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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 | Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций | Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

COUNCIL

Hundred and Forty-third Session

Rome, 28 November – 2 December 2011

Report of the 37th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 17-22 October 2011)

Executive Summary

In its second Session since reform, the CFS addressed nine agenda items corresponding to the roles of the Committee and to further implement its reform. Organizational matters were dealt with in item I. In item II, opening statements were heard from the heads of the three Rome Based Agencies, the United Nations Secretary General and the chair of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Steering Committee. In addition, the essence of SOFI 2011 was presented by the Assistant Director General, ES Department. The Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Land Tenure, Fisheries and Forests (VGLT) were addressed in item III. Item IV included updates on global and regional initiatives. In item V, seven sessions were devoted to three round tables seeking policy recommendations on topics central to food security and nutrition. In item VI, ways to strengthen global coordination and national processes were addressed including mapping food security and nutrition actions, progress made in preparing a Global Strategic Framework for Food security and Nutrition, and methods to estimate the number of hungry. Item VII was devoted to implementing CFS reform including changes to the Rules of Procedure and preparing a result based framework and a Multi-year Programme of Work and Budget for the Committee. In item VIII, other matters such as update on implementation of CFS decisions, a proposal to enhance private sector participation in the Committee, arrangements for CFS 38, and the election of a Chair and the new composition of the Bureau for 2012-2013, were addressed. The report of the Session was adopted in item IX.

Suggested Action by the Council

The Council is invited to acknowledge the outcomes of the 37th Session of CFS, where the Committee:

1. Mandated the CFS-Bureau to call for an additional negotiation session with the intent of finalising the VGLT as soon as possible (para. 15);
2. Requested the HLPE to include in its plans for future work, taking into account available resources, a comparative study of constraints to smallholder investment in agriculture in different contexts with policy options to address these constraints (para. 29. vii.);

3. Supported an inclusive consultation process within CFS for the development and the broader ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investment that enhance food security and nutrition (para. 29. ix.);
4. Requested the Bureau to propose options on the meaning and different uses, if any, of the terms "Food Security", "Food Security and Nutrition", "Food and Nutrition Security" and "Nutrition Security" (para. 43);
5. Requested the Secretariat to continue facilitating the process of developing and implementing country level mapping of actions for food security and nutrition and report on progress of these actions to be presented at the 38th session of the Committee. (para. 54);
6. Agreed to develop a Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) to be submitted to the 38th Session of CFS (para. 56);
7. Endorsed the proposal to create a suite of core food security indicators including the development, adoption and promotion of internationally accepted standards, and strongly recommended that FAO improves its measure of undernourishment with special emphasis on improving the timeliness and reliability of the underlying data and parameters included in the methodology (para. 57);
8. Adopted the revised CFS Rules of Procedure as presented in document CFS:2011/9 Rev.1 and mandated the Bureau to further clarify and improve them to ensure conformity to the CFS Reform document and recommend adjustments to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization by the next regular session of CFS (paras. 61 - 62);
9. Approved the results-based framework for CFS and requested the Secretariat to prepare a succinct annual report on expenditures against projected costs from available resources and further integrate the 2012-2013 Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) with the results-based framework to be presented to 38th CFS in 2012 (para. 63);
10. Approved the proposal to organize a High-Level Expert Forum (HLEF) on Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises with a view to inter alia elaborating an "Agenda for Action for Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises" (para 64).

Suggested Action by the Conference

The Conference is invited to acknowledge the outcomes of the 37th Session of CFS, where the Committee:

1. Recognized the importance of following points that emerged from the updates on global and regional initiatives and linkages with CFS: i) facilitating support for country-led efforts to achieve food security and nutrition; ii) promoting accountability and sharing best practices at all levels; iii) developing innovative mechanisms to monitor progress in achieving food security and nutrition objectives; iv) providing a forum for mutual information, discussion and coordination of major food security and nutrition initiatives; and v) operationalizing linkages with regional initiatives (para. 21);
2. Welcomed the outcomes from three round tables on the following topics: (i) "How to increase food security and smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture", (ii) "Gender, food security and nutrition", and (iii) "Food price volatility"(paras 24-52);
3. Mandated the Bureau to recommend an update of Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization so as to make it conform with the CFS Reform Document (para. 61).

Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:

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I. Organizational Matters

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Thirty-seventh Session from 17 to 22 October 2011 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 114 Members of the Committee; by participants from:

- 8 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 82 Civil society and non-governmental organizations1;
- 3 International agricultural research organizations;
- 5 International and regional financial institutions;
- 31 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations[2];

and 21 observers. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available from the CFS Secretariat.

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; Appendix D - List of documents and other appendices for opening statements.

3. The Session was opened by Mr Noel De Luna of Philippines as Chairperson. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Afghanistan, Argentina, Canada, China, Equatorial Guinea, France, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Syria, under the chairmanship of Ms Gerda Verburg (Netherlands).

4. The Committee was informed that the EU was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.

II. Setting the Stage for CFS 37

5. Opening statements were delivered by Mr Jacques Diouf, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Mr Kanayo Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Ms Josette Sheeran, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP); Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition, on behalf of the UN Secretary-General and Mr Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE), and are attached as appendices.

6. The Committee considered a presentation by Mr Hafez Ghanem, Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Development Department (ESD), FAO on the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) 2011 – **How does international price volatility affect domestic economies and food security?**

7. It was noted that the substance of SOFI 2011 would be covered in the Policy Roundtable discussions.

8. The presentation focused on the following six key messages:

i) The impact of the price shocks and swings on food security is not uniform, with poorer countries being hardest hit;
ii) The level and volatility of domestic food prices rose in most countries;
iii) High and volatile food prices are likely to continue in the future;
iv) Short-term price shocks can have long term negative impacts on production, nutrition and livelihoods;
v) High prices have potential benefits for farmers especially if accompanied by appropriate policies and programmes for smallholder agriculture; and
vi) Policy measures are needed at the national and global levels to reduce volatility and to protect vulnerable groups from its effects.

[1] CSO participation was facilitated by the International Food Security & Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM).

[2] This figure includes thirty companies under the umbrella of the International Agri-Food Network (IAFN).

9. Some members expressed satisfaction with the effort by FAO to improve its methodology for measuring hunger, and are looking forward to having estimates based on the new methodology in SOFI 2012.

III. Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

The Committee:

10. Acknowledged the outstanding efforts that have been made by all stakeholders regarding the negotiations of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VG LT).

11. Recognized that additional time will be required to complete the process and endorsed its continuation and finalization.

12. Acknowledged the substantial progress gained so far and recommended building on the solid base which has been achieved, while concentrating on remaining paragraphs and respecting and maintaining the spirit of understanding reached during the July and October negotiations.

13. Appreciated the commitment of Member States to the completion of the VG LT.

14. Recalled that the ultimate authority for approval of the VG LT rests with the Member States.

15. Mandated the CFS-Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group and the Secretariat, to call for an additional negotiation session with the intent of finalising the VG LT as soon as possible, taking into consideration the Committee's overall work programme and available resources.

16. Requested the CFS Secretariat to ensure that during the upcoming negotiations, translation in all FAO languages is provided and that the current negotiated text is available in the foresaid languages.

IV. Updates on Global and Regional Initiatives and Linkages with CFS

17. The Chairperson noted that the purpose of this session was to provide a platform for discussion to strengthen coordination and collaborative action at the global and regional levels amongst a wide variety of stakeholders.

18. The Committee welcomed presentation of seven global initiatives[3]:

i) "The G20 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture", by Mr Bruno Le Maire, French Minister of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs and Spatial Planning, on behalf of the G20 Presidency;
ii) Update on the "L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)", by Mr Sujiro Seam, Chair of AFSI and Deputy Director for Global Public Goods, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs;
iii) "Principled Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for a Comprehensive Approach to Food Security and Nutrition", by Mr David Nabarro, Coordinator of the United Nations High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (UN-HLTF), Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition;
iv) "Achieving the Right to Food: from Global Governance to National Implementation", by Mr Olivier de Schutter, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food;
v) "Towards food and nutrition security for all: UNSCN/CFS linkages; Progress in the last 12 months", by Ms Denise Costa Coitinho Delmuè, Executive Secretary, United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN-SCN);
vi) "Update of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Implementation Strategy and Results Framework", by Mr Carlos Pérez del Castillo, Chair of the Consortium Board of CGIAR Centers; and

[3]Available presentations can be found on the CFS website at: http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs37/en/.

vii) "WTO and Food Security", by Mr Clem Boonekamp, Director of the Agriculture and Commodities Division, World Trade Organization (WTO).

19. The Committee welcomed the following presentations of regional initiatives:

i) "The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP): Its achievements and how linkages with CFS can be strengthened", by Dr Tobias Takavarasha, Senior Officer for Agriculture Policy and Investment, of The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD);
ii) "The CPLP Food and Nutrition Security Strategy", by Mr José Amaro Tati, Secretary of State for Agriculture, on behalf of Angola Government as Chairperson of CPLP region, and Mr Domingos Simões Pereira, Secretary General, Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP);
iii) "West Africa Charter for Food Crises Prevention and Management", by Mr Alhousseini Bretaudeau, Executive Secretary, Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).
iv) "Responding to the 2011 drought emergency in the Horn of Africa", by Dr Samuel Zziwa, Programme Manager, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); and
v) "Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, Niigata City, Japan, 16-17 October 2010: An Overview", by Mr Yutaka Sumita, Deputy Director-General for International Affairs - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan.

20. The Committee was also presented with the salient points from the Regional Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition for the Near East and North Africa Region that took place on 3-4 October 2011 in Cairo under the CFS umbrella. Among its main recommendations, the workshop proposed the establishment of a regional CFS-type platform to monitor food security in the region and enable policy practitioners to share information, good practices and lessons learned (CFS:2011/Inf.19).

21. Emerging from the discussions, the Committee recognized the importance of:

i) Facilitating support for country-led efforts to achieve food security and nutrition;
ii) Promoting accountability and sharing best practices at all levels;
iii) Developing innovative mechanisms to monitor progress in achieving food security and nutrition objectives;
iv) Providing a forum for mutual information, discussion and coordination of major food security and nutrition initiatives; and
v) Operationalizing linkages with regional initiatives.

22. The Committee decided to include the CPLP as an observer at CFS sessions.

V. Policy Roundtables

23. The Committee hosted three policy roundtables on the following topics: (i) "How to increase food security and smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture"; (ii) "Gender, food security and nutrition"; and (iii) "Food price volatility". The following were the outcomes of the Committee's deliberations.

A. Policy Roundtable "How to Increase Food Security and Smallholder-Sensitive Investment in Agriculture"

The Committee:

24. Underlined the paramount importance of increased and improved investment in agriculture for achieving food security and nutrition for all.

25. Recognized that the bulk of investment in agriculture is undertaken by farmers and smallholders themselves, their cooperatives and other rural enterprises with the rest being provided by a multiplicity of private actors as well as governments.

26. Acknowledged that smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, play a central role in producing most of the food consumed locally in many developing regions and are the primary investors in agriculture in many developing countries.

27. Welcomed the report of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on "Land Tenure and International Investments in Agriculture", and duly takes note of its recommendations.

28. Duly took note of the report and recommendations resulting from the Regional Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition for the Near East and North Africa Region that took place on 3-4 October 2011 in Cairo under the CFS umbrella.

29. Therefore, the Committee urged member governments, international partners and other stakeholders to follow-up on the following recommendations:

i) Ensure that public investment, services, and policies for agriculture give due priority to enabling, supporting and complementing smallholders' own investment with particular attention to women food producers who face specific difficulties and need specific policies and support;
ii) Ensure that agricultural policies and public investment give priority to food production and nutrition and increase the resilience of local and traditional food systems and biodiversity, with a focus on strengthening sustainable smallholder food production, reducing post harvest losses, increasing post harvest value addition, and on fostering smallholder-inclusive local, national and regional food markets including transportation, storage and processing;
iii) Ensure that public policies and investment play a catalytic role in the formation of partnerships among agricultural investors, including private-public, farmer co-operative-private and private-private partnerships, to ensure that the interests of smallholders are being served and preserved by those partnerships, and recognize that, in many cases, the State has a crucial role to play in facilitating access of smallholders to credit, technical and extension services, insurance, and markets;
iv) Give due attention to new market and environmental risks facing smallholder agriculture, and design investment, services and policies so as to mitigate these risks and strengthen the ability of both women and men smallholders to manage them. Align investment in agriculture with environmental sustainability considerations; and
v) Actively involve organizations representing smallholders and agricultural workers in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies for investment in agriculture, and in the design of investment programmes in agriculture and food value chains;

Furthermore the Committee:

vi) Encouraged governments and other stakeholders to report to the Committee as determined in the framework of 'Mapping food security actions at country level', on actions being taken to align international and domestic private and public investment in agriculture with food security concerns, including progress made in the implementation of the recommendations above, and to share lessons learned from national experiences. This reporting should be prepared in the context of a multi-actor forum that replicates at country level the inclusive vision of the new CFS;
vii) Requested the HLPE to include in its plans for future work, taking into account available resources, a comparative study of constraints to smallholder investment in agriculture in different contexts with policy options for addressing these constraints, taking into consideration the work done on this topic by IFAD, and by FAO in the context of COAG, and the work of other key partners. This should include a comparative assessment of strategies for linking smallholders to food value chains in national and regional markets and what can be learned from different experiences, as well as an assessment of the impacts on smallholders of public-private as well as farmer cooperative-private and private-private partnerships;
viii) Recognized the urgent need to finalize the negotiations on the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, which will underpin smallholder investment in agriculture;

ix) Supported an inclusive consultation process within CFS for the development and the broader ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investment that enhance food security and nutrition; acknowledged that the first step of this consultation process will be to develop terms of reference that include the scope, purpose, intended recipients and structure of these principles as well as the format of the consultation process, taking into account existing frameworks, such as the RAI principles developed by FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD and the World Bank. This consultation process will be initiated promptly after approval of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, and will be overseen by the CFS Bureau with the assistance of the joint Secretariat and in close collaboration with the Advisory Group and the involvement of all interested stakeholders, with a view to submitting these principles for the consideration of CFS. The consultation process will seek to ensure consistency and complementarity with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security;

x) Urged the explicit recognition of smallholder-sensitive investment among the criteria for characterizing responsible corporate investment in agriculture. The definition of this term should be specifically addressed in the consultation on responsible investment in agriculture; and

xi) Requested the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with the Advisory Group and based on the information made available by the relevant stakeholders, to prepare a general report on the state of implementation of the above recommendations to be presented to CFS.

B. Policy Roundtable on "Gender, Food Security and Nutrition"

The Committee:

30. Recognized that achieving food security and adequate nutrition for women, men and their families are inter-linked with comprehensive development efforts and urges all stakeholders to take concrete actions to improve women's health, educational and nutritional status.

31. Called upon Member States, international organizations, and other stakeholders, to recognize that advancing human rights is critical for achieving world food security and nutrition.

32. Urged Member States, through measures including affirmative action, when appropriate, to:

i) Ensure women's meaningful participation in all decision making processes related to achieving women's progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, and nutrition;

ii) Ensure that women have equal access to health, education, land, water and other natural resources, including by enacting gender-sensitive legislation.

33. Urged Member States to actively promote women's leadership and to strengthen women's capacity for collective organizing, especially in the rural sector.

34. Urged Member States to develop a policy and legal framework with appropriate compliance-monitoring to ensure women's and men's equal access to productive resources including land ownership and inheritance, access to financial services, agricultural technology and information, business registration and operation, and employment opportunities, and to enact and enforce laws that protect women from all kinds of violence. Where appropriate, Member States should audit all existing laws for discrimination and amend discriminatory laws.

35. Urged Member States to involve women in the decision-making process with regards to national and international responses to global challenges to food security and nutrition.

36. Called upon Member States, international organizations, and other stakeholders, to include improvement of women's, adolescent girls', infants' and child's nutritional status, including hidden hunger or micronutrient deficiencies and obesity as a new manifestation of malnutrition, as an explicit goal and expected outcome of agriculture, food security and nutrition-related programmes, emergency responses, strategies and policies, from design to implementation.

37. Recalled the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, and in particular its recommendations for advancing women's food security under the strategic objectives on macroeconomic and development policies (A1), vocational training and continuing education (B3), health (C1), access to resources, employment, markets and trade (F2) and sustainable development (K2).

38. Urged the Bureau to encourage and engage as appropriate with UN Women in the development of specific indicators, targets and time tables to measure progress made towards advancing women's food security, and to invite UN Women to report on progress at the 39th session of CFS.

39. Took note of the report and recommendations relating to gender, food security and nutrition resulting from the Regional Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition for the Near East and North Africa Region that took place on 3-4 October 2011 in Cairo under the CFS umbrella.

40. Called upon Member States to support the adoption and implementation of maternity and paternity protection legislation and related measures that allow women and men to perform their care giving role and therefore provide for the nutritional needs of their children and protect their own health, whilst protecting their employment security.

41. Urged Member States, international organizations, and other stakeholders to work together to promote synergies and avoid wasteful duplication to identify and support strategies, policies and actions to further strengthen gender-sensitive food security and nutrition, health and education interventions that scale-up practical solutions for women, including:

i) Statistics with regard to food security and nutrition should be sex and age-disaggregated;
ii) Gender analysis and nutrition impact assessments should be conducted to inform food security and nutrition policy, programme and project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including the use of appropriate indicators, gender targets and funding;\
iii) Agricultural investments should take into account the specific needs of both women and men, bearing in mind that investments in land and other natural resources have impact on women's food security. Moreover, agricultural investment plans, policies and programmes should be designed so that women and men have equal access to programme services and operations, being cognizant of women's and men's commitments to household economies and to child-rearing and recognizing their different needs;
iv) Smallholder women farmers should be prioritized in agricultural programming to foster equity while taking into consideration the specific food and nutrition needs of women, men and children; and
v) Support adoption of safety net programmes including home-grown school feeding and school gardens, which encourages girl's attendance at school and links economic empowerment of women smallholders, food security and nutrition of girls in school, and improved education outcomes.

42. Recommended that gender is included in the monitoring mechanisms of current and future Voluntary Guidelines, including the "The Progressive Realization of the Right to adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security", and "Responsible Governance of Land Tenure, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security" and similar initiatives that will be discussed or endorsed by CFS.

43. Requested the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group and joint Secretariat, as well as with relevant international organizations, in particular World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to propose options on the meaning and different uses, if any, of the terms "Food Security", "Food Security and Nutrition", "Food and Nutrition Security" and "Nutrition Security" to the CFS Session for the standardization of the official terminology that the Committee should use taking into account that nutrition is a key pillar of "Food Security" as officially defined.

44. Requested the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with the Advisory Group, and based on information made available by the relevant stakeholders, to prepare a general report on the state of implementation of the above recommendations to be presented to CFS.

C. Policy Roundtable on "Food Price Volatility"

The Committee:

45. Stressed the need for concerted international efforts to address the structural causes of food price volatility and ensure that its impacts do not undermine small and marginal producers and consumers' right to food.

46. Expressed its appreciation for the efforts by the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) for its work on price volatility and food security, and took note of its report on Price Volatility and Food Security and recommendations contained therein.

47. Welcomed the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture of the G20 as a positive effort to address a number of the main causes and implications of food price volatility and would welcome its endorsement by the G20 Summit to be held in November 2011.

48. Welcomed the outcome of the Regional Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition for the Near East and North Africa Region that took place on 3-4 October 2011 in Cairo under the CFS umbrella and encouraged the Regional Members to deal with coordination issues at both regional and national levels.

49. Took note of the assessment by FAO and other stakeholders of the positive and negative effects of different policy responses to high and volatile food prices, as discussed in the series of regional and subregional consultations organized by FAO in 2011.

50. Recommended the following action points, their development and implementation, by the appropriate parties and stakeholders:

Actions to increase food production and availability, and to enhance resilience to shocks:

a) Increase stable and sustainable public and private investment to strengthen smallholder production systems, boost agricultural productivity, foster rural development and increase resilience with particular attention to smallholder agriculture;
b) Promote a significant expansion of agricultural research and development, and its funding, including by strengthening the work of the reformed CGIAR, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions, and promoting technology transfer, sharing of knowledge and practices, including for family farming, and capacity building through North-South and South-South cooperation;
c) Support the development, or review, by Member Countries, of comprehensive national food security strategies which are country-owned and led, evidence-based and inclusive of all key partners at national level, in particular civil society, women's and farmers' organizations, and which establish policy coherence in respective sectors, including national economic policies, to address food price volatility;
d) Urge Member Countries to explore measures and incentives to reduce waste and losses in the food system, including addressing post harvest losses;

Actions to reduce volatility:

e) Support the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) to enhance food market information and transparency, and urge the participating international organizations, private sector actors and governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products;
f) Acknowledging the need for countries to better coordinate responses in times of food price crises, support the establishment of the AMIS Rapid Response Forum and request the CFS Bureau to ensure appropriate links between that Forum and CFS;
g) Improve transparency, regulation and supervision of agricultural derivative markets;

h) Noting that a transparent and predictable international trade in food is crucial for reducing excessive price volatility and maintaining focus on building an accountable and rules-based multilateral trading system taking into account food security concerns, in particular those of the Least Developed and Net Food Importing Developing Countries. In that context, support an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the Doha Development Round in accordance with its mandate;
i) Review biofuels policies - where applicable and if necessary - according to balanced science-based assessments of the opportunities and challenges they may present for food security so that biofuels can be produced where it is socially, economically and environmentally feasible to do so. In line with this, mandate the HLPE, with full consideration of resources and other CFS priorities, to conduct a science-based comparative literature analysis, taking into consideration the work produced by the FAO and Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP), of the positive and negative effects of biofuels on food security to be presented to CFS;
j) Request relevant international organizations, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, to further assess the constraints and effectiveness of local, national and regional food reserves;

Actions to mitigate the negative impacts of volatility:

k) Increase the role of the state, where appropriate, to mitigate the negative impacts of volatility, including through the development of stable, long-term national social protection strategies and safety nets, particularly addressing vulnerable categories of populations such as women and children, that can be leveraged and scaled-up in times of crisis. Reiterate, in this context, the mandate for a HLPE study on the matter, requesting its presentation to the 38th Session of CFS;
l) Recommend the use of national and local social safety nets and local purchase mechanisms, whenever appropriate, for the delivery of food aid, while taking time, market, production, institutional and other relevant factors into account, in accordance with the rules of the multilateral trading system;
m) Endorse efforts requested by the G20 for WFP and other international organizations and partners (such as the Economic Community of West African States - ECOWAS) and West African countries, to support the development of a pilot project in West Africa, for a targeted regional emergency humanitarian food reserve, consistent with Annex 2 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture;
n) Request that the international organizations, in consultation with other relevant stakeholders, develop a framework for a draft voluntary code of conduct for emergency humanitarian food reserves management, for further consideration by CFS;
o) Develop risk management instruments, including for mitigating the impact of price shocks, and recommend their mainstreaming into national food security strategies focused on mitigating risk for the most vulnerable against food price volatility. Attention should also be given to the inclusion of best practices and lessons learned for vulnerable small-scale food producers;
p) Welcome the decision by the G20 to agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and not to impose them in the future, and urge all Member States to agree to the same principle;
q) Welcome increased international support for food assistance, especially in times of high and volatile food prices and based on need, including under the framework of the Food Aid Convention.

51. Recommended that FAO, IFAD, WFP and other relevant international organizations and CFS stakeholders reinforce the policy dialogue among themselves and Member Countries with a view to enhancing adoption and implementation of the above recommendations at all appropriate levels; and

52. Requested the CFS Secretariat to prepare, in collaboration with the Advisory Group and based on information made available by the relevant stakeholders, a general report on the state of

implementation of all of the above recommendations and action points, to be presented to CFS at a date to be decided by the CFS Bureau.

VI. Global Coordination and Support for National Processes (CFS:2011/7)

A. Mapping Food Security and Nutrition Actions at Country Level – The Way Forward

B. Country Case Studies on Mapping

53. The Committee considered the progress made since the 36th session, which was further supported by five case studies reporting on experiences with, and lessons learned from, mapping food security and nutrition (FSN) actions, including, Nigeria, Madagascar, West Bank and Gaza Strip (Palestinian Territories[4]), Cambodia and the Regional Programme for Food Security and Nutrition in Central America (PRESANCA, based in El Salvador).

54. The Committee:

i) Requested the Secretariat to continue facilitating the process of developing and implementing country level mapping of FSN, and to provide an update at the 38th session of CFS in 2012;
ii) Encouraged interested stakeholders and relevant sectors to participate in assisting countries with the development and implementation of mapping FSN actions, form appropriate multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships and encouraged harmonization of methods;
iii) Recommended that additional national governments be invited to present at CFS 38 in 2012, with a view to sharing the results of mapping food security and nutrition actions to inform other national governments, exchange experiences between countries and international actors, and obtain their support for the country level mapping process;
iv) Recommended that adequate resources be made available to fund follow-up activities to provide interested countries with technical support for the development and implementation of FSN mapping systems as part of their national development monitoring efforts;
v) Recommended that the process to map food security and nutrition actions be made an integral part of National Information Systems covering the food and agricultural sector;
vi) Encouraged the use of a standard methodology in the process to map food security and nutrition actions at country level;
vii) Recommended that the process to map food security and nutrition actions be considered during FAO Regional Conferences that will be held in 2012. The outcomes of the discussion will be presented during the 38th Session of CFS; and
viii) Requested the Secretariat to work with the appropriate stakeholders to facilitate the development of systems that allow the consolidation and dissemination of the results of the mapping of food security and nutrition initiatives, to the benefit of a better alignment and coordination of the international community in support of national and regional strategies and policies. The progress report on this process should be presented at the 38th Session of the Committee.

55. The Committee also endorsed the recommendations in section IV of the document CFS:2011/7, which can be found in Annex J of this report.

C. Status of Global Strategic Framework (CFS:2011/8)

56. Bearing in mind the Member States' agreement to develop a Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) to be submitted to the 38th Session of CFS, and considering the progress made so far, the Committee:

[4] 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.

i) Acknowledged the CFS Bureau-led consultative and inclusive process that has led to an agreement between participating stakeholders on the proposed purposes, basic principles, structure and process of the GSF (CFS:2011/Inf.14), the GSF Annotated Outline (CFS:2011/Inf.13), and the online consultation to solicit feedback from a wide range of stakeholders on the Annotated Outline which will be taken into consideration when preparing Draft One;
ii) Underlined the critical role of planned consultations on the GSF and encouraged all stakeholders to participate actively in these at international and regional levels during 2012, including by mobilizing resources to ensure that the voices of all relevant CFS stakeholders – particularly those most affected by food insecurity - are heard; and
iii) Underlined the role of the GSF as a dynamic instrument which reflects and consolidates the ongoing policy convergence work of CFS, and determined that the decisions and recommendations of the 37th Session of CFS with respect to food price volatility, smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture, and gender, food security and nutrition are incorporated and developed, as appropriate, in the final draft of the GSF.

D. Review of Methods to Estimate the Number of Hungry (CFS:2011/6)

57. The Committee welcomed the report of the Roundtable on "Monitoring Food Security" held on 12-13 September 2011 at FAO headquarters, Rome and the key findings and recommendations contained therein. In particular, the Committee:

i) Endorsed the proposal of creating a suite of core food security indicators and the process of doing so as described in the document, including the development, adoption and promotion of internationally accepted standards;
ii) Strongly recommended that FAO improves its measure of undernourishment with special emphasis on improving the timeliness and reliability of the underlying data and parameters included in the methodology;
iii) Strongly encouraged FAO and other relevant agencies to strengthen their capacity development efforts in order to enhance both basic food and agricultural statistics and specific food security monitoring systems;
iv) Urged countries to strengthen their national information systems on food security and nutrition;
v) Underlined the need to better integrate all actions related to food security and nutrition information at all levels, and encouraged the mobilisation of resources towards that end;
vi) Recommended that the dialogue between policy makers, statistical agencies and data providers be further intensified in order to better identify and link information needs for the design, implementation and monitoring of food security policies to the supply of such information; and
vii) Called upon the CFS Secretariat to report to the CFS Plenary on progress regarding recommended actions. The Bureau of the Committee, in consultation with the CFS Secretariat and the Advisory Group, will decide on the timing and other modalities of this reporting in accordance with the Committee's work programme and available resources.

VII. The Implementation of the CFS Reform

A. CFS Rules of Procedure (CFS:2011/9 REV.1)

58. The Chair and the Secretariat introduced document CFS:2011/9 Rev.1 Revised CFS Rules of Procedure.

59. In conformity with Rule X of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee on World Food Security, the Committee, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast established through a nominal vote, decided to suspend the application of Rule XI therein to allow consideration of revised document CFS:2011/9 Rev.1.

60. Subsequently, the Committee, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast established through a nominal vote, adopted the revised CFS Rules of Procedure as presented in document CFS:2011/9 Rev.1.

61. The Committee:

i) Mandated the Bureau to recommend an update of Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization by the next regular Session of CFS, to be then forwarded to the next FAO Conference in June 2013 so as to make it conform with the CFS Reform Document as well as with the revised Rules of Procedure as approved by the current Session. The Committee noted that due regard shall be paid to the text and spirit of the CFS Reform Document in the meantime;
ii) Reaffirmed the importance of the CFS Reform Document, which shall continue to provide the main reference document regarding the status of the reformed CFS, including with respect to the interpretation of these Rules of Procedure;
iii) Requested the Bureau to further analyze, in coordination with the relevant agencies, the modalities and requirements whereby a system of rotation of the CFS Secretary among FAO, IFAD and WFP could be implemented, including the required qualifications and terms of reference for the CFS Secretary as well as the reporting lines, with a view to allowing the CFS to make an informed decision on the matter at its next regular session; and
iv) Requested the Bureau, in coordination with the relevant agencies, to further analyze the modalities and requirements for inclusion in the Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition, with a view to allowing the CFS to take an informed decision on the matter at its next regular session.

62. The Committee outlined a number of areas in which the CFS Rules of Procedure should be further clarified and improved, including procedures to elect the Chair such as term limits (eligibility for re-election), deadline for nomination of the candidacies and regional rotations. The procedures for the election of the Bureau members and their alternates should be clarified as well. Those improvements, together with a proposed revision of Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of FAO, which will have to be approved by the FAO Conference, are to be presented to the 38th CFS in 2012.

B. Results-based Framework (CFS:2011/10)

63. The Committee:

i) Approved the results-based framework for CFS as a dynamic document, recognizing that refinements are required;
ii) Requested the Secretariat to prepare, on the basis of commitments taken since the reform of the CFS, a succinct annual report on expenditures against projected costs from available resources; and
iii) Requested the CFS Bureau to work with the Secretariat to further integrate the 2012-2013 Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) with the results-based framework with a view to preparing a more detailed and prioritized Multi-year Programme of Work and Budget to be presented to the 38th CFS in 2012.

VIII. Other Matters

A. Update on CFS Decisions "High-Level Experts Forum on Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises" (CFS:2011/12)

64. The Committee:

i) Approved the proposal to organize a High-Level Expert Forum (HLEF) on Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises with a view to inter alia elaborating an "Agenda for Action for Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises";

ii) Agreed that the CFS Bureau will oversee the modalities for the organization of the said HLEF in collaboration with the Secretariat, the Advisory Group and the High Level Panel of Experts as appropriate. The report of the outcomes of the HLEF will be considered by the plenary of the Committee;
iii) Approved the proposal to hold an extensive consultation process with all stakeholders on the outcome of the HLEF with the view to presenting a proposed "Agenda for Action for Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises" for the consideration of the plenary of CFS as appropriate; and
iv) Agreed that the CFS Bureau will decide on the dates of the forum taking into consideration the overall CFS programme of work.

B. Proposal for Enhancing Corporate Private Sector Participation in the Committee on World Food Security

65. The Committee acknowledged the document CFS: 2011/Inf.15, Proposal for Modalities for Private Sector Participation in the Committee on World Food Security, and expressed appreciation for the constructive involvement by the private sector representation in the work of the Committee.

C. Arrangements for the 38th Session

66. The Chair recommended that the 38th Session be held from 15-20 October 2012 at FAO headquarters in Rome, as indicated on the Provisional Calendar of FAO Governing Bodies. The exact dates will be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee.

D. Bureau 2012-2013 Composition

67. The Committee elected Mr Yaya Adisa Olaitan Olaniran, Permanent Representative of Nigeria, as the Chair of CFS. The Committee elected by acclamation the following representatives as members and alternate members of the incoming CFS Bureau:

- Members: Angola, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Switzerland, United States of America, Zimbabwe;
- Alternates: Armenia, Canada, Congo, Iran, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Oman, Sri Lanka, Uganda and two from GRULAC (to be confirmed).

Annex A

Agenda of the Session

I. Organizational Matters

II. Setting the Stage for CFS 37

III. Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

IV. Updates on Global and Regional Initiatives and linkages with CFS

V. Policy Roundtables

a) How to Increase Food Security and Smallholder-Sensitive Investment in Agriculture

b) Gender, Food Security and Nutrition

c) Food Price Volatility

VI. Global Coordination and Support for National Processes

a) Mapping food security and nutrition actions at country level – the way forward

b) Country case studies

c) Status of Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition

d) Review of methods to estimate the number of hungry.

VII. The Implementation of the CFS Reform

a) Revised CFS Rules of Procedure

b) Results-based framework for CFS

VIII. Other Matters

a) Implementation of decisions taken by CFS

b) Proposal for enhancing Corporate Private Sector Participation in the Committee on World Food Security

c) Arrangements for the thirty-eighth CFS Plenary session

d) Election of the Chair and Bureau of the CFS for the 2012-2013 biennium

IX. Report of the Session

Adoption of the Report of the Session

Annex B

Membership of the Committee on World Food Security

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

Annex C
List of Members, Participants and Observers to the 37th Session

Members of the Committee

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

Observers from Member Nations Not Members of the Committee

Albania
Burundi
Liberia
Somalia
Viet Nam

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 FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
UNITED NATIONS STANDING COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ACTION AID INTERNATIONAL
ACTION AGAINST HUNGER
ACTION GROUP ON EROSION, TECHNOLOGY AND CONCENTRATION
ALLIANCE AGAINST HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION
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
CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS
CIVIL SOCIETY MECHANISM
CONCERN WORLDWIDE
EUROPEAN NGO CONFEDERATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT
FOOD FIRST INFORMATION AND ACTION NETWORK
FRANCISCANS INTERNATIONAL
FRIENDS OF THE EARTH INTERNATIONAL
FUNDACIÓN PROMOCIÓN SOCIAL DE LA CULTURA (FPSC)
INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURE AND TRADE POLICY
INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS (LIONS CLUBS INTERNATIONAL)
INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC RURAL ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SOLIDARITY
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOME ECONOMICS
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE MOVEMENTS
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN IN LEGAL CAREERS
INTERNATIONAL FOOD SECURITY NETWORK
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF CATHOLIC AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL YOUTH
INTERNATIONAL NGO/CSO PLANNING COMMITTEE
INTERNATIONAL SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE
MORE AND BETTER CAMPAIGN, FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO ERADICATE HUNGER AND POVERTY
OXFAM INTERNATIONAL
PRACTICAL ACTION
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL
SOUTH EAST ASIAN INITIATIVES FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT
THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER COUNCIL OF IRELAND - GORTA
VIA CAMPESINA
WOMEN ORGANIZING FOR CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

WORLD FORUM OF FISH HARVESTERS AND FISH WORKERS
WORLD FORUM OF FISHER PEOPLES
WORLD VISION

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SYSTEMS
BIOVERSITY INTERNATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
WORLD BANK
WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

PRIVATE SECTOR ASSOCIATIONS AND PRIVATE PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATIONS
BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION
IAFN (GNIS)
IAFN (AGR. INST. CANADA)
IAFN (AMBERS CO.CAPITAL)
IAFN (BAYER CROP SCIENCE)
IAFN (CICILS)
IAFN (CME)
IAFN (CROPLIFE ASIA)
IAFN (CROPLIFE)
IAFN (DANONE)
IAFN (DOW AGROSCIENCES)
IAFN (FARMING FIRST)
IAFN (GADCO)
IAFN (GAFTA)
IAFN (GPIC)
IAFN (IFIA)
IAFN (IFMA)
IAFN (INT. ZINC ASSOCIATION)
IAFN (INTL. FC. STONE)
IAFN (MAFM)
IAFN (MONSANTO)
IAFN (NOVOZYMES A/S)
IAFN (PAN AFRICAN AGRI-BUSINESS)
IAFN (PULSE CANADA)
IAFN (SKOVS KORN)
IAFN (TECHNOSERVE)
IAFN (TOROS)
IAFN (TRADEWINDS)
IAFN (UNIFA)
IAFN (WORLD FARMERS ORG.)
IAFN (YARA INT.)

OBSERVERS
BIOVISION - FOUNDATION FOR ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTRE NATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION AU DÉVELOPEMENT
COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES
DEVELOPMENT GATEWAY
ECONEXUS
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

FUNDACIÓN DEL AZÚCAR
GLOBAL DONOR PLATFORM
HIGH LEVEL PANEL OF EXPERTS ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (HLPE)
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES
INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF REFRIGERATION
MILLENIUM INSTITUTE
ONE CAMPAIGN
ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PERMANENT INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL
PRISMA
THE PRINCE'S CHARITIES INTERNATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY UNIT
TRANS-ATLANTIC FOOD ASSISTANCE DIALOGUE
USC CANADA
WORLD RURAL FORUM

Annex D

List of Documents

Document	Title	Agenda Item
CFS:2011/1	Provisional Agenda and Agenda Notes	I
CFS:2011/2	Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security5	III
CFS:2011/3	Policy Roundtable – Food Price Volatility	V
CFS:2011/3 Add.	Price Volatility and Food Security - Extract from the Report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition - Summary and Recommendations for Policymakers	
CFS:2011/4	Policy Roundtable – How to increase Food Security and Smallholder-sensitive Investment in Agriculture	V
CFS:2011/4 Add.	Land Tenure and International Investments in Agriculture - Extract from the Report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition – Summary and Recommendations for Policymakers	
CFS:2011/5	Policy Roundtable – Gender, Food Security and Nutrition	V
CFS:2011/6	Outcome of "Roundtable to review methods used to estimate the number of hungry" (FAO, 12-13 Sept. 2011)	VI
CFS:2011/7	Mapping Food Security and Nutrition Actions at Country Level	VI
CFS:2011/8	Status of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition	VI
CFS:2011/9	Revised CFS Rules of Procedure	VII
CFS:2011/10	Results-based Framework for CFS	VII
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CFS:2011/12	Addressing Food Insecurity in Countries in Protracted Crises	VIII
CFS:2011/Inf.1	Provisional Timetable	I
CFS:2011/Inf.2	List of Documents	I
CFS:2011/Inf.3	Membership of the Committee on World Food Security	I
CFS:2011/Inf.4	List of Delegates, Participants and Observers	I
CFS:2011/Inf.5	Statement of Competence and Voting Rights submitted by the European Union (EU) and its Member States	I
CFS:2011/Inf.6	Statement by the UN Secretary-General	II

[5] English version only will be available at CFS Session. Translations will follow.

CFS:2011/Inf.7	Statement by the Director-General of FAO or his representative	II
CFS:2011/Inf.8	Statement by the President of IFAD or his representative	II
CFS:2011/Inf.9	Statement by the Executive Director of WFP or her representative	II
CFS:2011/Inf.10	Statement by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)	II
CFS:2011/Inf.11	List of Global and Regional Initiatives invited to the CFS 37th Session	IV
CFS:2011/Inf.12	Session Guidelines for Policy roundtables	V
CFS:2011/Inf.13	Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition – Annotated Outline	VI
CFS:2011/Inf.14	Global Strategic Framework – Agreement on Purposes, Basic Principles, Structure and Process	VI
CFS:2011/Inf.15	Proposal for Modalities for Private Sector Participation in the Committee on World Food Security	VIII
CFS:2011/Inf.16	Process of Consultation on Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI) within the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	VIII
CFS:2011/Inf.17	List of supporting documents for the 37th Session	
CFS:2011/Inf.18	Description of AMIS (Agricultural Market Information System)	
CFS:2011/Inf.19	Regional Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition in the Near East 2 – 3 Oct 2011	

Annex E

Statement by Mr Jacques Diouf, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Mr Chairperson and Members of the Committee Bureau,
Madame President Michelle Bachelet,
Mr Chairman of the Council,
Mr President of IFAD,
Madam Executive Director of WFP,
Prof. Swaminathan, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the High-Level Panel of Experts,
Members of the Advisory Group,
Distinguished Ministers,
Honourable Delegates and Observers,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Introduction

First of all, let me express my appreciation for your participation in the Thirty-seventh Session of the Committee on World Food Security. Your presence here in ever-increasing numbers demonstrates the importance you attach to the work of this revitalized Committee.

The more inclusive, interactive, and results-oriented CFS has now been in action for two years since the Reform was approved in 2009. The Committee is steadily becoming a point of reference for policy convergence and a platform which facilitates the coordination of expertise and coherence in action in the fight against hunger in the world. The political legitimacy of the CFS which is derived from its multi-stakeholder composition is growing, while its ability to make informed decisions is strengthened by the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Food Security and Nutrition.

Food security challenges

The Committee has to live up to the many current and emerging challenges facing food security and agriculture.

Scant progress has been made in reducing hunger in the world with an estimated total number of undernourished people at 925 million, which translates into a hunger prevalence rate of 16% in the developing world. Structural problems continue to underpin widespread hunger, food insecurity and poverty that affect poor people and poor countries most. In addition to chronic hunger, a total of 32 countries are in a state of serious food crisis requiring emergency food assistance.

Of special interest is the famine situation in the Horn of Africa, and particularly in Somalia. About four million people are in need for food assistance in the country.

The economic and food crises of recent years are severely challenging our efforts to achieve the internationally agreed goals related to hunger reduction. A looming economic and financial crisis afflicting large parts of the industrialized world risks to put serious obstacles in the much needed intensification of the fight against hunger. In an increasing globalised world, an economic crisis in one of its parts reverberates throughout the global system through trade, aid and financial links.

Volatility in food prices is challenging the very fundamental human right to adequate food. High and volatile prices not only increase, but also deepen poverty and food insecurity. Their impact falls heaviest on the poorest – especially the urban poor and the landless – who may spend as much as 75 percent of their income on food. High food prices reduce their purchasing power, and even temporary spells of undernutrition may lead to irreversible harm. They reinforce poverty traps as physical and human capital is eroded and spending on education and health is cut.

For poor food producers, price volatility increases uncertainty and deters the investment that is essential to increasing food production and reducing vulnerability. At national level, rising and volatile

food import bills threaten exchange reserves and disrupt development budgets and slow growth and development.

Good policies are essential. Investing in agricultural productivity growth and resilience is paramount to addressing food price volatility. Increased public and private investment in agriculture, with emphasis on initiatives that support smallholders - the main food producers in many parts of the developing world, remains critical to increasing the resilience of agriculture to shocks and enhancing sustainable long-term food security.

Existing trade rules conceived in times of low and stable food prices seem to offer little protection against soaring prices and volatility, and may even exacerbate them.

Biofuel mandates strengthen the link between the food and energy markets, making food markets more volatile. Increasing interest from financial investors in agricultural commodity futures markets can also contribute to price volatility in the short term.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the aftermath of the 2006-2008 global food security crisis, the analysis of policy responses, as shown in this year's State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI), provides us with key lessons.

An important one is that not all countries were affected equally by high and volatile prices. Large countries with strong economies and budgets were able to insulate themselves from international price volatility and its deleterious effects on vulnerable groups through social protection schemes. Small food importing countries, particularly in Africa with weak economies and thin budgets were unable to protect their domestic markets from price surges and their vulnerable people from the negative impacts. SOFI shows that, for the first group of countries, the number of undernourished remained practically flat while the latter group experienced a sharp increase.

Another key lesson is that the price spike of 2006-2008, and some of its effects on hunger, could have been largely avoided if an effective system for policy coordination and sharing of information had been in place. Volatility was exacerbated by a lack of accurate information on the global supply and demand situation. The food price episodes of 2008 and 2010 exposed a number of weaknesses in market information systems and transparency as well as in coordinating actions and policy responses. Globally, there is no effective mechanism to identify abnormal food market situations. This results in the absence of synergies between information, alerts and coordinated policy response.

At the same time, uncoordinated responses to the crises made it so that successes in protecting the economies of some countries from price volatility resulted in increasing volatility in other markets, thus further aggravating the situation for others.

Increasing market transparency is crucial. That is why the creation of the Agricultural Market Information System, known as AMIS, recommended by the inter-agency report to the G20 is extremely important. AMIS, which will be inter alia discussed in this meeting, addresses such weaknesses in information and in coordination. Better information on global markets and enhanced transparency will reduce the incidence of panic-driven price surges, and will permit better informed policy decision-making. The launch of the Rapid Response Forum signifies an important step towards strengthening our ability to respond to food price crises in a coordinated manner. The Forum aims to promote early exchange of key information on, and discussion of, measures to both prevent and respond to crises among policy-makers.

The CFS, as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform dealing with food security and nutrition, has a crucial role to play by bringing countries and relevant actors together to debate and agree on important policy decisions. Close collaboration with the Rapid Response Forum will encourage the implementation of efficient and effective policies, and will help avoid potentially damaging policy choices.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

The need for coherence in policy and action across wide ranging stakeholders striving to improve food security cannot be overemphasized. This is the fundamental underlying purpose of the CFS. However, we all know how complicated and demanding the process of achieving meaningful coherence and coordination is in practice. All stakeholders will have to go beyond their individual objectives and agendas to make progress on key issues.

Coherence requires addressing the fragmentation of responsibilities for food security among various stakeholders at all levels - national, regional and global through transparent information, open dialogue and negotiation.

It is reassuring to note that important policy challenges will be debated during your work this week and that these issues are high on this year's agenda of the G20, and feature prominently at national and international levels.

Through the Chairman of the Steering Committee of the High-Level Panel of Experts, my dear friend Prof. Swaminathan, who is with us today, I wish to thank and congratulate all the members for preparing the Panel reports that will be presented to us later today.

I also am pleased to note the impressive turnout by representatives of the private sector who will be proposing a mechanism to strengthen their interaction with the CFS. This is a significant and welcome development, given the importance of the private sector in the entire food security and nutrition value chain.

I am happy that they are joining our friends from NGOs and the Civil Society.

Mr. Chairperson,
Honourable Ministers and Delegates,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ensuring adequate access to food and nutrition has become an increasingly complex challenge. The many and diverse options for improving access to food and natural resources need to be assessed in the context of a globalized and highly interconnected environment. Such challenges can no longer be managed by nations acting in isolation. Greater cohesion is required among all concerned stakeholders to attain an adequate and stable food supply at global, regional and national levels.

I am extremely pleased to witness the progress made by 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 wish to thank all those who have contributed towards this. My sincere gratitude goes to the members of the CFS Bureau under the guidance of its Chairperson Mr. Noel De Luna, to the Bureau's Advisory Group, and to the joint Secretariat, for their dedication and hard work.

I wish to assure you of FAO's continued support to the reformed Committee as a key player in the fight against hunger.

I trust that the outcome of your deliberations will reinforce and accelerate our progress towards a world free of hunger.

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

Annex F

Statement by Mr Kanayo Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Excellencies, Honorable Delegates, Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen, we meet today at a time of famine in the Horn of Africa, at a time when high and volatile food prices threaten the food security of millions of people, at a time when nearly one billion children, women and men go hungry every day.

This situation did not happen overnight. It is the result – at least in part – of nearly three decades of declining support for agriculture, both nationally and internationally.

It would seem that our goal of universal food and nutrition security is more elusive than ever. But amid the dark clouds, there are rays of hope. Because of co-ordinated efforts, the devastation caused by the famine in the Horn of Africa today was less than we have seen under similar circumstances in the past.

And because of commitments to agricultural development made in recent years – from the African Union Maputo Declaration to the G8 L'Aquila summit -- we are developing the framework to ensure that food security crises, such as those witnessed today, will someday become history.

Poverty is at the heart of food insecurity

When it comes to global food and nutrition security, increasing production is only part of the story. The full story is poverty, which lies at the heart of food and nutrition insecurity.

Even in these food insecure times, plenty of food is actually being produced. The challenge is to get it to where it is needed most – to the poor people in urban and rural areas – and to make food production less insecure and more profitable for the majority of poor people, in other words, smallholders and family farmers in developing countries.

Smallholders are key to food security in the future

It is no coincidence that one of the three policy round tables will focus on smallholder-sensitive investment. Smallholders hold the key to food security and feeding the world in the years to come.

Today, we must reaffirm our commitment to eliminating poverty and hunger through support to smallholders.

About 70 per cent of the world's 1.4 billion poorest people live the rural areas of developing countries. Most depend on small-scale agriculture for their livelihoods. Improve their ability to feed themselves and you also improve their ability to feed others. Improve their ability to generate income and you create new consumers and stronger economies.

Farming is a business that needs links to markets

As we consider how to support smallholders and improve food security, we need to discuss ways to link smallholders and family farmers into better functioning markets.

Farming of any scale is an economic activity, a business. To be successful, businesses need clear links along the value chain – from production to processing, marketing, and consumption.

We also need to look at ways to improve the quality, processing, storage and marketing of food to reduce food losses and waste.

By making value chains more efficient and reducing losses, we can improve food security for everybody, particularly smallholders and poor urban consumers.

Managing Risk

In order for smallholders and family farmers to become more productive, they need support in managing the many risks they face. For a person living on $1.25 a day, the ability to take a risk – on planting a new, higher yielding seed, on growing a potentially more lucrative crop – is too often an unaffordable luxury.

Poor people have fewer tools to manage risk. This often dampens their entrepreneurial spirit. But when a family no longer fears for its ability to feed itself, it can diversify its crops to sell to the market.

When the interest rate on a loan is 10 per cent or even 20 per cent instead of 200 per cent, a farmer can invest in fertilizer or farm equipment. When a farmer has a secure contract with a credible buyer, she will take the time to improve the quality of her produce.

To meet the growing needs of a hungry world, agriculture must be a viable and rewarding lifestyle for those who choose it. But increasingly, a life in agriculture will be one of many choices for rural people.

This is not a threat to agriculture, but rather a chance to develop a more modern, diversified rural economy.

Young people are the future of farming

In all of this, we must place a special emphasis on young people. It is estimated that food production in developing countries will need to double by 2050 to meet demand. We will need the young people of today to be the farmers of tomorrow to help meet this demand.

Yet today, too many rural communities are losing their young people. Their options for employment, on or off farm, are limited. Incomes are low. Living conditions can be difficult, with no electricity and no easy access to clean water.

It is hardly surprising that young people are fleeing these areas to seek work in cities or foreign countries. Some do well, but all too many see their dreams end in bitter disappointment, poverty and more misery.

We can stem this exodus by creating vibrant rural economies with a range of employment activities, where young people can build good lives and invest in the communities where they live.

Supporting their innovative use of new technologies to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. It requires sound and broad-reaching financial systems in rural areas, and improved rural community infrastructure and social services. It also requires regulatory and supporting policy frameworks and public/private partnerships.

And it requires that smallholder farmers and their membership-based organizations participate in policy-making in all the relevant areas. I cannot overemphasize the importance of sound policies and of broadly inclusive policymaking processes.

Role of the CFS

The new CFS is the only global forum that can bring all these issues to the table with the participation of the full range of stakeholders from governments of nations, to farmers' organisations, NGOs, the private sector, international financial institutions and the Rome-based United Nations agencies. We are working in concert and coherence as never before.

As we work together, we are supported by a world class panel of experts under the leadership of Dr Swaminathan.

But the success of the CFS is not dependent on the panel of experts or on the three Rome-based agencies. It is highly dependent on its members and its membership.

I would like to encourage the delegates who have been working so hard to finalize Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources. IFAD supported the development of these guidelines and looks forward to supporting governments in their implementation. The timely conclusion of negotiations is crucially important for smallholders, and a signal to the world that the reformed CFS is able to work efficiently.

Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues, I wish you a fruitful and interesting week and look forward to a successful outcome of this 37th session of the CFS. Thank you.

Annex G

Statement by Ms Josette Sheeran, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP)

Thank you for your extraordinary leadership in bringing us through these past two years to a reformed, shiny and new CFS—the world needs us. It may be 37 years old but we need to think in new ways and bring new thinking to this room and, Jacques Diouf, I want to thank you for the gracious hosting of the Joint CFS Secretariat and all of your team for their leadership; Dr. Swaminathan, it is an honour to be with you. There is hardly an individual on earth with a bigger mind for global food security and heart for the world's hungry than you and President Nwanze, my honour always.

2008 revealed dangerous discontinuities in the global food system. It was our wake-up call, it was our early warning system and it is critical that we understand the discontinuities that were revealed. We have discussed many of them already but just to highlight a few again, one was in supply. It turns out there was enough kilocalories for every person to have 2700 kilocalories. But, we did not know where the food was or how to get it and we had whole nations who could not place purchase orders for food.

Secondly, when we learned that in many countries, 80 percent of people do not have a back-up plan. There is no safety net system for most of the people in the world when trouble hits food systems and we saw the results.

Third, we saw once again that there is too much risk placed on the back of the small farmer. All of the risk went there and all of it went right to the red cup with people throughout the world getting half as much food overnight. The risk put on the hungry and the small farmer was difficult and what we also learned is the trouble was not so much high prices as much as the volatility of prices so farmers do not know if they plant, what price they will get and whether they can pay for those inputs.

What we also saw was the speed of information which is creating discontinuities all over the world. Witness the changes we are seeing based on the speed of information hit the food world with a fury. I remember in 2008 going around the world to try to understand how globalized food prices played out at a local level, almost overnight and in concert, even if they were localized food markets. In Ethiopia, for example, I went to the grain market and walked around and spoke to the traders. Where I was, there was no electricity, the food was moved on the back of donkeys and I went up to one booth and asked the trader, "how did you set the price of your teff and your other grains this morning?" They were pretty much reflective of what we were seeing globally. And he said it was very easy. I wake every morning and I go on the internet, I go on the Chicago Board of Trade, I set the prices. We are a poor nation so I discount them 10 percent. And I think what we saw was a globalization of a market phenomenon that was happening at a macro level playing out in villages around the world.

Here we are gathered for the CFS; this is the global control room for global food security. There are no other people to turn to than the ones in this room and our expert panel who have been charged by the world for direction on how we respond to the red alerts that are beeping in the system. We are the control room. And we need to adjust the way we think about global food security. I would like to mention a few thoughts.

If you go to the world of technology, there is a concept that in order to stabilize the core, to ensure that information systems keep flowing and email systems do not go down, you have to invest 5 percent on the front end and 5 percent on the back end. The 5 percent on the front end is looking at how you create speed bumps and firewalls in the system so you never have an entire system blow out globally. There is modulation so that any type of disruption in the system results in a small scale impact that can be managed and dealt with.

If you apply that front end to the world of food, I think we are talking about things like early warning systems, safety nets, local purchase from small farmers, humanitarian food reserves and an array of things that we are looking at that create the speed bumps or the shock absorbers in the system. And I would argue that these are not temporary bridges to a world of perfect food security but will forever be needed as the shock absorbers in the system. If you look at the back, it is what technology calls

manual override. When all else fails you have to be able to pick up the pieces and make it work and, in food, we have really no other option than to do so. I would say those are the emergency systems and so when systems get blown out, as they will, you have to have that and you have to have a functioning system that can come in and support the core.

And then you have the core, the 90 percent where the investment from the private sector, the type of expertise that FAO and others bring to actually producing the food and ensuring that supply is there, which is very, very critical. But I would argue that these two knobs that need to be turned in addition to all the issues on food production, which I leave to others, but these knobs that stabilize the core are not in the shape they need to be and I think we need to feel confident that we are positioning the world and nations to be able to handle the volatility, prices and supply that we know are the new normal. And so I would urge us to look at what we know.

We have seen nations stabilize their core even if they are not food producers. I do not sit here and worry if Singapore is going to have a famine and, fortunately, neither do I worry about famine in China and India because these resiliency systems are in place and what I think those nations have learned is that you do not defeat hunger, you tame it and you have to have the knobs to tame it and it has to be complemented as we learned in 2008 by a global system that can also respond to that.

So, I would just say I came into this room this morning and asked, “Are we ready for the kind of serious discussions to ensure that 2008 does not happen, again?” We have gotten better, we have built in systems, things have changed and we know that these things can be done at scale; we have seen Brazil do it. We have seen other nations do it. But we also know that this is not just about investment with no return. There is an economic imperative to investing in food security systems and agricultural production that is quite compelling. A recent study by the World Food Programme and the Inter-American Development Bank showed that the cost of malnutrition and hunger for countries averages 6 percent of GDP lost every year for high rates of hunger and malnutrition. This is the cost of lost human resources due to the damage done to individuals and people and their health and their loss of capacity to contribute to society fully based on those effects. And so if you look at the 36 nations most affected, food-insecure, import dependent, least developed nations, that is a loss of about USD 260 billion in GDP and yet the World Bank tells us that with just USD 10 billion of investment in nutrition, there would be 30 million fewer children stunted and the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition would be cut in half. We could tame malnutrition in those nations and with additional investment we can actually not only reduce hunger, but tame hunger in the world. In addition, we know that food is not permanent charity, we know that creating a food system all the way from research to the investment in seeds and technologies, and harvesting and storage and production and delivery creates jobs and opportunity up and down the value chain.

I want to commend the G-20, all of the nations there and France, in particular, for their food security action plan, which, I think, looks at the system and the knobs that need to be adjusted to create a stronger base for world security systems, including the consideration of exempting humanitarian food from export bans, the discussion of humanitarian emergency reserves that regions and nations need to have, support for smallholder farmers and, very critically, the AMIS information system so we know where the food is. It also calls for scaling up of the food and nutrition safety nets, which we know can be scaled up and affordable.

So I want to thank you, Chairman de Luna, and I want to thank all of you. We have a lot of work to do. We have a great agenda and we need to leave here with clearer thinking and directions and advice for the leaders of the world because the final thing that we know is nothing changes until a leader says not under my watch. A child will not die from hunger under my watch and then all these systems can support that leadership.

Annex H

Statement by Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Chairman Mr. Noel de Luna, Members of the Committee on World Food Security, Distinguished Ministers, Honourable Delegates and Observers, Excellencies, Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am pleased to send my greetings to the 37th Session of the Committee on World Food Security.

Today, in the Horn of Africa, more than 13 million people are affected by one of the region's worst droughts in 60 years. Famine grips swathes of southern Somalia. Yet, drought does not need to become famine – nor should it ever be allowed to, either through system failure or through the kind of deliberate deprivation we are seeing in areas controlled by Al-Shabaab.

The hunger in the Horn of Africa is but a fraction of a needless global menace. There is more than enough food on the planet to feed everyone, yet today nearly one billion people will go hungry because food is unavailable or unaffordable. This is the context in which you meet.

Every child, woman and man has a right to enough nutritious food for an active and healthy life. We need to break the links between poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. This requires the full engagement of many sectors and actors. It means: pursuing comprehensive approaches; responding to the needs of the most vulnerable; listening to the concerns of rural women; working for resilient and sustainable food systems; empowering themselves to Scale Up Nutrition; ensuring strong political commitment, predictable finance and a focus on results.

We should all be encouraged by the renewed political interest in the work of this Committee, including the prominence that food and nutrition security was given by the G20 this year.

You are the responsible international body for food and nutrition security. In this meeting you will be discussing how to better engage farmers' organizations, businesses and governments. You will examine links between gender, food security and efforts to Scale Up Nutrition. You are developing guidelines on responsible governance of land, fisheries and forests. You are exploring options for sustainable agriculture. You are reviewing the first two reports from your High Level Panel of Experts.

In all this work you are tackling important and challenging issues. Your efforts will be particularly valuable as we prepare for next year's crucially important Rio+20 conference on sustainable development.

As you take forward your deliberations, I urge you to sustain your focus on the most critical issues which affect food and nutrition security. They are often difficult to resolve. Please do all you can to reach meaningful agreement, and to help countries to build capacity and mobilize investment.

Working for the elimination of hunger and ensuring food and nutrition security are at the foundation of our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and truly sustainable development.

I thank you for taking on this vital work and wish you a successful meeting.

Annex 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 Bureau of the Committee on World Food Security, Excellencies, Director-General of FAO, Dr Jacques Diouf, Madame Michelle Bachelet, Dr Jose Graziano da Silva, D-G elect, UNSG Special representative, Dr David Nabarro, Madam the Executive Director of WFP, Dr Josette Sheeran, President of IFAD, Dr Kanayo Nwanze, Members of the Advisory Group, Ministers, Honourable 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, after its first year of activity.

Reports of the HLPE are demand-driven. Last year CFS had requested HLPE to provide it with analytical reports, based on science and knowledge-based analysis, on the following four topics, all in relation to food security:

- Price Volatility and food security
- Land tenure and international investments in agriculture
- Social protection
- Climate change

As agreed when we met with the CFS Bureau in December 2010, we have prepared for this 37th session of the CFS, our reports on the issues of price volatility and on land tenure and international investments in agriculture. We have initiated work on the other two topics, on Social Protection and on Climate Change and the reports will be ready for your consideration next year.

At the outset, I must compliment and thank CFS for choosing these topics of great importance to the eradication of hunger and to the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goal No.1 relating to hunger and poverty by 2015.

In the preparation of our reports, we attached as much importance to the process as to the product. Thus, the HLPE operates with very specific rules, agreed by the CFS, in order to ensure the scientific legitimacy and credibility of the process, as well as its transparency and openness to all sources of knowledge. These two reports have been prepared by two Project Teams appointed by the Steering Committee, and working under its oversight. The process adopted gives opportunities for a diversity of views, suggestions and criticism: the terms of reference, as well as the first drafts (V0) prepared by the Project Teams, have been submitted to open electronic consultations. Final versions of the reports have been reviewed each by three independent eminent experts, on the basis of which the reports were finalized by the Project Teams. These reports were discussed in detail and approved by the HLPE Steering Committee in our meeting in Amsterdam in July 2011. They are now in the hands of the Members of CFS, in all the official languages.

The importance of price volatility in relation to food security is clear from the fact that many international organizations, including FAO, have analyzed this issue in great detail. It is also on the top of the political agenda of the G20 this year. It is the theme of this year's World Food Day. Different causes of price volatility such as demand–supply gap, cost of petroleum products and non-renewable energy, and climate variability, all need to be considered both separately and together. Our report deals with these issues from a global as well as regional and national perspectives. Action at the international level has to be taken by CFS, while national governments should lose no further time in preparing and implementing a comprehensive national food security strategy, wherever this is not in place already.

I would like to summarize briefly the package of measures which we consider to be important:

a) Revisiting international trade rules, in order to promote a "food security oriented" trading system.

b) Creating a better market information system, inclusive on the level of stocks, to help restore confidence in international markets.
c) Tightening up speculation on the futures market to avoid price manipulations.
d) Reviewing support to biofuels, except when there is a win-win situation for both food and energy security.
e) Reducing food waste and post-harvest losses and ensuring food safety.
f) Increasing investment in ever-green agriculture and in agricultural research so as to promote sustainable food production.
g) Giving greater attention to the net income of smallholder farmers, through the concurrent enhancement of farm and non-farm income, and through a small farm management revolution designed to provide them with the power and economy of scale both at the production and post-harvest phases. We should achieve a demographic dividend in agriculture by attracting and retaining youth in farming, through greater attention to the secondary and tertiary sectors of the rural economy.

At the national level, it is important to draw lessons from successful efforts in hunger elimination. Several countries like Brazil, Mexico and India are in the process of making access to food a legal right, in order to insulate the economically under-privileged sections of the society from the adverse impact of price volatility and food inflation. The draft Indian Food Security Bill places emphasis on a human life cycle approach beginning with attention to maternal and child nutrition, particularly during the first thousand days of a child's existence. It recognizes women as the head of the household from the point of view of legal entitlements to food. It also gives great importance to the widening of the food basket to include along with rice and wheat, a whole series of nutri-cereals like millets and other underutilized crops. For example, a simple combination of millet and moringa (drumstick) will help to provide all the needed macro and micro nutrients.

I have been referring to productivity improvement without associated ecological harm as evergreen revolution. At the national level it is also important to ensure genetic variability among crops and varieties. Anemia in agrobiodiversity will also lead to anemia in human beings.

This is why we, HLPE, argue that the preparation or refinement of National Food Security Strategies is important for ensuring food for all and forever, without compromising on human dignity.

In national strategies, integrated attention will have to be given to the availability of food, which is a function of food production and, where necessary, imports, to access to food, which is a function of purchasing power or jobs, and absorption of food in the body which is a function of clean drinking water, environmental hygiene, primary health care, and nutritional literacy.

To safeguard against food inflation, primary attention will have to be given to enhancing small farm productivity and profitability on an environmentally sustainable basis.

National Food Security Strategies should be designed in such a way that all the stakeholders play their part much in the same way as members of a symphony orchestra. Likewise, "Deliver as one" should be the philosophy of all international and bilateral agencies connected with food security. I do hope that our report on price volatility and food security will help governments to design a hunger elimination strategy which is ecologically, economically, ethically and culturally implementable.

Our report on Land tenure and international investments in agriculture is also a timely one considering the fact that the conservation of prime farm land for agriculture is now occupying a high place in the political and professional agenda. Recent initiatives include the launching of a Global Soil Partnership by FAO and a Global Soil Forum at Potsdam in Germany. There is growing consensus that investments in agriculture and farm land are more than ever needed. There is also growing concern on the potential adverse effect of "land rush" on food security and poverty alleviation.

Investments in agriculture will be futile if they do not result in decreased hunger and poverty in local communities and countries. Unfortunately, not all investments in agriculture or in land bring benefits to national food security, poverty eradication and environmental improvement. Just 20 percent of investments have actually been followed up with agricultural production on the acquired lands.

Land use and ownership issues are becoming key socio-political problems. An asymmetry of power among the actors involved, including multinational companies, foreign governments, commercial farmers, financial institutions, and local peasants whose land is being acquired, is leading to tensions and in some cases violence.

Here again I would like to summarize briefly the package of recommendations which we consider to be important:

- Build socially inclusive discussion platforms prior to dealmaking, and for post-deal oversight. Too little is known and too little is shared. And this includes domestic land acquisitions, which in some cases account for the bulk of large scale land deals, and is actually deepening a historical problem related to land distribution in many countries.
- Land tenure is key to protect land rights: Governments should create flexible, accessible systems for registering, tracking and protecting land rights, in particular of vulnerable groups, women and local communities, as well as those under "customary rights".
- Host country governments should play a pivotal role to ensure a proper environment for investments in agriculture, which at the same time provides incentives to invest, safeguards the interests of smallholders, guarantees harmonious rural development, and ensures the long term interests of their citizens, rather than just short term profit for shareholders. **Business models should involve small farms** and local farmers and generate employment opportunities. **Food security for the nation and livelihood security for the poor should be the bottom line of all land acquisition initiatives.**
- Finally, following the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Land Tenure and other natural resources, **an International Observatory for Land Tenure and the "Right to Food"** needs to be installed to which governments could be invited to report annually on actions taken to align investments in land with food security goals. The Global Soil Partnership of FAO could be a vehicle for spreading knowledge about the voluntary guidelines after their approval.

The World Bank is anticipating a continuation of the land rush. Therefore Governments should develop and implement policies which can ensure that the right to food, as well as the livelihood security of the small land owners are concurrently safeguarded. For this purpose we need institutions and arrangements which better balance the rights and interests of less powerful groups.

For example, the Government of India has introduced in Parliament a comprehensive Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill to ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition. The bill provides for just and fair compensation including adequate provisions for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected persons. The proposed international observatory for land tenure can become an effective platform for mutual learning amongst nations.

Excellencies, I wish to pay my tribute to a very large number of experts who have helped us to prepare, under tremendous time pressure, these two reports. Let me first thank the Vice-Chair Madam Maryam Rahmanian and all my colleagues in the Steering Committee for the hard work done in the guidance and oversight of the studies until their approval by the Steering Committee in July 2011. They have given their time and knowledge free for this work. As per our rules of procedures given by the CFS, the Project Teams are working "under the Steering Committee's oversight". Therefore for each report, we had requested a few Steering Committee members to voluntarily devote more time and effort in the oversight of the Project Teams. My special thanks go to Dr Sheryl Hendriks, who convened the Steering Committee's oversight of the report on Price Volatility and Dr Rudy Rabbinge who did the same for the Land Tenure report. My gratitude goes to the Project Team Leaders Dr Benoit Daviron (Price Volatility) and Dr Camilla Toulmin (Land Tenure) and to the Project Teams members. Our gratitude also goes to the External Reviewers and to the large number of experts who commented both on the terms of reference and the first draft of the report. Finally let me acknowledge the untiring efforts and excellent work done by the Secretariat of the HLPE, headed by Vincent Gitz.

I am pleased to mention that our work on the preparation of the reports on climate change and on social protection is making good progress. For both those studies, we have already conducted the

scoping open electronic consultations. These consultations were extremely successful, confirming the interest that these 2 issues are raising. We will form the Project Teams in the coming weeks and we hope a draft zero of the reports can be produced and submitted for open consultation and expert's views and feedback in March 2012.

In conclusion, let me express my gratitude to the donors who have funded this exercise. HLPE is financed through extra budgetary resources and we are impressed with the spontaneous support the mission and rationale of HLPE has generated.

We strive to keep the HLPE a "low cost, high impact" process. Experts work here for free, as they do in other panels. But there is a need to cover core expenses, like the translation of reports in all official languages. There is also a need to cover for minimal secretariat support, technical support, support to the work of the Project Teams, arrangements of face-to-face meetings that are indispensable to launch and finalize the reports. We hope that pledges can be made here to allow the HLPE to get the support it needs to finalize the ongoing studies, and to fill a current budget gap of about half a million USD to cover these until CFS 2012.

Excellencies, we are launching the first two reports this afternoon at 17.45 hrs in the Red Room when there will be adequate time for questions and discussion.

The CFS is in its first year of operation after its important reform. This was also the first year of the HLPE. We all agree that the HLPE was not created to be "just one more panel of experts". We have worked so that our reports are not just "one more report on top of an already very huge pile". We are proud to have shown that the HLPE can work quickly, efficiently and economically. This is paramount to provide the scientific foundation for the political discourse.

I sincerely hope that our first two reports based on a demand driven approach will be of help in insulating national food security systems from price volatility and for ensuring that precious land is conserved for farming for food security as well as for the wellbeing of farm families who constitute 25 per cent of the global population. Recent unrest in different parts of the world highlights the fact that the future will belong to nations with grains and not guns. In most developing countries, the farm population constitutes the genuine majority of the total population and therefore their well-being will determine what the former King of Bhutan has christened as "Gross National Happiness".

I thank you for your support, guidance and interest.

Annex J

Extracts from Document CFS:2011/7 "Mapping Food Security and Nutrition Actions at Country Level" Recommendations

30. The following recommendations are provided for consideration by CFS. They were generated during the consultative workshop after due deliberation of the evidence of the review study and the presentations and discussions at the workshop. These recommendations are addressed to the CFS, Member States, international and regional development partners, the CFS Secretariat and the FSN Action Mapping Task Team.

A. Providing technical support to interested countries

31. **Regional bodies** are encouraged to support the use of FSN action mapping at country level and include mapping of actions in their regional FSN action plans.

32. **CFS** be requested to support the promotion of FSN action mapping among its member states, and facilitate efforts to exchange experiences between the countries and regions in the world.

33. **Focal Points at global, regional and national levels** be identified to facilitate the process and provide technical assistance to the regions and countries.

34. The **FSN Action Mapping Task Team** continue to play an important role in coordinating and facilitating technical assistance to national and regional institutions working on FSN actions mapping.

35. **CFS** be requested to organize follow-up meeting(s) to track the progress of implementation of food security and nutrition actions mapping in various country contexts, with the results to be shared at CFS 38 in 2012.

B. Data management and analysis for FSN action mapping

36. **FAO**, given its mandate and experience in this field, should lead the harmonization of the various data efforts, in collaboration with other UN agencies to develop a common understanding of what constitutes food security and nutrition actions, and strive towards compatibility of different information systems.

C. Operations, resources and contextual requirements

37. **International and regional development partners** strengthen ongoing efforts and build up an online community of practice where experiences can easily be shared among member states. Such an online resource could help member states interested in starting such activities, in particular in describing the process of how to get started. This includes activities such as taking stock of relevant initiatives and stakeholders, defining roles and responsibilities, resource requirements and selection of the right approaches, methods, processes, protocols and outputs.

38. **International and regional development partners** be requested to provide technical assistance to member states where possible, aligned fully with the national context and priorities of each country.

39. **Member States** be encouraged to allocate sufficient resources to enable FSN action mapping be included as part of their national development monitoring efforts.

40. **Member States** be encouraged to establish and strengthen partnerships for FSN action mapping between governmental institutions and civil society such as farmers' associations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, etc.

41. **Member States** be encouraged to monitor the process of implementing FSN action mapping as a way of learning-by-doing.