



36

Managing Vulnerability and Risk to promote better food Security and Nutrition

Panellists

Mr. Alex Evans, Head, Resource Scarcity, Climate Change and Multilateralism,
Center on International Cooperation

Dr. Unni Karunakara, International President of Médecins Sans Frontières

Mr. Crispim Moreira, National Secretary for Food and Nutrition Security,
Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, Brazil

Ms. Carmel Cahill, Senior Counsellor, Trade and Agriculture Directorate, OECD

Chair: Josette Sheeran, Executive Director, WFP

Rapporteur: Mr. Travis Power, Minister-Counsellor,
Australia Permanent Representation.



The CFS plenary requested HLPE to undertake studies, to be presented at the 37th session of the CFS, into the following important issues, in accordance with the *CFS Reform Document* agreed in 2009 and the *Rules and Procedure for the Work of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition*:

a. *price volatility*: its causes and consequences, including market distorting trade practices and links to financial markets, and appropriate and coherent policies, actions, tools and institutions to manage the risks linked to price volatility in agriculture. This should include prevention and mitigation for vulnerable producers, and consumers, particularly the poor, women and children, that are appropriate to different levels (local, national, regional and international) and are based on a review of existing studies. The study should consider how vulnerable nations and populations can ensure access to food when volatility causes market disruptions.

b. social protection: ways to lessen vulnerability through social and productive safety nets programs and policies with respect to food and nutritional security, taking into consideration differing conditions across countries and regions. This should include a review of the impact of existing policies for the improvement of living conditions and resilience of vulnerable populations, especially small scale rural producers, urban and rural poor as well as women and children. It should also take into account benefits for improving local production and livelihoods and promoting better nutrition.



c. *climate change*: review existing assessments and initiatives on the effects of climate change on food and nutrition security, with a focus on the most affected and vulnerable regions and populations and the interface between climate change and agricultural productivity, including the ways for agricultural systems and food chains to adapt.



The CFS bureau, in consultation with the advisory group and secretariat, shall determine how best to take forward the process of developing recommendations or options for the 37th Session of CFS.