role of international cooperation in reinforcing national actions to implement sustainable social protection programmes and systems;
 - the various components of effective social protection, including non-contributory social transfers or safety nets, insurance mechanisms, and access to social services, including recognition and strengthening of informal/traditional social protection mechanisms.

- b) called upon Member States, international organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that social protection systems embrace a "twin-track" strategy to maximize impact on resilience and food security and nutrition, through:
- provision of essential assistance in the short-term while simultaneously protecting or building productive assets and infrastructure that support livelihoods and human development in the long-term;
 - fostering integrated programmes which directly support agricultural livelihoods and productivity for the poor, particularly smallholder farmers and small-scale food producers, including through production input support, weather, crop and livestock insurance, farmer organizations and co-operatives for market access, decent jobs and public works that create agricultural assets, home-grown school feeding that purchases food from local smallholder farmers, in-kind transfers (food, seeds), vouchers and cash transfers, agricultural livelihood packages and extension services;
 - establishment of strong linkages amongst sectors such as education, health and agriculture to ensure decent employment and social welfare in rural and urban areas, including enhancing people's access, especially women, to markets and financial services required for effective social protection;
 - ensuring the provision of technical, financial and capacity building support, and also conducting and sharing of research results on social protection, including through enhanced South-South cooperation.
- c) urged Member States, international organizations and other stakeholders to improve the design and use of social protection interventions to address vulnerability to chronic and acute food insecurity, considering:
- the importance of providing predictable and reliable access to social protection to all those in need at any time of the year, and at particularly vulnerable stages of life;
 - that chronically vulnerable individuals, unable to participate in the workforce, might need permanent assistance, recognizing that not everyone can graduate out of poverty and food insecurity;
 - that under a life-cycle approach to nutrition, priority should be given to social protection that addresses the critical "first 1,000 days" from pregnancy to 2 years old, including policies that promote and support breastfeeding, ensuring access to social services particularly health care, ensuring adequate knowledge of all relevant aspects of child care, and access to affordable and acceptable nutritious food products through the marketplace where possible, appropriate and sustainable;
 - flexible mechanisms to monitor and adjust design features and modalities as appropriate;
 - that social protection systems should be designed in such a way that they can respond quickly to shocks such as droughts, floods and food price spikes.
- d) reminded Member States that social protection programmes for food security and nutrition should be guided by human rights norms and standards and should be complemented as appropriate by policies, guidelines, including legislation as appropriate, to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, and social security, as well as gender equality and empowerment through inter-alia:
- the consideration of provisions recommended by the International Labour Conference on the Social Protection Floors. Social protection can be a catalyst for the fulfilment of other relevant international rights;
 - the grounding of social protection in national institutional frameworks and legislation, where appropriate, establishing targets, benchmarks, indicators and institutional responsibilities;

- the adoption of integrated and mutually-supportive social protection and food security and nutrition strategies and policies, based on human rights standards and principles, including non-discrimination and equality (including gender), meaningful participation, transparency and accountability.
- e) suggested that the CFS Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group and with the support of the Secretariat consider, given the already full agenda and limited resources, support for social protection for food security and nutrition, through inter-alia:
- facilitation and convening of lesson-sharing events on social protection for food security and nutrition, including complementing existing global and regional platforms;
 - further exploration of a way forward on integrating food security and nutrition issues in social protection floors, in consultation with Rome-based Agencies and relevant organizations and entities, such as the High-Level Task Force on Food Security (HLTF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank;
 - the CFS Open-ended Working Group on Monitoring (OEWG-Monitoring) further clarifying the support CFS could offer to stakeholders in the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of social protection programmes for food security and nutrition, taking into account the roles of other relevant stakeholders and existing monitoring mechanisms.

B. Policy Roundtable: Food Security and Climate Change

9. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the work of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Food Security and Climate Change and for the relevant report³.

10. The Committee reiterated the role of CFS in promoting greater policy convergence and coordination with regards to food security, and recognized that the adverse effects of climate change can pose serious threats to food security especially to small scale food producers' lives and livelihoods, and to the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, and urged action.

10bis. The Committee recognized the responsibility of member states to ensure that their policies, programmes, actions and strategies are fully consistent with existing international obligations, including food security related commitments.

10ter. The Committee recognized the role of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as the key competent forum to deal with climate change and that this decision box does not prejudice efforts under the UNFCCC to address climate change.

10quater. The Committee recognized the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), in particular regarding food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture.

11. Taking into account the urgent need for actions to address the effects of climate change on food security as well as the root causes of food insecurity in a manner coherent with the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, the Committee invited Member States (MS), International Organizations (IO) and other CFS stakeholders, as appropriate, and recognizing the role of the UNFCCC:

- a) to integrate climate change concerns in food security policies and programmes and to increase resilience of vulnerable groups and food systems to climate change, emphasizing adaptation to climate change as a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers, including through:

³ The views expressed in the report do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Committee on World Food Security, its members, participants, or the Secretariat.

- increasing public and private investment and international cooperation for enhancing food security in the face of climate change threats, in particular for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, sustainable use of natural resources, water management and soil conservation;
 - developing national and local capacities to deal with food security-related climate change challenges, including improving extension services, and making available and accessible, weather and climate forecasting and risk management tools, in support of farmers' and small-scale food producers' networks and organizations (MS, IO);
 - conducting assessments of risks, vulnerability and capacities, giving due consideration to gender and nutrition-sensitive perspectives, and improving and implementing early warning systems, especially in a coordinated manner (MS, IO);
 - developing integrated land-use policies for food security and adaptation to climate change and, where appropriate, contributing to climate change mitigation considering the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security" in accordance with nationally defined priorities; (MS);
 - integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in food security policies and programmes (MS, IO);
 - implementing relevant initiatives, such as for example FAO-Adapt, as appropriate, to strengthen support to countries' efforts toward climate change adaptation (IO).
- b) to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use for example by:
- recognizing the importance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and of the Nagoya Protocol adopted by the 10th Conference of Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
 - inviting the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to continue and strengthen its work on climate change and genetic resources including conservation and use of genetic resources for adaptation to climate change (MS);
- c) to develop agricultural strategies that take into account: (i) the need to respond to climate change and to safeguard food security; (ii) the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems; and (iii) the countries' and regions' specific levels of development, needs, contexts and priorities, including by:
- taking into account gender-sensitive and participatory approaches that enable both men and women to gain equitable access to land use, information, and resources when addressing food security in the context of climate change;
 - encouraging farmers in adopting good practices, including, inter alia, farming and grazing practices to prevent land degradation and loss of soil carbon, increasing the efficiency of nitrogen use, improving livestock productivity and the use of manure, improving water management, and increasing the use of agro-forestry;
 - providing multi-stakeholder country-led assessments and research for agricultural development strategies to face the adverse effects of climate change, taking into account differences between agricultural systems, farming practices, and regional, national and local conditions;
 - promoting efficiencies in the food chain and the reduction of post-harvest losses and food waste in a sustainable manner (MS, in partnership with private sector and civil society).
- d) to enhance research, including farmer-led research, and improve information collection and sharing by:
- increasing international cooperation and public and private investment for research, on climate change adaptation and mitigation in order to favour alignment with sustainable

- development and food security and nutrition including the adaptation needs of small scale producers;
- fostering exchanges of information among research programs on climate change and food security (MS, IO);
- e) to facilitate, as appropriate, participation of all stakeholders in food security policies and programmes to address climate change recognizing the contribution of all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers, to food security, by:
- encouraging multi-stakeholder fora at local, national and regional levels to promote broad participation of local communities and the most vulnerable groups, as well as the private sector, in decision-making processes;
 - supporting CSOs, notably those representing the most hunger-affected populations, small-scale producers' organizations, and women farmers' organizations, to participate in decision making and the implementation of food security policies and programmes to address climate change.
- f) to support the consideration of food security within the UNFCCC activities, in accordance with its mandate and in the context of the objectives, principles and provisions of that convention, by:
- inviting FAO to continue collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat including through the provision of sound technical information on food security issues;
 - inviting the CFS Secretariat to transmit for information the HLPE report on Food Security and Climate Change and the present document of the CFS to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

IV. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY

A. The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012

B. Update on the Review of Methods to Estimate the Number of Hungry

12. The Committee considered a presentation of the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012 (SOFI), entitled "Economic growth is necessary but not sufficient to accelerate reduction of hunger and malnutrition", delivered by Mr Kostas Stamoulis, Director, FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA) and SOFI Coordinator, with contributions from the co-authors Mr Thomas Elhaut, Director, Statistics and Studies for Development Division (SSD), IFAD and Ms Lynn Brown, Chief Economist, Economic Analysis Service, WFP.
13. The Committee acknowledged some of the findings of the SOFI 2012 report, namely:
- a) with almost 870 million people chronically undernourished in 2010–12, the number of hungry people in the world remains unacceptably high;
 - b) improved undernourishment estimates, from 1990, suggest that progress in reducing hunger has been more pronounced than previously believed;
 - c) most of the progress, however, was achieved before 2007–08. Since then, global progress in reducing hunger has slowed and then leveled off;
 - d) the revised results imply that the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of halving by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger is within reach, if appropriate actions are taken to reverse the slowdown since 2007–08;
 - e) despite significant improvements this year to the FAO methodology for estimating undernourishment, further improvements and better data are needed to capture the effects of food price shocks and economic shocks on undernourishment;
 - f) in order for economic growth to enhance the nutrition of the neediest, the poor, in particular women must participate in the growth process and its benefits;

- g) agricultural growth is particularly effective in reducing hunger and malnutrition;
 - h) economic and agricultural growth should be “nutrition-sensitive”;
 - i) social protection is crucial for accelerating hunger reduction;
 - j) to accelerate hunger reduction, economic growth needs to be accompanied by purposeful and decisive public action;
 - k) the need for better policy responses and improved governance to ensure sustainability and to address the effects of excessive price volatility;
 - l) the crucial links between agriculture and the rural non farm economy and the importance of the latter for food security and nutrition among the rural poor.
14. The Committee welcomed the new methodology for estimating hunger presented by Mr Pietro Gennari, Director, FAO Statistics Division (ESS). The Committee supported the new methodology and welcomed any further improvements as new information is made available, including a broader set of key indicators to provide a more comprehensive picture of food insecurity and under-nutrition.

V. POLICY CONVERGENCE AND COORDINATION

A. Food Security and Nutrition Terminology

15. Mr Francesco Branca, Current Acting Executive Secretary of the Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN) introduced document CFS:2012/39/4 “Coming to Terms with Terminology” on behalf of the CFS Secretariat task team.
16. Based on an in-depth review and discussions of the meaning and different uses of the terms "Food Security", "Food Security and Nutrition", "Food and Nutrition Security" and "Nutrition Security", the Committee:
- a) recognised the long history and evolution of the meaning and use of the above terms.
 - b) recognised that currently there is no consensus among member states about the use of the combined term “food and nutrition security”. Many strongly supported the use of the combined term as it best reflects the conceptual linkages between food security and nutrition security and expresses a single integrated development goal to help guide policy and programmatic action effectively. Others did not support the combined term or questioned it for one or more of the following reasons: (a) the policy implications for countries have not adequately been discussed, (b) the possible implications for the mandate of CFS have not yet been sufficiently explored, (c) the term food security is considered by a number of countries to already adequately incorporate the nutrition dimension, and (d) linguistic reasons.
 - c) recommended that the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group and the joint Secretariat determines the scope and timing of further work to be carried out to address the issues under point (b) above, and that based on priorities and available resources the results of this work should be presented to the CFS plenary.

B. Adoption of the First Version of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)

17. The Chair of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF), Ms Candice Sakamoto Vianna (Brazil), introduced the documents CFS 2012/39/5 and CFS/2012/39/5 Add.1.
18. The Committee:
- a) expressed its gratitude to the Chair of the OEWG on the GSF, its Members and Participants, as well as the Secretariat, for the successful conclusions of the negotiations, which have been conducted in an inclusive, transparent and participatory manner, while recognising the diversity of views on issues and policy gaps as referenced in Chapter VI;

- b) endorsed the First Version of the GSF, as attached to this Report as an Addendum;
- c) noted that the main added value of the GSF is to provide an overarching framework and a single reference document with practical guidance on core recommendations for food security and nutrition strategies, policies and actions validated by the wide ownership, participation and consultation afforded by CFS, and noted that the GSF is not a legally binding document;
- d) encouraged all stakeholders to promote and make use of the First Version of the GSF when formulating strategies, policies and programmes on food security, nutrition, agriculture, fisheries and forests;
- e) agreed that the GSF should be updated regularly to reflect the outcomes and recommendations of CFS in a manner consistent with multilateral principles, agreements and mandates.

C. Addressing Policy Gaps and Emerging Issues

and

VIII: Conclusions and Way Forward (Road Map)

19. The Committee welcomed the outcome of the discussions under agenda Item V.c) “Addressing policy gaps and emerging issues”, where delegates expressed their views on issues that are considered key to improve food security and nutrition and may require attention by the Committee. Among those issues, delegates also discussed topics for the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) reports to inform CFS debates during 2014 and beyond.
20. Members and participants made proposals of such issues during discussion under Item V.c and a condensed and indicative list presented by the Rapporteur was further discussed under agenda Item VIII. The list will be provided to the Chairperson of the OEWG on Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) and will be posted on the CFS website.
21. As a result:
 - a) the Committee requested the HLPE, taking into account available resources, to undertake the following two studies to be presented to Plenary in 2014:
 - the role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition;
 - food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems.

These reports shall be policy oriented, practical and operational.
 - b) with regard to the fisheries and aquaculture study the HLPE should consider the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable fisheries including artisanal fisheries, as well as a review of aquaculture development;
 - c) with a view for consideration by CFS 40, the Committee requested the OEWG on MYPOW:
 - to elaborate further on their “Guidance note on Selection and Prioritization of CFS Workstreams” (CFS 2012/39/11 Rev.1, Annex 1) to further refine its process for prioritization for future work streams including inputs from regional level;
 - to review the gaps and emerging issues identified by members and participants under this item against the criteria outlined in CFS 2012/39/11 Rev.1, Annex 1 for prioritization, selection and integration, as possible new issues to be addressed by the CFS for 2014 and beyond.
 - d) the Committee agreed that at its 41st Session in 2014, a session will be included on a ten year retrospective on progress made in implementing the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

D. Responsible agricultural investments: the Way Forward

22. Ms Christina Blank (Switzerland), Chair of the OEWG on responsible agricultural investments, introduced document CFS 2012/39/6 and described the outcome of the work of the Group.
23. The Committee, having taken into consideration the outcome of the OEWG consultative process to prepare Terms of Reference for the process within CFS to develop principles for responsible agricultural investments:
- a) approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) included as Appendix D of this Report for an inclusive consultation process within CFS to develop and ensure broad ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investments;
 - b) agreed that the consultation process will be implemented by the CFS Secretariat under the oversight of the Bureau and in close collaboration with the OEWG on responsible agricultural investments;
 - c) requested that the principles emanating from the CFS consultative process be submitted for endorsement by CFS at its 41st Session in October 2014;
 - d) emphasized the important role of the planned consultations on responsible agricultural investments, and encouraged all stakeholders to participate actively in the process.

E. Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises

24. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the High Level Expert Forum on Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises (HLEF) and welcomed the report on the discussions and outcomes of the Forum as summarised in the document CFS 2012/39/7 “Addressing Food Insecurity in Countries in Protracted Crises”. In particular, the Committee:
- a) recognised the seriousness, particular characteristics and nature of food insecurity in protracted crises situations;
 - b) noted the role of the Forum’s findings and recommendations in guiding further action to promote food security in protracted crises countries and contexts;
 - c) re-iterated its support for a consultative process including all relevant stakeholders with a view to presenting for consideration by the CFS Plenary an “Agenda for Action for Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises”, building as appropriate on the elements provided in para 28 of CFS 2012/39/7;
 - d) requested the CFS Bureau in consultation with the Advisory Group and the Secretariat to oversee the process of arriving at an “Agenda for Action” as per the decisions of the 36th and 37th sessions of the Committee;
 - e) called for immediate, purposeful and coherent action by all stakeholders to promote food security and nutrition in the context of protracted crises.

VI. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

25. The Chairperson, Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Food Security and Nutrition, stated that the purpose of this session was to explore the linkages between selected global and regional initiatives and CFS and to establish how these can be strengthened for greater impact on food security and nutrition for all.
26. The Committee welcomed presentations of four global initiatives:
- a) update on the 2012 G-20 Mexico Summit, by Ambassador Miguel Ruiz-Cabañas Izquierdo, Permanent Representative of Mexico;
 - b) update on the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), by Mr David Hegwood, Senior Food Security Advisor of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID);

- c) update on the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD), by Mr Mark Holderness, Executive Secretary of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research;
 - d) update on RIO+20, by Ms Ann Tutwiler, Deputy Director- General (Knowledge) of FAO on behalf of the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs).
27. The Committee welcomed the following presentations of regional initiatives:
- a) update on the cooperation between the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Union Commission (AUC), by Dr Joan Kagwanja, Director of the Land Policy Initiative;
 - b) overview of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, by Mr Jonathan Shrier, Acting Special Representative for Global Food Security, US Department of State.
28. In addition, the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Hunger Free Initiative for West Africa were presented by Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General of FAO.
29. Information on the Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative 2025 was presented by Peru on behalf of GRULAC.
30. From the discussion, the following views were expressed:
- a) there is a range of regional and national initiatives which can contribute to the implementation of actions emerging from CFS decisions;
 - b) the process of advancing the Zero Hunger Challenge, establishing Sustainable Development Goals, assessing the sustainability of food systems, building and implementing strategies for food security and nutrition, fostering farmer-centred research, establishing multi-stakeholder partnerships and adopting landscape approaches all benefit from close linkage with CFS, the full involvement of farmers and their organizations and responsible engagement of local businesses;
 - c) all global and regional initiatives undertaken in support of the decisions of CFS should be transparent, accessible to actors driving change, capable of influencing outcomes at the community level, yielding tangible benefits for smallholders - especially women, contributing to food security and nutrition, and accountable to those they seek to benefit;
 - d) effort is needed to improve coherence and linkages of initiatives taken by leaders in different political forums that address food security and to seek consistency with the decisions of CFS and the commitment to advance food security and nutrition;
 - e) CFS was asked to consider the possibility of a round table on the progress with implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

VII. MONITORING, MAPPING AND FOLLOW-UP

A. Following progress towards CFS decisions and recommendations

31. The Committee considered documents CFS 2012/39/8 “Monitoring Progress towards CFS Decisions and Recommendations of the Thirty-Seventh Session (October 2011)” and CFS 2012/39/9 “Information Note on Monitoring CFS Decisions and Recommendations” as presented by Ambassador Mary Mubi (Zimbabwe), the Chair of the OEWG on Monitoring.
32. Mr Alexander Müller, Assistant Director-General, FAO Natural Resources and Environment Department presented its recent work towards supporting implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, approved by the CFS at its 38th (Special) Session.
33. The Committee:
- a) acknowledged document CFS 2012/39/8;

- b) endorsed the findings and recommendations contained in CFS 2012/39/9 related to the further development and clarification of CFS monitoring work, especially:
- that CFS recommendations be actionable and targeted at specific stakeholders;
 - the need for CFS to respond to the CFS reform document's call for an "innovative mechanism" to help countries and regions, as appropriate, to address the question of whether food security and nutrition objectives are being achieved;
 - that the OEWG on Monitoring continue its work in 2013 as outlined in Para. 9 and report back to CFS at its 40th Session in October 2013.

B. Multi-year Programme of Work (MYPOW) for CFS

34. The Committee considered document CFS 2012/39/11 Rev.1 "Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) as presented by Ms Christine Ton Nu (France), the Chair of the OEWG on Programme of Work and Priorities.

35. The Committee:

- a) adopted the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) 2012-2013 acknowledging that the Results-based Framework is a work in progress and will benefit from further elaboration by the CFS work on monitoring;
- b) adopted the principles for selection, prioritization and integration of new work streams in the Multi-Year Programme of Work;
- c) endorsed the priorities and major work streams for 2012-2013 and suggested that no new major work stream is initiated before the 40th Session of CFS (October 2013) unless it responds to extenuating circumstances (e.g. a crisis) and is endorsed by the Bureau.

C. Mapping Food Security and Nutrition Actions at Country Level

36. The Committee considered document CFS 2012/39/10 Rev.1 "Mapping Food Security and Nutrition Actions at Country Level" as presented by Mr Mark McGuire, FAO, CFS Secretariat and Coordinator of CFS Actions Mapping Task Team.

37. Considering the update on the progress made since the 37th Session, including the outcomes of the discussions held during FAO Regional Conferences and the main findings and recommendations of the Technical Workshop on Harmonization of Food Security and Nutrition Actions Mapping,

38. The Committee:

- a) noted the importance of food security and nutrition actions mapping and related capacity needs at country level;
- b) endorsed the recommendations contained in paragraph 17 of the document related to the identification of ways to improve the harmonization of methods and tools and the streamlining of food security and nutrition actions mapping with other food security and nutrition information systems;
- c) encouraged the development of a time bound work-plan with clear outputs and resource requirements to:
 - i) develop and reach agreement on a set of common variables, standards, and data exchange protocols for food security and nutrition actions mapping;
 - ii) promote their application through those organizations already engaged in actions mapping;
 - iii) continue strengthening collaboration on and harmonization of food security and nutrition actions mapping across sectors and actions mapping systems operated by partners at all levels (global, regional, national, local);
- d) encouraged the Rome-based agencies, in collaboration with key partners and an expanded Task Team, as appropriate, to assist in the development and implementation of the above mentioned work plan based on resources available.

IX. OTHER MATTERS

A. Proposed Amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization

39. The Committee examined document CFS 2012/39/12 Rev.1 “Proposed Amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization”.

40. The Committee endorsed the proposed amendments to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization and agreed to transmit these to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) and the FAO Council, for forwarding to the Conference for final approval.

41. The Committee adopted, by exceeding the required two thirds majority of votes cast established through a nominal vote, the proposed amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure as set out in PART II of document CFS 2012/39/12 Rev.1 with Rule II “*Bureau*” reading as follows:

2. The Chairperson shall be elected for a period of two years on a rotational basis among regions and on the basis of individual qualifications and experience relevant to the mandate of CFS. He or she shall not be eligible for election for two consecutive terms in the same office. His/her term of office shall expire at the end of the Committee meeting where the elections of a new Chairperson is held.

42. The results of the vote were: 88 votes for, 1 against and 0 abstentions. The Member State which voted against indicated that it did so by mistake and that its intention was to vote for the amendments.

43. The Committee mandated the Bureau to develop the selection procedures, including the required qualifications and the terms of reference, for the position of the CFS Secretary, together with modalities and requirements for inclusion in the Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition, with a view to submitting proposals to the Committee during its plenary session in October 2013. Such proposals should take into account views expressed by the executive heads of FAO, IFAD and WFP.

44. The Committee endorsed the Bureau’s decision to extend the tenure of current members of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Food Security and Nutrition until October 2013.

45. One regional group pointed out that, when selecting experts to serve on the Steering Committee of the HLPE, regional balance should be taken into account in addition to individual expertise. They also wished to record that the Bureau should continue to strive towards improving the CFS rules with the view to facilitating the work of the Committee.

B. Arrangements for the October 2013

46. The Chair recommended that the 40th Session be held from 7-11 October 2013 at FAO headquarters in Rome, as indicated on the Provisional Calendar of FAO Governing Bodies. The exact dates will be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee.

**APPENDIX A
AGENDA OF THE SESSION**

- I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**
- II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 39**
- III. POLICY CONVERGENCE**
 - a) Social Protection for Food Security
 - b) Food Security and Climate Change
- IV. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY (SOFI)**
 - a) A presentation based on SOFI 2012.
 - b) An update on the Review of the Methods to Estimate the Number of Hungry.
- V. POLICY CONVERGENCE AND COORDINATION**
 - a) Food Security and Nutrition Terminology
 - b) Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)
 - c) Addressing Policy Gaps and Emerging Issues
 - d) Responsible agricultural investments: The Way Forward
 - e) Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises
- VI. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS**
- VII. MONITORING, MAPPING AND FOLLOW UP**
 - a) Following progress towards CFS decisions and recommendations
 - b) Multi-year Programme of Work (MYPOW) for CFS
 - c) Mapping Food Security and Nutrition Actions at Country Level
- VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD (ROAD MAP)**
- IX. OTHER MATTERS**
 - a) Rules of Procedure
 - b) Arrangements for CFS October 2013
 - c) Adoption of the Report

APPENDIX B
MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE (15 October 2012)

Afghanistan	European Union (Member Organization)	Norway
Algeria	Finland	Oman
Angola	France	Pakistan
Argentina	Gabon	Panama
Armenia	Gambia	Paraguay
Australia	Germany	Peru
Austria	Ghana	Philippines
Azerbaijan	Greece	Poland
Bangladesh	Guatemala	Portugal
Belarus	Guinea	Qatar
Belgium	Haiti	Republic of Korea
Benin	Honduras	Republic of Moldova
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Hungary	Romania
Brazil	Iceland	Russian Federation
Bulgaria	India	San Marino
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Burundi	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Senegal
Cameroon	Iraq	Slovakia
Canada	Ireland	Slovenia
Cape Verde	Israel	South Africa
Central African Republic	Italy	Spain
Chad	Japan	Sri Lanka
Chile	Jordan	Sudan
China	Kenya	Sweden
Colombia	Kuwait	Switzerland
Congo	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic
Costa Rica	Lesotho	Thailand
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Croatia	Libya	Togo
Cuba	Luxembourg	Turkey
Cyprus	Madagascar	Uganda
Czech Republic	Malaysia	Ukraine
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mali	United Arab Emirates

Denmark	Mauritania	United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	United Republic of Tanzania
Ecuador	Mexico	United States of America
Egypt	Morocco	Uruguay
El Salvador	Mozambique	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Equatorial Guinea	Netherlands	Yemen
Eritrea	New Zealand	Zambia
Estonia	Nicaragua	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Nigeria	

APPENDIX C
LIST OF DOCUMENTS

CFS 2012/39/1 Rev.2	Provisional Annotated Agenda
CFS 2012/39/2	Policy Roundtable: Social protection for Food Security
CFS 2012/39/2 Add.1	Executive Summary of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Social Protection for Food Security
CFS 2012/39/3	Policy Round Table: Food Security and Climate Change
CFS 2012/39/3 Add.1	Executive Summary of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Food Security and Climate Change
CFS 2012/39/4	Coming to terms with Terminology
CFS 2012/39/5	First Version of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF): Preamble and Decision Box
CFS 2012/39/5 Add.1	Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) - First Version
CFS 2012/39/6	Responsible Agricultural Investments: the Way Forward
CFS 2012/39/7	Addressing Food Insecurity in Countries in Protracted Crises
CFS 2012/39/8	Monitoring Progress towards CFS Decisions and Recommendation of the Thirty-seventh Session (October 2011)
CFS 2012/39/9	Information Note on Monitoring CFS Decision and Recommendations
CFS 2012/39/10 Rev.1	Mapping Food Security and Nutrition Actions at Country Level
CFS 2012/39/11 Rev.1	Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW)
CFS 2012/39/12 Rev.1	Proposed amendment to the CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the GRO
CFS 2012/39/Inf.1 Rev.1	Provisional Timetable
CFS 2012/39/Inf.2	List of documents
CFS 2012/39/Inf.3	Membership to the CFS (11 Oct 2012)
CFS 2012/39/Inf.4	List of Delegates, Participants and Observers
CFS 2012/39/Inf.5	Statement of competence and voting rights by the European Union
CFS 2012/39/Inf.6	Statement by the UN Secretary General

CFS 2012/39/Inf.7	Statement by the Director-General of FAO
CFS 2012/39/Inf.8	Statement by the President of IFAD or his representative
CFS 2012/39/Inf.9	Statement by the Executive Director of WFP or her representative
CFS 2012/39/Inf.10	Statement by Prof M.S. Swaminathan, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)
CFS 2012/39/Inf.11	Policy Roundtables - Session Guidelines
CFS 2012/39/Inf.12	Global and Regional Coordination and Linkages with CFS - Session Guidelines
CFS 2012/39/Inf.13	Regional Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition (Khartoum, Sudan, 17-18 October 2012)
CFS 2012/39/Inf.14	Update on the Agricultural Market Information System
CFS 2012/39/Inf.15	SOFI 2012 - Executive Summary
CFS 2012/39/Inf.16	Report on CFS expenditures 2010-2011
CFS 2012/39/Inf.17	Information Note on CFS Item V.c: Addressing Policy Gaps and Emerging Issues

APPENDIX D

PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE TO DEVELOP PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

A. Purpose

1. The expected outcome of the inclusive, consultative process within CFS is a set of principles to promote investments in agriculture that contribute to food security and nutrition and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

B. Intended users of the principles

2. The principles are intended for all stakeholders that are involved in, benefit from, or are affected by agricultural investments, including among others:
- a) Governments (national, sub-national, local) in host states and states of origin of investments;
 - b) Private and public investors (both domestic and foreign), such as small – medium - large farmers, farmers’ organizations, cooperatives, private companies, joint ventures, chambers of commerce, trade unions, state funds, pension funds, financial institutions, commodities traders, partnerships and corporations;
 - c) Intergovernmental and regional organizations, including international and regional financial institutions;
 - d) Civil society organizations;
 - e) Research organizations and universities;
 - f) Donors;
 - g) Foundations.

C. Type of instrument

3. The principles will be voluntary and non-binding and should be interpreted and applied consistent with existing obligations under national and international law, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments. These principles should be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions. They should be endorsed by CFS.

D. Nature of the principles

4. The principles to be developed by the consultative process will take into account existing guidance frameworks such as the rai principles developed by FAO, IFAD, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Bank and build on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.
5. The principles will address all types of investment in agricultural value chains and food systems⁴ including by, for and with smallholder producers and including investments in agricultural research, extension and technology transfer. They will include foreign and domestic, public and private small, medium and large scale investments.
6. The principles should take into account the following key considerations:
- a) the broad diversity of agricultural value chains and food systems including smallholder food production, processing and marketing;
 - b) recognition of special interests and needs of smallholder producers with respect to research, development and technology transfer;

⁴ Including forestry and fisheries.

- c) the impact of agricultural investments on environmental, economic, social and cultural aspects, including, but not limited to impacts on:
 - i) food security and nutrition;
 - ii) food producers;
 - iii) the most vulnerable segments of the population;
 - iv) employment creation and labour conditions;
 - v) gender related aspects including particular obstacles faced by women and girls (see VGGT, 5.4);
 - vi) the contribution to the sustainable use of natural resources;
 - vii) improved sustainable agricultural productivity;
 - viii) access to productive agricultural resources;
 - ix) the functioning of markets;
 - x) improved access to markets by smallholder producers and processors.
 - d) the relevant obligations of states, and responsibilities of non-state actors conducive to responsible governance of investment such as existing human rights standards and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (based on VGGT sections 3B and 4);
 - e) governance structures and decision making processes to enable and facilitate key elements such as consultation, participation, anti-corruption and conflict resolution;
 - f) coordination, cooperation and partnerships among stakeholders;
 - g) mechanisms to review, investments and to promote accountability of individuals, state and non-state actors for their actions (based on VGGT, sections 3B and 4, and part 7).
7. Furthermore the principles should:
- a) build on the VGGT, particularly regarding section 12 on Investments, without reopening issues agreed to and include explicit references to the VGGT;
 - b) clarify for the purpose of this process, commonly used terms such as responsible investment, private sector, smallholder producers, smallholder sensitive investment, and;
 - c) ensure they do not duplicate existing agreements and ongoing intergovernmental negotiations across the UN and multilateral system.

E. Proposed process and timeframe for the consultations

8. The consultation process to develop the principles should be open and include all stakeholders that are key to ensure ownership and legitimacy. Adequate participation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the private sector (companies and investors of all sizes), of initiatives such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development (CAADP), UN Global Compact, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Grow Africa, national investment frameworks, and of research organizations, should be ensured.
9. The process should take into account lessons learnt from other CFS led processes such as the VGGT and the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).
10. The consultation and negotiation process should be properly planned, simple and efficient. Regional, national, thematic and/or stakeholder specific, electronic consultations, which enable multi-stakeholder dialogue should be considered. Where possible, appropriate existing forums/meetings should be used, and stakeholders should be periodically informed about the stage of development of the principles.
11. The consultation schedule and relevant documents such as the draft principles should be made available well in advance in all UN official languages in the interests of maximum participation by all stakeholders.
12. The CFS Secretariat will implement the consultation process under the oversight of the Bureau and in close collaboration with the OEWG.
13. Adequate financial and human resources should be secured in advance to enable the consultations.

14. The following tentative schedule is proposed:

Task	Timeframe
OEWG meeting to discuss preliminary work on the Zero Draft and prepare a calendar of consultations	Early November 2012
CFS Secretariat to prepare a Zero Draft of the principles	Nov 2012 - Jan 2013
Zero draft is discussed in OEWG and CFS Bureau	Feb 2013
Regional multi-stakeholder consultations, e-consultation and consultations within existing regional meetings/fora	Feb 2013 - Jan 2014
CFS Secretariat to prepare Draft One	Feb 2014
Draft One is discussed in OEWG and CFS Bureau	March 2014
Global meeting to be held in Rome to negotiate Final Version	June/July 2014
Principles are endorsed at CFS Plenary	October 2014

15. Estimated costs to implement the above would be \$2,000,000 and would cover the costs for human resources, organization of meetings and travel expenses for selected participants.