B20 Task Force Recommendations on Food Security

I. Background

Global food and nutrition security is an increasing concern, as the world prepares to feed a growing population on a dwindling resource base, in an era of increased volatility and uncertainty. The number of hungry people in the world remains unacceptably high – approximately 850 million – at great human and economic cost. Yet, global resolve to tackle the problem has strengthened considerably, new solutions and partnerships are emerging, and there is a shared recognition that with concerted effort, food security can be achieved.

The aim of the B20 Food Security Task Force is to contribute to the G20 food security agenda in 2012, particularly in the priority areas defined by the Mexican Presidency. The Task Force recommendations aim to encourage private-sector engagement, and achieve greater alignment among all stakeholders, to accelerate and implement national food and nutrition security programmes. The Task Force draws upon the New Vision for Agriculture, which emphasizes the interlinkages between food security, environmental sustainability and economic opportunity, and places the farmer at the centre of multistakeholder efforts to improve agriculture productivity and food security. In particular, the Task Force encourages a shift from aid to entrepreneurship in the approach to empowering farmers, with a goal of building the capacity and a market environment that will enable farmers to thrive as the frontline providers of sustainable food security.

Long-term leadership and commitment will be required to fully implement many solutions to global food security. The Task Force encourages G20 leaders to ensure continuity in global leadership focus on this issue. The Task Force will be pleased to actively support the continuation of a High-Level Public-Private Dialogue on the G20 Food Security Agenda, piloted in 2011-2012 and recommended as a permanent feature of the G20 process by Ministers of Agriculture and the Development Working Group in 2011.

Implementing Agreed Action Priorities

The G20 proceedings in 2011 defined a number of agreed priorities and recommended actions to improve global food and nutrition security. These reflected the priorities defined by G20 Ministers of Agriculture, the Development Working Group, the B20 Task Force on Food Security, international organizations and other stakeholders. We encourage G20 governments and stakeholders to implement these agreed actions. In particular, we emphasize agreements relating to the five priority areas outlined in our preceding Task Force’s 2011 recommendations presented to G20 leaders in Cannes:

1. Increasing investment: The high priority and urgency of increasing both public and private sector investment in agriculture was broadly recognized in 2011. Governments were urged to improve the enabling environment for investment through both policy reforms and increased investment in key areas, such as infrastructure and farmer training. Delivering on the G8’s 2009 commitment of US$ 22 billion through the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative remains a vital priority. Ministers endorsed a Risk Management Toolbox comprised of numerous initiatives to scale up effective risk management tools.

2. Improving markets: The implementation of measures agreed by the G20 in 2011 is necessary, including the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS); the establishment of emergency food reserves; and the elimination of import and export tariff and non-tariff barriers. More broadly, the Ministers and the B20 Task Force highlighted the importance of linking farmers to markets (through improved access to infrastructure, financing and information) and reducing waste in the food chain.

3. Accelerating R&D investment and expanding technology access: Ministers and our Task Force called for increased investment in human and institutional capital to strengthen R&D efforts, particularly in emerging markets. Public-private collaboration was recognized as a strategy to better leverage existing R&D resources.

4. Ensuring environmental sustainability: Ministers and our Task Force recommended significant focus on improving the environmental sustainability of agriculture, particularly in the areas of water and climate change. They recognized the imperative of prioritizing sustainability in agriculture.

5. Meeting nutritional needs: The integral role of nutrition in achieving food security was recognized by G20 stakeholders, to be further advanced through nutrition-specific interventions as well as the stronger integration of agriculture, nutrition and health goals, including the consideration of nutritional goals, in the design of agricultural development programmes.
II. Key Policy Messages and Recommendations

Achieving Sustainable Growth in Agricultural Productivity

The Government of Mexico has defined increasing productivity as an over-arching priority of the G20’s work on food and nutrition security in 2012. In response, our Task Force has defined priority actions that will be vital to realizing a substantial increase in global productivity, and where action by G20 leaders is needed. The Task Force believes that productivity growth must deliver food and nutrition security for all in an environmentally sustainable manner, while assuring economic growth and improved livelihoods and income for farmers. The private sector can contribute considerably to this goal, in partnership with key stakeholders including governments, international and research organizations, civil society and farmers.

1. Create an enabling environment for investment

Significantly greater investment will be needed to meet the growing global demand for food and agricultural products, driven by population increase, rising incomes, climate change and resource scarcity.\(^1\) Attracting such investment will require improvements to the enabling environment to reduce the costs and risks of doing business; remove barriers to entry; and improve physical infrastructure, policy and legal frameworks, and institutional capacity. More broadly, effective governance and political stability are essential to the functioning of agriculture systems. The Task Force urges particular attention to the following dimensions:

- Establishing land rights: Reinforcing land tenure and establishing effective land rights is vital to promote sustainable development for small-scale producers, as well as for strengthening markets and activating incentives for innovation and sustainability. This includes establishing effective legal frameworks to recognize and formalize land rights, including informal or customary rights of smallholder farmers and other vulnerable groups. Improved global standards and transparency should be applied consistently to protect landholders.\(^2\)
- Increasing well-targeted public investment: Investing in agriculture-related infrastructure, including transport, energy and storage, will attract and accelerate investment in agriculture value chains. This is an area where public-private financing and collaboration can be highly beneficial. Public spending on agricultural programmes should be carefully targeted to maximize positive economic impacts on rural economies and ensure environmental sustainability, while also ensuring the efficient use of public-sector finance.
- Expanding information and technology access: Greater information access and transparency will help strengthen agriculture systems and markets, benefiting all players from farmers to policy-makers. Effective solutions – such as telecom or information sharing platforms – can be identified and scaled.
- Managing price volatility risks: Actions to mitigate the impacts of price volatility on both producers and consumers can include financing instruments, information access and social safety nets.

2. Optimizing agricultural productivity and nutrition outcomes

A step-change in productivity can be achieved through a coordinated set of actions to strengthen whole value chains and agriculture systems and strengthen support for small-scale farmers, especially women. This includes introducing improved seeds, technologies and farming practices; empowering farmers through knowledge, capital and services; reducing waste; and creating an effective policy framework to accelerate rural and cross-border economic growth.

- Empowering women farmers: Women make up 43% of developing-world farmers,\(^3\) but in many regions they have significantly less access to land and water rights, financial services, education and public programmes (such as extension) that could increase their productive and earning potential. Correcting this imbalance would reduce the number of hungry people by 100-150 million.\(^4\)
- Accelerating research & development: Continued investments in agricultural research are needed to develop technologies that are productive, accessible and affordable to farmers, as well as environmentally sustainable. Governments can encourage the development and deployment of such technologies by investing in human and institutional capacity (including extension programmes), particularly in poor regions, and harmonizing science-based regulatory regimes across countries to attract investment. A coordinated approach is needed to simultaneously improve seeds and farming

\(^1\) Investment should take into account the Principles of Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources (PRAI).
\(^3\) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), *State of Food and Agriculture 2010-11*, March 2011.
\(^4\) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), *State of Food and Agriculture 2010-11*, March 2011.
practices, and increase the efficiency and productivity of fertilizer and water use, to improve farmers’ access to advanced research technologies. Expanding R&D efforts are necessary to address the needs of the poorest farmers, particularly women, and to increase yields of staple crops.

- Reducing waste and optimizing value chains: Up to 40% of agricultural produce is lost between the farm and the consumer; improving post-harvest handling and storage and encouraging other measures of value chain optimization can substantially reduce losses, increasing food supply. In particular, investing in rural infrastructure — including transportation, irrigation and post-harvesting facilities — can significantly improve competitiveness and economic opportunity in rural areas.

- Developing rural industries and employment: Incentivizing the growth of rurally-based local industries, including through support for small business development, can fit within a broader approach of investing in agriculture as a driver of economic growth and employment. Expanding local sourcing can help develop local markets and reduce urban migration.

- Improving trade policy: Reforming policies to enable increases in the sustainable and equitable trade of agricultural goods can provide significant economic opportunity for farmers while also expanding consumers’ access to affordable goods.

- Improving nutrition: Ensuring that all people have access to a nutritious, safe food supply is vital — particularly for young children. Improving access to fortified and diverse nutritious foods, and scaling up through both national and global initiatives such as Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) are needed. Rural areas require special focus due to the high prevalence of undernutrition. Nutrition, agriculture and health programmes should be integrated to be mutually reinforcing. In particular, agricultural programmes should be designed to meet nutritional and health needs.

3. Ensuring sustainability through effective resource management

- Establishing property rights: Establishing these rights for land and other natural resources such as water and forests can incentivize investment and sustainable management practices. The adequate enforcement of such rights, to control illegal logging, wastewater dumping or other activities, is essential. Where such measures lead to higher prices of food and resources, adequate social protections are needed to ensure poor communities’ access to water, food and energy. Intellectual property rights are also key enablers for technology innovations; effective measures are also needed to ensure smallholder farmers’ access to knowledge and technologies. Frameworks to harmonize regulations across countries will enable greater investment and distribution.

- Improving water management and efficiency: Managing the food-water-energy “nexus” is increasingly important as resource demands intensify. As an increasingly scarce resource, water should be managed primarily at the watershed level for long-term sustainability and resource efficiency, including the application of market incentives and effective regulation, and the development of water pricing where appropriate, with measures to ensure access for the poor. Additional strategies include irrigation management, input productivity and efficiency, fertility management and soil conservation to restore degraded lands. The private sector has a key role to play in applying and disseminating best practices. Governments play a key role in incentivizing and enabling more efficient natural resource management.

- Managing climate risks and impacts: Applying “climate smart agriculture” strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and avoid further deforestation is a priority, particularly in tropical regions. New strategies must also be adopted to adapt to the impacts of climate change on productivity, particularly risk management tools to enable and protect farmers’ investments. Improved farming practices, access to new tools and technologies, and extension services can help reduce farmers’ risk and protect their investments.

- Managing the approach to biofuels: Measures to minimize the impact of biofuel production on food security, water and the environment should be undertaken. International sustainability standards should be developed to enable full impact assessments of biofuels. Subsidies for first-generation biofuels should be removed, and mandates should be evaluated regarding their impact on global food security priorities. Opportunities for the development of second- and third-generation biofuels should be explored, ensuring that full impact assessments are undertaken.

4. Strengthening capacity to improve value chains

- Building capacity along the value chain: Investing in the training of farmers, entrepreneurs and specialists along the food value chain — especially women — can increase the productivity, incomes and market access of smallholder farmers, while improving nutritional value and food safety for consumers. Supporting farmers to adopt “technologies of practice”, including sustainable farming techniques, can jointly boost productivity, sustainability and incomes. As part of a long-term investment in the human

Globally agreed principles such as the Voluntary Guidelines for the Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (finalized in March 2012) can help establish norms and recommended approaches for effective land rights governance.
capital of rural communities, incentives to encourage farm families to prioritize children’s school attendance over farm labour are needed.

- Strengthening capacity for achieving national food security goals: Further support and collaboration is needed to strengthen country capacity for achieving national goals through public-private collaboration and other key strategies.

III. Action Agenda for Los Cabos

The Task Force believes that the private sector can be a key partner in achieving global food security. Leveraging the full potential contribution of the private sector requires not only commitment and innovation on the part of the business community, but deliberate and well-designed enabling actions by governments and other stakeholders. Specific commitments the private sector can make are outlined below, along with the enabling actions required to fully realize their potential impact.

1. Actions to enable increased investment in agriculture and food security

a) Increasing investment

Recommended industry commitments:
- Increase investments in agriculture to help reach the goal of increasing both production and productivity by 50% by 2030 and improving smallholder farmers’ livelihoods.
- Sectors represented by the Task Force to invest an additional US$ 10-15 billion, expanding market and input access for 3-5 million smallholder farmers and improving the income and productivity of 2-3 million women farmers.
- Investments should ensure the sustainable use of resources, including farming inputs; and should expand market access for smallholder farmers, especially women.

Recommended public-sector commitments:
- Create an enabling environment for private-sector investment through establishing effective public-policy frameworks and incentives, and investing in essential infrastructure and services.
- Increase government investments in agriculture to help reach the goal of increasing both production and productivity by 50% by 2030 and improving smallholder farmers’ livelihoods. Policy measures can be targeted to catalyse, de-risk and incentivize sustainable private-sector investment in agriculture and food value chains. Public programmes should also be designed to empower women farmers.
- Take an integrated approach in government investments to strengthen whole value chains by improving infrastructure, boosting productivity and reducing waste.
- Encourage the sustainable use of resources via policy measures, including subsidies.
- Promote financial service provision in rural areas from a diverse and complementary array of providers including farmer organizations, micro-finance institutions and commercial banks.

Metrics to track success:
- Currently available measures: Public-sector investments in agriculture as a percentage of agricultural GDP.
- Proposed future measures: Private-sector investment in agriculture; average income and rates of market access among smallholder farmers; total factor productivity in agriculture, across countries.

b) Expanding risk management and access to finance

Recommended industry commitment:
- A group of companies to join a public-private initiative to advise and activate risk management solutions in agriculture, upon request of specific countries. This initiative can increase risk transfer capacity in the market by a factor of three within a five-year period (CAGR 25%), subject to the necessary enabling actions. This will generate an increase from US$ 200 million to US$ 600 million in Sub-Saharan Africa, and from US$ 1 billion to US$ 3 billion in South-East Asia.
- Develop and pilot new risk management solutions.

Recommended public-sector commitment:
- A group of donor and advisory agencies to initiate and participate in the public-private risk management initiative. Governments to request and act upon the recommendations of this group.
- Building on the 2011 G20 commitments, the group should initially focus on Sub-Saharan Africa, based on NEPAD’s request. The African Union and NEPAD to support the group’s engagement with target countries, including through the Grow Africa Partnership.

- Expand farmers’ access to credit and financial services through improved legal and regulatory frameworks, to strengthen productivity and resilience for smallholder farmers.

- Encourage pilot risk management solutions and implement social safety nets.

Metrics to track success:
- Currently available measure: Access to financial services for the poor in Africa (via Mixmarket).
- Proposed future measures: Percentage and number of farmers worldwide with access to formal financial services and agricultural insurance, through both public and private sector providers.

c) Strengthening land rights

Recommended industry commitments:
- Follow the Voluntary Guidelines for the Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests agreed through the Committee on Food Security (CFS).
- Ensure that agricultural investments are transparent, responsible and compatible with the Voluntary Guidelines as implemented by national authorities. Industry to respect special regulations on large-scale land acquisitions where such policies or guidelines are not in place.
- Develop robust investment standards through the Committee on Food Security.

Recommended public-sector commitments:
- Promote and adopt the Voluntary Guidelines for the Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests agreed through the Committee on Food Security.
- Establish adequate legal frameworks and enforcement measures to formalize and ensure land rights, and recognize informal and customary tenure, with specific safeguards for smallholders.
- Commit to contract transparency and appropriate dispute settlement procedures.
- Provide appropriate temporary measures, including special regulations on large-scale land acquisitions, as long as adequate legal frameworks are not implemented.
- Develop robust investment standards through the Committee on Food Security.

Metrics to track success:
- Proposed future measures: Number of countries having enforced the CFS Voluntary Guidelines for the Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests; number of countries with adequate legal frameworks including transparency requirements and appropriate dispute settlement procedures.

d) Improving market information

Recommended industry commitments:
- Support the implementation of the Agricultural Market Information Systems (AMIS) initiative through sharing of market information.
- Promote the development of Internet- and telecom-based information platforms to improve smallholder farmers’ access to market information.

Recommended public-sector commitments:
- Implement AMIS through transparent sharing of agricultural market information, drawing on public and private-sector sources.
- Promote and enable internet access for smallholder farmers, especially in isolated rural areas.

Metrics to track success:
- Proposed future measure: Number of countries that have created infrastructure and mechanisms for the efficient implementation of AMIS; rural Internet access.

2. Actions to optimize agricultural productivity and nutrition outcomes

a) Increasing research and development

Recommended industry commitments:
- Expand public-private collaboration to enable scientific and agronomic advancements that will increase productivity while improving resource efficiency.
- Support technology transfer, training and capacity-building to maximize access to and the utilization of available technologies to all farmers, especially small farmers.
Recommended public-sector commitments:
- Increase R&D funding to help strengthen food and nutrition security.
- Invest with donors in strengthening human and institutional capacity for research and development.
- Support effective and consistent regulatory and legal frameworks to safeguard intellectual property and patents, while ensuring smallholder farmers’ access to technologies.
- Invest in R&D targeted to meet the needs of smallholder farmers.

Metrics to track success:
- Currently available measures: Public agricultural R&D spending as a percentage of agricultural GDP; total agricultural R&D spending by sector (government and private sector).
- Proposed future measures: Impact of technology access and training on farmer income and productivity.

b) Improving nutrition

Recommended industry commitment:
- Continue to develop and expand the availability, distribution and access to appropriate nutritious products and services. Seek opportunities to address nutritional deficiencies in vulnerable populations.
- Improve universal nutrition through educational outreach, including the provision of accurate product information to consumers; undertaking responsible advertising and marketing to children; and using social media to raise public awareness and mobilize action on hunger and nutrition issues.
- Enhance the nutritional value of both crops and food products.
- Incorporate education on nutrition and the benefits of crop diversification into farmer training.

Recommended public-sector commitment:
- Address hunger, obesity and non-communicable diseases as public health priorities.
- Coordinate multistakeholder leadership and engagement at the global and country levels through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and other key platforms.
- Establish a framework for private-sector engagement, and enable the facilitation of voluntary private-sector initiatives to improve universal nutrition and public health. These may include industry resolutions and stakeholder engagement developed through organizations and initiatives, such as the Consumer Goods Forum, the International Food & Beverage Alliance and other processes.
- Coordinate efforts across ministries to take an integrated approach to agriculture, nutrition and health.
- Implement measures to improve the access and affordability of essential foods.

Metrics to track success:
- Currently available measures: Number of undernourished children and adults, globally and by country; Global Hunger Index by country and region; proportion of population that lacks access to key micronutrients; number of countries that have implemented the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement; number and reach of companies expanding availability and access to products and services that support healthier diets and lifestyles (via Consumer Goods Forum surveys).
- Proposed future measures: Industry provision of accurate product information, educational programmes and partnerships; scope and impact of Web-based campaigns on nutrition; number of overweight and obese people globally and by country.

3. Actions to ensure sustainability through effective resource management

a) Promoting sustainability

Recommended industry commitment:
- Focus on water efficiency as the most probable choke point for food supply within the next 10-20 years; take an active role in multistakeholder partnerships built around watersheds (e.g. the 2030 Water Resources Group).
- Scale up environmentally sustainable farming practices including water-efficient and climate-smart agriculture.
- Develop and implement best practices on sustainable sourcing, with a goal of achieving 100% sustainable sourcing and processing.
- Mobilize resources to help achieve “Zero Net Deforestation” by 2020.
Recommended public-sector commitment:
- Commit to sustainable resource management by incentivizing efficient resource use and innovation, through sustainable farming practices and enabling access to technologies (including transgenic traits) that reduce emissions and improve water use efficiency.
- Implement strategies to address water overdraft in a comprehensive and cost-effective manner at the watershed level, with the goal of bringing withdrawals back into line with natural renewal.
- Establish programmes and incentives that support sustainable production and sourcing practices. Trade rules (multilateral and bilateral) should facilitate trade in Sustainable Supply Chains. Extension and capacity-building programmes can strengthen smallholder farm sustainability. Programmes for comprehensive soil protection through farming practices should be expanded.

Metrics to track success:
- Currently available measures: Freshwater withdrawal for agricultural use; percentage of total cultivated land that is irrigated.
- Proposed future measures: Reduction of water overdraft in specific watersheds as a percentage of natural renewal; investments in water efficiency as a percentage of total investments in the agriculture and water sectors; the cost-effectiveness of investments (cost per cubic meter of water saved); percentage of products on the market certified and verified for 100% sustainable process; rate of land degradation and rehabilitation.

b) Ensuring sustainable biofuels

Recommended industry commitment:
- Support impact assessments to assess and minimize the environmental and food security impacts of biofuel policies.

Recommended public-sector commitment:
- Develop effective public policy to enable the development of environmentally sustainable biofuels, including the removal of subsidies for first-generation biofuels. Biofuel mandates should be evaluated regarding their impact on global food security priorities.
- Develop and implement common sustainability standards for biofuels based on full lifecycle impact assessments.
- Explore opportunities for second and third-generation biofuels, and generate opportunity for farmers.

Metrics to track success:
- Proposed future measure: Net share of food crops utilized for biofuels vs other uses such as food and feed.

4. Actions to strengthen capacity to improve value chains

a) Strengthening national-level food security programmes

A key strategy for implementing many of these actions is the implementation of robust national-level agriculture and food security programmes, supported by national-level public-private partnerships. Such partnerships, currently piloted in 11 countries by the World Economic Forum’s New Vision for Agriculture initiative, can provide a coordinating platform for multistakeholder initiatives to achieve shared goals for increasing the productivity and sustainability of local agriculture systems. They also provide a forum to jointly address risks and obstacles encountered in the enabling environment, and to develop new opportunities for small-scale farmers.

Recommended multistakeholder commitments:
- Private sector to deepen its engagement in such collaborative initiatives, and share knowledge from existing efforts.
- Governments to enable such partnerships through leadership by heads of state to drive public-private collaboration and action, ensuring that all stakeholders including farmers are fully engaged.
- Donor agencies and international organizations to play important roles through providing catalytic finance and sharing best practices across regions.

Metrics to track success:
- Currently available measures: Number of countries with robust national food security plans; number of countries implementing national-level public-private partnerships in coordination with the New Vision for Agriculture.
## 1. Increase Investments

**Description of action**

Increase investments in food production to ensure a 50% increase in productivity and production by 2030. This will be achieved through both increased public-sector investments and sustained increases in investment from the private sector. Public-sector actions to strengthen the enabling environment will be essential to stimulate and maintain this investment growth.

### Relevant

Increased productivity and production are pre-requisites for sustainable food and security. The appropriate investment programmes will include farm nutrition technology and extension services, innovation in risk management, access to finance, R&D for whole value chains and infrastructure-investments. Effective legal and regulatory frameworks will gain investors’ support. These frameworks should cover land rights and safeguards for intellectual property and patents.

### Criteria for success

A 50% increase in productivity and production by 2030, ensured by additional investments from public and private sources and policy frameworks that enable market-based business development, expanding market access for 3-5 million smallholder farmers including 2-3 million women farmers.

### Accountable for recommended action

National authorities and the private sector in each country together with the relevant stakeholders.

### Main beneficiaries and decision-makers

- Agricultural producers, general population, stakeholders in the agrifood value chains, and the overall rural economies of each country.
- Decision- and policy-makers: Governments, private sector investors, companies, farmer organizations and institutions that provide funding.

### Main barriers for implementation

- Lack of coordination between public and private sectors, and between agricultural producers and the private sector.
- Lack of policy frameworks that enable access to farm technologies and market-based business development.
- Limited access to finance, channels to market, infrastructure, technical support and insurance for smallholders.

### Support required from stakeholders

- Training of agricultural producers/extension services
- Enabling environment provided by public authorities (incl. land rights)
- Access to R&D and technology
- Tools to cover production risks (weather, pests and diseases), inputs and commodity prices and social safety nets through government programmes
- Partnerships and longer-term supply contracts

### Activities

Private-sector investments in sustainable agricultural production, research and development, market access transparency and agrifood value chains. Public sector food & nutrition security programmes including the regulatory enabling environment. Public sector investments in sustainable agricultural production, infrastructure and information sharing platforms. Dedicated Private-Public sector programmes to provide financial market (equity/debt financing and insurance) access for farmers including programmes to improve income and the productivity of smallholder farmers, especially women.

### Timeline

National level programmes should be initiated in the coming three years. Investments will increase incrementally over the coming 10-15 years.

### Main barriers for implementation
## 2. Improve Nutrition

### Description of action

Improving nutrition: Ensure that all people have access to nutritious, safe and affordable food at all times, particularly children.

### Criteria for success

- Expanded availability and accessibility of products and services that support healthier diets and lifestyles.
- Scaling up nutrition interventions through both national and global initiatives such as the SUN movement.
- Increased private-sector engagement and partnerships.
- Reduced price volatility of food and raw materials.

### Expected impact

- Substantial reduction in the number of people affected by under nutrition, obesity and chronic disease, particularly children.
- Contribution to global targets for reducing stunting.
- Strengthened value chains and agriculture systems, engaging farmers and consumers in programmes designed to meet nutritional and health needs.
- Increased availability and access to affordable and nutritious products.

### Main beneficiaries and decision-makers

- Governments.
- Small farmers, particularly women.
- Consumers and the general population.
- Food companies.
- International organizations including FAO, WFP, IFAD, WHO.

### Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of action</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Main barriers for implementation</th>
<th>Support required from stakeholders</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continue to develop and expand availability, distribution and access to nutritious</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Lack of global alignment on the required collective actions for an integrated approach to</td>
<td>Active multistakeholder leadership and engagement at both the global and country levels through</td>
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<td>products and services. Seek opportunities to address nutritional deficiencies in</td>
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<td>agriculture, nutrition and public health, and the capability to measure success.</td>
<td>the SUN movement and other key platforms.</td>
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<td>vulnerable populations.</td>
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<td>Challenges to achieve nutritional enhancements in a cost effective manner.</td>
<td>Public/private-sector partnerships to accelerate the availability of safe food with nutritious</td>
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<td>Continue to improve universal nutrition through educational outreach, including</td>
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<td>Lack of capabilities to expand availability of safe food with appropriate nutritious</td>
<td>products to eliminate malnourishment.</td>
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<td>providing accurate product information to consumers, undertaking responsible</td>
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<td>products, and education on nutrition.</td>
<td>Leverage at the local and global levels of existing and future voluntary private-sector initiatives</td>
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<td>advertising and marketing to children and using social media to raise public</td>
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<td>on nutrition and healthy lifestyles.</td>
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<td>awareness and mobilize action on hunger and nutrition issues.</td>
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<td>Continue to enhance the nutritional value of both crops and food products.</td>
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<td>Incorporate education on nutrition and the benefits of crop diversification into</td>
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<td>farmer training.</td>
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### 3. Ensure Sustainable Practices to Promote Food Security

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<tr>
<th>Description of action</th>
<th>Expected impact</th>
<th>Accountable for recommended action</th>
<th>Main barriers for implementation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Scale up environmentally sustainable farming practices, including water-efficient and climate-smart agriculture, to increase productivity.</td>
<td>A 50% increase in agricultural productivity by 2030. Increased efficiency of natural resource use per unit of production.</td>
<td>All stakeholders, including governments and the private sector. Water Resources Group. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).</td>
<td>Lack of a harmonized, science-based regulatory review system. Limited use of effective policy or funding incentives to encourage environmentally sustainable practices.</td>
<td>Utilize generally accepted environmental best practices in industry and agree to source feedstock in environmentally friendly production processes, when possible. Increase investments in water efficiency, relative to total investments in the agricultural and water sectors. Support impact assessments to assess and minimize the environmental and food security impacts of biofuel policies, such as those identified by the Council for Sustainable Biomass.</td>
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<td>To meet the food demands necessary to feed the growing global population on a fixed amount of arable land, implement highly efficient farming practices, including effective irrigation practices.</td>
<td>Bring freshwater withdrawals in watersheds back into line with natural renewal. Maximize the efficiency of water, fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides used per unit of production. Implement policies that support innovation for environmentally sustainable agriculture.</td>
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<td>Bring fresh water to agriculture producers and farmers</td>
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<td>2-3 years.</td>
<td>Timeframe will vary according to the needs and priorities of each country.</td>
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<td>Main beneficiaries and decision-makers</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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