



GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Second draft – May 2012

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Abbreviations

AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FSN	Food security and Nutrition
GCARD	Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development
GSF	Global Strategic Framework
HLPE	High-level Panel of Experts
IAASTD	International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development
ICARRD	International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
OHCHR	United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
SCN	UN Standing Committee on Nutrition
SOFA	<i>State of Food and Agriculture</i>
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UCFA	United Nations Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN-REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
VGRtF	Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security
WFP	World Food Programme
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

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Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization and stability. The nutritional dimension is integral to the concept of food security and to the work of CFS.ⁱ

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. Today hundreds of millions of people suffer from hunger and more than 200 million children under five years of age suffer from malnutrition. The rise in food prices in 2007–08, followed by the financial and economic crisis in 2009, continuing in 2012, have drawn stark attention to the daily challenges faced by millions of families around the world in their attempt to overcome hunger and poverty and seek stable livelihoods that support a just and dignified way of life.ⁱⁱ Despite the efforts of many, and the commitment of the international community in the Millennium Declaration to reduce hunger by half by 2015, persistent hunger and malnutrition remains the norm for millions of human beings.

A. The reform of the Committee on World Food Security, its vision and roles

2. Faced with rising hunger and a fragmented governance for food security and nutrition, member nations of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) agreed at the 34th Session of CFS in October 2008 to embark on an ambitious reform so that it could fully play its vital role in the area of food security and nutrition, including international coordination.

3. The CFS Reform, endorsed by all CFS Member Nations in 2009ⁱⁱⁱ, redefines the CFS's vision and roles and aims to expand participation in CFS to ensure that voices of all relevant stakeholders are heard; strengthen its linkages with regional, national and local levels; and support CFS debate and decision-making with structured expertise through the creation of a High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) so that the decisions and the work of the CFS are based on hard evidence and state of the art knowledge.

4. The 2009 FAO Conference endorsed the CFS reform and instituted the CFS as a Committee hosted in FAO, but including a broad range of stakeholders. FAO, IFAD and WFP compose the CFS's Joint Secretariat. Its membership is open to all member states of the United Nations, who have the responsibility for the CFS's decisions. The whole UN system with a mandate in the field of food security and nutrition are included as Participants in the Committee's deliberations, with full rights of participation, as are international financial institutions and research institutions and a broad range of non-governmental stakeholders, including civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, private-sector bodies, and philanthropic foundations.

5. The Plenary of the Committee meets regularly once per year, being the central body for decision-taking, lesson-learning and convergence. A standing Bureau composed of 13 Member Countries, assisted by an Advisory Group composed of the several constituencies of Participants, represent the broader membership of the CFS, preparing plenary sessions and carrying out tasks delegated by the plenary.

6. The vision of the reformed CFS is to “constitute 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. The CFS will strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security”.^{iv}

7. The main roles for the CFS, to be implemented gradually, were defined as providing a platform to promote better coordination at global, regional and national levels; promote policy convergence; facilitate support and advice to countries and regions; and promote accountability and share best practices at all levels.^v

8. An important outcome of the reform of the CFS has been the increased level of participation and interest by both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. CSOs and NGOs were called to organize themselves autonomously in order to facilitate their interaction and engagement with the Committee, which led to the creation of the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM), and following that a similar mechanism was created by private-sector entities. At the same time, several countries and regional organizations and mechanisms are actively debating ways to deepen their engagement in and links to the CFS’s initiatives and deliberations.

9. Over two regular plenary sessions in 2010 and 2011, the reformed CFS achieved considerable success in providing concrete policy guidance and promoting consensus among its Members and Participants on a number of relevant issues for food security and nutrition, including food price volatility, gender, investments in smallholder agriculture, protracted crises, statistics on hunger, and others. Other ongoing initiatives, such as the mapping of food security and nutrition actions, are aimed at promoting better coordination and monitoring at all levels. In May 2012 the CFS endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT)^{vi}, contributing to fill an important gap in international policy advice.

10. Despite those successes, however, there is still a need to improve communication and dissemination of the CFS’s conclusions and recommendations, reinforce links with the national and regional levels, and improve the policy convergence and coordination roles of the CFS by consolidating its outcomes in a dynamic and highly visible instrument. For that end, the CFS Reform Document determined the development, by the CFS, of a Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)^{vii}.

B. Nature, purpose, process of elaboration and intended role of the GSF

11. This GSF is a single, living document to be approved by the CFS Plenary. Its overall purpose is to provide a dynamic instrument to support CFS in realizing its vision and performing its roles. The main added value of the GSF is to provide a single reference to core recommendations for food security and nutrition strategies, policies and actions that were validated by the wide ownership, participation and consultation afforded by the CFS.

12. The present first version of GSF consolidates relevant recommendations adopted by the CFS Plenary and endorsed by other existing frameworks, guidelines and coordination processes at all levels; country-level experience and stocktaking; best practices, lessons-learned and evidence-based knowledge. It aims to reflect — not exhaustively — the existing state of consensus across the full spectrum of CFS stakeholders, including governments, resource partners, international organizations, academia, development banks, foundations, CSOs and the private sector. The GSF, as a dynamic instrument, will be updated annually to incorporate new decisions and recommendations of the CFS, as

appropriate. Each year the CFS Plenary will receive and confirm the revised version based on its decisions of the previous year.

13. The GSF offers guidelines and recommendations for catalyzing coherent action at the global, regional and country levels by the full range of stakeholders, while emphasizing the primary responsibility of governments and the central role of country ownership of programmes to combat food insecurity and malnutrition. It is not a legally binding instrument.

14. The GSF is addressed to policymakers responsible for policy areas with a direct or indirect impact on food security and nutrition, such as trade, health, economic or investment policies. The GSF should also be an important tool to inform the actions of policymakers and decision-makers in resource partners and development, cooperation and humanitarian agencies, as well as international and regional organizations, financial institutions, research institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector, NGOs, and all other relevant stakeholders acting in the food security and nutrition fields at global, regional and country levels.

15. In line with the mandate of the CFS Plenary in approving the CFS Reform Document and the guidelines approved by the CFS Bureau, the first version of the GSF draws on a number of earlier frameworks and is intended to complement them and ensure coherence between them. In particular it draws upon the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the Rome Declaration on World Food Security^{viii}, the Final Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security^{ix}, the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (VGRtF)^x and the recently approved VGGT, and also the United Nations Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action (UCFA)^{xi}.

16. Other documents that have contributed to preparation of the GSF include, but are not limited to: the G-8 L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security^{xii}, the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD)^{xiii}, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Roadmap^{xiv} and the Final Declaration of the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD)^{xv}. In addition to global frameworks, a number of regional frameworks such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)^{xvi} have also contributed.

C. Definitions

17. The CFS Plenary in October 2012 will consider options for harmonizing and standardizing terminology regarding the use of “food security”, “nutrition security”, “food security and nutrition”, and “food and nutrition security”. The current lack of consistency in the use of these terms can cause confusion and hold back meaningful discussion of the core issues. Pending a decision on such harmonization by the CFS Plenary, this first version of the GSF will use the appropriate term “food security and nutrition”, to be updated consistently throughout the document in future versions in case it is necessary.

Food security^{xvii}

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization and stability. The nutritional dimension is integral to the concept of food security and to the work of CFS.

The right to adequate food

In the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)^{xviii} of 1966, States recognized:

“...the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food (...) and to the continuous improvement of living conditions” (Article 11, par. 1) as well as “the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger” (Article 11, para. 2).

The United Nations Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (OHCHR)^{xix} has given a definition of the right to adequate food:

The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement. The core content of the right to adequate food implies (...) the availability of food in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances, and acceptable within a given culture (and) the accessibility of such food in ways that are sustainable and that do not interfere with the enjoyment of other human rights.

II. THE ROOT CAUSES OF HUNGER AND THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

A. Structural causes of hunger and malnutrition

18. Analysis of the structural and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition is required to identify and prioritize actions to promote food security and nutrition and the right to adequate food for all people. The effort to overcome the structural causes of hunger and malnutrition calls for convergent policies, strategies and programmes. Section IV of this GSF describes areas where there is broad consensus on the appropriate policy approach, Section V provides guidance on how to better coordinate, implement, finance and monitor those policies within and across national, regional and global levels, and Section VI lists areas where more work is required to reach consensus. The recommendations respond to some of the structural and other causes of hunger and malnutrition examined here.

19. The causes of hunger and malnutrition include^{xx}:

(a) Governance

- Lack of good governance to ensure transparency, accountability and rule of law, which underpin access to food and higher living standards;
- Lack of high-level political commitment and prioritization of the fight against hunger and malnutrition, including failure to fully implement past pledges and commitments and lack of accountability;
- Lack of coherence in policymaking within countries, but also globally and regionally, and prioritization of policies, plans, programmes and funding to tackle hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, focusing in particular on the most vulnerable and food insecure populations;
- War, conflict and lack of security that play a major role in deepening hunger and food insecurity; in fragile states, conflict, political instability and weak institutions intensify food insecurity;
- Weak international governance of food security and nutrition, resulting in fragmented cooperation and financing, dispersion of assistance in large numbers of projects that lack scale to make significant impact and add to high administration costs;

(b) Lack of economic and social empowerment

- Persistent high levels of poverty and lack of access to food, often resulting from high unemployment and lack of decent work, absence of and social protection systems; unequal distribution of productive resources such as land, water, credit and knowledge, and a lack of purchasing power for low-waged workers and the rural and urban poor; low productivity of resources;
- Lack of growth in productive sectors;
- Lack of appropriate economic and trade policies at the global, regional and national levels, including fair, open and transparent systems of trade in food and agricultural commodities to ensure adequate access to food
- Continuing insecurity of land tenure and access to land and other natural resources, particularly for women farmers; good land tenure security is central to sustaining productivity and also fostering good stewardship of land among farmers and pastoralists;
- Insufficient international and national investment in the agricultural sector and rural infrastructure, particularly for small-scale producers;
- Lack of access by small-scale producers to relevant new technologies, inputs and institutions;

- High levels of post-harvest losses and food waste;

(c) Demographic and social

- Insufficient attention paid to the role and contribution of women and their special vulnerabilities in regard to malnutrition, and the many forms of legal and cultural discrimination they suffer; this includes the particular nutritional vulnerabilities of women and children that are often not adequately addressed^{xxi};
- Demographic changes: population growth, urbanization and rural-urban migration, rural employment and lack of opportunities for diversification of livelihoods, and growing inequalities between population groups within countries;
- Lack of effective social protection systems, including safety nets;
- Marginalization and discrimination against vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, internally displaced persons or refugees, and social and cultural exclusion experienced by most of the victims of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- The social determinants of malnutrition, including access to safe water and sanitation, maternal and child care, and quality health care;
- Prevention and treatment of diseases related to food and nutrition insecurity: the inappropriate consumption and over-consumption of food, often with a lack of essential micronutrients, can cause serious problems to health, including malnutrition and obesity;
- Low levels of education and literacy impacting under-nutrition, including detrimental feeding/behavioural practices

(d) Climate/Environment

- Natural and man-made disasters that are a major cause of hunger affecting all dimensions of food security. The food insecure, many of whom live in marginal areas, are disproportionately exposed to natural hazards and are the least able to cope with its effects.
- Degradation of ecosystems and depletion of natural resources

B. Emerging challenges and long-standing issues

20. A number of emerging challenges in food security and nutrition will need to be addressed by the CFS and the international community on a priority basis, including:

- The impact of climate change on agriculture, including land degradation, increasing uncertainty about crop yields and the intensification of floods and droughts; and also its effects on the most vulnerable;
- Macro-economic shocks, such as the recent food, fuel and financial crises and their impact on food security and nutrition;
- The growing demand for energy, and especially biofuels, and the possible impacts on food security through the use of food crops to produce energy.
- Increased pressure on natural resources and demand for food commodities as a result of population growth and evolving patterns of food consumption and associated production and nutritional implications;
- Food quality and safety, and the implications for food security and nutrition, including regulation of the use of chemical pesticides and transboundary trade in these products;
- HIV/AIDS, which has made achieving food security more challenging since it affects the ability of people to produce and use food, requires a reallocation of household labour, increases the work burden on women, and negatively affects the intergenerational transmission of knowledge;

- Increasing privatization and appropriation of research and technology;
- The need to make food production and living in rural areas attractive for all, particularly young people, to counter the attractions of rural–urban migration;
- The need to prevent the inter-generational transmission of hunger and malnutrition, including through education and promotion of literacy among women and girls;
- The need to develop policies to protect common property resources and regulate investments in agricultural lands for food. It is also urgent to intensify combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing on national, regional and global levels;
- The need for technology development and transfer; public- and private-sector research and development and extension services to reverse the decline in growth of agricultural productivity while avoiding negative impacts on environmental sustainability;
- Reduction of high levels of post-harvest losses and food waste through investment in improving rural infrastructure, including communications, transport, storage, energy efficiency, and waste recycling along the value chain; and reducing consumer food waste;
- Providing public goods and complementary investments to boost farmer’s investments in agriculture.

C. Past experiences and main lessons learned

21. Results achieved over several decades show that although the incidence of hunger and malnutrition has been reduced, this has happened at a rate that has not kept pace with population growth^{xxii}, so that the actual numbers of the chronically hungry and malnourished people have increased. This highlights the need for a more effective focus by all actors on the most pressing challenges, a process the GSF is designed to support. All stakeholders need to draw on lessons learned and glean insights that may be taken into account in devising more effective strategies for food security and nutrition. The lessons include:

- Development programmes must be country-owned and country-led;
- Good governance is needed at country level; peace and the rule of law, to provide tenure of assets and a conducive business environment, are essential;
- The participation of women as key actors in agriculture must be assured, considering their potential contribution to production of the food consumed developing countries, while ending the discrimination they experience in being denied access to productive assets, knowledge through extension services, and financial services, which results in reduced productivity and greater poverty;
- The quality and diversity of food consumed is important, as well as the calorie content;
- Ensuring access to food to the poor and vulnerable at all times requires targeted and well-formulated social protection programmes and safety nets that leverage multiple positive outcomes.
- Smallholder farmers and local communities must be closely involved in the design, planning and implementation of programmes and projects, including research programmes;
- The importance of private-sector investment in agriculture as an economic activity, and particularly the role of small-scale farmers as investors, needs to be recognized and promoted;
- Sound management of ecosystems and natural resources as well as agro-ecological practices have proved to be important in improving agricultural sustainability as well as the incomes of food producers and their resilience in the face of climate change^{xxiii};
- The importance of local knowledge in promoting food security, particularly as the latter is influenced by the capacity to manage natural assets and biodiversity and to adapt to the localized impact of climate change.

III. THE FOUNDATIONS AND OVERARCHING FRAMEWORKS

22. A number of overarching frameworks provide key principles and strategies for the achievement of food security and nutrition. These include the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the Rome Declaration on World Food Security^{xxiv}, the Final Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security^{xxv}, the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (VGRtF)^{xxvi} and the recently approved VGGT, and also the United Nations Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action (UCFA)^{xxvii}, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which established the human right to adequate food, and all applicable international law relevant to food security, nutrition, and human rights. The following frameworks are particularly important due to their particular connection to food security and nutrition:

A. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)^{xxviii}

23. The UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide a framework comprising eight comprehensive and specific development goals to be achieved by 2015 to tackle extreme poverty and deprivation. The MDGs include goals and targets on income poverty, hunger, maternal and child mortality, disease, inadequate shelter, gender inequality, environmental degradation and partnerships for development. The MDGs are interdependent: achieving MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) is a major contributor to and at the same time a direct result of other MDGs, such as achievement of universal primary education (MDG 2), gender equality and empowerment of women (MDG 3), the reduction of child mortality and improvement in women's health (MDGs 4 and 5), of combating major diseases (MDG 6), and of a sustainable environment including access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation (MDG 7).

B. The Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security

24. The VGRtF provide an overall framework for achieving food security and nutrition objectives. They call for the right to adequate food to be the main objective of food security policies, programmes, strategies and legislation; that human rights principles (participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and rule of law) should guide activities designed to improve food security; and that policies, programmes, strategies and legislation need to enhance the empowerment of rights-holders and the accountability of duty-bearers, thus reinforcing the notions of rights and obligations as opposed to charity and benevolence.

C. The Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security

25. The Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, adopted in November 2009 by the World Summit on Food Security in Rome, provide a powerful strategic underpinning for coordinated action by all stakeholders at global, regional and country level, while embracing the twin-track approach to fighting hunger:

Principle 1: Invest in country-owned plans, aimed at channelling resources to well-designed and results-based programmes and partnerships.

Principle 2: Foster strategic coordination at national, regional and global level to improve governance, promote better allocation of resources, avoid duplication of efforts and identify response gaps.

Principle 3: Strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of: 1) direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable; and 2) medium- and long-term sustainable

agricultural, food security, nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

Principle 4: Ensure a strong role for the multilateral system by sustained improvements in efficiency, responsiveness, coordination and effectiveness of multilateral institutions.

Principle 5: Ensure sustained and substantial commitment by all partners to investment in agriculture and food and nutrition security, with the provision of necessary resources in a timely and reliable fashion, aimed at multi-year plans and programmes.

D. High-Level Forums on Aid Effectiveness:

26. The Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action^{xxix} are founded on a series of five core principles:

- **Ownership:** Developing countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction, improve their institutions and tackle corruption.
- **Alignment:** Donor countries align behind these objectives and use local systems.
- **Harmonization:** Donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.
- **Results:** Developing countries and donors shift focus to development results and results get measured.
- **Mutual accountability:** Donors and partners are accountable for development results.

27. The Busan Partnership^{xxx} sets out principles, commitments and actions that offer a foundation for effective co-operation in support of international development. Areas for immediate action include: results, transparency, fragmentation, fragile states, climate change, South-South co-operation, effective institutions and the private sector to support a global agenda on development.

E. United Nations Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action

28. The United Nations System High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF) developed the first Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) in July 2008, which was updated in 2011. The Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action (UCFA) is the UN system-wide coordinated approach for supporting country action that leads to sustainable and resilient rural livelihoods and food and nutrition security.

29. The UCFA presents ten key principles for action: twin-tracks to food and nutrition security; the need for a comprehensive approach; smallholders, particularly women, at the centre of actions; increased focus on resilience of household livelihoods; more and better investments in food and nutrition security; importance of open and well-functioning markets and trade; the value of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral partnerships; sustained political commitment and good governance; strategies led by countries with regional support; and accountability for results.

IV. POLICY, PROGRAMME AND OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

30. Based on the foundation of the right to adequate food, and in the context of the overarching frameworks described above, there is broad international consensus on the appropriate policy response to the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition in a number of areas. The recommendations in this section represent a consensus reached in the CFS. The list is not comprehensive and will develop over time as the GSF is regularly updated to take account of decisions of the CFS. Recommendations resulting from the discussions and endorsed by CFS will be included in future versions of the GSF. Chapter VI lists a number of areas where there are recognized gaps in consensus in policy issues.

A. The twin-track approach^{xxxii}

31. The twin-track approach, consolidated in the practice of the UN-System and endorsed as part of one of the Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, requires specific and urgent attention to both short- and longer-term interventions to address food insecurity and malnutrition. In this approach, it is important to emphasize “long-term” does not mean action to be started in the future, or after completion of short-term action. Rather, both kinds of interventions, or “tracks”, need to be undertaken simultaneously and in a coordinated manner in order to successfully fight hunger and progressively realize the right to adequate food.

Direct action to immediately tackle hunger and malnutrition for the most vulnerable

32. Attention must be paid to the immediate needs of those who are unable to meet their food and nutrition requirements in line with the fundamental right to be free of hunger. Immediate actions may include a range of interventions including emergency food assistance, nutrition interventions, cash transfers and other social protection instruments, access to inputs and food price policy interventions

33. Particular attention must be paid to addressing the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two. Children are one of the most affected groups in relation to food insecurity and malnutrition and in situations of crisis and emergency.

Medium/long-term actions to build resilience and address the root causes of hunger

34. As described in the Anti-Hunger programme, the key requirements are to:

- Improve agricultural productivity and enhance livelihoods and food security in poor rural communities; promote productive activities and employment;
- Develop and conserve natural resources; ensure access to productive resources;
- Expand rural infrastructure, including capacity for food safety, plant and animal health; and broaden market access;
- Strengthen capacity for knowledge generation and dissemination (research, extension, education and communication).

Connecting the tracks

35. Adequate linkages are required between the two tracks of direct or immediate and medium/long-term interventions. Social protection instruments such as safety nets – provided primarily in the form of cash or food-based transfers – can establish a bridge between the two tracks, making the transition from humanitarian assistance for chronic needs to predictable, longer-term development approaches, including public investment in infrastructure. These can raise levels of child nutrition and improve cognitive development, school attainments and future labour productivity, thereby enhancing earning potential and promoting development. Social protection systems can also contribute to the adoption of

higher-risk but higher-income livelihood options and alleviate some market failures. They can finally be implemented in ways that also contribute to promote local production and markets.

36. However, elements of social protection are often uncoordinated, short-term, externally-funded, and not adequately reflected in food security and poverty reduction strategies. Many agricultural and food workers and their families suffer from hunger and malnutrition because basic labour laws, minimum wage policies and social security systems do not cover rural workers. The cycle of dependence must be broken and the transition made from short- to longer-term support. Social programmes that are enshrined in national legislation and embedded into ensure long-term sustainability and predictability.

37. Countries in protracted, or recurring, crises pose bigger challenges for the implementation of the twin-track approach, and require special considerations (see section H)

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

The CFS HLPE is working on a study on social protection for food security and nutrition that shall inform more specific CFS deliberations and guidance. A High-Level Expert Forum in Protracted Crises is being organized, under the auspices of the CFS, and will probably address issues related to the connection of the two tracks.^{xxxii}

B. Increasing smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture^{xxxiii}

38. It is 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, large and small, along the value chain, as well as governments. 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.^{xxxiv}

39. **States, international and regional organizations, and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended to^{xxxv}:**

- 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;
- Ensure that agricultural policies and public investment give priority to food production and improving levels of nutrition, especially of the most vulnerable populations, and increase the resilience of local and traditional food systems and biodiversity. There needs to be a focus on strengthening sustainable smallholder food production, reducing post-harvest losses and increasing post-harvest value addition, and on fostering smallholder-inclusive local, national and regional food markets, including transportation, storage and processing;
- Ensure that public policies and investment play a catalytic role in the formation of partnerships among agricultural investors, including private-public, farmer cooperative-private and private-private partnerships, to ensure that the interests of smallholders are being served and preserved by those partnerships.
- Promote and implement policies that facilitate access of smallholders to credit, resources, technical and extension services, insurance, and markets;
- Give due attention to new market and environmental risks facing smallholder agriculture and design investment services and policies to mitigate these risks and strengthen the ability of both women and men smallholders to manage them (e.g., by providing smallholder access to financial and risk

management instruments, such as innovative crop insurance, weather risk management, price insurance, and innovative credit products);

- Actively involve organizations representing women and men 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;

40. Other important recommendations that can contribute to increase smallholder sensitive investment in agriculture are listed under “Actions to increase food production and availability”, in the Subsection E (“Addressing food price volatility”), as well as in subsection F (“Increasing agricultural productivity and production in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner”)

41. Good governance of tenure is crucial to promote smallholder sensitive investment in agriculture, since instable tenure discourages investment, especially in the case of smallholders, whose tenure rights are most often insecure. The implementation of the VGGT is therefore strongly recommended in the context of increasing smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture (see section H).

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

42. The CFS is working on the development of principles for responsible agricultural investment that enhance food security and nutrition, and established that those principles shall recognize smallholder sensitive investment among the criteria for characterizing responsible corporate investment in agriculture. The CFS HLPE will work on a comparative study of constraints to smallholder investment in agriculture in different contexts with policy options for addressing these constraints.^{xxxvi}

C. Addressing food price volatility^{xxxvii}

43. Poorer people are particularly affected by fluctuations in the price of food, as well as costs of inputs and transport. Smallholder farmers are also affected in terms of the greater uncertainty that may adversely affect production and market engagement. Excessive price volatility, which may be the result of supply-side variability due to the impact of natural factors on harvests, also poses social and political challenges to national authorities. Responses to such challenges have sometimes involved ad hoc and uncoordinated interventions in food and agriculture markets, which may exacerbate price volatility and the global market situation. There is a need for concerted international efforts to address the structural causes of excessive food price volatility and ensure that its impacts do not undermine small and marginal producers’ and consumers’ right to food^{xxxviii}.

44. **States, international and regional organizations, and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended to develop and implement the following actions:^{xxxix}:**

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

- 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;
- Promote a significant expansion of agricultural research and development, and its funding, including by strengthening the work of the reformed Consultative Group on International Agricultural research (CGIAR)^{xl}, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions and promoting technology transfer, sharing of knowledge and practices, including for family farming, and capacity development through North-South and South-South cooperation;
- 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 reduce food price volatility;

- Explore measures and incentives to reduce waste and losses in the food system, including addressing post-harvest losses.

Actions to reduce volatility

- Support the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)^{xli} to improve food market information and transparency; participating international organizations, private-sector actors and governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products;
- Address the need for countries to better coordinate responses in times of food price crises, including through the AMIS Rapid Response Forum;
- Improve transparency, regulation and supervision of agricultural derivative markets;
- Noting that a transparent and predictable international trade in food is crucial for reducing excessive price volatility, continue 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;
- 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;

Actions to mitigate the negative impacts of volatility

- Increase the role of the state, where appropriate, in mitigating 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;
- Use 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;
- Develop risk management instruments, including for mitigating the impact of price shocks, to be mainstreamed into national food security strategies, focused on mitigating risk for the most vulnerable to food price volatility. Attention should also be given to the inclusion of best practices and lessons learned for vulnerable small- scale food producers;
- 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;
- Provide 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.

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

45. The CFS recommended that relevant international organizations, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, further assess the constraints and effectiveness of creating and maintaining local, national and regional food reserves. It also requested international organizations, in consultation with other relevant stakeholders, to develop a framework for a draft voluntary code of conduct for emergency humanitarian food reserves management. Further, the CFS HLPE is going to conduct a study on biofuels and food security^{xlii}

D. Addressing gender issues in food security and nutrition^{xliii}

46. Women make vital contributions to the food security of developing countries, but they consistently enjoy less access than men to the resources and opportunities for being more productive farmers. Women often lack secure tenure over their land, access to inputs such as fertilizers, improved seed varieties and mechanical equipment, and proper access to credit and extension services. According to the *State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) 2011*^{xliiv}, closing the gap between men and women in access to inputs could raise yields on women's farms by 20 to 30 per cent, which in turn could increase production in developing countries by 2.5 to 4 per cent and reduce the prevalence of undernourishment by between 12 and 17 per cent.

47. States, international and regional organizations and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended to^{xliv}:

- Actively promote women's leadership and strengthen women's capacity for collective organizing, especially in the rural sector;
- Involve women in the decision-making process with regards to national and international responses to national and global challenges to food security and nutrition and agricultural research;
- 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 enact and enforce laws that protect women from all kinds of violence. Where appropriate, countries should audit all existing laws for discrimination and amend discriminatory laws;
- Adopt and implement 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;
- Design agricultural investment plans, policies and programmes that provide women and men with 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;
- Include improvement of the nutritional status of women, adolescent girls, infants and children, 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;
- Conduct gender analysis and nutrition impact assessments 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. Statistics with regard to food security and nutrition should be sex and age-disaggregated;
- 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.
- Observe the recommendations in the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action, in particular those related 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).

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

48. The CFS Bureau has been mandated to engage with UN Women in the development of specific indicators, targets and time tables to measure progress made towards advancing women's food security^{xlvi}.

E. Increasing agricultural productivity and production in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner^{xlvii}

49. A major challenge for governments is to meet increased demand for sufficient and nutritious food, resulting from population and income growth and changes in diets, in the face of decreasing availability and quality of natural resources. The challenge includes growing urban poverty and poverty in middle-income countries. A further consideration is the impact of climate change on agricultural production and on food systems that will increase the risks of food insecurity, especially for producers living in marginal environments and for smallholder households.

50. Meeting the challenge calls for yield increases and overall productivity gains in food and agricultural production in the context of a more socially, economically and environmentally friendly agriculture. It also requires a focus on the nutritional quality of food and broadening the food basket through increased dietary diversity.

51. The productivity of most of the world's smallholders is still far below what could be achieved. This "yield gap" is usually a result of farmers being unable to access productivity-enhancing inputs and technologies, having insecure or inappropriate land access and tenure, lacking knowledge and training opportunities (especially for young people entering rural labour markets), being served by inadequate commercial infrastructure, facing high market costs for inputs and lacking information about sales price options.^{xlviii}

52. States, international and regional organizations and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended to:

- Create an enabling policy environment that provides incentives for production increases and the development of competitive, transparent, fair and effective input and output markets^{xlix};
- Encourage secure and equitable access to, and sustainable use of, natural resources, including land, water and biodiversity, for women and men without distinctionⁱ;
- Support the conservation of, access to, and fair and equitable sharing of, the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, in accordance with national law and international agreementsⁱⁱ;
- Reverse the decline in domestic and international funding for agriculture, food security and rural development in developing countries, and promote new investment to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivityⁱⁱⁱ.
- Work to increase public investment and encourage private investment in country-developed plans for rural infrastructure and support services, including – but not limited to – roads, storage, irrigation, communication, energy, education, technical support and healthⁱⁱⁱⁱ.
- Stimulate investment in smallholder agriculture, with close coordination between public- and private-sector investment (see sub-section B – "Increasing small-holder investment in agriculture");
- 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^{iv}.
- Look for ways to enhance the transfer of the research results and technologies to farmers and to ensure that research activities respond to their needs and concerns, involving farmers in that

process. Promote technology transfers, knowledge sharing and capacity building through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation^{lv}.

- As appropriate, support the development and strengthen the capacities of existing cooperatives, producer organizations, and value-chain organizations, with a particular focus on smallholders and ensuring the full participation of women farmers^{lvi};
- Adopt an ecosystem approach in agricultural management in order to achieve sustainable agriculture, including integrated pest management, organic agriculture, and other traditional and indigenous coping strategies that promote agroecosystem diversification and soil carbon sequestration.^{lvii}
- Strengthen institutional capacity of developing countries to implement effective policies that enable smallholders to access technologies, inputs, capital goods, credit and markets^{lviii}.
- Strengthen the access of smallholders and others in the food value chain to financial and risk management instruments, such as innovative insurance, weather risk management, and finance mechanisms;^{lix}
- Improve animal production services, including veterinary services^{lx}
- Improve extension services to support dissemination of information and knowledge, ensuring that the needs of women farmers are fully recognized and met.

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

53. Some results of the ongoing CFS work on smallholder-sensitive investment (see section B) should also apply here. In addition to the work of CFS, several initiatives spearheaded by FAO, CGIAR, and others, such as the GCARD (Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development) and the Global Soil Partnership, are trying to address policy and research gaps in understanding how to best increase agricultural productivity and production in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner. The IAASTD comprises a wide diversity of views on the role of agricultural knowledge, science and technology in raising sustainable economic growth and alleviating hunger and poverty. Future CFS work could bring together and reconcile as appropriate relevant results.

F. Nutrition

54. Specific actions to improve nutrition include investment in development strategies that will contribute to better nutrition in all societies, combined with universal access to a range of tried and tested interventions that directly contribute to reducing undernutrition, especially among pregnant women, children under the age of two and people affected by illness or distress. Nutritional concerns should be addressed both by direct interventions and also through the integration of nutrition in national strategies, policies and programmes for agriculture, food security, health, food quality and safety, social protection and safety nets, rural development and overall development.^{lxi}

55. **States are recommended to**^{lxii}:

- If necessary, take measures to maintain, adapt or strengthen dietary diversity and healthy eating habits and food preparation, as well as feeding patterns, including breastfeeding, while ensuring that changes in availability and access to food supply do not negatively affect dietary composition and intake.
- Take steps, in particular through education, information and labelling regulations, to prevent overconsumption and unbalanced diets that may lead to malnutrition, obesity and degenerative diseases.
- Involve all relevant stakeholders, in particular communities and local government, in the design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of programmes to increase the

production and consumption of healthy and nutritious foods, especially those that are rich in micronutrients.

- Address the specific food and nutritional needs of people living with HIV/AIDS or suffering from other epidemics.
- Take appropriate measures to promote and encourage breastfeeding, in line with their cultures, the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and subsequent resolutions of the World Health Assembly, in accordance with the WHO/UNICEF recommendations.
- Disseminate information on the feeding of infants and young children that is consistent and in line with current scientific knowledge and internationally accepted practices and to take steps to counteract misinformation on infant feeding. States should consider with utmost care issues regarding breastfeeding and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection on the basis of the most up-to-date, authoritative scientific advice and referring to the latest WHO/ UNICEF guidelines.
- Take parallel action in the areas of agriculture, social protection, water, health, education and sanitary infrastructure and promote intersectoral collaboration, so that necessary services and goods become available to people to enable them to make full use of the dietary value in the food they eat and thus achieve nutritional well-being.
- Adopt measures to eradicate any kind of discriminatory practices, especially with respect to gender, in order to achieve adequate levels of nutrition within the household.
- Recognize that food is a vital part of an individual's culture, and they are encouraged to take into account individuals' practices, customs and traditions on matters related to food.
- Bearing in mind the cultural values of dietary and eating habits in different cultures, establish methods for promoting food safety, positive nutritional intake including fair distribution of food within communities and households with special emphasis on the needs and rights of both girls and boys, as well as pregnant women and lactating mothers, in all cultures.

Ongoing CFS work in policy convergence related to this issue:

56. The CFS HLPE is working on a study on social protection that will incorporate nutrition concerns. Also, the 36th CFS incorporated the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN) in its Advisory Group, aiming at better integrating food security and nutrition policy. Not directly related to the CFS, initiatives such as the UN-REACH ("Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition") partnership^{lxiii} and the SUN Movement seek to consolidate partnerships among countries, donors, and stakeholders at national, regional and global levels to improve nutritional outcomes. The World Health Assembly (WHA) endorsed an outline of a future implementation plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding which calls for comprehensive food and nutrition policies. Future CFS work could leverage those and other initiatives to agree on ways to promote deeper policy integration between agriculture, health and other sectors in favor of comprehensive food security and nutrition strategies and processes at national level (see Chapter VI).

G. Tenure of land, fisheries and forests

57. The eradication of hunger and poverty, and the sustainable use of resources and environmental services, depend in large measure on how people, communities and others gain access to land, fisheries and forests. The livelihoods of many, particularly the rural poor, are based on secure and equitable access to and control over these resources. They are the source of food and shelter; the basis for social, cultural and religious practices; and a central factor in economic growth.

58. How people, communities and others gain access to land, fisheries and forests is defined and regulated by societies through systems of tenure. These tenure systems determine who can use which resources, for how long, and under what conditions. The systems may be based on written policies and

laws, as well as on unwritten customs and practices. Tenure systems increasingly face stress as the world's growing population requires food security, and as environmental degradation and climate change reduce the availability of land, fisheries and forests. Inadequate and insecure tenure rights increase vulnerability, hunger and poverty, and can lead to conflict and environmental degradation when competing users fight for control of these resources.

59. The governance of tenure is a crucial element in determining if and how people, communities and others are able to acquire rights, and associated duties, to use and control land, fisheries and forests. Weak governance adversely affects social stability, sustainable use of the environment, investment and economic growth. People can be condemned to a life of hunger and poverty if they lose their tenure rights to their homes, land, fisheries and forests and their livelihoods because of corrupt tenure practices or if implementing agencies fail to protect their tenure rights. People may even lose their lives when weak tenure governance leads to violent conflict. Responsible governance of tenure conversely promotes sustainable social and economic development that can help eradicate poverty and food insecurity, and encourages responsible investment.

60. The purpose of the VGGT is to serve as a reference and to provide guidance to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests with the overarching goal of achieving food security for all and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

61. States are therefore recommended to implement the VGGT, and in particular to^{lxiv}:

- Recognize and respect all legitimate tenure right-holders and their rights. They should take reasonable measures to identify, record and respect legitimate tenure right holders and their rights, whether formally recorded or not; to refrain from infringement of tenure rights of others; and to meet the duties associated with tenure rights.
- Safeguard legitimate tenure rights against threats and infringements. They should protect tenure right-holders against the arbitrary loss of their tenure rights, including forced evictions that are inconsistent with their existing obligations under national and international law.
- Promote and facilitate the enjoyment of legitimate tenure rights. They should take active measures to promote and facilitate the full realization of tenure rights or the making of transactions with the rights, such as ensuring that services are accessible to all.
- Provide access to justice to deal with infringements of legitimate tenure rights. They should provide effective and accessible means to everyone, through judicial authorities or other approaches, to resolve disputes over tenure rights; and to provide affordable and prompt enforcement of outcomes. States should provide prompt, just compensation where tenure rights are taken for public purposes.
- Prevent tenure disputes, violent conflicts and corruption. They should take active measures to prevent tenure disputes from arising and from escalating into violent conflicts. They should endeavour to prevent corruption in all forms, at all levels, and in all settings.

62. All appropriate stakeholders are encouraged to promote, make use of and support the implementation of the VGGT when formulating strategies, policies and programmes on food security, nutrition, agriculture and the tenure of land, fisheries and forests.^{lxv}

63. Non-state actors including business enterprises have a responsibility to respect human rights and legitimate tenure rights. Business enterprises should act with due diligence to avoid infringing on the human rights and legitimate tenure rights of others. They should include appropriate risk management systems to prevent and address adverse impacts on human rights and legitimate tenure rights.^{lxvi}

H. Addressing food security and nutrition in protracted crises^{lxvii}

64. Hunger is high and persistent in countries in protracted crisis. These countries are characterized by recurrent natural disasters or conflict and an insufficient institutional capacity to respond to the crises. Countries in protracted crisis are often not recovering from one-off phenomena. It should be recognized that they might often be facing continuous or recurring and prolonged cycles of disaster that pose threats not only to peoples' lives but also their livelihoods. The short-term emergency and relief assistance normally provided to those countries by the international community has so far not helped in breaking this crisis cycle. Protracted crises call for specially designed and targeted assistance that addresses the immediate need to save lives and also the underlying drivers of food insecurity.

65. **States, international and regional organizations and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended to:**^{lxviii}

- Support further analysis and deeper understanding of people's livelihoods and coping mechanisms in protracted crises in order to strengthen their resilience and enhance the effectiveness of assistance programmes;
- Support the protection, promotion and rebuilding of livelihoods, and the institutions that support and enable livelihoods, in countries in protracted crisis;
- Examine the procedures for external assistance to countries in protracted crisis to ensure it matches the needs, challenges and institutional constraints on the ground taking into consideration best practices.
- Adopt a comprehensive approach to food security in protracted crises encompassing both emergency response and support to sustainable livelihoods;
- Lead the UN system to promote better coordinated multi-stakeholder participation in the development and implementation of country led, comprehensive plans of action in a small number of countries affected by protracted crises;
- Developing mechanisms to engage local organizations in strengthening key institutions (i.e. markets, social kinships);
- Establishing mechanisms for stronger partnerships and collaboration with regional institutions;
- Support mechanisms for consultation and policy dialogue to increase understanding and collaborative efforts to deal with food and nutrition security in protracted crises.

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

66. In line with the above recommendation to increase understanding and collaborative efforts to deal with food and nutrition security in protracted crises, a High-Level Expert Forum in Protracted Crises is being organized, under the auspices of the CFS, with a view of discussing, in collaboration with relevant specialized agencies and humanitarian partners, the elaboration of a new Agenda for Action for Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises.^{lxix} Recommendations from the Forum and subsequent CFS deliberations will be incorporated in updated versions of the GSF.

V. UNITING AND ORGANIZING TO FIGHT HUNGER^{lxx}

67. Good governance for food security and nutrition at all levels – global, regional and particularly national – is a prime requisite for progress in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. Good governance requires governments to prioritize strategies, policies, programmes and funding to tackle hunger and malnutrition, and the international community to coordinate and mobilize meaningful support, whether through humanitarian or development assistance, nationally, bilaterally or multilaterally, that is aligned with country priorities.

68. The persistence of widespread hunger, and in more recent years the economic crisis and excessive volatility of food prices have exposed the fragility of global mechanisms for food security. Coordination between actors at national, regional and global level has been inadequate. Overcoming the structural causes of hunger and malnutrition will require convergent policies, strategies and programmes that give urgent priority to meeting both the long-term needs and emergency requests for food security and malnutrition. Successful pursuit of these objectives requires cross-sectorial government support, political will and long-term coordinated actions. Interventions need to be properly financed and benefit from adequate capacities both to implement them and monitor their impact^{lxxi}.

A. Core actions at country level

69. The main responsibility of States for ensuring the food security of their citizens has been reaffirmed on many occasions, including in the affirmation of the first Rome Principle for Sustainable Food Security, focusing on country-owned plan, which reads:

“We reaffirm that food security is a national responsibility and that any plans for addressing food security challenges must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led, and built on consultation with all key stakeholders. We will make food security a high priority and will reflect this in our national programmes and budgets”^{lxxii}.

70. **The following recommendations consolidate the most important principles and lessons for country level action include:**

- States should set up or strengthen inter-ministerial mechanisms responsible for national food security and nutrition strategies, policies and programmes;
- Those mechanisms should ideally be formed and coordinated at a high-level of government, consolidated in national law, and involve representatives from Ministries or national agencies from all areas related to food security and nutrition, including agriculture, social protection, development, health, infrastructure, education, and finance;
- National food security and nutrition strategies, whether or not embedded in broader development or poverty reduction strategies, should be comprehensive and address all pillars of food security and nutrition, including availability, access, adequacy, utilization and stability;
- Mechanisms should be created or strengthened to coordinate strategies and actions with local levels of government;
- Ensure full and meaningful participation of a broad range of stakeholders at all stages of design, implementation and monitoring of food security and nutrition strategies, legislation, policies and programmes, possibly by integrating multi-stakeholder mechanisms with national coordination mechanisms. Stakeholders should include local governments, civil society, the private sector, farmer’s organizations, small-scale and traditional farmers, women and youth associations, representatives of the groups most affected by food insecurity and, when appropriate, donors and development partners;

- Develop and/or strengthen mapping, monitoring mechanisms in order to better coordinate actions by different stakeholders and promote accountability.

Ongoing CFS work on coordination related to this issue:

71. CFS is engaged in an ongoing process to strengthen mapping food security and nutrition actions at country level for improving the coordination and alignment of policies and programmes and charting linkages of these actions to resource flows, both donor and domestic, implementing institutions and benefiting locations and populations.

A1. Implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines

72. Beyond the recommendations in the previous subsection, the VGRtF offer countries practical guidance for developing effective institutional and adequate legal frameworks to deliver the right to adequate food, establishing independent monitoring mechanisms, and implementing these frameworks.

73. **The following seven steps are recommended to implement the VGRtF^{boxiii}:**

Step One: Identify who the food insecure are, where they live, and why they are hungry. Using disaggregated data, analyse the underlying causes of their food insecurity to enable governments to better target their efforts.

Step Two: Undertake a careful assessment, in consultation with key stakeholders, of existing policies, institutions, legislation, programmes and budget allocations to better identify both constraints and opportunities to meet the needs and rights of the food insecure.

Step Three: Based on the assessment, adopt a national human-rights-based strategy for food security and nutrition as a roadmap for coordinated government action to progressively realize the right to adequate food. This strategy should include targets, timeframes, responsibilities and evaluation indicators that are known to all, and should be the basis for the allocation of budgetary resources.

Step Four: Identify the roles and responsibilities of the relevant public institutions at all levels in order to ensure transparency, accountability and effective coordination and, if necessary, establish, reform or improve the organization and structure of these public institutions.

Step Five: Consider the integration of the right to food into national legislation, such as the constitution, a framework law, or a sectoral law, thus setting a long-term binding standard for government and stakeholders.

Step Six: Monitor the impact and outcomes of policies, legislation, programmes and projects, with a view to measuring the achievement of stated objectives, filling possible gaps and constantly improving government action. This could include right to food impact assessments of policies and programmes. Particular attention needs to be given to monitoring the food security situation of vulnerable groups, especially women, children and the elderly, and their nutritional status, including the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies.

Step Seven: Establish accountability and claims mechanisms, which may be judicial, extrajudicial, or administrative, to enable rights-holders to hold governments accountable and to ensure that corrective action can be taken without delay when policies or programmes are not implemented or delivering the expected services.

B. Improving regional support to national and local actions

74. While the country level is the most vital, most countries stand to benefit from improved coordination and collaboration at regional level. Some important roles of regional intergovernmental organizations are to provide political incentives and technical guidance to promote response at the country level, and to help build regional markets, while pooling risks and responses of their membership. Many regional organizations have developed policy frameworks that provide a conceptual

basis for the development of national policy and practical guidance on inclusive planning processes. These processes are essential for promoting and supporting the partnerships needed at country level for improving food security and nutrition.

75. Regional bodies have an important role to play in developing regional policies to address the cross-border dimensions of food security and nutrition, and build strong regional markets. Such policies are based on the strong intra-regional complementarities between ecology, production and consumption. They address the need for shared management of transboundary resources such as rivers and river basins, aquifers, pastoral lands and marine resources. Such policies include regional investment for fostering national efforts, and tackling specific issues such as lifting intra-regional trade barriers, reinforcing regional value chains, harmonizing information systems, coordinating monitoring systems for food emergencies and mobilizing resources.

76. Regional platforms provide space for dialogue among regional groupings, governments, donors and United Nations agencies. They facilitate common agreement on shared principles and proposed actions and pave the way for improved alignment of policies. They also provide opportunities for monitoring and evaluation of performance and tracking governments' expenditures and aid flows, thus stimulating better coordination among donors, regional multilateral development banks and United Nations agencies. While not strictly regional, platforms of peer or like-minded countries such as the OECD can fill several of the same roles.

77. Finally, regional organizations and platforms can provide a useful interface between the global and national levels by contributing to disseminate and adapt internationally accepted practices and lessons in a regionally appropriate context and with stronger institutions that are closer to national governments.

78. In order to fully realize the above benefits and improve support from regional bodies to national actions, the following measures are recommended:

- Development or strengthening of regional coordination mechanisms involving all relevant stakeholders, to develop or update regional strategies or frameworks for food security and nutrition, which shall make use of the region's specificities and leverage the strengths and comparative advantages of existing regional institutions;
- Convergence, consolidation or coordination of different regional and sub-regional efforts to establish clear regional food security and nutrition strategies, policies and ownership;
- Promotion of linkages between regional mechanisms and frameworks and the CFS, including by promoting two-way communication aimed at improved policy convergence and coordination;
- Reinforcing alignment and coherence of the technical and financial contributions by international aid, regional banks, regional technical agencies and regional platforms of farmers, the private sector and CSOs in support of regional and national strategies;
- Greater donor support for regional economic integration processes and the use of regional entities as effective partners in supporting the development and implementation of national food security and nutrition strategies, policies and programmes;
- Harmonization of regional policies with regard to trade of agricultural inputs to facilitate intra-regional trade, in areas such as seeds, fertilizers and crop production products;
- Consideration of the need for strategic food reserves, social safety nets or other risk management instruments that promote food security and benefit women and men in poor and marginalized communities;

- Regional value chains, especially for infrastructure development, should be strengthened since they have the potential to expand markets by providing incentives for private investors to make long-term investments in agro-processing and agribusiness.

Ongoing CFS coordination work related to this issue:

79. CFS Plenary regularly discusses reinforcing linkages with regional initiatives and processes, and has so far debated or received updates from more than ten regional initiatives^{lxxiv}. CFS-specific sections were pursued in all FAO Regional Conferences since 2010 and these Conferences recommended that these linkages and synergies should continue to be explored.

C. Improving global support to regional and national actions, and response to global challenges

80. Overcoming the scourge of hunger will require the concerted efforts of the whole world. The international community has two key roles to play in this regard: the first is to improve its support to regional and national efforts; the second is to coordinate responses to global challenges related to food insecurity and malnutrition.

81. The international community has repeatedly asserted its commitment to support national governments in their efforts to combat hunger. The affirmation of the First Rome Principle for Sustainable Global Food Security includes a commitment to “intensify international support to advance effective country-led and regional strategies, to develop country-led investment plans, and to promote mutual responsibility, transparency and accountability”. Principles 2 and 4 are also directly related to improving international support to countries^{lxxv}. The 2009 “L’Aquila” Joint Statement on Global Food Security, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action also address this issue.

82. Providers of international development assistance are many and varied. They range from individual donor countries, to multilateral international agencies, international and regional financing institutions, international non-governmental organizations and private-sector foundations. The challenge for global governance is to ensure that these various actors are not duplicating activities and that their administrative requirements do not place an unreasonable burden upon beneficiary countries. High fragmentation means that many developing countries still struggle to conciliate their own strategic needs and priorities with the procedures, conditions, timeframes, limits and portfolios of a very broad number of partners. The problem is even more acute for least developed countries (LDCs), which usually lack the resources and capacity to manage a large number of partnerships and are more reliant on international assistance.

83. Organizations and agencies in the United Nations system are making a major effort to streamline and coordinate their assistance through the work of the UN Country Teams, through joint programming and through activities such as the MDGs and the pilot Delivering as One^{lxxvi} concept, and have also developed the UCFA to guide and coordinate their actions.

84. With respect to addressing global challenges related to food security and nutrition, some progress has been made in addressing issues that require global efforts such as climate change, biodiversity, genetic resources, price volatility, international fishing, trade, food standards, and others. While political attention and priority has accelerated since the 2008 food crisis, further progress will require, in many cases, finding consensus and overcoming on some difficult political and economical differences (see Chapter VI).

85. Broad consensus, exists, however, for the following key elements of a strategy to achieve improved global support to country and regional efforts and to better respond to global challenges:

Improving global support to the regional and country levels:

- **Adoption of a strategic and programmatic approach:** International organizations, regional organizations, development agencies and others should move away from isolated projects and towards a strategic and programmatic approach that has country-led strategies as their cornerstone, and preferably in partnership with other donors, aiming at scaling up initiatives;
- **Technical cooperation:** developed and developing countries and multilateral agencies should cooperate to increase synergy in their efforts to enhance food security and nutrition through technical cooperation, including institutional capacity development and transfer of technology;
- **South-South and triangular cooperation**^{lxxvii} should be supported since it offers real opportunities for the transfer of policy experience and technologies needed for boosting agricultural productivity in developing countries. It also opens up investment and market opportunities on a more level playing field than currently exists for many producers;
- **Partnerships:** countries, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, all relevant NGOs and other stakeholders should promote strengthening of partnerships and coordinated action in the field, including joint programmes and capacity development efforts;
- **Mapping of FSN actions and resource flows:** support actions at country level contributing to comprehensive mapping of FSN actions and resource flows, under the supervision of the beneficiary country, in order to promote greater alignment and convergence;^{lxxviii}
- **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**^{lxxix}: donor countries should make concrete efforts towards attaining their existing ODA targets of 0.7 per cent of gross national income^{lxxx} to the developing countries as a whole, and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent to least developed countries. They should take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief do not detract from ODA resources, and honour past commitments;
- **Food assistance:** countries that provide international assistance in the form of food aid should regularly examine their policies and base those policies on sound needs assessments that involves both recipients and donors and targets especially needy and vulnerable groups; in particular they should take into account the role of cash-based assistance, the risks linked to in-kind food aid provision, and the desirability of food purchase at country or regional level; States should provide such assistance in a manner that takes into account the importance of food safety, local and regional food production capacity and benefits, and the nutritional needs as well as cultures of recipient populations.^{lxxxi}
- **External debt:** countries and international organization should consider pursuing external debt relief measures in order to release resources for combating hunger, alleviating rural and urban poverty and promoting sustainable development^{lxxxii};

Addressing global challenges

- **Trade:** regional and international trade can play a major role in the promotion of economic development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as improving food security at the national level; countries should promote regional and international trade as one of the effective instruments for development; it is important to ensure consistency of trade and development and environmental policies, social, economic and political functions that influence outcomes of strategies against poverty and food insecurity;
- **Climate change:** achieve firm and lasting consensus on required actions and commitments for climate change mitigation and adaptation, informed by need science-based information and advice; Heighten provision of international support in developing and improving disaster risk management strategies and implementing adaptation and mitigation measures;

- **Research:** stimulate public-private partnerships as well as national and international agricultural research, in particular under the CGIAR umbrella and in coordination with the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) process^{lxxxiii}.

D. Making it happen: linking policies and programmes with resources

86. The sustainability of efforts to secure food security and nutrition for all depends primarily on countries' own public expenditure. In terms of sectoral financing in developing countries, there is a consensus on the need to increase the share of public expenditures focused on agriculture and food security. While estimates of global funding requirements vary considerably, there is general agreement on the need to reverse and compensate for the decline in investment in agriculture, food security and nutrition over the past 25 years and implement commitments entered into in the past;

87. Governments and other actors should take the following elements into consideration when deciding on developing financing strategies:

- National budgets should clearly allocate stable and meaningful resources to implement national food security and nutrition strategies, and their use should be allocated in a transparent and accountable manner. States should strive to ensure that budget cuts do not negatively affect access to adequate food among the poorest sections of society;^{lxxxiv}
- Many global estimates do not include the cost of developing and implementing improved and more sustainable social programmes and safety nets, as an inherent component of the food security and nutrition agenda^{lxxxv};
- The primary importance of domestic private investment in agriculture, in particular investment by farmers, and the need to find ways to mobilize and unlock the additional potential of domestic investment through better access to financial services and markets; this may require innovative financing approaches, such as that proposed by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), which works to: lessen the risks of lending to agriculture; develop appropriate financial products for farmers; improve the performance of agricultural markets, and improve farmers' financial literacy^{lxxxvi};
- ODA continues to have an important role in coordinating and accelerating planning and implementation of food security and nutrition investment plans; the fight against under-nutrition and hunger should not be constrained by the current revenues available to developing countries, and ODA is critical to support key public investments including social programmes, safety nets, infrastructure, research, extension and capacity development; improved transparency and accountability in the fulfillment of ODA commitments for food security and nutrition should be achieved, including through the efforts of the OECD, the G-8, and the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI).
- Foreign direct investment is an important source of investment financing that is complementary to public investment focused on ODA, but needs to take place in a context that ensures consistency with national food security and nutrition objectives; given that most agricultural, and many safety net activities are inherently in the private sector, direct foreign investment flows can be an important source of transfer of know-how as well as financing;
- Mapping food security and nutrition actions and their links to resource flows is important to promote increased resource alignment in support of national and regional strategies and programs.

E. Monitoring and follow-up

88. The CFS Reform Document states that CFS "should help countries and regions, as appropriate, address the questions of whether objectives are being achieved and how food insecurity and

malnutrition can be reduced more quickly and effectively. This will entail developing an innovative mechanism, including the definition of common indicators, to monitor progress towards these agreed-upon objectives and actions taking into account lessons learned from the CFS process itself and other monitoring attempts.” To this end, the CFS Bureau has established an open-ended working group to develop proposals for effective monitoring, which will be incorporated in subsequent versions of the GSF once approved by CFS.

89. A comprehensive monitoring strategy for food security and nutrition requires several distinct components, which vary in their object, approach, and preferred level of implementation. Basic descriptions and guidelines for some of the most important ones follow.

The monitoring of food insecurity, hunger, and undernutrition

90. This component relates to monitoring actual hunger, whether of short or long term. It should be the main responsibility of countries, with support from regional and international organizations. FAO and WFP have important roles in this regard, including, among others, in the annual publication of the *State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)* report, which consolidates and analyses data from member countries; in supporting national information systems; and in the provision of Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and Food Security Needs Assessments important to help countries to prevent and address food crises. Other information monitoring and analysis work currently under way is described in the UCFA^{lxxxvii}.

91. Well-functioning information, monitoring and accountability systems, with sex- and age-disaggregated data, are important for establishing the current status of agricultural development, food security and nutrition and enjoyment of the right of food in a country; identifying the magnitude and distribution of needs among different livelihood groups; encouraging greater effectiveness, accountability, transparency and coordination of responses to these needs.

92. There is much work to be done in country, regional and global levels to improve information systems, data collection, and harmonizing methodologies and indicators to estimate hunger and undernutrition.

93. **In this regard, the CFS agreed to the following recommendations:**

- Endorsed the proposal of creating a suite of core food security indicators, including the development, adoption and promotion of internationally accepted standards;
- 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;
- 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;
- Urged countries to strengthen their national information systems on food security and nutrition;
- 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;
- 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^{lxxxviii}

94. **CFS also endorsed the following recommendations:**

- Interested stakeholders and relevant sectors are urged to participate in assisting countries with the development and implementation of mapping food security and nutrition actions, forming appropriate multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships and working towards harmonization of methods;
- Adequate resources should 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;
- The process of mapping food security and nutrition actions should be made an integral part of national information systems covering the food and agricultural sector, and a standard methodology should be used at country level.^{lxxxix}

Accountability for commitments and results

95. Accountability for commitments and for results is crucial, and it is noted that those countries making the greatest progress on food security and nutrition are those that have demonstrated the greatest political will, with a strong political and financial commitment that is open and transparent to all stakeholders. Objectives to be monitored should include nutritional outcomes, right to food indicators, progress towards achievement of the MDGs, particularly MDG1, and regionally agreed targets.

96. The four principles that should apply to monitoring and accountability systems are that:

- They should make it possible for decision-makers to be accountable;
- They should be participatory and include an assessment that involves all stakeholders, including the most vulnerable;
- They should be simple, accurate, timely and understandable to all, with indicators that capture impact, process and expected outcomes;
- They should not duplicate existing systems, but rather build upon and strengthen them.

97. Progress towards reaching food security and nutrition targets is already monitored in many forums, including international, regional and national bodies. While international bodies will continue their work in global monitoring of hunger and malnutrition and progress towards achievement of the MDGs, countries need to establish their own mechanisms for involving multiple stakeholders in monitoring and reporting progress towards their stated objectives, and consider options for effective and inclusive governance of food security and nutrition at the national level.

Monitoring and follow-up of state of implementation of the CFS's recommendations

98. In line with the CFS mandate, some way should be found to monitor the state of implementation of the Committee's own recommendations, that are directed at States, international organizations, and other stakeholders, so as to allow for the reinforcement of the coordination and policy convergence roles of the CFS. To this end, the CFS Secretariat was tasked with reporting, in collaboration with the CFS Advisory Group, on the state of implementation of the CFS's numerous recommendations, including the VGGT^{xc}.

99. The open-ended working group on monitoring, established by the CFS Bureau, has decided to focus its first efforts on this component, and will further debate possible options, modalities and required resources for the follow-up of the state of implementation of the CFS's recommendations by the Secretariat. The GSF, by providing a consolidated body of the CFS's outputs, will, in conjunction with the VGGT and future similar instruments, contribute to the task of knowing what recommendations to monitor.

VI. MAJOR EXISTING GAPS ON POLICY AND COORDINATION ISSUES

100. While consensus has been reached in some areas related to food security and nutrition, it is clear that there is a need for further policy decisions in several areas, with a view to achieving convergence across sectors at the global and national levels, and between the global and the national levels.

101. Listed below are some areas where important gaps in policy or coordination could be filled, either through promoting convergence between different or conflicting views, or through better developing guidance in an underdeveloped topic. It does not include gaps that are currently included in the CFS or the HLPE Programme of Work for upcoming sessions (e.g., better developed guidance on social protection and on climate change in relation to food security and nutrition, principles for responsible agricultural investment). The listing does not generally include shortcomings in implementation or resource gaps (e.g.: insufficient investment in rural infrastructure), unless it could be derived from a gap in policy or in coordination practices. The listing is divided between policy-related gaps (as a complement to Chapter IV) and gaps related to coordination and organization (as a complement to Chapter V).

102. Main policy-related gaps include:

- Resolving the potential conflict between the demands of agricultural production for food and for energy; matching the natural resource base to the demands of development in all parts of the world and balancing central elements such as food security and energy security;
- International trading systems; the failure to reach agreement in the Doha Development Round of international trade talks, and the need for trade agreements to better incorporate food security concerns; regulation of producer and consumer subsidies;
- Deeper understanding of the effects of food quality standards, particularly private standards, on food security and nutrition and the integration of smallholder producers to markets;
- Seeking consensus on the case for adopting and on definitions of the concepts of “food sovereignty”^{xci} and the “green economy”^{xcii}, and their implications for stakeholders, while noting that outcomes of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development may be incorporated in a subsequent version of the GSF;
- Resolving the potential conflict between the demand of water for agricultural production and for other sectors;
- Better developed guidance on ways to manage the food chain with a view to advance food security and nutrition and promote fair and competitive practices, with a focus on smallholders;
- Better developed guidance on ways and options for boosting rural employment and addressing the deficit in decent work to stem the rural-urban migration trend;
- Better guidance and improved consensus on the advantages, disadvantages, potential and limits of agro-ecological approaches, as well as the relative priority that should be put on research, development and extension on low external input and agro-ecological approaches vis-à-vis high input, conventional industrial farming and livestock models;
- Improving consensus and policy convergence on biotechnology, particularly GMOs, and their possible positive and negative impacts on food availability, quality, adequacy, and on health, environment and on the functioning of the food system, including economic, social, cultural, and intellectual property considerations;
- Finding consensus on the case for using different types of food reserves to tackle food price volatility, stabilize markets, tackle food insecurity and increase resilience to shocks, and also on best practices for their management;

- Filling the evidence gap on nutrition-sensitive approaches to food security and agriculture;
- Regulating large-scale acquisitions of land in developing countries in such a way as to protect the interests of local populations;
- Resolving issues related to the development, use and transfer of appropriate technologies in agriculture, fisheries and forestry, including consideration of the impact of intellectual property regimes on agriculture, food security and nutrition;

103. **Main gaps related to coordination, organization and accountability include:**

- Strengthening food security and nutrition governance mechanisms to eliminate duplications of effort between state and non-state actors and donors, taking into account the emergence of new actors, such as private-sector foundations;
- Establishing principles for monitoring and accountability of governments and other stakeholders engaged in delivering food security and nutrition; achieving a consensus among stakeholders on global indicators for monitoring progress on food security and nutrition;
- Finding ways to improve the effectiveness of regional organizations and enhancing cross-border cooperation in areas such as infrastructure, ecosystem/resource use, markets and programming by donors.

104. The listing of a gap here does not necessarily mean that it should soon be addressed by a CFS policy debate or a HLPE study. In elaborating its proposal for the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work, the CFS Bureau will select and prioritize topics from this listing according to criteria of relevance, pertinence to the CFS mandate, potential for the CFS to provide added-value, maturity of international discussions of the subject, availability of research and evidence, existence of ongoing debate in other intergovernmental forums, time and resource constraints, among others.

END NOTES

ⁱ CFS reform Document, CFS 35, 2009

ⁱⁱ The *State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)*, published annually by FAO, raises awareness about global hunger issues, and discusses underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition. *SOFI 2011* (<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/>) describes the differential impacts that the world food crisis of 2007-08 had on different countries, with the poorest being most affected. While some large countries were able to deal with the worst of the crisis, people in many small import-dependent countries experienced large price increases that, even when only temporary, can have permanent effects on their future earnings capacity and ability to escape poverty. This year's report focuses on the costs of food price volatility, as well as the dangers and opportunities presented by high food prices.

ⁱⁱⁱ CFS Reform Document:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs0910/ReformDoc/CFS_2009_2_Rev_2_E_K7197.pdf

^{iv} CFS Reform Document, paragraph 4.

^v See CFS Reform Document, paragraphs 5 and 6, for the full explanation of those roles.

^{vi} <http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/cfs-land-tenure/en/>

^{vii} CFS Reform Document, paragraph 6, iii.

^{viii} <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.htm>

^{ix} http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/Final_Declaration/WSFS09_Declaration.pdf

^x http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm

^{xi} <http://www.un.org/en/issues/food/taskforce/cfa.shtml>

^{xii}

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security%5B1%5D,0.pdf

^{xiii}

<http://www.agassessment.org/> The Background section of the IAASTD Summary for Policymakers states that the IAASTD addresses issues critical to formulating policy and provides scientific and evidence-based information for decision-makers assessing conflicting views on contentious issues such as the environmental consequences of productivity increases, environmental and human health impacts of transgenic crops, the consequences of bioenergy development on the environment and on the long-term availability and prices of food, and the implications of climate change on agricultural production. It also states that the IAASTD does not advocate specific policies or practices; it assesses the major issues facing agricultural knowledge, science and technology, and points towards a range of options for action that meet development and sustainability goals. It is policy relevant, but not policy prescriptive.

^{xiv} <http://www.scalingupnutrition.org/>

The Scale Up Nutrition Movement (SUN) was initiated in September 2010 to encourage increased political commitment to accelerate reductions in global hunger and under-nutrition, within the context of the right to adequate food security for all. The Movement is growing rapidly: governments from 27 countries with high levels of under-nutrition have committed to scale up nutrition. They are supported by a broad range of domestic stakeholders from multiple sectors and global networks of donors, civil society, businesses, research bodies and the United Nations system. Governments and their partners in the movement are increasing resources for nutrition and better aligning their financial and technical support with these national priorities. They are helping countries implement their specific nutrition interventions and their nutrition-sensitive development strategies. They are working with SUN countries in a whole of Government approach that seeks to ensure improved nutrition outcomes across multiple sectors such as agriculture, health, social welfare, education or environment. Those in the Movement are working together to reduce fragmentation at the national, regional and global levels, stimulate coherence and alignment around food security and nutrition policies, and support the realization of results.

^{xv} http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_in1/in1_060701_en.htm

^{xvi} - <http://www.nepad.org/foodsecurity/agriculture/about>

^{xvii} As defined in the CFS Reform Document:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs0910/ReformDoc/CFS_2009_2_Rev_2_E_K7197.pdf

^{xviii} <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm>

States Parties to the ICESCR have the obligation to respect, promote and protect and to take appropriate steps to achieve progressively the full realization of the right to adequate food. This includes respecting existing access to adequate food by not taking any measures that result in preventing such access, and protecting the right of everyone to adequate food by taking steps to prevent enterprises and individuals from depriving individuals of their access to adequate food. The covenant says that countries should promote policies to contribute to the progressive realization of people's rights to adequate food by proactively engaging in activities intended to strengthen people's access to and utilization of resources and means to ensure their livelihood, including food security. Countries should also, to extent that resources permit, establish and maintain safety nets or other assistance to protect those who are unable to provide for themselves.

^{xix} <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/comments.htm>

^{xx} This list, and the next in section B, has been compiled from a wide variety of sources, including inputs from stakeholders during the global online consultation and the regional conference discussions.

^{xxi} The World Health Assembly is expected shortly to adopt an implementation plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding, including several global targets.

^{xxii} Number and percentage of undernourished persons:

2006-2008	850	million (13%)
2000-2002	836	million (14%)
1995-1997	792	million (14%)
1990-1992	848	million (16%)
1979-1981	853	million (21%)
1969-1971	878	million (26%)

Source: FAO

^{xxiii} e.g. The Economics of Conservation Agriculture, FAO 2001

^{xxiv} <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.htm>

^{xxv} http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/Final_Declaration/WSFS09_Declaration.pdf

^{xxvi} http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm

^{xxvii} <http://www.un.org/en/issues/food/taskforce/cfa.shtml>

^{xxviii} The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that all 193 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. The goals are:

- eradicating extreme poverty and hunger,
- achieving universal primary education,
- promoting gender equality and empowering women
- reducing child mortality rates,
- improving maternal health,
- combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases,
- ensuring environmental sustainability, and
- developing a global partnership for development

^{xxix} <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>

^{xxx} <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/54/15/49650173.pdf>

^{xxxi} This section draws mainly on the UCFA and the Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security. See also *Anti-Hunger Programme – A twin-track approach to hunger reduction*. FAO 2003.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/j0563e/j0563e00.htm>

^{xxxii} CFS 36 Final Report, paragraph 27 item ii, CFS 36 Final Report, paragraph 25, item v, and CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 64.

^{xxxiii} http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1011/CFS37/documents/CFS_37_Final_Report_FINAL.pdf

^{xxxiv} CFS 37 paragraphs 25-26

^{xxxv} From CFS 37 Final Report Paragraph 29 items i – v.

^{xxxvi} CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 29, items vii, ix, x.

^{xxxvii} http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1011/CFS37/documents/CFS_37_Final_Report_FINAL.pdf

^{xxxviii} CFS 37 Final Report paragraph 45.

^{xxxix} CFS 37 Final Report Paragraph 50 items j, n

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- xl www.cgiar.org
- xli <http://www.amis-outlook.org/>
- xlii CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 29
- xliii http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1011/CFS37/documents/CFS_37_Final_Report_FINAL.pdf
- xliv <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa/en/>
- xlv CFS 37 Final Report Paragraphs 34 – 36, 40 and 41
- xlvi CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 38
- xlvii This section draws from a number of frameworks and international documents, in particular the Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security, the VGRtF, and the UCFA, in particular Outcome 2.2 and 2.3
- xlviii UCFA, paragraph 59.
- xlix UCFA, Outcome 2.2
- l Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 25; UCFA paragraph 65.
- li Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 25.
- lii Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 7.3.
- liii Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 17.
- liv CFS 37 Final Report paragraph 50 b).
- lv G20 2011 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, paragraph 14.
- lvi Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 19; COAG 2010 Final Report, paragraphs 17 and 19 d), UCFA, paragraph 63.
- lvii COAG 21 (2009) Final Report, paragraph 27., UCFA Outcome 2.3
- lviii Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 19
- lix CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 29, iv and paragraph 50, o; UCFA, Outcome 2.2
- lx UCFA, Outcome 2.2
- lxi Based, among others, on the approach developed in the SUN Framework and also UN-UCFA, chapter 2-10-v.
- lxii VGRtF Guideline 10
- lxiii Hosted by WFP and jointly led by FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, REACH is a network of government-led, solution-focused partnerships among national governments, the UN, civil society and private sectors, to accelerate countries' progress on MDG-1, Target 2. REACH aims at establishing a forum for food and nutrition officials from national governments to share their vision, demands and lessons learned as building blocks of the international nutrition system.
- lxiv VGGT paragraph 3.1 ("General Principles").
- lxv CFS 39th Final Report, decision (iv).
- lxvi VGGT, excerpt from paragraph 3.2.
- lxvii <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi-2010/en/>
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs0910/CFS36Docs/Final_Report/CFS36_Final_Report_K9551_E.pd
- lxviii CFS 36 Final Report paragraphs 24-25
- lxix CFS 36 Final Report, paragraph 25, item v, and CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 64.
- lxx This section draws substantially on the Declaration of the 2009 Rome Summit on World Food Security, on the VGRtF, on the UCFA and several other documents and instruments that reflect a widespread and growing consensus on the best ways to design, coordinate, implement, support, finance and monitor food security and nutrition strategies and programmes.
- lxxi UCFA para 8
- lxxii Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, paragraph 9.
- lxxiii Drafted by the Right to Food Unit at FAO
- lxxiv Initiatives and organizations presented to the CFS so far include CAADP/NEPAD; The CPLP Food and Nutrition Security Strategy; the "West Africa Charter for Food Crises Prevention and Management", of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS); the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) – Horn of Africa; the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Initiative on Food Security, the Pacific Food Summit on behalf of

the Food Secure Pacific Working Group (FSPWG); the “Hunger Free Latin America and The Caribbean 2025 Initiative”; the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming of MERCOSUR (REAF) and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) Initiative for Food Security. CFS 36 and 37, Final Reports.

^{lxxv} Principle 2: “Foster strategic coordination at national, regional and global level to improve governance, promote better allocation of resources, avoid duplication of efforts and identify response-gaps” and Principle 4: Ensure a strong role for the multilateral system by sustained improvements in efficiency, responsiveness, coordination and effectiveness of multilateral institutions.

^{lxxvi} <http://www.undg.org/?P=7>

^{lxxvii} <http://wbi.worldbank.org/wbi/devoutreach/article/531/triangular-cooperation-opportunities-risks-and-conditions-effectiveness>

http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/E_Book.pdf

^{lxxviii} CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 54.

^{lxxix} Statistics on ODA are regularly updated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/development-aid-net-official-development-assistance-oda_20743866-table1

^{lxxx} In 1970, The 0.7% ODA/GNI target was first agreed and has been repeatedly re-endorsed at the highest level at international aid and development conferences:

- In 2005, the 15 countries that were members of the European Union by 2004 agreed to reach the target by 2015
- The 0.7% target served as a reference for 2005 political commitments to increase ODA from the EU, the G8 Gleneagles Summit and the UN World Summit

Source: OECD

^{lxxxix} VGRtF, Chapter III, paragraph 13.

^{lxxxii} 1996 World Food Summit Plan of Action, paragraph 53 Objective 6.2 and paragraph 53 items m and n.; VGRtF, Chapter III, paragraph 11.

^{lxxxiii} <http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/294891/GCARD%20Road%20Map.pdf>. The contributions and dynamic interaction of thousands of stakeholders from all sectors have created the GCARD Roadmap, providing a clear path forward for all involved. The Roadmap highlights the urgent changes required in AR4D systems globally, to address worldwide goals of reducing hunger and poverty, creating opportunity for income growth while ensuring environmental sustainability and particularly meeting the needs of resource-poor farmers and consumers.

^{lxxxiv} Based on VGRtF, Guidelines 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3

^{lxxxv} There is a US\$ 10 billion funding gap for nutrition specific interventions; it is also important to price the costs of nutrition-sensitive interventions.

^{lxxxvi} <http://www.agra-alliance.org/section/work/finance>

^{lxxxvii} Topic Box 16

^{lxxxviii} CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 57.

^{lxxxix} CFS 37 Final Report, paragraphs 54-55. The Committee also endorsed a number of specific programmatic and technical recommendations related to mapping, which can be found in Annex J of that Report.

^{xc} CFS 37 Final Report, pp 29(xi), 44 and 52. VGGT, paragraph 26.4.

^{xci} The Nyeleni Declaration of 2007 defines Food Sovereignty thus: “Food sovereignty is the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems. It puts the aspirations and needs of those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of food systems and policies rather than the demands of markets and corporations. It defends the interests and inclusion of the next generation. It offers a strategy to resist and dismantle the current corporate trade and food regime, and directions for food, farming, pastoral and fisheries systems determined by local producers and users. Food sovereignty prioritises local and national economies and markets and empowers peasant and family farmer-driven agriculture, artisanal - fishing, pastoralist-led grazing, and food production, distribution and consumption based on environmental, social and economic sustainability. Food sovereignty promotes transparent trade that guarantees just incomes to all peoples as well as the rights of consumers to control their food and nutrition. It ensures that the rights to use and manage lands, territories,

waters, seeds, livestock and biodiversity are in the hands of those of us who produce food. Food sovereignty implies new social relations free of oppression and inequality between men and women, peoples, racial groups, social and economic classes and generations.”

^{xci} “A green economy is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological green economy is an economy or economic development model based on sustainable development and a knowledge of ecological economics.” Wikipedia. The RIO+20 Conference may result in an agreed definition of this concept.