

March 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة للأمم
المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food and
Agriculture
Organization
of the
United Nations

Organisation des
Nations Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et l'agriculture

Продовольствен
ная и
сельскохозяйств
енная
организация
Объединенных
Наций

Organización
de las
Naciones Unidas
para la
Agricultura y la
Alimentación

CONFERENCE

Thirty-seventh Session

Rome, 25 June - 2 July 2011

Report of the 36th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 11-14 and 16 October 2010)

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Appendix F – Statement by Ms Josette Sheeran, Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP)

Appendix G – Statement by Ms Yukiko Omura, Vice-President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Appendix H – Statement by the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, delivered by Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition

Appendix I – Statement by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE)

MATTERS REQUIRING THE ATTENTION OF THE CONFERENCE

The 36th Session of the CFS:

Agreed that the reduction in world hunger is welcome but still unacceptably high; developments related to extreme weather events in different parts of the world may jeopardize further progress; the level of hunger is of particular concern for low-income food-deficit countries (para. 9);

- 1) Recognized the importance of the following points that emerged from the [regional initiatives] discussion:
 - i) food security and nutrition are cross-cutting issues which require a multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder framework at the national and the regional level; ii) regional initiatives add value and support national efforts in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition; iii) regional and inter-regional cooperation provides a valid tool for sharing knowledge and best practices as well as enhancing South-South cooperation; iv) mobilization of required resources to operationalize regional frameworks is a key pre-requisite (paras. 16-18);
- 2) Common features regarding national approaches to addressing food security and nutrition arising from the four case studies included: a comprehensive approach to food security and nutrition; strong coordination, cooperation and joint planning among ministries; constructing and financing viable safety nets; capacity building and training; gender Mainstreaming; South-South cooperation (para. 21);
- 3) The Committee welcomed the outcomes from three policy round tables on the following topics: (i) “Addressing food insecurity in protracted crises: Issues and Challenges”; (ii) “Land tenure and international investment in agriculture”; and, (iii) “Managing vulnerability and risk to promote better food security and nutrition”. See outcomes of the Committee’s deliberations in paras. 23-27.

MATTERS REQUIRING THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL

The 36th Session of the CFS:

1. Agreed that a Round Table to review methods used to estimate the number of hungry would be arranged during 2011 by the CFS Bureau assisted by the Secretariat (para. 9);
2. Based on the outcome of the country case studies, requested the Secretariat to elaborate a document to be forwarded to the next session of the CFS that would include a consolidation and analysis of lessons learnt and suggestions with respect to further case studies (para. 22);
3. Recommended to explore the possibility of organizing a High-Level Expert Forum on Protracted Crises no later than 2012 with a view of discussing the elaboration of a new Agenda for Action for Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises in collaboration with other specialized agencies and humanitarian partners (para. 25. v);
4. Encouraged the continuation of the inclusive process for the development of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and Other Natural Resources (VG) building on existing regional processes with a view to submitting the guidelines for the consideration of the 37th Session of CFS (para. 26.i);
5. Agreed to launch a consultative and inclusive process with the aim to develop a first version of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) by October 2012 (para. 29);
6. Requested the Secretariat to continue facilitating the development and implementation plan [for mapping food security actions at country level] as one of the core activities of the CFS 2010/11 and, including consideration of actions related to nutrition (paras. 30-31);
7. Endorsed the recommendation that a Bureau Working Group continue to review and revise the CFS Rules of Procedure, Rule XXXIII of the GRO and the FAO Constitution, in light of the Reform Document (CFS:2009/2 Rev.2) (para. 33);
8. Endorsed the PWB for 2010-2011, recommended that the proposed 2012-2013 PWB be further reviewed by the Bureau, decided to submit them to the consideration of FAO, IFAD and WFP in accordance with their respective financial rules and regulations, and, endorsed the proposal to develop a results-based framework for CFS in the shape of a detailed MYPOW (Multi-year Programme of Work) to be preferably presented at the 37th Session of the CFS in 2011 (para. 35).

I. Organizational Matters

1. The Committee on World Food Security held its Thirty-sixth Session from 11 to 14 and 16 October 2010 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 126 Members of the Committee by participants from 11 United Nations Agencies and Programmes; 47 international non-governmental organizations; and observers from 15 intergovernmental organizations and other international non-governmental organizations.
2. The report contains the following annexes: *Appendix A* - Agenda of the session; *Appendix B* - Membership of the Committee; *Appendix C* - Countries and organizations represented at the session; and *Appendix D* - List of documents. Mr Jacques Diouf, Director-General, made a statement, which is attached as *Appendix E*. Ms Josette Sheeran, Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) made a statement, which is attached as *Appendix F*. Ms Yukiko Omura, Vice-President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) made a statement on behalf of Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which is attached as *Appendix G*. Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition, made a statement on behalf of the UN Secretary-General, which is attached as *Appendix H*. Prof. Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan, Chairman of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Steering Committee, made a statement, which is attached as *Appendix I*. The full list of participants is available from the CFS Secretariat.
3. The Session was opened by Mr Noel De Luna as Chairperson.
4. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Paraguay, USA, under the chairmanship of Mr Ibrahim Abu Atileh (Jordan).
5. The Committee was informed that the European Union was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.

II. Setting the stage for CFS 36th Session

6. Opening statements delivered by the Director-General of FAO, Mr Jacques Diouf, Ms Josette Sheeran, WFP Executive Director, Ms Yukiko Omura, Vice-President of IFAD on behalf of Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of IFAD, Mr David Nabarro, Coordinator of the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis (HLTF) on behalf of the UN Secretary-General and Prof. Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan are attached as appendixes.
7. The CFS Chair made a presentation on the implementation of the CFS reform process carried out through 2009-2010.

III. The State of Food Insecurity (SOFI) 2010

8. The Committee considered a presentation by Mr Hafez Ghanem, Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Development Department, FAO on "An overview of food insecurity in the world".
9. The Committee agreed that:
 - the reduction in world hunger is welcome but global hunger is still unacceptably high;
 - projected hunger reduction in 2010 is the result of the reversal of the high food prices and global economic crises but structural hunger is increasing;
 - recent developments related to extreme weather events in different parts of the world may jeopardize further progress;
 - the level of hunger and food insecurity is of particular concern for low-income food-deficit countries, and
 - a Round Table to review methods used to estimate the number of hungry would be arranged during 2011 by the CFS Bureau assisted by the Secretariat.

IV. Global Developments relevant to Food Security and Nutrition

10. The Chairperson noted the purpose of this session was to share information and explore how existing global initiatives can maximize synergies among each other and with CFS with a view to promoting greater coherence and impact.

11. The Committee welcomed presentations of five initiatives:

- i) overview of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Summit by Ms Annika Söder, Assistant Director General, Office of Corporate Communication and External Relations, FAO;
- ii) update on the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), including tracking commitments and mapping country activities, by Mr Christopher MacLennan, Director General, Thematic and Sectoral Policy Directorate, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA);
- iii) update on the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), the UN High Level Task Force on the Food Crisis (HLTF) and the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) by Mr David Nabarro, Coordinator HLTF;
- iv) update on the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), especially the recent reform, by Mr Carlos Perez Del Castillo, Chair of the CGIAR Consortium Board, and
- v) update on the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, by Mr Alexander Muller, Chair of the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition.

12. The Committee decided to:

- include the SCN into the Advisory Group of the CFS in addition to the present Advisory Group members, taking into account SCN's special nature as a UN coordination mechanism and platform in its own right, with its own stakeholder consultation mechanisms;
- entrust the CFS Bureau with looking into ways to invite and include the SCN or one of its member organizations in the Joint Secretariat of the CFS;
- suggest that the SCN works in coordination with the CFS to establish synergy and close coordination between their respective processes, mechanisms and proposals.

13. The Committee decided to invite submission of progress reports on these and other key initiatives to future sessions of the CFS.

V. Regional Initiatives for Food Security and Nutrition

14. The Chairperson noted the purpose of this session was for the Committee to build, strengthen and maintain linkages with relevant actors at all levels and to ensure that its work is based on the reality on the ground.

15. The Committee welcomed presentations of nine regional initiatives and fora: the FAO Regional Conference for Africa (ARC); the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP); the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC); the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Initiative on Food Security; the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting on Food Security; the Pacific Food Summit on behalf of the Food Secure Pacific Working Group (FSPWG); the "Hunger Free Latin America and The Caribbean 2025 Initiative"; the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming of MERCOSUR (REAF) and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) Initiative for Food Security.

16. The Committee recognized the importance of the following points that emerged from the discussion:

- i) food security and nutrition are cross-cutting issues which require a multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder framework at the national and the regional level;
- ii) regional initiatives add value and support national efforts in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition;

- iii) regional and inter-regional cooperation provides a valid tool for sharing knowledge and best practices as well as enhancing South-South cooperation;
- iv) mobilization of required resources to operationalize regional frameworks is a key pre-requisite.

17. The Committee decided to build, strengthen and maintain linkages with such initiatives and fora in the intersessional period.

18. The Committee welcomed the offers from the regional initiatives to support communication with the CFS over the intersessional period including the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative 2025, and through the Chairmanship of the FAO Africa and the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Conferences as well as APRC and ASEAN Secretariat.

VI. Overview by the Chair of country requests to the CFS

19. The Chairperson noted that no country requests have been submitted to his attention. He also proposed that for the 37th Session of the CFS, this agenda item could be used to offer countries the chance to present their current and planned activities for development partnerships in the area of food security and nutrition. Opportunities for South-South and triangular cooperation could also be explored under this agenda item.

VII. National Initiatives for Food Security and Nutrition – Case Studies

20. The Committee welcomed the presentation of four country case studies to (a) enable countries to identify common themes and best practices to improve food security and (b) ways for the reformed CFS to strengthen its support to those food security and nutrition initiatives. The topics and presenting countries included: “A Comprehensive approach to food security: the National Food Policy Plan of Action” (Bangladesh); “CAADP from the perspective of a country” (Rwanda); “Achieving food security in protracted crisis” (Haiti); “Best practices in safety nets, nutrition and their links to supporting local production” (Jordan).

21. All four case studies clearly referred to the CFS as the platform capable of bringing to light country level needs in the areas of technical cooperation, capacity building and resource mobilization. Common features regarding national approaches to addressing food security and nutrition arising from the four case studies included:

- a) a comprehensive approach to food security and nutrition;
- b) strong coordination, cooperation and joint planning among ministries;
- c) constructing and financing viable safety nets ;
- d) capacity building and training;
- e) gender Mainstreaming;
- f) South-South cooperation.

22. The CFS requested the Secretariat to elaborate a document to be forwarded to the next session of the CFS that would include a consolidation and analysis of lessons learnt and suggestions with respect to further case studies that could complement these lessons.

VIII. Policy Roundtables

23. The Committee welcomed the outcomes from three policy round tables on the following topics: (i) “Addressing food insecurity in protracted crises: Issues and Challenges”; (ii) “Land tenure and international investment in agriculture”; and, (iii) “Managing vulnerability and risk to promote better food security and nutrition”. The following are the outcomes of the Committee’s deliberations:

Addressing food insecurity in protracted crises

24. Bearing in mind that issues related to conflict resolution go beyond the CFS mandate, the Committee endorsed the spirit of the three recommendations contained in the background document:

- i) support further analysis and deeper understanding of people's livelihoods and coping mechanisms in protracted crises in order to strengthen their resilience and enhance the effectiveness of assistance programmes;
- ii) support the protection, promotion and rebuilding of livelihoods, and the institutions that support and enable livelihoods, in countries in protracted crisis;
- iii) examine the procedures for external assistance to countries in protracted crisis to match the needs, challenges and institutional constraints on the ground taking into consideration best practices.

25. More specifically the CFS recommended:

- i) adopting a comprehensive approach to food security in protracted crises encompassing both emergency response and support to sustainable livelihoods;
- ii) that the UN system promotes better coordinated multi-stakeholder participation in the development and implementation of country led, comprehensive plans of action in a small number of countries affected by protracted crises;
- iii) developing mechanisms to engage local organizations in strengthening key institutions (i.e. markets, social kinships);
- iv) establishing mechanisms for stronger partnerships and collaboration with regional institutions;
- v) supporting mechanisms for consultation and policy dialogue to increase understanding and collaborative efforts to deal with food and nutrition security in protracted crises. In that regard the Bureau in consultation with the Advisory Group will explore the possibility of organizing a High-Level Expert Forum on Protracted Crises no later than 2012 with a view of discussing the elaboration of a new Agenda for Action for Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises in collaboration with other specialized agencies and humanitarian partners;
- vi) that an addendum to the SOFI be published with a revised table 2 to include all countries and territories in protracted crises and that the list be expanded to include the Palestinian Territories¹, West Bank and Gaza strip.

Land tenure and international investment in agriculture

26. The Committee:

- i) encouraged the continuation of the inclusive process for the development of the Voluntary Guidelines (Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and Other Natural Resources – VG) building on existing regional processes with a view to submitting the guidelines for the consideration of the 37th Session of CFS and decided to establish an open-ended working group of the CFS to review the first draft of the voluntary guidelines;
- ii) taking note of the ongoing process of developing Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments that Respect Rights, Livelihoods and Resources (RAI), and, in line with its role, decided to start an inclusive process of consideration of the principles within the CFS;
- iii) urged governments and other stakeholders involved in the drafting process of both the VG and the RAI to ensure consistency and complementarity between the two processes;
- iv) requested the HLPE to undertake studies, to be presented at the 37th Session of the CFS, on the following important issues, in accordance with the CFS reform document agreed in 2009, and the Rules and Procedures for the work of the HLPE:
 - the respective roles of large-scale plantations and of small-scale farming, including economic, social, gender and environmental impacts;
 - review of the existing tools allowing the mapping of available land;
 - comparative analysis of tools to align large scale investments with country food security strategies

¹ Members of the Near East Group and some members of the Committee expressed their reservation to not referring to "Occupied Palestinian Territories" as per agreed terminology in the UN system.

- v) encouraged member state support for capacity building toward effectively addressing land governance.

Managing vulnerability and risk to promote better food security and nutrition

27. The Committee requested HLPE to undertake studies, to be presented at the 37th Session of the CFS, on the following important issues, in accordance with the CFS Reform Document agreed in 2009 and the Rules and Procedures for the Work of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition:

- i) **Price volatility:** all of its causes and consequences, including market distorting practices and links to financial markets, and appropriate and coherent policies, actions, tools and institutions to manage the risks linked to excessive price volatility in agriculture. This should include prevention and mitigation for vulnerable producers, and consumers, particularly the poor, women and children, that are appropriate to different levels (local, national, regional and international) and are based on a review of existing studies. The study should consider how vulnerable nations and populations can ensure access to food when volatility causes market disruptions.
- ii) **Social protection:** ways to lessen vulnerability through social and productive safety nets programs and policies with respect to food and nutritional security, taking into consideration differing conditions across countries and regions. This should include a review of the impact of existing policies for the improvement of living conditions and resilience of vulnerable populations, especially small scale rural producers, urban and rural poor as well as women and children. It should also take into account benefits for improving local production and livelihoods and promoting better nutrition.
- iii) **Climate change:** review existing assessments and initiatives on the effects of climate change on food security and nutrition, with a focus on the most affected and vulnerable regions and populations and the interface between climate change and agricultural productivity, including the challenges and opportunities of adaptation and mitigation policies and actions for food security and nutrition.

28. The CFS Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group and Secretariat, shall determine how best to take forward the process of developing recommendations or options for the 37th Session of CFS.

IX. Global Coordination for Food Security and Nutrition in Support of National Processes

A. Development of a Global Strategic Framework

29. The Secretariat introduced document CFS: 2010/2 Global Strategic Framework for *Food Security and Nutrition – A Concept Note*. The Committee agreed to launch a consultative and inclusive process to be conducted by the CFS Bureau with the assistance of the Joint Secretariat and in close collaboration with the Advisory Group and involvement of all stakeholders, with the aim to develop the first version of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) by October 2012, which will be subject to regular updates reflecting the outcomes and recommendations of the CFS. The first step of this inclusive consultation process will be to find agreement on GSF purposes, basic principles and structure, taking into account existing frameworks. During the process, the HLPE may provide input on priority issues identified by the CFS.

B. Mapping Food Security Actions at Country Level

30. The Secretariat introduced document CFS: 2010/3 *Mapping Food Security Actions at Country Level*. The Committee agreed to:

- endorse the proposed development and implementation plan contained in this document;
- encourage interested stakeholders to participate in the further development of the initiative at country level;

- request the Secretariat to continue facilitating, and with the support of stakeholders in the CFS Advisory Group, the development and implementation plan contained in this document as one of the core activities of the CFS 2010/11 work programme with a view to providing an update of the process, including experiences from countries, at the CFS session in 2011;
- recommend that 4 to 6 national governments present the results of mapping at the CFS session in 2011 and inform discussions on national actions and investments, lessons learnt, good practice and the benefits thereof, and the need for international assistance.

31. The Committee underlined that the mapping initiative should also consider actions related to nutrition.

X. The Way Forward for CFS – The Implementation of the Reform

32. The Committee acknowledged the document CFS:2010/9 “Proposal for an International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism for Relations with CFS”, and encouraged other stakeholders to proceed along the same lines.

33. The Committee endorsed the recommendation contained in document CFS:2010/4 “Revised Rules of Procedure” that at the end of 2010 and throughout 2011, a Bureau Working Group continue to review and revise the CFS Rules of Procedure, Rule XXXIII of the GRO and the FAO Constitution, in light of the Reform Document (CFS:2009/2 Rev.2) and according to the process and timetable proposed in Section III of the document.

34. In addition, the Committee agreed that in the transitional period until October 2011, the existing Rules of Procedure and Article XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization can only be applied in so far as those rules are in full conformity with the text and spirit of the CFS Reform Document².

35. The Secretariat introduced document CFS:2010/5 “CFS Programme Work and Budget”. The Committee:

- endorsed the PWB for 2010-2011;
- recommended that the proposed 2012-2013 PWB be further reviewed by the Bureau;
- decided to submit them to the consideration of FAO, IFAD and WFP in accordance with their respective financial rules and regulations;
- endorsed the proposal to develop a results-based framework for CFS that is consistent with the organizational priorities of the Rome Based Agencies (and others) in the shape of a detailed MYPOW (Multi-year Programme of Work) to be preferably presented at the 37th Session of the CFS in 2011.

² The Committee took note of the position of the Representative of the Legal Counsel of FAO reflected in paragraph 6 of document CFS:2010/4 with respect to Article XXXIII of General Rules of the Organization.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA

- I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
- II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 36th
- III. THE STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY (SOFI) 2010
- IV. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS RELEVANT TO FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
- V. REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
- VI. OVERVIEW BY THE CHAIR OF COUNTRY REQUESTS TO CFS
- VII. NATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION - CASE STUDIES
- VIII. POLICY ROUNDTABLES
- IX. GLOBAL COORDINATION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL PROCESSES
- X. THE WAY FORWARD FOR CFS - THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REFORM
- XI. REPORT OF THE SESSION

APPENDIX B

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| • Afghanistan | • Ethiopia | • Nigeria |
| • Algeria | • European Community
(Member Organization) | • Norway |
| • Angola | • Finland | • Oman |
| • Argentina | • France | • Pakistan |
| • Armenia | • Gabon | • Panama |
| • Australia | • Gambia | • Paraguay |
| • Austria | • Germany | • Peru |
| • Azerbaijan | • Ghana | • Philippines |
| • Bangladesh | • Greece | • Poland |
| • Belarus | • Guatemala | • Portugal |
| • Belgium | • Guinea | • Qatar |
| • Benin | • Haiti | • Republic of Korea |
| • Bolivia | • Honduras | • Republic of Moldova |
| • Brazil | • Hungary | • Romania |
| • Bulgaria | • Iceland | • Russian Federation |
| • Burkina Faso | • India | • San Marino |
| • Cameroon | • Indonesia | • Saudi Arabia |
| • Canada | • Iran (Islamic Republic
of) | • Senegal |
| • Cape Verde | • Iraq | • Serbia |
| • Central African
Republic | • Ireland | • Slovakia |
| • Chad | • Italy | • Slovenia |
| • Chile | • Japan | • South Africa |
| • China | • Jordan | • Spain |
| • Colombia | • Kenya | • Sri Lanka |
| • Congo | • Kuwait | • Sudan |
| • Costa Rica | • Lebanon | • Sweden |
| • Côte d'Ivoire | • Lesotho | • Switzerland |
| • Croatia | • Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | • Thailand |
| • Cuba | • Lithuania | • The former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia |
| • Cyprus | • Luxembourg | • Tunisia |
| • Czech Republic | • Madagascar | • Turkey |
| • Democratic People's
Republic of Korea | • Malaysia | • Uganda |
| • Democratic Republic of
the Congo | • Mali | • Ukraine |
| • Denmark | • Mauritania | • United Arab Emirates |
| • Djibouti | • Mauritius | • United Kingdom |
| • Dominican Republic | • Mexico | • United Republic of
Tanzania |
| • Ecuador | • Morocco | • United States of
America |
| • Egypt | • Mozambique | • Uruguay |
| • El Salvador | • Namibia | • Venezuela |
| • Equatorial Guinea | • Netherlands | • Yemen |
| • Eritrea | • New Zealand | • Zambia |
| • Estonia | • Nicaragua | • Zimbabwe |
| | • Niger | |

APPENDIX C

COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| • Afghanistan | • Finland | • Pakistan |
| • Algeria | • France | • Panama |
| • Angola | • Gabon | • Paraguay |
| • Argentina | • Germany | • Peru |
| • Armenia | • Ghana | • Philippines |
| • Australia | • Greece | • Portugal |
| • Austria | • Guatemala | • Republic of Korea |
| • Azerbaijan | • Guinea | • Republic of Moldova |
| • Bangladesh | • Haiti | • Romania |
| • Belgium | • Hungary | • Russian Federation |
| • Benin | • India | • San Marino |
| • Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | • Indonesia | • Saudi Arabia |
| • Brazil | • Iran (Islamic Republic of) | • Slovakia |
| • Bulgaria | • Iraq | • Slovenia |
| • Cameroon | • Ireland | • South Africa |
| • Canada | • Italy | • Spain |
| • Cape Verde | • Japan | • Sri Lanka |
| • Chad | • Jordan | • Sudan |
| • Chile | • Kenya | • Sweden |
| • China | • Kuwait | • Switzerland |
| • Colombia | • Latvia | • Thailand |
| • Congo | • Lebanon | • The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| • Costa Rica | • Lesotho | • Turkey |
| • Croatia | • Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | • Uganda |
| • Cuba | • Luxembourg | • Ukraine |
| • Cyprus | • Madagascar | • United Arab Emirates |
| • Czech Republic | • Malaysia | • United Kingdom |
| • Côte d'Ivoire | • Mauritania | • United Republic of Tanzania |
| • Democratic People's Republic of Korea | • Mauritius | • United States of America |
| • Denmark | • Mexico | • Uruguay |
| • Dominican Republic | • Morocco | • Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) |
| • Ecuador | • Mozambique | • Yemen |
| • Egypt | • Namibia | • Zambia |
| • El Salvador | • Netherlands | • Zimbabwe |
| • Eritrea | • New Zealand | |
| • Estonia | • Nicaragua | |
| • Ethiopia | • Niger | |
| • European Union (Member Organization) | • Nigeria | |
| | • Norway | |
| | • Oman | |

**OBSERVERS FROM MEMBER NATIONS
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE**

- Burundi
- Israel
- Liberia
- Malawi
- Malta
- Monaco
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Rwanda
- Swaziland
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Tajikistan

OTHER OBSERVERS

- Holy See
- Sovereign Order of Malta

PARTICIPANTS**UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND BODIES**

HIGH LEVEL TASK FORCE ON THE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY CRISIS

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNITED NATIONS STANDING COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SYSTEMS

BIOVERSITY INTERNATIONAL

TRANSNATIONAL INSTITUTE

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

WORLD BANK

CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ACTION AID INTERNATIONAL

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER

ACTION GROUP ON EROSION, TECHNOLOGY AND CONCENTRATION

AGENCY FOR CO-OPERATION AND RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT

ASIAN FARMERS' ASSOCIATION FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ASIAN NGO COALITION FOR AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL AREAS

COLLECTIF STRATÉGIES ALIMENTAIRES

CONCERN WORLDWIDE

EUROPEAN NGO CONFEDERATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT

FOOD FIRST INFORMATION AND ACTION NETWORK

FRANCISCANS INTERNATIONAL

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST HUNGER

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR WATER LAW

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC RURAL ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SOLIDARITY

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOME ECONOMICS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE MOVEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN IN LEGAL CAREERS

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF CATHOLIC AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL YOUTH

INTERNATIONAL NGO/CSO PLANNING COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
- THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES

MORE AND BETTER CAMPAIGN, FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT TO ERADICATE HUNGER AND POVERTY

OXFAM INTERNATIONAL

PESTICIDES ACTION NETWORK

CENTRAL AFRICA FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS PLATFORM

PRACTICAL ACTION

RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

NETWORK OF PEASANT FARMERS' AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS'
ORGANIZATIONS OF WEST AFRICA

SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL

SOUTH EAST ASIAN INITIATIVES FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

VIA CAMPESINA

WOMEN ORGANIZING FOR CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

WORLD FORUM OF FISH HARVESTERS AND FISH WORKERS

WORLD FORUM OF FISHER PEOPLES

PRIVATE SECTOR ASSOCIATIONS AND PRIVATE PHILANTROPIC FOUNDATIONS

CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

OBSERVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ARAB ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

FORUM OF GLOBAL ASSOCIATIONS OF REGIONS

GLOBAL DONOR PLATFORM

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, HOTEL, RESTAURANT, CATERING,
TOBACCO AND ALLIED WORKERS

OBSERVERS FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ONE CAMPAIGN

WORLD RURAL FORUM

TRANS-ATLANTIC FOOD ASSISTANCE DIALOGUE

APPENDIX D

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title
CFS:2010/1	Provisional Agenda and Agenda Notes
CFS:2010/2	Global strategic framework for food security and nutrition – A concept note
CFS:2010/3	Mapping food security actions at country level
CFS:2010/4	Revised CFS Rules of Procedure
CFS:2010/5	CFS Programme of Work and Budget
CFS:2010/6	Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises: Issues and Challenges
CFS:2010/7	Land tenure and international investment in agriculture
CFS:2010/8	Managing vulnerability and risk
CFS:2010/9	Proposal for an International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism for relations with CFS (Committee on World Food Security)
CFS:2010/Inf.1	Provisional Timetable
CFS:2010/Inf.2	List of Documents
CFS:2010/Inf.3	Membership of the Committee on World Food Security
CFS:2010/Inf.4	List of Delegates and Observers
CFS:2010/Inf.5	Statement of Competence and Voting Rights submitted by the European Union (EU) and its Member States
CFS:2010/Inf.6	Statement by the Director-General of FAO or his representative
CFS:2010/Inf.7	Statement by the President of IFAD or his representative
CFS:2010/Inf.8	Statement by the Executive Director of WFP or her representative
CFS:2010/Inf.9	Statement on behalf of the UN Secretary General
CFS:2010/Inf.10	Guidelines for presentations - Global Developments relevant to Food Security and Nutrition
CFS:2010/Inf.11	Guidelines for presentations – Regional Initiatives for Food Security and Nutrition
CFS:2010/Inf.12	Guidelines for presentations – National Initiatives for Food Security and Nutrition (case studies)
CFS:2010/Inf.13	Guidelines for presentations – Policy roundtables
CFS:2010/Inf.14	Proposal for an International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism for relations with CFS (Committee on World Food Security)

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

*Mr Chairperson and Members of the Committee Bureau,
Madam Executive Director of WFP,
Mme Vice-President of IFAD,
Mr. Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General
Dear Mr. Swaminathan, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the HL Panel of Experts,
Members of the Advisory Group,
Distinguished Ministers,
Honourable Delegates and Observers,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I wish first of all to express to you my appreciation for being in Rome this week to participate in the Thirty-sixth Session of the Committee on World Food Security. Your presence in such large numbers testifies to the importance you attach to the work of the Committee. This is indeed a memorable session. It is the first to be held in the framework of the renewed CFS.

The reform of the CFS, which was approved at the 35th Session last October and subsequently by the FAO Conference in November 2009, aims to strengthen the Committee considerably and make it an inclusive international platform for policy convergence and the coordination of expertise and action in the fight against hunger in the world.

I would like to thank all those who have worked tirelessly to implement the reform and to help organize this session, which promises to be highly interactive, results-oriented and focused on providing specific recommendations on key aspects affecting food security at the country, regional and global levels. My sincere gratitude goes to the members of the CFS Bureau under the guidance of the Chairperson Mr Noel De Luna, to the Bureau's Advisory Board and to the expanded Secretariat.

A renewed and revitalized CFS could not emerge at a more appropriate time. I would like to assure you of my personal commitment, as well as of FAO's, to the reform of the Committee so it can fully play its role in the global food security governance system.

The need for the CFS reform rose in a context where hunger was rapidly increasing as a result of sharp spikes in food commodity prices. The combination of the global food crisis followed by the economic recession pushed the number of hungry people beyond the one billion mark. And while the latest SOFI data show that the number of hungry people should decline in 2010 to 925 million, due primarily to better economic prospects and lower food prices, it remains unacceptably high. It is higher than the level that existed when heads of state and government committed to reduce hunger by half at the World Food Summit in 1996. Moreover, there are 30 countries in a state of serious food crisis requiring emergency aid.

The presence of widespread hunger, malnutrition and poverty and the inability to protect vulnerable countries and people from the effect of shocks points to a structural, more profound problem of food insecurity that requires urgent, resolute and concerted action by all relevant actors and at all levels.

The world has also to grapple with a declining rate of growth in agricultural productivity, including that of the major cereals. Yet agricultural production will need to increase by 70% in the world and double in the developing countries in order to feed a global population expected to reach 9.1 billion in 2050. All this will have to occur in the face of climate change and scarce natural resources.

Another factor that needs urgent attention is the increased instability in commodity markets as reflected by more volatile prices. Unilateral decisions by countries to restrict exports tend to aggravate the situation and result in increased speculation. I am glad that this issue is going to be debated during your work this week.

Global problems demand international as well as local solutions. The complexity and multi-dimensional causes of hunger demand the participation of a wide array of stakeholders in seeking ways to eradicate it. The renewed CFS, as the basis for a global multi-stakeholder partnership constitutes the required platform for debating complex problems and reaching consensus on solutions. The intergovernmental and non-governmental nature of the CFS provides political legitimacy, while the high-level expert advice will ensure that the decisions taken are based on sound science and objective analysis.

The renewed CFS is called upon to fill a fundamental gap between increasing complexity and globalization of the food and agricultural system. It needs to ensure a more coordinated governance system with coherent and effective long-term action.

The Chairperson of the CFS Bureau will give you more details about the progress realized towards CFS reform over the past year. It is encouraging to see that the Committee has already become more inclusive through the establishment of its new expanded Bureau, an Advisory Group and, more recently, the Steering Committee of the High-Level Panel of Experts. In this regard, I wish to congratulate Professor Swaminathan, who is with us today, for his nomination as Chairperson of the Steering Committee, and to assure him and his Committee of our full support.

Another important achievement has been the extended CFS Secretariat, which now includes staff members from WFP and IFAD.

Civil society and the private sector represent a formidable political, social and economic force at all levels. Their representatives played an essential role in the successful negotiations of the reform document, but also in the ensuing inter-sessional meetings of the Bureau and the Advisory Group.

However, for the CFS to be a high-level intergovernmental decision-making process and thus acquire the needed political legitimacy, governments need to be represented at high level, ministerial if possible, in its meetings. Further to key technical ministries and departments, the participation of ministries responsible for cooperation and development is also required. In this regard, I am extremely pleased about the presence of a number of ministers among us and wish to extend a special welcome to them.

For the CFS to be concrete in action and achieve tangible results, it is also vital that partnerships and linkages be established at country level through proper and recognized mechanisms, like the thematic groups and national alliances for food security. These mechanisms should give support to responsible authorities to ensure rational allocation of resources and successful implementation of decisions and programmes.

Besides ensuring that the renovated CFS functions efficiently, we need to make sure that it is used to intervene meaningfully and effectively in the fight against hunger. At the end of the day, we will be evaluated and judged based on results and not on process. A global strategy is needed to combine the energy of all relevant actors, each based on its comparative advantage. For it to be successful, we need to build on existing successes and best practices.

This was repeatedly and clearly stated in several intergovernmental meetings, confirming the need to avoid creating new bodies and mechanisms.

FAO is fully committed to the exercise. Its expertise, experience, multidisciplinary and wide field presence are vital features. Successes in fighting rinderpest, in dealing with Avian Flu and desert locust, in monitoring food security through the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), and in setting up bodies such as Codex Alimentarius and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, but also in the assistance to governments to prepare plans, programmes and projects for food security, just to mention a few, are real assets for the CFS renewal.

To be credible, the High-Level Panel of Experts should aim to reflect a broad range of views and wide geographical coverage. Its assessment will need to be based on peer-reviewed data, studies and research results available in the scientific and technical spheres as well as on work carried out by specialised institutions.

In that sense, FAO has a central role to play in the success of the CFS reform building on the idea of the Global Partnership for Food and Agriculture. Besides its various sectoral technical committees (COAG, CCP, COFO, COFI), FAO has a long-standing history in working with expert bodies and advisory panels and in networking with centres of excellence in all disciplines of food and agriculture.

The Organization also produces many flagship publications that are renowned worldwide, including the *State of Food and Agriculture* (SOFA), the *State of Food Insecurity in the World* (SOFI), the *State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* (SOFIA), the *State of the World's Forests* (SOFO), the *State of Agricultural Commodity Markets* (SOCO), in addition to the global perspectives reports like *World Agriculture: towards 2015/2030*.

*Excellencies,
Honourable Ministers and Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I trust that this historic session will launch the CFS towards its vision of “constituting the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings.”

I eagerly await the outcome of your deliberations.

I wish you every success in your work, and thank you for your kind attention.

APPENDIX F

STATEMENT BY MS JOSETTE SHEERAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

We gather today, none too early, because after many months of hard work the world has come together in a reformed Committee on World Food Security (CFS). Chairman De Luna, and all the nations that worked hard for this goal, our congratulations to you for this great achievement.

The new CFS is designed to provide global leadership, support and practical solutions for the nations of the world in the noble and achievable quest to end the age-old scourge of hunger and malnutrition. Why is this achievable? Because many nations have proven that we know how to break the grip-hold of chronic food insecurity, as shown by China, Brazil, Ghana and many others. Why is it urgent? Because one out of seven people on earth today do not have enough food and recent volatility in global food markets remind us once again that we must remain vigilant.

We know that food and nutrition security cannot be achieved person by person or even nation by nation. Given its dependence on weather, water, technology, trade, and stability, it also requires concerted and cooperative global action. The new CFS is the only forum on earth which now includes the full range of stakeholders from civil society, nations, NGOs, the private sector, international financial institutions and a much broader participation by each of the Rome agencies and the full participation of the United Nations through the special representative of the Secretary-General. And critically, its mandate now covers the full spectrum of food security from agriculture to supporting smallholder farms, food markets to nutrition, food safety nets to emergency action to prevent famines and reach the most vulnerable of the world's hungry.

A special note here on nutrition. Powerful new evidence underscores that our goal must not solely be adequate kilocalories per person; micronutrients are key. Any revolution to end hunger is not complete without ending the scourge of undernutrition which permanently stunts the brains and bodies of millions of our fellow citizens. This is a preventable tragedy. And the CFS must be the centre of global action to end this scourge now.

We have a truly world class panel of experts as part of the CFS under the leadership of Dr Swaminathan, one of my personal heroes. The CFS has now unrivalled access to information, to expertise and to the real-life experiences from the field. Taken together, the new CFS can be a major voice on the world stage to ensure that food security remains at the top of the global agenda.

The food crisis of 2008, which unleashed a global tsunami of increased hunger, was a wake-up call. With recent volatility, we are once again reminded that while we have done much to bring the world together in the CFS, in the Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on Food Security, action by the G-8, the G-20, the African Union and many others and strong reinforced leadership of the World Bank, we have not yet fully adjusted our food systems to help buffer shocks and blows.

In addition to those just mentioned by Dr Diouf, I would like to suggest a few actions that I think are worthy of consideration by the CFS in preventing another surge in hunger and undernutrition.

First, we must ensure that all of our actions, from seeds to school feeding, to emergency action, address the issue of undernutrition, especially in the first thousand days from conception to two years old. The recent event in New York on the first thousand days, by Ireland, the United States of America, Uganda and the foreign ministers of many other countries, is the type of action that can help mobilize the attention we need.

Secondly, we need stronger protocols protecting the most vulnerable nations and people in tight and volatile markets. At the height of the food crisis an additional 140 million people were denied access to adequate nutrition and entire nations could not meet their food supply needs. I urgently call again for humanitarian food supplies to be exempted from export bans, reaffirming what was agreed to in the Rome World Food Summit's Food Security Declaration in 2009, and again stated in the L'Aquila

Food Security Joint Statement at the G-8. This would ensure that the World Food Programme could provide a lifeline to people or the most vulnerable nations cut off from access to food. This could have a great stabilizing effect.

The Rome Declaration said: "We will remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes, and will consult and notify in advance before imposing any such new restrictions." Enacted, this would send a powerful signal that we will no longer face another silent tsunami without a key tool to ensure effective emergency action. We call on the CFS and all nations to support enactment of this vital global action.

Disaster and weather insurance programmes can help spread the risk for disasters and provide ready-to-access funding to respond when they occur. I note the recent action by the African Union to consider a comprehensive approach to this.

We must stabilize the world's anti-hunger mechanisms to ensure greater predictability of funding and delivery in a crisis. Again I want to thank all the nations gathered here for support in the three years of profound reforms which have been called perhaps the most profound in decades, to the World Food Programme's methods of delivery. Today food assistance can now support fragile markets while saving lives.

We can also do much more to unleash the powerful link between food assistance and small farmers by scaling-up innovative tools such as Purchase for Progress.

We must consider a greater focus on women. It may be an over-statement to say "feed a woman and you feed the world," but not by much. There is a face to the 70 percent of small-scale agricultural production and it is the face of a woman. There is a face to hunger and it is the face of a woman. There is a face to inter-generational undernutrition and it is the face of a woman. And there is a face to some of the most powerful proven solutions empowering women to grow more, to connect to markets, to safely cook their food and to nutritionally feed their families. Women can and must help us win this battle.

In addition, scaling-up South-South cooperation, sharing recent powerful successes from Brazil to Mexico to India, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, the African Union's CAADP programme, Qatar's dry land initiative and beyond. And in fact this week the CFS will be presenting many country case studies and learning from the experiences of countries, identifying best practices and areas to improve. This is critical and something the reformed CFS is in an unrivalled position to do.

In addition, the link with the private sector is key. As Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said in New York last week, the Millennium Development Goals cannot be achieved without partnership with the private sector and in no area is this more powerfully true than in food security.

We are witnessing a revolution in food security solutions at the country level. I see this every day. We have a strong toolbox to draw on, from FAO's storehouse of knowledge to IFAD's support for smallholder farmers, to a reformed food assistance mechanism in the World Food Programme's nutrition and safety net programmes like school feeding, cash and vouchers, Purchase for Progress, and connecting farmers to markets. And we have a global community of action, with innovative and strategic civil society and NGO partners that offer a wellspring of knowledge and support.

We must all work to ensure that the CFS seizes this opportunity and this week's strong agenda, to hear all sides, exchange views and most importantly provide concrete avenues for action by nations to beat hunger and malnutrition.

The reformed CFS should build on what we know works from our collaborative experience during the food crisis. We saw the power of working together, with the Secretary-General and Jacques Diouf's leadership during the food crisis, through David Nabarro and the High-Level Task Force on Food Security. United Nations country teams and regional organizations all have been mobilized to contribute to these efforts.

We saw nations stepping up to support our efforts, with unprecedented outpouring of support from many donors -- from the OECD nations to Saudi Arabia, to Malawi, to Thailand and beyond. I want to take this opportunity to thank the more than one hundred nations that stood in solidarity with the

world's hungry during the 3 F's: the food, fuel and financial crises. Despite economic hard times, the world has prioritized reaching the most vulnerable, powerfully turning around rising hunger numbers. Today hunger is in retreat and again the world stood to make sure that happened -- and it worked. This response shows that working together we can make a huge difference, to cool off hot situations and to save lives.

This help in stabilizing nations and communities facing food crises will have lasting benefits. We know if a child under two is denied access to adequate nutrition, their brains and bodies will never recover. And we also know that a farmer who must sell off all their livestock and assets to feed their family in a crisis may not recover for decades.

As we gather, let us remember our most immediate challenges. Erratic food prices, storms, floods, earthquakes and conflicts have plunged millions in some of the nations gathered here into abject vulnerability just in the last eight months. With the devastating earthquake in Haiti, life threatening drought in Sahel and epic level flooding in Pakistan, we saw the washing away and the disruption of livelihoods and access to food to more than 50 million people in just those three situations alone.

The question before us is whether the CFS can be a powerful catalytic platform to support the world in scaling-up effective solutions in replicating successes and in rallying the world to support country-led strategies. Let us turn talk into concrete actions based on proven solutions, so every parent can have the dignity of feeding their family, every smallholder farmer can take pride in feeding their community, and every leader can be assured of providing sustenance for their people. This battle of achieving adequate food and nutrition for all is one we can - and must - win.

Thank you.

APPENDIX G

**STATEMENT BY MS YUKIKO OMURA, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)**

*Excellencies,
Honourable Delegates,
Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I would first like to thank the Chair and members of the Bureau for the major efforts they have put into reforming the CFS over the past year. This year's agenda, and the activities unfolding this week, clearly show the high level of commitment and work that has gone into this reform process.

As we are all aware, while there has been encouraging progress on hunger and poverty reduction in many regions, globally the world is not on track to achieve the first Millennium Development goal of halving the proportion of people living in hunger and poverty. As Dr Diouf noted – the number of hungry people in the world today is higher than in 1996, when the hunger-reduction target was set.

The numbers, on their own, can seem abstract, but we must remember that each one of the 925 million hungry people is a person – somebody's mother, somebody's daughter, somebody's father, somebody's son.

We will not end be able to end hunger unless we also reduce extreme poverty and vulnerability.

In many countries -- particularly in sub Saharan Africa – this means making a major effort to boost food production and help poor rural people adapt to the impact of climate change. But in many countries, it also means ensuring that poor rural people have access to the food they need to be healthy and productive.

It is one of life's cruel ironies that smallholder farmers often do not have the tools they need to grow enough food for their families. Three-quarters of Africa's malnourished children live on small farms. In Asia and Latin America, farm children also often go hungry.

Indeed, more than two-thirds of the world's extremely poor people live in the rural areas of developing countries, many of them on small farms.

But as farmers, they have tremendous potential to increase food production and improve food security. Indeed, small farms are often more productive, per hectare, than large farms, when their agro-ecological conditions and access to technology are similar.

Investing in small farmers -- improving their access to land, improving their access to appropriate technology, improving their access to financial services and markets, and responding to their other requirements – is the most effective way to generate a broad-based movement out of poverty and hunger.

This has been increasingly recognized in the past few years, as evidenced by the range of new initiatives by governments and international organizations that directly or indirectly support smallholder farming.

One innovative example is the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP). This brings together donors - including several governments and the Gates Foundation, a number of partners (including IFAD), and representatives of civil society organizations - to fund projects that boost and commercialize smallholder production.

However, we need to be clear that increased investment in agriculture can deliver results only in the context of supportive and coherent national and international policy and partnership frameworks.

The Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda have taken us in the right direction, but improving aid effectiveness is only one part of the solution. It is equally important that all stakeholders work together to share their experiences and their solutions and to create supportive policies that reflect the global, as well as local, nature of food security.

It is here that the CFS – a reformed CFS which is more inclusive, with active participation of civil society, farmers' organizations and the private sector, a CFS which is now equipped with a stronger Secretariat, a broad-based Advisory Group and a panel of internationally accredited experts – It is here that the reformed CFS can play a central role.

We agree with FAO Director General Diouf that there is a pressing need for the CFS and the Panel of Experts to focus on **food price volatility** and food commodity markets, both at international and national levels.

The **impact of climate change on agriculture** is another priority area that directly and increasingly threatens production and food security. The issue of **secure and equitable access to land and water** in a context of growing competition for natural resources is also extremely important. These all pose major challenges for farmers and food producers as they strive to invest in and modernize agriculture.

IFAD believes that the CFS has a very important role to play in the years ahead. We have participated intensively in the CFS reform process and we are committed to continued engagement in the new CFS. We are also working with FAO and WFP in the joint Secretariat and in the Advisory Group. IFAD is also providing some financial support for the CFS and will consider the possibility of further funding next year.

Our engagement in the CFS is basically a support function. The success of the CFS reform depends primarily on the engagement and support of its member governments. And this is precisely where the value-added nature of the CFS comes in – in its nature as an intergovernmental forum.

On that note, I will conclude with a plea that we do not lose this opportunity to make the reform of the CFS a successful reality, and use it to achieve results on the ground.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you a fruitful and interesting week and look forward to a successful outcome.

APPENDIX H

**STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS****DELIVERED BY DAVID NABARRO, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

It is a great pleasure to convey my warmest greetings to all the participants in this meeting.

Food and nutrition security are among my top priorities. The High-Level Task Force that I have established to address the global food security crisis takes a comprehensive approach to food and nutrition security in its interactions with national governments, regional organizations, and partners in civil society and business. I thank the vice-chair, the Director General of FAO, and the 22 members of this Task Force for their commitment to work together and help pursue a comprehensive response. I thank the leaders of the three Rome-based UN agencies – FAO, WFP and IFAD – for their commitment and intensive coordination around the comprehensive approach at country as well as at global levels. Today there is growing recognition that food security encompasses many aspects, including availability, access, utilization and stability at the household level.

Each stakeholder has a specific role to play: that is why I welcome the increasing number of inclusive partnerships involving civil society, farmers' organizations, the private sector, regional bodies, bilateral donors, development banks, foundations and the research community. All of them are contributing to the advancing movement for food and nutrition security.

But there is growing awareness that these partnerships are not enough, and that the world needs a more formal system of global governance in this area. Today's first meeting of the revitalized and more inclusive Committee on World Food Security is an important step towards this goal. I welcome your efforts to debate and resolve some of the serious tensions that arise over food security, which often have deep political features. And I commend your decision to tackle these issues head-on, through negotiation and mediation, despite their difficulty. You have the full support of the UN system for your work.

I was in Rome to attend last year's Summit on World Food Security when the revitalization of the Committee on Food Security and the Rome principles were agreed. I look forward to watching the Committee evolve and address many of the issues that challenge our world. They include the need to support smallholder farmers, access to land and water (including land acquisition), the interests of women, improved nutrition (with a focus on the thousand days between a child's conception and second birthday), food price volatility, climate change and, in particular, the establishment of food trading systems that work without destabilizing markets. I am especially keen to see the right to food become the basis of all our efforts for food and nutrition security. This is one of the keys to halving global hunger, the first Millennium Development Goal, which in turn can have a multiplier effect across all our development goals.

I would like to acknowledge the hard work of many to bring the Committee on Food Security to this point: the leadership of Noel de Luna, the CFS chair, the vice chairs and the bureau, the advisory group and the representatives of member states, and the establishment of the High Level Panel of Experts with its Steering Committee chaired by the eminent Professor Swaminathan. I appreciate the hard work of the interagency secretariat and the CFS Secretary to set up this meeting with its focus on key issues of protracted food and nutritional insecurity; land tenure and international investment in agriculture; managing vulnerability and risk, and – importantly – on learning lessons from the Bangladesh, Haiti, Jordan and Rwanda case studies.

I wish you all the best for this vital meeting. Together, let us break the cycle of hunger and build a more secure and sustainable world for all.

Thank you.

APPENDIX I

**STATEMENT BY PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN
CHAIRPERSON OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH LEVEL PANEL OF EXPERTS ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (HLPE)**

Mr Chairman and Members of the Committee Bureau
Excellencies,
Director-General of FAO, Jacques Diouf
Madam the Executive Director of WFP, Josette Sheeran
Madam the Vice-President of IFAD, Yukiko Omura
UNSG Special Representative, David Nabarro
Members of the Advisory Group,
Honorable Delegates and Observers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honor for me to address the Committee as the Chair of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition.

This is the first statement of a Chairperson of the HLPE at CFS. This is the first session of the renewed CFS. On behalf of the Vice-Chair, Madam Mariam Rahmanian and the other 13 members of the Steering Committee, I thank you for this opportunity.

I am proud to lead this new panel charged with the task of assisting CFS in the development of public policies and strategies which can help to achieve the goal of food and nutrition security for every member of the human family. There is indeed a long road ahead of us. But we have already begun our journey with renewed determination and greater convergence in planning and action.

Why the HLPE?

The reform of the CFS is a fundamental change in the international governance of food security and nutrition. I wish to pay my tribute to all responsible for this transformation.

We are convinced that the food and nutrition security problem that humankind faces will find its solutions on the ground, where nearly two billion women and men toil in sun and rain, night and day to produce food for us. We also know that it requires interventions from local to global levels, and the mainstreaming of the gender dimension in public policy and action. It requires an integrated approach. To be effective, these interventions need to be strongly coordinated – between countries, between sectors, and between actors so that there is synergy among technology, public policy and farmers' efforts.

Past experience shows that this task of generating such synergy is not easy:

- First, because decisions need often to be taken in spite of a vast field of uncertainties with respect to the knowledge base, as for example in the areas of price volatility and climate change, but also with respect of the potential effects of policies on the ground.
- Second, because different actors sometimes carry competing interests that are often sustained by different streams of information and knowledge. This can lead to divergence of viewpoints.
- Third, because there is a need to pursue actions, even of short terms, on solid grounds, to guarantee their sustained impact.

These challenges explain the need for CFS to create a process like the HLPE that stands at the interface of expertise and policy-making and aims to promote the fusion of political will and professional skill:

- Member states need to ground their deliberations on shared and sound experience and expertise, analysis and advice. They must be informed of the uncertainties at play, their nature and their level, while at the same time deliberating on methods of scaling up successful efforts both by governments and the private sector.
- Controversies need to be identified, and, if they cannot be resolved, their fundamentals must be disentangled.
- Political decision should promote community level food security systems, based on climate resilient farm technologies. This will call for the enlargement of the food basket so as to include nutrition rich, underutilized crops. This has to be a priority arena for action in this year designated as the International Year of Biodiversity.

This is why the CFS, international and intergovernmental decision making and coordination platform should make the most of the dedicated, shared and independent expertise that the HLPE represents.

Doing things differently with the HLPE

We all agree that the HLPE was not created to be “just one more panel of experts”. This is very important. When we look at the issue of knowledge in food and nutrition security, we face essential and, to my feeling, embarrassing questions.

First, despite all the knowledge we now possess and the uncommon opportunities opened up by new technologies there are still over 925 million hungry people in the world.

Second, hunger persists in spite of numerous national and international nutrition safety net programmes, thus emphasizing the need for reviewing the governance of delivery systems. The **“deliver as one approach”** of the UN system with reference to food availability, economic and social access and absorption in this body is an important step in this direction, since this will help to address interrelated issues in a mutually reinforcing manner.

It is such questions that need to be addressed.

The very reason of our common failure is not a shortage of knowledge in the first place. We have to mobilize knowledge based on successful accomplishments at the field level for shaping public policy and action.

We have to look on how it can convert technical know-how into field level do how.

We have to look at how the successful models can be used to raise public awareness and generate a “we shall overcome” spirit.

In other words, it is solution and success oriented knowledge that is now urgently needed.

A common understanding of the specific role of the HLPE

The HLPE stays at the doorstep of its first stream of work. It is very important that we, members of the HLPE, and all of you, policy makers at national levels, and all UN organizations, share a common understanding of the exact role of the HLPE.

The joint meeting between the Steering Committee of the HLPE and the Bureau of the CFS in 16-17 September was a decisive step towards generating a common wavelength in relation to the way forward.

The HLPE was not created to solve a single, identified, technical problem whose solution can only be found in a particular laboratory in the world.

The HLPE was created because the problem of food security is global, complex issue, that has many facets, and is interlinked with many other problems, both food and non-food.

It was created because sometimes it is difficult to even identify the very nature of the problems ahead.

It was created because policy-making in such a complex environment is very difficult and needs advice at a more strategic level, advice that can help policymakers identify emerging issues and prioritize decisions relating to resource allocation.

It was created because of the conviction that advice shall be based on multi-disciplinary expertise and knowledge from actors in the field.

We, HLPE and CFS, are, in our relations, at the beginning of a process, from which we will both learn. But this is, to our belief, the common understanding that we share now on the specific role and added-value of the HLPE in matters relating to sustainable food and nutrition security.

What do we expect from this meeting? Importance of the directions given to HLPE

This session of the CFS is very important for the HLPE. What do I, as the Chair of the Steering Committee of the HLPE, expect from it?

We, members of the Steering Committee of the HLPE have already received our Terms of Reference, our Rules of Procedures from CFS.

To begin our operations, we now need a clear mandate from the CFS and its Bureau. We need to know on what key issues the panel should provide knowledge-based strategic advice, so that the advice becomes demand driven and fulfills a felt need.

At our meeting with the Bureau of the CFS, it was recognized that while it is important for the HLPE to receive directions from the CFS on what issues to report on, it was also equally important for the HLPE to perform a pro-active role and identify major emerging and strategic issues for policy advice and recommendation.

In that sense, interaction between CFS and the HLPE is a two-way process.

The CFS Bureau has already made much progress before the Steering Committee members were appointed. This resulted in the identification of topics for the Round Tables, in particular the Round Table on Risks and Vulnerabilities. A possible outcome would be directions given to the HLPE.

The Steering Committee members believe that “managing vulnerability and risk to promote better food security and nutrition” is a wide ranging topic far beyond climate change and price volatility.

We feel the issue of climate change is of paramount importance in relation to agriculture, food security and nutrition, and that it deserves to be specifically discussed at CFS and with an input from the HLPE. But it could be tackled in a subsequent year, after a review of the current activity and initiatives in the field, particularly the Cancun Conference.

However we are ready to tackle the issue of price volatility:

- Because it is an issue that triggered the recent food crisis in the first place, and provoked the reform of the international governance of food security and even the creation of the HLPE.
- Because it is also a problem that needs a strategic analysis that goes much beyond economic or market policies and measures.

If all the problems of food security, nutrition, agriculture and rural development were to be solved by analyzing and providing advice on only one single issue, we would not be sitting in this room. There are plenty of outstanding issues, all of them are well arguable. The fact that a debate must take place should not preclude us from starting our work, or delay our program. We are therefore eager to receive your guidance in determining priorities in our work.

The demand from CFS is important. The supply from HLPE is also important. We need to have better visibility through increased and appropriate levels of contributions to the Trust Fund that supports the work of the HLPE.

The HLPE does not aim at creating a new administration. Experts work here for free, as they do in other panels. But there is a need for minimal secretariat, technical support, arrangements of face-to-

face meetings that are indispensable to launch and finalize own contributions. We hope that pledges can be made to allow the HLPE to work properly during the 2 years' mandate you have assigned to it.

Next steps: 2nd Steering Committee meeting, update of the Roster

We, HLPE Steering Committee members, have decided to meet again in December. We are already at work to define our internal working methods, in the framework of the Rules of Procedures that you have given us. We have organized ourselves to prepare the scope of a study on price volatility and its impact on vulnerability to food insecurity. We have organized ourselves to prepare an analysis of emerging issues. At our meeting in December, we will take final decisions on all these points, and constitute Project Teams, based also on the suggestions emerging from this meeting of CFS.

As you know, Project Teams will be formed by the Steering Committee using experts registered in a Roster. We have decided to launch a call to update the existing Roster, which dates back to January 2009. An internet-based dedicated procedure of submission of nominations will be opened next week. Instructions on how to submit names will be found on-line, at the CFS-HLPE website. The procedure will be only internet based. All CFS constituencies are invited to submit names of competent experts to participate in our time-bound Project Teams. The workload of the Project Teams will be substantial in the first semester of 2011.

In this manner, we can foster the emergence of a **Coalition of the Concerned** with reference to elimination of hunger.

Conclusion

Excellencies, Honorable Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The road ahead of us is not an easy one, as is clear from the past experience.

We, in the HLPE and in the Steering Committee, are determined to bring a new and meaningful contribution to the work of the Committee on World Food Security.

We assure you that we will do our best to be of help to you in your efforts to pay integrated attention to all the three major forms of hunger, namely, chronic protein-energy under and malnutrition, hidden hunger caused by the deficiency of micro-nutrients, and transient hunger resulting from natural calamities or internal disorders.

On behalf of Ms Maryam Rahmanian and the other members of the Steering Committee, I thank you very much.